**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter covers six important points. The first point is background of the study that describes the reasons why the researcher chooses the topic to be studied. The second is problem of the study. Then purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study. The last is definition of key term.

A. **Background of the Study**

 Language is an important part in the human life. The linguists estimate that 10,000 languages once existed, but fewer than 5,000 are understood or spoken today (Maclntyre, 2009:49). Each language is distinct, shaped by the cultures and people who use it. However, language is basically a means to express meaning or idea. Meanwhile, according to Susanto (2007:2)”A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sound, and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication”. Furthermore, language also has function to make interaction and relationship with others.

 Today, the most common language in the world is English. English is universal language and it’s spoken throughout the World. English is so widely spoken; it has often been referred to as a "[world language](file:///%5C%5Cwiki%5CWorld_language)", the [lingua franca](file:///%5C%5Cwiki%5CLingua_franca) of the modern era. It happens because English is international language of communication, science, business, diplomacy and so on. It also widely learned as second and foreign language in many countries in the world.

 English which people use to communicate and learn today is different with English used hundreds years before. English had has several periods before become English language today. One of the periods was Old English. According to Vinney, (2008:7) “Old English is the language that was spoken from the middle of the fifth century to the middle of the twelfth century in what is now England and southern Scotland”. The fact that Old English spoken by people in Britain in the past hundreds years and transform become Middle and Modern English today over the centuries.

 Old English was the earliest English periods and Germanic contributed in the development of Old English language. According to Mackwardt (1942:278)” The Teutonic or Germanic is naturally of the greatest to us, because the English language has descended from it”. We can interpret that Germanic and English had has closed relation. Germanic was ancestor for English and English descended from Germanic.

 Two languages have close relation consequently identical in the language features, like, grammar, meaning, and vocabulary. The example of relation between Germanic and English made them appear similar in the form of vocabulary. Myers (1996:45) said “if we compare the same set of numbers in German and English we again find a relation between them”.

German English

 eins one

 zwei two

 drei three

 vier four

 funf five

 sechs six

 sieben seven

 acht eight

 neun nine

 zehn ten

 The similarity between Germanic and English because both of have identical language features. The language features such as, grammar, spelling, usage, meaning, and vocabulary. The set numbers above are clear enough to indicate a relation and evidence between Germanic and English.

 Germanic language or in other word Teutonic language was source of almost vocabulary of Old English. Vinney (2008:10) said “the vocabulary in Old English was almost completely Germanic”. Three example of vocabulary from Old English which still exists today is:

 the

 can

 get

 Germanic also roots for basic Modern English vocabulary. Other words in Modern English which come from Old English are for very basic things and ideas (Vinney, 2008: 10).

 mann person

 cild child

 hus house

 etan eat

 slepan sleep

 From all explanation above, absolutely there was Germanic contribution to the Old English language. This Thesis explains about the Germanic contribution to the Old English and focused in the Germanic contribution in the old English vocabulary.

**B. Problem of the Study**

 Based on the background that has been discussed, the writer formulates the problem as follows:

1. In what way does Germanic language contributes to the Old English language vocabulary?
2. Which form of Old English vocabulary influenced by Germanic language?

**C. Purpose of the Study**

 In this study, the writer intends to explain and to answer the problem study above by giving detailed explanation in order:

1. To know how the Germanic language contributes to the Old English language vocabulary.
2. To know which form of Old English vocabulary influenced by Germanic language.
3. **The Significance of Study**

 There are several benefit can be obtained from the study. They are:

1. Readers

 The benefit can be obtained to the readers such as; give knowledge to the readers or people who study English about English in the oldest period and refresh the readers about Old English vocabulary. Also this study gives knowledge how Germanic language contributes to the English language periods; especially Germanic contribution that reflected on the Old English vocabulary.

1. Writer

 By conducting this study, the writer gets a lot of worthy knowledge. This research gives benefit to the writer to dig up the knowledge about the history of English especially on the Germanic language contribution to the Old English. Also this study increases the writer’s knowledge about the history of English language and how was the relation of Germanic and English. As result the writer knows more about vocabulary from Old English. The writer hopes this study will increase the understandable of the readers about the contribution of Germanic language as seen on the Old English vocabulary.

1. The Next researcher

 The writer hopes this study will useful for the next researcher to conduct a research in the field of history of English language.

1. **Scope and Limitation**

 Scope and limitation has function to make the problem to be studied focus and specific.

1. Scope
2. Focused to know how the Germanic language contributes on the Old English.
3. Focused to know which form of Old English vocabulary that influenced by Germanic language.
4. Limitation
5. The Germanic language which contributes on the development of Old English.
6. The Old English has been derived from Germanic language.
7. **Definition of Key Term**

 Definition of the key terms is necessary to clearance the writer purpose based on the title of the study. Some important terms that needed to be defined, they are stated as follow:

1. Contribution: a thing that is given to person or organization
2. Germanic language: The branch of Indo-European that English belong to is Germanic, and includes German, Dutch, Frisian, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian (Barber, 1993:81)
3. English language: is a [West Germanic language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Germanic_languages) that arose in the [Anglo-Saxon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Anglo-Saxon_England) kingdoms of Britain.
4. Reflected: indicates about
5. Old English: Old English was the name given to the language of the Germanic conquerors of Britain spoken in Britain from the middle of the fifth century to the middle of twelfth century.
6. Vocabulary: The total number of words in a language (Hornby, 1995:1331)

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

 This chapter presents the theories and concepts that support the discussion of the background of study and research findings.

**A. Language Classifications in the World**

 There are a lot of languages in the world. The languages in the world classified into language families. Languages are generally classified on the basis of common linguistic features or descent from a common linguistic ancestor (Peters, 1968: 41). Language features are components in the language such as, grammar, vocabulary, and sound. Then the languages also classified based on the common ancestor and descent linguistic. According to Barber (1993: 41) the language classifications in the world are:

1. African-Khoin: the languages of the peoples south of the Sahara and west of the Nile
2. Amerindian: the numerous Indian languages of North, Central, and South America.
3. Basque: the language of the Basques along the northern coast of Spain and the nearby western coast of France.
4. Dravidian: the language of the peoples of southern India and northern Ceylon.
5. Japanese: the language of the people of Japan
6. Malayo-Polynesian: the languages of the peoples of Borneo, Hawaii, Indonesia, the Malay peninsula, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, and the Philippines.
7. Papua-Australian: the languages of the peoples of New Guinea and the aborigines of Australia
8. Semito-Hamitic: the languages of the peoples of south western Asia and northern and northeastern Africa, including Amharic, Arabic, Aramic-Syriac, Hausa, Hebrew, Phoenician, and Somali.
9. Sino-Tibetan: the languages of the peoples of Burma, China, Laos, Thailand, and Tibet.
10. Uralic-Altic: the languages of the peoples of a vest area stretching from northeastern Europe, including Estonian, Finnish, Hungarian, Lapp (north of Arctic circle), Mongol, Samoyed, (northwestern Siberia), and Turkish.
11. Indo-European: the languages of the peoples who once occupied an area stretching from India to Europe, but who later spread to other parts of the world (Australia, North and south America, Africa), Including English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, and number of others.

**B. A Brief History of Germanic Language**

 Germanic language is member of Indo European language family and ancestor of English language. Germanic language divides into three groups of dialects, they are: North, East, and West Germanic.

1. North Germanic

 North Germanic divided into two groups, they are, west Scandinavian and East Scandinavian. West Scandinavian belongs to Icelandic, Norwegian, and Faroese. East Scandinavian belongs to Danish, Swedish, and Gutnish (the language of the island of Gotland).North Teutonic is represented today by the language of Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark ( Marckwardt, 1942: 279) .

1. East Germanic

East Germanic dialects consist of Burgundian, Vandal, and Gothic. Gothic has family Visigothic and Ostrogothic. The principal representative of East Germanic is Gothic but it’s no longer spoken. Gothic is recommended to anyone who would like to attain a complete mastery of a literature, since all that remains is part of translation of the Bible by Bishop Ulfilas and Wulfila, for which ponies are readily available. Also this translation is the most extensive of the early records of this family language.

