

Word Origins of the English language. (Marcia Henry). (Also see *Language Texts and Articles* pages 10-25).

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(See Birsch Chapter 4 and **Strategies Word Meanings & Morphology**).

Understanding English Orthography. Marcia Henry. 1987:

Specific reading instruction should continue **further than the 3rd grade** (especially for dyslexic students) because the content areas in high grades have elements that haven't been covered, for example: **more than 2 syllable words; prefixes; suffixes; roots and the role of syllabic and morphological patterns**. This specific word study enables deciphering of the **long and complicated words that occur in textbooks**.

The Origins of English Words: J. T. Shipley. (1984). John Hopkins University Press.

There are some perfectly phonetic languages: Esperanto and the early missionaries' rendering of Hawaiian. German, Italian and Spanish also are relatively phonetic. England was settled by many different peoples in its' early history and the English language is therefore a melting pot with non-phonetic elements that need to be learned. **(OG Manual: appendix etc. p. 61)**

English contains 44 phonemes (discrete sounds).

The most wide-spread of all languages is the **Indo-European**, of which English is one. English started as a minor branch but today is the largest in vocabulary and spread around the world.

Knowledge of syllable types, spelling patterns and morphemes (ie **prefixes, suffixes, roots**) supports rapid word recognition which frees students' attention **from the word level to the meaning of text**.

Four thousand years ago, Western Asian languages spread south into Sanskrit and other Indian languages. It then branched across into Europe and over the Americas. Along the Mediterranean it became Greek and Latin. From Latin, developed the romance languages of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian and French. Further West across Europe, it developed into the Celtic and Germanic branches. Northward it became the Scandinavian languages and eastward it developed into the Baltic and Slavic languages, including Russian.

(Sir William Jones (1745-1794) first suggested the concept of so many modern languages having their derivation in Asia-India. He noted the similarity of so many languages to each other. For example the various words meaning *mother*, which has its' derivation in the *m-m-m* of a suckling infant: *mama* (Italian); *mater* (Latin); *mere* (French); *Mutter* (German); *moder* (Danish); *mat* (Russia); Also *mammals* and *yum yum*).

Events related to periods in the development of the English language. Birsch. (2011).

Period	Year (s)	Event
<u>Pre-English</u>	54 C.E.	the ancient Britons (Celts) protect their land from Julius Caesar and are defeated.
	50 C.E.	Roman Emperor Claudius I colonises Britain; Celtic & Latin language co-exist.
	450 C.E.	Romans leave Britain; the Teutonic times (the Jutes, Angles and Saxons invade).
	600	England divides into 7 kingdoms. Northumbria emerges as the dominant Christian kingdom affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.
<u>Old English</u>	800	The Danes (or Norsemen or Vikings) invade England and are defeated by King Alfred in 878.
	900	Old English reaches its' literary peak under the West Saxon kings.
	1000	The Danes successfully invade Britain, yet the Anglo-Saxon language continues in its' dominant role.
	1066	William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, invades Britain. Norman French becomes the official language of State while English remains the language of the people.
<u>Middle English</u>	1350	Edward III takes control. English again becomes the official language of state.
	1400	Geoffrey Chaucer dies, leaving his classic <i>Canterbury Tales</i> .
	1420	Henry V becomes the first English king to write in Middle English.
	1475	The Renaissance reaches England. English borrows from Latin and Greek languages. William Caxton begins printing in English.
<u>Modern English</u>	1600	Elizabeth I and William Shakespeare write in Modern English.
	1755	Samuel Johnson compiles the first comprehensive dictionary of English.
	1828	Noah Webster compiles a dictionary of American English.
	1857-1928	The Oxford English Dictionary is developed and published in parts. It is published in full in 1928.

The first settlers in England: the ancient Britons, also called the Celts:

These people were driven into the far western, northern and southern areas of the British Isles. Their language is spoken today in isolated pockets in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Cornwall and Brittany (in France). Welsh, Gaelic and Irish are all Celtic in origin. Few words from this ancient language passed into modern English.

The first wave of invaders was from Rome: 100 A.D.

The Romans occupied England for 300 years, finally leaving in 410 A.D. Almost a third of English words are of Latin origin. The learning of **Latin roots** is an imperative for those wishing to be able to spell accurately. It is especially important to those with dyslexia, because they remember things when there is a logical, analytical explanation, rather than trying to rote learn innumerable spelling words.

Greek language influence: Roman civilisation borrowed a great from Greek civilisation, especially scientific terms and terms relating to sophisticated subjects like philosophy, medicine, psychology, astrology, astronomy, alchemy (chemistry), physics, mathematics, religion, myths, magic... These terms became part of the Roman vocabulary and, as such, were absorbed into the English language. The learning of **Greek roots** is also imperative for a full understanding and correct usage of the English language.

For these 300 years, both the Celtic and Roman languages were spoken in England.

The second wave of invaders came from Germanic tribes called Angles, Saxons and Jutes: 500/600 A.D.

In the 5th or 6th centuries A.D. , tribes from the Germany, the Angles and Saxons invaded England, defeating the tribes (Britons, Celts, Picts). They took over large parts of England and the word *English* comes from the word *Angle*. Although the Saxons came first, the dialect spoken by the Angles and Saxons was so similar that the term Anglo-Saxon is used to describe them.

The basic stock of English is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Ordinary words of daily use are Anglo-Saxon. For example: *dew, day, night, darkness, light, dawn, cow, pig, oxen, goatherd, sun, moon*.

The third wave of invaders came from Scandinavia, chiefly Denmark and Norway: the Vikings: 787 to 875 A.D and 1015.

The Vikings first appeared in 787, from across the North Sea in their long boats. Between 866 and 875, they made constant raids and won a great deal of English land. They were finally defeated by Alfred the Great who managed to bind all the tribes of England together to withstand the Viking threat.

In 1015, the Danes returned again, under King Canute. In 1016, Canute was recognised as King of England and ruled as such until 1042.

There are many Danish words in English: *by* (meaning *settlement*), for town names like *Grimsby, Whitby, Carnaby; husband, law, sky, window, skill, thrift, scales, reindeer*

The fourth wave of invaders came from Normandy (Northern France) in 1066:

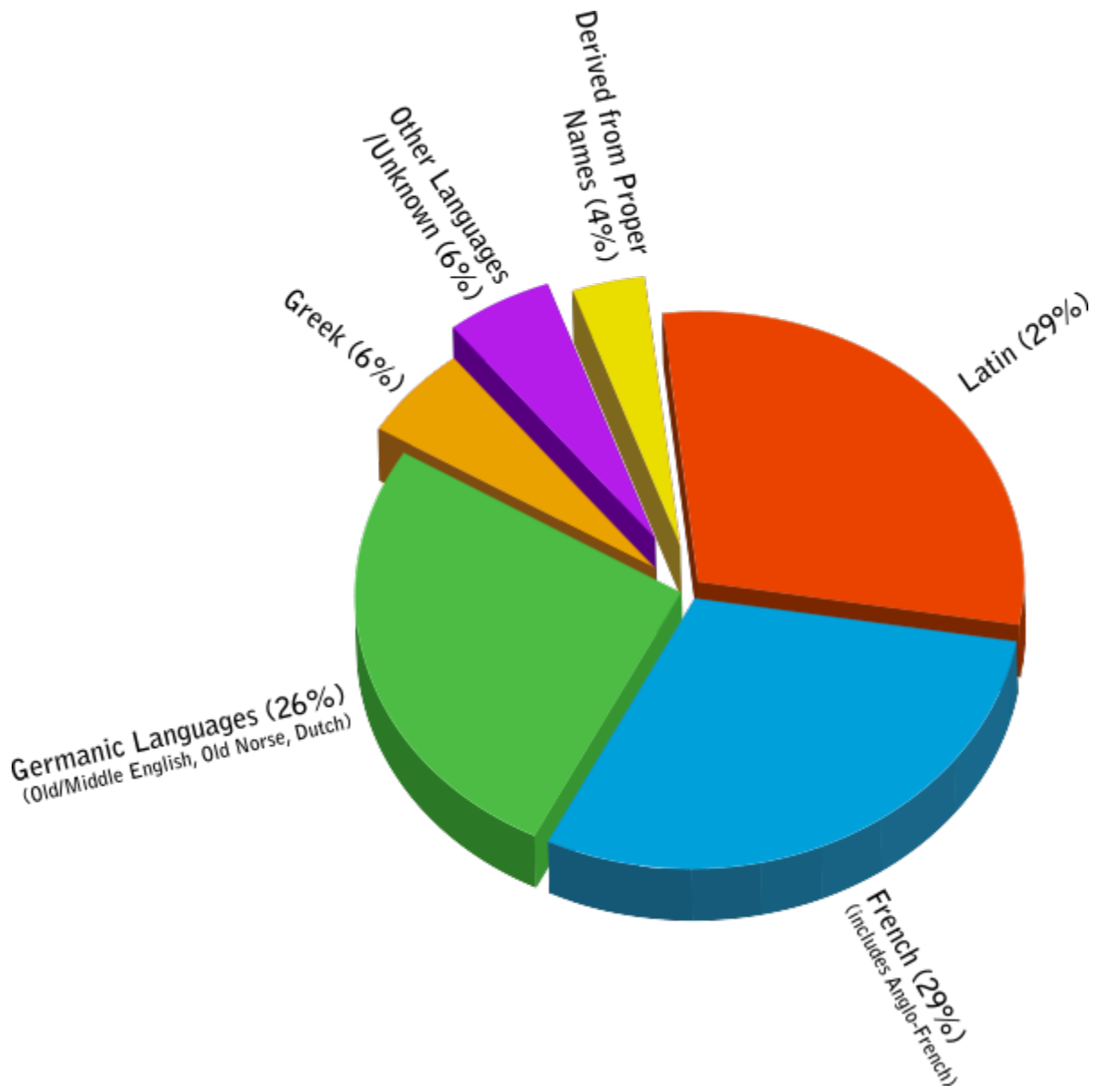
In 1066, William the conqueror, later known as William I of England, defeated King Harold at the battle of Hastings. (Harold was totally demoralised by the presence of Haley's Comet, as shown on the Bayeux tapestry). These "North men" came from Scandinavia originally, but during their long sojourn in Normandy (named from the term "North men"), they absorbed a dialect of French, which had grown out of "vulgar" Latin spoken by the soldiers, traders and later Christian missionaries.

The Norman French dialect became the **official language** of the country: in royal court, in law courts and, along with Latin, in the church. Although Anglo-Saxon was spoken by the ordinary people, much of the legal, diplomatic and government vocabulary of today comes from Norman English.

