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Romance Languages Seminar

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Phonetical Analysis

Key:

The stressed syllable is highlighted in blue.

The word in text is highlighted in purple.

ACRēDERE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)e[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > ACROIRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)kr[ɔ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/o_open.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > ACCROIRE [akʀwaʀ] *to believe*

* + 1. ACREDERE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)e[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > ACREDRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)re] after syncope of the unstressed, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/.
		2. ACREDRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)re] > ACRERE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ere] after lenition of the stop, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /d/, which is in an unprotected coda position.
		3. ACRERE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ere] > ACRERE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ejre] > ACROIRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[k](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/k_lowercase.mp3)ro[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > ACROIRE [akʀwaʀe] after the stressed, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ transforms first into the diphthong /ej/, which then transforms into the diphthong /oj/ in Old French, represented by the grapheme “oi”. Finally, the diphthong /oj/ transforms into the diphthong /wa/ in Modern French, represented still by the grapheme “oi”.
		4. ACROIRE [akʀwaʀe] > ACCROIRE [aːkʀwaʀe] after the gemination of the stop, lingua-velar, voiceless consonant /k/ in French, which is represented by the grapheme “c”.
		5. ACCROIRE [aːkʀwaʀe] > ACCROIRE [aːkʀwaʀə] > ACCROIRE [aːkʀwaʀ] The unstressed, word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ transforms into the mid-central schwa /ə/ in Old French. The mid-central schwa /ə/ then disappears entirely in pronunciation in Modern French, yet it remains in spelling as the grapheme “e”.

AUDīRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)w[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > (OIEZ [oie] as conjugated verb in the text) > OUÏR [wiʀ] *to hear*

* + 1. AUDIRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)w[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > AUIRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)w[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] after lenition of the stop, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /d/, which is in an unprotected coda position between two vowels.
		2. AUIRE [[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)w[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > OIRE [oire] The diphthong /aw/ in Latin, represented by the grapheme “au”, yields the high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ in Modern French. Seeing as the conjugated verb in the original text is “oiez,” the diphthong /aw/ must have evolved earlier on to yield the high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ in the equivalent in Old French.
		3. OIRE [oire] > OUÏRE [uire] after the high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ yields the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ in French, which is represented by the grapheme “ou”.
		4. OUÏRE [uire] > OUÏRE [wiʀe] after the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ in French followed by the high, front, unrounded vowel /i/, yield the diphthong /wi/, represented by the grapheme “ouï”.
		5. OUÏRE [wiʀe] > OUÏRE [wiʀə] > OUÏR [wiʀ] The unstressed, word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ transforms into the mid-central schwa /ə/ in Old French. The mid-central schwa /ə/ then disappears entirely in spelling and pronunciation in Modern French.

DēUS [[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)e[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)] > DEU [[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)e[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)] > DIEU [djø] *God*

* + 1. DEUS [[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)e[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)] > DEU [[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)e[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)] after lenition of word-final, voiceless, fricative consonant /s/, which is in an unprotected coda position.
		2. DEU [[d](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/d_lowercase.mp3)e[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)] > DIEU [djeu] The long, stressed, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ in a free syllable in Latin should have yielded the diphthong /wa/ in French, however this case breaks from the rule and yields the diphthong /je/, represented by the grapheme “ie”.
		3. DIEU [djeu] > DIEU [djeo] > DIEU [djeu] > DIEU [djø] The high-mid, back, unrounded vowel /u/ (ŭ) merges into the high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ in Vulgar Latin. The high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/, which is in a free syllable, then evolves into the diphthong /eu/ in Old French, which then evolves into the high-mid, front, rounded vowel /ø/ in Modern French, represented by the grapheme “u”. The stress in the word also shifts, as the final stage of the word becomes a single syllable.

