Continue



```
2. The event that marks the end of the Old English period, and the beginning of the Middle English period, is the arrival of the Norman French in England but had an enormous influence in many aspects of British life: habits, language, society
literature, justice, etc. 3. These French-speaking invaders became the ruling class, so that the language of the nobility, the government, the law and civilized life in England for the next two hundred years was French. It is the source of words like army, court, defence, faith, prison and tax. Yet the language of the peasants remained English. 4. Middle
English has a very low bending compared with the old English. The system undergoes significant changes: before some pronouns started with th. For example: wat heo ihoten weoren & wonene heo comen. what they were called and from-where they came. 'cómo fueron llamados y desde dónde venían'
Grammar 5. Labial Dental Alveolar Alv.-pal. Velar Labiovel ar Glotal Oclusivas / Africadas /p/ pin /t/ tente /tʃ/ chirche (> church) /k/ kin /b/ bit /d/ dart /dʒ/ brigge (> bridge) /g/ good Fricativas /f/ fool /θ/ thank /s/ sore /ʃ/ soip > ship /x/ thought /m/* which /h/ happen /v/* vertu > virtue /ð/ then /z/* Zephirus Nasales /m/ map /n/ nap /n/ nap /n/ nap /n/ nap /n/ song Aproxima ntes
/l/ lay /r/rage /j/ yelwe /w/ weep 15. The Normans bequeathed over 10,000 words to English (about three-quarters of which are still in use today), including a huge number of abstract nouns ending in the suffixes, prefixes. 16. Perhaps predictably, many of them related to matters of crown and nobility; of government and administration; of court and
law; of war and combat; of authority and control; of fashion and high living; and of art and literature. Curiously, though, the Anglo-Saxon words cyning (king), cwene (queen), erl (earl), cniht (knight), ladi (lady) and lord persisted. 17. Sometimes French and Old English components combined to form a new word, such as the French gentle and the
Germanic man combined to formed gentleman. Sometimes, both English and French words survived, but with significantly different senses 18. Their exposure to various culture enabled Norman Men's Clothing Until the middle of the 10th century,
Normans relied mainly on their battlefield prowess to thrive since they had few other means of earning sufficient subsistence. Consequently, Norman men dressed conservatively and in a way which reflected their martial interests. 19. Norman men dressed conservatively and in a way which reflected their martial interests.
dressing of Norman women. The typical dress of a Norman noble woman included a chemise, a gown and a cloak. The chemise was the primary layer of dress worn by the women and was unusually long in length. On top of the gown. The
gown's neck-opening usually carried elaborate embroidery while precious brooches were used to clasp a cloak in place. Towards the late 11th and 12th centuries, cloaks evolved to include bands used together with the brooches which ran around the shoulders of the wearer, giving the cloak a tighter look. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 and 12th centuries) are cloaks evolved to include bands used together with the brooches which ran around the shoulders of the wearer, giving the cloak a tighter look. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 and 12th centuries) are cloaks evolved to include bands used together with the brooches which ran around the shoulders of the wearer, giving the cloak a tighter look. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 and 12th centuries) are cloaks evolved to include bands used together with the brooches which ran around the shoulders of the wearer, giving the cloak a tighter look. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 and 12th centuries) are cloaks at the late 12th centuries are cloaks at the late 12th 
votes)30 views1) In Middle English, all unstressed vowels underwent quantitati...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave Middle English phonetics and pronunciation For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined0
ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)30 views1) In Middle English, all unstressed vowels were weakened and reduced to either [1] or [2]. Final [3] disappeared but continued to be spelled as -e. 2) Stressed vowels underwent quantitati...AI-enhanced title and description Middle English phonetics and pronunciation Leveling of Unstressed
Vowels All unstressed vowels in ME were as a rule weakened and reduced. As compared to OE which distinguished 5 short vowels in unaccented syllables: [1/9]. E.g. the OE infinitive suffix -an was reduced to -enbindan ['bindan] -binden ['bindan]. The final [9] disappeared in Late ME,
though it continued to be spelt as -e, and was understood as a mean of showing the length of the vowel in the preceding syllable and was added to words which didn't have this ending before. E.g. OE stan --> ME stone ['sto:n(ə)] Identifier Language Name(s) Status Code Sets Scope Language Type Denotations enm Middle English (1100-1500) Active
639-2, 639-3 Individual Historical Ethnologue, Glottolog, Wikipedia Change Request Number Change Reguest Number Change Request Numbe
spoken language, and as such had no form and could develop without any restrain. All the elements of the language changed fundamentally. 1066. Battle of Hastings. The English were defeated by the Normans under William the Conqueror. The epoch can well be called eventful not only in national, social, political and human terms, but also in
linguistic terms. French remained the language of the ruling class for a considerable period. Under its influence the English is gaining the momentum in the struggle with French. Proclamation issued by Henry III in 1258 to the councilors in Parliament. In
1362 Parliament ruled that courts of law should conduct their business in English King Henry IV (1399-1413) was the first English king whose mother tongue was English coat-of-arms: 'Dieu et mon droit' (God and my right)14th century; three main groups
of dialects in English: Southern, Northern, and Midland which had developed from respective OE dialects. Southern group: Kentish and the SouthWestern dialects (OE West Saxon, which made the basis of the dialect, which made the basis of the dialect, which made the basis of the dialect.
were divided into West Midland and East Midland area became more diversified linguistically. The Northern dialects had developed from OE Northumbrian (including provincial dialects, e.g. Yorkshire and the Lancashire dialects and also what later became known as ScottishThe Early ME dialectal division was
 preserved in the succeeding centuries, though even in Late ME the linguistic situation changed. In Late ME, when English had been reestablished as the main language of administration and writing, one of the regional dialects, the London dialects dia
 The stress is dynamic and fixed in the native words. But in the borrowed French words the stress was on the last syllable: licour [li'ku:r], etc. New consonant sounds developed in native words. But in the borrowed French words the consonant does not depend so much on the position of the consonant.
and voiced consonants can appear not only in intervocal, but also in initial and other positions. Vowels in unstressed position were reduced: Old English a o e u Middle English a o e u Middle English Genitive Singular
 fisces fishes Nominative Plural fiscas fishesVowels under stress underwent mainly quantitative changes. In Middle English we observe a rhythmic tendency is to have in the word one long vowel + one consonant or one short vowel + two consonants. Нормандские
 нововведения: 1) Обозначения для фонем, которых не было во французском. Для фонемы /\theta - \delta/ писцы применяли редкое для ДА написание с помощью диграфа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для ДА написание с помощью диграфа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для ДА написание с помощью диграфа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi/и палатализованной /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi// фонем применяли редкое для дамистрафа th: thick, that. Для твёрдой /\chi// фонем применяли редкое дамистрафа th: thick, that.
способов обозначения в англ.: sh, sch для /ʃ/ - ship, waschen ch, tch /tʃ/ - child, fetch dg, j /dʒ / - bridge, John3) Обозначает /s/: city,
cell. В англ. словах, содержащих /k/ перед гласными переднего ряда, была введена буква k: king, Kent. Фонема /j/ стала обозначалось через ie : chief. Позднее это написание проникло в англ. слова: field, thief./u:/ обозначается графемой оц в словах франц.
происхождения: round, fountain и в словах англ. происхождения house, loud. /u/ было близко по звучанию к закрытому /o/ во франц.; писцы стали употреблять графему о в словах где /u/ находилось в окружении звуков, передававшихся буквами, которые содержали вертикальные штрихи: comen, love. В готическом шрифте буквы u, n,
m, v сливались, поэтому написание через о вместо и способствовало лёгкости чтения. В течение долгого времени фонемы /u/ и /v/ могли обозначаться буквами и и v без всякого различия. Эта взаимозаменяемость сохранилась до XVII в. (bvt, giue). В конце слова не могла стоять буква i; она была заменена буквой у .Middle English
Vocabulary Norman French borrowings Administrative words: state, government, parliament, council, power. Legal terms: ourt, judge, justice, crime, prison. Military terms: army, war, soldier, officer, battle, enemy. Educational terms: pupil, lesson, library, science, pen, pencil. Everyday life was not unaffected by the powerful influence of French
words. Numerous terms of everyday life were also borrowed from French in this period: e.g. table, plate, saucer, dinner, supper, river, autumn, uncle, etc. The words pork, beef, veal, mutton, and venison all derive from French words referring respectively to the edible meat of the swine, cow, calf, sheep and deer, the latter being Old English words.
 Formerly, the Anglo-Saxon words were used to refer to both the meat and the animals. Interestingly, the words beef and cow are both descendents of a common IndoEuropean word gwhow-, which, because of the different historical changes in the Germanic and Romance families, has given rise to quite different-sounding words. THE NOUN
Morphological classification Old English declensions: main declensions: main declensions - i-stem, u-stem and others. These types are preserved in Middle English, but the number of nouns belonging to the same declension in Old English and Middle English varies. The n-stem declension though
preserved as a type has lost many of the nouns belonging to it while the original a-stem declensions, and also different groups of minor declensions and also borrowed words. Old English Middle English a-stem singular stan (stone) plural stanas singular stone plural stanas singular stone plural stanas singular stanas singular stone plural stanas singular stone plural stanas singular stanas singul
stones n-stem Singular nama (name) singular nama (name) singular name plural namen root-stem singular book plural bookes Borrowed singular name plural namen root-stem singular name plural namen root-stem singular book plural bookes Borrowed singular name plural namen root-stem singular namen root-stem singular name plural namen root-stem singular namen root-ste
category of gender having been lost at the beginning of the Middle English Singular fisc stan nama fish ston name Plural fiscas stanas naman fishes stones names are two number of cases in Middle English is reduced as compared to Old
English. There are only two cases in Middle English: Common and Genitive, the Old English Nominative atān naman Accusative stān naman }
stanes naman Genitive case stones namesMIDDLE ENGLISH VERB Strong verbs: in some classes, both the infinitive ending -an and the past plural ending -an and the past plural and the second participle to the past plural, thus preparing the
reduction of the 4 main parts of a strong verb to 3MIDDLE ENGLISH VERB Weak verbs. The 3 classes of weak verbs had a different development in different development in different dialects: 1) verbs with an -i in the infinitive ending -ian/ien appears as - i: lufian - loven - lovi - (Southern dialect). 2) in some
weak verbs with a stem ending in -l, -n, -f, -v, the past suffix -d changed into -t; verbs with a stem in -rt, - nt, - t.MIDDLE ENGLISH VERB Conjugation: as a result of levelling of unstressed vowels the difference between the endings -an, -on and -en was lost. The final -n,
which characterized many verb forms, was lost. Weak verbs: (haven/ to ben) Present am are is ben Past was were most encountered first instances of
a continuous aspect, consisting of the verb be and the first participle. he is on huntinge - the preposition 'on' became weakened and turned into a prefix 'a-': he is a-hunting They were very rare. Perfect continuous forms are quite rare in ME.MIDDLE ENGLISH VERB Future Tense: A special future form, which started in OE, became in ME a regular
part of the tense system Moods: The Subjunctive mood preserved in ME many features it had in OE. The Passive voice: was very widely developed in ME: the phrase 'ben + second participle could express both a state and an action. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt —
remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licenser cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that
suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You
do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit
 how you use the material. English language from the 12th to 15th century Tales, published in the late 14th century Tales, published in the late 14th century Tales, published in the late 15th century Tales, published in the late 16th century Tales, published in the late 16th century Tales, published in the late 18th century
IrelandEradeveloped into Early Modern English, and Fingallian and Yola in Ireland by the 15th centuryLanguage familyIndo-European Proto-Indo-European Proto-Germanic Old English Writing systemLatinLanguage codesISO 639-2enmISO 639-3enmISO 639-3enm
 6mengGlottologmidd1317This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. Middle English (abbreviated to ME)[1] is a form of the English language that was spoken after the
Norman Conquest of 1066, until the late 15th century. The English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations are selected underwent distinct variations and development of the English language underwent distinct variations are selected underwent distinct variations.
roughly coincided with the High and Late Middle Ages. Middle English saw significant changes to its vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and orthography. Writing conventions during the Middle English saw significant changes to its vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and orthography. Writing conventions during the Middle English saw significant changes to its vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and orthography.
