In the passage below, from Chaucer’s Pardoner’s Tale, identify instances of the following:

A verb phrase containing a strong verb

they han goon 🡪 it is an “special” verb.

they wolde han **troden**

A subordinate clause acting as an adverbial

Whan they han goon nat fully half a mile

Right as they wolde han troden ouer a stile

HEM 🡪 THEM

Comment on the use of the second person pronouns in the following ME text:

To myn ryth worcepful husbonde Ion Paston. (Margaret Paston, Letter to John Paston I, 1444)

Ryth reuerent and worcepfful husbonde, I recomand me to yow, desyryng hertelyto here of yowre welleffare, thankyn yow for yowre letter and for þe thyngys þat ye sent me þerwyth.

Yow: Object. As the subject is I.

Yowre: Posesive

Ye: Nominative

POLITE FORM. They are from the same level, but she is a woman. YE

The -th form is the informal. Thou, they…

Identify, analyse and comment on the third person pural pronouns in this fragment. To which dialectal area would you ascribe the text?

Al þai war fulfild of ire ‘al they were filled with ire’

Pese no langer wald þai haue ‘peace no longer wanted they to have’

With rude wordes to him þai straue ‘with rude words to him they strove’

Jesus saw þam so sett to ill ‘Jesus saw them so prepared to evil’

And sufferd þam say all þaire will ‘and suffered them to say all their will’

The ones starting with -h are Old English.

Þai: Nominative (they

Þai: nominative

Þai: nominative

Þam: accusative (OBJECT CASE)

Þam:

Þaire: posesive

NO EXAMEN PREGUNTARÁ DE ONDE É A PERSOA: temos que sabelo polos pronomes que está a usas

1HOR 🡪 THEIR

Explain the type of word order found in the following examples:

Men moste have greet conseil and greet deliberacion ‘Men must have great counsel and great deliberation’

Subject + verb phrase + Direct Object

Þe Normans ne couþe speke þo bote hor owe speche ‘The Normans then could speak only their own language ’

Subject + Adverbial + Verb (auxiliary modal verb + main verb) + Direct Object

NEGATIVE SENTENCE: como en francés NE… PAS. NE… QUE.

Here could have a meaning or knowing. Could expresses knowledge

Þo: adverb of time

Now wol I teche you how ye shall examyne youre counseil ‘Now I will teach you how you shall examine your counsel’

Adverbial + Verb + Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

What saw thow there? ‘What did you see there?’

Object: interrogative element + Verb + Subject + adverbial

Inversion of the Verb with the Subject, the Verb is before.

Identify the phonological changes that took place from OE to ME in the following words:

OE heafon > ME heuene (PDE heaven)

* The voiceless fricative becomes voiced as it is in intervocalic position.
* At the end of the word there is a reduction of the of the unstressed vowel to schwa.
* The initial diphthong is simplified.

OE boga > ME bouwe (PDE bow /bəʊ/)

* At the end of the word there is a reduction of the of the unstressed vowel to schwa.
* From OE to ME there is development of a new set of diphthongs in vowels followed by [ç, x]. In this case is [ç], represented by a <g>. So, there is the vocalization. The “g” is vocalised. Creating the new dipthong.
* New dipthong

OE hnecca > nekke (PDE neck)

* From OE to ME there is a simplification of the consonants cluster.
* At the end of the word there is a reduction of the of the unstressed vowel to schwa.

/hl/ > /l/ /hn/ > /n/

OE drīfan > ME driue (PDE drive)

* From OE to ME there is a shortening in the from semi-close vowel.
* The voiceless fricative becomes voiced as it is in intervocalic position.
* At the end of the word there is a reduction of the of the unstressed vowel to schwa.

In the light of the following excerpt by John of Trevisa, what information can be gathered about the dialectal differences in ME? Was the author conscious about the different varieties in the period?

Þerfore hyt ys þat mercii. þat buþ men of myddel engelond. As hyt were parteners of þe endes. Vndurstondeþ betre þe syde longages. norþeron and souþeron. Þan norþeron and souþeron vndurstondeþ eyþer oþer.

Therefore it is that Mercians, who are men of middle England, as it were partners of the extremes, understand better the languages on either side, Northern and Southern, than Northern and Southern understand each other.

The people from the Middle, understood better North and South than anyone.

Al þe longage of þe norþumbres and specialych at ȝork ys so scharp slyttyng and frotyng and vnschape þat we souþeron men may þat longage vnneþe vndurstonde. Y trowe þat þat ys bycause þat a buþ nyȝ to strange men and aliens þat spekeþ strangelych.

All the language of the Northumbrians, and specially at York, is so harsh, cutting and grating and badly pronounced that we Southern men may that language hardly understand … I believe that this is because they are close to foreign and aliens that speak strangely.

* Use of “Y” for the pronoun “I”🡪 (North?)
* Use of “eþ” for the 3rd person present indicative inflection 🡪 Middle or South
* Use of “eþ” for the plural present indicative inflection 🡪 South (*Vndurstondeþ*).
* Use of the -ing for the present participle inflection 🡪 Middle English or South (*slyttyng* *frotyng*).

Northumbria is from the North. They say that the English from the South is better than the English from the North.

* Use of /ɔ:/ instead of /a:/ 🡪 South