

## 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	OHG	Explanation of changes
1. etan ‘eat’	_____	_____
2. opan ‘to open’	_____	_____
3. ik ‘I’	_____	_____
4. lâtan ‘to let’	_____	_____
5. penning ‘penny’	_____	_____
6. tiohan ‘to pull’	_____	_____
7. hwat ‘what’	_____	_____
8. gast ‘guest’	_____	_____
9. makôn ‘to make’	_____	_____
10. panna ‘pan’	_____	_____
11. slâpan ‘to sleep’	_____	_____
12. holt ‘wood’	_____	_____

13. biddian 'to ask' \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. skip 'ship' \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

15. têkan 'sign' \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

16. settian 'to set' \_\_\_\_\_

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17. korn 'grain' \_\_\_\_\_

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18. plegan 'to tend, to groom' \_\_\_\_\_

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