English literary variety broke down and writing in English became fragmented and localized and was, for the most part, being improvised.[3] By the end of the period (about 1470), and aided by the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in 1439, a standard based on the London dialects (Chancery Standard) had become established.
This largely formed the basis for Modern English spelling, although pronunciation has changed considerably since that time. Middle English was succeeded in England by Early Modern English, which lasted until about 1650. Scots developed concurrently from a variant of the Northumbrian dialect (prevalent in northern England and spoken in
southeast Scotland). During the Middle English period, many Old English grammatical features either became simplified or disappeared altogether. Noun, adjective, and verb inflections were simplified by the reduction (and eventual elimination) of most grammatical case distinctions. Middle English grammatical features either became simplified by the reduction (and eventual elimination) of most grammatical case distinctions.
vocabulary, especially in the areas of politics, law, the arts, and religion, as well as poetic and emotive diction. Conventional English vocabulary remained primarily Germanic in its sources, with Old Norse influences becoming more apparent. Significant changes in pronunciation took place, particularly involving long vowels and diphthongs, which in
the later Middle English period began to undergo the Great Vowel Shift. Little survives of early Middle English literature, due in part to Norman domination and the prestige that came with writing in French rather than English. During the 14th century, a new style of literature emerged with the works of writers including John Wycliffe and Geoffrey
Chaucer, whose Canterbury Tales remains the most studied and read work of the period.[5] The dialects of Middle English to Early Middle English to Ear
Contact with Old Norse aided the development of English from a synthetic language with relatively free word order, as both Old English from a synthetic language with complicated inflections. Communication between Vikings in the Danelaw and their Anglo-Saxon neighbours
resulted in the erosion of inflection in both languages; this effect was characterized as being of a "substantive, pervasive, and of a democratic" manner. Like close cousins, Old Norse and Old English resembled each other, and with a lot of vocabulary and grammatical structures in common, speakers of each language roughly understood each other,
but according to the historian Simeon Potler, the main difference lay in their inflectional endings, which led to much confusion within the mixed population that existed in the process, [3][7][8][9] leading to the emergence of the analytic
pattern.[10][11] The dramatic changes that happened in English contribute to the acceptance of the hypothesis that Old Norse had a more profound impact on the development of Middle and Modern English than any other language.[12][13][14] Viking influence on Old English is most appearent in pronouns, modals, comparatives, pronominal adverbs
(like hence and together), conjunctions, and prepositions show the most marked Danish influence of Scandinavian influence appears in extensive word borrowings; however, texts from the period in Scandinavia and Northern England do not provide certain evidence of an influence on syntax. However, at least one scholarly study of
this influence shows that Old English may have been replaced entirely by Norse, by virtue of the change from Old English to Norse syntax. [15] While the Old Norse influence was strongest in the dialects under Danish control, which approximately covered Yorkshire, the central and eastern Midlands, and the East of England, words in the spoken
 language emerged in the 10th and 11th centuries near the transition from Old to Middle English. Influence on the written languages only appeared from the beginning of the 13th century onwards;[7] this delay in Scandinavian lexical influence in English has been attributed to the lack of written evidence from the areas of Danish control, as the
 French, now known as Old Norman, which developed in England into Anglo-Norman. The use of Norman as the preferred language of literature and polite discourse fundamentally altered the role of Old English in education and administration, even though many Normans of this period were illiterate and depended on the clergy for written
 communication and record-keeping. A significant number of Norman words were borrowed into English and used alongside native Germanic words with similar meanings. Examples of Germanic/Norman pairs in Modern English include pig and pork, calf and veal, wood and forest, and freedom and liberty.[17] The role of Anglo-Norman as the
 language of government and law can be seen in the abundance of Modern English words for the mechanisms of government that are derived terms relating to the chivalric cultures that arose in the 12th century, an era of feudalism,
 seigneurialism, and crusading. Words were often taken from Cld English), royal (from French, inherited from Vulgar Latin), and regal (from French, which borrowed it from Classical Latin). Later French appropriations were derived from
 standard, rather than Norman, French. Examples of the resulting doublet pairs include warden (from Norman) and guardian (from later French; both share a common ancestor loaned from Germanic).[18] The end of Anglo-Saxon rule did not result in immediate changes to the language. The general population would have spoken the same dialects as
 they had before the Conquest. Once the writing of Old English came to an end, Middle English had no standard language, only dialects that evolved individually from Old English in the first half of the 12th Century, was either one of "the very latest
compositions in Old English, or, as some scholars would have it, the very earliest in Middle English (1150-1350)[21] has a largely Anglo-Saxon vocabulary (with many Norse borrowings in the northern parts of the country) but a greatly simplified
inflectional system. The grammatical relations that were expressed in Old English by the dative and instrumental cases were replaced in Early Middle English possessive, but most of the other case endings disappeared in the Early Middle English
period, including most of the roughly one dozen forms of the definite article ("the"). The dual personal pronouns (denoting exactly two) also disappeared from English during this period. The loss of case endings was part of a general trend from inflections to fixed word order that also occurred in other Germanic languages (though more slowly and to a general trend from English during this period.)
 lesser extent). Therefore, it cannot be attributed simply to the influence of French-speaking sections of the population; English did, after all, remain the vernacular. It is also argument is that, although Norse and English speakers
 were somewhat comprehensible to each other due to similar morphology, the Norse speakers' inability to reproduce the ending sounds of English words influenced Middle English out of Old English are the Peterborough Chronicle, which continued
to be compiled up to 1154; the Ormulum, a biblical commentary probably composed in Lincolnshire in the second half of the 12th century, incorporating a unique phonetic spelling system; and the Ancrene Wisse and the Katherine Group, religious texts written for anchoresses, apparently in the West Midlands in the early 13th century. [23] The
language found in the last two works is sometimes called the AB language, one of a range of regional dialects: East Midlands (London), South West (Kentish), Western (AB) and Northern. [24] Additional literary sources of the 12th and 13th centuries include Layamon's Brut and The Owl and the Nightingale. Some scholars [25] have defined "Early sources" [25] have defined "Early sources" [26] have defined "Early sou
Middle English" as encompassing English texts up to 1350. This longer time frame would extend the corpus to include many Middle English Romances (especially those of the Auchinleck manuscript c. 1330). Gradually, the wealthy and the government Anglicised again, although Norman (and subsequently French) remained the dominant language of
 literature and law until the 14th century, even after the loss of the majority of the continental possessions of the English monarchy. In the aftermath of the east and central Midlands as well as from the South East England, and a new
prestige London dialect began to develop as a result of this clash of the different dialects, [26] that was based chiefly on the speech of the East Midlands but also influenced by that of other regions. [27] The writing of this period, however, continues to reflect a variety of regional forms of English. The Ayenbite of Inwyt, a translation of a French
of lowland Scotland, an independent standard was developing, based on the Northumbrian dialect. This would develop into what came to be known as the Scots language. A large number of terms for abstract concepts were adopted directly from scholastic philosophical Latin (rather than via French). Examples are "absolute", "act", "demonstration",
and "probable".[28] The Chancery Standard of written English emerged c. 1430 in official documents that, since the Norman Conquest, had normally been written in French.[27] Like Chaucer's work, this new standard was based on the East Midlands-influenced speech of London. Clerks using this standard were usually familiar with French and Latin
influencing the forms they chose. The Chancery Standard, which was adopted slowly, was used in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard, which was adopted slowly, was used in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard, which was adopted slowly, was used in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard, which was adopted slowly, was used in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard, which was adopted slowly, was used in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard, which was adopted slowly and the chancery Standard in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard, which was adopted slowly and the chancery Standard in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes, excluding those of the Chancery Standard in England by bureaucrats for most official purposes.
provide the core around which Early Modern English formed. [citation needed] Early Modern English formed. [citation needed] Early Modern English through a push towards standardization, led by Chancery Standard enthusiast and writer Richard Pynson. [29] Early Modern English formed.
 began in the 1540s after the printing and wide distribution of the English Bible and Prayer Book, which made the new standard of English phonology The main changes between the Old English sound system and that of Middle English include: Emergence of the voiced
 fricatives /v/, /ð/, /z/ as separate phonemes, rather than mere allophones of the corresponding voiceless fricatives Reduction of the Old English post-vocalic /j/, /w/ (sometimes resulting from the [y] allophone of /g/) to
offglides, and borrowing from French Merging of Old English /æ/ and /a/ into a single vowel /a/ Raising of the long vowels in most dialects Lengthening of vowels in open syllables (and in certain other positions). The resultant long vowels (and other
preexisting long vowels) subsequently underwent changes of quality in the Great Vowel Shift, which began during the later Middle English period. Loss of gemination (double consonants came to be pronounced as single ones) Loss of weak final vowels (schwa, written (e)). By Chaucer's time, this vowel was silent in normal speech, although it was
 normally pronounced in verse as the meter required (much as occurs in modern French). Also, nonfinal unstressed (e) was dropped when adjoining syllable. Thus, every began to be pronounced as evry, and palmeres as palmers. The combination of the last three
processes listed above led to the spelling conventions associated with silent (e) and doubled consonants (see under Orthography, below). Middle English nouns Nouns Strong nouns Weak nouns Singular Plural Singular Plural
 Nominative -(e) -es -e -en Accusative -en Genitive -es[29] -e(ne)[30] Dative -e -e(s) Nouns of the weak declension are primarily inherited from Old English n-stem nouns in Old English, but joined the weak declension in Middle
 English. Nouns of the strong declension are inherited from the other Old English noun stem classes. Some nouns of the strong endings. Often, these are the same nouns that had an -e in the nominative/accusative singular of Old English (they, in turns of the strong endings).
 were inherited from Proto-Germanic ja-stem and i-stem nouns). The distinct dative case was lost in early Middle English, and although the genitive survived, by the end of the Middle English period only the strong -'s ending (variously spelled) was in use. [31] Some formerly feminine nouns, as well as some weak nouns, continued to make their genitive
 forms with -e or no ending (e.g., fole hoves, horses' hooves), and nouns of relationship ending in -er frequently have no genitive ending (e.g., fader bone, "father's bane").[32] The strong -(e)s plural form has survived into Modern English. The weak -(e)n form is now rare and used only in oxen and as part of a double plural, in children and brethren
 Some dialects still have forms such as eyen (for eyes), shoon (for shoes), hosen (for cows), and been (for bees). Grammatical gender survived to a limited extent in early Middle English period. Grammatical gender was indicated by agreement of articles
and pronouns (e.g., be ule "the feminine owl") or using the pronoun he to refer to masculine accusative adjective andifying a noun in the plural and when used after the definite article (be), after a
 situations, but this occurs less regularly in later Middle English texts. Otherwise, adjectives have no ending and adjectives for case as well. Layamon's Brut inflects adjectives for the masculine accusative, genitive, and dative, the feminine
dative, and the plural genitive. [36] The Owl and the Nightingale adds a final -e to all adjectives not in the weak declension (as described above). [37] Comparatives and superlatives were usually formed by adding -er and -est. Adjectives with long vowels sometimes shortened these vowels in the
comparative and superlative (e.g., greet, great; gretter, greater).[37] Adjectives ending in -ly or -lich formed comparatives and superlatives, such as long, lenger.[37] Other irregular forms were mostly the same as in modern English.[37
Middle English personal pronouns were mostly developed from those of Old English, with the exception of the third person singular was replaced by a form of the feminine third person singular was replaced by a form of the third person singular was replaced by a form of the third person singular was replaced by a form of the third person singular and was eventually dropped).