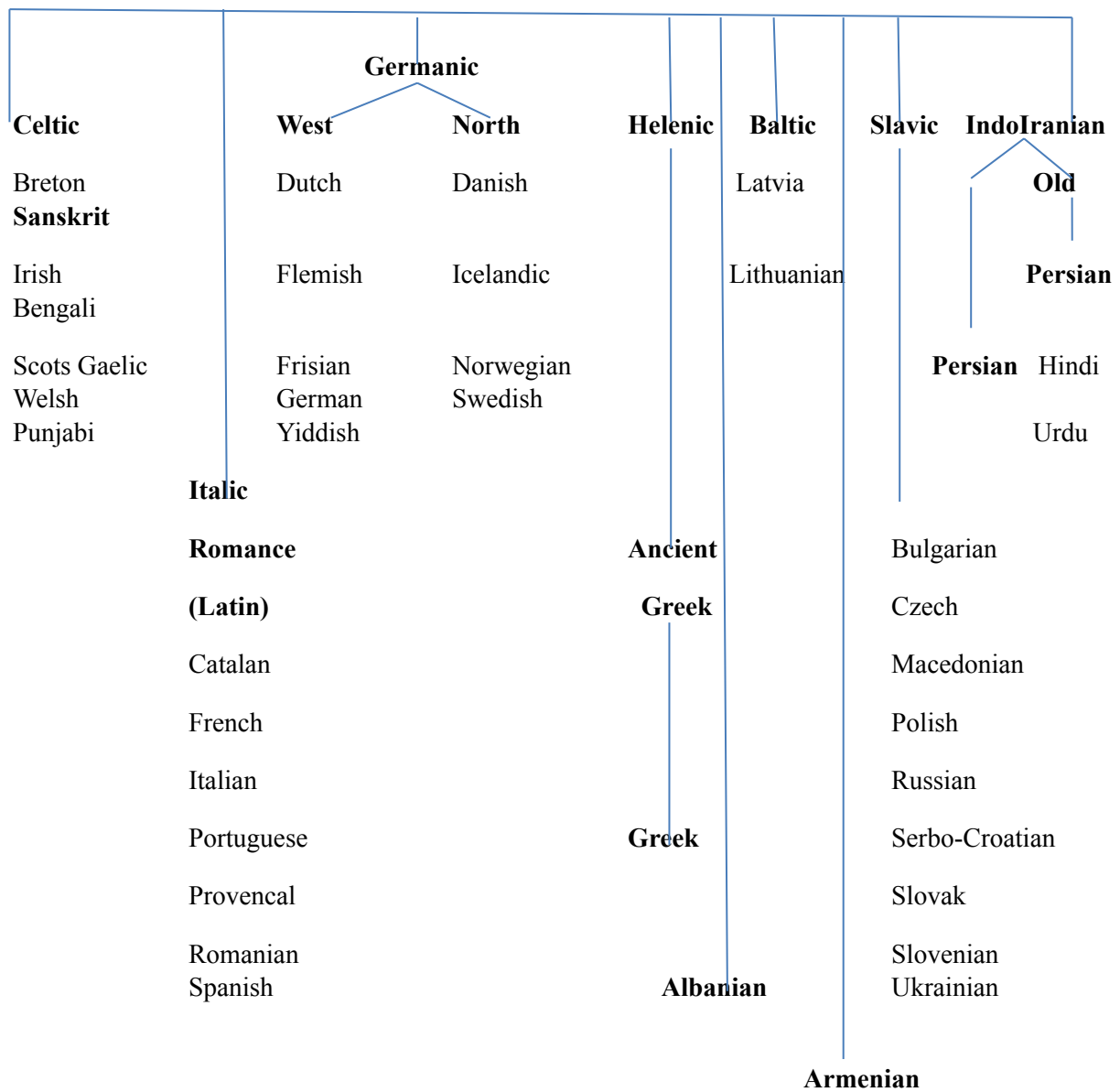
For 350 years, Anglo-Saxon and Norman French competed, but they finally had merged by the time Chaucer's poems were written (1387) and the Caxton printing press was invented (1476). ... now known as **Middle English**.

Of the 1.2 million words in the English language, many have Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Greek, or French origins.

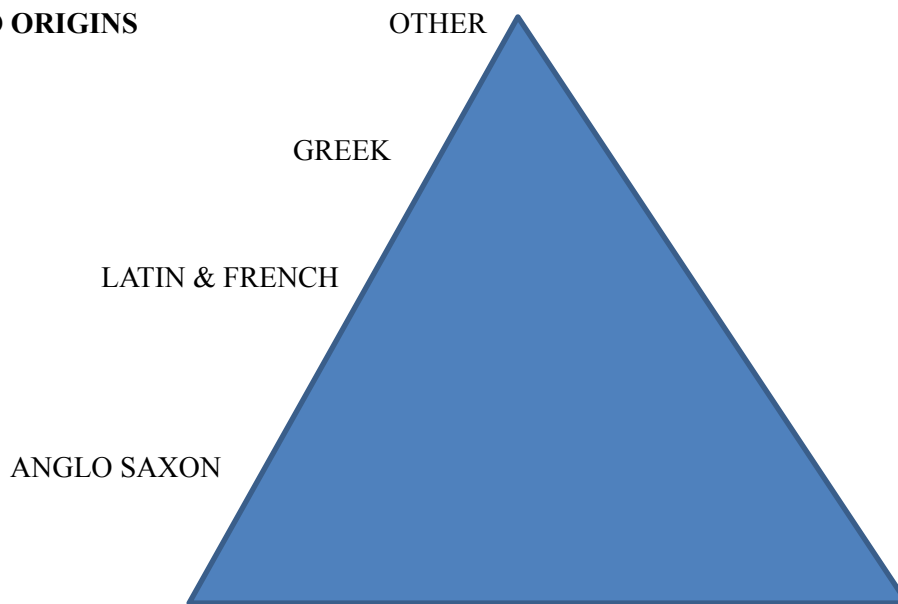
Origins of English Pi Chart.svg (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia)



Indo-European Languages:



WORD ORIGINS



Languages that comprise English:

Old English: Old English: (449-1100 AD).

*449: Saxons invade Britain.

*658: Caedman's Hymn

*8th century: Beowulf.

*1066: Norman Conquest.

Changes to Old English vocabulary (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

Many words that existed in Old English did not survive into Modern English. There are also many words in Modern English that bear little or no resemblance in meaning to their Old English etymons. Some linguists estimate that as much as 80 percent of the lexicon of Old English was lost by the end of the Middle English period, including a large number of words formed by compounding, e.g. *bōchūs* ('bookhouse', 'library'), yet we still retain the component parts 'book' and 'house'. Certain categories of words seem to have been especially vulnerable. Nearly all words relating to sexual intercourse and sexual organs were supplanted by words of Latin or Ancient Greek origin. Many, if not most, of the words in Modern English that are used in polite conversation to describe body parts and bodily functions are of Latin or Greek origin. The words which were used in Old English for these same purposes are now mostly either extinct or considered crude or vulgar, such as arse/ass.

Some words became extinct while other near-synonyms of Old English origin replaced them ('limb' survives, yet *lið* is gone or survives dialectally as lith). Many of these linguistic changes were brought on by the introduction of Old Norse and Norman French words, while others fell away due to the natural processes of language evolution.

1. Ancient Britons: Celts, Picts: (few words remain).

The number of [English](#) words known to be derived from the ancient [Brittonic language](#) is small percentage– in fact, it is lower than the number of [Gaulish](#) words found in the English language, most of which were borrowed in from French. However, this is to be expected, given the socio-historical relationship between [Old English](#) and Brittonic; the influence of the Brittonic language has been more prominent in other areas such as syntax. For example: words of *Celtic origin* thought to have been borrowed into English from *Welsh* (e.g. "coracle"), *Gaelic* (e.g. "whiskey, to keen, bog, bother, hubbub, glen, clan"), *Cornish* (e.g. "scad, vug, wrasse", possibly gull"), *Breton* (dolmen, menhir, bijou, *all from French*), *Gaulish by means of French or Latin* (league, carpenter, budget, car, etc. possibly beak, bran, barrel, branch, bin, bound, gallon, bound, moat, piece, *etc.*), *unknown Brythonic Celtic* (e.g. gull), or *unknown Celtic in general* (e.g. down). See longer list in **Appendix I**.

2. Latin (55%): (Latin roots tend to be verbs).

*The Roman alphabet (the basis of the English alphabet). It works from L to right.

*After the Romans invaded England, Celtic and Latin were spoken simultaneously for about 400 years...

*During the Old English period, the root syllable became fixed. (love, love'r, love'ly, lov'ing, love'liness etc) As Latin based words entered the language, stress became more flexible & resourceful in word formation processes (con'ference, con'ference, conferee'). During this period of transition, other new spellings entered...eg Normans introduced *ou*; introduced *g* in front of *h*, as in *night*... replacing *u* before *o* before *m, n & v*...(come, son, love)

*For example, a student that knows that the sound /ch/ is pronounced as /k/in Greek, will better understand then that many scientific words have this pronunciation (eg chemistry, chronological etc) (Many basal readers don't introduce Latin roots until 5th or 6th grade.)

Latin: some came from Roman times, but most came through French, after 1066. French is a *Romance* language: Roman and French are closely linked to Latin.

Characteristics:

*Latin words are usually easier because they follow simple letter-sound correspondence.

*Latin has fewer vowel digraphs

*most Latin roots have short vowels: *dict rupt script struct tract tens pend duct* and tend to be closed (eg *rupt, struct, script*)/ They rarely stand alone.

*Latin based digraphs: *-ion, -ian, -ient, -ial*. When these come after *c, s, t* they combine with those letters as the /sh/ sound as in *nation, politician, partial, social, admission* (and *-sion* is also said as /zhən/ in words like *erosion, invasion*)

*R controlled words tend to be Latin in origin.

***Schwa is often found in words of Latin origin in the unaccented prefixes and/or suffixes.**

- *assimilated prefixes: a knowledge of these is invaluable for spelling understanding.
- *Latin does not use k for ck.
- *Final blends *ct* and *pt* are Latin.
- *Many meanings are abstract but encountered once a student enters 4th grade.
- *Most scientific words are Greek or Latin in origin.

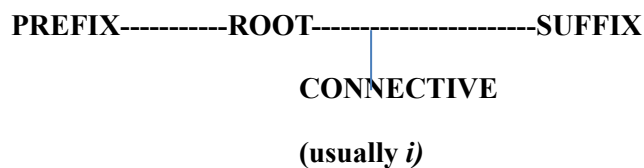
*soft c & g: p. 69-70 (word list)...Etruscan alphabet etc. Poor c has no sound of its' own. It has to borrow from /k/ and /s/.

*Latin rarely uses vowel pairs, but use vowel-consonant-e or the vowel alone for the long sound eg *denote*,

Latin never uses *sh* for /sh/, but uses *ti, ci, si* or *xi* (*social, invention, permission, complexion*).

Schwa: Schwa is common in longer words of Latin origin, and often the 1st syllable is accented as the 2nd has the schwa sound. Listening for unstressed vowels in open & closed syllables is an advanced skill that those with reading difficulties will need to learn. See p. 103 for *-ion/ -ian* Chameleon prefixes: *il/ ir/ im* Learning Latin roots and their affixes can open up hundreds of thousands of words.

Most Latin words are formed following the **prefix-root-suffix** pattern: (Many therefore have 3 or more syllables). Latin words are usually long and consist of a **prefix, root** and **suffix**. Eg *transportation*. Can result in very long words, but if a student knows root words, prefixes and suffixes, they can learn to read and spell these words.



For example:

Prefix	root	connective	suffix
Preposition	meaning, gets accent	connect root to suffix	part of speech
pro	ject	---	or
in	somn	i	a
com	pend	i	um
	act	-	ive
im	per	i	al
sub	urb	i	a
ex	per	i	ence
	mon	u	ment
	pop	u	lar

Common Latin Prefixes:

1. ab: away from abbreviate, absent, abdicate, abduct, abhor, abject, abnormal, abrasion, abscess, abscond, absence, absolute, absolve, absorb, abstain, abstinence, abstract, abundant.

2. circum: around circumference, circumflex, circumfluent, circumfuse, circumjacent, circumlocution, circumnavigate, circumscribe, circumspect, circumstance, circumstantial, circumvallate, circumvent.

