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*Курс історії англійської мови
у таблицях та схемах*



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Course of History of English in Tables and Schemes



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Runic Alphabet

							
f	u	þ	a	r	k	g	w
fehu wealth	üruz aurochs	þurisaz giant	ansuz god	raipō riding	kaunaz ulcer	gebō gift	wunjō joy
							
h	n	i	j	ĩ	p	z	s
hagalaz hail	naupiz need/hardship	isa ice	jera year/harvest	eihwaz yew tree	perþ ?	algiz sedge (?)	sōwulō sun
							
t	b	e	m	l	ng	d	o
teiwaz the god Tyr	berkana birch twig	ehwaz horse	mannaz man	laguz water	inguz the god Ing	ḑagaz day	ōþila inherited land

Classification of the Germanic Languages

The North Germanic Branch		The East Germanic Branch	The West Germanic Branch	
Old Language	Modern Languages	Dead Languages	Old Languages	Modern Languages
Old Norse	Islandic Faroese Scandinavian: Danish Norwegian Swedish	Gothic Vandalic Burgundian	Old Saxon Old English Old High German	English German Frisian Dutch Flemish Africaans Jiddish

Scheme 3

Grimm's Law

- Indo-European voiceless stops *p, t, k* in Germanic languages turned into voiceless fricatives *f, θ, h*
 e.g. Lat. *piscus* OE *fisc*
 tres *þreo*
 octo *eahta*
- Indo-European voiced stops *b, d, g* in Germanic languages became voiceless *p, t, k*
 e.g. Lat. *dubus* OE *deop*
 duo *twegen*
 genu *kneo*
- Indo-European voiced aspirated stops in Germanic languages lost their aspiration
 e.g. Sansc. *bharami* OE *beran*
 rudhiras *read*
 hostis *ziest*

Exceptions from Grimm's Law

1. Consonants **p, t, k** remained unchanged after **s**

e.g. Lat. *sputare* OE *spitan*

Gr. *aster* OE *steora*

2. In consonant combinations **pt, kt** only the first element was changed

e.g. Lat. *cleptus* OE *hliftus*

octo *eahta*

Scheme 5

Verner's Law

f, þ, s, h → **b, d, z, g**

if the preceding vowel in the corresponding words of other Indo-European languages was unstressed

e.g. Sanscr. *pitár* Goth. *fa'dar*

Gr. *decas* Goth. *ti'gus*

Scheme 6

The Germanic Vowel Shift

IE $\begin{matrix} \mathbf{o} \\ \mathbf{a} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}$ Germ. *octo - acht*
salt - salz

IE $\begin{matrix} \bar{\mathbf{o}} \\ \bar{\mathbf{a}} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{o}}$ Germ. Lat. *pous* $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{Goth. } \textit{fotus} \\ \searrow \text{OE } \textit{fot} \end{matrix}$

West Germanic Lengthening of Consonants (Gemination)

Short (single) consonants except *r* were lengthened if preceded by a short vowel and followed by *i, j*

e.g. Goth. *bidjan* OE *biddan*

Goth. *badi* OE *bedd*

Rhotacism

The name of this phenomenon comes from Greek name of the letter *r* which was *rho*

$s \rightarrow z \rightarrow r$

e.g. Goth. *maiza* OE *mara*

Laisjan *Læran*

The Periodisation of the History of the English Language

<i>Old English (OE)</i>	The period of full endings	5 th (7 th) - 11 th centuries
<i>Middle English (ME)</i>	The period of leveled endings	12 th - 15 th centuries
<i>New English (NE)</i>	The period of lost endings	16 th century -

Ways of Reading Letter ʒ

/g/	before consonants before back vowels in the middle of the word after n	<i>ʒreat</i> <i>ʒuma</i> <i>sinʒan</i>
/g/	after l after r in the middle of the word between back vowels	<i>folʒian</i> <i>sorʒ</i> <i>draʒan</i>
/h/	in the final position after front vowel	<i>dæʒ</i> <i>wæʒ</i>
/j/	in the beginning of the word before front vowel	<i>ʒeong</i> <i>ʒear</i>

The Old English Phonetic Structure (Vowels)

	front	back
short	æ e ɪ y œ	a o u ɑ
long	æ e ɪ y œ	a o u -

**The Old English Phonetic Structure
(Consonants)
Occlusive**

	stops							sonorants			
short	p	b	t	k	k'	g	g'	d	m	n	ŋ
long	pp	bb	tt	kk	k'k'	gg	g'g'	dd	mm	nn	-

