

Judith Huber Department of English Philology LMU München

# Sound changes

and irregularities in English spelling and morphology



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Common sound changes
- 3. The Great Vowel Shift
- Sound change leading to irregularities I: spelling and pronunciation
- 5. Sound change leading to irregularities II: morphology

"... beware of *heard*, a dreadful word, that looks like *beard* and sounds like *bird*"

#### "... beware of *heard*, a dreadful word, that looks like *beard* and sounds like *bird*"

heard	
beard	
bird	

#### knight would who

### doubt honest though

# <u>knigh</u>t wou<u>l</u>d <u>w</u>ho

#### dou<u>b</u>t <u>h</u>onest thou<u>gh</u>

#### 11 ways of spelling /i:/

- 1. <ae> Caesar
- 2. <ay> quay
- 3. <e> *be*
- 4. <ea> sea
- 5. <ee> sneeze
- 6. <ei> *seize*

- 7. <eo> *people*
- 8. <ey> *key*
- 9. <i> *police*
- 10. <ie> *field*
- 11. <oe> Phoenix

#### 6 phonemes represented by <ea>:

- 1. /iː/ beat
- 2. /1ə/ beard
- 3. /e/ head
- 4. /eɪ/ great
- 5. /3ː/ heard
- 6. /aː/ *heart*

# Menu today:

# Ghoti à la seagh

# Menu today:

Ghoti à la seagh <gh> for /f/ as in
cough
<o> for 0000as in
women
<ti> for 0000as in
nation
<s> for 0000as in sure
<ea> for 0000as in sure
<ea> for 0000as in

Fish à la chef

though the rough cough and hiccough plough me through

I ought to cross the lough

# though the rough cough and hiccough plough me through Indodddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd I ought to cross the lough

``Forenners and strangers do wonder at vs both for the vncertaintie in our writing, and the inconstancie in our letters''

#### Richard Mulcaster, **Elementarie** 1582 (in Crystal 2012: 146)

#### 2. Common sound changes

assimination Assimilation

## a sound becomes more similar to a neighbouring sound (reduces articulatory effort)

#### ten pigs

#### Assimilation

# a sound becomes more similar to a neighbouring sound (reduces articulatory effort)



#### Assimilation

#### a sound becomes more similar to a neighbouring sound (reduces articulatory effort)

### I used a knife 000000 I used to go there often 00000000

# Assimilation leading to past-tense allomorphs

#### kissed – loved – wanted

#### Assimilation

#### leading to past-tense allomorphs

## kîssed – loved – wanted



# Assimilation leading to past-tense allomorphs

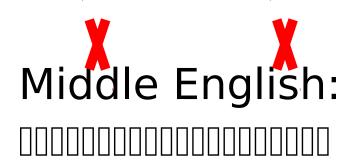
# kîssed – loved – wanted

# Middle English:



## Assimilation leading to past-tense allomorphs

### kîssed – loved – wanted



#### Assimilation

# •anticipatory (ten pigs) vs. progressive (kissed) •proximate (ten pigs) vs. distant (\*penk\*e > \*k\*enk\*e)

•full (that case) vs. partial
(ten pigs)



# a sound becomes less similar to a neighbouring sound

#### e.g.

# Latin *pe<u>r</u>eg<u>r</u>înus >* OF *pe<u>l</u>e<u>r</u>în (E <i>pîlgrîm*)

#### Dissimilation

# a sound becomes less similar to a neighbouring sound

#### e.g.

# Latin *pe<u>r</u>eg<u>r</u>înus >* OF *pe<u>le</u><u>r</u>în (E <i>pîlgrîm*)

# Latin *pu<u>r</u>pu<u>r</u>a > OF pu<u>r</u>p<u>r</u>e > E <i>pu<u>r</u>p<u>l</u>e*



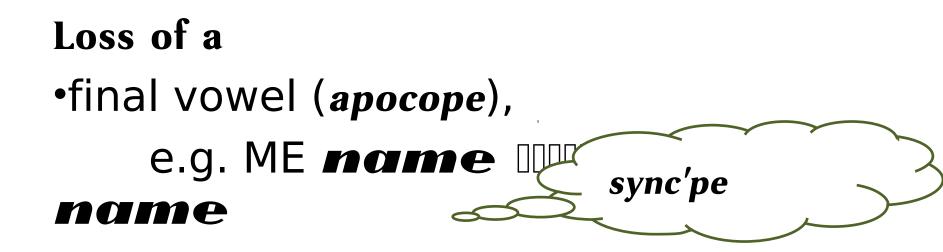
# Epenthesis

an additional sound is inserted

e.g.