1. West Germanic

According to Mackwardt (1942:279) “West Germanic is the parent of modern German, Flemish, Dutch, Frisian, and English”. West Germanic divided into two groups, High and Low West Germanic. High German is the official language of modern Germany, though many of the spoken dialects in the northern part of the country are Low German (Plattdeutsch). Then Yiddish is also basically High German. Low West Germanic includes English, Afrikaans, Dutch, Flemish, Low German, and Luxembourgian.

**C. A Brief History of English Language**

 According to Frey (1970: 11) “The history of English language begins with the Germanic invasions of Britain in the fifth century AD”. English existed in the World since the fifth century in Britain. Since the fifth century English Language had changed and transform into some periods of English. Periodically English divided into some periods

 According to Barber (1993:54) about the periods of English

Historians of the English language recognize four periods of English, which they call Old English (OE) c. 600 to c. 1000, Middle English (ME) c. 1100 to c. 1400, Early Modern English (EModE) c. 1500 to c. 1725, and Late Modern English (LModE) c. 1825 to present.

1. Old English (c.600 to 1000)

 Old English was the earliest English language periods. According to Vinney (2008:7) “Old English is the language that was spoken from the middle of the fifth century to the middle of twelfth century in what is now England”. Old English language had existed and spoken in Britain since the fifth century AD.

 Old English also was root of Modern English that exists today. Based on Hornby (1995: D8) in Oxford advanced learner’s dictionary in the fifth edition the example of some Modern English that came from Old English vocabularies are*: man, breed, eat*, *shire, woman, work, house.*

 The invasion of Viking in Britain was the signed for the end Old English period in Britain. The Germanic influence in Britain replaced under Norman and France language. The Norman Invasion and Conquest of 1066 was a cataclysmic event that brought new rulers and new cultural, social and linguistic influences to the British Isles (www. ruf.rice.edu, access on March 28, 2011). The Viking or ‘Danes’ came from Denmark and Norway. They used French language and English absorbed large vocabulary from this language. For this reason Old English was influenced by French. Furthermore, Old English transformed became Middle English because of the influence of French language. In other word that was the ending of Old English period.

1. Middle English (c. 1100 to c. 1400)

 Middle English period came together with the invasion of France to Britain. The Duke of Normandy (part of modern France) William invaded and conquered England in 1066. He brought French language and spoke French dialect which known as Anglo-Norman. At this period French became Royal Court and upper class language and lower class. The influence of the Normans can be illustrated by looking at two words, beef and cow. *Beef*, commonly eaten by the aristocracy derives from the Anglo-Norman, while the Anglo-Saxon commoners, who tended the cattle, retained the Germanic *cow*. Then in 14 century French used in England with English words added. This period called by Middle English. Some of characterizations of Middle English were: (mockingbird.creighton.edu/English, access on April 27, 2011)

1. Norman invasion (1066), French conquest and unification of England; Norman = North-man, descendants of Danes, spoke French influenced by Germanic dialect
2. William in full control of England within 10 years
3. Death of Anglo Saxon nobles
4. King of England spoke French, took French wives and lived mostly in France, French-speaking court.
5. Development of bilingualism among Norman officials, supervisors, some marriages of French and English, bilingual children
6. Examples of French words: *tax, estate, trouble, duty, pay, table, boil, serve, roast, dine, religion, savior; pray, trinity*.

3. Modern English

 The Modern English is English language that which uses to communicate and learn today. Modern English consist of two period, they are Early Modern and Late Modern English.

 a. Early Modern English (c. 1500 to c. 1725)

 There were two major factors influenced the language and served to separate Middle and Modern English. The first was the change in the pronunciation because of the Great Vowel Shift. For example *Lyf* (pronounced "leef") became the modern *life.* The second was the advent of printing press who brought by William Caxton to England in 1476. As a result books became cheaper and literacy became more common. In this period also the first English dictionary was published in 1604.

 From the 16th century the British had contact with peoples from around the world. It made English mix with many languages. Then, because of the Renaissance of Classical learning, meant that many new words and phrases entered the language

 b. Late Modern English (c. 1825 to present)

 The principal distinction between early and late modern English is in vocabulary. The other components pronunciation, spelling, grammar, are almost same. The characteristic of late modern English is the amount word in English language. The Late Modern English period has more vocabulary than Early Modern English. It happens because the factors: the Industrial Revolution created many new words, the domination of British Empire in the world at that time, and the adoption of English language from foreign words from many countries.

**D. Germanic Represented Old English**

 According to Peters (1968: 54) “Old English is the name given to the language of the Germanic conquerors of Britain and their descendants”. The invading Germanic tribes (Anglo, Saxon, and Jutes) invaded Britain and they spoke similar languages, which in Britain developed into what we now called by Old English.

 Germanic reflected Old English, as result there were Old English features that reflected Germanic.

1. Old English letters

The Old English letters showed that Old English had some different letters with Modern English. The Germanic invaders of Britain in the fifth and sixth century brought with them the alphabet or system of writing that they shared with all or almost all the Germanic peoples (Clark, 1957: 72). The system then called by runic alphabet. The commonest variety of the runic alphabet had twenty four letters (to which some half-dozen were occasionally added in English use) (Clark, 1957: 74).Runic alphabet used by Germanic and the letters have some differences with Modern English letters. Below the letter of Old English according to Vinney (2008: 9)

**a, æ, b, c, d, e, f, , ȝ, h, I, j, l, m, n, o, p, r, ɡ, s, t, þ, ð, u, Ƿ, y.**

1. Old English Vocabulary

The Old English vocabulary consists of:

1. Noun

Modern English has two genders, masculine and feminine. There are three genders in O.E. masculine, neuter, and feminine (Sweet 2010: 8). Masculine were name of natural gender of male being such as *mann* ‘man’, feminine for female being such as *dohtor* ‘daughter’, and neuter for young creatures such as *cild* ‘child’. Then noun in Old English change in endings for the plural, for example: *guma* (man) became *guman*, *giefu* (gift) became *giefa*.

 2. Verb

 Verb ending changed too in the past form on Old English. The past tense of regular verbs by adding *-de, -ede, or –ode*, for example, *libban* (to live) became *lifde*. There were large number of prefixes could be added to verb, example: *bærnan* (to burn) added “*for* “then became *forbærnan,* prefix *for* has function make the word became past form. The perfect tenses of intransitive verbs those with no direct object were formed with the verb *“to be”* (beon, wesan) or to become (weorþanan). The passive too was formed with the verb *“to be”* or *“to become”* and the past participle.

1. Adjective

In Old English adjective could be formed from noun by means of such suffixes as –*ig, -leas*, and –*ful*, example *blodig* ‘bloody’, *freondleas* ‘friendless’. So adjective could be formed in Old English by put suffixes at the end of the noun.

1. Adverb

Adverb on Old English commonly formed from adjective by means of suffixes such as –*e* and *–lice,* example: *fæst* was formed *fæste*, *blind* was formed *blindlice.*

1. Old English sentence

In Old English people understood the meaning of a sentence from the endings of each word, and these endings changed to show the job that each word did in the sentence (Brigit, 2008: 11). The sentence in Old English often appeared in a different order from those in modern English. For example, *ɡȇ etaþ wyrta* *ȇowra ɡrȇne,* ‘you will eat your vegetables uncooked’.

1. Old English structure

 Old English differ with Modern English not only in its sound and in its vocabulary but also in the way in which the words are put together in sentence. There are kind of Old English structure rules:

1. Phrase Structure or P rules

P1 S→NP+VP, This may be interpreted roughly as S consist of noun phrase (NP) plus verb phrase (VP). Actually the matter is quite complex in Old English, but two recurring patterns of numerical agreement between NP and VP are: 1) NP singular + VP singular, 2) NP plural + VP plural. NP→Pro, NP→ (Det+) Nprop, NP→ (Det+) N1

1. Lexical Rules or L rules

Lexical or L-rules specify lexical items, as in these few examples:

1. L1 a → (dog, cat, boy…)
2. L2 b→ (sing, run, dance…)
3. L3 c→ (green, yellow, blue…)

The ellipsis….in this example indicates that additional items follow but have been omitted for simplicity.

1. Transformation or T rules

T rules consist of two strings (of one or more items) separated by double arrow =. The string to the left of = is the string to be transformed, and the string to the right of = specifies the items and the order of items in transformation string, which is the product of the transformation.

