Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamente 3.2.1. Changes in vowels.

Vowels are less stable than consonants.

Quantitative changes: when a vowel is shorter or longer.

Qualitative changes: it changes the vowel.

These changes can occur individually or at the same time.

There is no schwa.

* Symmetrical system.
* Vowel length.

Changes affecting vowels:

* I-mutation.
* Homorganic lengthening (late 8th century).
* Weakening of unstressed vowel to schwa (transition from Old to Middle English).

I-mutation:

Assimilitation change (conditioned): distant, partial assimilation.

/i, j/ in the following syllable cause the vowel in the preceding syllable to move to the front (fronting) or up (raising).

* Plurals: \*-iz (in germanic this is for the plural)

Gmc \*mūsiz > OE mӯs > PDE mice

* Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives: \*-ira / \*-ista.

Gmc \*aldira > OE (Nb) eldra

* Verb forms: \*-is \*-iþ

OE beran vs. he bireþ

* Derivational patterns: \*-iþu, \*-j-

OE strang vs. strengþu < \*strangiþu

OE blōd vs. blēdan < \*blōdjan

Homorganic lengthening:

Homorganic consonants are those produced in the same place of articulation.

Lengthening of short vowels in contact with:

/-ld/ → OE cild /tʃild/ > ME child /tʃi:ld/ (the consonant changed because of French influence).

/-nd/ → OE hund /hund/ > ME hound /hu:nd/

* /mb/ → OE climban /'klimban/ > ME climb(e) /'kli:mb(ə)/ (it’s going to become a diphthong).

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamenteNOT when a third consonant follows! OE cildru > PDE children.

Weakening of unstressed vowels to schwa

Cause? Germanic Stress Rule.

Evidence? <e> confusion <e, a, o, u>

Consequences Erosion of inflectional endings.

Accent was mutable and musical (the accented syllable pronounced like in chinese).

In Germanic languages the stress is usually found in the first syllable of the word. If you pronounce the first one with more strength, the rest is going to be weaker.

Morphological and syntactic implications.

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamente3.2.1.2. Middle English period

Pure vowels

* Not that symmetrical (there are gaps).
* Open and close ME ē/ō
* Schwa

There is no y sound from OE.

Diphthongs

New dphthong: Sources

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamenteOE diphthongs ea/ēa eo/ēo monophtongized. OE *eahta* > lOE *ehta*

Development of a glide before [ç, x]. The speech organs are preparing¡ for the next sound. Velar back vowel.

front vowel before [ç]: eight.

back vowel before [x]: saugh, bought.

OE *eahta* > ME *ehte* > ME *eiʒte* >

ModE *eight* [ç] <h, ʒ, gh>

Vocalization of [ɣ, w, j]: [ɣ] allophone of /g/ in the vicinity of back vowels

Borrowing from French. (joye, poynt).

Diagrama

Descripción generada automáticamenteQualitative changes:

OE /æ/ > ME /a/ (backing).

OE /a:/ > ME /ɔ:/ (lip-rounding).

OE /y(:)/ >

* ME /y(:)/ <u>

*Bishop’s Hull* < OE *hylle* ‘hill’

*busy* < OE *bysig*

*bury* < OE *byrian*

* ME /e(:)/ <e> (unrounding + lowering)

*merry* < OE *myrig*

* ME /i(:)/ <i, y> (unrounding).

*king <* OE *cyning (syncope).*

Why do we say busy /bizi/ and bury /b3ri/.

Quantitative changes:

**Lengthenings**

OSL (Open Syllable Lengthening)

OE *talu* /ˈtalu/

> ME *tale* /ˈta:lǝ/ (+ weakening).

Compensatory lengthening after loss of [ç, x]

ME *night* [niçt] > /ni:t/ (but there is still the representation of ç = gh).

**Shortenings**

* Shortening before a consonant cluster
  + *Creep (e pechada)* vs. *crept (is shorter because of the consonant cluster). Raising for nowadays ‘creep’.*
* Shortening in trisyllabic words
  + ME *hooli* /ˈhɔ:li/
  + ME *holidai* /ˈhɔlidai/

**Loss**

* Loss of final schwa (is going to be los during the 15 century).