FOLLIS [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)oː[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)] > FOLIE [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)o[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)e] > FOLIE [foli] *madness*

* + 1. FOLLIS [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)oː[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)] > FOLLI [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)oː[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)] after lenition of the word final, fricative, lingua-alveolar, voiceless consonant /s/, which is in an unprotected coda position.
		2. FOLLI [foːli] > FOLLIE [foːlie] after epenthesis of the word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/.
		3. FOLLIE [foːlie] > FOLIE [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)o[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)e] after degemination of the liquid, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant cluster /ː[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)/, which becomes the lateral alveolar /l/.
		4. FOLIE [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)o[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)e] > FOLIE [foliə] > FOLIE [foli] The word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ first transforms into the mid-central schwa /ə/ in Old French. The mid-central schwa /ə/ then disappears entirely in pronunciation in Modern French, yet it remains in spelling as the grapheme “e”.

HōRA [or[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)] > ORE [o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ə] > HEURE [œʀ] *hour*

* + 1. HORA [o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)] > ORA [o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)] by loss of the word-initial, voiceless consonant /h/ in spelling.
		2. ORA [o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)] > ORE [o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ə] after the unstressed unrounded front word-final vowel /a/ in Vulgar Latin yields the mid-central schwa /ə/ in Old French, which is represented as the grapheme “e”.
		3. ORE [o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ə] > OURE [ourə] > (O)URE [urə] > EURE [œrə] The long, stressed, high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ in a free syllable in Latin first transformed into the diphthong /ou/ in Old French, which was represented by the grapheme “ou”. The diphthong /ou/ then transformed into the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ in Old French, which was represented by the grapheme “ou”. Finally, the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ transformed into the low-mid, front, rounded vowel /œ/ in Modern French, which was represented by the grapheme “(o)eu”.
		4. EURE [œrə] > HEURE [œrə] after epenthesis of the word-initial, voiceless consonant /h/ in spelling.
		5. HEURE [œrə] > HEURE [œr] The mid-central schwa /ə/ disappears entirely in pronunciation in Modern French, yet it remains in spelling as the grapheme “e”. With this loss of the word-final vowel, the word changes from two syllables to a single syllable.

PENSARE [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)e[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > (PENSE [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)e[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)e] as conjugated verb in the text) > PENSER [pɑ̃se] *to cry*

* + 1. PENSARE [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)e[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > PENSAR [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)e[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)] after loss of the word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/, which is in an unprotected coda position.
		2. PENSAR [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)e[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)] > PENSER [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)e[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)e] The word-final, liquid, lingua-palatal, voiced consonant /r/ lenites and remains in spelling yet not in pronunciation in Old French. With this change, the low, front vowel /a/ also yields the high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/. Finally, the stress in the word changes from the second syllable to the first syllable.
		3. PENSER [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)e[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)e] > PENSER [pɑ̃se] The nasal, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /n/ lenites as it is in an unprotected coda position. The word-final, nasal, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /n/ remains in spelling, yet it is no longer pronounced in Modern French. Along with this process, the high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ nasalizes into a nasal, low, front, unrounded vowel /ɑ̃/ in Modern French, which is represented by the grapheme “en”.

PLORARE [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > (PLORE [p[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] as conjugated verb in the text) > PLEURER [plœʀe] *to cry; weep; mourn*

* + 1. PLORARE [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)oʀ[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)ʀe]> PLORAR [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)oʀ[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)] after loss of the word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/.
		2. PLORAR [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)oʀ[ɑ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/a_cursive.mp3)[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)] > PLORER [p[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] after the word-final, liquid, lingua-palatal, voiced consonant /r/ lenites and remains in spelling yet not in pronunciation. With this change, the low, front vowel /a/ also yields the high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/. Finally, the stress in the word changes from the second syllable to the first syllable.
		3. PLORER [p[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)e] > PLOURER [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)ouʀe] > PL(O)URER [[p](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/p_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)uʀe] > PLEURER [plœʀe] The long, stressed, high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ in a free syllable in Latin first transformed into the diphthong /ou/ in Old French, which was represented by the grapheme “ou”. The diphthong /ou/ then transformed into the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ in Old French, which was represented by the grapheme “(o)u”. Finally, the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ transformed into the low-mid, front, rounded vowel /œ/ in Modern French, which was represented by the grapheme “(o)eu”.

PULVEREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)weʀe[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] > POUDRE [pudʀe] > POUDRE [pudʀ] *powder*

* + 1. PULVEREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)were[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] > PULVREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)wre[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] after syncope of the unstressed, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/.
		2. PULVREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)[v](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/v_lowercase.mp3)re[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] > PULREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)ʀe[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] after syncope of the fricative, labiodental, voiced consonant /v/, which is in an unprotected position between two liquid consonants.
		3. PULREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)ʀe[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] > PULDREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)dre[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] by epenthesis of the stop, bilabial, voiced consonant /d/ in order to resolve the /lr/ liquid cluster.
		4. PULDREM [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)dre[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] > PULDRE [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)dre] after lenition of the nasal, bilabial, voiced consonant /m/, which is in an unprotected coda position.
		5. PULDRE [p[u](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/u_lowercase.mp3)[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)dre] > POLDRE [po[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)dre] after the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ in Latin yields the high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ in French.
		6. POLDRE [po[l](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/l_lowercase.mp3)dre] > POUDRE [poudʀe] > POUDRE [pudʀe] after [ol]# in Latin > [ou] in Old French > [u] “ou” in Modern French
		7. POUDRE [pudʀe] > POUDRE [pudʀə] > POUDRE [pudʀ] The word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ first transforms into the mid-central schwa /ə/ in Old French. The mid-central schwa /ə/ then disappears entirely in pronunciation in Modern French, yet it remains in spelling as the grapheme “e”.

RěM [ʀɛm] > RIEN [ʀjɛn] > RIEN [ʀjɛ̃] *nothing*

* + 1. REM [ʀɛm] > RIEM [ʀjɛm] after the low-mid, central, unrounded vowel /ɛ/ diphthongizes to /jɛ/, which is represented by the grapheme “ie”.
		2. RIEM [ʀjɛm] > RIEN [ʀjɛn] after the word final, nasal, bilabial, voiced consonant /m/ transforms into the nasal, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /n/.
		3. RIEN [ʀjɛn] > RIEN [ʀjɛ̃] after lenition of the word-final, nasal, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /n/, which is in an unprotected coda position. The word-final, nasal, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /n/ remains in spelling, yet it is no longer pronounced. Along with this process, the low-mid, central, unrounded vowel /ɛ/ nasalizes into a nasal, low-mid, front, unrounded vowel /ɛ̃/.

SENIōREM [[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] > SEIGNOR [s[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)ŋ[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)] > SEIGNEUR [sɛɲœʀ] *lord*

* + 1. SENIOREM [[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)[m](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/m_lowercase.mp3)] > SENIORE [[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)] after lenition of the word-final, nasal, bilabial consonant /m/, which is in an unprotected coda position.
		2. SENIORE [[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)[n](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/n_lowercase.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)] > SEIGNORE [[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)ŋo[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)] after the palatal cluster /-nj-/, represented by the grapheme “-ni-” in the text, yields the palatal-nasal, occlusive, voiced consonant /ŋ/, represented by the grapheme “-gn-” in French. Due to this newly created palatal sound, the high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ before the palatal-nasal, occlusive, voiced consonant /ŋ/ yields the diphthong /ej/ in French, represented through the grapheme “ei”.
		3. SEIGNORE [[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)ŋo[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ɛ] > SEIGNORE [[s](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/s_lowercase.mp3)[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)ŋo[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)ə] > SEIGNOR [s[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)ŋ[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)] The word-final, low-mid, central, unrounded vowel /ɛ/ first transforms into the mid-central schwa /ə/. The mid-central schwa /ə/ then disappears entirely in pronunciation and spelling.
		4. SEIGNOR [s[ɛ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/epsilon.mp3)ŋ[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)o[r](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/r_lowercase.mp3)] > SEIGNOUR [sɛɲouʀ] > SEIGN(O)UR [sɛɲuʀ] > SEIGNEUR [sɛɲœʀ] The long, stressed, high-mid, back, rounded vowel /o/ in a free syllable in Latin first transformed into the diphthong /ou/ in Old French, which was represented by the grapheme “ou”. The diphthong /ou/ then transformed into the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ in Old French, which was represented by the grapheme “(o)u”. Finally, the high, back, rounded vowel /u/ transformed into the low-mid, front, rounded vowel /œ/ in Modern French, which was represented by the grapheme “(o)eu”.