 4). Morphophonemic or M rules

M rules in a generative transformational description relate to morphology and phonology and called morphophonemic rules. An elementary form of such rules is presented here to suggest the nature:

Eat+ pres → eats eat+ past→ ate

Talk+ pres → talked talk+ past→ talked

Be+ pres → is be+ past→ was

Eat+ part →eaten eat+ ing→ eating

Talk+ part → talked talk+ ing→ talking

Be+ part → been be+ ing→ being

Man+-‘s→ man’s man+ -m→ man

He+-‘s→ his he+-m→ him

They+-‘s→ their (s) they+-m→ them

1. Old English sound

The sound of Old English differed from Modern English in the phonemes of which it was composed. Old English shows certain phonological development of its own compared with other Germanic languages (Barber, 1993: 113). There was sound change in Old English called by Great Consonant Shift, consist of a symmetrical series of changes affecting the Indo European stops and aspirates. For example, sound (b) may change to (v) because both are labials and voiced. The proto Germanic diphthongs were changed in Old English, example: Germanic *au* became *êa* in Old English. According to Myers (1996: 43) when any sound change occurs in a language it occurs with great regularity in the same phonetic environment that is when the sound affected is in the same relative to neighboring sounds.

1. Old English dialect

Old English had its local dialects as every language has (Clark, 1957:58). Four Old English dialects: Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian, and Northumbrian. The distribution of the dialects: Kentish in the south-east, Mercian in the centre and east, West Saxon in the south and south-west, and Northumbrian in the north. The differences dialect show the people where lived.

1. The Example of Old English Transcript

Below the example of Old English transcription. Some of the vocabularies are exist today. The Old and Modern English has different letter. This transcript will help to know about the Old English letter and written.

“ *Fæder ure þu þe eart on heofonum si þin nama gehalgod tobecume þin rice gewurþe þin willa on eorðan swa swa on heofonum urne gedæghwamlican half syle us to dæg and forgyf us ure gyltas swa swa we forgyfað urum gyltendum and ne gelæd þu us on costnunge ac alys us of yfele soþlice*

**E. The Genealogy of Germanic and Old English**

 In the Language classification in the world Germanic descended from Indo European and English descended from Germanic. Germanic and English both of is the member of Indo European. Indo European is the member of language family in the world and was ancestor of Germanic and English.

The Indo-European languages (formerly also called Indo-Germanic languages are a [family](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language_family) (or *phylum*) of several hundred related [languages and dialects](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Indo-European_languages), including most major [languages of Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Europe), the [Iranian plateau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_plateau), and [South Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_South_Asia), and historically also predominant in Anatolia (www. wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-European language, access on April 27, 2011).

 According to Peters (1968:43) “There are many linguistic branches of the Indo European family of languages. They are Tocharian, Italic, Baltic, Slavic, Albanian, Armenian, Greek, Iranian, Indic, Celtic, and Germanic”.

1. Tocharian language : Tocharian had spoken by ancient people who lived in Central Asia until about A. D. 1000
2. Italic language: The members of Italic language include French, Italian, Portuguese, Rumanian, Sardinian, and Spanish.
3. Baltic language: includes Lithuanian, Latvian.
4. Slavic language: The members are Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Church.
5. Albanian language: Consist of the language of the Albanians.
6. Armenian language: Consist of the language of the Armenians.
7. Greek language: includes Ancient Greek, Medieval Greek, and Modern Greek.
8. Iranian language: the branch of Iranian includes Persian, Kurdish, Pashto, and such ancient languages as Old Persian and Avestan.
9. Indic language: The member of Indic language includes the ancient and modern languages of India, like, Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi, and Sanskrit.
10. Celtic language: Includes Gaulish, Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, Manx, and Cornish.
11. Germanic language: The branch of Germanic language consist of three sub groups :
12. North Germanic: Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish.
13. East Germanic: Gothic
14. West Germanic: Divided into two groups, High and Low West Germanic. High West Germanic consists of: High German and Yiddish. Then Low West Germanic includes English, Frisian, Afrikaans, Dutch Flemish, Low German, and Luxembourgian.

 Germanic and English has very close relation. The relation of Germanic and English help to identify the contribution of Germanic toward English. The relation of English and Germanic is: Old English a descendant of West Germanic. West Germanic is branch of Germanic language and Germanic is a subgroup of Indo European language.

**F. The Similarity between Old English and Germanic Language**

 Germanic is English’s ancestor. As result the Germanic and English both have similar features. The similarity between English and Germanic language appear in Old English. Peters (1968: 47) said

“English in the oldest period shared four chief characteristic of the Germanic language; these characteristic are a fixed stress accent, verbs with weak inflections, adjectives with weak inflections, and change resulting from the First Germanic Consonant Shift “.

1. A fixed stress accent

 In the Germanic language the principal stress accent as in Old English. The principal stress accent generally became fixed in the first syllable. For example word *fǽder* (father) in Old English, the stress accent is in the first syllable.

1. Verbs with weak inflection

 The Germanic language had weak or consonantal verbs. Those verbs formed the past form by the addition of a dental suffix [-d] or [-t], as in Modern English *paint,* *painted, walk, walked.* Myers (1996: 87) concluded:

A weak verb forms its preterit and its past participle by adding to the basic element of the present tense form a syllable or syllables containing a ‘dental’ (actually nowadays in English alveolar, but still always called, in this connation, dental).

For example *greet* (present), *greeted* (past participle)

1. Adjective with weak inflections

 Germanic language has weak or adjective suffixes. In Germanic suffixes were generally added to an adjective when it was not preceded by a demonstrative pronoun, as in Old English *gōd* *–e meen* (good man).

1. Change resulting from the First Germanic Consonant Shift

Certain Germanic consonants (syllable margins) became different from those of other Indo European languages. These changes are reflected in a systematic series of correspondence between certain Germanic consonants, derived from Proto Indo European stops, and consonants in cognate or kindred words in other Indo European languages. Example: Proto Indo European (t) became Germanic (θ) and later (ð), *pǝté:r* became *fɑθεr* became *fɑðεr*

**G. The Tribes Who Introduced Old English**

The history of the English language begins with the Germanic invasions of Britain in the fifth century AD (Frey, 1970:11). There were some tribes who conquered Britain in the fifth century AD. These tribes were the Germanic tribes. They brought Germanic language to Britain, then their language called by Old English in the English history.

The Germanic tribes who came to Britain divided into three groups, they were:

1. The Angles
2. The Saxon
3. The Jutes

 The land of the Old Saxons was in the North West Germany, perhaps the tribe who invaded Britain came from this region. The Angles came from slightly farther north, from the Danish mainland and islands. The Jutes are more obscure they may have come from Jutland. Whatever their exact origin, Angles, Saxon, and Jutes, in any case closely related in language and culture, and regarded themselves as one people.

 The Germanic tribes’ expansions and migrations brought with them their language and their culture to Britain. Before Germanic tribes came, Britain was Celtic area but they kept their own language and didn’t learn Celtic language. For this reason their language became the standard speech of England. The language of Germanic tribes had had contribution to the English language mainly on Old English.

1. **The Place where Old English Survived**

 Britain was the country where Old English was born. In Britain Anglo Saxon, people who invaded and used Old English, settled in Britain since in the fifth century AD.

At beginning Britain has not always been an island. Britain became one only after the end of the last ice age. Our first evidence of human life is a few stone tools, dating from one of the warmer periods, about 250,000 BC (McDowall, 1995: 3). There were simple objects that show two different kinds of inhabitant. The earlier group had tools similar in kind to stone tools found across the north European plain as far as Russia. The other group made tools from central core of flint which spread from Africa to Europe.

Around 50,000 BC a new type of human being with similar characteristic to the modern British but probably smaller arrived. Those people belong to the ancestor of the modern British. Then around 10,000 BC small groups of hunters, gatherers, and fishers, visited Britain. About 3000 BC Neolithic (or New Stone Age) probably people from either Iberian (Spanish) peninsula or even North African Coast came to Britain. They were small, dark, and long headed people probably now inhabitants in Wales and Cornwall.

After 2400 BC new groups of people arrived in southeast Britain from Europe (McDowall, 1995: 3).They were round headed and strongly built, taller than Neolithic Britons. Their influence was soon felt and they became leaders of British society.