Some examples:

* OE *bāt* ‘boat’ > ME *boot* /bɔ:t/

Qualitative change: closing and rounding. It affected the south of the country.

* WGmc \**taljan* > OE *tellan* > ME *telle*(*n*) > PDE *tell*

Inmutation > lost of the consonant + schwa > complete simplication.

* OE *þohte* ‘thought’ *>* ME *þouʒte (gh)*

Diphthongization.

* OE *feld* ‘field’ > ME *feeld* /fe:ld/*>* PDE *field*

Lengthening: before -ld.

* OE *deorc* ‘dark’ > ME *derk*

Monothingization.

* OE *bæc* > ME *back*

Qualitative change.

* OE *gōdspell /*ˈgo:dspell/ > ME *godspel* /ˈgɔdspəl/

Consonant cluster.

* OE *nosu* [ˈnozu] > ME *nose* /ˈnɔ:zə/ > PDE nose /nəʊz/

Diphthongization > Weakening: becomes a schwa.

* ME *kniʒt* [kniçt] > /kni:t/

Lengthening: because of the lost of the consonant.

* OE *byrht* [byrçt] > ME *bright* [briçt] > /bri:t/

Metathesis: the ‘r’ and the ‘i’ changed places. Vowel: unrounding > Lengthening of the vowel.

Changes in the vocalic system:

**Qualitative**

* Pre-fricative lengthening and backing of EModE /æ/> /a:/
* Unrounding, lowering, centralization of /ʊ/ > /ʌ/
* ‘Nurse’ merger
* Rounding of /a/ > /ɒ/ after /w/
* Great Vowel Shift

**Quantitative**

* Pre-fricative lengthening and backing of EModE /æ/> /a:/
* Shortening of /e:/ and /u:/ in monosyllabic words
* Compensatory lenghthenings

**Qualitative changes**

* EModE /æ/> /a:/ in contact with /f, θ, s, r/, sometimes /ns, nt/ in the South. Conditioned change.
* 17th century
* Change from below
* Lower classes in London. It was a vowel that was considered vulgar. It was stigmatized.
* Feature of RP English (change in prestige)
* /a:/ before fricatives as a dialect criterion:
  + Not in the N
  + Not in AmE
  + Standard BrE
  + Southern hemisphere varieties

Standard BrE (RP)

*class* /kla:s/ *last* /la:st/

*after* /’a:ftə/ *path* /pa:θ/

* /ʊ/ is unrounded, lowered and centralized to /ʌ/ (not in contact with labials)
* Phonemic split ME /ʊ/ > ModE /ʊ/ ~ /ʌ/. A new vowel, a phoneme, is created.
* 17th century
* Dialect criterion:
  + /ʊ/ kept in the North
  + /ʌ/ found in StBrE; StScottish English, IrE

*hunt* /hʌnt/ *bush* /bʊʃ/ (this do not usually happen if there is a labial. Because of the rounding. But there are exceptions, like the last words down.)

*love* /lʌv/ but *put* /pʊt/

*rush* /rʌʃ/ *full* /fʊl/

BUT *pulse, punish, but, butter, bulb, bulk…*

**North-South divide:**

* /æ/ vs. /a:/
* /ʊ/ vs. /ʌ/

[T]here are many educated northerners who would not be caught dead doing something so vulgar as to pronounce strut words with /ʊ/ but who would feel it a denial of their identity as northerners to say bath words with anything other than short [a]” (Wells 1982: 354) → stigmatization + identity→ covert prestige.

**Results of the dialect app (2016)**

“The data collected to date shows that one northern pronunciation has proved especially robust: saying words like 'last' with a short vowel instead of a long one. In this case, the northern form actually appears to have spread southwards in the Midlands and the West Country compared with the historical survey.” (https://www.cam.ac.uk/research/news/cambridge-app-maps-decline-in-regional-diversity-of-english-dialects)

**Qualitative changes**

* ‘*Nurse* merger’ : sound pulled together. Example: when final vowels become schwa.
  + /-ir-, -ɛr-, -ʊr-/ > /-ər-/: Lowering, centralization. We need the are there: conditioned change.
  + 17th century: e.g., Shakespeare rhymes *birds*, *herds*, *curse*, *first.* It started in the North and the West and it went down to the South. It they rhymed for Shakespeare it was because at the time there rhyme.
  + /-ɛr-/ > /ar/ *Derby*, *clerk, heart*
  + *person* vs. *parson* < OF *persone* /’pɛrsən/

/ˈpɜ:sn/ /ˈpa:sn/ rhotic variety, so we have a pronunciation of schwa.