- •Latin schola > OF escole (> F école)
- •English hamster > 00000000
- •OE *punor* (cf. G *Donner*) > ModE *thun<u>d</u>er*

# Loss of a •final vowel (apocope), e.g. ME name 0000000> ModE name



# 

### Loss of a final vowel (apocope), e.g. ME name hap'logy name •medial vowel (syncope) Esecretary 000000000> •syllable from a sequence of similar syllables (hapolology)OE **Engla-lond >** ME England



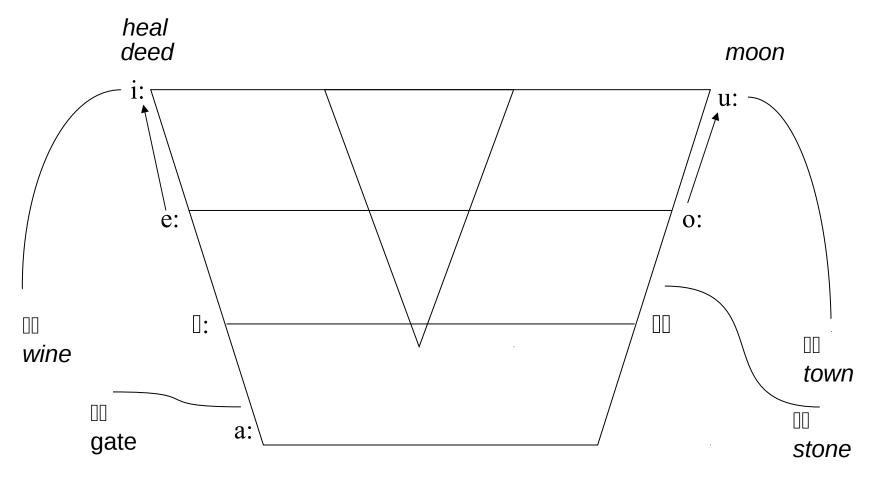
reordering of segments (often involving liquids)

OE acsian /ks/ > ModE ask /sk/ (> AAVE aks /ks/)

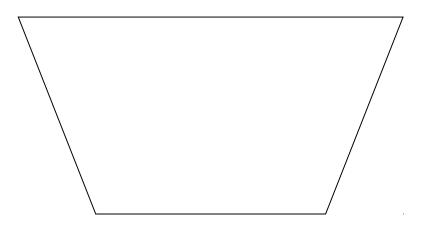
OE **pri, pridda** (cf. G **drei, dritter**) > ModE **three, third** 

#### 3. The Great Vowel Shift

# Vowel space: the Great Vowel Shift



Old English	before 1500	after $1500$	after 1800	after 1900	Modern
word	(Chaucer)	(Shakespeare)			English
					spelling
nama	/aː/	> /ɛː/	> /eɪ/	> /eɪ/	name
r a dan	/ɛː/	> /e:/	> /iː/	> /iː/	read
swete	/e:/	> /i:/	> /iː/	> /iː/	sweet
lif	/i:/	> /əi/	> /aı/	> /ai/	life
nosu	/ɔː/	> /oː/	> /oʊ/	> /əʊ/	nose
sona	/oː/	> /u:/	$>/\mathrm{u}$ :/	> /uː/	soon
hus	/u:/	> /əʊ/	> /aʊ/	> /aʊ/	house



Old English word	before 1500 (Chaucer)	after 1500 after 1800 after 1900 (Shakespeare)		Modern English	
					spelling
nama	/aː/	> /ɛː/	> /eɪ/	> /eɪ/	name
ractan	/ɛː/	> /et/	> /iː/	> /iː/	read
swete	/e:/	> /iː/	> /iː/	> /iː/	sweet
lif	/i:/	> /əi/	> /aɪ/	> /aɪ/	life
nosu	/ɔː/	> /oː/	> /oʊ/	> /əʊ/	nose
sona	/oː/	> / <b>u:</b> /	> /u:/	> /u:/	soon
hus	/u:/	> /əʊ/	> /aʊ/	> /aʊ/	house