Constrictive

	fricatives				sonorants					
short	f(v)	θ(ð)	s(z)	h(ǵ)	x	x'	r	j	w	l
long	ff	θθ	ss	hh	-	-	rr	-	-	ll

Scheme 13

Breaking

æ > ea

e > eo if they were followed by *r, l, h + consonant or single h*

i > io

e.g. *ærms* > *earm*

cælds > *ceald*

werc > *weorc*

lirnen > *liornen*

Palatal Mutation**a****o****u**(if followed by **i, j**)**æ****e****y**e.g. *Laisjan* > OE *Læran**fodian* > OE *fedan**Luttil* > OE *Lytel*

Scheme 15

Exceptions from Palatal Mutation

Palatal mutation didn't take place:

1) due to the failure of chronological coincidence

e.g. *folcisc* (*folk*)2) if sound *i* was stressede.g. *an'lic* (*only*)

3) due to the restoration of unmutated vowels from cognate words

e.g. *mod, n* *modiʒ, adj*

Scheme 16

Double MutationIn words consisting of three syllables **a, o, u / u / i** the vowels of the first two syllables became front:e.g. OS *arundi* – OE *ærende*OS *saturni-dæʒ* – OE *sæterndæʒ*

Traces of Palatal Mutation in Modern English

1. In some plurals of nouns
e.g. *man – men*
2. In some abstract nouns formed from adjectives
e.g. *strong – strength*
3. In some verbs formed from nouns
e.g. *food – feed*
4. In some verbs formed from adjectives
e.g. *full – fill*
5. In some comparatives
e.g. *old – elder – eldest*

Back Umlaut

Front vowels **æ, e, i** turned into diphthongs if the following syllable contained a back vowel – **a, o, u**

e.g. **æ** > **ea** *cæru* > *cearu*
e > **eo** *hefon* > *heofon*
i > **io** *silufr* > *siolufr*

Lengthening of Vowels

1. The rejection of nasals before fricatives:
OHG *ʒans* – OE *ʒos*
sinþs – *sip*, *uns* – *us*
2. The loss of /h/ before /d/
mæʒden – *mæden*
sæʒde – *sæde*
3. As a result of contraction:
slaʒan > *sleaʒan* > *sleaan* > *slean*

Consonantal Changes

Palatalisation of Initial Consonants

1. Initial consonants [k, g, ȝ] were palatalized and turned into [k', g', ȝ']

e.g. *ceap*, *senȝian*, *ȝear*

2. Combination *sc* was always palatal

e.g. *scip*

3. Later the palatal consonants turned into sibilants (assibilation)

$k' > tʃ$ $g' > dʒ$ $sk' > ʃ$

e.g. *cild* > *child* *brycȝ* > *bridge* *scip* > *ship*

If the vowel was not original, assibilation didn't take place.

Goth. *kuninȝ* > *cyninȝ* > *kinȝ*

Table 21

Changes of Vowels in Unstressed Syllable

loss of vowels	shortening of vowels	reduction of vowels
<p>- in open syllable unstressed vowel was lost</p> <p>e.g. <i>maȝaps</i> > <i>mæȝden</i></p> <p><i>haitada</i> > <i>hatte</i></p> <p>- vowel [u] was lost if the vowel in the stressed syllable was long</p> <p>e.g. <i>sceapu</i> > <i>sceap</i></p>	<p>- all long vowels became short in unstressed syllable</p> <p>e.g. <i>stanæ</i> > <i>stane</i></p>	<p>- in unstressed syllable vowels are reduced</p> <p>[a, æ, e] > e</p> <p>[u] > o</p> <p>e.g. <i>blæcust</i> > <i>blacost</i></p> <p><i>stanæ</i> > <i>stane</i></p>

Nouns of A-Stem Declension

Masculine Gender

Singular		Plural
N	<i>stan</i>	<i>stanas</i>
G	<i>stanes</i>	<i>stana</i>
D	<i>stane</i>	<i>stanum</i>
Acc	<i>stan</i>	<i>stanas</i>

*Neuter Gender***(short syllable)**

Singular		Plural
N	<i>scip</i>	<i>scipu</i>
G	<i>scipes</i>	<i>scipa</i>
D	<i>scipe</i>	<i>scipum</i>
Acc	<i>scip</i>	<i>scipu</i>

(long syllable)