* /a/ > /ɒ/ following /w/ (velar semivowel) *wall*, *quarter*. Assimilation → backing; rounding. Rounding: because of assimilation of the consonants before
  + 15th century
  + Not when preceding a velar (cf. *wag*, *wax*).
  + Sometimes the unrounded vowel survives until as late as the 19th century (e.g., Byron rhymes *wand : expand : land*)

**The Great Vowel Shift**

“the most emblematic of all phonological changes in the history of English” (Minkova 2014: 248)

“a revolution in the pronunciation of long vowel whose causes remain mysterious” (Pinker 1994: 250)

“One of the phonological developments that obliterated earlier sound-spelling correspondences were changes in long vowels known as the Great Vowel Shift (GVS). It was a series of events which began in the fifteenth century and came to completion in the eighteenth century with the bulk of the changes working their way through the sound system in the Early Modern period. [...] The chain of changes moved all long vowels to a higher position in the vowel space”. (Nevalainen 2006: 120-121)

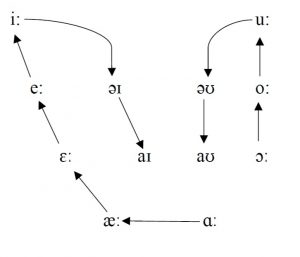
* Diagrama

  Descripción generada automáticamenteRaising
* Lowering
* Fronting
* Backing
* Centralization
* Rounding
* Unrounding
* Diphthongization
* Monophthongization

* Lengthening
* Shortening

Unconditioned change. These vowels moved up, to a higher position.

The vowels that are in the high position and cannot be raised more, they are going to become dipthongs.

  
**Which vowels were the first to move?**

Closed mid vowels /e:/ and /o:/

PUSH CHAIN: some elements pushing up the vowels. But not everyone agrees with that. They said that the first elements to moved were: i: and u:.

PULL/DRAG CHAIN: combines dragging and pushing.

High vowels /i:/ and /u:/

**The Great Vowel Shift: Affecting long and lengthened vowels**

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamente

WE WILL BE ABLE TO USED THIS IN THE EXAM.

Merger**:** diapositiva 18

**Some peculiarities:**

In the North the GVS did not affect all back vowels

* + Northern English *loud* /lu:d/, *mouth* /mu:θ/, *boat* /bɔ:t/

The change is not fully regular. Some words were not affected

* + /ɛ:/ > /e:/ but /e:/ was not subsequently raised to /i:/: *break*, *great*...
    - Influence of /r/? This is what some people think, but word like ‘steak’ do not have ‘r’.

**Where? When? Why?**

The Great Vowel Shift seems to have begun in the South-East of England in the years after 1400, and there are two key extralinguistic developments which correspond with it: the development of an urban setting for the vernacular, and the appearance of class-based standardisation in speech. (Smith 1996: 89).

Standard: A variety of a language that is the prestigious variety. Usually associated with the upper classes.

**Social factors influencing the GVS**

* Importance of London
* Emergence of an urban middle class. It was gaining social power. If you want to improve your social state, you imitate those social class pronunciation (overt prestige).
* Prestige: imitation of the linguistic behaviour of the upper classes but hypercorrection: apply the rule to words that they should not (overt prestige).
* Tabla

  Descripción generada automáticamente“We shall accordingly locate the origins of the Vowel Shift in Tudor London, as different dialect mixed, and as self-consciousness about class and status intensified.” (Leith 1997: 142).

They were overdoing (hypercorrection) the raising.