demonstrative that developed into sche (modern she), but the alternative heyr remained in some areas for a long time. As with nouns, there was some inflectional simplification (the distinct nominative and accusative forms. Third person pronouns also retained a
distinction between accusative and dative forms, but that was gradually lost: The masculine hine was replaced by him south of the River Thames by the early 14th century, and the neuter dative him was ousted by it in most dialects by the 15th.[38] The following table shows some of the various Middle English pronouns. Many other variations are
noted in Middle English sources because of differences in spellings and pronunciations at different times and in different times and in different dialects. [39] Middle English personal pronoun, the Modern English is shown in italics (with archaic forms in parentheses) Person / gender Subject Object Possessive determiner Possessive
pronoun Reflexive Singular First ic / ich / I I me / mi me min / mire / minen [pl.] my min / mire / mine min one / mi seluen myself Second bou / bu / tu / beou you (thou) be you (thou)
 Feminine sche[o] / s[c]ho / 3ho she heo / his / hie / hies / hire her hio / heo / hire / heore her - hers heo-seolf herself Plural First we we us / our silue ourselves Second 3e / ye you (ye) eow / [3]ou / 3ow / gu / you you eower / [3]ower / gur / [e]our
your youres yours 3ou self / ou selue yourselves Third From Old English heo / he his / heo[m] heore / her - - From Old Norse þa / þei / þeo / þo þem / þo þeir - þam-selue modern they them their theirs themselves ^ Dative case, indirect object As a general rule, the indicative first person singular of verbs in the present
 tense ended in -e (e.g., ich here, "I hear"), the second person singular in -(e)st (e.g., bou spekest, "thou speakest"), and the third person singular in -eb (e.g., he comeb, "he cometh/he comes"). (b (the letter "thorn") is pronounced like the unvoiced th in "think", but under certain circumstances, it may be like the voiced th in "that"). The following table
illustrates a typical conjugation pattern:[40][41] Middle English verb inflection Verbs inf
ede -eden Irregular verbs Been "be" been beende, beynge am art is aren ibeen was wast was weren be bist biþ beth, been were Cunnen cunnende, coudhe coude, couthe couden, c
 didden Douen "be good for" douen douende, douynge deigh deight deight dought do
 wenden, yeden, yoden Haven "have" haven haven haven haven have hast hab haven ihad hadde haddest hadde hadden Moten "must" - - mot must mought mighte mighte mighte mighte mighten Owen "owen owende, owynge owende, owynge owende, mowende, 
owest owe owen iowen owed ought owed ought owed ought Schulen "should" - - schal schulen - scholde scholde burven, þaren - þurft þurst þurst þurft þurst þur
 woost woot witen iwiten wiste wiste wiste wiste wiste wisten Plural forms vary strongly by dialect, with Southern dialects preserving the Old English -ep, Midland dialects showing -en from about 1200, and Northern forms using -es in the third person singular as well as the plural. [42] The past tense of weak verbs was formed by adding an -ed(e), -d(e), or -t(e)
 ending. The past-tense forms, without their personal endings, also served as past participles with past-participle prefixes derived from Old English: i-, y-, and sometimes bi-. Strong verbs, by contrast, formed their past tense by changing their stem vowel (e.g., binden became bound, a process called apophony), as in Modern English. With the
discontinuation of the Late West Saxon standard used for the written in a wide variety of scribal forms, reflecting different regional dialects and orthographic conventions. Later in the Middle English period, however, and particularly with the development of
the Chancery Standard in the 15th century, orthography became relatively standardised in a form based on the East Midlands-influenced speech of London. Spelling at the time was mostly quite regular. (There was a fairly consistent correspondence between letters and sounds.) The irregularity of present-day English orthography is largely due to
pronunciation changes that have taken place over the Early Modern English and Modern English generally did not have silent (e) - originally
pronounced but lost in normal speech by Chaucer's time. This letter, however, came to indicate a lengthened - and later also modified - pronunciation of a preceding vowel. For example, in name, originally pronounced as two syllables, the /a/ in the first syllable (originally an open syllable) lengthened, the final weak vowel was later dropped, and them of the first syllables, the /a/ in the first syllables, the
 remaining long vowel was modified in the Great Vowel Shift (for these sound changes, see Phonology, above). The final (e), now silent, thus became the indicator of the longer and changed pronunciation of (a). In fact, vowels could have this lengthened and modified pronunciation in various positions, particularly before a single consonant letter and
 another vowel or before certain pairs of consonants. A related convention involved the doubled and would thus have regularly
 blocked the lengthening of the preceding vowel). In other cases, by analogy, the consonant was written double merely to indicate the lack of lengthening. The basic Old English Latin alphabet consisted of 20 standard letters: ash (&), eth (ŏ), thorn (þ), and wynn (p). There was not yet a distinct j, v, or w, and Old English Latin alphabet consisted of 20 standard letters: ash (a), eth (ŏ), thorn (b), and wynn (p). There was not yet a distinct j, v, or w, and Old English Latin alphabet consisted of 20 standard letters:
scribes did not generally use k, q, or z. Ash was no longer required in Middle English, as the Old English vowel /æ/ that it represented had merged into /a/. The symbol nonetheless came to be used as a ligature for the digraph (ae) in many words of Greek or Latin origin, as did (œ) for (oe). Eth and thorn both represented /θ/ or its allophone /ð/ in Old
English. Eth fell out of use during the 13th century and was replaced by (th). Anachronistic usage of the scribal abbreviation (be, "the") has led to the modern mispronunciation of thorn as (y) in this context; see ye olde.[43] Wynn, which represented the phoneme /w/, was
replaced by (w) during the 13th century. Due to its similarity to the letter (p), it is mostly represented by (w) in modern editions of Old and Middle English texts even when the manuscript has wynn. Under Norman influence, the continental Carolingian minuscule replaced the insular script that had been used for Old English. However, because of the
 significant difference in appearance between the old insular g and the Carolingian g (modern g), the former continued in use as a separate letter, known as yogh, written (3). This was adopted for use to represent a variety of sounds: [x], [j], [d3], [x], [c], while the Carolingian g was normally used for [g]. Instances of yogh were eventually replaced by (j),
or (y) and by (qh) in words like night and laugh. In Middle Scots, yogh became indistinguishable from cursive z, and printers tended to use (z) when yogh was not available in their fonts; this led to new spellings (often giving rise to new pronunciations), as in McKenzie, where the (z) replaced a yogh, which had the pronunciation /j/. Under continental
influence[clarification needed], the letters (k), (q), and (z), which had not normally been used by Old English scribes, came to be commonly used in the writing of Middle English. Also, the newer Latin letter (w) was introduced (replacing wynn). The distinct letter forms (v) and (u) came into use but were still used interchangeably; the same applies to
(j) and (i).[44] (For example, spellings such as wijf and paradijs for "wife" and "paradise" can be found in Middle English.) The consonantal (j)/(i) was sometimes used to transliterate the Hebrew letter yodh, representing the palatal approximant sound /j/ (and transliterated in Greek by iota and in Latin by (i)); words like Jerusalem, Joseph, etc. would
 have originally followed the Latin pronunciation beginning with /j/, that is, the sound of (y) in yes. In some words, however, notably from Old French, (j)/(i) was used for the affricate consonant /dʒ/, as in joie (modern "joy"), used in Wycliffe's Bible.[45][46] This was similar to the geminate sound [ddʒ], which had been represented as (cg) in Old English
 By the time of Modern English, the sound came to be written as (i)/(i) at the start of words (like "joy"), and usually as (dq) elsewhere (as in "bridge"). It could also be written, mainly in French loanwords, as (q), with the adoption of the soft G convention (age, page, etc.) Many scribal abbreviations were also used. It was common for the Lollards to
 abbreviate the name of Jesus (as in Latin manuscripts) to ihc. The letters (n) and (m) were often omitted and indicated by a macron above an adjacent letter, so for example, in could be written as ī. A thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be used for that and the; the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be used for that and the; the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be used for that and the; the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written as of the thorn with a superscript (t) or (e) could be written 
ampersand replaced the word and. Numbers were still always written using Roman numerals, except for some rare occurrences of Arabic numerals during the 15th century. Although Middle English spelling was never fully standardised, the following table shows the pronunciations most usually represented by particular letters and digraphs towards
 the end of the Middle English period, using the notation given in the article on Middle English phonology. [47] As explained above, single vowel letters had alternative pronunciations were in flux due to the beginnings of the
Great Vowel Shift. Symbol Description and notes a /a/, or in lengthened positions /a:/, becoming [æ:] by about 1500. Sometimes /au/ before (l) or nasals (see Late Middle English became silent in words ending -mb (while some words ending -mb (while 
that never had a /b/ sound came to be spelt -mb by analogy; see reduction of /mb/). c /k/, but /s/ (earlier /ts/) before (e), (i), (y) (see C and hard and soft C for details). ch /tʃ/ ck /k/, replaced earlier (kk) as the doubled form of (k) (for the phenomenon of doubling, see above). d /d/ e /e/, or in lengthened positions /e:/ or sometimes /ɛ:/ (see ee). For silent
 (e), see above. ea Rare, for /ɛ:/ (see ee). ee /e:/, becoming [i:] by about 1500; or /ɛ:/, becoming [e:] by about 1500. In Early Modern English the latter vowel came to be commonly written (ea). The two vowels later merged. ei, ey Sometimes the same as (ai); sometimes /ɛ:/ or /e:/ (see ee). ee /e:/, becoming [i:] by about 1500; or /ɛ:/, becoming [e:] by about 1500. In Early Modern English the latter vowel came to be commonly written (ea). The two vowels later merged. ei, ey Sometimes the same as (ai); sometimes /ɛ:/ or /e:/ (see ea). Early Modern English the latter vowel came to be commonly written (ea). The two vowels later merged. ei, ey Sometimes /ɛ:/ or /e:/ (see ea). Early Modern English the latter vowel came to be commonly written (ea). The two vowels later merged. ei, ey Sometimes /ɛ:/ or /e:/ (see ea). Early Modern English the latter wowel came to be commonly written (ea). The two vowels later merged. ei, ey Sometimes /ɛ:/ or /e:/ (see ea). Early Modern English the latter wowel came to be commonly written (ea). The two vowels later merged. ei, ey Sometimes /ɛ:/ or /e:/ (see ea). Early Modern English the latter wowel came to be commonly written (ea). Early Modern English the latter wowel came to be commonly written (ea). Early Modern English the latter wowel came to be commonly written (ea).