Singular		Plural
N	<i>swin</i>	<i>swin</i>
G	<i>swines</i>	<i>swina</i>
D	<i>swine</i>	<i>swinum</i>
Acc	<i>swin</i>	<i>swin</i>

Nouns of O-Stem Declension

	Singular	Plural
N	<i>lufu</i>	<i>lufa</i>
G	<i>lufe</i>	<i>lufa</i>
D	<i>lufe</i>	<i>lufum</i>
Acc	<i>lufe</i>	<i>lufa</i>

Nouns of Root-Stem Declension

	Singular	Plural
N	<i>fot</i>	<i>fet</i>
G	<i>fotes</i>	<i>fota</i>
D	<i>fet</i>	<i>fotum</i>
Acc	<i>fot</i>	<i>fet</i>

Nouns of N-Stem Declension

	Singular	Plural
N	<i>nama<u>n</u></i>	<i>nama<u>n</u></i>
G	<i>nama<u>n</u></i>	<i>nama<u>na</u></i>
D	<i>nama<u>n</u></i>	<i>nama<u>um</u></i>
Acc	<i>nama<u>n</u></i>	<i>nama<u>n</u></i>

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives (OE)

1. The suffixes forming degrees of comparison are: **-ra, -ost**,
e.g. *blæc – blæcra – blæcost*
2. A number of adjectives had mutated comparatives:
e.g. *ʒeonʒ – ʒinʒra – ʒinʒest*

Old English Adverb

1. A qualitative adjective + **e**:
e.g. *fæst – fæste*
heard – hearde
2. An adjective + **lic** + **e**
e.g. *heard – heardlice*
3. From some cases of nouns:
e.g. Gen. Sg. *niʒtes – by night*
dæʒes – by day
Dat. Pl. *wundurum – wonderfully*

The Old English Numeral

Number	Old English	Modern English
1	an	one
2	twegen	two
3	þreo	three
4	feofer	four
5	fif	five
6	siex	six
7	seofan	seven
8	eaȝta	eight
9	nizta	nine
10	tiene	ten
11	endleofan	eleven
12	twelfe	twelve
13 – 19	number + tiene e.g. <i>feofertiene</i>	fourteen
20 – 60	number + tiȝ e.g. <i>feofertiȝ</i>	forty
70 - 120	hund + number + tiȝ e.g. <i>hundeȝtatiȝ</i>	one hundred and eighty

Old English Personal Pronouns

Singular

	1 st person	2 nd person	3 rd person		
			masc.	fem.	neutr.
N	ic	þu	he	heo	hit
G	min	þin	his	hire	his
D	me	þe	him	hire	him
Acc	me	þe	hine	hie	hit

Dual Number

N	wit	3it
G	uncer	incer
D	unc	inc
Acc	unc	inc

Plural

N	we	3e	hie
G	ure	eower	hiera
D	us	eow	him
Acc	us	eow	hie

Demonstrative Pronouns

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>
	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>	
N	se	seo	þæt	þa
G	þæs	þære	þæs	þara
D	þæm	þære	þæm	þæm
Acc	þone	þa	þæt	þa
Instr	þy			

Strong Verbs

	Infinitive	Past (Sg)	Past (Pl)	Past Participle
I	<i>writ<u>an</u></i>	<i>wrat</i>	<i>writ<u>on</u></i>	<i>written</i>
II	<i>beod<u>an</u></i>	<i>bead</i>	<i>bud<u>on</u></i>	<i>bod<u>en</u></i>
III	a) nasal+conson. <i>drinc<u>an</u></i>	<i>dranc</i>	<i>drun<u>con</u></i>	<i>druncen</i>
	b) l+conson. <i>help<u>an</u></i>	<i>healp</i>	<i>hul<u>pon</u></i>	<i>holp<u>en</u></i>
	c) r+conson. <i>steorf<u>an</u></i>	<i>stearf</i>	<i>stur<u>fon</u></i>	<i>storf<u>en</u></i>
IV	<i>ber<u>an</u></i>	<i>bær</i>	<i>bæron</i>	<i>bore<u>n</u></i>
V	<i>tred<u>an</u></i>	<i>træd</i>	<i>træd<u>on</u></i>	<i>tred<u>en</u></i>
VI	<i>fara<u>n</u></i>	<i>for</i>	<i>for<u>on</u></i>	<i>fare<u>n</u></i>
VII	<i>hata<u>n</u></i>	<i>het</i>	<i>het<u>on</u></i>	<i>hat<u>en</u></i>

