

## First practice: Second sound shift

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, > f- possible in far south; -d > -t.

1. tēkan ‘sign’ \_\_\_\_\_
2. haton ‘to hate’ \_\_\_\_\_
3. kōpon ‘to buy’ \_\_\_\_\_
4. þenkian ‘to think’ \_\_\_\_\_
5. appul ‘apple’ \_\_\_\_\_
6. twêntig ‘20’ \_\_\_\_\_
7. ketil ‘kettle’ \_\_\_\_\_
8. þorp ‘village’ \_\_\_\_\_
9. pîpa ‘pipe’ \_\_\_\_\_
10. holt ‘wood(s)’ \_\_\_\_\_

II. For each set of forms, identify what dialect areas they could have come from and say briefly how you know.

Ex. *wasser* ‘water’, *slâfan* ‘to sleep’, *pund* ‘pound’, *appul* ‘apple’

Has to be central, like Mosel-Rhine Franconian or Ripuarian: Only some of the broadest shifts are found here (VtV, VpV, for ex.), but not the other central shifts, like initial p- or -VppV-.

1. *chorn* ‘grain’, *pfifa* ‘pipe’

2. *ik makon* ‘I do’, *ketilkop* ‘buying of a kettle’

3. *marka* ‘boundary’ (*Mark*), *machōn* ‘to do’, *helpfan* ‘to help’