Revision Exercises

What branches of linguistics do you know?

Define the following terms:

Language isolate, dead language, synthetic form, runic alphabet, etymology

Compile a table representing the classification of old and modern Germanic languages.

State the group to which the following Indo-European languages refer.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Scottish | a. Romance |
| 2. Yiddish | b. Slavic |
| 3. English | c. Germanic |
| 4. Romanian | d. Iranian |
| 5. Russian | e. Celtic |
| 6. Slovene | f. Indic |
|  | g. Baltic |

What is the second name for the Italic branch of languages?

Write out the languages that are part of the same language family as English:

German

French

Russian

Latin

Ancient Greek

Old Norse

Which of the Indo-European languages below is still being learned as a native language in the 21st century?

1. Gothic
2. Latin
3. Old Church Slavonic
4. Welsh

Explain the relation between the Latin word ‘duo’ and English ‘two’.

Point out the **correct** sentences:

Proto-Germanic was also called Teutonic.

Gothic is an ancestor of the West and North Germanic languages.

The name of futhark came from the first six letters.

Edda is a collection of mythological poems which represent the earliest of Old Norse literature.

Germanic languages were characterized by strong dynamic stress falling on the first root syllable.

Germanic languages belonged to the analytical type of form-building.

The Germanic verbs were divided into strong and weak ones.

In Germanic languages the word structure was a three-element one (the root, the inflexion, the stem-forming suffix).

We can learn a lot about the culture of the people, their social life, geographical conditions from the words of their language. What can you say about the life of the Teutons from the following list of English words, whose cognates are found in other Germanic languages?

borough, broth, calf, cliff, earl, east, fox, house, king, north, sea, sheep, ship, south, time, tin, west, whale, wheat, year.