3. contra/ counter, against contradict, counterpoint, contraband, contraception, contraceptive, contralto, contranatural, contrapositive, contrapuntal, contrary, contrast, contravene, counteract, counteragent, counterattack, counterbalance, counterbid, counterclockwise, counterfeit, counterintelligence, counterpart, counterplot, counterproductive, counterrevolutionary, counterweight.

4. de: down from, concerning descend, deactivate, debark, debase, debate, debauch, debrief, debug, decapitate, decease, deceive, deception, decide, decipher, declare, decline, deduct, defame, defeat, define, defunct, degenerate, dehumanize, dehydrate, deject, deliver, delusion, demoralize, dependent, deport, depressant, derail, destroy, determine, deviate.

5. extra: beyond extraordinary, extracurricular, extradite, extragalactic, extrajudicial, intercom, intercourse, interface, extrasensory, extrasensory perception (e.s.p.), extraterrestrial, extravagance, extravagant.

6. inter: among, between interrupt, interpret, interrogate, intersect, interact, interbreed, intercede, intercept, interchange, intercom, interface, interfere, intergalactic, interim, interject, intermediate, intermingle, intermission, international, interpersonal, intertwine, interview.

7. multi: many multicultural, multicellular, multi-coloured, multidimensional, multidirectional, multidisciplinary, multiethnic, multifaceted, multifarious, multiform, multilane, multilateral, multimedia, multimillionaire, multiplex, multiplication, multiply, multitude, multivitamin.

8. per: through, completely perforate, perfect, perceive, perception, percolate, percussion, peremptory, perennial, perform, perfume, perish, perjure, permeate, permit, permanent, pernicious, peroxide, perpendicular, perpetuate, perplex, persecute, persevere, perspire, persuade, peruse, pervade, pervert

9. post: after postpone, post-colonial, postdate, postern, postgraduate, posthumous, posthypnotic, post-industrial, postlude, post meridiem, post-mortem, postnatal, postnasal, postoperative, post-partum, post traumatic, post-war.

10. pre: before preview, precede, preamble, precaution, precede, precinct, precise, preclude, preconceive, precursor, predate, predicament, preeminent, pre-exist, preface, prefer, prefix, prejudice, prenatal, prepare, preposterous, prerequisite, present, preserve, pretend, pretence, prevail, prevent, previous

11. pro: for, forth proceed, probation, process, proceed, procrastinate, procreate, procure, professional, proficient, profound, progeny, prohibit, project, promote, propagate, proponent, propulsion, protagonist, protection, protest, protract, protrude, provide.

12. re: back, again reject, return *back*: react, rebel, rebound, recant, reciprocate, recite, recuperate, redeem, refer, reflect, regurgitate, repercussion, repossess, restore, restrict, retain, reverse, revoke. *Again*: reassure, recall, recess, reform, remember, remove, renew, renovate, rephrase, research, revise, revolve

13. se: apart from separate, secret, segment, consequence, secede, secession, seclude, secret, section, secure, seduce, segment, segregate, select, separatist, sever, several.

14. super: over supervise, superabundant, supercharge, supercilious, superego, superfluous, superhuman, supermarket, supernova, superscript, supersede, supersonic, superstition, superstructure.

15. trans: across transport, transaction, transcend, transcontinental, transcribe, transcript, transfer, transfigure, transfix, transform, transgress, transient, transit, translate, translucent, transmission, transmute, transparent, transplant, transpose.

Most common prefixes and suffixes + (% of all prefixes): (TREAT THESE FIRST)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Un: not (26%) | 2. Re: again (14%) | 3. In, im, il, ir: not (11%) |
| 4. Dis: not (7%). | 5. en, em: put into (4%) | 6. non: not (4%). |
| 7. in, im: in (3%) | 8. Over: excessive (3%) | 9. Mis: bad (3%) |
| 10. sub: below (3%) | 11. Pre: before (3%). | 12. Inter: between (3%). |
| 13. fore: earlier (3%). | 14. De: reverse (2%). | 15. trans: across (2%) |
| 16. super: above (1%) | 17. Semi: half (1%). | 18. Anti: opposite (1%). |
| 19. mid: middle (1%). | 20. Under: too little (4%). | 21. Co/ con: together |
| 22. bi: two. | 23. Pro: | 24. ous: full of |
| 25. tion | 26: ex | 36:a |
| 37. be | 38. to | 39. Ad |

<p>Latin: romance: Technical, sophisticated, words used mostly in more formal settings like literature & textbooks.</p>	<p>Same as A-S but few vowel digraphs.</p> <p>Use of schwa: <i>direction</i> <i>spatial</i> <i>excellent.</i></p>	<p>Closed: <i>spect</i></p> <p>VCE: <i>scribe</i></p> <p>r-controlled: <i>port, form</i></p> <p><i>inter-</i></p> <p><i>intro-</i></p> <p><i>-ity</i></p>	<p>Affixes:</p> <p><i>construction</i></p> <p><i>erupting</i></p> <p><i>conductor</i></p> <p><i>prediction</i></p> <p><i>disruptive</i></p> <p><i>admission</i></p>
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Common roots: Latin and Greek.

ab	away, from	absent
aero	air	aeroplane
ag, ac, act	do, drive, lead	actor
aud(i), audit	hear	auditory
auto	self	automobile
bene	well	benefit
bi	two	bicycle
biblio	book	bibliography
cap, capt, cept	take hold, have	capture
ced, ceed, ces	give away, yield	secede
ceive	take, hold	receive
chrono	time	chronological
circum	around	circumnavigate
co, con	with, together	connect
contra	against	contradict
cosmos	earth	cosmopolitan
cracy	government	democracy
cred	believe	incredible
de	not	decentralise
demos	people	democracy
dic, dict	say, speak	dictation
duc, duct	lead	introduction
epi	close to	epicentre
fac, fec, fic, fact	make, do	factory
fer	bear, carry, bring	ferry
form	form, make	formation
geneos	race, group	homogenous
geo	earth's surface	geography
ger, ges	carry	gestation

grad, gres	step	graduation
graph, gra	write	biography
hes, her	stick, cling	hesitate
hetero	other, different	heterogeneous
homo	same	homeopath
hydro	water	hydraulic
jac, jec	throw	eject
leg, lig, lec	pick, gather, read	lectern
litho	stone	lithograph
logos	word	logogram
macro	great	macrocosm
man	hand, by hand	manuscript
mega	many	megaphone
meter	measurement	barometer
micro	small	microcosm
mit, mis	send	missive
mono	one, single	monorail
mov, mo	move	motor
neo	new	Neolithic
ology	study of, science	biology
ortho	right, correct, straight	orthodontist
pat(i), pas	bear, suffer	passive, patient
pathy	feeling	sympathy, empathy
pend, pond, pen	weight, hang	pendulum, ponderous, pendant
philo	love	philanthropic
phon	voice, sound	phonetic
photo	light	photograph
poly	many	polygon
pon, pos	place, put	position

port	bear, carry	portable
pres	to force together	pressure
pro	for	pro-government
psych	mind	psychology
pyr	fire	pyromaniac, pyrotechnic
rup, rupt	break	rupture
scrib, script	write	inscription
sec, seg	cut	segment
sent, seg	perceive, think	sentiment
sol	sun	solar
sophy	skill, wisdom	philosophy
spec, spic	look	spectator
sta	stand	stationary
stat	device for using	statistics
sub	below, under	submarine
supra (super)	above, over	superstructure
sym	same, alike	synonym
tele	at a distance, far	television
ten	hold	tendon
thermo	heat	thermometer
trac	draw, pull	tractor
un, in	not	unhappy
urb	city	urban
vad, va	go	vacate
ven, vent	come	ventilate
vert, ver	turn	convert
via	path, route, way	viaduct
vid, vi, vis	see	vision
voc	call	vocal
zoo	animal	zoology

3. Greek: 11% of English words come from Greek).

*the Greeks created the 1st alphabet by combining elements of Semitic & Phoenician consonant symbols.

Many basal readers don't introduce Greek roots until 5th or 6th grade. Marcia Henry suggests introducing in 7th and 8th grade when science vocabulary is being introduced, although the following 4 elements need to be taught by Grade 4:

*ch = /k/. /k/ is usually spelled as ch as in *school, chorus, anchor*.

*y = /i/ or /ī/ Y can be spelled as /i/ (*gym*) and /ī/ (*cycle*).

*ph = f. /f/ is spelled as ph as in *phone, elephant, Phillip*.

*/z/ is spelled as x in *xylophone, xylum*.

The silent *p* before *n* and *s*, (*pneumonia, psychology*) can be introduced later.

*/k/ (Christmas). Comes from the Greek letter that looks like a large x. The Romans didn't have a sound for it, so settled on /k (p. 84).

Greek Layer of Language.

*Rome adopted many Greek words, especially to do with maths and science vocabulary and these have passed unchanged into English. Any student wishing to study higher maths and science must have an understanding of derivation of these Greek words.

<p>Greek: (and others) Specialized words used mostly in science, although some, eg <i>television</i>, are common.</p>	<p>Ph for /f/ Ck for /k/ (<i>chorus</i>) Y for short i: <i>sympathy</i> No vowels. <i>physics chemist</i></p>	<p>Closed: <i>graph</i> Open: <i>photo</i> Unstable digraph: <i>create.</i> Auto- micro-</p>	<p>Compounds: <i>chloroplast</i> <i>microscope</i> <i>chronometer</i> <i>physiology</i></p>
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With Greek words, two root words (usually nouns) are joined together by **the connective o**: *photograph, geography, phonograph*.

(**Strategy:** draw a sun with one root word in the centre. Then draw rays from this sun with connectives and other root words on them.)

Germanic languages (Anglo-saxon): 20-25%. Old English; Old Norse; Dutch: English is classified as a Germanic language (because of its' history), but only a small percentage of its' words come from there.

*Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from Northern Germany and Denmark. **Words of Old Norse origin** have entered the English language, primarily from the colonisation of eastern and northern England between 865 and 954 CE (see e.g. Danelaw). Old Norse (abbreviated in dictionaries as *ON*) existed in its spoken and written form from the 8th century until its spread from Scandinavia to colonies as far west as Greenland and far east as Russia and the Baltic region (spoken by Swedish settlers). Originally, all three tribes spoke 3 different dialects, but are all now known as Old English and Anglo-Saxon. Spoken in England and Scotland between the 5th and 12th centuries.

*the Vikings came from Scandinavia, mainly from Norway and Denmark, but spoke a northern version of Germanic. English is SA-S at its' core: its' stress, pitch & juncture patterns & vocabulary. p. 42: most words are 1 syllable and represent everyday life. Consonant letters are mostly regular one letter = one sound), but vowels can be problematic. There are also irregular words (rough, does, only, eye, laugh, blood, said), they are called **red flag/ weirdo words (OG manual)**.

These are the most basic and common of English words and **all** the words on the Dolch sight word list are Germanic in origin. They are short words, as their endings dropped off over time. Most of the one-syllable words (*the, but, cold, sit*) are Germanic. As they are the oldest words in the language, they are often the least phonetic (*was, they, could, knee, write, old, most, thought*) and so the hardest to spell.

4. Anglo Saxon layer: 20-25% of English words are Anglo Saxon in origin.

*English is A-S at its' core: its' stress, pitch & juncture patterns & vocabulary.

