# Winter School sul Medioevo Inglese

### Donata Bulotta: La Battaglia di Hastings e la nascita del medio Inglese

3 Dicembre 2015

Versione Antico Inglese (A)	Wycliffe's Bible (a. 1384) (B)	
Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum;	Oure fadir þat art in heuenes	
Sīe þīn nama gehālgod,	halwid be þi name;	
tō becume þīn rīce	bi reume or kyngdom come to be.	
gewurþe þīn willa,	Be þi wille don in herþe as it is doun in	
on eorðan swā swā on heofonum.	heuene.	
Urne gedæghwamlican hlāf sele ūs tōdæg,	yeue to us today oure eche dayes bred.	
and forgif ūs ūre gyltas,	And foryeue to us oure dettis	
swā swā wē forgifaþ ūrum gyltendum,	bat is oure synnys as we foryeuen to oure	
	dettouris þat is to men þat han synned in us.	
and ne gelæd þū ūs on costnunge, ac ālys	And lede us not into temptacion but	
ūs of yfele, sōþlīce.	delyuere us from euyl.	

#### 1) Confronto fra le versioni del Vangelo

Luca 2, 1-19

Vangelo in Sassone Occ. (X-XI secolo)

Soblice on bam dagum wæs geworden gebod fram þam casereAugusto, þæt eall ymbehwyrft wære tomearcod. Þeos tomearcodneswæs æryst geworden fram bam deman Syrige Cirino. And ealle hig eodon, and syndrige ferdon on hyra ceastre. Đa ferde Iosep fram Galilea of bæreceastre Nazareth on Iudeisce ceastre Dauides, seo is genemned Bethleem, for bam be he was of Dauides huse and hiredebæt he ferde mid Marianbe him beweddod wæs, and wæs geeacnod. Soblice wæs geworden þa hi þar wæron, hire dagas wæron gefyllede bæt heo cende. And heo cende hyre frumcennedan sunu, and hine mid cildclabum bewand, and hine on binne alede, for bam be hig

Vangelo dalla Bibbia di Wycliffe (1382)

And it was don in tho daies, a maundement wente out fro the emperour August, thatal the world schulde be discryued. This firste discryuyng was maad of Cyryn, iustice of Sirie. And alle men wenten to make professioun, ech in to his owne citee. And Joseph went vp fro Galilee, fro the citee Nazareth, in to Judee, in to a citee of Dauid, that is clepid Bethleem, for that he was of the hous and of the meyne of Dauid, that he schulde knouleche with Marie, his wijf, that was weddid to hym, and was greet with child. And it was don, while thei weren there, the daies were fulfillid, that sche schulde bere child. And sche bare hir first borun sone, and wlappide hym in clothis, and leide hym in a cratche, for ther was no

næfdon rum on cumena huse. And hyrdas	place to hym in no chaumbir. And	
wæron on þam ylcan rice waciende, and	scheepherdis weren in the same cuntre,	
nihtwæccan healdende ofer heora heorda.	wakynge and kepynge the watchis of the	
Þa stod Drihtnes engel wiþ hig, and	nygt on her flok. And lo! the aungel of the	
Godes beorhtnes him ymbe scean and hi	Lord stood bisidis hem, and the cleernesse	
him mycelum ege adredon. And se engel	of God schinede aboute hem; and thei	
him to cwæð, Nelle ge eow adrædan	dredden with greet drede. And the aungel	
soplice nu ic eow bodie mycelne gefean,	seide to hem, Nyle ye drede; for lo! Y	
se bið eallum folce for þam to dæg eow	preche to you a greet ioye, that schal be to al	
ys Hælend acenned, se is Drihten Crist,	puple. For a sauyoure is borun to dai to you,	
on Dauides ceastre. And bis tacen eow	that is Crist the Lord, in the citee of Dauid.	
byð: Ge gemetað an cild hræglum	And this is a tokene to you; ye schulen	
bewunden, and on binne aled. And þa	fynde a yong child wlappid in clothis, and	
wæs færinga geworden mid þam engle	leid in a cratche. And sudenli ther was maad	
mycelnes heofenlices werydes, God	with the aungel a multitude of heuenli	
heriendra and bus cwebendra, Gode sy	knygthod, heriynge God, and seiynge,	
wuldor on heahnesse, and on eorðan sybb	Glorie be in the higeste thingis to God, and	
mannum godes willan.	in erthe pees be to men of good wille.	

## 2) Esempi dalle Cronache

Annale 1087 (Peterborough Chronicle)

Castelas he let wyrcean,	He had castles built	
7 earme men swiðe swencean.	and poor men terribly oppressed.	
Se cyng wæs swa swiðe stearc,	The king was severe	
7 benam of his underbeoddan manig marc	and he took many marks of gold and	
goldes 7 ma hundred punda seolfres.	hundreds of pounds of silver from his underlings.	
-Det he nam be wihte	All this he took from the people,	
7 mid micelan unrihte	and with great injustice	
of his landleode,	from his subjects,	
for litte[1]re neode.	out of trivial desire.	
He wæs on gitsunge befeallan,	He had fallen into avarice	
7 grædinæsse he lufode mid ealle	and he loved greediness above	
He sætte mycel deorfrið,	everything else.	
7 he lægde laga þærwið	He established many deer preserves	
þet swa hwa swa sloge heort oððe hinde,	and he set up many laws concerning them	
þet hine man sceolde blendian.	such that whoever killed a hart or a hind	
He forbead þa heortas,	should be blinded.	
swylce eac þa baras.	He forbade (hunting of) harts	
Swa swiðe he lufode þa headeor	and also of boars.	
swilce he wære heora fæder.	He loved the wild deer	
Eac he sætte be þam haran	as if he were their father.	