Conjugation of Strong Verbs

	Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive
Singular	<i>wri<u>e</u></i>	<i>wri<u>e</u></i>
	<i>wri<u>test</u></i>	
	<i>wri<u>teþ</u></i>	
Plural	<i>wri<u>taþ</u></i>	<i>written</i>

Imperative Mood

Singular	<i>wri<u>t</u></i>
Plural	<i>wri<u>taþ</u></i>

	Past Indicative	Past Subjunctive
Singular	<i>wri<u>at</u></i>	<i>wri<u>e</u></i>
	<i>wri<u>test</u></i>	
	<i>wri<u>at</u></i>	
Plural	<i>wri<u>ton</u></i>	<i>written</i>

Weak Verbs

Class I		Class II	Class III
regular	irregular		
<i>deman – demede – demed;</i>	<i>tellan – tealde – teald</i>	<i>macian – macode – macod;</i>	<i>libban – lifde – lifd;</i>
<i>fremman – fremede – fremed</i>		<i>lufian – lufode - lufod</i>	<i>seczan – sæ3de - sæ3d</i>

Preterit Present Verbs

<i>witan</i> <i>cunnan</i>							
Indicative							
Present Tense				Past Tense			
<i>Sg</i>	I	II	III	<i>Sg</i>	I	II	III
	<i>wat</i> <i>cann</i>	<i>wast</i> <i>canst</i>	<i>wat</i> <i>cann</i>		<i>wiste</i> <i>(-sse),</i> <i>cupe</i>	<i>wistest</i> <i>(-ssest),</i> <i>cupest</i>	<i>wiste</i> <i>(-sse),</i> <i>cupe</i>
<i>Pl</i>	<i>witon,</i> <i>cunnon</i>			<i>Pl</i>	<i>wiston (-sson),</i> <i>cuþon</i>		

Anomalous Verbs

<i>wesan</i> <i>beon</i>											
Present Indicative				Past Indicative				Past Subjunctive			
<i>Sg</i>	I	II	III	<i>Sg</i>	I	II	III	<i>Sg</i>	I	II	III
	<i>eom</i> <i>beo</i>	<i>eart</i> <i>bist</i>	<i>is</i> <i>biþ</i>		<i>wæs</i>	<i>wære</i>	<i>wæs</i>		<i>wære</i>		
<i>Pl</i>	<i>sint</i> <i>beoþ</i>			<i>Pl</i>	<i>wæron</i>			<i>Pl</i>	<i>wæren</i>		

Types of Sentences

I	Declarative		<i>þa bearmas and þa finnas spræcon nea3 an 3eþeode</i>
II	Interrogative	general questions	<i>eart þu Esau?</i>
		special questions	<i>hwæt sceal ic sin3an?</i>
III	Exclamatory		<i>sin3 me hwæt-hwuzu!</i>

Scheme 37

Syntactical Relations and Means of Expressing Them

I. Concord (agreement) is represented in predicative and attributive relations.

e.g. *ic bidde; þæm Deniscum scipum*

II. Government (completive relations)

a) direct

e.g. *Brin3 me mete of huntþe*

b) indirect

e.g. *Eft cwæþ Esau to his sunu*

c) when a noun is modified by another noun

e.g. *hwales ban*

fu3ela feþer

Word Order in Old English

Deviation from SP Model

1. Placing some secondary part of the sentence first:

e.g. *þa dælde he him his æzte;*

2. In interrogative sentences:

a) general questions:

e.g. *Eart þu Esau, min sunu?*

b) special questions:

e.g. *hwæt eart þu sunu min?*

3. In imperative sentences:

e.g. *swiða þu!*

4. Inversion due to emphasis:

e.g. *Beowulf is min name.*

5. Synthetical word order (the subject comes first and the predicate closes the sentence):

e.g. *He sæde Alfrede cyninze þæt he ealra norþmanna norþmest bude.*

Old English Syntax

Word Order

Inversion

1. *þa dælde he him his æzte*

2. *Eart þu Esau, min sunu?*

Hwæt eart þu, sunu min?