 Around 700 BC Celt people arrived in Britain. Celt people were tall, had fair or red hair, and blue eyes. The Celts are important in British history because they are the ancestor of many of people in Highland Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Cornwall today (McDowall, 1995: 7). They came from central Europe or further east, from southern Russia. Celt people and Britain consider under the Roman cultural influence at that time from the first century AD. Britain organized as part of the Roman Empire and supplied with several legions of Roman troops. When the Germanic tribes invaded Britain at in the fifth century AD, Celt people forced to move out from Britain. Then Celt people stayed in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall.

In 55 BC Julius Caesar came to Britain. The Romans had invaded because the Celts of Britain were working with the Celts of Gaul against them (McDowall, 1995: 8). The Romans brought the reading and writing to Britain then in the fifth Century AD Britain probably more literate until the fifteenth century. The Romans also established a Roman British culture across the southern half of Britain, from the River Humber to the River Severn. Roman control of Britain came to an end as the empire collapse (McDowall, 1995: 9).The ending of Roman’ influence was the start of Germanic influence in Britain.

**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapterdeals with the research methodology of the present study. The first section covers the research design and then followed by data and data source. The third is collection of data method and research instrument. The fourth is data analysis.

**A. Research Design**

 Research is investigation undertaken in order to discover new facts and to improve the knowledge. According to Yoseph and Yoseph (1979) in Sukardi (2005) “research is art and science to look for the answer from a problem”. Then in this study uses library research with qualitative approach. According to McMillan and Schumacher (1993:14) “Qualitative research presents facts in narration with words “. Qualitative is geared toward gaining and increased understanding on the ideas, motives, and believes behind people’s action. The library research is the research to solve the problems that based on critical research and literature. This study is library research because the data to investigate this study only can find in the library.

 The researcher obtains the contribution of Germanic language on the development of Old English specifically the contribution of Germanic toward Old English vocabulary. Therefore, this study discuss about the influence of Germanic language on the development of English, especially reflected on the Old English vocabulary.

**B**. **Data and Data Source**

 Data refer to the rough materials the process researchers collect from the world they are studying (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982:73). Data is needed by the writer to complete the research problem. Furthermore, Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 73) said “Data are both the evidence and the clues”. While in this study the data are evidence about how Germanic contributes in the development of Old English.

 Data source is the subject of study from where the data can be obtained. Then in this study the data is from manuscripts from the library. The manuscripts can be books, journals, articles, encyclopedias from the library that relate to sources which enrich the understanding about Germanic and Old English.

**C. Method of Collecting Data and Research instrument**

 The method of collecting data is the way which is used by the researcher to collect the data. The way to collect the data in this research is documentation. According to Iskandar (2009:219) “Documentation is reviewing toward the literatures which relate to the focus of research problem”. The researcher collects the data by making a note from the data which has existed.

 The instrument of this study is the writer himself. Sugiyono (2005:222) said “In qualitative research the instrument or research tool is the researcher his or her self”. The writer collects and seeks the data from related source that can be in the form of books, journals, or articles. The writer obtains how Germanic language had has influence Old English. The process is into a whole of transcript or document.

**D. Data Analysis**

 According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982:145):

Data analysis is the process systematically searching and arranging the interview, transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you havediscovered to others.

In this study the writer does the process of systematically searching and arranging the data that writer gets from books, journals, articles and other materials, then organizing it, breaking it into manageable units, and discovering which one is related and unrelated with the research.

 It is necessary to arrange the result of the analysis data into an organized form. There are some steps to analyze the data on this research to get an organized data.

1. Read the materials

The writer reads the materials about the Germanic and history of English and the materials appropriate with the title. The goal of this stage is to know which one the material that suitable for the topic that writer looking for.

1. Select the materials

The writer selects the material which has contribution to the topic of this study. Selecting is a process to short the important materials that deal with the problem of the study.

1. Review the materials

 The writer reviewed the materials to get detail information from the materials. This is also important step to get detail information from the material before researcher make a concluding or summarizing.

1. Summarize the materials

 The writer make summarizing what will be written in this study after selected and reviewed the materials. Summarizing of the materials is one of the importance phases in this study. It is the way to reach the result of the study.

**CHAPTER IV**

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion of the finding based on the research purposes, they include:

 1. The way Germanic language contributes to the Old English language vocabulary

2. Which form of Old English language vocabulary influenced by Germanic language.

**A. The way Germanic Contributes to the Old English Language Vocabulary**

 1. Germanic Tribes Invaded Britain

 The history of English language begins with the Germanic invasions of Britain in the fifth century A.D. (Frey, 1970:11).The tribes who invaded Britain were the Angles (Anglo), the Saxon and the Jutes. Britain was inhabitant by Celtic people and Celtic language territory before the Germanic tribes’ colonization. Naturally the invaders bring the language and custom to their colony as well as Germanic tribes. The Germanic tribes used the language that identical with their kinship in Europe and called by Old English in Britain.

 Bede, an English monk, in his History of the English Church and People talked about the Germanic invasion in Britain. Peters (1968: 52) paraphrase of the main portions of Bede’s history:

To repel the savage attacks of their northern enemies, the Picts, Vortigen, king of the Britons, asked the Saxon peoples across the North Sea for aid. In the year 449 the Angles and the Saxon arrived in Britain in the three large ships and were granted land in the eastern part of the island on condition that they protect their country. At first they fought the enemies from the north and defeated them. Then the Anglo-Saxons sent messengers to their European homeland with news of their success, of the fertility of Britain, and of the cowardice of the Britons.

A larger fleet arrived with a great host of warriors, who, on condition that they fight the enemy, also received land and money from the Britons. The warriors were from the three most formidable races of Germany, the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. So many of these foreign peoples crowded into the island that the Britons, who had invited them, became fearful.

Then the Germanic warriors made an alliance with the Picts and threatened to turn against the Britons. Provoking a quarrel over supplies, the heathen Germans devastated nearly all of Britons. Building were destroyed priests were slain at the altar, and many people were killed. None remained to bury the dead. Survivors caught in the hills were butchered wholesale, and others, made desperate by hunger, surrendered. These were either slaughtered at once, or enslaved. Some Britons fled to Brittany, in France, but others lived on wretchedly and fearfully in the mountains and forest.

The Germanic tribes arrived in Britain in the fifth century A.D but they arrived in two periods. Williams (1975: 52) said “The Saxons who occupied the area between the Rhine River and what is now Denmark, probably conquered the island in two stages”. They came first in the A.D. 449 and the second stage beginning a few years later. At first the Germanic tribes only raided Britain, and then they began to settle.

 The Germanic tribes originally came from one nation but in different regions. Bede in Barber (1993) tells about the region history of the invaders

They came from three very powerful Germanic tribes, the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. The people of Kent and the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight are of Jutish origin and also those opposite the Isle of Wight, that part of the kingdom of Wessex which is still today called the nation of the Jutes. From the Saxon country, that is the district now known as Old Saxony, came to East Saxons, the South Saxons, and the West Saxons. Besides this, from the country of the Angles, that is, the land between the kingdom of the Jutes and the Saxons, which is called Angulus, came the East Angles, the Middle Angles, the Mercians, and all the Northumbrian race( that is those people who dwell north of the river Humber) as well as the other Anglian tribes.

1. The Angles (Anglo)

 The Angles who invaded England came from the Danish mainland and islands. Farther north than the Saxon came from. The name England and English derived from this tribe .The Angles from the coastal plain between Jutland and the Elbe River established them in the northern and eastern area of the island and gave the island and language their name (Frey, 1970: 13). In Britain some people from this tribe settled in the east of Britain. Then the Angles moved to north of Britain.

1. The Saxon

 The Saxon who invaded England came from North West Germany (in Schleswig-Holstein, and perhaps farther west too along the North Sea coast). In 477 the Saxons, from what is now Germany, came and settled in southern and southeastern Britain (Vinney, 2008: 6). Periodically the Saxon moved to the south-west of Britain.

1. The Jutes

 The jutes came to Britain in 449 AD. According to Bede an English monk, this tribe came from Jutland. Jutland was in modern Denmark called Schleswig Holstein today. In Britain the jutes settled mainly in Kent and along the south east of Britain. Then the word Jutes never even used by the historians. The historians called the invaders by Saxons or Angles because Anglo Saxon dominated in the Germanic settlement of Britain.