*p. 42: most words are 1 or two syllable and represent everyday life: the human body, animals, farming, the weather, family relationships, colours, landscape features, and human activities such as cooking, eating, sewing, hunting and carpentry.) (Nist, 1966)

*They are the most common words. Most of the Dolch Most Frequent Words are Anglo-Saxon): He still *loves his mother, father, sister, brother, wife, son and daughter, lifts his hand to his head, his cup to his mouth, his eye to heaven, and his heart to God, hates, his foes, likes his friends, kisses his kin and buries his dead; draws his breath, eats his bread, drinks his water, stands his watch, wipes his sweat, feels his sorrows, weeps his tears and sheds his blood; and all these things he thinks about and calls both good and bad.*

*Most of the consonants are fairly regular (each letter corresponds to one sound). Many of the irregular sight words are A-S words.

*They are often short and often spelled irregularly: many of the irregular sight words.

*They contain vowel teams, silent letters and unusual spellings and letter configurations(the *3 sounds of d*).

* Possessives: personal pronouns **never** use apostrophe: his, hers, theirs, ours, yours, **its**. Its only has an apostrophe when it is a contraction for it is. (it's).

*Plural rules: adding *s* and *es* to base words; adding *y* to words; add just *s* to words ending in *f* or *fe*. Irregular plurals: *child/ children; ox/ oxen; goose/ geese; man/ men; mouse/ mice; foot/ feet; woman/ women; louse/ lice*. Some words keep the same form for both singular and plural: *sheep; deer; moose; species; Chinese; Japanese; trout; salmon; scissors; grapefruit*.

*consonant letters are mostly regular one letter = one sound), but vowels can be problematic...there are also irregular words (rough, does, only, eye, laugh, blood, said), they are called **red flag/ weird words...**

*letter-sound correspondence.

*consonants.

*vowels

*the schwa

*irregular words.

*syllable patterns

*morpheme patterns.

*suffixes: -est/ -ing, -ify, -ly, -less, -ness, -ful, -fully, -ment.

	Letter sound correspondence	Syllables	Morphemes
Anglo-Saxon: Common, every day, down-to-earth words used often in ordinary situations & found in school primers.	Consonants Vowels <i>cap set stand brisk that ship pin/pine car tall beat crown snow</i>	Closed: <i>pen</i> Open: <i>baby</i> VCE: <i>made</i> Consonant__le: <i>rustle</i> r-controlled: <i>barn</i> <i>tennis sister napkin hobo cabin hundred</i>	Compound words Affixes: <i>read/reread/rereading</i> <i>railroad pigtails like/unlike/unlikely</i> <i>Bid/forbid/forbidden</i>
Consonant			
Single	Blends	Digraphs	
<i>bat hip fox</i> B c d f g h k j l m n p q r s t v w x y z	<i>cramp clasp twist</i> Initial: <i>bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, sl, br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, tr, sc, sl, sm, sn, sp, st, tw?? Scr, str, spl, spr</i> Final: <i>lf, lk, lp, mp, nd. st</i>	<i>ship church that, tin which</i> Initial: <i>wh, gn, ln, wr</i> Initial or final: <i>ch, sh., th (thin), th (that)</i> Final: <i>ck, tch.</i>	
Vowels			
Single letter: Short/ long	-r and -l controlled	digraphs	
<i>cap/ cape. Pet/ Pete</i> <i>pinning/ pining</i> <i>rot/rote cutter/cuter</i> A: <i>mad/made</i> E: <i>pet/ Pete</i> I: <i>pin/ pine.</i> O: <i>rob/ robe</i> U: <i>cut/cute</i> Y: <i>my/baby</i>	<i>her, fir, curl</i> <i>farm, corn</i> <i>hall</i> <i>halter</i> ar or er, ir, ur al, all	1 sound: <i>ai, ay, ee, oa, aw, au, ou, ue, ew, igh, eigh</i> <i>beet, toy, spoil, boat, pail, stay, paw, pause.</i> 2 sounds: <i>ea, ie, ei, oo, ow, ey</i> <i>bead, thread.</i> <i>clown, snow.</i> <i>cloud, shoulder.</i> <i>pie, thief.</i>	

Many of the **most frequently used** prefixes and suffixes are Anglo Saxon. Early readers benefit from an early introduction to the following Anglo-Saxon affixes. It is especially an excellent way of introducing the **concept of morphemes**.

Prefixes:

Anglo-Saxon Prefixes: several common and useful A-S prefixes are listed below. Teach as they are encountered.

1. a: on in across, abed, aboard, about, above, abuzz, adrift, aground, alive, alone, aloud, around, ashore, asleep, astern, awake, away

2. for: away against forbid, foray, forbear, forbidding, forget, forgive, forgo, forsake, forswear

3. fore: ahead before, fore, forearm, forebore, forecastle, foreclosure, forefather, forefoot, forefront, foregone, forehead, forelock, foremost, foreshadow, foretell, forewarn, forward

4. mis: wrong (ly) mistake, misapply, misbehave, miscarry, mischief, misconceive, misdemeanour, misfile, misfit, misfortune, mishap, mislead, mispronounce, misread, misquote, misspell, mistake, mistreat, mistrial, mistrust, misunderstood

5. out: not outlaw, outback, outboard, outbreak, outburst, outdistance, outfield, outfit, outgrow, outhouse, outlive, outmanoeuvre, outnumber, output, outrage, outright, outrun, outside, outskirts, outsmart, outweigh

6. un: not unhappy, unaccompanied, unassisted, unavoidable, unbroken, uncivilized, unclean, uncollected, uncouth, undeniable, unearth, unfair, unfamiliar, unfortunate, uninterested, unkempt, unkind, unlike, unmentionable, unquestionable, unscientific, unspeakable, untimely, unwritten, unwilling, unyoke.

7. under: below underrate, underachieve, underactive, underage, underbrush, undercharge, undercoat, underdeveloped, underestimate, underhand, undermine, underneath, underprivileged, understand, understate

Other Basic Anglo-Saxon affixes:

Suffixes:

Basic Vowel Endings:

er: *adjective* greater, calmer, higher, slighter, sweeter, saltier, fresher, smaller, larger, taller, shorter.

est: *adjective* greatest, ugliest, sweetest, dirtiest, tastiest, fullest, funniest, bluest, bravest, foggiest, keenest

ing: *verb* backing, considering, cutting, eating, elaborating, spelling, liking, marking, sleeping, trading, placing

ish: *adjective/ verb* babyish, clannish, clownish, owlsh, publish, stylish, skirmish, reddish, brandish, replenish.

ify:

Basic Consonant Endings:

ly: (both an adverb and adjective suffix). likely, bravely, hourly, partly, largely, madly, happily, gently, really, immediately, finally, carelessly, thoughtlessly

less: adjective artless, worthless, faithless, pointless, nameless, tasteless, noiseless, endless, smokeless, blameless, pitiless, careless, thoughtless.

ness: noun darkness, sleepiness, shyness, stillness, weakness, likeness, brightness, kindness, dryness, wetness, carelessness, thoughtlessness

ful: adjective or quantity noun harmful, shameful, fruitful, tactful, helpful, masterful, doubtful, mournful, mouthful, hopeful, careful, thoughtful

fully: adverb harmfully, shamefully, fruitfully, tactfully, helpfully, masterfully, doubtfully, usefully, mournfully, plentifully, carefully, thoughtfully

hood: noun adulthood, sisterhood, fatherhood, likelihood, falsehood, womanhood, manhood, knighthood, brotherhood, neighbourhood, motherhood, childhood, statehood

ment: noun judgement, Parliament, sacrament, battlement, fundament, harassment, condiment, lodgement, management, annulment, punishment,

More Basic Anglo-Saxon Affixes: Plurals: plurals signal more than one noun.

1. (basic): Plurals are formed by adding s or es to base words.

Usually to make plural: add s. wall = walls. Face = faces

After s, x, z, zh, sh: add es. box = boxes

2. (advanced): use the /y/ rule for words ending in /y/:

Consonant + y: change /y/ to /i/ and add es: lady = ladies

Vowel + y: change the /y/ and add /s/: key = keys

3. (advanced): Most words that end in f or fe, just add s: cliff = cliffs

Others change the f or fe to ves: wife = wives

Add s	Add es	y	f/ fe to ves
game	press	change the y	self
bag	crush	worry	leaf
target	box	city	loaf
other	fox	story	wharf
zebra	class	country	scarf

curfew	kiss	cry	life
sequel	church	spy	half
cat	arch	property	thief
tree	dash	copy	knife
window	stash	memory	shelf
house	boss	penny	calf
rug	skirmish	baby	wolf
horse	mess		elf
table	brush	<i>keep the /y/</i>	yourself
wizard	campus	play	wife
iron	march	tray	hoof
tray	munch	boy	
slice	ranch	alloy	
lawyer		ray	

More Basic Anglo-Saxon Affixes: Possessives. Possessive words show ownership or relationship:

1. (Basic). Singular words: add s: John = John's

company's logo	person's idea	Chris's grade
store's window	Sarah's arm	rug's stain
tables's top	computer's screen	girl's hair
phone's receiver	John's problem	politician's election
jacket's label	couch's cover	friend's happiness
cobra's venom	squid's ink	costume's colours
pan's handle	can's lid	sun's rays

2. (basic) plural words: add apostrophe: babies = babies'

trees' growth	markers' tops	friends' relationship
books' bindings	eggs' shells	wires' connections

3. (Advanced) plural that do not end in s, add 's: mice = mice's

men's problems	women's money	geese's flight
sheep's wool	oxen's pen	children's squabble

LIST OF PREFIXES & SUFFIXES:

Single Syllable Prefixes

pro- pre- un- post- in- de- con- sub- trans- a- tri- with- fore- dis- ab-
ex- re- bi- non- dys-

Two syllable Prefixes

super- inter- un intra- under- neo- ante- supra- intra- over- para- anti- inner-

Single Syllable Suffix Grid

-on -an -al -ent -ence -ous -tion -tian -tial -tient -tience -tious -cion -cian
-cial -cient -cience -cious -sion -sian -gion -gian -gious

Single Syllable Suffixes-other

-ism -ant -it -tual -ance -ful -ace -age -sual -ment -ase -ile -ness -ice -ine
-yive -ise -id -eer -ist -ate -sive -ic -est -ite -ize -genous -rt -or -ish -ship
-hood -er -ly -y

Two syllables suffix: grid

-ia -ion -ian -ial -ient -ience -ious

Two syllables suffix:

-ium -iar -ciate -tiate -able -ible -ify -ity -acy -ation -it is -itude -escence -ary

Three Syllable Suffixes: -ility -ology -ically -pgraphy -ometer

Suffix grid:

schwa:

-a: (vowel makes schwa sound):

extra	antenna	algebra	bonanza	comma	agenda
diploma	area	sultana	coma	arena	camera
pyjama	alfalfa	aroma	lantana		

-on: (vowel makes schwa sound):

button	gallon	carton	lion	skeleton	cotton
lemon	cauldron	abandon	dandelion	apron	season
deacon	horizon	common	cannon	crayon	glutton

-an : (vowel makes schwa sound):

human	organ	woman	Balkan	GermanAmerican
-------	-------	-------	--------	----------------

metropolitan.

-al : (vowel makes schwa sound):

medal	bridal	decimal	internal	mental	oval
approval	logical	spinal	formal	dismissal	formal
oval	criminal				

-ent: : (vowel makes schwa sound):

different	decent	existent	foment	crescent	coherent
raiment	imminent	recurrent	recent	president	persistent

-ence: : (vowel makes schwa sound):

negligence	conference	magnificence	incidence	existence	superintendence
influence	correspondence	abhorrence		independence	

-ous: : (vowel makes schwa sound):

dextrous	strenuous	decorous	superfluous	continuous	famous
stupendous	enormous	anomalous	anonymous	congruous	sumptuous
numerous	conspicuous	arduous	cavernous	synonymous	contemptuous

CONSONANT SUFFIXES: (Stick-on endings).

