

C5) Variation and change in the form of the present participle in OED and eLALME

Database: *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED) and *Linguistic Atlas of Late Medieval English* (eLALME)

Programs: Online search interfaces

Tasks:

- Look at the information given in the OED entries for "-ing, *suffix*²". Try to outline differences between this suffix and the Old English suffix "-ende" on the other.
- Try to judge the geographical distribution of the forms more precisely, with the help of the *Linguistic Atlas of Late Medieval English*. Can you create your own map?

Notes:

- The present participle is a separate item that you can search for.
- eLALME can be found at <http://www.lel.ed.ac.uk/ihd/elalme/elalme.html>
- For drawing your own map, visit http://archive.ling.ed.ac.uk/ihd/elalme_scripts/mapping/user-defined_maps.html#).

Suche

Startseite Universität Bamberg

Service-Einrichtungen

Universitätsbibliothek

- Öffnungszeiten
- Teilbibliotheken
- So erreichen Sie uns
- Ausleihe und Online-Zugriff
- Kurse und Tutorials
- Literaturrecherche
- Literaturverwaltung mit Citavi
- Digitalisierung
- Publizieren
- Über uns
- Für Schülerinnen und Schüler

Interne Links →

- Primo
- Bamberger Katalog (OPAC)
- OPUS (Publikationsserver, Universitätsbibliografie)
- University of Bamberg Press
- Die UB von A bis Z
- Fragen Sie die UB



Universitätsbibliothek Bamberg

Die Universitätsbibliothek ist als zentrale Einrichtung verantwortlich für die Literatur- und Informationsversorgung der Universität in Forschung und Lehre. Darüber hinaus steht sie für wissenschaftliche und berufliche Zwecke sowie für Aus- und Fortbildung allen Interessierten zur Verfügung.



Suchen

- Primo
- Bamberger Katalog
- Datenbanken**
- E-Journals



Fragen

- Kontakt
- Chat
- Fragen, Anregungen
- Anschaffungswunsch



Publizieren

- Open Access
- UBP
- OPUS
- Citavi



Besuchen Sie uns auch auf [Facebook](#).

Deutsch English

Aktuelles aus der Universitätsbibliothek

20.10.15
Allerheiligen: Universitätsbibliothek geschlossen
Am Sonntag, 01.11.2015 (Allerheiligen), bleibt die Universitätsbibliothek geschlossen.
[Ausführlich](#)

12.10.15
Öffnungszeiten im Wintersemester 2015/2016
Ab dem 12. Oktober hat die Universitätsbibliothek wieder länger geöffnet.
[Ausführlich](#)



08.10.15
Ausbildung zum/r Fachangestellten für Medien- und Informationsdienste
Die UB bietet einen Ausbildungsplatz für einen innovativen und spannenden Beruf zum 01.09.2016. Voraussetzung ist mittlere Reife oder qualifizierender Hauptschulabschluss.
[Ausführlich](#)

A VPN-connection has to be set up to use the OED at home!

Datenbank-Infosystem (DBIS)
Universitätsbibliothek Bamberg

Home Katalog Elektronische Zeitschriften (EZB) Fragen Sie die UB!

Suche nach Datenbanken

Schnelle Suche

oxford english dictio

Erweiterte Suche

Aktuelles
Fachübersicht
Alphabetische Liste
Hinweise zur Benutzung
Ansprechpartner
Bibliotheksauswahl /
Einstellungen
Über DBIS
Gefördert durch:

DFG
Impressum

Ergebnisse Ihrer Suche

Sie suchten nach folgenden Kriterien:

- Suche über alle Felder: "oxford english dictionary"

Suche verändern

Die Datenbank ist ...

-  frei im Web
-  im Netz der Universität Bamberg
-  auf dem CD-ROM-Server

Bitte beachten Sie die Nutzungsbedingungen und Copyright-Bestimmungen des Verlages/Herausgebers! 

Gewählte Datenbanken (3 Treffer)

| | Zugang |
|--|---|
| Historical Thesaurus of English, The | frei im Web  |
| New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, The | CD-ROM-Server  |
| Oxford English Dictionary | Uninetz  |

Welcome
to the definitive record of the English language.

