

This is a unified account of all quantity changes affecting English stressed vowels during the Early Middle English period. Dr Ritt discusses Homorganic Lengthening, Open Syllable Lengthening, Trisyllabic Shortening, and Shortening before Consonant Clusters. The study is based on a statistical analysis of the Modern English reflexes of the changes. The complete corpus of analysed data is made available to the reader in the appendices.

All of the changes are shown to derive from basically the same set of quasi-universal tendencies, while apparent idiosyncrasies are shown to follow from factors that are independent of the underlying tendencies themselves. The role of tendencies – probabilistic laws in the description of language change – is given thorough theoretical treatment. In his aim to account for the changes as well as trace their chronology, Dr Ritt applies principles of Natural Phonology, and examines the conflict between phonological and morphological 'necessities'.



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QUANTITY ADJUSTMENT

VOWEL LENGTHENING AND SHORTENING
IN EARLY MIDDLE ENGLISH

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Cambridge University Press 0521022916 - Quantity Adjustment: Vowel Lengthening and Shortening in Early Middle English Nikolaus Ritt Frontmatter

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521462327

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First published 1994

This digitally printed first paperback version 2005

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Ritt, Nikolaus.

Quantity adjustment: vowel lengthening and shortening in early middle English / Nikolaus Ritt.

p. cm. – (Cambridge Studies in Linguistics)

Includes index.

ISBN 0 521 46232 0 (hardback)

 $1.\ English\ language-Middle\ English,\ 1100-1500-Vowels.$

2. English language - Middle English, 1100-1500 - Quantity.

I. Title. II. Series.

PE553.R58 1994

427'.02-dc20 94-7605 CIP

ISBN-13 978-0-521-46232-7 hardback ISBN-10 0-521-46232-0 hardback

ISBN-13 978-0-521-02291-0 paperback ISBN-10 0-521-02291-6 paperback



Contents

	Preface	page ix
1	Approaching the changes	1
1.1	The standard descriptions	1
1.2	Why unification has failed so far	2
1.3	Looking beyond the established accounts: OSL deconstructed	5
1.4	The data problem	8
1.5	Long-term reflexes and dialect mixture	11
1.6	Sketching my approach	24
2	Reconstructing OSL	29
2.1	The impact of the second syllable	30
2.2	Vowel quality	33
2.3	The consonant(s) at the end of the first syllable	34
2.4	Syntactic category	35
2.5	Etymology	36
2.6	Conclusions	37
3	Widening the meaning of OSL	43
4	A suprasegmental view of OSL	47
4.1	The level of the syllable	48
4.2	The level of the foot	69
5	Summary: OSL refined	75
5.1	Qualitative side effects of Middle English vowel lengthening	76
6	Homorganic Lengthening	81
6.1	Introduction	81
6.2	The format of the process	83
6.3	The constraints on the process	84
6.4	Problems for a unified view of HOL and OSL	88
6.5	Conclusion	93
7	Shortenings	95
7.1	Introduction	95
		vii



viii List of contents

7.2	The standard accounts	98
7.3	TRISH, SHOCC and the constraints on vowel quantity adjustments	100
7.4	Conclusion	103
7.5	Afterthoughts on TRISH and SHOCC	103
8	Epilogue: explaining Middle English Quantity Adjustment	107
8.1	Explaining the constraints on Quantity Adjustment	108
8.2	Explaining the temporal restrictedness of Quantity Adjustment	
	through the development of English morphology	112
	Appendix I: OSL	125
	Appendix II: HOL	141
	Appendix III: SHOCC	149
	Appendix IV: TRISH	161
	Notes	169
	References and further reading	189
	Index	203



Preface

This study had its origins in my doctoral dissertation on Early Middle English changes of vowel quantity. Since I was a student at Vienna University, it is no big surprise that my thesis took the great Viennese philologist Karl Luick's treatment of the topic as a starting point. In some way, even, it started out as an attempt to translate the story Luick had told of the changes into the language of historical linguists of our time. As often happens with translations, however, mine turned out to become an interpretation, a deconstruction and eventually an almost complete recreation of the text it set out merely to 'make understandable'. The obvious reason for this was, of course, that many of the Neogrammarian concepts Luick had employed have come to be refuted by the linguistic community and that even the very existence of sound laws that had long counted as well established has come to be questioned in brilliant and convincing ways by modern historical linguists. Most eye-opening to me, in this respect, was Donka Minkova's radical re-interpretation of Middle English Open Syllable Lengthening in her 1982 paper in Folia Linguistica Historica. At some stages during my work, then, I thought that the purpose of my study was to discover 'errors' in the stories of Luick and my other predecessors, to set them right and to make their accounts more 'true'. Certainly, while I was working on my dissertation, such a heroic search for 'truth' appeared as a noble and worthy task to me and motivated me greatly. Afterwards, however, and particularly during the phase in which I reworked my thesis for publication, my attitudes towards 'God's truth' and what I may believe to have grasped of it underwent the unavoidable change and became considerably more modest. Now, I feel that the essential difference between my version of Early Middle English quantity changes and the accounts Luick and other scholars after him have given is not one of truth. Rather than answering the question of Early Middle English changes of vowel quantity 'once and for all' I hope to have highlighted some relevant aspects concerning this question and shown how concepts and methods of contemporary linguistic science can be applied to them to yield surprising results and to make new sense of old stories.

ix



Preface x

Apart from my friends and colleagues from the English department of Vienna university, I owe great thanks to the following people: Dieter Kastovsky for suggesting Early Middle English vowel quantity as a topic to me and for supervising my thesis; Harald Mittermann for showing me what it really means to ask scientific questions, for honestly pointing out to me whenever I was on a really false track, for suggesting literature to me of which I never would have dreamed that it could be relevant for my topic and, generally, for applying his sharp mind to the task of straightening out my sometimes confused way of thinking; Donka Minkova mostly for her outstanding work in the field of Middle English vowel quantity, but also for her careful reading of earlier versions of this study and for her useful comments and corrections; Wolfgang Dressler for introducing me to natural linguistics; Ádám Nadasdy for his meticulous reading of my thesis, as well as for representing in my eyes a reincarnation of Karl Luick himself; finally Roger Lass for his great encouragement, for his careful and sympathetic reading of my thesis, for pointing out its rough edges and suggesting ways of smoothing them, as well as for adjusting my perspective of what it was that I was really doing, and for flooding me with interesting questions to pursue.

What I owe to Laura, Jakob and Julian, Marille, Ernie and all other family members (particularly *zio* Pierre Giorgio with his impressive moustache) as well as to all my friends is expressed only inadequately by the word form *thanks*.