bet hi mosten freo faran.	And he also decreed that the hares	
His rice men hit mændon,	should be allowed to run free.	
7 þa earme men hit beceorodan;	His great men complained of it,	
ac he [wæs] swa stið	and his poor men lamented it;	
þet he ne rohte heora eallra nið.	but he was so severe	
Ac hi moston mid ealle	that he ignored all their needs.	
þes cynges wille folgian,	But they had to follow above all else	
gif hi woldon libban,	the king's will,	
oððe land habban,	if they wanted to live	
land oððe eahta,	or hold on to land,	
oððe wel his sehta.	land or property (or esteem)	
Walawa, þet ænig man	or have his good favour.	
sceolde modigan swa,	Woe, that any man	
hine sylf upp ahebban	should be so proud	
7 ofer ealle men tellan.	as to raise himself above all men.	
Se ælmihtiga God cyþæ his saule	May almighty God show mercy on his	
mildheortnisse,	soul	
7 do him his synna forgifenesse!	and forgive him his sins.	

Annale 1137 (Peterborough Chronicle)

Pa þe king Stephne to Englalande com þa macod he his gadering æt Oxeneford. & þar he nam þe biscop Roger of Sereberi & Alexander biscop of Lincol & te Canceler Roger hise neues. & dide ælle in prisun. til hi iafen up here castles.

Þa the suikes undergæton ðæt he milde man was & softe & god. & na iustise ne dide. þa diden hi alle wunder. Hi hadden him manred maked & athes suoren. ac hi nan treuthe ne heolden. Alle he wæron forsworen & here treothes forloren. for æuric riceman his castles makede & agænes him heolden. & fylden þe land ful of castles.

Hi suencten suyðe þe uurecce men of þe land mid castelweorces þa þe castles uuaren maked þa fylden hi mid deoules & yuele men. Þa namen hi þa men þe hi wenden ðæt ani god hefden. bathe be nihtes & be dæies. carlmen & wimmen. & diden heom in prisun efter gold & syluer. & pined heom. untellendlice pining. for ne uuæren næure nan martyrs swa pined alse hi wæron.

Me henged up bi the fet & smoked heom. mid ful smoke. Me henged bi the bumbes. other bi the hefed. & hengen bryniges on her fet.

#### PRESTITI DAL FRANCESE

- Primo gruppo di termini risalenti al 1066-1250
  - 1. VITA SOCIALE baron, noble, dame, servant, messenger, feast, minstrel

- 2. ARTE E CULTURA story, rime, lay
- 3. RELIGIONE clergy, altar, miracle, preach, pray, sermon, virgin, saint, friar/frere
- Secondo gruppo di termini dal 1250 al 1400

LEGALE judge, jury, plaintiff, justice, court, suit, defendant, crime, felony, murder, petty/petit, attorney, marriage (Anglo-Saxon wedding )

AMMINISTRAZIONE: government, administer, crown, state, empire, royal, majesty, treaty, statute, parliament, tax, rebel, traitor, treason, exile, chancellor, treasurer, major, noble, peer, prince, princess, duke, squire, page (but *not* king, queen, lord, lady, earl), peasant, slave, servant, vassal.

MILITARE : battle, ally, alliance, ensign, admiral, navy, aid, gallant, march, enemy, escape, peace, war

MODA: habit, gown, robe, garment, attire, cape, coat, collar, petticoat, train, lace, embroidery, pleat, buckle, button, tassel, plume, satin, taffeta, fur, sable, blue, brown, vermilion, russet, tawny, jewel, ornament, broach, ivory, turquoise, topaz, garnet, ruby, pearl, diamond

CUCINA sauce, boil, filet, soup, pastry, fry, roast, toast

I termini vengono per lo più ereditati nella forma base lessicale. Poi l'inglese ne ha tratto le altre forme come avverbi, aggettivi, e verbi, assimilandoli e aggiungendo dove necessario i suffissi per la formazione delle parole

ES: beauty < anglo-normanno *beute*, Old French *biauté* cui è stato aggiunto il suffisso per formare l'aggettivo e da questo in seguito quello per la formazione dell'avverbio. Quindi *beauteful* e *beautiful-ly* 

O ancora mettendo insieme un termine indigeno con uno francese (composizione delle parole tipicamente germanica) come nel caso di *gentleman* 

Anglo-Saxon origin words	Old French origin words	
Cow	Beef	
Sheep	Mutton	
Swine	Pork	
Kingly	Royal	
Brotherly	Fraternal	
Ask, Beseech	Enquire	
Bring, Bear	Carry	

Fair, Fair-haired	Blond/Blonde
Ghost	Phantom
Smell, Stench	Odor
Hue, Blee	Colour
Blossom	Flower
Help	Aid
Buy	Purchase
Belief	Faith
Knowledge	Science
Harbour	Port
Answer	Reply, Response
Fall	Autumn
Behaviour	Manner
Belongings	Property
Forgive	Pardon
Darling	Favourite
Wish, Will	Desire
Freedom	Liberty

Ma molti altri termini originari furono completamente sostituiti da quelli francesi come ad es.:

OE aeðele -- F. noble OE aeðeling -- F. nobleman OE here -- F. army OE campa -- F. warrior OE sibb -- F. peace