 diphthongs; these later merged). f /f/ g /g/, or /dʒ/ before (e), (i), (y) (see (g) for details). The (gh) is often retained in Chancery spellings even though the sound was starting to be lost. h /h/ (except for the allophones for which
 (gh) was used). Also used in several digraphs ((ch), (th), etc.). In some French loanwords, such as horrible, the (h) was silent. i, j As a vowel, /i/, or in lengthened positions /i:/, which had started to be diphthongised by about 1500. As a consonant, /dʒ/ ((corresponding to modern (j)); see above). ie Used sometimes for /ɛ:/ (see ee). k /k/, used particularly
 in positions where (c) would be softened. Also used in (kn) at the start of words; here both consonants were still pronounced. 1 /l/ m /m/ n /n/, including its allophone [η] (before /k/, /g/). o /o/, or in lengthened positions /ɔ:/ or sometimes /o:/ (see oo). Sometimes /u/, as in sone (modern son); the (o) spelling was often used rather than (u) when adjacent to
i, m, n, v, w for legibility, i.e. to avoid a succession of vertical strokes. [48] oa Rare, for /ɔ:/ (became commonly used in Early Modern English). oi, oy /ɔi/ or /ui/ (see Late Middle English diphthongs; these later merged). oo /o:/, becoming [u:] by about 1500; or /ɔ:/. ou, ow Either /u:/, which had started to be diphthongised by about 1500, or /ɔu/. p /p/ qu
/kw/ r/r/ s/s/, sometimes /z/ (formerly [z] was an allophone of /s/). Also appeared as f (long s). sch, sh /ʃ/ t/t th /θ/ or /ð/ (which had previously been allophones of a single phoneme), replacing earlier eth and thorn, although thorn was still sometimes used. u, v Used interchangeably. As a consonant, /v/. As a vowel, /u/, or /iu/ in "lengthened" positions
 (although it had generally not gone through the same lengthening process as other vowels - see Development of /ju:/). w /w/ (replaced Old English wynn). wh /hw/ (see English (wh)). x /ks/ y As a consonant, /j/ (earlier this was one of the uses of yogh). Sometimes also /g/. As a vowel, the same as (i), where (y) is often preferred beside letters with
 downstrokes. z /z/ (in Scotland sometimes used as a substitute for yogh; see above). Main article: Middle English literature Most of the following Modern English translations are poetic sense-for-sense translations. Further information: Ormulum This passage explains the background to the Nativity (3494-501):[49]
 Forrbribht anan se time commpatt ure Dribhtin wolldeben borenn i biss middellærdforr all mannkinne nedehe chæs himm sone kinnessmennall swillke summ he wolldeand whær he chæs himm sone kinnessmennall swillke summ he wolldeand whær he wolldeand where whe wolldeand whe wolldeand where whe wolldeand whe wolldeand where whe wolldeand whe wolldeand where whe wolldeand where whe wolldeand 
Himself, all just as he wanted, and where He would be bornHe chose all at His will. Further information: Brightwell Baldwin An epitaph from a monumental brass in an Oxfordshire parish church: [50][51] Original text Word-for-word translation into Modern English Translation by Patricia Utechin [51] man com & se how schal alle dede li: wen bow
comes bad & barenoth hab ven ve away fare: All ys wermes bt ve for care:—bot bt ve do for gody's luf ve haue nothyng yare:hundyr bis graue ly's John be smyth god yif his soule heuen grit Man, come and see how shall all dead lie: when thou comes bad and barenaught have when we away fare: all is worms that we for care:—but that we do for God's
love, we have nothing ready:under this grave lies John the smith, God give his soul heaven grith Man, come and see how all dead men shall lie: when that comes bad and bare, we have nothing ready:under this grave lies John the smith, God
give his soul heavenly peace From the Wycliffe's Bible, (1384): Luke 8:1-3 First version Second version Translation 1And it was don aftirward, and Jhesu made iorney by citees and castelis, prechinge and euangelysinge be rewme of God, 2and twelue wib him; and summe wymmen bat weren heelid of wickide spiritis and syknessis, Marie, bat is clepid
 Mawdeleyn, of whom seuene deuelis wenten 3 out, and Jone, be wyf of Chuse, procuratour of Eroude, and Susanne, and manye obere, whiche mynystriden to him of her riches. 1And it was don aftirward, and Jhesus made iourney bi citees and castels, prechynge and euangelisynge be rewme of 2God, and twelue wip hym; and sum wymmen bat weren
heelid of wickid spiritis and sijknessis, Marie, þat is clepid Maudeleyn, of whom seuene deuelis 3wenten out, and Joone, þe wijf of Chuse, þe procuratoure of Eroude, and Susanne, and many obir, þat mynystriden to hym of her ritchesse. 1And it was done afterwards, that Jesus made a journey by cities and castles, preaching and evangelising the realm
of 2God: and with him (the) Twelve; and some women that were healed of wicked spirits and sicknesses; Mary who is called Magdalene, from whom 3seven devils went out; and Joanna the wife of Chuza, the procurator of Herod; and Susanna, and many others, who ministered to Him out of her riches. The following is the very beginning of the General
Prologue from The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer. The text was written in a dialect associated with London and spellings associated with London and spellings associated with the then-emergent Chancery Standard. First 18 lines of the General Prologue Original in Middle English Word-for-word translation into Modern English Frose [53]
[page needed] Whan that Aprill, with his shoures soote When [that] April with his showers sweet When April with his showers sweet When April with his showers The drought to the root has drenched March has pierced to the root has drenched with his showers. And bathed every veyne in swich licour, And bathed every vein in such liquor, filling
every capillary with nourishing sap Of which vertu engendered the flower; prompting the flower; prompting the flowers to grow, Whan Zephyrus even with his sweet breath Inspired hath in every holt and heeth Inspired has in every holt and
heath has coaxed in every wood and dale, to sprout The tender cropps, and the young sun the tender cropps; and the young sun the tender plants, as the springtime sun Hath in the Ram his half-course run, passes halfway through the sign of Aries, And smale foweles maken melodye, And small birds make
melodies, and small birds that chirp melodies, That sleep all night with open eyes (So priketh hem Nature in hir corages); (So Nature prompts them in their courage); their spirits thus aroused by Nature; Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages Then folk long to go on
pilgrimages. it is at these times that people desire to go on pilgrimages And pilgrims (palmers) for to seek new strands and pilgrims (palmers) for to seek new strands and pilgrims (palmers) seek new strands and pilgrims (palmers) for to seek new strands and p
other places. And specially from every shires ende And specially from every shire's end Particularly from England, they go to Canterbury, The hooly blissful martir for to seek, in order to visit the holy blessed martyr,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seeke. That has helped them, when [that] they were sick. The following is the beginning of the Prologue from Confessio Amantis by John Gower. Original in Middle English Near word-for-word translation into Modern English: (by
Richard Brodie)[54] Of hem that written ous tofore The bokes duelle, and we therfore Ben tawht of that was write tho: Forthi good is that we also In oure tyme among ous hiere Do wryte of newe som matiere, Essampled of these olde wyse, Whan we ben dede and elleswhere, Beleve to the worldes eere In tyme comende
after this. Bot for men sein, and soth it is, That who that al of wisdom writ It dulleth ofte a mannes wit To him that schal it aldai rede, For thilke cause, if that ye rede, I wolde go the middel weie And wryte a bok betwen the tweie, Somwhat of lust, somewhat of
us before The books dwell, and we therefore Been taught of that was written then: For it is good that we also In our time among us here Do write some new matter, Exampled by these old ways So that it might in such a way, When we be dead and elsewhere, Be left to the world's ear In time coming after this. But for men say, and so it is, That who
that all of wisdom writes It dulls often a man's wit To him that shall it every day read, For that like cause, if that you read, I would go the middle way And write a book between the two, Somewhat of lust, som
survives; From what was written then, we learn, And so it's well that we in turn, In our allotted time on earth Do write anew some things of worth, Like those we from these sages cite, So that such in like manner might, When we have left this mortal sphere, Remain for all the world to hear In ages following our own. But it is so that men are prone To
say that when one only reads Of wisdom all day long, one breeds A paucity of wit, and so If you agree I'll choose to go Along a kind of middle ground Sometimes I'll write of things profound, And sometimes for amusement's sake A lighter path of pleasure take So all can something pleasing find. Translation in Modern English: (by J. Dow) Of those who
wrote before we were born, books survive, So we are taught what was written by them when they were alive. So it's good that we, in our times here on earth, write of new matters - Following the example of our forefathers - So that, in such a way, we may leave our knowledge to the world after we are dead and gone. But it's said, and it is true, that if
one only reads of wisdom all day long It often dulls one's brains. So, if it's alright with you, I'll take the middle route and write a book between the two - Somewhat of amusement, and somewhat of fact. In that way, somebody might, more or less, like that. Medulla Grammatice (collection of glossaries) Middle English creole hypothesis Middle English
Dictionary Middle English literature A Linguistic Atlas of Early Middle English ^ Simon Horobin, Introduction to Middle English, Edinburgh 2016, s. 1.1. ^ Fuster-Márquez, Miguel; Calvo García de Leonardo, Juan José (2011). A Practical Introduction to the History of English. [València]: Universitat de València. p. 21. ISBN 9788437083216. Retrieved
19 December 2017. ^ a b Horobin, Simon; Smith, Jeremy (2002). An Introduction to Middle English. Oup USA. ISBN 978-0-19-521950-0. Retrieved 2023-12-01. ^ Carlson, David. (2004). "The Chronology of Lydgate's Chaucer References". The Chaucer References". The Chaucer References (2002). An Introduction to Middle English. Oup USA. ISBN 978-0-19-521950-0. Retrieved 2023-12-01. ^ Carlson, David. (2004). "The Chaucer References". The Chaucer References (2004). "The Chaucer Referenc
 ^ The name "tales of Canterbury" appears within the surviving texts of Chaucer's work.[4] ^ Johannesson, Nils-Lennart; Cooper, Andrew (2023). Ormulum. Early English text society. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-289043-6. ^ a b Baugh, Albert (1951). A History of the English Language. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. pp. 110-130
(Danelaw), 131-132 (Normans). ^ Jespersen, Otto (1919). Growth and Structure of the English Language. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. pp. 33. ^ Thomason, Sarah Grey; Kaufman, Terrence (1988). Language contact, creolization, and genetic linguistics. Anthropology: Linguistics
(1. paperback print ed.). Berkeley: University of California Press. p. 303. ISBN 978-0-520-07893-2. ^ McCrum, Robert; Cran, William; MacNeil, Robert (1986). The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge
University Press. p. 32. ISBN 978-0-521-40179-1. ^ McCrum, Robert (1987). The Story of English. London: Faber and Faber. pp. 70-71. ^ Birth of a Language. BBC. 27 December 2014. Event occurs at 35:00-37:20 - via YouTube. ^ Faarlund, Jan Terje; Emonds, Joseph E. (2016). "English as North Germanic". Language Dynamics and Change. 6 (1)
Brill: 1-17. doi:10.1163/22105832-00601002. ISSN 2210-5824. ^ Wright, Mary Anne (2022). The Old Norse Influence on English Word Order Parallels with Icelandic (PDF) (2nd ed.). Newcastle University: English Language & Linguistics Dissertation Repository (ELLDR). p. 11. Retrieved August 24, 2024. ^
White, Taylor (1901), "A Philological Study in Natural History", Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand, 34. ^ "Garder", Dictionnaire Étymologique de l'Ancien Français (DEAF) (in French), Archived from the original on 2023-08-29. ^ "From Old to New: How the English Language Evolved Throughout History", UTPB,
Odessa, Texas: University of Texas Permian Basin. 12 April 2023. Retrieved 7 March 2025. Treharne, Elaine (2006). "The Life of English in the Mid-Twelfth Century: Ralph d'Escures's Homily on the Virgin Mary". Writers of the Reign of Henry II. pp. 169-186. doi:10.1007/978-1-137-08855-0 8. ISBN 978-1-349-73340-8. Treharne, Elaine (2006). "The Life of English in the Mid-Twelfth Century: Ralph d'Escures's Homily on the Virgin Mary". Writers of the Reign of Henry II. pp. 169-186. doi:10.1007/978-1-137-08855-0 8. ISBN 978-1-349-73340-8.