[More about the OED »](#)
[Print edition »](#)

Quick search:

-ing|

GO

Choose **Search** or **Browse** to explore the dictionary

[Lost for Words?](#) | [Advanced search](#) | [Help](#)

Browse Dictionary

➤ **Dictionary**

Browse the whole dictionary from A to Z.

➤ **Categories**

Browse words by subject, usage, region, or origin.

➤ **Timelines**

Discover when words entered the English language.

➤ **Sources**

Explore the top 1,000 authors and works quoted in the OED.

➤ **Historical Thesaurus**

A taxonomic organization of all the contents of the OED.

Choose “View full entry”!

The screenshot shows the OED search results for the suffix “-ing”. The main heading is “Quick search results” in red. Below it, it says “Showing 1-5 of 5 results in 5 entries”. There are navigation links for “Widen search?” and “View as: List | Timeline”. The search results are sorted by “Entry | Date”. Three results are visible, with the third result highlighted by a red box. To the right, there are sections for “Your current search (entries):”, “Refine your search”, and “Search within results for:”. On the far right, there is a “My entries (0)” and “My searches (1)” section, and a “Jump to:” section with a table of results.

Quick search results
Showing 1-5 of 5 results in 5 entries

Widen search? Find ‘-ing’ in: » phrases (36) » definitions (94) » etymologies (10388) » quotations (616) » full text (10920)

View as: List | [Timeline](#) Sort by: Entry | [Date](#)

1. [ing, n.](#) [View full entry](#) 1483
...A common name in the north of England, and in some other parts, for a meadow; esp. one by the side of a river and more or less swampy or subject to...
2. [-ing, suffix¹](#) [View full entry](#) c1350
...The original function of the suffix was to form nouns of action; as *ácsungasking*, from *ácsian* to ask, *biding*, *bodung* preaching, boding...
3. [-ing, suffix²](#) [View full entry](#)
...Suffix of the present participle, and of adjs. thence derived, or so formed; an alteration of the original Old English *-ende* = Old Frisian, Old Saxon *-and*, Old...

Your current search (entries):
-ing
Save
Refine search

Refine your search

- ▶ Subject
- ▶ Language of Origin
- ▶ Usage
- ▶ Part of Speech
- ▶ Date of First Citation
- ▶ First Cited in

Search within results for:
in
Full Text GO

My entries (0)
My searches (1)

Jump to:

| Entry | Date |
|-------------|--------|
| A, n. | OE |
| a, pron. | a1225 |
| a, adj. | ?a1160 |
| a, prep.1 | OE |
| a, prep.2 | c1275 |
| a, conj. | ?a1325 |
| a, int.1 | ?c1200 |
| a, int.2 | c1440 |
| a-, prefix1 | |
| -a, suffix1 | |
| a-, prefix2 | c1275 |
| -a, suffix2 | |
| a-, prefix3 | 1673 |
| a-, prefix4 | |
| a-, prefix5 | |
| a-, prefix6 | |
| aa, n.1 | 1430 |
| aa, n.2 | 1859 |

-ing, suffix²

Text size: [A](#) [A](#)View as: [Outline](#) | [Full entry](#)Quotations: [Show all](#) | [Hide all](#) Keywords: [On](#) | [Off](#)

Suffix of the present participle, and of adjs. thence derived, or so formed; an alteration of the original Old English *-ende* = Old Frisian, Old Saxon *-and*, Old High German *-ant-i* (*-ent-i*, *-ont-i*, Middle High German *-end-e*, German *-end*), ON. *-and-i* (Swedish *-ande*, Danish *-ende*), Gothic *-and-s*, *-and-a*, = Latin *-ent-*, Greek *-οντ-*, Sanskrit *-ant-*.

