

SOME MINOR VOWEL CHANGES

Come, love

These words were spelled and pronounced with a short [ʊ] in Middle English, which continued into the early Modern period. The common pronunciation for *love* was [lʊv], but a variant contained the long vowel [lūv]. Thus the word can rhyme with *move* and *approve* in poetry from this period:

Come live with me and be my love
And we will all the pleasures prove.
Marlowe,
"The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" 1599

When John Donne responds with similar lines in "The Bait" in 1633, are Marlowe's rhymes still available? What about Raleigh's "Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" in 1600?

Similarly, we can find rhyme words for *come*, such as *room*, with a long [ū], in addition to the more common short vowel.

What's notable about these words is that the spelling **never** matched the pronunciation. There is good evidence that in Middle English scribes changed the original <u> spelling (OE *lufu*, *cuman*) to <o> simply because there was too much potential confusion in writing out the sequence of minims (short i-strokes) when a <u> was followed by a <u> or by <m>. In other words the spellings *loue*, *come* are scribal conventions for the ease of reading. They have more to do with sight than sound.

What is the pronunciation of these words today? What about *c'mon*?

Call, Calf, Chalk, Calm: The Wanderings of Short a

Short [a] in early Modern English occurred in the same environments as in Middle English, but there are some important exceptions. Before a stop or a voiceless fricative it became [æ]: *at*, *back*, *lap*; *bath*, *glass*, *craft*, *ash*. (Thus they revert to their earlier OE values!)

But the changes are more various when the [a] is followed by [l]. Modern English is a good guide for the changes that came about in the eMnE. Study the following list and generalize the conditions in the chart below:

all, alms, bald, ball, balk, calf, calm, chalk, half, hall, halt, palm, psalm, salmon, salve, salt, stall, walk

| When [a] is followed by | the vowel is | Examples |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------|
| final [l] | | |
| [l] + dental | | |
| [l] + nasal | | |
| [l] + [f] or [v] | | |
| [l] + [k] | | |

Can you think of dialectal variants of these pronunciations?

Keats versus Yeats

Words with a long open [ē] in late Middle English underwent a series of changes during the Tudor Vowel Shift. In some words the vowel was shortened to a short [ɛ] and were thus “disqualified” for the Vowel Shift, which affected only long vowels. Other words with the long [ē] were raised once, and still others raised twice. Study the following list and put them in the chart where they belong:

bead, bread, break, breath, dead, deaf, great, head, heal, great, leaf, mead, peat, steak, steal, sweat, yea

| The ME [ē] | Examples |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| became short before the TVS | |
| was raised to [ē] | |
| was raised to [ē], then again to [i] | |

Can you outline the historical circumstances behind the different pronunciations of proper names like Keats/Yeats or the Reagan/Regan?

‘Sblood!

Middle English [ō] also underwent raising during the TVS to [ū]. Then subsequently the tense vowel became lax [ʊ] in some words; still others went lax and then unrounded to [ʌ].

There are many examples from poetry around 1600, for example, that show *good*, *food*, and *blood* rhyming on the same [u] sound. The laxing and unrounding became fixed pronunciations later. Match the following words to the right sequence in the table below:

blood, book, broom, cool, doom, flood, food, hook, hoop, look, mood, noon, pool, soon, stood, took, wood

| ME [ō] was raised to [ū] | Examples |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| and stayed [u] | |
| and laxed to [ʊ] | |
| laxed to [ʊ] and unrounded to [ɯ] | |

Where would you put your pronunciation of *roof* and *root*?

Dew, due, do, duty

The following group of words were borrowed from French, but they had two separate diphthongs in Middle English, [iʊ] and [ɛʊ]. By eMnE they were all pronounced [yʊ]. Today their pronunciations sometimes preserves the [y], sometimes not. Consider the following words in their current pronunciation and generalize where the palatalization has been retained:

beauty, blew, cue, dew, due, few, ewe, hue, lute, neuter, new, pew, suit, shrew, true, use, view

Can you generalize in what environments where [y] is retained and where it is not? (Think of broader categories of phonemes.)

Vermin, varmint

Review the Pyles/Algeo discussion for the variant pronunciations for pairs like *varsitiy*, *university* and *clerk*, *Clark*. Name some other pairs.