Calvo García de Leonardo, Juan José (2011). A Practical Introduction to the History of English. [València]: Universitat de València. p. 21. ISBN 9788437083216. Retrieved 19 December 2017. McWhorter, Our Magnificent Bastard Tongue, 2008, pp. 89–136. Burchfield, Robert W. (1987). "Ormulum". In Strayer, Joseph R. (ed.). Dictionary of the Middle Ages. Vol. 9. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. p. 280. ISBN 978-0-684-18275-9., p. 280 Murchison, Krista. "Theme: Middle English: About the Conference". hcmc.uvic.ca. Montgomery, Martin; Durant, Alan; Fabb, Nigel; Furniss, Tom; Mills, Sara (24 January).
2007). Ways of Reading: Advanced Reading Skills for Students of English Literature. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-134-28025-4. Retrieved 14 February 2023. ^ a b Wright, L. (2012). "About the evolution of Standard English". Studies in English Language and Literature. Routledge. p. 99ff. ISBN 978-1138006935. ^ Franklin, James (1983). "Mental furniture
from the philosophers" (PDF). Et Cetera. 40: 177-191. Retrieved 29 June 2021. ^ a b cf. 'Sawles Warde' (The protection of the soul) '^ cf. 'Ancrene Wisse' (The Anchoresses Guide) ^ Fischer, O., van Kemenade, A., Koopman, W., van der Wurff, W., The Syntax of Early English, CUP 2000, p. 72. ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 23 ^ Burrow &
Turville-Petre 2005, p. 38 ^ Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 29 ^ a b c d e Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b Burrow & Turville-Petre 2005, p. 28 ^ a b
dictionary, London: Oxford University Press. OL 7114246M. and Mayhew, AL; Skeat, Walter W (1888). A Concise Dictionary of Middle English from A.D. 1150 to 1580. Oxford: Clarendon Press. ^ Booth, David (1831). The Principles of English Composition. Cochrane and Pickersgill. ^ Horobin, Simon (9 September 2016). Introduction to Middle
English. Edinburgh University Press. ISBN 9781474408462. ^ Ward, AW; Waller, AR (1907-21). "The Cambridge History of English and American Literature". Bartleby. Retrieved Oct 4, 2011. ^ Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, ye[2] retrieved February 1, 2009 ^ Salmon, V., (in) Lass, R. (ed.), The Cambridge History of the English Language, Vol.
III, CUP 2000, p. 39. ^ "J", Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd edition (1989) ^ "J" and "jay", Merriam-Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Dictionary of English Spelling, Wiley 2011. ^ Algeo, J., Butcher, C., The
Origins and Development of the English Language, Cengage Learning 2013, p. 128. ^ Holt, Robert, ed. (1878). The Ormulum: with the notes and glossary of Dr R. M. White. Two vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Internet Archive: Volume 1; Volume 2. ^ Bertram, Jerome (2003). "Medieval Inscriptions in Oxfordshire" (PDF). Oxoniensia. LXVVIII: 30.
ISSN 0308-5562. ^ a b Utechin, Patricia (1990) [1980]. Epitaphs from Oxfordshire (2nd ed.). Oxford: Robert Dugdale. p. 39. ISBN 978-0-946976-04-1. ^ This Wikipedia translation closely mirrors the translation found here: Canterbury Tales (selected). Translated by Foster Hopper, Vincent (revised ed.). Barron's Educational Series. 1970. p. 2.
ISBN 9780812000399. when april, with his. ^ Sweet, Henry (2005). First Middle English Primer (updated). Evolution Publishing: Bristol, Pennsylvania. ISBN 978-1-889758-70-1. ^ Brodie, Richard (2005). "Prologue". John Gower's 'Confessio Amantis' Modern English Version. Archived from the original on Mar 29, 2013. Retrieved March 15, 2012.
Brunner, Karl (1962) Abriss der mittelenglischen Grammatik; 5. Auflage. Tübingen: M. Niemeyer, 1938) Brunner, Karl (1963) An Outline of Middle English Grammar; translated by Grahame Johnston. Oxford: Blackwell Burrow, J. A.; Turville-Petre, Thorlac (2005). A Book of Middle English (3 ed.). Blackwell.
Mustanoja, Tauno (1960) "A Middle English Syntax. 1. Parts of Speech". Helsinki: Société néophilologique. Wikisource has several original texts related to Middle English from A.D. 1150 to 1580 Middle English Glossary (archived 22 February 2012) Oliver Farrar
Emerson, ed. (1915). A Middle English Reader. Macmillan - via Internet Archive. With grammatical introduction, notes, and glossary. Middle English encyclopedia on Miraheze Retrieved from "We're fetching your file...Please wait a moment while we retrieve your file from its home on the internet Medieval Literature Medieval Medi
Literature/ Literatura MedievalIrma Nydia VillanuevaThis document provides an overview of the Middle Ages, the dominant languages of Latin, Greek and various vernaculars, and gives examples of important works of
literature from the time including Beowulf, Canterbury Tales, and Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. The document also outlines some of the major themes in Medieval literature like the seven deadly sins, courtly love, and chivalry.MIDDLE ENGLISH, AGE OF CHO.pdfMIDDLE ENGLISH, AGE OF CHO.pdfTamsaPandyaThe document provides an
```

overview of the Middle English period in England from 1150-1450 CE. It discusses several key aspects including the establishment of the Norman and Angevin dynasties, the rise of religious orders, immense development in literature, and the transition to a new style of anonymous writing. Poetry became the dominant literature development in literature, and the transition to a new style of anonymous writing. Poetry became the dominant literature development in literature, and the transition to a new style of anonymous writing. Poetry became the dominant literature, and the transition to a new style of anonymous writing. Poetry became the dominant literature form during this time, with influential works like La3amon's Brut and Geoffrey

```
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, which helped standardize the English language and mark the beginning of English literature. The History of English language can be broken down into four main stages: Old English (500-1066), Middle English (1066-1470), Early Modern
English (1470-1650), and Modern English was influenced by Old Norse and Celtic languages and had complex case systems. An important text from this period was the epic poem Beowulf. Middle English emerged after the Norman conquest and saw Latin, French and English used in different domains. Chaucer's
Canterbury Tales was a seminal work from this time. Early Modern English saw the advent of printing and the language became more recognizable to modern readers. Shakespeare was a renowned playwright and poet during this stage who popularIntroduction to the period of Medieval
PeriodRalphNavelino3The document discusses the evolution of the English language during the medieval period (1066-1485) and highlights the impact of the Norman Conquest under William the Conqueror. It emphasizes the transition from Old English to Middle English, marked by changes in pronunciation, vocabulary, and social structure,
 introducing feudalism and the code of chivalry. Additionally, it explores the romance genre, focusing on 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight' as a representative work that encapsulates themes of courage, morality, and the chivalric hero's journey. Medieval Period English Literature**.pptMedieval Period English Literature**.pptOlgaSalman1The
document discusses the evolution of the English language during the medieval period, particularly focusing on the transition from Old English to Middle English between 1066 and 1485, influenced by the Norman Conquest. It highlights the changes in language structure, social systems, and introduces the concept of chivalry, particularly through the medieval period, particularly focusing on the transition from Old English to Middle English to M
lens of the romance 'Sir Gawain and the Green Knight.' The text emphasizes the importance of virtues such as courage and honesty in achieving nobility, as depicted in Gawain's journey and moral challenges. Medieval period of English Literature (1066-1485) Umair Iftikhar NattThe Medieval Period in Gawain's journey and moral challenges. Medieval period of English Literature (1066-1485) Umair Iftikhar NattThe Medieval Period in Gawain's journey and moral challenges.
England lasted from 1066 to 1485. In 1066, William the Conqueror defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings and became the first Norman king of England. He established a feudal system and ordered the Domesday Book survey. The Roman Catholic Church was a powerful institution and the primary force of unity. Society was divided into three
estates - clergy, nobles, and commoners. Medieval literature included Geoffrey Chaucer, known as the "Father of English Literature" for works like Canterbury Tales, and William Langland, who satirized History
of englishHistory of englishshamyla7The document outlines the historical evolution of the English, and Modern English, alongside
characteristics and notable literary contributions during each period. Additionally, it highlights the language's adaptability and widespread influence, establishing English as a universal language today. Middle English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature Middle English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature English as a universal language today. Middle English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature English as a universal language today. Middle English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature English as a universal language today. Middle English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature English as a universal language today. Middle English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature English as a universal language today. Middle English and Anglo Norman Age and Literature English as a universal language today. Middle Eng
overview of the Anglo-Norman and Middle English literary periods from 1066 to 1500, highlighting key events and changes in the English language and literature. It discusses the influence of French on English vocabulary, the characteristics and themes of medieval romances, and notable works such as 'Piers Plowman' and 'Sir Gawain and the Green
Knight.' Additionally, it touches on Geoffrey Chaucer's contributions to literature, particularly 'The Canterbury Tales,' and the origins of mystery plays in the twelfth century. Elizabethan PeriodElizabethan P
beginning with Henry VII, the rise of the middle class, developments in religion and commerce, and influential figures like William Shakespeare. Specifically regarding literature in the Elizabethan era, it notes the flourishing of drama and poetry including sonnets and works by Edmund Spenser. Major playwrights of the time included Christopher
Marlowe, Ben Jonson, and the "University Wits". Theatres grew more popular as tragedy and comedy developed from classical influences. English-Literature-Tru u.pOWERpPIONTtxKarenGimena1The document provides an overview of the history and development of English literature, covering significant
 periods from Old English to modern times. It highlights key literary figures and works, such as Beowulf, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, and others, while emphasizing the evolution of themes and styles through various literary movements. Additionally, it discusses the cultural and social contexts that influenced these literary creations,
 illustrating the interconnectedness of literature and its historical backdrop. Fall 2014 anglo saxon notesFall 2014 anglo saxon notescribes how Celtic tribes invaded and settled the British Isles between 800-600 BC. The Romans then conquered Britain in
55 BC, introducing Christianity, and ruled until withdrawing in 407 AD. Various Germanic tribes, including Angles, Saxons, and Jutes (referred to collectively as Anglo-Saxons), then invaded and settled Britain beginning in the 5th century. Viking invasions from Scandinavia began in the 9th century. King Alfred of Wessex resisted further Viking
 expansion in the late 9th century. His reign marked the beginning of Anglo-Saxon rule over most of English literature from the 5th to 11th centuries including in the late 9th century. His reign marked the beginning of Anglo-Saxon rule over most of English literature. It discusses the periods of Old English literature from the 5th to 11th centuries including in the late 9th century. His reign marked the beginning of Anglo-Saxon rule over most of English literature. It discusses the periods of Old English literature from the 5th to 11th centuries including in the late 9th century. His reign marked the beginning of Anglo-Saxon rule over most of English literature.
