

## Orthographical features of Old Finnish

Old Finnish	Modern Finnish	
<i>e</i>  A: <i>Nin hen Ylenandoi henen heille Ristinnaulitta</i>	<i>ä</i>	Mostly Agricola, 1642 Bible
<i>x</i>  B: <i>joca cudzutan pääcalloin paicaxi mutta Hebreaxi Golgatha</i>	<i>ks</i>	Well into the 19th century
long (unstressed) vowels short, sometimes also stressed vowels:  A: <i>wloslexi sihen Sijan ioca cutzutan Pücalloin paicka</i>	Vowel quantity orthographically marked.	Stressed vowel quantity marked in 1642 Biblia and after, unstressed vowel orthography varies in Old Finnish period.
<i>tz, dz</i> , occasionally <i>hdh</i> (A. Kollanius) < * <i>θθ</i>  U: <i>kw<del>t</del>zutan</i> B: <i>cud<del>z</del>utan</i>	<i>ts</i>	<i>ts</i> becomes common in 18th century.
<i>k, q, c</i>  B: <i>cahden puolen mutta Jesuxen keskelle</i>	<i>k</i>	After 1642: <i>k</i> for front vowels, <i>c</i> for back vowels. <i>k</i> in front of back vowels may be an archaism in Old Finnish
<i>w</i> <i>u</i>  U: <i>sille sijaa cwsa iesus olij ristinnaw<del>littw</del></i>	<i>u, uu, v</i>	Mainly oldest (pre-1642) Finnish
<i>cht, chd, chdh, dh, d</i>  A: <i>cad<del>h</del>en polen ia Jesusen heide' keskellens Mutta Pilatus kirioitti ych<del>den</del> Pälekirioituxen</i>	<i>ht, hd</i>	Mainly oldest (pre-1642) Finnish
<i>gh</i> (weak grade of <i>k</i> ) < * <i>γ</i>  Agricola: <i>Lexi sen teden tänne swren Sotawäen lughun cansa</i> (Foreword to NT)	<i>v, ø</i>	Already archaic in Agricola
<i>å</i>  Ljungo: <i>Jos iocu toiseldans åtta maata eli muta wäkiuallalla</i>	<i>o</i>	Uncommon in Agricola, common in Ljungo's law translations
Final <i>-n</i> often deleted	Final <i>-n</i> consistently marked	