→ → “This allows Shakespeare the flexibility of rhyming *meet: mate* as [ԑ:] or[e:], with lower-class characters more likely to rhyme *meat: meet.”* Minkova 2014: 262 fn23)

*meat : meet*: "at first a pronunciation avoided in educated or polite usage, but by the mid-eighteenth century it had become standard in all but a few words" (Brinton & Arnovik 2006: 312)

[T]he Great Vowel Shift is indeed a mixture of push and pull or drag factors [...] However, we also are able to hypothesize that the change is motivated by social stratification. That is to say, it was caused by the increase in social differentiation typical of the swelling urban population in and around the capital at the time. (Fennel 2001: 161)

**Consequences of the GVS:**

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamenteFirst, it eliminated the distinction between long and short vowels that had characterized both the Old and Middle English phonological systems. [...] Thus, the vowel system underwent a significant change from one based on distinctions of quantity [...] to one based on distinctions of quality. [...] Second, the Great Vowel Shift confused English spelling. (Brinton & Arnovik 2006: 313)

-Long vowels and short vowel: distinctions of quality.

-Crazy English spellings = Great Vowel Shift

**Quantitative changes**

**/e:/ and /u:/ > /e/ and /ʊ/** in monosyllabic words in which the vowel was followed by /t, d, k, f, v, θ/ Conditioned change.

ME *foot* /fo:t/ > /fu:t/ > /fʊt/ (shortening took place after)

ME *blood* /blo:d/ > /blu:d/ > /blʊd/ (This is from New Castle) >/blʌd/

It is rare that one can date a certain change precisely. But a relative rather than absolute chronology can often be established. By this is meant that two or more changes can be put in chronological order relative ot each other. This is usually possibly because the result of one change would have been diffferent if it had preceded or followed the other. (Hickey 2017: 28)

* Compensatory lengthening after loss of postvocalic /r/
  + *car* /ka:/, *hard* /ha:d/
* Compensatory lengthening after loss of liquid /l/ + consonant
  + *calm* /ka:m/, *half* /ha:f/ , *walk* /wɔ:k/

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamente

NEW CONCEPTS:

Merger:

Split:

Covert prestige: relacionado coa identidade. Usar gheada para marcar que somos da costa.

Overt prestige: imitamos algo sabendo que estamos a imitalo.

Stigmatization: cuando unha característica ten mala fama.

PRESTIGE:

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Old English:

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamente

Phonemes ≠ Allophones: with a phoneme we can distinguished meanings (minimal pairs). Allophones are different differentiation of the same phoneme. Allophones are in complementary distribution.

* /f, θ, s/ ⇒ voiced sounds [v, ð, z] were **allophones** of these in medial position (e.g. *drīfan* ‘to drive’ [v] vs. *drāf* ‘I/he drove’ [f]). We pronounce the voiced between vowels, because there is an influenced from the vowels. Assimilation.

Oe offrian: the ’f’ is voceless here.

*sūϸ vs. sūϸerne* [θ] [ð] *<ϸ, ð>*

In final position what we have is [θ], and in medial position the [ð].

*wīs [s]*

*Inflected forms like wīse, wīsa, wīsan…and wīsdōm* [z] *<s>*

*hlāf ‘bread’ plural hlāfas* [f] [v] *loaf vs. loaves <f>*

* /x/ had three allophones [h, x, ç] *hūs* ‘house’, *þōhte* ‘thought’, *niht* ‘night’ The allophone depends on the position.

(x, ç, ɣ, j → Sources of ME diphthongs). They are going to be the source of some ME diphthongs.

* /g/ had three allophones [g, ɣ, j] *gān* 'go' (central or back vowels), *dagas* 'days', *giefan* (front vowels) 'give'.

* OE had some consonant clusters which no longer exist: /hl-, hr-, hn-, hw-, kn-, gn-, wr-, wl-/. They are going to be simplified because of the effort.

OE hnutu > nut

OE wrῑtan > write.

(hl-, hr-, hn- → If lost early, no traces in spelling).

* Geminate or double consonants e.g., *hoppian* ‘to hop’ vs. *hopian* ‘to hope’ → Like consonant clusters, geminate consonants cause shortenings of the preceding vowel. These double consonants are going to be simplified.