important works like Beowulf and writings by Caedmon, Cynewulf, and Bede. It then covers the Middle English period from the 11th to 15th centuries, noting the influence of the Norman conquest on the language and works in Anglo-Norman and English like Malory's Morte d'Arthur. Key events and literary developments across both periods are
 summarized. The medieval ageThe medieval ageThe medieval ageHinaAslam15The medieval age in European history spanned from the 5th to the 15th century, marked by the rise of middle English literature and the feudal system. Key literary forms included romances, morality plays, and epic poetry, with significant figures like Geoffrey Chaucer, William Langland,
and John Gower contributing to its development. The period also featured themes of love, chivalry, and the impact of the Crusades on society and culture. CRYPTO TRADING COURSE BY FINANCEWORLD. IOAndrewBorisenko3Unlock the Secrets of Crypto Trading with FinanceWorld.io! Are you
ready to dive into the exciting world of cryptocurrency trading? This comprehensive course by FinanceWorld.io is designed for beginners and intermediate traders who want to master the fundamentals of cryptocurrencies
How crypto markets work Setting up wallets and trading accounts securely Understanding exchanges and order types Reading charts and technical analysis basics Essential indicators and market signals Risk management and portfolio diversification Real-life trading strategies and case studies Common mistakes and how to avoid them Who should
view this course? Aspiring crypto traders Investors seeking additional income sources Anyone curious about the future of decentralized finance Why FinanceWorld.io? Our experts make complex concepts simple, helping you gain the confidence to navigate volatile markets and capitalize on opportunities. Ready to start your crypto journey? View this
slide deck now and take your first step towards becoming a successful crypto trader with FinanceWorld.io!How to use search fetch method in Odoo 18How to use sea
efficient data fetching. It might be used to search for records and fetch specific fields in a single call. It stores the result in the cache memory.LDMMIA Shop & Student News Summer Solstice 25LDM & Mia eStudios6/18/25 Shop, Upcoming: Final Notes to Review as we Close Level One. Make sure
to review the orientation and videos as well. There's more to come and material to cover in Levels 2-3. The content will be a combination of Reiki and Yoga. Also energy topics of our spiritual collective. Thanks again all future Practitioner Level Students. Our Levels so far are: Guest, Grad, and Practitioner. We have had over 5k Spring Views.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ROAD SAFETY - STUDY MATERIAL [10TH]SHERAZ AHMAD LONEThis study material for Class 10th covers the core subjects of Economics, Disaster Management, and Road Safety Education, developed strictly in line with the JKBOSE
textbook. It presents the content in a simplified, structured, and student-friendly format, ensuring clarity in concepts. The material includes reframed explanations, flowcharts, infographics, and key point summaries to support better understanding and retention. Designed for classroom teaching and exam preparation, it aims to enhance
comprehension, critical thinking, and practical awareness among students.F-BLOCK ELEMENTS POWER POINT PRESENTATIONSF-BLOCK ELEMENTS POWER POINT PRESENTATION
 F-block elements are divided into two series: 1.Lanthanides (La- Lu) These elements are also known as rare earth elements are radioactive and have complex electronic configurations. F-block elements are also known as rare earth elements are radioactive and have complex electronic configurations. F-block elements are radioactive and have complex elements are radioa
to f-f transitions. 3. F-block elements are used in nuclear medicine. F-block elements are used in nuclear medicine. F-block elements are used in hosphors due to their luminescent properties. F-block
elements have unique electronic and magnetic properties. VCE Literature Section A Exam Response Guide/VCE Liter
guide: *Breaks down and explains what Q1 and Q2 tasks involve and expect *Breaks down example responses for each question *Includes a comprehensive range of sentence starters and vocabulary for responding to each question *Includes critical theory vocabulary lists to
 support Q2 responses How to Add New Item in CogMenu in Odoo 18 How to Add New Item in CogMenu in Odoo 18 Celine George In Odoo 18, CogMenu (or Configure settings related to that specific module. It has a cogwheel like icon usually located on the top left
 side of the screen. By default, the features for Importing and Exporting will be available inside the menu. 1 Phonetic Changes in Middle and Early New EnglishМинистерство образования «Нижневартовский
государственный университет» Phonetic Changes in Middle and Early New English Автор работы: Бартенева Валентина Васильевна, аспирант Научный руководитель: Перельгут Надежда Майеровна, канд. филол. наук, доцент 2 Plan Changes in the Alphabet and Spelling. Word accentuation in ME and ENE. Changes in stressed vowels
Qualitative changes in stressed vowels. Evolution of consonants. 3 Changes in the Alphabet and SpellingRead the opening staza of the famous Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales pronouncing the words as transcribed under the lines; the stresses are shown as required by the iambic meter of the poem and are therefore marked both in
polysyllabic and monosyllabic words. Whan that Aprille 'wiO his ju:res 'so:te] The droghte of March hath perced to the roote, [Oe 'druxt of 'martJ haO 'persed 'to: Oe 'roite] And bathed every wveyne in swith licour, [and ba: d 'evri 'vein in 'switJ Li'ku:r] Of which vertu engendered is the flour; [of 'xwitJ ver'tju
en'd3endred 'iz Oe 'flu:r] 4 When April with his sweet showers The draught of March has bathed to the roof. And bathed every vein in such liquor, Of which (whose) virtue power engendered in the phonological system. The most
 important of these may be summed up under the following headlines: The weakening of vowels in unaccented syllables and their subsequent loss of inflections. The change of the language rhythm consisting in the lengthening of short vowels in open syllables.
and in the shortening of long vowels before certain consonants. The rise of new phonemes. The loss of the OE diphthongs of a new type. 6 Word accentuation in ME and ENEPhonetic conditions Change illustrated Examples OE ME NE Before homorganic consonant sequences: Vowels become long cild child [tji:ld] child
sonorant plus plosive findan finden [fi:ndən] .find (Id, nd, mb) climban climben ['ki:mbən] climb cold cold ['ko:ld] feld field fiel
['mettə] met wisdom wisdom ['wizdəm] In open syllables Vowels be- mete mete ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stelan stelen ['ste:lən] steal macian maken ['me:tə] meat come long and more open stellar stella
dialectsNE fyllan Kentish fellen ['fellən] fill West Midland and South Western fullen ['fyllən, fullən] East Midland and Northern stan(e) [sta:nə] stone other dialects stoon, stone[sto:n] ald ald [a:ld] old old [o:ld] 10 Development
of Old English [æ, æ] in Middle EnglishOE →ME OE ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street [strɛ:t] street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street [strɛ:t] street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street [strɛ:t] street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street [strɛ:t] street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street [strɛ:t] street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street [strɛ:t] street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle EnglishOE →ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm blacu blak [blak] black æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm black æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm black æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE æ→a þæt that [θat] that earm arm [arm] arm black æ:→ε: stræt stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE æ:→ε: stræt street Splitting of OE [a:] in Middle English OE ME NE
EnglishChange illustrated Examples OE ME NE ea: ε: ēast rēad stræt eest [ε:st] reed [rɛ:d] street eo: e: dēop cēosan hē deep [de:p] chesen ['tSe:zən] he [he:] deep choose he ie: i: liehtan hieran risan cēpan lighten hear risan lighten hear ris
[bak] arm back eo e heorte bedd herte ['herte] bed [bed] heart bed ie i nieht, niht hierde, hyrde hit (see bedd above) night [nix't] herd [herd] it [it] night 'shepherd* it 12 Growth of New Diphthongs in Middle EnglishChange illustrated Examples OE ME NE e+j ei we3 wey [wei] way e:+j 3re3 grey [grei] grey æ+j ai mæ3 may [mai] may a+ y au 1a3m
 lawe ['1auə] law o+\gamma. ou bo3a bowe I'bouə] bow a:+w a: +x cnāwan knowen ['knouən] know au+x brāhte braughte ['brauxte] brought The diphthong [ei] merged with 'ei' from ME [a:], a few pairs of homophones resulted from this: ail - ale, maid - made. ME [averaged into [evi] and [evi] merged with 'ei' from ME [averaged into [evi] and [evi] merged into [evi] merged into [evi] merged with 'evi' from ME [averaged into [evi] merged into [evi] mer
[eu] spelt 'eu, ew' changed into [ju:] through the stage [eu > iu > ju:]: e. g. dew. This change affected French words as pure, nature. The sounds [o] and [o] were merged into one, again pairs of homophones appear: e. g. grown - groan, know - no. [o: + ou > ou} - slow, stone. In the forms: says, saith, said. The vowel was shortened to [e]: [sez], [seθ]
[sed]. 13 Middle English Vowels Monophthongs Short i e a o u Monophthongs Short i e a o u ei ai oi au Long i: e: ε: a: o: o: u: au ou 14 Changes of stressed vowels. The Great Vowel ShiftChange illustrated Examples ME (intermediate stage) NE ME NE i: ai time [ti:mə] ftnden ['findən] time find e: i: kepen l'ke:pən] keep field
 ['fe:ld] field \(\varepsilon\): is street [str\varepsilon\): found now [nu:s] mouse founden ['st\varepsilon\): found now [nu:] now au ocause ['kauzə] cause drawen ['drauən] draw 15 au mous [mu:s] mouse founden ['fu.ndən] found now [nu:] now au ocause ['kauzə] cause drawen ['drauən] draw 15 au mous [mu:s] mouse founden ['st\varepsilon\): found now [nu:] now au ocause ['kauzə] cause drawen ['drauən] draw 15 au mous [mu:s] mouse founden ['st\varepsilon\): found now [nu:] now au ocause ['kauzə] cause drawen ['drauən] draw 15 au mous [mu:s] mouse founden ['st\varepsilon\): found now [nu:] now au ocause ['kauzə] cause drawen ['drauən] draw 15 au mous [mu:s] mouse founden ['st\varepsilon\): found now [nu:] now au ocause ['kauzə] cause drawen ['drauən] draw 15 au mous [mu:s] mouse founden ['st\varepsilon\): found now [nu:] now au ocause ['kauzə] cause drawen ['drauən] draw 15 au mouse ['drauən] draw 15 au m
 Vocalization of r and Associated Vowel ChangesChange illustrated Example ME NE After short o + r o: for [for] for vowels thorn [torn] thorn a + r a: brother ['broðər] brother After long vowels i+r aiə shire ['Si:ra] shire a + r iə beer [be:r]
beer \epsilon: + r ere ['e:r(ə)] ear \epsilon there ['he:r(ə)] ear \epsilon there ['he:r(ə)] beren ['berən] there bear a: + r hare ['he:r(ə)] beren ['he:r] floor o: + r oə/o: floor [flo:r] floor o: + r oə/o: floor floo
neim ε: > e: > i: speak > spe:k > spi: k ε > i field [fe:ld] > [fi:ld] i: > ai riden > raid o: > ou go [go:] > gou o: > u: moon [mo:n] > mu:n u: > au house [hu:s] > haus 16 Principal Quantitative Vowel ChangesEarly ME Early NE Lengthening before other consonant clusters before [θ, d, t, k]
Development of Sibilants and Affricates in Early Middle English Change illustrated Examples OE ME NE k' g' sk' tf dz field techen [tɛ:tfən] edge ['edʒə] bridge fish sheep 17 Development of Sibilants and Affricates in Early New EnglishChange illustrated
illustrated Examples ME NE ME NE NE s z resemblen [re'semblen [re'semblen] resemble foxes I'foksəs] foxes was [was] was is [is] is his [his] his f v pensif [pen'sif] pensive of [of] of1 \theta \delta there they [\thetaei] they with [wi\theta] with ks gz anxietie [aŋksie'tiə] anxiety luxurious [luksju:r'iu:s] luxurious* tj dz knowleche ['knowletʃ] knowledge Greenwich ['gre:nwitʃ]
Greenwich ['gri:nidʒ] 19 Loss of consonants in clusters one or even two consonants in clusters one or even two consonants in clusters one or even two consonants were lost. In the above given words the letters 'b, n' have been preserved in Modern English spelling. The clusters
 "stl, stn, ftn" containing two or more consentual consonants, lost their 't' in the 16th c.: e. g. rustle > [r\lambdasl], often > [ofn]. But in compound words all sounds are preserved: postman, Christmas, exactly. On the other hand, words having one final consonant sometimes require another: e. g. soun > sound. Some words of French origin with final 'n' have
 acquired 't': e. g. peasant, pleasant, pleasant. A final 't' appeared in several prepositions and conjunctions: e. g. aagines > against, amongst. Initially the clusters "kn, gn, wr" lost their first consonants in the 17ht c.: e. g. knee [kne:] > [ni:], gnawen [gnauen] > [gnaw] > [no:]. When "kn: or "gn" preceded by a vowel, it was preserved: e. g.
acknowledge. The consonant [d] > [ð] in the neighbourhood "gr" in the words: fader > father, moder > mother. 20 Литература Аракин В.Д. История английского языка. М., - С., Бруннер К. История английского языка. М., - С., Бруннер А., - С., Бруннер К. История английского языка. М., - С., Бруннер К. История английского 
методическое пособие. - Саранск: Изд-во Мордов. ун-та, - 52 с Иванова И.П., Чахоян Л.П., Беляева Т.М. История английского языка. СПб., с Смирницкий А.И. Лекции по истории английского языка. СПб., с Смирницкий А.И. Лекции по истории английского языка. СПб., с Смирницкий А.И. Лекции по истории английского языка. СПб., с Смирницкий А.И. Лекции по истории английского языка. СПб., с Смирницкий А.И. Лекции по истории английского языка. СПб., с Смирницкий А.И. Лекции по истории английского языка.
