

OHG Second Sound Shift (Samantha Litty)

I. For each Old Saxon form – where the II. Lautverschiebung did not occur – give the cognate shifted form, including th > d. If various degrees of shift are possible, consider how central and southern forms would differ.

Ex. pund ‘pound’ pfund p- > pf- in central or southern, > f- possible in far south; -d > -t.

Old Saxon	Explanation of changes
1. etan ‘to eat’	<u>ezzan; -t->zz</u>
2. opan ‘to open’	<u>of(f)an; -p- >f(f)</u>
3. ik ‘I’	<u>ih; -k(-)> ch</u>
4. lâtan ‘to let’	<u>lāzzan; -t- > zz</u>
5. penning ‘penny’	<u>pfenning; p>pf; f- possible in Aleman. phenning; S Rh-Fr, Rh Franc.</u> <u>MFranc p- penning</u>
6. tiohan ‘to pull’	<u>ziohan; t->z</u>
7. hwat ‘what’	<u>hwaz -t>z</u>
8. gast ‘guest’	<u>gast; no change</u>
9. makôn ‘to make’	<u>mahhon; -k(-) > ch</u>
10. panna ‘pan’	<u>pfanna; p>pf; f- possible in Aleman. phanna; S Rh-Fr, Rh Franc.</u> <u>MFranc p- panna</u>
11. slâpan ‘to sleep’	<u>slāf(f)an; -p(-)>f(f)</u>
12. holt ‘wood’	<u>holz; t>z; MFranc t/z possible</u>
13. biddian ‘to ask’	<u>bitten; gemination</u>
14. skip ‘ship’	<u>skif; -p(-)>f(f)</u>
15. têkan ‘sign’	<u>zeihhan; -k(-) > ch; ē² > ie</u>
16. settian ‘to set’	<u>setzan; gemination</u>
17. korn ‘grain’	<u>korn; Bavarian k->kχ, khorn; Aleman. k->ch, chorn</u>
18. plegan ‘to tend, to groom’	<u>pflegan; p>pf; f- possible in Aleman. phlegan; S Rh-Fr, Rh Franc.</u> <u>MFranc p- plegan</u>