OE bledan

OE bledde: is going to be simplified as it worked as a consonants cluster.

* Palatalization
  + Gmc velar plosives + front vowels
    - Latin *cista* /k/ > OE *cest* /tʃest/ > *chest*
    - Germanic *\*geƀan >* OE *giefan* [‘jevan]
  + /sk/ >/ʃ/ Gmc \**skirta* > *shirt*
  + Palatalization did not affect Old Norse: *skirt, give*

Middle English:

ð

OJOOO

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamente

V, z, and ð were allophones, while nowadays they are different phonemes. For something to be a phoneme, it is minimal pairs and not in complementary distribution.

* Tabla

  Descripción generada automáticamentePhonemic split /f, s, θ/ vs. /v, z, ð/

/f, s/ vs. /v, z/ → **foreign influence**

French *vine*, *virgin*, *zeal*, *zodiac*

Southern dialect *vat (tonel)*, *vixen (zorra)*

*Synonyms and homophones might cause misunderstanding.*

Dedicated spellings: <u, v> and <z>

/θ/ vs. /ð/→ **systemic pressure**

In initial position, restricted to grammatical words: *they, though, this, that, the*…

<ϸ, th> for both /θ, ð/

OE *sūϸerne* [‘su:ðerne] In OE ð this was an allophone > ME /’suðərnə/ In ME was already a phoneme.

* Loss of [h] before /l, n, r/ leaving no trace in spelling OE *hring* > *ring OE hnutu > nut* OE *hlystan >listen*
* Loss of [ç, x] + compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel leaving a trace <gh> *right.* [x] remained in some words, and in 17th century [x] > /f/, e.g. *rough, cough*
* Loss of final /-n/ in many words, especially in inflectional endings OE *singan* > ME *sing(e)*

Early Modern English

* Loss of postvocalic /r/
  + Early evidence <fathe> <mothe> in the Cely letters (15th century). Personal letter from a family. In private correspondence, people wrote how they pronounced.
  + Originally vulgar, not adopted by the upper classes until the 19th century (influence of spelling). Upper classes know how to read it, and it was vulgar because vulgar classes pronounced if they saw it written.
  + Change from below.
  + Rhoticity is one of the phonological criteria that differentiate varieties of English. In AmE postvocalic /-r/ is highly prestigious.
  + Linking /r/ (is considered to be good) and intrusive /r/ in non-rhotic varieties (is considered to be bad).
* Loss of /l/ before a consonant as in *calm*, *walk*
* These consonantal losses cause compensatory lengthening
* Simplification of other consonant clusters: /wr-, kn-, gn-/ Note that they leave a trace in spelling
  + *write*, *know*, *gnat*
* Addition of /ʒ/ to the inventory (it is the voiced from ʃ ).
  + French loanwords: *rouge, melange, genre*
  + Earlier French borrowings with /zj/*, division* /di'vizjən/ (assimilation) > / di'viʒən/
* Other palatal assimilations (not affecting the inventory)
  + /sj/ > /ʃ/ *sure* (wasjuə)
  + /tj/> /tʃ/ *mature (*matjuə*)*
  + /dj/ > /dʒ/ *soldier (*soldjiə*)*

/d/ + /j/ = /dӠ/ /t/ + /j/ = /tʃ/

/s/ + /j/ = /ʃ/ /z/ + /j/ = /Ӡ/

Also across word boundaries

* Phonemization of /ŋ/
* OE and ME /n/ had an alveolar allophone[n] and a velar [ŋ] allophone (in contact with velar sounds).

-*ing* →

Variation /-in/ vs. /-iŋ/

/-in/ stigmatized by the end of the

19th century → influence of SPELLING

Simplification of`[ŋg]

*king vs. kin*

*thing vs. thin*

*sing vs. sin*

The standar nowadays is – iŋ.

Recent changes (Estuary English)

* **glottalization, [ʔ] for /t/** in final and intervocalic position, *but* [bʌʔ], *butter* [ˈbʌʔə]
* **palatalization /tj/> /tʃ/** *Tuesday* /ˈtʃu:zdi/
* **th-fronting**, **/f/ for /**θ**/,** *think* /fiŋk/

Perceptual issues as the 2 fricatives are confusing.