3. *Swiða þu!*

4. *Beowulf is min name.*

5. *He sæde Alfrede cyninze þæt he ealra Norþmanna norþmest bude.* /synthetic word order/

Table 40

Prefixes (OE)

a	arisan, awacan
be	bezan, behon, besettan
for	fordon, forweorþan
ʒe	ʒeseon, ʒewyrcean
mis	mislician, misdæd
of	ofslean, ofteon
on	onbindan, onlucan
to	tobrecan, toteran
un	uncuþ
wan	wanhal

Table 41

Verb Suffixes

s	bletsian, clænsian
læc	nealæcan “approach” ʒerihlæcan “acquit”
ett	bliccettan “sparkle” cohhettan “cough”
Substantive Suffixes	
ere	fiscere “fisherman” writere “writer”
estre	bæcestre “baker”
end	demend “judge”
inʒ	cyninʒ “king”
en	ʒyden “goddess”
nes	ʒodnes “goodness”



ME Changes in Spelling
(Consonants)

Old English	Middle English
c /k/ <i>cild</i> <i>boc</i>	ch /tʃ/ <i>child</i> <i>bok</i>
cw /kw/ <i>cwen</i>	qu /kw/ <i>queen</i>
f /f/ , /v/ <i>æfre</i>	f /f/ v /v/ appeared <i>ever</i>
	dg /dʒ/ <i>bridge</i> gh /h/ <i>light</i>
sc /sk/ <i>scip</i>	sh /ʃ/ <i>ship</i>
þ /θ/, /ð/ <i>þæt</i>	th /θ/, /ð/ <i>thatte</i>

Changes in Spelling
(Vowels)

Old English	Middle English
u <i>hus</i> <i>sup</i>	ou <i>hous</i> <i>south</i>
y <i>yvel</i>	u <i>uvel</i>
u <i>sum</i> <i>sunu</i>	o <i>some</i> <i>sone</i>
e, y	ie, ui <i>chief,</i> <i>field, build</i>

Changes in Phonetics (Vowels) in Middle English

Front **i, e**  did not change
 Back **o, u** 

y, æ, a, å; ea, eo, io – changed

1. **y – i** /northern dialect/

e.g. *fyllan – fillen; fyr – fir*

y – e /southern dialect/

e.g. *fyllan – fellen; fyr – fer*

y – y /western dialect/

2. **æ – a**

e.g. *þæt – that*

æ – a /southern dialect/

e.g. *æfter – after*

æ – e

e.g. *æfre – evre*

æ – a

e.g. *fæt – fat*

å – a

e.g. *mån – man*

3. **å – o** /western dialect/

e.g. *mån – mon*

4. **a – o**

e.g. *stan – ston*

ʒan – ʒon

Table 45

Middle English
Unstressed Endings

Old English	Middle English
an <i>drincan</i>	en <i>drinken</i>
as <i>stanas</i>	e <i>stones</i>
a	e
u <i>sunu</i>	e <i>sune</i>
<i>wyn</i> <i>syn</i>	mute “e” appeared <i>wine</i> <i>sine</i>

Table 46

Simplification of Groups of Consonants

h was lost before **l, n, r**

Old English	Middle English
hl <i>hlaford</i>	l <i>loverd</i>
hn <i>hnute</i>	n <i>nute</i>
hr <i>hring</i>	r <i>ring</i>

Simplification of OE Diphthongs

All diphthongs were monophthongized

Old English	Middle English
ea <i>healf</i> <i>earm</i>	a <i>half</i> <i>arm</i>
ea <i>beam</i> <i>stream</i>	e <i>bem</i> <i>strem</i>
eo <i>heorte</i> <i>steorfan</i>	e <i>herte</i> <i>sterven</i>
eo <i>ceosan</i> <i>deor</i>	e <i>chesen</i> <i>der</i>
io <i>siolfor</i>	eo > e <i>seolfor – selver</i>
ea <i>sceacan</i>	a <i>shaken</i>

Middle English Changes in Phonetics
(Consonants)

Old English	Middle English
<i>/k'/</i> <i>cild</i> <i>cycen</i>	<i>/tʃ/</i> <i>child</i> <i>kichen</i>
<i>/sc'/</i> <i>scip</i> <i>scinan</i>	<i>/ʃ/</i> <i>ship</i> <i>shinen</i>
<i>/ʒ'/</i> <i>bryʒ</i> <i>eʒ</i>	<i>/dʒ/</i> <i>bridge</i> <i>edge</i>
<i>/ʒ/</i> <i>boʒa</i> <i>sorʒ</i>	<i>/w/</i> <i>bowe</i> <i>sorwe</i>
<i>hwilc - hwilch</i>	/l/ disappeared before /tʃ/ <i>hwich - which</i>
<i>swuster</i>	/w/ disappeared before u <i>suster</i>

