

with [ux]; and PRICE words (e.g. @ inspired) with [ix]. All this was to change in the space of a century or so.

English pronunciation in the sixteenth century

Elizabethan English: William Shakespeare (1564-1616) Track 63

Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears:

I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him:

The euill that men do, liues after them,

The good is oft enterred with their bones,

So let it be with Caesar. The Noble Brutus,

Hath told you Caesar was Ambitious:

If it were so, it was a greeuous Fault,

And greeuously hath Caesar answer'd it.

(from Julius Caesar, Act III, Scene ii, original spelling

and punctuation as in 1623 Folio edition)

'frendz | 'roːmənz | 'kɤntrımɛn | 'lɛnd miː juːɪ 'iːɪz ||
əɪ 'kɤm tə 'bɛrɪ 'seːzəɪ | 'nɒt tə 'prɛːz hɪm ||
ðɪ 'iːvɪl ðət mɛn 'duː | 'lɪvz 'æftəɪ ðɛm ||
ðə 'guɪd ɪz 'ɒft ɪn'taɪrɪd wið ðɛːɪ 'boɪnz ||
'soː lɛt ɪt 'biː wið 'seːzəɪ || ðə 'noɪbl 'brjuːtəs |
həθ 'toːld juː | 'seːzəɪ wəz æm'bɪsɪəs ||
ɪf ɪt 'wɛːɪ soː | ɪt 'waz ə 'griɪvəs 'fɒːlt |
ənd 'griɪvəslı kəθ 'seːzəɪ 'ænsərd ɪt ||
([ɤ] indicates unrounded [o], secondary CV 7. See IPA chart, p. 258).
(Adapted from Jones 1956: 210)

Even though in modern times Elizabethan theatres have been reconstructed with close attention to minute detail (the Globe in London is perhaps the most famous example) few amongst the present-day audience probably ever stop to consider how the actors' words would have sounded in the Elizabethan era. In fact, Shakespeare's own pronunciation would have been very different from the English of modern actors like Judi Dench or Ian McKellen.

As you can see from the transcription, Shakespeare's English, like Chaucer's, was rhotic (\odot ears). By this time, the velar fricative [x] had disappeared from the consonant system, although [M] lived on. With the advent of the Great Vowel Shift, the vowel system had become much closer to that which we know today. Sixteenth-century English had a STRUT-FOOT contrast (even though STRUT, as in \odot come, was not yet as open as it is now). The pronunciation of GOAT (e.g. as in \odot bones) would be recognisable to the present day, even though the vowel was steady-state and not a diphthong. Certain modern FACE words were now pronounced with an open [EI] vowel, sounding similar to present-day square. PRICE (\odot I) and MOUTH were by now diphthongs but with central starting-points [\ni]. There was no separate set of BATH words; all were said with TRAP (e.g. \odot after, answer'd).