* **vocalization of [ɫ],** *milk* [miʊk]
* **The,** /də/

**Uptalk**: como acabar as frases como preguntada forzada ao final. Young women: marking uncertainty. PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS. Not only to mark uncertainty but also to hold floor (to mark that you have not finished talking). Other function: “are you with me?”

**Creaky voice/vocal fry**: uncertainty: also vocal fry!!

→ take women less seriously!!

→ but professional women!! Associated with professional women.

Some challenges for you…

* OE \**dūfe* [………] > ME /…………/ > EModE /…………/ > PDE *dove* /dʌv/
* OE *rūh* [ru:x] *>* ME *rough* [ru:x] > EModE /…….../ > PDE *rough* /rʌf/
* When did *warn* and *worn* become homophones?
* In which dialect of BrE are *luck* and *look* homophones?
* Why is *bless you* pronounced /ˈbleʃə/ in rapid speech?
* Transcribe PDE *castle* in (i) RP and (ii) Northern English. Which changes have affected this word?
* Explain why PDE *fir* and *fur* sound the same.
* Why do the adjective *clean* (ME cland the related verb *cleanse* (ME *clense*) show different vowels?
* OE \**dūfe* [………] > ME /…………/ > EModE /…………/ > PDE *dove* /dʌv/

OE \**dūfe* [‘du:ve] > ME /du:vǝ/ > EModE /duv/ > PDE *dove* /dʌv/

In the North is still pronounced /duv/.

They replaced the “u” for an “o” to avoid confusion in spelling.

* OE *rūh* [ru:x] *>* ME *rough* [ru:x] > EModE /…….../ > PDE *rough* /rʌf/
* OE *rūh* [ru:x] *>* ME *rough* [ru:x] > EModE /rux/ > PDE *rough* /rʌf/

Why the vowel shortened? More or less at the same type there was another change. The fricative changes. Not usually changes: cough, taught… [ruf].

From [ruf] to /rʌf/: happened the split. Unrounding. This happened on the South.

* Why do the adjective *clean* (OE *clǣne* > ME *clēne*) and the related verb *cleanse* (OE *clǣnsian* > ME *clense*) show different vowels in PDE?

OE *clǣne* > ME *clēne (adjective)* OE *clǣnsian* > ME *clense (verb)*

Why the second one did not suffer the Great Vowel Shift? Because it lacked a long vowel.

Why do we have this short vowel? Because there is a consonants cluster.

* OE *bridd* 'young bird' > ME *bird* /bird/ > ModE *bird* /……/ > PD BrE /bɜ:d/

1. From OE > ME: the consonants have changed places: metathesis (typically of rhotics). The geminate is simplified.

2. From ME > MoedE: the nurse merger: from “I” to “ǝ”.

3. The postvocalic “r”. Compensatory lenghthening,

* Why does the plural of *leaf* have a different consonant *leaves*?

F had 2 allophones:

* + - [f] initial / final unvoiced /f/
    - [v] for medial position voiced /v/

They became different allophones in ME because of the influence of French. It became voiced because of assimilation with the vowels, but also leaning.

<ea> was the spelling for / Ɛ:/: the change in because of the Great Vowel Shift.

/Ɛ:/ > /e:/ > /u:/

* OE *hringan* ['hriŋgan] > ME *ringe(n)* ['riŋgə(n)] > PDE *ring* /riŋ/

1. The consonants cluster was simplified.

2. Final nasal is lost. Final Ə: weakening. Simplification of the consonants cluster. The creation of an independent phoneme.

Square brackets: that something there is an allophone.

/-/ 🡪 for phonemes /’hringan/ So we know that “n” had 2 allophones.

* Which sound change do these three words have in common? *marble, night, balm*.

The lost of a consonant, than becomes a lengthening. In marble “l” was lost. In night “ç”.

Night: [niçt] > /ni:t/ > /nait/

In balm, the “l” was lost.

* OE *cniht* [kniçt] >…………………………………………… PDE *knight* /nait/

Night: [niçt] > /ni:t/ > /nait/