VěNTUS [wentus] > VENT [vɛnt] > VENT [vɑ̃] *wind*

* + 1. VENTUS [wentus] > VENTUS [ventus] after the voiced, bilabial glide /w/ in Latin, represented by the grapheme “v”, yielded the fricative, labiodental, voiced consonant /v/ in Vulgar Latin.
		2. VENTUS [ventus] > VENTUS [vɛntus] The short, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/, represented by the grapheme “ě”, first merges into the low-mid, front, unrounded vowel /ɛ/. The low-mid, front, unrounded vowel /ɛ/, which is in a blocked syllable in Latin, then remains a low-mid, front, unrounded vowel /ɛ/ in Old French, represented by the grapheme “e”.
		3. VENTUS [vɛntus] > VENTU [vɛntu] after loss of the word-final, fricative, lingua-alveolar, voiceless consonant /s/, which is in an unprotected coda position.
		4. VENTU [vɛntu] > VENT [vɛnt] after loss of the word-final, high, back, rounded vowel /u/, represented by the grapheme “u”.
		5. VENT [vɛnt] > VENT [vɛn] after lenition of the word-final, stop, lingua-alveolar, voiceless consonant /t/, which remains in spelling but not in pronunciation.
		6. VENT [vɛn] > VENT [vɛ̃n] As the low-mid, central, unrounded vowel /ɛ/ comes before the nasal, lingua-alveolar, voiced consonant /n/, it nasalizes into a nasal, low-mid, front, unrounded vowel /ɛ̃/.
		7. VENT [vɛ̃] > VENT [vɑ̃] The nasal, low-mid, front, unrounded vowel /ɛ̃/ transforms into the nasal, low, front, unrounded vowel /ɑ̃/, which is represented by the grapheme “en” in Modern French.

VĭCE [Wike] > FOIS [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)[ɔ](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/o_open.mp3)[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)ts] > FOIS [fwa] *time*

* + 1. VICE [Wike] > FICE [fike] The fricative, ladiodental, voiced consonant /v/ should have evolved into the voiced, bilabial glide /w/, however this word is an exception to the rule. In this case, the fricative, ladiodental, voiced consonant /v/ transforms into then fricative, ladiodental, voiceless consonant /f/.
		2. FICE [fike] > FOICE [fo[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)ke] The stressed vowel, a short, high, front, unrounded vowel /i/ in a free-syllable in Classical Latin, first transforms into the diphthong /oj/, represented by the grapheme “oi” in Old French.
		3. FOICE [fo[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)ke] > FOISE [fo[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)tse] The palatal cluster /ke/ first yields the affricate, alveolar, voiceless consonant /ts/, represented by the grapheme “s” in Old French.
		4. FOISE [fo[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)tse] > FOISE [fo[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)tsə] > FOIS [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)o[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)ts] The word-final, high-mid, front, unrounded vowel /e/ first transforms into the mid-central schwa /ə/. The mid-central schwa /ə/ then disappears entirely in pronunciation and spelling.
		5. FOIS [[f](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/f_lowercase.mp3)o[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)ts] > FOIS [fo[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)s] The affricate, alveolar, voiceless consonant /ts/ transforms into the fricative, lingua-alveolar, voiceless consonant /s/, represented still by the grapheme “s”.
		6. FOIS [fo[i](http://fgasper.freeshell.org/latin_engine/ipa_mp3/i_lowercase.mp3)s] > FOIS [fwɛs] > FOIS [fwas] The diphthong /oj/ in Old French, represented by the grapheme “oi” first transforms into the diphthong /wɛ/ in Later Old Fremch. Tthe diphthong /wɛ/ then transforms into the diphthong /wa/ in Modern French, represented still by the grapheme “oi”.
		7. FOIS [fwas] > FOIS [fwa] The word-final, fricative, lingua-alveolar, voiceless consonant /s/ lenites, as it is in an unprotected coda position.