Formation of New Diphthongs

front vowel + g	
Old English	Middle English
eg <i>weʒ</i>	ei, ey <i>wei, wey</i>
æʒ <i>dæʒ</i>	ai, ay <i>dai, day</i>
back vowel + g	
ag <i>draʒan</i>	aw <i>drawen</i>
og <i>boʒa</i>	ow <i>bowe</i>

Formation of New Vowels

	e o (open)	e o (close)
	Old English	Middle English
e	<i>he</i>	<i>he</i>
	<i>beam</i>	<i>bem</i>
	<i>sæ</i>	<i>se</i>
o	<i>hopian</i>	<i>hopen</i>
	<i>stan</i>	<i>ston</i>
e	<i>feld</i>	<i>feld</i>
	<i>seon</i>	<i>sen</i>
o	<i>sona</i>	<i>sone</i>

Morphological Structure

Noun

Nom. Sg, Nom., Gen., Acc. Pl.	Acquired a common ending -e
Nom., Gen., Acc. Pl. (-an, -en) Dat. Pl. (-um) Gen., Dat., Acc. Sg. (-an)	changed -an > -en > -e
Nom., Acc. Pl. (-as) Gen. Sg. (-es)	now had -es which existed for a long time

One type of declension was formed.

Middle English Period

Personal Pronouns

		I	II	III		
				masculine	feminine	neuter
Singular	Nom.	I, ich	thow	he	she	hit, it
	Obj.	me	the	him	her	hit, it
Plural	Nom.	we	ye	hi, they		
	Obj.	us	you	hem, them		

Middle English Possessive Pronouns

		I	II	III		
				masculine	feminine	neuter
Singular		min, mi	thin, thi	his	her	his
Plural		our	your	hire, their		

Middle English Period

Adjective

Degrees of Comparison

	-er	-est
glad fayr	gladder fayrer	gladdest fairest
suppletive forms		
god evil littel	better werse lesse	best werst lest
mutated forms		
old long strong	elder lenger strenger	eldest longest strengest

Middle English Numeral

on	1
two	2
thre(e)	3
fower, four	4
five	5
six	6
seven	7
eighte	8
nizen > nine	9
ten	10
endleven, eleven	11
twelve	12
13-19 – tene e.g. <i>fourtene</i>	13-19
20-90 – ti, ty e.g. <i>fourty</i>	20-90
millioun (French)	1000000

**Middle English
Strong Verbs**

I class				
OE	<i>stigan</i>	<i>stag</i>	<i>stigon</i>	<i>stigen</i>
ME	<i>stigen</i>	<i>stog</i>	<i>stigen</i>	<i>stigen</i>
II class				
OE	<i>beodan</i>	<i>bead</i>	<i>budon</i>	<i>boden</i>
ME	<i>beden</i>	<i>bod</i>	<i>boden</i>	<i>boden</i>
III class				
OE	<i>drincan</i>	<i>dranc</i>	<i>druncon</i>	<i>druncen</i>
ME	<i>drinken</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>dronken</i>	<i>dronken</i>
OE	<i>helpan</i>	<i>healp</i>	<i>hulpon</i>	<i>holpen</i>
ME	<i>helpen</i>	<i>halp</i>	<i>holpen</i>	<i>holpen</i>
IV class				
OE	<i>beran</i>	<i>bær</i>	<i>bæron</i>	<i>boren</i>
ME	<i>beren</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>boren</i>

Table 57

The Great Vowel Shift

Spelling	Middle English Pronunciation	Modern English Pronunciation
<i>take</i>	/tɑ:ˈkə/	/teik/
<i>beat</i>	/bɜ:ˈtə/	/bi:t/
<i>meet</i>	/me:ˈtə/	/mi:t/
<i>like</i>	/ˈli:kə/	/laik/
<i>boat</i>	/bɔ:t/	/bout/
<i>tool</i>	/to:l/	/tu:l/
<i>house</i>	/hu:s/	/haus/

The Early New English Period

Irregular Verbs Comprise:

1. Strong verbs:

write – wrote – written

get – got – got

2. Weak regular verbs:

feel – felt- -felt

send – sent – sent

3. Weak irregular verbs

sell – sold – sold

buy – bought – bought

4. Unchangeable verbs:

put – put – put

split – split – split

5. Anomalous verbs