Already, in later Old English, the ppl. *-ende* was often weakened to *-inde*, and this became the regular Southern form of the ending in Early Middle English. From the end of the 12th c. there was a growing tendency to confuse *-inde*, phonetically or scribally, with *-inge*; this confusion is specially noticeable in MSS. written by Anglo-Norman scribes in the 13th c. The final result was the predominance of the form *-inge*, and its general substitution for *-inde* in the 14th c., although in some works, as the Kentish *Ayenbite* of 1340, the ppl. still regularly has *-inde*. In Midland English *-ende* is frequent in Gower, and occasional in Midland writers for some time later; but the southern *-inge*, *-ynge*, *-ing*, favoured by Chaucer, Hoccleve, and Lydgate, soon spread over the Midland area, and became the Standard English form. The Northern dialect, on the other hand, in England and Scotland, retained the earlier ending in the form *-ande*, *-and*, strongly contrasted with the verbal n. in *-yng*, *-ing* (*-yne*, *-ene*). At the present day the two are completely distinct in Northumberland and the Southern Counties of Scotland, although the general mutescence of final *d*, and the change of /*nj*/ to /*m*/, make the difference in most cases only a vowel one: e.g. ‘a singan’ burd’, ‘the singin /*m*/ o’ the burds’, but ‘a gaan bairn’ (a going child), ‘afore gangin’ hame’.

As *-inge* was the proper ending of the vbl. n. (*-ING suffix¹*), it has naturally suggested itself to many that the levelling of the pres. pple. under the same form must have been the result of some contact or confusion of the functions or constructions of the two formations. But investigation has discovered no trace of any such functional or constructional contact in Early Middle English; and it is now generally agreed that the confusion was, in its origin, entirely phonetic. On the other hand, the fact that the forms had, by the 14th c., become identical, may have been a factor in the development of the gerundial use of the vbl. n., which began then; and it has certainly influenced the subsequent development of the compound gerundial forms *being made*, *having made*, *having been made*, *being about to go*, etc., which have the same form as the corresponding participles (see *-ING suffix¹ 2*). The identity of form of pr. pple. and gerund probably also assisted the process whereby, at a later date, such a construction as ‘the king went a-hunting’, formerly ‘*on or an huntinge*’, was shortened to ‘the king went hunting’, the last word being then taken as the participle; and thus to the shortening of ‘the ark was a-building’, orig. ‘*on building*’, to ‘the ark was building’,—in which, if ‘building’ is taken as a pple., it must be explained as a pple. *pass.* = being built. To the same cause must be ascribed some of the current constructions of the gerund, and the tendency of the vbl. n. when used attributively to run together with the pr. pple. used adjectivally, as in *cutting tools*, a *driving wheel* (see *-ING suffix¹*).

The termination *-ing* is that of the pres. pple., whether used as part of the verb, or adjectivally; also of adjectives of participial origin or nature, as *cunning*, *willing*, *daring*, *buccaneering*, *freebooting*, *non-juring*, *hulking*, *lumping*, *strapping*, *swingeing*, and of prepositions or adverbs of participial origin, as *concerning*, *during*, *excepting*, *notwithstanding*, *pending*, *touching*.

As with the vbl. n. (*-ING suffix¹*), words of participial form and use may be formed on other parts of speech, or on phrases, e.g. *buccaneering* adventurers, sailors *yo-hoing* lustily, *how-d’ye-doing* acquaintances.

