

CONTENTS

Abbreviations, Maps, Figures	6
PREFACE	7
LINGUISTICS: PROBLEMS AND METHODS	9
1.1. Introductory (9); 1.2. Phonetics and Phonology (11); 1.3. Morphology (19); 1.4. Syntax (23); 1.5. Historical Linguistics (25); 1.6. Comparative Linguistics (29); 1.7. Phonological Change and Analogy (32); 1.8. External In- fluences (35); 1.9. Sample Texts (36).	
THE SOUND SYSTEM OF ENGLISH	39
2.1. The Phonemes of Modern English (39); 2.2. Histori- cal English Phonology (46); 2.3. From Middle English to Modern English (47); 2.4. From Old English to Middle English (56); 2.5. From Germanic to Old English (64); 2.6. From Indo-European to Germanic (73).	
ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY	82
3.1. Modern English Inflexional Suffixes (82); 3.2. The Old English Noun System (88); 3.3. The Adjective (96); 3.4. Pronouns (101); 3.5. History of Verbal Morphology (109); 3.6. Word-formation (134).	
ENGLISH SYNTACTIC PATTERNS	148
4.1. The Nominal Group (148); 4.2. The Verbal Group (155); 4.3. Word-order (164); Relative Clauses (167); 4.5. Adverbs and Adverbial Clauses (169); 4.6. Coordination (170).	
THE ENGLISH LEXICON	171
5.1. Loanwords in Old English (171); 5.2. Borrowings in Middle English and Later (176); 5.3. Word-formation and Borrowing (178); 5.4. Semantics and Semantic Change (179); 5.5. Polysemy and Homophony (180); 5.6. Opaque Compounds and Popular Etymology (183); 5.7. Numerals (184); 5.8. Spelling (187).	

RETROSPECTIVE	189
BIBLIOGRAPHY	195
Index	203

ABBREVIATIONS

Languages: E = English; F = French; G = German; Gk. = Greek; Go. = Gothic; Gmc. = Germanic; IE = Indo-European; Lat. = Latin; ME = Middle English; ModE = Modern English; nWS = non-West-Saxon; OE = Old English; Skt. = Sanskrit; WS = West-Saxon; nWS = non-West-Saxon;

Others: acc. = accusative; al. = alveolar; bl. = bilabial; cf. = compare; dat. = dative; dt. = dental; gen. = genitive; gt. = guttural; ld. = labiodental; lv. = labiovelar; nom. = nominative; pl. = plural; pt. = palatal; pv. = palatoalveolar; sg. = singular; vl. = velar.

MAPS

1: Anglo-Saxon England (27); 2: The isogloss /i/ ~ /ü/ ~ /e/ (48); 3: The isogloss /f-/ ~ /v-/ (53); 4: The isogloss /a:/ ~ /ɑ:/ (57); 5: *them* ~ *hem* and *thei* ~ *hi* in Middle English (104).

FIGURES

1: The human speech organs (12); 2: The articulation of [a] (13); 3: The articulation of [i] (13); 4: The articulation of [u] (13); 5: The vocalic triangle (14); 6: Articulation of some consonants (15); 7: The Germanic languages and their documentation (30); 8: Schematic representation of the linguistic family tree (31); 9: The monophthongs of Modern English (39); 10: The consonants of Modern English (41); 11: Late Middle English long monophthongs (47); 12: The Great Vowel Shift (49); 13: Middle English consonants (52); 14: Old English vowels (56); 15: Old English consonants (63); 16: The Germanic vowels (64); 17: Germanic consonants (65); 18: *i*-umlaut (70); 19: Indo-European vowels (73); 20: Indo-European consonants (78).