Do not drop letters when adding a consonant suffix to the root word. Example: *hopeful, safely, statement, shapeless, and likeness*

Change /y/ to /i/ when adding a consonant suffix to the root word. Example: *happily, busily, easily.*

Directions: form a word by combining each word with one of the consonant suffixes at the top of the page. Write the new word in space provided.

Endings: -ment -ful -ly -ness -less -some -hood -ty -ward -man -ship

happy _____	king _____
hard _____	parent _____
sad _____	sea _____
llone _____	court _____
home _____	apprentice _____
hand _____	brother _____
faith _____	skill _____
ssleep _____	remorse _____
child _____	pity _____
lithe _____	master _____
west _____	use _____
adult _____	case _____
woman _____	owner _____
play _____	dole _____
prepared _____	silly _____
work _____	plenty _____
spirit _____	state _____
sports _____	youth _____
beauty _____	friend _____
ugly _____	amaze _____

PREFIXES: a prefix is a syllable at the beginning of a word that changes or extends its meaning.

Prefixes that change a meaning to its' opposite:

a: atheist	dis- disallow	im- immortal	ir- irreversible
in- inhuman	il- illegal	non- noninvolvement	il- illegal
un- unhappy	dis- dyslexic		

Prefixes that mean before in time or place:

pre- predawn	fore- forenoon
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Other prefixes:

a: in, into, at, on, in the act, or state of	(ashore, asleep)
ab: away, from, down	(absent, abstain)
be: around, thoroughly, away, covered.	(besprinkle, bedeck).
ad: motion, toward, addition to, nearness to	(admit, adjoin)
bi: two	(bicycle, bifocal)
con: against	(contrary)
de: away from, down, undo	(derail, descend, defrost)
en: to put or get into, to cover with	(entrain, enrobe)
ex: from, out, beyond, out of, upward	(expel, excess, expatriate, exalt)
mis: wrong	(misadvise, mistake, misappropriate)
re: back, again, anew	(retreat, reborn, reappear)
sub: under, beneath	(subsoil, submarine, subordinate)
trans: on or to the other side of, through, to change above, beyond	(transcontinental, translucent, translate, transcend)
tri: three	(triangle, triple, triplet)
with: away, back, against, hold	(withdrew, withheld).

More prefixes:

anti: against, prevents , cures or neutralises opposite, reverse rivalling	(anti-aircraft, anti tank) (anti toxin, antigen, antiviral). (anticlimax, antimatter) (antiChrist)
ante: before	(antechamber)
intra: within	(intramural)
neo: new	(neolithic)
over: above, beyond, too much	(oversee, overrun, overextend)
para: by, at the side of	(paramilitary)
super: over, above, higher in rank, extra	(superstructure, superintendent, supermarket)
supra: above, over, beyond	(supranational)
under: in, on, to or from beneath, less in rank, too little	(undershirt, undercook, undergraduate)

Underline the prefix at the beginning of each word. See if can guess what the word means.

preview	disagree	pro-government
mismanagement	disarm	biweekly
irreligious	contraband	debrief
incoherent	forenoon	post-midnight
antenatal	disembark	re-embark
re-enter	dislocate	unhealthy
nonexistent	immortal	subterranean
transatlantic	ennoble	renew
tricycle	under-secretary	disillusion
immaterial	undecided	reform
dissatisfy	bewhisker	unofficial
precondition	biannual	nonabsorbent
illiterate	unmarked	inability
converge	disable	substation
incarnate	unprofessional	amoral
illegitimate	illegal	non-combatant
inaccurate	incompetent	unrealistic
incapable	noninfectious	predict
bicentennial	unwilling	prenatal
indiscreet	postnatal	non-competitive
rejoin	unwilling	inhumane

English has been written for about 1000 years. The period just discussed was called **Old English**. It was spoken about the end of the 1st millennium. **(449-1100 AD)**.

Middle English: Middle English: (1100-1500).

*1387: Canterbury's Tales.

*1476: Caxton's printing press.

*c.1500: Great Vowel Shift.

5.French:

*Early Middle English: rough, cough, although, through....

* **p. 29:** French derivation words....from 1066: French & English were spoken together, with the common people speaking Anglo-Saxon and the nobility speaking French. The two gradually melded together and **from 1300, just English was spoken.....**

*common French words: menu, chef, vin ordinaire, plat de jour, table d'hote, a la carte, meringue, mousse. Beef, venison, mutton, pork, bacon, veal.

Parliament, law, religion, court... country, liege, prince, sovereign, arm, armour, peace, war, navy, captain, lieutenant, admiral, officer, sergeant, soldier, court, judge, attorney, defendant, plaintiff, petty, justice, parliament, duke, duchess, felon, larceny,

*p.30....Latin affixes eg *rupt*); prefixes & suffixes added to root words....>huge vocabulary increase.

Prefixes: *counter dis re trans sub super pre pro de* Suffixes: *able ible ent al ous ive*

Pupils who have difficulty learning to read, spell and/or write **especially** need to know the **morphology of words: base words, prefixes, roots, suffixes** and how larger words are built up from these smaller parts. For example, there it is much easier to learn to spell “knowledge” when it is taught as a base word “know”, with /edge/. Spelling then can also be more easily generalised to different forms (*knowledge, knowledgeable*), and a broader base of understanding. This is called the **synthetic** approach to reading teaching, where (children learn the phonic elements and then “construct” them into words). For dyslexic learners, this is a more effective approach than the analytic one where a reader looks at the **whole** word and then breaks it down into its’ elements. (Marcia Henry, 1987). Students need to understand **orthography** (the spelling system) and how the history of the English language has influenced this orthography.

Emphasise not too early at the start. French: (33% of English words are derived from French).

*The following are of French origin:

1. ch = /sh/ **ch is pronounced as sh:** *attaché, champagne, brochure, cache, Chablis, chaise, chalet, chamois, chandelier, Chardonnay, chateau, chauffeur, chef, chenille, chic, chiffon, chivalry, chute, douche, machine, nonchalant, parachute, pistachio, sachet.*

2. ou is said as /o⁻o/: *accoutrement, acoustic, boulevard, caribou, cougar, coupon, detour, limousine, mousse, rouge, roulette, route, routine, sou, soup, souvenir, troupe, trousseau, uncouth, velour, youth.*

3. final *et, ez* and accented *e* are usually said with a sound close to a long *a* /ā/: *ballet, buffet, chalet, crochet, croquet, filet, sachet, rendezvous, cliché, communique, crepe, crème, brulee, entrée, fiancé, matinee, melee, passé, risqué.*

4. Final *eau* is said as a long *o* /ō/: *beau, trousseau, bureau, eau de cologne.*

5. The French /j/ sound as in *bon jour* keeps the **soft** pronunciation in recent words like: *beige, camouflage, collage, fuselage, garage, genre, lingerie, ménage, negligee, protégé, prestige, rouge.* But in earlier words, the **hard** pronunciation was adopted: *savage, damage, baggage, ravage, marriage, selvage, village.*

6. The digraph *oi/oy* keeps its original French pronunciation in some words: *joie de vivre, reservoir, pate de foie gras, savoir faire.* But in earlier words, the **oy** sound is used: *loyal, royal, corduroy, flamboyant, voyage, adroit, maladroit, gargoye, clairvoyant.*

7. Both *qu* and *que* are said as /k/: *antique, applique, bisque, cheque, clique, communique, coq, etiquette, grotesque, mosque, mosquito, oblique, physique, picturesque, pique, technique, unique.*

8. Vowels are said differently in words that come from the French. Most notably is *i* which is said as a long *a* /ā/: *chic, cliché, elite, limousine, machine, marine, praline, vis-à-vis.*

9. Also: *qu, que = /k/ *ou = /ōō/ *i = /ē/

*Most French words are sophisticated and/ or complex and should only be taught as encountered. Most occur in University vocabulary.

MODERN ENGLISH: 1500-present Modern English.

*200 yrs after this, in the late 16th and early 17th century, Shakespeare was writing... early Modern English.

*Modern English was being spoken about 1500.

Pupils also need to be taught the meaning and to use the following essential decoding concepts: “Decoding Instruction Register”

Linguistic terms	Letter-sound correspondences	Morphemes
Grapheme	Consonant	Compound Word
Phoneme	Vowel	Prefix
Morpheme	Short Vowel	Root
Word	Long vowel	Suffix.
Syllable	Blend	
Phonics	Consonant Digraph	
Schwa	Vowel Digraph	

Teaching (decoding-encoding) continuum (Henry, 1987):

Kinder: phonological awareness.

Grade 1: alphabet: upper & lower case letters. Sounds: letter-sound correspondence.

Grade 2: Anglo-Saxon consonants and words. Greek *ph, ch, y*.

Grade 3: Compound words. Prefixes & suffixes. Syllable & syllable division patterns.

Grade 4: Latin roots/ affixes Review of all previous material.

Grade 5: Greek prefixes and suffixes: combining forms. Latin roots/ syllables.

Grade 6: Greek combining forms/ syllables / morphemes. Latin roots/ prefixes (open, closed, *cham e e on* / syllables/ morphemes.

Consolidation of above skills: strategies for analysing long words (decoding) and strategies for spelling long words (encoding).

- (a). Check for affixation and roots.
(b). divide into syllables.
(c). Try LSC
- Practice with numerous long words.

3. Spelling:

*Listen for common affixes and roots.

*Listen for syllables.

*Use LSC.

4. Beneficial spelling rules.

5. review/ summary.

NB: when the above have been thoroughly learned, introduce the 4 Latin connectives (*I, u, ul, ol* (rare): roots, prefixes, affixes, basic decoding skills including consonant and vowel digraphs, six kinds of syllables and six types of syllables.

U, ul and ol are always pronounced with **long vowels**: *evaluate, genuine, monument, strenuous, virtuous, muscular, manipulate, opulent, popular; regulate, redolent, somnolent.*

The connective *i* is always pronounced long e /ē/ before a vowel: *alleviate, criterion, curious, material, insomnia.*

The connective *i* is always pronounced short *I ii* /i/ before a consonant: *attitude, condiment, substitute.*

The connective *i* is always pronounced /y/ after *l* or *n*: *familiar, union.*

(Students should practice circling the connective and marking the accent.)

The connective *i* combines with a preceding *c, t, s,* or *x* to create a /sh/ sound eg *artificial, action, expansion, anxious.* In this situation it continues to affect the **accent**: the preceding syllable is **always accented**. Students should practice circling the /sh/ combination and marking the accent.

To help learning this rule:

***a, o, u**: have the strength to say their names and so are **always long**. Eg *pagination, promotion, confusion.*

***i** is a skinny little thing and does not have the strength to say its' own name and so it always short. Eg *addition, division.*

***e** is half full and you have to experiment, because sometimes it is short and sometimes it is long eg. *Precious, but specious.*

Word List Design based on Word Origin & Word Complexity:

	Test	Anglo-Saxon	Romance	Greek
3 syllable word. Less common LSC	pre	<i>treachery</i>	<i>discipline</i>	<i>synchronize</i>
	post	<i>steadily</i>	<i>ascertain</i>	<i>symphonic</i>
3-4 syllable words. Common prefixes & suffixes.	pre	<i>overworked</i>	<i>superstitious</i>	<i>phonology</i>
	post	<i>underhanded</i>	<i>compensation</i>	<i>chronometer</i>
3-4 syllable wds. Complex syllable division.	pre	<i>doable</i>	<i>circuitous</i>	<i>hierarchy</i>
	post	<i>busiest</i>	<i>propriety</i>	<i>monarchial</i>
5-6 syllable words. Common prefixes & suffixes.	pre	<i>understandable</i>	<i>reconstructionist</i>	<i>metaphysical</i>
	post	<i>overwhelmingly</i>	<i>transmigratory</i>	<i>hydrophobia</i>

Morphological work: division by meaning, not syllables: ab

There is a significant difference between basic phonological decoding (division by sound) and morphological work (division by meaning). Words are no longer examined based on syllabification, but based on meaning. Morphological study leads to an understanding of more challenging spelling and enhanced vocabulary.