, , Reznik R.V., Sorokina T.S., Reznik I.V. A History of the English Language. M., - p Sue Lorenson, Senior Paper, Donna Jo Napoli. The great vowel shiff: its rules, its legacy, and its evaluation as a natural process. In the ME period a great change affected the system of vowel phonemes. OE had both short and long phonemes, and each of these could
occur in any phonetic environment, that is, they were absolutely independent phonemic units. The ME vowel system was basically different. While in OE quantity decomes a merely phonetic peculiarity of a vowel sound. All unstressed vowels in ME were as a rule weakened and
reduced. As compared to OE which distinguished 5 short vowels in unstressed position (a, o, u, i, e), Late ME had only 2 vowels in unaccented syllables (безударные слоги): [1/ə]. E.g. the OE infinitive suffix -an was reduced to -en bindan ['bindan]>binden ['bi
understood as a means of showing the length of the vowel in the preceding syllable and was added to words which didn't have this ending before. E.g. OE stān>ME stone ['sto:n(a)]Vowels in ME changed both in quality and quantity. Quantitative changes: *Lengthening. In the 13th c. short vowels were lengthened in open syllables. It affected the
vowels a, o, e. OE nama ['nama] > ME name ['nama] > ME name ['nama] > ME name ['nama] > ME open ['open] OE sprecan ['sprekan] The narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels i, u remained as a rule unaffected by this change. In a few words, however, the narrow vowels in the
> wee[e:]kes > weeks dures > do[o:]res > doo[o:]res > doo
Loss of OE diphthongs and growth of new monophthongs; Gro
herte[j, γ] in ME became vowels, they changed into [i, u] and formed diphthongs together with the preceding vowel. These new diphthongs with i-glide and u-glide. e+j > ei wez > wei æ + j > ai dæz >day a + γ > au lazu >lawe ['lauə] ā + γ > ou āzen > owen ['ouən] āh > au brāhte >
braughte ['brauxtə] āw > ou cnāwan > knowen ['knouən]hām > home ['hɔ:mə] tōþ > tooth [to:θ] sæ > sea [sɛ:] mētan > meeten ['me:tən] æfter > after ['aftər] Short u and long ū remained unchanged in ME OE sunu > sone ['sunə] 'son' OE hū > how [hu:] ā > ɔ: ō > o: æ > ɛ: ē > e: æ>a 1 Middle English Lecture 3: Middle English3.1
General Background 3.2. Changes in Spelling 3.3. The Middle English Phonetic System 3.4. The Middle English Phonetic System 3.5. The Middle English Phonetic System 3.6. The Middle English Phonetic System 3.7. The Middle English Phonetic System 3.7. The Middle English Phonetic System 3.8. The Middle English Phonetic System 3.
changes in phonology, morphology, morphology, syntax and vocabulary which occurred 1) under the influence of Norman French (and Latin) during the Norman Conquest of Britain. 4 General Background Scandinavian influenced mostly
 English grammar which resulted in a loss of word endings, and a greater reliance on word order, though the sphere of vocabulary was also affected. Norman French (introduced by Norman invaders) became the language of the rulers, the church, the government, the military, and the aristocracy. The English learnt French to gain advantages from the
 aristocracy; while the aristocracy learnt English to make contacts with the local English people. 5 General Background English was replaced in official documents and other records by Latin and reappeared in the written form only in the 13th c. West Saxon lost its supremacy, became diminished in area and was named the South Western. The
Northumbrian dialect was divided into Scottish and Northern. The Mercian dialect was extended and called South Eastern. By the end of the 14th c., the status of French diminished due to growing English nationalism and the London dialect (Anglian in character) became influential in
different parts of the country and eventually became the base of the national English language. 6 Changes in Spelling Considerable changes in the spelling traditions brought to Britain by French scribes. Features: the runic letters p, ŏ, æ, 3 disappeared. New letters g, j, k, q, v, and letter combinations th, sh, ch, gh, ph, qu,
ou, ow appeared. b and \delta \to th: e.g. OE wið > ME with; OE bæt > ME that The length of vowels was often shown by double letters: OE bok > ME book. The letters u and v were often used interchangeably: but or bvt. 7 Changes in Spelling The combination ou \to [u:] e.g. round [ru:nd], house [hu:s]. The letter c \to [k] only before back vowels; before
front vowels c \rightarrow [s]. In some words c was replaced by k, e.g. OE cind > ME kind. The sound [k] \rightarrow ck, e.g. OE cind > ME kind. The sound [j] was denoted by y. The combination ie \rightarrow [e:]: OE chef > ME chief [t[e:f]. The letter o \rightarrow[u], e.g. OE cumin > ME comen (to come) 8 The ME Phonetic System
Phonetic System Vowels in the stressed position: OE [\bar{a}] > ME [\bar{o}] (OE rad > ME 
make) All OE diphthongs were monophthongized in the 11th century, having lost their 2nd element: e.g. OE ēō > ME ē (dēōp > dēp=deep). 10 The ME Phonetic System Changes in the consonant system were not numerous. Some new consonant system were developed due to the process of palatalisation: e.g. OE [sk'] > ME [[] (OE scip > ME ship) e.g. OE
[k'] > ME [t] (OE cīld > ME child) e.g. OE [gg'] > ME [t] (OE brycg > ME bridge) Some sonorants became vowels and new diphthongs appeared to indicate new consonant sounds. Some letters and diagraphs were
introduced by French scribes to indicate the existing sounds. 11 The Middle English Grammatical endings were dropped and the case-ending system was simplified (the phonetic tendency to reduce an unstressed vowel). English was transformed
into an analytic language, with analytic forms prevailing over syntactic ones. There appeared a new part of speech - the article, which developed from the demonstrative pronouns. 12 The Middle English GrammarThe noun declension underwent changes: it became simpler. The grammatical category of case was reduced from 4 cases in OE to 3 cases
in Early ME and, finally, 2 cases in Late ME. Thus, the case system comprised 2 cases: - Common case - a result of fusion of the Nominative, the Dative, and the Accusative. It had a very general meaning and indicated the subject or the Object. - Genitive remained and indicated possession. An alternative to Genitive - 'of-phrase': the Genitive case was
used for living beings and 'of-phrase' for inanimate objects. 13 The Middle English GrammarThe category of number preserved the formal distinction of two numbers: Singular and Plural. In Late ME the ending -es was the common marker of the nouns in the plural. The ME ending -es was the common marker of the nouns in the plural.
as -es (oxen, eyen, eiren). A small group of ME nouns had similar forms of the singular and the plural (deer, hors, thing etc.). Former root-stems were treated as exceptions as they demonstrated different vowels in the singular and the plural: man - men, foot - feet, mous - mis. 14 The Middle English GrammarThe adjective underwent considerable
simplifying, it lost all the grammatical categories except for the degrees of comparison. They were formed with the help of suffixes -er and -est. The interchange of the root-vowel was less common than before. A new tendency typical of the ME adjective system was the development of analytic forms of the degrees of comparison more and most(e),
which were used with all kinds of adjective e.g., more swete, more hard, most clennest 15 The Middle English GrammarThe pronouns lost dual number. The Accusative and the Dative fused into one form called the Objective case; The Genitive case transformed into a separate
group named 'possessive pronouns'. Thus, the ME personal pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective. 16 The Middle English GrammarIn Early ME the OE demonstrative pronouns had only two cases: the Nominative and the Objective and the Ob
thise, thes(e) and that (OE þæt) - tho, thos(e). The ME period is marked by the appearance of the definite article - the. 17 The Middle English GrammarThe verb retained the categories of tense, mood, number,
person, strong, weak and other verbs. Strong verbs were represented by 67 verbs; all the other strong verbs acquired weak forms. Weak verbs also witnessed many losses but also get many borrowings from Norman French (e.g. cover, join, move, notice, plead, please, save, spend, store, waste) and Scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and Scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and Scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and Scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and Scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and Scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and Scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, store, waste) and scandinavian (cast, crawl, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, save, spend, spend, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, spend, glitter, lift, raise, want, please, spend, glitter, gl
etc.). 18 The Middle English GrammarThere developed more verbal category of voice, the category of voice, the future meaning: e.g. Me thinketh that I shall reherce it heere (I think I'll retell it). Analytic forms of the
Subjunctive Mood appeared formed by means of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamou ... myghte han lyved in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcita and this Palamon of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamon ... myghte han lyved in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcita and this Palamon of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamon of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamon of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamon of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamon of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamon of should / might + an infinitive, e.g. This Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this Palamon of should / might have lived in Thebes royally (Lo, here, Arcite and this 
/ weorban + Participle II of transitive verbs. It expressed not only states, but also actions, e.g. And that was said politely and respectfully). Perfect forms developed from the OE 'possessive' construction: habban + a direct object + Participle II of a transitive verb, e.g. That hem hath holpen (who has helped them).