 In 449 AD Germanic tribes arrive in England. At first the Germanic tribes only raided Britain. According to Bede’s history in the year 449 the Angles and the Saxons arrived in Britain in three large ships and were granted land in the eastern part of the island on condition that they protect the country (Barber, 1993: 52). The Anglo Saxon migrations gave the larger part of Britain its new name, *England* “the land of the Angles” (McDowall, 1995: 11). The invasion of the Germanic tribes had given Britain new name. The name “England” derived from the Germanic tribe “Angeles”. Britain was settlement by Celt people before the arrival of Germanic tribes. Celtic people or called by Britons are the ancestors of many of the people in Highland Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Cornwall today. The Angeles pushed increasingly Celtic people out from England. They moved to the land called by Saxons “*Weallas*” or “Wales” meaning the land of foreigners. In the north, other Celts moved to lowlands of the country called by Scotland. Then some Celts were driven into Cornwall, where they later accepted the rule of Saxon lords. The last many Celts became slaves of the Saxons. The route of the invasion can be seen in appendix 3.

 In Britain Germanic tribes spoke Old English descendent from West Germanic. According to Peters (1968: 54) “Old English is the name given to the language of the Germanic conquerors of Britain and their descendants”.

 The Germanic tribes came from one nation and spoke similar language in Britain. Palgrave (2005: 37) said:

The "three tribes of Germany"—the *Jutes*, the *Angles*, and the *Saxons*, by whom Britain was subdued, seem originally to have constituted but one nation, speaking the same language, and ruled by monarchs who all claimed their descent from the deified monarch of the Teutons, *Woden* or *Odin*.

 The Germanic conquerors introduced new language in Britain. Britain was Celtic language territory before Germanic tribes came to but they did not learn Celtic language. Vinney (2008:7) said “unlike other invaders, The Anglo-Saxons kept their own language and did not learn the language of the British Celts”. The Germanic tribes communicated and interacted with their own language which brought from their land. According to Myers (1966: 62) “All three tribes spoke Low west Germanic dialects so much alike that they could understand each other, and Old English might be described as the result of a gradual fusion of the three”. The Anglo Saxons brought and introduced their language and custom to their colony and did not learn Celtic language. The Anglo Saxons only borrowed little Celtic words in their dialects. According to Vinney (2008:7) “only about twenty Celtic words are found in Old English”.

1. For part of the countryside which were new to them, for example: the words *crag* meaning high rock and *tor* meaning deep valley.
2. The name of some English city, example: London, Leeds.
3. The name of river, example: Avon, Esk, Ouse, Thames, Mersey, and Severn.

 Those words were Germanic tribes borrowed from Celt. The Germanic tribes in Britain communicated with their original language and colonized Britain with their language also. At first the Germanic dialects spoken by the conquerors of Britain were identical to those spoken by their Germanic kinship in Europe (Peters, 1968: 54). As result the source of vocabulary in Old English was almost completely Germanic. To make clear about the relationship between Germanic and English below the family tree of the Germanic and English.

 .

 Indo European Language

Germanic

 East Germanic North Germanic West Germanic

 Low West Germanic

 Old English

 Middle English

Modern English

(Myers, 1966: 49)

Indo European was language family language that Germanic and English language belongs to. English in the genealogy of Indo European family language descended from Germanic. More specific West Germanic was Old English ancestor. According to Peters (1965: 54)” Old English was the name given to the language of the Germanic conquerors of Britain and their descendants”. Old English was the language that Germanic invaders used in Britain.

 The relation between Germanic and English appear if the set number of German compares with the set number English, we find the relation between them:

German English

eins one

zwei two

drei three

vier four

fÜnf five

sechs six

sieben seven

acht eight

neun nine

zehn ten

 Two languages above have identical feature with the same meaning. The identical feature the same composition of words in those vocabularies. If two languages have similar words with the same or closely related meaning, the explanations are:

1. Pure coincidence

This certainly happens occasionally and we cannot accept many coincidences because there must be explanation. The example from coincidence is word *dies* in Latin and *day* in English. Actually there is no connection between these words even they have similar words.

1. Direct borrowing

Direct borrowing happened whenever two languages have contact with each other. It often happens on a very large scale. English has borrowed words from Italian, French, Latin, Greek, and other Languages and many languages are borrowing many words from English now. For example English has borrowed many musical terms from Italian like, *adagio, allegro, alto, aria,* etc*.* English has borrowed those words because at a certain period the Italians were the recognized leaders in the developing musical theory. Also our language has borrowed many words from English and we usually use in daily life, for example, *supermarket*, *villa, training,* etc.

1. Common descent

This is the right explanation for the set number above. In this instance we have all sorts of evidence that the obvious explanation is the true one. Germanic and English have similarity indicate a relation. English descended from Germanic or more specific West Germanic and the member of Low German. Furthermore the relation Germanic and English much stronger if we notice that many words that begin with *(t)* in English begin with *(z)* in German, like words in the set number above *zwei* and *two, zehn* and *ten*.

 Germanic and English have close relation because Germanic was ancestor for English language. Germanic broke off from Indo European it divided into three main branches, North, East, and West Germanic.

1. North Germanic branch is represented today by the languages of Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Faroese and Gutnish (the language of the island of Gotland). The earliest recorded form of North Germanic is found in runic inscriptions from about AD 300.
2. Then the principal representative of East Germanic is Gothic, no longer spoken but important to linguistic science because the early records of this family of languages used by Ulfilas in the translation of the Gospel. East Germanic dialects were spoken by the tribes that expanded east of the Oder around the shores of the Baltic. (Barber, 1993: 84).
3. West Germanic is the parent of modern German, Flemish, Dutch, Frisian, and English. West Germanic split into High and Low West Germanic. High German divided into High German and Yiddish. High West Germanic was the official language of modern Germany. Yiddish was High German but it contains a considerable number of Hebrew vocabularies. Low Germanic were includes English, Frisian, Afrikaans, Dutch Flemish, Low German, and Luxembourgian. West Germanic used by the Germanic tribes in Britain, Williams (1975: 52) said: “These raiders and colonist spoke west Germanic”. West Germanic is the sub group of Germanic and Old English belong to.

 3. The Germanic Tribes Settlement Enriched the Old English Vocabulary

 The Germanic tribes settled in Britain since fifth century AD. They replaced the Celtic ruler and introduced the Germanic custom as well as Germanic language to Britain.

1. Government and Society of the Germanic Tribes

 The Anglo Saxon’s kingdom names enrich the Old English vocabulary. Some of which are still exist in country or regional names of this day. The geographic of Anglo Saxon’s kingdom Britain can be seen in appendix 4

1. Essex
2. Middlesex
3. Anglia
4. Sussex
5. Mercia

 The Germanic invasions significantly changed the demographic and ethnic pattern of Britain, especially what we now call England (www. histclo.com, access on April 21, 2011). The political structure, institutions, language, was fundamentally changed after the invasion of Germanic. The Germanic replaced Celtic ruler which under the Romanized influence in Britain.

 The Anglo Saxons established a number of kingdoms, some of which survive in country or regional names to this day: Essex (East Saxon), Sussex (South Saxons), Wessex (West Saxons), Middlesex (probably a kingdom of Middle Saxons), East Anglia (East Angles), (McDowall, 1995: 12). The existential of the kingdom based on the loyalty of the society to their lords and the king who had power to survive the kingdom. Then there were three largest kingdoms in the middle of seventh century, the kingdoms were Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. Northumbria in the north was very strong and a great centre of learning in the seventh century. Mercia in the centre was the most important kingdom in the eight century. From eight century Mercia survive many of the charters and laws that form a basis for English common law (Frey, 1970: 14). The last Wessex in the south and south west was the strongest kingdom in the ninth century. King Alfred was the greatest king and gave important contribution to English development. He created Wessex as the center of Britain political and cultural life. Alfred decided to make English for the language of education and literature.

 The Saxons created institutions which made Britain strong for the next 500 years. One of the institutions was the King’s Council or called by *Witan.* Witan had a duty to give advice or support to the king. Witan member was group of senior warriors and churchmen. The king could ignore the recommendation of Witan but it was dangerous to do it because for the Witan’s authority was based on its right to choose king and to agree the use of the king’s laws. Today the king or queen of Britain has a Privy Council, a group of advisors on the affairs of state. Then o solve problems in the Anglo Saxons society Anglo Saxons established a unique court system. The courts did not attempt to discover the facts in a case; instead, in any dispute it was up to each party to get as many people as possible to swear to the rightness of their case. ([www.britainexpress.com/History/anglo-saxon life-kinship and lordship.htm](http://www.britainexpress.com/History/anglo-saxon%20life-kinship%20and%20lordship.htm), access on April 11, 2011).