Phonological division

e la tion

in som ni a

con tra dic tion

Morphological division

e lat i on

in somn i a

contra dict i on

Make a card for each part of the word being studied. Possibly use green (for go) for prefixes, yellow for root words and red (for stop) for suffixes. Write the affix on one side and meaning on the back:

Front

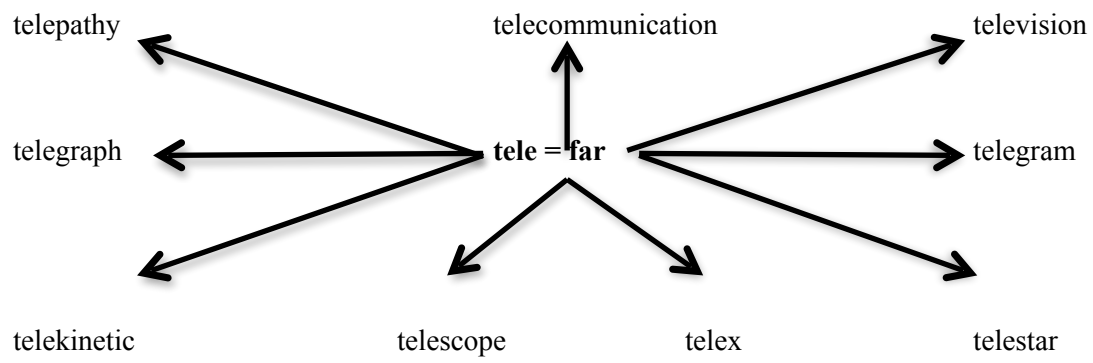
ab

Back

absent, away from

Students should be able to say the word part, its meaning and a common word in which it appears. Give multiple practice in recognising the definition, the affix or root and relevant words.

Use word webs for practice and assessment.



APPENDIX : (Reference: World Wide Web).

I. Brittonic/ Celtic:

[basket](#)

possibly from Brittonic **basc(i)-etto-*, meaning "little wicker thing".^[2]

[brock](#)

from Brittonic **brocco-*, meaning "badger".

[coomb](#)

from Brittonic **cumbos-/ā-*, meaning "valley".

[doe](#)

possibly from a Brittonic root **da-*.^[3]

[yan, tan, tethera etc.](#)

from Brittonic **oinā, deŷai, tistrīs* etc., although heavily corrupted by the nature of the survival.

This list is not exhaustive.

II. Anglo-Saxon:

Old Norse:

[ado](#)

influenced by Norse "at" ("to", [infinitive](#) marker) which was used with English "do" in certain English dialects^[1]

[aloft](#)

- *á* ("=in, on, to") + *loft* ("=air, atmosphere, sky, heaven, upper floor, loft")^[2]
- English provenance = c 1200 AD

[anger](#)

- *angr* ("=trouble, affliction"); root *ang* ("=strait, straitened, troubled"); related to *anga*, plural *öngur* ("=straits, anguish")^[3]
- English provenance = c 1250 AD

[awe](#)

- *agi* ("=terror")^[4]
- English provenance = c 1205 AD (as *a3e*, an early form of the word resulting from the influence of Old Norse on an existing Anglo-Saxon form, *e3e*)

[are](#)

merger of Old English (*earun, earon*) and Old Norse (*er*) cognates^[5]

[Auk](#)

A type of Arctic seabird.

[awkward](#)

the first element is from Old Norse *öfugr* ("=turned-backward"), the '-ward' part is from Old English *weard*^[6]

[axle](#)

öxl ("=ox tree")^[7]

[bag](#)

baggin^[8]

[bairn](#)

barn ("=child")^[9]

[bait](#)

beita^[10]

[ball](#)

böllr ("=round object")^[11]

[band](#)

band ("=rope")^[12]

[bark](#)

barkr^[13]

[bask](#)

baðask reflex. of *baða* "bathe" (*baðast*, *baða sig*)^[14]

[berserk](#)

berserkr, lit. 'bear-shirt', (alt. *berr-serkr*, 'bare-shirt') frenzied warriors^[15]

[billow](#)

bylgja^[16]

[birth](#)

byrðr^[17]

[bleak](#)

bleikr ("=pale")^[18]

blunder

blundra ("shut one's eye")^[19]

both

baðir^[20]

bug

búkr ("insect within tree trunks")^[21]

bulk

bulki^[22]

bull

boli^[23]

bylaw

bylög ('by'=village; 'lög'=law; 'village-law')^[24]

cake

kaka ("cake")^[25]

call

kalla ("cry loudly")^[26]

cast

kasta ("to throw")^[27]

choose

kjósa ("to choose")^[28]

clip

klippa ("to cut")^[29]

club

klubba ("cudgel")^[30]

crawl

krafla ("to claw")^[31]

crook

krokr ("hook-shaped instrument or weapon")^[32]

[cur](#)

kurra ("to growl")^[33]

[die](#)

deyja ("pass away")^[34]

[dirt](#)

drit ("feces")^[35]

[dregs](#)

dregg ("sediment")^[36]

[egg](#)

egg ("egg")^[37]

[Eider](#) a type of duck.

[fellow](#)

felagi^[38]

[flat](#)

flatr^[39]

[flit](#)

flytja ("cause to fit")^[40]

[fog](#)

from Old Norse *fok* through Danish *fog*, meaning "spray", "shower", "snowdrift"^[41]

[freckle](#)

freknur ("freckles")^[42]

[gad](#)

gaddr ("rod, long stick")^{[43][44]}

[gap](#)

gap ("chasm")^[45]

garth

garðr ("garden")^[46]

gawk

from Middle English *gawen*, from Old Norse *ga* ("to heed")^[47]

get

geta, *gat* (> got), *gittan* (> gotten)^[48]

geyser

from Icelandic *geysir*, from Old Norse *geysa* ("to gush")^[49]

gift

gift ("dowry")^[50]

girth

gjörð ("circumference, cinch")^[51]

give

gefa ("to give")^[52]

glitter

glitra ("to glitter")^[53]

gosling

gæslingr ("goose")^[54]

guest

gestr ("guest")^[55]

gun

from Old Norse *Gunnhildr* (female name, both elements of the name, *gunn* and *hildr*, have the meaning "war, battle")^[56]

gust

gustr ("gust")^[57]

haggle

haggen ("to chop")^[58]

hail

heill ("health, prosperity, good luck")^[59]

[hap, happy](#)

happ ("chance, good luck, fate")^[60]

[heathen](#)

heiðinn ("not Christian or Jewish/ the word for an exclusively Christian idea, a person or society prior to Christianity.")^[61]

[Hell](#)

May be in part from Old Norse [Hel](#), the daughter of [Loki](#) and ruler of the underworld in Norse mythology.^[62]

[hit](#)

hitta ("to find")^[63]

[how](#)

haugr ("barrow, small hill") Usage preserved mainly in place names^[64]

[husband](#)

husbondi ("master of the house")^[65]

[ill](#)

illr ("bad")^[66]

[irk](#)

yrkja ("to work")^[67]

[jökulhlaup](#)

from Icelandic *jökulhlaup* from Old Norse *jökull* and *hlaup*.

[keel](#)

kjölr^[68]

[Kenning](#) a descriptive phrase used as a name.

[kid](#)

kið ("young goat")^[69]

[kindle](#)

kynda^[70]

[knife](#)

knifr^[71]

[knot](#)

knutr^[72]

[lad](#)

ladd ("young man")^[73]

[lathe](#)

hlaða ("to load")^[74]

[law](#)

**lagu*^[75]

[leather](#)

**leðr*^[76]

[leg](#)

leggr^[77]

[likely](#)

likligr^[78]

[link](#)

**hlenkr*^[79]

[litmus](#)

litmose ("lichen for dying", *lita* = "to stain")^[80]

[loan](#)

lán ("to lend")^[81]

[loft](#)

loft ("an upper room or floor : attic, air, sky")^[82]

[loose](#)

lauss ("loose/free")^[83]

[low](#)

lagr^[84]

[mire](#)

myrr (= 'bog')^[85]

[mistake](#)

mistaka (= "miscarry")^[86]

[muck](#)

myki (= "cow dung")^[87]

[mug](#)

mugge^[88]

[muggy](#)

mugga (= "drizzle, mist")^[89]

[Norman](#), [Normandy](#)

from Old Norse through Old French, meaning "northman", due to Viking settlement in Normandy region^[90]

[oaf](#)

alfr (= "elf")^[91]

[odd](#)

oddi (= "third number", "the casting vote")^[92]

[Odin](#)

Óðinn^[93]

[ombudsman](#)

from Old Norse *umboðsmaðr* through Swedish *ombudsman*, meaning "commissary", "representative", "steward"^[94]

[outlaw](#)

utlagi^[95]

[plough](#), [plow](#)

plogr^[96]

Ragnarök

"Doom of the gods" or "Destiny of the gods", from Norse mythology & ON word of same meaning, composed of words *ragna*, genitive of "the great powers"(*regin*), and *røk* (later *rök*) "destiny, doom, fate, end". Often erroneously rendered "Twilight of the Gods" after Richard Wagner's opera Götterdämmerung, based on the mythological event.^[97]

race

rás ("to race", "to run", "to rush", "to move swift")^[98]

raft

raptr ("log")^[99]

raise

reisa^[100]

ransack

rannsaka ("to search the house")^[101]

reindeer

hreindyri^[102]

rid

rythja ("to clear land")^[103]

rive

rifa ("to scratch, plow, tear")^[104]

root

rót^[105]

rotten

rotinn ("decayed")^[106]

rugged

rogg ("shaggy tuft")^[107]

run

renna ("to run")^[108]

saga

saga ("story, tale")^[109]

sale

sala^[110]

same

same, samr ("same")^[111]

scale

(for weighing) from *skal* ("bowl, drinking cup", or in plural "weighing scale" referring to the cup or pan part of a balance) in early English used to mean "cup"^[112]

scant

skamt & skammr ("short, lacking")^[113]

scare

skirra ("to frighten")^[114]

scarf

skarfr ("fastening joint") ("scarf" and "scarves" have been reintroduced to modern Swedish^[citation needed] in their English forms)^[115]

scathe

skaða ("to hurt, injure")^[116]

score

skor ("notch"; "twenty")^[117]

scrape

skrapa ("to scrape, erase")^[118]

scrap

skrap ("scraps, trifles") from *skrapa*^[119]

seat

sæti ("seat, position")^[120]

seem

sæma ("to conform")^[121]

shake

skaka ("to shake")^[122]

skate

skata ("fish")^[123]

skid

probably from or related to Old Norse *skið* ("stick of wood") and related to "ski" ("stick of wood", or in this sense "snowshoe")^[124]

skill

skil ("distinction")^[125]

skin

skinn ("animal hide")^[126]

skip

skopa ("to skip, run")^[127]

skirt

skyrta ("shirt")^[128]

skull

skulle ("head")^[129]

sky

ský ("cloud")^[130]

slant

sletta, slenta ("to throw carelessly")^[131]

slaughter

**slahtr* ("butchering")^[132]

slaver

slafra ("slaver")^[133]

sledge

sleggja ("sledgehammer")^[134]

sleight

slægð^[135]

sleuth

sloð ("trail")^[136]

sly

sloegr ("cunning, crafty, sly")^[137]

snare

snara ("noose, snare")^[138]

snub

snubba ("to curse")^[139]

sprint

spretta ("to jump up")^[140]

stagger

stakra ("to push")^[141]

stain

steina ("to paint")^[142]

stammer

stemma ("to hinder, damn up")^[143]

steak

steik, steikja ("to fry")^[144]

sway

sveigja ("to bend, swing, give way")^[145]

take

taka^[146]

tarn

tjörn, tjarn^[147]

their

þierra^[148]

they

þeir^[149]

thorp

þorp^[150]

though

from Old English *þēah*, and in part from Old Norse *þó* ("though")^[151]

thrall

þræll^[152]

