Consonants (working from left to right in any given word):
1. Reduction of initial prefix ȝe- [jɛ-] to [i-], spelt ȝ or i-
2. Loss of [h] in initial consonant clusters.
3. [ɣ] > [w] after [l, r]: OE morȝan > ME morwen
4. Final /ʧ/ is lost in unstressed syllables: OE dēoplic > ME deeply

Vowels
a. [α:] > [ɔ:].
b. [æː] > [ɛː].
c. [æ] > [ɑ].
d. High front rounded vowels unround: /y:/ > /i:/ and /y/ > /ɪ/.
e. Reduction of vowels in unstressed syllables, including inflectional syllables to /ə/. (Late OE, early ME.)

Diphthongs (Note: V stands for 'any vowel'.)
1. OE diphthongs are reduced to the first element of the diphthong, which then undergoes any relevant sound changes.
2. New diphthongs emerge before /x/ (spelt h in OE; h, ȝ or gh in ME)
   a) after a non-high front vowel, an /i/ glide emerges: OE ehta > ME eighte
   b) after a non-high back vowel, a /u/ glide emerges: OE bohte > ME boughte
3. [ɣ] > [ʊ] after vowels, generating a diphthong: /Vɣ/ > /Vʊ/: OE boȝa > ME bowe /bʊə/
4. /Vj/ > /Vɪ/: dæȝes > daies
5. [ɔɪ] and [ʊɪ] borrowed from French.

Sequence for applying vowel changes:
1. Reduce diphthongs to first elements.
2. Then apply any other vowel changes, if relevant.
3. Then a vowel before /x/, or followed by /j/ or /ɣ/ become diphthongs; /j/ and /ɣ/ are reduced to the second element of the diphthong.