 The Saxons divided the land into new administrative areas based on shire. Each shire was appointed a shire reeve; shire reeve was a kind’s local administrator. The word shire and shire reeve still used today. Anglo Saxons built manor or large house. Manor was a simple building where local villagers came to pay taxes, place where justice was administrated, and where the men met together to join the Anglo Saxon army. Manor had a lord or called by aldermen. Aldermen’s duty was organized the business in the manor.

 The Anglo Saxon’ society contribute new vocabulary that survive today

1. Shire

 2. Shire reeve (now common with sheriff)

1. The religion of Germanic tribes

 The names of the Germanic tribes’ God contribute to form the vocabulary of Old English.

1. Tig (God of war) for Tuesday

b. Wodin (God of war) for Wednesday

 c. Thot (God of thunder) for Thursday

 d. Frei (Goddess of love) for Friday

 At first the Germanic tribes worship Mercury (Woden), and sacrifice animals to Hercules and Mars (Tig and Thot). In 597 the religion of Anglo Saxons started to change because the arrival of Augustine and about forty monks to Britain. Augustine and the monks taught about Christianity to Anglo Saxons. In the following century these monks took Christianity over the south of the country. Then in the North, people learnt about Christianity from the Irish monk Aidan who arrived in 635. By the end of the seventh century all the Anglo Saxon’s kingdoms were Christian.

 Even in the 635 all the Anglo Saxon’s kingdoms were Christian, the influence of the Anglo Saxon’s old religion visible today as seen in the name of the day above.

c. The Culture of Germanic Tribes

 Anglo Saxon’s king often established settlement or they were nomadic. The Anglo Saxon’s places contribute to enrich Old English vocabulary. The places with specific ending show their function. These places survive now in Britain.

1. Ford

The Anglo Saxon’ place where a river can be crossed. E.g. Oxford.

1. Ham

Ham used for Anglo Saxon’s village. E.g. Birmingham, Nottingham.

1. Wick

Wick used for Anglo Saxon’s house or village. E.g. Warwick.

1. Ton

Ton used for Anglo Saxon’s village or farm. E.g. Brighton, Southampton, Kingston.

The Germanic tribes were nomadic, traditional and hunter. Their life styles enrich the vocabulary of Old English that survive today.

1. linen
2. sink
3. skirt
4. strain
5. beat counter
6. hounds babble
7. hunt counter
8. hunt change
9. break field
10. beat counter

 The Germanic tribes were traditional, warlike and illiterate. The male used short cloak from the skin of animal and the women used wear linen undergarments The Germanic tribes like war and in peace time they like drinking and gambling. In other side they were monogamous and placed their women in high esteem. Women could own property in own right. Then if she was a queen and her husband died, she could rule a kingdom. Most of them were could not read or write or they were illiterate. They wrote used runes or runic alphabet. Clark (1957: 72) said “The Germanic invaders of Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries brought with them the alphabet or system of writing that they shared with all or almost all the Germanic peoples”. Runes were letters which had been used by the Germanic people since about the third century AD. The runes alphabets were modified from Greek alphabet. The runic alphabet had twenty four alphabets and some half dozen were added in English use. They wrote on the stone or wood.

 In architecture the character of Anglo-Saxon buildings ranges from Celtic influenced architecture in the early period. The Anglo Saxon established buildings to protect their land from their enemy. King Offa of Mercia Kingdom (757-96) claimed himself as “kingship of English”. Actually even he claimed himself as King of English; he did not control all the England. King Offa employed thousands of men to build a huge dyke or earth wall length from Welsh border to keep out the troublesome of Celts.

 The Anglo Saxon house had probably only one room, with a wooden floor with a pit beneath it. The Anglo Saxon called their house with Old English *hus*. The Old English *hus* replaced now with ‘house’.

d. The Germanic Literature

 Word “literature” in Old English was compounded from Old English *bōc* and *cræft* became *bōc cræft* “book skill. One of Anglo Saxon’s kingdoms Northumbria had important contribution in the development of Anglo Saxon’s literature. Most of the important Old English poetry was written in Northumbria. It happened because Northumbria was a great center of learning in the seventh century. After the unification of England under West Saxon, West Saxon became the dialect standard of literary in England.

 There were two kinds of literary in Old English period. There were poetry and prose. There were two types of poetry; heroics poetry and Christian poetry. The heroics poetry talked about Germany myth, history and custom. Then Christian poetry was signed by the simple believe or relatively unsophisticated Christianity. Prose in Britain in the Old English period was translated from Latin to Old English. The important prose from Old English period was The Anglo Saxon Chronicle. The Anglo Saxon Chronicle was translated by King Alfred or Alfred the Great, king of Wessex, from Latin to Old English.

 Germanic contribute in the literary vocabularies exist today. There are many surviving color word from Old English that exist today (www.etymonline.com, access on April 11, 2011).

1. dun
2. wan
3. sallow
4. bleak
5. dusky
6. swarthy
7. bright
8. murky
9. dark

 From Germanic tribes’ invasion, language, and their settlement, all of contribute in the development of Old English language as well as Old English vocabulary. Their invasion in Britain was the first stage to colonize Britain with their language. The Germanic language that common with Old English in the next grew up in Britain. Then their settlement enriches the vocabulary of Old English because the Germanic enlarge the Old English vocabulary in Britain.

**B. Which Form of Old English Language Vocabulary Influenced by Germanic Language**

 Old English descended from Germanic (West Low Germanic), Germanic contribute to form the vocabulary of Old English. The form of Old English vocabulary depends on the source of the Old English vocabulary and reflected on the surviving manuscript “Bewoulf” today.

1. The Source of Old English Vocabulary

 There were source of Old English vocabulary:

* + 1. Germanic source to form Old English vocabulary (noun, verb, and adjective)

To enlarge its vocabulary, Old English depended mainly on its own sources, not on borrowings from other languages (Barber, 1993: 120). Old English had Germanic as the original source. Furthermore, Vinney (2008:10) said “the vocabulary in Old English was almost completely Germanic”. In other word the Old English vocabulary was Germanic vocabulary itself and Old English vocabulary took the original form of Old English vocabulary. Germanic was the biggest source in the way to enrich Old English vocabulary. Such as noun *mann* (Modern English man), verb *bitan* (Modern English bite), adjective *long* (Modern Englishlong).

* + 1. Affixation to form adjective and adverb

The Germanic languages had inherited many ways of forming new Old English vocabulary with affixation. Old English used prefixes and suffixes to form new words. Prefixes tend to affect meaning, for instance by reversing or intensifying the application of the original word. ([www. libra.englang.arts.gla.ac.uk](http://libra.englang.arts.gla.ac.uk). access on March, 28 2011) There were Old English prefixes:

1. Prefix *mis* meant defective, e.g. Old English *dǣd* (Modern English deed), added prefix *mis* became *misdǣd* (Modern English misdeed).
2. Prefix *ofer* meant excess, e.g. Old English *ǣt* (Modern English *eating*) added prefix *ofer* became *oferǣt* (Modern English over eating)
3. Prefix *un* meant negative, e.g. Old English *riht* (Modern English right ) added prefix *un* became *unriht* (Modern English wrong)

 Beside prefixes above there were suffixes to form new word in Old English. Suffixes are used to change or form one type of word into another word, like from noun to adjective, from noun to adverb.