Geographical distribution of the forms/creating a map with the eLALME

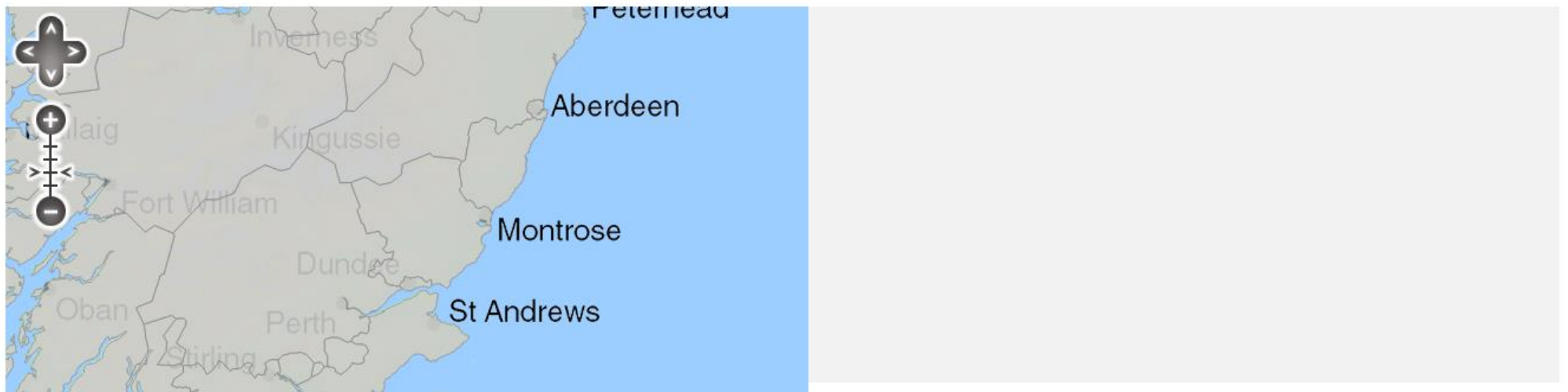
Select one or more items: ▼

Select one or more forms: ▼

Key

- Show all survey points [OPTIONAL]
- Show survey points where LP item is present, but in different forms [OPTIONAL]

Make map



Distribution of forms of “-ing”

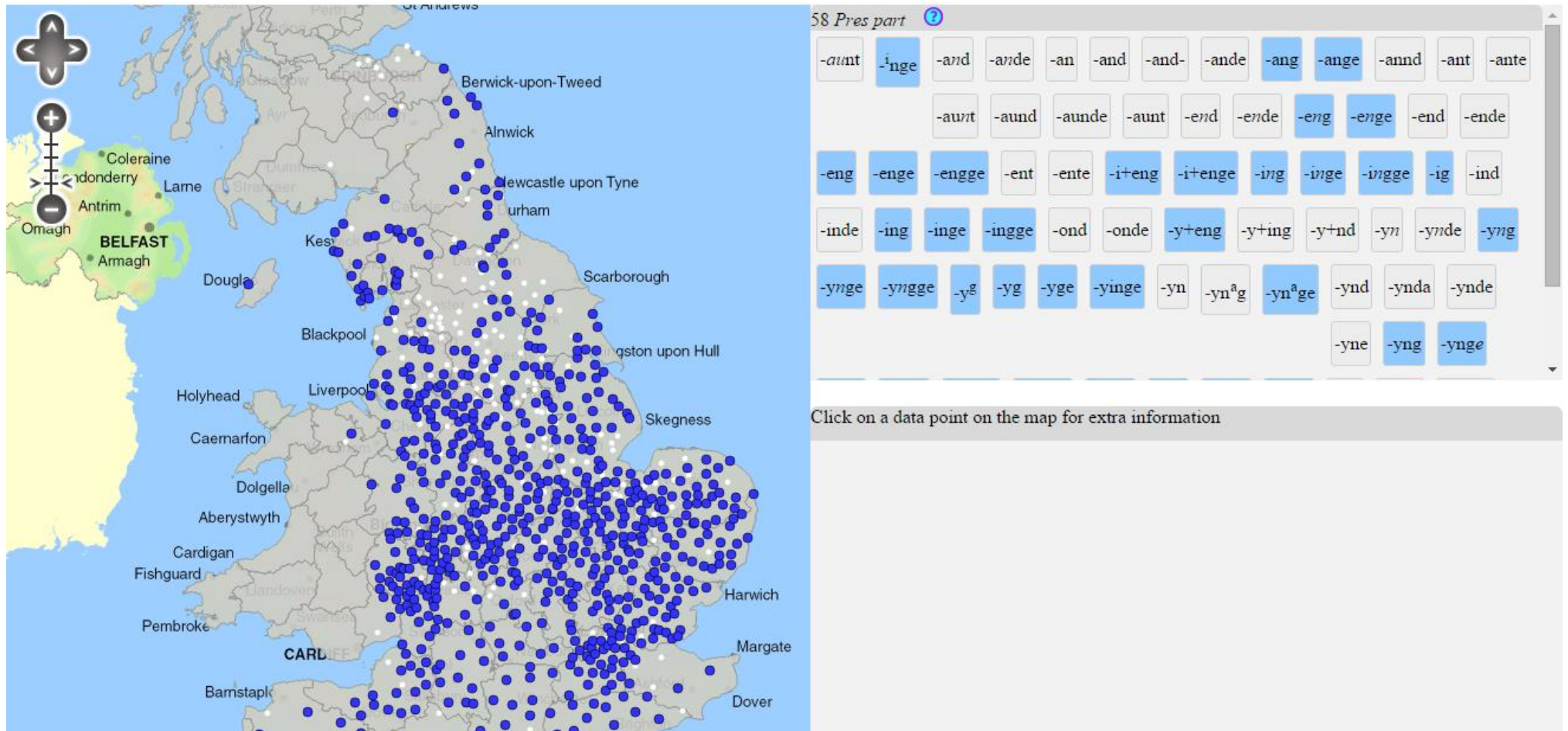
The screenshot displays the eLALME interface for creating a map of the geographical distribution of the forms of “-ing”. It features three main components:

