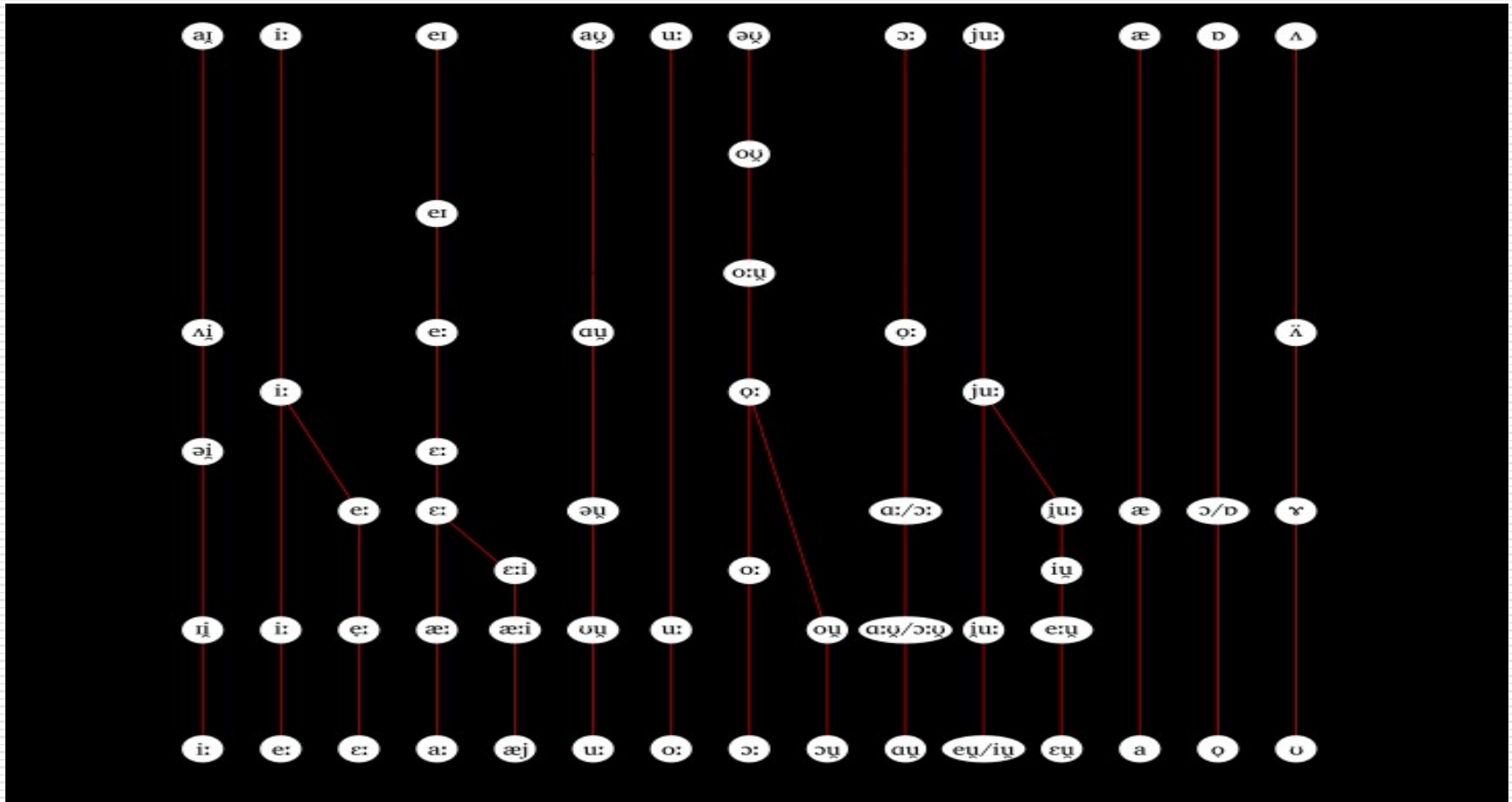


Great Vowel Shift

English 4613

Fall 2008

How it looked.



How it sounded

- <http://alpha.furman.edu/~mmenzer/gvs/dialogue.htm>

And now.....

- Something completely different
-

Two developments in the 1600s

- As parataxis (loose relationships between clauses) gives way to hypotaxis, there is a need for pronouns to signal the union between clauses
 - That and which begin to be used interchangeably
 - Relative pronouns-who and whom
-

Two developments (continued)

- ❑ Progressive (or continuous) verb forms in English (a development during the 1600s) are those made by following a form of the verb "to be" with the gerund (the "-ing" form) of a verb. As the name suggests, this construction suggests that the action described by the verb was, is or will be in progress.
 - ❑ In Spanish, the progressive forms are made by using a conjugation of *estar* followed by the gerund (*-ando* or *-iendo* verb form). The progressive forms are used less often in Spanish than in English, and many thoughts that are expressed in English using progressive verb forms are not properly translated that way into Spanish. In Spanish, the progressive verb forms often emphasize the continuing nature of the verb's action.
 - ❑ **Term in Spanish:** *continuo*
 - ❑ **Also Known As:** continuous
 - ❑ **Examples in Spanish:** *Estoy estudiando. Está nevando. Estuvimos hablando tres horas.*
 - ❑ **Equivalents in English:** I am studying. It is snowing. We were talking for three hours.
-

Verb endings

- ❑ -s marks 3rd person singular (transition from -eth)
 - ❑ -s also marks third person plural in many instances
-