1. To form adjective
2. Suffix *ful*, e.g. Old English *cearu* (Modern English care) added suffix *ful* became *cearuful* (Modern English careful).
3. Suffix *iɡ*, e.g. Old English *blōd* (Modern English blood) added suffix *ig* became *blōdig* (Modern English bloody).
4. Suffix *isc*, e.g. Old English *cild* (Modern English child) added suffix *isc* became *cildisc* (Modern English childish).
5. Suffix *lēas,* e.g. Old English *hlāford* (Modern English lord) added suffix *lēas* became *hlāfordlēas* (Modern English lord less).
6. Suffix *lic*, e.g. Old English *wundor* ‘wonder’ added suffix *lic* became *wundorlice* ‘wonderful’.
7. To form adverb
8. Suffix *e,* e.g. Old English *heard* (Modern English hard) added suffix *e* became *hearde* (Modern English hardly)
9. Suffix *līce*, e.g. Old English *hrædlic* (Modern English quick) added suffix *līce* became *hrædlīce* (Modern English quickly).
10. Suffix *dōm,* e.g. Old English wīs (Modern English wise) added suffix *dōm* became *wīsdōm* (Modern English wisdom).
11. Suffix *hād*, e.g. Old English *cild* (Modern English child) added suffix *hād* became *cildhād* (Modern English childhood).
12. Suffix *nes,* e.g. *beorht* (Modern English bright) added suffix *nes* became *beorhtnes* (Modern English brightness).
13. Suffix *scipe,* e.g.Old English *frēond* (Modern English friend) added suffix *scipe* became *frēondscipse* (Modern English friendship).
14. To form past verb
15. Suffix *de* to make past form, e.g. Old English *lif* added suffix *de* became *lifde.*

 c. Compounding to form Old English noun

Old English made new words by putting two different words together or it called by compounding. Compounding is formed by the joining of two or more free morphemes. e.g.

1. Old English *bōc* and *cræft* became *bōccræft* (Modern English book skill*)* meant literature.
2. Old English *sæ* and *mann* became *sæmann* (Modern English sea man) meant sailor.
3. Old English *rim* and *cræft* became *rimcræft* (Modern English number skill) meant arithmetic.
4. Old English *stæf* and *cræft* became *stæfcræft* (Modern English letter skill) meant grammar.
5. Old English *tungol* and *cræft* became *tungolcræft* (Modern English star skill) meant astronomy.
6. The Surviving Manuscript Form of Old English Vocabulary

 There is a manuscript from Old English period which become the most important manuscripts from Old English period. This manuscript was the greatest literary works from Old English period called by Bewoulf. Bewoulf is the surviving evidence from Old English period. Bewoulf was a poem written in almost three thousands lines composed by Anglian bard in Northumbria. Bewoulf is the oldest surviving Germanic epic as well as the longest and most important poem in Old English history. The poem was about life and death, bravery and defeat, war and peace. Beowulf written in Northumbria but the only surviving manuscript is in West Saxon. This poem was the greatest Old English contribution in the Old English literary. From this poem we understand how the form of Old English vocabulary was. Below is Bewoulf poem from line 1 to 257 (every poet.com/Bewoulf.htm, access on May 17, 2011)

**BEWOULF**

1-21

HWÆT, WE GAR-DEna in geardagum,
þeodcyninga þrym gefrunon,
hu ða æþelingas ellen fremedon!
oft Scyld Scefing sceaþena þreatum,
monegum mægþum meodosetla ofteah,
egsode eorlas, syððanærest wearð
feasceaft funden; he þæs frofre gebad,
weox under wolcnum weorðmyndum þah,
oð þæt him æghwylc ymbsittendra
ofer hronrade hyran scolde,
gomban gyldan; þæt wæs god cyning!
Ðæm eafera wæs æfter cenned
geong in geardum, þone God sende
folce to frofre; fyrenðearfe ongeat,
þe hie ær drugon aldorlease
lange hwile; him þæs Liffrea,
wuldres Wealdend woroldare forgeaf,
Beowulf wæs breme --- blæd wide sprang---
Scyldes eafera Scedelandum in.
Swa sceal geong guma gode gewyrcean,
fromum feohgiftumon fæder bearme,

22-46

wilgesiþas, þonne wig cume,
leode gelæsten; lofdædum sceal
in mægþa gehwære man geþeon.
Him ða Scyld gewat to gescæphwile
felahror feran on Frean wære;
hi hyne þa ætbæron to brimes faroðe,
swæse gesiþas, swa he selfa bæd,
þendenwordum weold wine Scyldinga---
leof landfruma lange ahte.
Þær æt hyðe stod hringedstefna
isig ond utfus, æþelingesfær;
aledon þa leofne þeoden,
beaga bryttan on bearm scipes,
mærne be mæste. Þær wæs madma fela
of feorwegum frætwa gelæded;
ne hyrde ic cymlicor ceol gegyrwan
hildewæpnum ond heaðowædum,
billum ond byrnum;him on bearme læg
madma mænigo, þa him mid scoldon
on flodes æht feor gewitan.
Nalæs hi hine læssan lacum teodan,
þeodgestreonum, þon þa dydon,
þe hine æt frumsceafte forð onsendon
ænne ofer yðe umborwesende.

47-68
Þa gyt hie him asetton segen gyldenne
heah ofer heafod, leton holm beran,
geafon on garsecg; him wæs geomor sefa,
murnende mod. Men ne cunnon
secgan to soðe, selerædende,
hæleð under heofenum, hwa þæm hlæste onfeng.
I Ða wæs on burgum Beowulf Scyldinga,

þæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen
leof leodcyning longe þrage
folcum gefræge --- fæder ellor hwearf,
aldor of earde--- , oþ þæt him eft onwoc
heah Healfdene; heold þenden lifde
gamol ond guðreouw glæde Scyldingas.
Ðæm feower bearn forðgerimed
in worold wocun, weoroda ræswan,
Heorogar ond Hroðgar ond Halga til,
hyrde ic þæt . . . . . . wæs Onelan cwen,
Heaðo-Scilfingas healsgebedda.
Þa wæs Hroðgare heresped gyfen,
wiges weorðmynd, þæt him his winemgas
georne hyrdon, oðð þæt seo geogoð geweox,
magodriht micel. Him on mod bearn,
þæt healreced hatan wolde,
69-91
medoærn micel men gewyrcean
þonne yldo bearn æfre gefrunon,
ond þær on innan eall gedælan
geongum ond ealdum, swylc him God sealde
buton folcscare ond feorum gumena.
Ða ic wide gefrægn weorc gebannan
manigre mægþe geond þisne middangeard,
folcstede frætwan. Him on fyrste gelomp,
ædre mid yldum, þæt hit wearð ealgearo,
healærna mæst; scop him Heort naman
se þe his wordes geweald wide hæfde.
He beot ne aleh, beagas dælde,
sinc æt symle. Sele hlifade,
heah ond horngeap; heaðowylma bad,
laðan liges; ne wæs hit lenge þa gen,
þæt se ecghete aþumsweorum,
æfter wælniðe wæcnan scolde.
Ða se ellengæst earfoðlice
þrage geþolode, se þe in þystrum bad,
þæt he dogora gehwam dream gehyrde
hludne in healle; þær wæs hearpan sweg,
swutol sang scopes. Sægde se þe cuþe
frumsceaft fira feorran reccan,

92-113
cwæð þæt se Ælmihtiga eorðan worhte,
wlitebeorhtne wang, swa wæter bebugeð,
gesette sigehreþig sunnan ond monan
leoman to leohte landbuendum,
ond gefrætwade foldan sceatas
leomum ond leafum, lif eac gesceop
rynna gehwylcum þara ðe cwice hwyrfaþ.---
Swa þa drihtguman dreamum lifdon,
eadiglice, oð ðæt an ongan
fyrene fremman feond on helle;
wæs se grimma gæst Grendel haten,
mære mearcstapa, se þe moras heold,
fen ond fæsten; fifelcynnes eard
wonsæli wer weardode hwile,
siþðan him Scyppend forscrifen hæfde
in Caines cynne--- þone cwealm gewræc
ece Drihten, þæs þe he Abel slog;
ne gefeah he þære fæhðe, ac hehine feor forwræc,
Metod for þy mane mancynne fram.
Þanon untydras ealle on wocon,
eotenas ond ylfe ond orcneas,
swylce gigantas, þa wið Gode wunnon

