

## II. *Lautverschiebung*

**I. Change these Old Saxon forms into the dialects indicated. (Some vowels change — just do the consonants.)**

| Old Saxon         | Central (e.g. East Franc.) | Upper (Bavarian, Alemannic) |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. werk ‘work’    | _____                      | _____                       |
| 2. opan ‘open’    | _____                      | _____                       |
| 3. panna ‘pan’    | _____                      | _____                       |
| 4. karkari ‘jail’ | _____                      | _____                       |
| 5. kelik ‘Kelch’  | _____                      | _____                       |
| 6. stîgan ‘climb’ | _____                      | _____                       |
| 7. munita ‘coin’  | _____                      | _____                       |
| 8. twêntig ‘20’   | _____                      | _____                       |

**II. Identify the two dialects below based on the forms given and explain the criteria used.**

1. Fater unseer, thu pist in himile, uuihi namun dinan, qhueme rihhi din ... . Prooth unseer ... kip uns hiutu. [Our father, you are in heaven, may your name be hallowed, may your kingdom come ... . Give us our bread today.]

2. kuning ‘king, König’  
githanko ‘thought, Gedanke’  
herza ‘heart, Herz’  
ni liaz er ‘he didn’t let / ließ’  
then haz ‘the hatred / Haß’