

## Paternoster II

### Old Norse

Faþir várr er ert á himnum,  
verði nafn þitt heilagt.  
Tilkomi ríki þitt.  
Verði vili þinn  
svá á jörðu sem í himnum.  
Gef oss ok hværn dag brauð vort dagligt  
Ok fyrgefu oss syndir várar,  
sem vér fyrgefum þeim er við oss hafa  
misgert.  
Leið oss eigi í freistni  
heldr leysþú oss frá illu.

### Old English

Fæder ure þu þe eart on heofonum,  
si þin nama gehalgod.  
Tobecume þin rice.  
Gepurþe ðin willa  
on eorðan spa spa on heofonum.  
Urne gedæghpamlican hlaf syle us  
todæg  
and forgyf us ure gyltas,  
spa spa þe forgyfað urum gyltendum.  
And ne gelæd þu us on costnunge  
ac alys us of yfele.

1. Identify **functional morphemes** in the Old Norse text that you recognize from West Germanic languages.
2. What **inflectional morphemes** are similar between the Old Norse and Old English texts?
3. Identify **lexical morphemes** in the Old Norse text that you recognize from West Germanic languages.
4. Identify what lexical morphemes are similar between the Old Norse and Old English vocabularies.
5. What are the Old Norse and Old English words for “bread”? Do you know modern cognates for both? Which of the two is more familiar to us now, and how do you explain that? What about the words for “give,” “evil,” and “sin”?
6. Can you spot any regular phonological differences between Old Norse and Old English?
7. Can you identify the prepositions in both texts and match them up?
8. If you were a native speaker of Old English, what would be the greatest barriers to understanding spoken Old Norse? What elements would you learn to ignore when listening to a speaker of Old Norse? What elements would you emphasize when addressing them in Old English?