114-134
lange þrage; he him ðæs lean forgeald.
II Gewat ða neosian, syþðan niht becom,
hean huses, hu hit Hring-Dene
æfter beorþege gebun hæfdon.
Fand þa ðær inne æþelinga gedriht
swefan æfter symble; sorge ne cuðon,
wonsceaft wera. Wiht unhælo,
grim ond grædig, gearo sona wæs,
reoc ond reþe, ond on ræste genam
þritig þegna; þanon eft gewat
huðe hremig to ham faran,
mid þære wælfylle wica neosan.
Ða wæs on uhtan mid ærdæge
Grendles guðcræft gumum undyrne;
þa wæs æfter wiste wop up ahafen,
micel morgensweg. Mære þeoden,
æþeling ærgod, unbliðe sæt,
þolode ðryðswyð þegnsorge dreah,
syðþan hie þæs laðan last sceawedon,
wergan gastes; wæs þæt gewin to strang,
lað ond longsum! Næs hit lengra fyrst,
135-158
ac ymb ane niht eft gefremede
morðbeala mare, ond no mearn fore,
fæhðe ond fyrene; wæs to fæst on þam.
Þa wæs eaðfynde þe him elles hwær
gerumlicor ræste sohte,
bed æfter burum, ða him gebeacnod wæs,
gesægd soðlice sweotolan tacne
healðegnes hete; heold hyne syðþan
fyr ond fæstor se þæm feonde ætwand.
Swa rixode ond wið rihte wan,
ana wið eallum, oð þæt idel stod
husa selest. Wæs seo hwil micel;
twelf wintra tid torn geþolode
wine Scyldinga, weana gehwelcne,
sidra sorga; forðam secgum wearð
ylda bearnum, undyrne cuð
gyddum geomore, þætte Grendel wan
hwile wið Hroþgar, heteniðas wæg,
fyrene ond fæhðefela missera,
singale sæce; sibbe ne wolde
wið manna hwone mægenes Deniga,
feorhbealo feorran, fea þingian,
ne þær nænig witena wenan þorfte
beorhtre bote to banan folmum;
159-181
ac se æglæca ehtende wæs,
deorc deaþscua, duguþe ond geogoþe,
seomade ond syrede; sinnihte heold
mistige moras; men ne cunnon,
hwyder helrunan hwyrftum scriþað.
Swa fela fyrena feond mancynnes,
atol angengea, oft gefremede,
herdra hynða; Heorot eardode,
sincfage sel sweartum nihtum;---
no he þone gifstol gretan moste,
maþðum for Metode, ne his myne wisse.---
Þæt wæs wræc micel wine Scyldinga,
modes brecða. Monig oft gesæt
rice to rune; ræd eahtedon,
hwæt swiðferhðum selest wære
wið færgyrum to gefremmanne.
Hwilum hie geheton æt hærgtrafum
wigweorþunga, wordum bædon,
þæt him gastbona geoce gefremede
wið þeodþreaum. Swylc wæs þeaw hyra,
hæþenra hyht; helle gemundon
in modsefan, Metod hie ne cuþon,
dæda Demend, ne wiston hie Drihten God,
182-203
ne hie huru heofena Helm herian ne cuþon,
Wuldres Waldend. Wa bið þæm ðe sceal
þurh sliðne nið sawle bescufan
in fyres fæþm, frofre ne wenan,
wihte gewendan! Wel bið þæm þe mot
æfter deaðdæge Drihten secean
ond to Fæder fæþmum freoðo wilnian!
III Swa ða mælceare maga Healfdenes
singala seað; ne mihte snotor hæleð
wean onwendan; wæs þæt gewin to swyð,
laþ ond longsum, þe on ða leode becom,
nydwracu niþgrim, nihtbealwa mæst.
Þæt fram ham gefrægn Higelaces þegn,
god mid Geatum, Grendles dæda;
se wæs moncynnes mægenes strengest
on þæm dæge þysses lifes,
æþele ond eacen. Het him yðlidan
godne gegyrwan; cwæð, he guðcyning
ofer swanrade secean wolde,
mærne þeoden, þa him wæs manna þearf.
Ðone siðfæt him snotere ceorlas
lythwon logon, þeah he him leof wære
204-228
hwetton higerofne, hæl sceawedon.
Hæfde se goda Geata leoda
cempan gecorone þara þe he cenoste
findan mihte; fiftyna sum
sundwudu sohte, secg wisade,
lagucræftig mon landgemyrcu.
Fyrst forð gewat; flota wæs on yðum,
bat under beorge. Beornas gearwe
on stefn stigon,--- streamas wundon,
sund wið sande; secgas bæron
on bearm nacanbeorhte frætwe,
guðsearo geatolic; guman ut scufon,
weras on wilsið, wudu bundenne.
Gewat þa ofer wægholm winde gefysed
flota famiheals fugle gelicost,
oð þæt ymb antid oþres dogores
wundenstefna gewaden hæfde,
þæt ða liðende land ge sawon,
brimclifu blican, beorgas steape,
side sænæssas; þa wæssund liden,
eoletes æt ende. Þanon up hraðe
Wedera leode on wang stigon,
sæwudu sældon,--- syrcan hyrsedon,
guðgewædo; Gode þancedon
þæs þe him yþlade eaðe wurdon.
229-252
Ða of wealle geseah weard Scildinga,
se þe holmclifu healdan scolde,
beran ofer bolcan beorhte randas,
fyrdsearu fuslicu; hine fyrwyt bræc
modgehygdum, hwæt þa men wæron.
Gewat him þa to waroðe wicge ridan
þegn Hroðgares, þrymmum cwehte
mægenwudu mundum, meþelwordum frægn:
'Hwæt syndon ge searohæbbendra,
byrnum werede, þe þus brontne ceol
ofer lagustræte lædan cwomon,
hider ofer holmas? Hwæt, ic hwile wæs
endesæta, ægwearde heold,
þe on land Dena laðra nænig
mid scipherge sceðþan ne meahte.
No her cuðlicor cuman ongunnon
lindhæbbende, ne ge leafnesword
guðfremmendra gearwe ne wisson,
maga gemedu. Næfre ic maran geseah
eorla ofer, eorþan ðonne is eower sum,
secg on searwum; nis þæt seldguma,
wæpnum geweorðad, næfne him his wlite leoge,
ænlic ansyn. Nu ic eower sceal
frumcyn witan, ær ge fyr heonan,
253-257
leassceaweras, on land Dena
furþur feran. Nu ge feorbuend,
mereliðende, minne gehyrað
anfealdne geþoht: ofost is selest
to gecyðanne, hwanan eowre cyme syndon.

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION**

 This chapter is round of the research and derives to the conclusion and suggestion.

**A. Conclusions**

 The conclusions of this research, such are:

 1. The way Germanic contributes in the development of Old English are:

 a. Germanic tribes invaded Britain in the fifth century AD. The Germanic tribes invaded and replaced the influenced of Celtic language with Germanic language in Britain. The Germanic introduced Germanic language to Britain and did not learn the native language of Britain society. As result Germanic became dominant language in Britain.

 b. Germanic tribe’s settlement in Britain enriched Old English vocabulary. Germanic tribes settled in Britain since the fifth century to twelfth century. The time they settled in Britain, the Germanic tribes created and enriched the vocabulary of Old English with their government, society, culture, and literature.

 2. The Form of Old English vocabulary

 The form of the Old English vocabulary was based on the source of the vocabulary itself. The source of Old English vocabulary:

1. Germanic source

Germanic language was the source of the Old English noun, verb, and adjective. For example, Old English noun *mann* (Modern English man), Old English verb *bitan* (Modern English bite), Old English adjective *long* (Modern English long).

1. Affixation

 Affixation is added prefixes and suffixes after Old English vocabulary. Affixation was to form adjective, adverb and past verb. For example, to form adjective, suffix *ful*, e.g. Old English *cearu* (Modern English care) added suffix *ful* became *cearuful* (Modern English careful). To form adverb Suffix *e,* e.g. Old English *heard* (Modern English hard) added suffix *e* became *hearde* (Modern English hardly), to form past verb, Old English *lif* ‘live’ added *de* became *lifde* (Modern English past form lived)

1. Compounding

Compounding was to form noun *sæ* (Modern English sea) and Old English *mann* (Modern English man) combined became *sæmann* (Modern English Sailor)

**B. Suggestion**

 After getting the result of the analysis, the writer would like to give some suggestions as considerations which are important for the people who study and use English.

 For reader and people who conduct research in the field of history of English language such benefit to know the history of Old English language. Old English was the earliest English language periods and the data how English language was born from this period. This research is useful to dig up the knowledge about the Germanic contribution which reflected in the Old English period. This research also enriches the understanding about Old English vocabulary and gives knowledge that English language has developed over the centuries.