20 The Middle English Vocabulary The principal means of enriching vocabulary in ME was external. As a result, the vocabulary shows many borrowings from Scandinavian, French and Latin. About 10,000 French words (administrative, social, military, law terms; religious words, literary terms, words describing clothing and food etc.) came into the
English language during the Middle English Period. 21 The Middle English Vocabulary 1) in some of the cases native words were replaced by French synonyms: e.g. OE leod > ME people e.g. OE here > ME army 2) English and French words were often preserved but with a difference in meaning and specific stylistic colouring, as French borrowings
were often found on higher stylistic levels in English. Native word vs more formal Roman word: ox - beef; sheep - mutton; swine - pork, begin - commence, help - aid; hide - conceal 22 The Middle English VocabularyBorrowings from Latin were not numerous, though more learned in character: frustrate, genius, incredible, index, solitary, suppress,
testimony. As a result of Middle English borrowing from French and Latin, Modern English has sometimes synonyms on three levels: popular (English), literary (French), and learned (Latin): rise - mount - ascend; ask - question - interrogate; fire - flame - conflagration. 23 The Middle English borrowing from French and Latin, Modern English has sometimes synonyms on three levels: popular (English), literary (French), and learned (Latin): rise - mount - ascend; ask - question - interrogate; fire - flame - conflagration.
into English. A new word was added to the vocabulary as there was no synonym in English or the English synonym was replaced by taken. In some cases both English and the corresponding Sc words were preserved but they became different in
meaning: OE steorfan (to die) > ME sterven > NE starve (to die from hanger) versus Sc deyia (to die). Some of the OE words were preserved but changed their meaning in ME 'student', 'scholar' etc. 24 The Middle English VocabularyIn Middle English the Old English word-
forming powers were reduced, Still, the two main internal means of developing the vocabulary were affixation and composition. Many of the OE prefix for- was only occasionally used in ME, e.g. forcleave (to cut to pieces). The OE prefix with- gave only a few new words in
ME. There existed several productive word-building prefixes, for example, a number of ME verbs were formed with the help of prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive: - the noun-suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive: - the noun-suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive: - the noun-suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes, such as mis-, un-, be-. 25 The Middle English VocabularySome of the suffixes remained productive word-building prefixes and un-, and un-,
y), -ly (-lich), -wise. Some suffixes mostly lost their importance in ME -dom, -hood, -ship etc. The suffix -en was productive to form nouns both from OE words and borrowings. The suffix -en was productive to form nouns both from OE words and borrowings.
ant, -ard, -esse, -ist, -our, -able, -al, -ive, -ours as in servant, minister, conquerour, moral etc. 26 The Middle English VocabularyBesides, a new way of word-formation based on homonymous forms of nouns and verbs resulting from the reduction of unstressed vowels (conversion) appeared in Middle English as in chance, call, smile. Finally, compounds
remained frequent in Middle English. Many OE compounds had disappeared and many new compound words had been two written languages in Britain: Latin and French, while English was a language of everyday communication and was considered
to be unfit for writing. The earliest works in ME were mostly religious texts Another kind of literature which gained popularity in ME is works describing the life and adventures of knights (King Arthur and the 'Knights of the Round Table' - written in a West Midland dialect). Many of the ME literary works were anonymous: The Owl and the
Nightingale, The Fox and the Wolf (late 12th c. and early 13th c. respectively), King Horn (mid 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelock the Dane (late 13th c.) and The Lay of Havelo
translation: Polychronicon by Ranulf Higden (a history of the world, from Latin); De Proprietatibus Rerum (an encyclopedia of science by Bartholomew de Glanville). Both translations were widely known in the 15th century and were later printed. 29 The Middle English Literature John Gower, "Confessio Amantis", a collection of tales that illustrate the
seven deadly sins; William Langland, "Piers Plowman", an allegorical poem on various religious themes; Geoffrey Chaucer (the major poet of England in the late Middle Ages) and his most famous work The Canterbury tales, an unfinished work which tells the story of a group of pilgrims travelling to their patron saint and who spend their time by
telling stories to each other. The importance of Chaucer and his works is that he established the dialect of London as the base for the Standard English in the late Middle English period. 30 THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!!! An Image/Link below is provided (as is) to download presentation Download Policy: Content on the Website is provided to you AS
IS for your information and personal use and may not be sold / licensed / shared on other websites without getting consent from its author. Content is provided to you AS IS for your information and personal use only. Download a presentation, the
publisher may have deleted the file from their server. During download, if you can't get a presentation, the bibliographic code is given first and the terminology code is given second. ISO 639-1 is the alpha-2 code.
 Multiple codes for the same language are to be considered synonyms. ISO 639-2 Language Code English name of Language French name of Language enm English, Middle (1100-1500) >> See change history for this code. >> Perform another search Comments on this document:
 [email protected] Chapter 6: Middle English Part 2Key Terms • Norman French • Anglo-Norman • Central French • Yogh • Stroke letters or minims • Scribal -e • Chancery Standard • Oblique forms • Schwa [ə] • Leveling (merging) • Unrounding • Monopthongization (smoothing) • Dipthongization • Lengthening • Shortening • Epenthetic -e •
 SyncopeChanges in dialect areasMajor Changes to Orthography • Addition of letter 'v' initially (because of borrowed words from Latin and French); orthographic distinction between 'u' and 'v' • Some distinction between 'i' and 'j' in
orthography • Introductions of the spellings 'qu' for the [kw] sound and 'w' for 'uu' spellings (a distinct graphemic character) • Scribes don't use the macron to mark long vowels but sometimes they write the vowel twice to indicate its length: god > good; ges > geese10 Major changes to consonants • Loss of [h] before [l]: hlāf > lōf, 'loaf' • [y] to [w]
after [l] or [r]: swelgan > swelian, 'swell'; sorg > sorwe, 'sorrow' • Loss of [w] between consonants and back vowels (sometimes retained silently in spelling): swā > so, twā > two • Loss of medial [v], in most cases before [d], and sometimes with
syncope of unstressed vowel: hæfde > had; hlafdig > lady; heafod > head (with syncope) refix ge- depalatalizes to i- or y-: gecleped > ycleped ('named'); gewis > iwis ('indeed'); sometimes spelled 3wis with a yogh • In Southern dialects (mostly south of London), initial [f] and [s] became voiced: sob > zoth ('true'); fela > vele ('many'); fyxen > vixen
('female fox') • Final inflectional nasal was lost if following word began with a consonant (spelling confusion results): minoncle > my nuncle ('my uncle'); a nadder • [v], [z], and [ð] become recognized initial sounds from borrowed words: vertu, zeale, that (pron. [ðæt]) • By 1450, consonant length is no longer phonemic: settan [settan] >
setten [seten]. Silent consonants are beginning to appear in orthography: write, wrong (but the [k] is still pronounced in knight and know)6 Changes to Unstressed Vowels • In general, most unstressed vowels level to the pronunciation [ə]: oxa > oxe, nacod > naked, sunu > sone • Exception to levelling: unaccented [I] in roots was unchanged: english
> english; bisig > bisie 'busy' • Final inflectional -e in trisyllabic words was lost early: élmesse > almesse > almesse > almesse > almesse > non-, ym- reduce to y- (pronounced [ī] and spelled y- or i-) • Syncope (loss) of [ə] medially in trisyllabic words: munecas > monkes; stedefæst > stedfæst; neagebūr > neighbor •
Insertion of epenthetic -e before r, l, h, w: glædre 'gladder'; \(\text{win} > \text{word} > \text{w
change, but this is a fairly rare occurrence: willa > wille; bedd > bed; cuppe > cuppe 'cup'; god > God; cætte > catte 'cat'3 OE Vowel Changes • OE high front vowels [i] and [I] became unstable, differing by dialects. They unrounded in the North and East Midlands, lowered and unrounded in Kent and around London, and remained high and rounded
until late in the West Midlands and Southwest • OE mys (mice) > mus (W & SW), mes (K), mis (EM & N) • OE cynn (kinfolk) > kun (W & SW), ken (K), kin (EM & N) • Short æ > a: æ < a 'one'; æpel > apple; cætte > catLong low vowels move up: • ā > o: hām > hom; gāt > goot 'goat'; bān > bon 'bone' • æ > ē or e: dæd > deed; tæcan > teche
'teach' • ME ē results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history almost always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history always have the modern English spelling 'ee': deed, sleep, feed. • ME e: results from the umlaut of Germanic æ; words with this history always have the modern English spelling with the modern English spelling with the modern English spelling with the modern English 
undergo smoothing and monopthongize (reduce to the first sound in the dipthong) and then undergo regular sound changes: leaf > leef 'leaf'; sceal > shal; seon > seen; seofon > seven. No modern English dipthongs descend from OE dipthongs are created around palatal sounds: • [j]: dæg > dai 'day'; græg > gray; weg > way;
eahta > eight • [γ]: lagu > law; āgan > owen 'own'; boga > bow • [w]: clawu > claw; feawe > few; cnēowan > knewe 'knew' • Before [x]: aht > aught 'ought'; dāh > dough; bohte > bought; sōhte > bought; sōhte > sought • Two dipthongs borrowed from French, [I] and [Ui]: joie > joy; poison > poysen 'poison'5 Major Changes in Vowel Length • Length before ND: in
two-syllable words, the vowel usually lengthens if it is before a nasal or liquid PLUS a voiced consonant from the same place of articulation (bilabial, etc.). Began in the 9th and 10th centuries • climban > binde 'binda' • binden > binde | bindan > binde | bindan > binde | bindan > binde | bindan > binden | bindan | binda
Exception: Vowels didn't lengthen before three-consonant clusters: cildru > children'; hundred > hundred; englisc > english • Exception: Vowels didn't lengthen in words that were generally unstressed: and, under, woldeOpen root syllable lengthening. When the root syllable ends in a vowel we call it 'open'. Short vowels in OE open root
syllables generally lengthen in ME; scribes often add an unhistorical final -e in ME to show length (the so-called 'scribal e'). This change never happens in inflectional syllables, or in words that generally are not stressed (have, aren) • Nama > name; beran > bere 'bear'; hopa > hope; wicu > weke 'week'; lufu > love. • Trisyllabic
shortening. In trisyllables (and a few disyllables) long vowels shorten: hýdde > hid; cēpte > kepte; blostma > blosme 'blossom'; sūberne > southern; hālidæq > holidayLong vowels in unstressed syllables shorten and eventually level to [a]: wīsdom > wisdom; ābīdan > abide • Monosyllabic shortening: In monosyllabic words ending in a consonant
cluster or geminated consonant pair, sometimes the vowel shortened, probably by analogy or by the influence of leveling on inflectional endings: feoll > fell; fýlb > filth4 Major Grammatical Changes in Middle English • The loss of phonemic individuality •
Increased reliance on word order to convey grammatical information since inflectional endings were disappearing • As a result of 1, 2, & 3, the loss of grammatical gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century, supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender in English by the 13th century is a supplemented by natural gender 
nouns reduced to three distinct forms: • Nominative singular • Nominative and accusative plural • One form for all other cases & numbers (called the oblique form); usually it's pronounced [a] and spelled -e • Plurals generally collapsed into two allomorphs, either -s/-es or -en. The -s forms come from the strong noun declensions and dominate in all
dialects except Kentish; the Southeast of England only goes over to -s/-es in the 15th century by influence of Chancery Standard. Only a few -en/-ren plurals survive: geese, mice, deer, sheep, fish, but there's no rhyme or reason to which ones do or don't.Adjective Changes • Phonological
leveling to [a] and the pressure of analogy reduce all inflectional endings except comparative and superlative to -e. Chaucer retained final -e for metrical purposes, but it's clear that he was being old-fashioned; the pressure of Chancery Standard is especially seen here. • Since adjectives had lost their distinctiveness, it wasn't necessary to have
individual forms for masculine, feminine, neuter, strong, weak, etc; the forms disindividuated pronoun forms • As word order becomes more fixed, there was less need for five cases of pronouns; it was possible to say
"this pronoun comes after a preposition, so it must be in object case" without a specialized spelling for it. • Chancery Standard apparently drove the adoption of the Scandinavian pronoun forms for 3rd person singular and plurals in the Southeast, where the older Old English forms still held out. • See the chart in Algeo p. 131 for the forms of the
personal pronouns. • Demonstrative pronoun forms are reduced to the, that, this, these, and those. Verb Changes • See Algeo 134-135 • The usual phonological changes reduced and leveled the endings on nearly all forms of verbs; 2nd & 3rd person singular and past participles were most likely to retain an individuated inflectional ending. • By
analogy, all new verbs borrowed into English came in as weak verbs were created in the Middle English period. • About 20% of OE strong verbs were created in the Middle English period. • About 20% of OE strong verbs were created in the Middle English period.
acquires a few impersonal verbs: meseemeth ('It seems to me'): methinketh 'I think'
```