Thursday

Þorsdagr (= "Thor's day")^[153]

thrift

þríftr (= "prosperity")^[154]

thrust

þrýsta (= "to thrust, force")^[155]

thwart

þvert (= "across")^[156]

tidings

tíðindi (= "news of events")^[157]

tight

þétttr (= "watertight, close in texture, solid")^[158]

till

tíll (= "to, until")^[159]

troll

troll (= "giant, fiend, demon"; further etymology is disputed)^[160]

trust

traust (= "help, confidence")^[161]

ugly

uggligr (= "dreadful")^[162]

until

from Old Norse *und* (= "as far as, up to") and *tíll* (= "until, up to")^[163]

Vanadium

from Old Norse *Vanadis*, another name for [Freja](#)^[164]

viking

víkingr (= "one who came from the fjords")^[165]

wand

vondr ("rod")^[166]

want

vanta ("to lack")^[167]

weak

veikr ("weak, pliant")^[168]

whirl

hvirfla ("to go around")^[169]

whisk

viska ("to plait")^[170]

wight

vigr ("able in battle") – the other *wight* meaning "man" is from Old English^[171]

wile

vél ("trick, craft, fraud")^[172]

window

vindauga (Norwegian dialect), *vindøje* (Danish dialect) (both mean "wind-eye") – although *gluggi* was more commonly used in Old Norse^[173]

wing

vængr ("a wing")^[174]

wrong

rangr ("crooked, wry, wrong")^[175], "Vrång" is still in use f.i. in Scania. "Få något i vrångstrupen" equals approx. "inhaling something that is supposed to be eaten or drunken".

Yggdrasil

Yggdrasill^[176]

yule

jol ("A heathen feast upon the winter solstice, later appropriated by Christianity."^[177])

Anglo-Saxon

Examples of Old English words

A [abide](#), [above](#), [ale](#), [alive](#), [apple](#), [awake](#), [axe](#)
B [back](#), [bath](#), [bed](#), [bird](#), [blood](#), [body](#), [brother](#)
C [can](#), [carve](#), [chicken](#), [child](#), [clean](#), [cold](#), [cup](#)
D [daft](#), [daughter](#), [dead](#), [deer](#), [door](#), [drink](#), [dusk](#)
E [each](#), [ear](#), [elbow](#), [end](#), [evening](#), [evil](#), [eye](#)
F [fair](#), [fall](#), [feather](#), [find](#), [fish](#), [fox](#), [friend](#)
G [game](#), [gate](#), [god](#), [gold](#), [good](#), [ground](#), [green](#)
H [hammer](#), [harbour](#), [hand](#), [high](#), [honey](#), [house](#), [husband](#)
I [I](#), [ice](#), [if](#), [in](#), [island](#), [it](#), [itch](#)
K [keen](#), [keep](#), [kind](#), [king](#), [kiss](#), [knife](#), [knot](#)
L [ladle](#), [land](#), [laugh](#), [lip](#), [listen](#), [long](#), [love](#)
M [make](#), [man](#), [marsh](#), [meadow](#), [milk](#), [moon](#), [mouth](#)
N [nail](#), [name](#), [needle](#), [nest](#), [night](#), [now](#), [nut](#)
O [oak](#), [of](#), [on](#), [old](#), [open](#), [orchard](#), [owl](#)
P [path](#), [pin](#), [pipe](#), [plant](#), [plough](#), [poppy](#), [pretty](#)
Q [queen](#), [quick](#)
R [rag](#), [rain](#), [rat](#), [read](#), [ride](#), [right](#), [rock](#)
S [say](#), [see](#), [send](#), [shadow](#), [sheep](#), [sister](#), [sword](#)
T [take](#), [thank](#), [thimble](#), [thirst](#), [thumb](#), [today](#), [tomorrow](#)
U [udder](#), [under](#), [up](#), [us](#)
V [vat](#)
W [wag](#), [wake](#), [walk](#), [west](#), [winter](#), [woman](#), [wrong](#)
Y [yard](#), [yarn](#), [yawn](#), [year](#), [yes](#), [yolk](#), [you](#), [young](#)

Changes to Old English vocabulary

Many words that existed in [Old English](#) did not survive into [Modern English](#). Many of these linguistic changes were brought on by the introduction of [Old Norse](#) and [Norman French](#) words, while others fell away due to the natural processes of [language evolution](#).

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Animals:

Modern English has no Germanic words left that mean 'animal' in its most generic sense of 'non-human creature'. Old English *dēor*, *gesceaft*, *gesceap*, *nēat* and *iht* were all eclipsed by '[animal](#)', 'beast', 'creature' and 'critter', all of which are of Latin origin.

- *āðexe*: '[lizard](#)'. *Lizard* appeared in Middle English and is from Old French *lesarde*, from Latin *lacertus*.^[1] The earliest occurrence of the word (spelled *lusarde*) is in the poem [Piers Plowman](#) (written about 1360–1399). Old English *āðexe* does survive as [ask](#) ('newt', 'eft', 'lizard'): cf. German *Eidechse*, Dutch *hagedis*.
- *ælepūte*: '[burbot](#)'. The [Old French](#) word *borbote* had replaced *ælepūte* by the Middle English period.^[2] 'Burbot' first occurred in English around 1475. The word's modern descendant,

'eelpout', is occasionally used for the burbot, although that term has come to define a different animal.

- *cawelwyrn*: 'caterpillar' (see *lēafwyrn*).
- *culfre*: 'dove', 'pigeon' has survived as the rare/dialectal 'culver', a word the [AHD](#) believes comes from [Vulgar Latin](#) *colombula*.^[1] The [OED](#) acknowledges this possibility, but asserts that it is more likely native. 'Culver' is first attested in English in around 825 and 'dove' in around 1200. The Middle English *dove* is thought to come from Old English, but the assumed form (**dūfe*) is unattested, cf. *dūfedoppa* below. It is most likely to have been common Germanic.^[3]
- *dēor*: 'animal', 'beast'. *Dēor* is the [etymon](#) of English 'deer', although *dēor* as 'deer' as early as around 893 by [Alfred the Great](#). At some point in the Middle English period the more specific meaning of 'deer' became common, with the original meaning becoming lost by the end of the period. Compare German *Tier*, Dutch *dier*, Swedish *djur*, Danish and Norwegian *dyr*, Icelandic *dýr*.
- *dūfedoppa*: 'pelican'. The term *pelican* appeared in Middle English and is ultimately from Ancient Greek.^[1]
- *ened*: 'duck', 'drake'. 'Drake' first appeared in around 1300 and *ened* then disappeared. The [AHD](#) says the origin is unknown.^[1] [Old High German](#) *antrahho* seems to be a combination of *ant* (cognate of Old English *ened*) and *trahho* (cognate of *drake*), but the [OED](#) holds that the conjectured cognate in Old English (unattested **andrake*) "has no basis of fact". The word *ened* likely has a [PIE](#) origin, compare Latin *anas*, Lithuanian *antis* and Old Greek *nēssa* ('duck'). 'Duck' is from an unattested Old English word **duce*, presumably from the verb *ducan* ('duck', 'dive'). Compare with the German *Ente*, Dutch *eend*, Common Scandinavian *and*.
- *fifalde*: 'butterfly'. Old English had the word *butorflēoge* as early as 1000 and this term (of dubious origin, although the ultimately Greek word "butter" is certainly the first element)^[1] eventually pushed out the entirely Germanic *fifalde*. Compare with Old High German *fifaltarā*, German *Falter*, Old Saxon *vivoldara*, Southern Dutch *vijfwouter*, Old Norse *fifrildi*, Icelandic *fjörildi*, Swedish *fjäril*, as well as Latin *papilio*.
- *firgenbucca*: 'ibex'. 'Ibex' is from Latin *ibex*^[1] which first appeared as *ibecks* in [Edward Topsell's](#) "The historie of foure-footed beastes" (1607). The word comes from *firgen* ('wooded height', 'mountain'), compare with Gothic *fairguni* ('mountain'), Old High German *Fergunna* ('[Ore Mountains](#)') and *bucca*, 'buck'. Compare with modern German *Steinbock*, Dutch (*alpen steenbok* ('ibex')).
- *gesceaft*, *gesceap*: 'creature'. *Gesceap*, the etymon of English 'shape', is documented as far back as around 1050. It had many meanings in Old English: 'creature', 'creation', 'structure', 'form', 'figure', 'configuration', 'pudendum', 'decree' and 'destiny'. 'Creature', ultimately from Latin, first entered English in around 1300 and actually pre-dates the modern word 'create'.^[1] *Gesceaft* ('creation', 'origin', 'constitution', 'nature', 'species') has the same [etymological](#) root as *gesceap*. It is documented as early as 888 and occurs with this meaning in various forms as late as around 1579, as *schaft*.
- *hacod*: 'mullet'. The [OED](#) lists *hacod/haked* as a [dialectal](#) name for a large [pike](#) and has a citation as late as 1847, but this word is not listed in any modern dictionary. 'Mullet' appeared in Middle English and it ultimately comes from Ancient Greek.^[1] The term is probably related to *haca* ('hook'). Compare with modern English *hake*, Dutch *heek* ('hake'), German *Hechte* ('[esox](#)').
- *hæferblæte*: 'bittern'. 'Bittern' entered Middle English as *botor* and comes from the Old French *butor*. It is attested in English in around 1000.
- *higera*: 'jay'. The word *jai* appeared in Middle English in around 1310 and is from Old French. The [AHD](#) states that it is possibly from the Latin [praenomen Gaius](#), but gives no possible reason for the [semantic change](#).^[1] The [OED](#) does not address the Gaius theory, only stating that it cannot be identified with Old French *gai* ('gay').^[1] It instead acknowledges, but

does not comment on the possibility, that it is from [Old High German](#) *gâhi* ('swift', 'quick', 'lively'). Compare with German *Häher*.

