I. Main verb to auxiliary in Greek

(1) Classical Greek
   thélēi ‘want’ (a main verb)
       thélō hina gráphō want.1sg that write.1sg ‘I want that I write’
       thélēi hina gráphei want.3sg that write.3sg ‘S/he wants that s/he writes’

(2) New meaning develops (old one remains):
   thélō hina gráphō
   ‘I want that I write’ or ‘I will write’

(3) ‘Future’ meaning of this verb comes to take frozen 3sg form (no person/number)

(4) Sound change occurs: Classical Gk thélēi > Modern Gk [θeli]

(5) More phonological reduction:
    [θeli hina] > [θeli na] > [θe na] > [θa na] > [θa]

(6) Modern Greek future auxiliary
    [θa γráfo] ‘I will write’

   • What process is this an example of?

II. Morphological change in English

(7) One type of Old English verb

         ic          lufie          ‘I love’
        þū          lufast          ‘you love’
 hē / hēo / hit   lufað          ‘he/she/it loves’
 wē / gē / hī   lufiað          ‘we/you (pl)/they love’

(8) What happened?

   • Germanic: Tendency for stress to fall on first syllable
   • OE affixes therefore unstressed; tended to sound similar
   • Two possible reasons for their simplification/loss:
     (a) Sounded too similar for learners to acquire them
     (b) Vikings invaded England — languages similar but not identical; attempts to communicate / effect of languages mixing may have led to simplification/loss of verb inflectional suffixes

   • What processes of historical change can we observe here?
III. English word order

*Old English > Modern English*

(9) The chicken crossed the road.  
(What does the IP phrase look like?)  
(What does the VP phrase look like?)

(10) Henn rāde oferēode.  
*chicken road crossed*  
Subj Obj V  
(What does the VP phrase look like?)

- How/why did word order change from SVO to SOV?

(11) This Old English example has an Aux:  
Henn rāde ofergangen hæfde.  
(What does the IP phrase look like?)  
Subj V Obj I

(12) Old English allowed relatively free word order — phrases could be moved around by syntactic rules more freely than in Modern English

(13) So the sentence in (11) could also be produced as follows, with the application of **syntactic movement rules**
Henn hæfde rāde ofergangen.  
Subj I Obj V

Henn hæfde ofergangen rāde.  
Subj I V Obj

(14) Proposal: Learners heard these different word orders and made a different hypothesis than previous generations about what was the result of the X' schema and what was the result of movement rules

- What kind of process of historical change is this?