- Select one or more items:** A list of linguistic items with checkboxes. Item 58, *Pres part* [North, South & Ireland], is selected.
- Select one or more forms:** A list of linguistic forms with checkboxes, highlighted with a red border. The selected forms are: -yng, -ynge, -yngge, -ynggh, -ynk, -ynke, -ynng, -y+eng, and -y+ing.
- Key:** A grid of buttons representing various linguistic forms, including -ing, -inge, -ingge, -y+eng, -y+ing, -yng, -ynge, and -yngge.

A map of the British Isles is visible in the background, with blue dots indicating the geographical distribution of the selected forms. A green button labeled "Key" is located in the top right corner. A text box at the bottom of the interface reads: "Click on a data point on the map for extra information".

(STRG+F is helpful to find the item more quickly)

Geographical distribution of the forms/creating a map with the eLALME



Geographical distribution of the forms/creating a map with the eLALME

The screenshot displays the eLALME interface with two selection panels and a map of Scotland. The left panel, titled "Select one or more items:", contains a list of items with checkboxes. Item 58, "Pres part [North, South & Ireland]", is selected. The right panel, titled "Select one or more forms:", contains a list of suffixes with checkboxes. The first item, "58 Pres part (Check/Uncheck all forms)", is selected and checked. Below it, several suffixes are checked: "-ant", "-and", "-ande", "-an", "-and", "-and-", "-ande", "-ang", "-ange", "-annd", "-ant", "-ante", and "-awit". The map below shows the geographical distribution of these forms, with labels for Oban, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, and Montrose.

Select one or more items:

- 54 MIGHT *vb* [North, South & Ireland]
- 54-20 MIGHT *2sg* [North, South & Ireland]
- 54-30 MIGHT *pl* [North, South & Ireland]
- 55 THROUGH [North, South & Ireland]
- 55-10 THROUGH *cpd* [Ireland]
- 56 WHEN [North, South & Ireland]
- 57 *Sb pl* [North, South & Ireland]
- 58 Pres part [North, South & Ireland]
- 59 *Vbl sb* [North & Ireland]
- 60 Pres *2sg* [Ireland]
- 60-20 Pres *2sg, V+* [Ireland]
- 61 Pres *3sg* [North & Ireland]
- 61-20 Pres *3sg, V+* [North & Ireland]
- 61-30 Pres *3sg, contracted* [South & Ireland]
- 61-40 Pres *3sg* excl '-eth' type* [South]

Select one or more forms:

- 58 Pres part (Check/Uncheck all forms)
- ant
- inge
- and
- ande
- an
- and
- and-
- ande
- ang
- ange
- annd
- ant
- ante
- awit

Map labels: Oban, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, Montrose

Distribution of forms of “-ende”