- *hwilpe*: '[curlew](#)'. The Middle English form *curleu* comes from Old French *courlieu*, which is possibly of [onomatopoeic](#) origin.^[1] The OED also believes that it is probably onomatopoeic, but notes that its became assimilated to that of *courlieu*, *curleu* ('[courier](#)'), which is ultimately from Latin *currere* ('to run').
- *iht*: 'creature'. (See *gesceap*.)
- *lēafwurm*: '[caterpillar](#)', literally 'leaf-worm', 'leaf insect'. [Webster's Dictionary](#) (1897) lists 'leaf-worm' as "a caterpillar that devours leaves", but no modern dictionaries list this word. The *cawel* in *cawelwurm* was a loan from Latin *caulis* ('[cabbage](#)') and the last recorded use of it was around 1000, as *cawelwurm*. *Mælsceafa* ('caterpillar') is attested as far back as Old English (around 1000 in the writings of [Ælfric](#)) and as late as 1398, as *malshaue*. *Mæl* (meaning roughly '[meal](#)' as in '[mealworm](#)') is attested only in the compound *mælsceafa*, but it has many well-documented [cognates](#) in other [Germanic languages](#), such as [Old Icelandic](#) and [Swedish](#). The second component shares its root with '[shave](#)'. The ultimately Latin-derived *caterpillar* first appeared in English around 1440 as *catyrpel*.^[1]
- *mælsceafa*: '[caterpillar](#)'. (See *lēafwurm*.)
- *mereswīn*: '[dolphin](#)', '[porpoise](#)', literally 'sea-swine'. It is attested in [Bald's Leechbook](#) from the 10th century. The OED does not list 'mereswine' as archaic or obsolete, but the last citation given is by Frank Charles Bowen in his *Sea Slang: a Dictionary of the Old-timers' Expressions and Epithets* (1929). The OED lists *sea-swine* ('porpoise') (the last citation being for 1884) as "obsolete except dialectic". *Dolphin* entered English in the 12th century: it is ultimately from Ancient Greek.^[1] Compare with German *Schweinswal* ('porpoise', literally 'pig's whale').
- *mūshāfoc*: '[buzzard](#)', literally 'mouse hawk'. It is not clear which [bird of prey](#) this word referred to. The OED lists multiple meanings for 'mouse hawk', ([Short-eared Owl](#), [Hen Harrier](#) and [Rough-legged Buzzard](#)), but 'mouse hawk' is an alternate name, not the prevailing name. The Middle English word *busard* first entered the language in around 1300 and it comes ultimately from Latin *būtēo*.^[1]
- *scræb*: '[cormorant](#)'. *Cormorant* first entered English in around 1320 as *cormerant*. It is ultimately from the Latin words for [raven](#) and [sea](#)^[1] and is probably related to (or a variant of) *scræf* ('cormorant'). Compare with German *Scharbe*, Common Scandinavian *skarv*.
- *ryðða*: '[mastiff](#)'. The word *mastiff* appeared in around 1387 and it is ultimately of Latin origin.^[1]
- *sisemūs*: '[dormouse](#)'. *Dormouse* (first attested in English in around 1425) is not a combination of [door](#) and [mouse](#). Some [lexicographers](#), including the editorial staff of the AHD, believe that it came from [Anglo-Norman](#) *dormeus* ('inclined to sleep', 'hiberating'), which is ultimately from Latin *dormire* ('to sleep').^[1] The OED, citing the [Dutch](#) words *slaep-ratte* ('sleep rat') and *slaep-muys* ('sleep mouse'), acknowledges the possibility of this derivation, but also suggests that the first element is related to [Old Norse](#) *dár* ('benumbed').
- *wōrhana*, *wildhænn*: '[pheasant](#)'. *Pheasant* appeared in English in 1299 (as *fesaund*) and is ultimately from Ancient Greek.^[1]
- *wyrm*: '[serpent](#)', '[snake](#)', '[dragon](#)', 'insect'. The OED lists all entries of *wyrm/worm* with this meaning as archaic. The latest citation that it gives with this meaning is from [William Morris](#)'s book *The Life and Death of Jason* (1867). The modern sense of *worm* as goes back as far as 1000. Compare with Swedish *orm*, Nynorsk *orm* ('snake', 'serpent').

Body parts

- *earsgang*: '[anus](#)'. *Anus* did not enter English until 1658 and was adopted directly from Latin, with no intermediary. The OED says that *arse* (the *ears* of *earsgang* is its [etymon](#)) is "obsolete in polite use". The AHD tags *ass* as "vulgar slang".^[1] As late as 1704, [Jonathan Swift](#) wrote "after your Arse" in his book *The Battle of the Books*, which simply meant 'behind you'. (See *setl*, *ūtgang*.)

- *feorhbold, feorhhold, feorhhus*: '[body](#)'. (See also: *līc, līcfæt, līchoma*.)
- *hrēsel*: '[radius \(bone\)](#)'. The word *radius* is of Latin origin and its specific [anatomical](#) meaning was first used in English in 1615.
- *līc*: '[body](#)', '[trunk](#)'. *Līc* (which was at various times spelled *like, lich, lych, lyche* and *lyke*) is attested as far back as around 900 and the last citation given with this more general meaning is from around 1400. However, the last citation with the meaning of 'corpse' is from 1895. The word now survives only in obscure compounds such as [lych-gate](#),^[1] [lych-owl](#) (so called because its screeching was thought by some to portend death) and *lyke-wake* (the watch kept over a dead body at night). The word is etymologically related to [like](#), so its original meaning is thought to be 'form', 'shape'.^[1] (See also: *feorhbold, feorhhold, feorhhus, līcfæt, līchoma*.) Compare with the following words in other languages for 'corpse': German *Leiche*, Dutch *lijk*, Swedish *lik*, Norwegian *lik* and Danish *lig*.
- *līcfæt, līchoma*: '[body](#)'. (See also: *feorhbold, feorhhold, feorhhus, līc*.) Compare with German *Leichnam* ('corpse'), Dutch *lichaam*, Swedish *lekamen*, Nynorsk *lekam* and Danish *legeme*.
- *lið*: '[joint](#)', '[limb](#)'. *Lið* (later spelled *lith*) is attested as early as around 900 and the latest citation in the OED is 1872. The OED considers all modern occurrences to be [archaic](#) or dialectic. The word *limb*, also of Germanic origin, has come to replace *lið*. Compare with German *Glied*, Dutch *lid*, Swedish *led*, Danish *led* and Norwegian *ledd*.
- *midhriðre*: '[diaphragm](#)'.
- *nebb*: '[face](#)'. The OED gives the modern definitions of the [Scottish, Irish English, Northern English](#) for *neb*, such as 'bird's beak' and 'an animal's nose', but the last citation given with the meaning 'a person's face' is from 1525. (See also: *ondwlita, onsīen*.) Compare English *ness* ('[promontory](#)'), Dutch *neb* ('beak').
- *ōcusta, ōxn*: '[armpit](#)'. *Armpit* first appeared in English as *arme-pytt* in around 1400. It is probably related to such English words as *axis* and *axle* and the Latin *axilla*, from PIE **aks-*, or similar. It has survived as the English dialectal *oxter* ('armpit', 'arm'). Compare with Dutch *oksel*.
- *ondwlita*: '[face](#)'. (See also: *nebb, onsīen*.) Compare with German *Antlitz*, Swedish *anlete*.
- *onsīen*: '[face](#)'. (See also: *nebb, ondwlita*.) Compare with German *Angesicht*, Dutch *aangezicht*.
- *ōxn*: '[armpit](#)'. (See also: *ōcusta*.)
- *setl*: '[anus](#)'. (See also: *earsgang, ūtgang*.)
- *teors*: '[penis](#)'. (See also: *wæpen*.) *Penis*, which did not enter English until 1578, was borrowed directly from Latin.
- *ūtgang*: '[anus](#)'. Literally 'exit', 'out-path', (See also: *earsgang, setl*.) Compare German *Ausgang*, Dutch *uitgang* ('exit').
- *wæpen*: '[penis](#)'. (See also: *teors*.)
- *wiðobān*: '[collarbone](#)'.

Colours:

- *æppelfealu*: '[orange](#)'. Literally 'apple-pale'. (See also: *geolurēad*.)
- *basurēadan*: '[purple](#)'. Literally 'purple-red'. (See also: *weolucasu*.)
- *geolurēad*: 'orange'. Literally '[yellow-red](#)'. (See also: *æppelfealu*.)
- *weolucasu*: 'purple'. Literally '[whelk](#)-purple'. (See also: *basurēadan*.)

Other words:

- *andwurde, andwyrde*: 'to [answer](#)'. A combination of the prefix *and-* ('against', related to Greek *anti-*) and *wurde* ('[word](#)'). By the end of the 12th century, *andwurde* had been replaced by *andswerian* ('answer'), (containing *swear*, probably Common Germanic, attested at least before 900). Compare with German *Antwort*, Dutch *antwoord*.

- *æðele*: 'noble'; also *æðelu*: 'noble descent'; *æðeling*: 'hero' and *ēðel*: 'native land', 'home'. Once very common words with many extant compounds, these words exist in Modern English only in the Germanic loanwords *edelweiss*^[1] and *Adelaide*. The Latin-derived terms *noble* and *gentle* (in its original English meaning of 'noble') both appeared in English around 1230. Compare with German *edel*, Dutch *edel*.
- *ge-*: a prefix used extensively in Old English, originally meaning 'with', but later gaining several other usages, such as being used grammatically for the *perfect*. It has only survived in the archaic *gemot* ('meeting', compare with *Witenagemot*) and *yclept* (with later form *y-*). It is also found in the rare *German loanwords* *gemütlich* and *gemütlichkeit*. Compare with German *ge-*, Dutch *ge-*.
- *gerīm*: '*number*'. (See *worn.*)
- *getæl*: '*number*'. A combination of the prefix *ge-* and *tæl*. Besides the phrase "to tell time",^[4] it mainly survived in English with meanings related to speech ('tell', 'tale'). Meanings related to numbers can be found in several Germanic cognates. Compare with English *teller*, German *Zahl*, Dutch *getal*, Swedish and Danish *tal* and Norwegian *tall*. (See *worn.*)
- *hæmed, liger*: '*sex*'.
- *mid*: '*with*'. *Mid* was used in Old English in nearly all instances where 'with' is used in Modern English. It is attested in early Old English manuscripts. The latest use cited in the OED is 1547, but this late example is possibly an intentional archaism. By the end of the 14th century, *mid* had been superseded by *with*. If the beginning part of *midwife* is a reflex of this ancient *preposition* (and neither OED or AHD affirm this derivation),^[1] it is the only trace of the *with* meaning left in Modern English. The word probably originally derived from an Indo-European root meaning 'middle' and is related to the English prefix *mid-* and Latin *medium*. It is likely to be related to Greek *μετα* ('meta', 'in the midst of', 'among', 'with', 'after'). Compare with German *mit*, Dutch *met*, Common Scandinavian *med* and Icelandic *með*.
- *worn*: '*number*'. *Number* is derived from Latin *numerus* and it first appeared in English as *noumbre* in around 1300. The word appears to have come from a French term, but its use was no doubt reinforced by its presence in other *Germanic languages*.
- *ymb(e)*: 'around', 'on both sides'. *Ymbe* was both a *preposition* and a prefix. The only Modern English word that derives directly from it is the little-used *Ember days*, a Christian event.^[1] The Germanic loanwords *ombudsman* and *umlaut* come from the same Germanic root.^[1] It is also related more distantly to Latin words starting with *ambi-* and Greek words starting with *amphi-*.^[1] Compare with German *um*, Dutch *om*, Common Scandinavian *om*, but Icelandic *um*. *wīg*: '*war*', '*combat*', '*martial power*'. There were many words of this base in Old English:
- *wīgan, gewegan* ('to fight'), *wīgend* ('*warrior*'). This group was used extensively in *Old English poetry*, due in part to the frequent *alliterative* need for a word starting with 'w'. It is from the same base as Latin *vincere* ('to *conquer*'). Other than the archaic, Old Norse-derived *wight*, this group of words is lost to Modern English.^[1] Compare with Swedish *envig* ('*holmgang*')