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## Sound changes

and irregularities in English spelling and morphology


1. Introduction
2. Common sound changes
3. The Great Vowel Shift
4. 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

## knight would who

doubt honest though

## 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. /i:/ beat
2. /ıə/ beard
3. /e/ head
4. /ei/ great
5. /3:/ heard
6. /a:/ heart

## And some real exaggerations

## And some real exaggerations

## Menu today:

Ghoti à la seagh

## And some real exaggerations



## And some real exaggerations

though the rough cough and hiccough plough me through

I ought to cross the lough

## And some real exaggerations

though the rough cough and hiccough plough me through
เง
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, Elememtarie 1582<br>(in Crystal 2012: 146)

## 2. Common sound changes

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) 

ten pigs เง

## Assimilation

a sound becomes more similar to a neighbouring sound (reduces articulatory effort)
 ussed to go there


Assimilation
leading to past-tense allomorphs

Kissed - Ioved -
wamited

## Assimilation

## leading to past-tense allomorphs

Kissed - पoved -
wamted
ต

# Assimilation <br> leading to past-tense allomorphs 

## Kissed - Ioved womted <br> 

Middle English:


## Assimilation <br> leading to past-tense allomorphs

Kissed - Ioved womted

Middle English:
เงก

## Assimilation

-anticipatory (fem pîqs) vs. progressive (kissed) -proximate (ten pígs) vs. distant (*pemkwe >

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

Dissimilation a sound becomes less similar to a neighbouring sound
e.g.

Latin peregrimus > OF pelerim (E pillgrime)

## Dissimilation

a sound becomes less similar to a neighbouring sound
e.g.

Latin peregrimus > OF pelerim (E pillgrifm)
Latin purpura > OF purpore > E purple

Epenthesis
an additional sound is inserted
e.g.
-Latin scholay > OF escole (> F école)

-OE pumor (cf. G Dommer) > ModE thunder

## Loss of a


-final vowel (apocope),

mome

## Loss of a

-final vowel (apocope),
e.g. ME mame some sync'pe
-medial vowel (syncope)
 ำ

## Loss of a

-final vowel (apocope),

-medial vowel (syncope)
$E$ secretory
ใ
-syllable from a sequence of similar syllables (hapolology)

OE Emgla-Iomd > ME
Englamd

## Metathesis


reordering of segments (often involving liquids)

OE acsiann /ks/ > ModE ask/kk/ (> AAVE a/ks /ks/)

OE prif, priollow (cf. G olrei, olritter) > ModE three, thirod

## 3. The Great Vowel Shift

## Vowel space: the Great Vowel Shift



| Old English word | before 1500 (Chaucer) | after 1500 <br> (Shakespeare) | after 1800 | after 1900 | Modern <br> English spelling |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nama | /a:/ | $>/ \varepsilon: /$ | >/eI/ | >/eI/ | name |
| radan | /ع:/ | $>/ \mathrm{e} /$ | >/i:/ | >/i:/ | read |
| swete | /e:/ | $>/ \mathrm{i} /$ | $>/ \mathrm{i} /$ | $>/ \mathrm{i} /$ | sweet |
| lif | /i:/ | > $/$ əI/ | >/aI/ | >/aI/ | life |
| nosu | /0:/ | >/o:/ | >/ov/ | >/əv/ | nose |
| sona | /0:/ | >/u:/ | >/u:/ | >/u:/ | soon |
| hus | /u:/ | $>/ \partial v /$ | >/av/ | >/av/ | house |



| Old English word | before 1500 (Chaucer) | after 1500 (Shakespeare) | after 1800 | after 1900 | Modern English spelling |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nama | /a:/ | >/E:/ | >/ei/ | >/ei/ | name |
| redan | /ع:/ | >/e:/ | >/i:/ | >/i:/ | read |
| swete | /e:/ | > /i:/ | > /i:/ | >/i:/ | sweet |
| lif | /i:/ | >/ar/ | >/ai/ | >/ai/ | life |
| nosu | /0:/ | >/o:/ | >/ou/ | >/əv/ | nose |
| sona | /o:/ | > /u:/ | >/u:/ | >/u:/ | soon |
| hus | /u:/ | >/əv/ | >/av/ | >/av/ | house |

1. "What's in a name? that which we call a rose / by any other name would smell as sweet." (Shakespeare, Romeo amd Juliet, 2.1.85-86)
2. My bounty is as boundless as the sea (Shakespeare, fomeo and Julfét, 2.1.175)
3. These times of woe afford no time to woo (Shakespeare, Romeo and Julfet, 3.4.8)
4. Juliet, baby, you're my flame (Peggy Lee, Fever)
5. Sound change leading to irregularities I: spelling and pronunciation

# Modern English spelling <br> $$
\approx
$$ 

Middle English pronunciation

## Great Vowel Shift only affected long vowels

|  | German | Spanish | Middle English |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| < $>$ | Kind /ı/ | ir /i/ | ME child /is/, children /i/ |
| $<\mathrm{e} \gg$ | beten /e:/, betten / $\varepsilon /$ | pero /e/ | ME be(n) /e:/, bed/e/ |
| <a> | sagen /a:/, Sack/a/ | caro /a/ | ME lame /a:/, hat /a/ |
| $<0>$ | Ofen /o:/; offen /o/ | por /o/ | ME losen /o:/, lost / $\mathrm{o} /$ |

Modern English
ModE child /aı/, children / I ModE be /is/, bed /e/ ModE lame /eı/, lamb /æ/ ModE lose /u:/, lost /o/

## Lost sounds still visible in spelling

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

M M Moughter
ใ
ใ ำ
[

## Lost sounds still visible in spelling

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

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

## Lost sounds still visible in spelling

OE and ME: phoneme /x/, often spelled <gh> in Middle English
/x/ lost in late Middle English (sometimes
> [f]), <gh> spelling was retained.

Kmight, fight, lought, cough, emough, though,...

## Lost sounds still visible in spelling

phonotactic changes:
_ no longer in ModE, but retained in spelling

Iomb, kmight, gnot, kmow, kmee, fommit, 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 -
goose geese
mouse mice

tooth - teeth
goose geese
food - feed

## ㄴำ

whole -- health

## 

whole - heal
mouse mice

## Th


foul - filth
foot - feet

## f-UmImut: 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\}
\%mans+iz
>*mus+iz
[i] then gets lost
> OE muss
/y:/ then unrounded to /i:/
> ME mice
diphthongized in GVS
> ModE mice

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

## \% 9 OS+iz


[i] then gets lost
엘with allophones

$>* \boldsymbol{g} \boldsymbol{\phi}$

/ם0:/ then unrounded to /e:/
> OE/ME ges /e:/
raised in GVS
> ModE geese /i:/

Deadjectival nouns: suffix *\{ipu\}
"ful+ifou
>*fyl+ifou
[i] then gets lost
> OE fyIf/
/0:/ then unrounded to /i:/ and shortened to /i/
> ME filth /i/

Deadjectival nouns: suffix *\{ipu\}
\#horlifou
>*hoel+ifou
[i] then gets lost
> OE hoel/b
/o:/ then shortened and raised to /e/
> ModE health /e/

Deadjectival verbs: suffix *\{-jan\}
\%hallyom
>*hoel+jom
[j] then gets lost
$>$ OE harlam
/ロ:/ then raised to ME
> ME hea/lem /[u/

> ModE hearl /atu

