Second sound shift 1st practice key

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.

	Old Saxon	**Old High German (including central vs. far south differences)**	
Ex.	pund 'pound'	pfund p- > pf- in central, > f- possible in far south, Alemannic –d > -t.	
1.	têkan 'sign'	zechan	
2.	haton 'to hate'	hazzon	(later) hasson
3.	kôpon 'to buy'	kôfon	Alem/Bav: kxofon
4.	þenkian 'to think'	denkian	Alem/Bav tenxian, even dêxian
5.	appul 'apple'	apful	
6.	twêntig '20'	zwenzig	(+ vowel lowering to *a*)
7.	ketil 'kettle'	kezzil	chezzil
8.	þorp 'village'	dorpf	dorf (later), torf (south)
9.	pîpa 'pipe'	pfîfa or pfîffa	
10.	holt 'wood(s)'	holz	

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

1. *chorn* 'grain', *pfîfa* 'pipe'

   Far south: Bav., Alem. Initial *k*- shifted.

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

   Far north: Old Saxon. No shift.

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

   Central: South Rhenish-Franconian or East Franconian, most likely. Intermediate level of shift, north of border for –rk- > -rkx-.