- 1. "What's in a name? that which we call a rose / by any other name would smell as sweet." (Shakespeare, **Romeo and Juliet**, 2.1.85–86)
- My bounty is as boundless as the sea (Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, 2.1.175)
- 3. These times Of woe afford no time to woo (Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, 3.4.8)
- 4. Juliet, **baby**, you're my flame (Peggy Lee, Fever)

4. Sound change leading to irregularities I: spelling and pronunciation

## Modern English spelling

 $\approx$ 

Middle English pronunciation

# Great Vowel Shift only affected long vowels

	German	$\operatorname{Spanish}$	Middle English	Modern English
<i $>$	Kind $/1/$	ir /i/	ME child /i:/, children /i/	ModE child /ai/, children /i/
$<\!\!e\!\!>$	beten /e:/, betten / $\epsilon$ /	pero /e/	ME $be(n)$ /e:/, $bed$ /e/	ModE be /iː/, bed /e/
<a $>$	sagen /a:/, $Sack$ /a/	caro /a/	ME lame /a:/, hat /a/	ModE lame /ei/, lamb /æ/
< 0 >	Ofen /oː/; offen /ɔ/	por /o/	ME losen /o:/, lost /ɔ/	ModE lose /u:/, lost /o/

OE and ME: phoneme /x/, often spelled <gh> in Middle English

Π

OE and ME: phoneme /x/, often spelled <gh> in Middle English

/x/ lost in late Middle English
(sometimes > [f]), <gh> spelling was

OE and ME: phoneme /x/, often spelled <gh> in Middle English

/x/ lost in late Middle English (sometimes > [f]), <gh>> spelling was retained.

#### knight, fight, laugh, cough, enough, though,...

## 

#### lamb, knight, gnat, know, knee, bomb, gnostic,...

5. Sound change leading to irregularities II: i-Umlaut and English morphology

plural forms	deadjectival nouns	deadjectival verbs
foot – feet		
tooth – teeth	long – length	
man – men	strong –	whole – heal
goose –	strength	tale – tell
geese	foul — filth	food – feed
mouse – mice	whole health	

tooth – teeth goose – geese food – feed whole -- health

mouse – mice

whole – heal

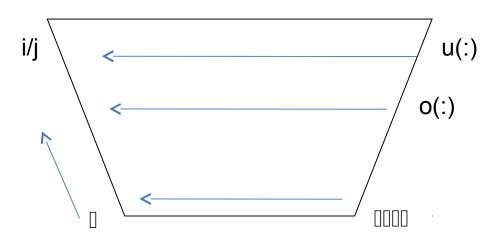
foul – filth

foot – feet

### *i-Umlaut*: c. 500/600

conditioned sound change

distant partial assimilation of vowels in stressed syllables to an [i]/[j] in the following syllable



#### Plural forms: former ending \*{-iz}

#### \*mus+iz >\*mys+iz [i] then gets lost > OE mys /v:/ then unrounded to /i:/

/y:/ then unrounded to /i:/

#### > ME mîce

diphthongized in GVS > ModE mice

#### Plural forms: former ending \*{-iz}

\*gos+iz >\*gos+iz [i] then gets lost > \*gos / ....:/ then unrounded to /e:/ > OE/ME ges /e:/

raised in GVS

> ModE geese /i:/

## Deadjectival nouns: suffix \*{iþu} \*ful+iþu >\*fyl+iþu [i] then gets lost

# > OE fylþ

/
I:/ then unrounded to /i:/ and shortened to /i/

#### > Me *filth /*i/

# Deadjectival nouns: suffix \*{iþu} \*hal+iþu >\*hæl+iþu [i] then gets lost > OE hælþ

//:/ then shortened and raised to /e/

> ModE health /e/

# **Deadjectival verbs:** suffix \*{-*jan*} \*hal+jan >\*hæl+jan [i] then gets lost > OE hælan /o:/ then raised to ME DODD > ME healen /00/ raised in GVS to /0000and then /000 > ModE heal /000