# English sounds 

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| Short vowels |  |  |  | Long vowels |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| pit | y | $[1]$ | by | $\overline{\mathrm{i}}$ | $[\mathrm{aj}]$ |  |
| pet | ĕ | $[\varepsilon]$ | Pete | $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ | $[\mathrm{ij}]$ |  |
| pat | $\breve{a}$ | $[æ]$ | pate | $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ | $[\mathrm{ej}]$ |  |


| Short vowels |  |  | Long vowels |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| put | ŏo | $[v]$ | boot | $\overline{\text { ono }}$ | $[\mathrm{uw}]$ |
| putt | ŭ | $[\wedge]$ | bound | ou | $[æ w]$ |
| bought | $\hat{o}$ | $[\supset]$ | boat | $\bar{o}$ | $[\mathrm{ow}]$ |
| pot | ŏ | $[\mathrm{a}]$ |  |  |  |


| American | h—d | $\mathrm{h}-$ | b-d | $\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{t}$ | k-d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ij | heed | he | bead | heat | keyed |
| 1 | hid |  | bid | hit | kid |
| ej | hayed | hay | bayed | hate | Cade |
| $\varepsilon$ | head |  | bed |  |  |
| æ | had |  | bad | hat | cad |
| a | hod | ha! | bod | hot | cod |
| $\bigcirc$ | hawed | haw | bawd | haughty | cawed |
| $v$ | hood |  |  |  | could |
| ow | hoed | hoe | abode | Hoat | code |
| uw | who'd | who | booed | hoot | cooed |
| $\wedge$ | Hudd |  | bud | hut | cud |
| $r^{2}$ | herd | her | bird | hurt | curd |
| aj | hide | high | bide | height |  |
| æw |  | how | bowed |  | cowed |
| ј |  | ahoy | Boyd | Hoyt |  |
| แ** |  | here | beard |  |  |
| e,** |  | hair | bared |  | cared |
| ju | hued | hue |  |  | cued |

## English vowel space



## Diphthongs: motion in vowel space




Arthur House (1960) On vowel duration in English (JASA). The large unfilled circles are means for each vowel in 14 contexts spoken by 3 subjectgs. The upper terminus of each vertical bar shows the average vowel duration in voiced contexts; the lower terminus is for voiceless contexts. The filled circle on each vertical bar shows the average vowel duraiton in frcative environments; the small unfilled circle is for stop environments. Lower line is lax vowels, the solid is the others.

## The Great Vowel Shift (GVS)

Step 1: $i$ and $u$ drop and become el and eU Step 2; e and o move up, becoming $i$ and $u$ Step 3: a moves forward to w Step $4: \varepsilon$ becomes e, obecomes o Step 5: $\boldsymbol{x}$ moves up to $\varepsilon$ Step 6: e moves up to i
A new e was created in Step 4; now that e moves up to i.
Step 7: $\varepsilon$ moves up to e
The new $\varepsilon$ created in Step 5 now moves up.
Step 8: el and eU drop to al and aU


From facweb.furman.edu/ mmenzer/gvs/what.htm

| 1300 | 1400 |  | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1800 | present |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| driven | i: | Ii | ei | $\varepsilon i$ | $\wedge \mathrm{i}$ | ai |  |
| house | u : | UW | ow | JW | $\wedge \mathrm{W}$ | aw |  |
| feet | e: |  | i: |  |  |  |  |
| fool | O: |  | u : |  |  |  |  |
| beat | $\varepsilon:$ |  |  |  | e: | i: |  |
| foal | つ: |  |  |  | O: |  | əu |
| take | a: |  | æ: | $\varepsilon:$ | e: | ei |  |
| sail | ai |  | æi | $\varepsilon i$ | e: | ei |  |
| law | aw |  | DW | D : |  | ว: |  |

This nice graphic based on material from Raymond Hickey, at www-uni-due.de, on Studying The History of English.

## Northern Cities Vowel Shift



The region of the NCVS

## Northern Cities Vowel Shift



