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. *têkan* ‘sign’
2. *haton* ‘to hate’
3. *kôpon* ‘to buy’
4. *ベンkian* ‘to think’
5. *appul* ‘apple’
6. *twêntig* ‘20’
7. *ketil* ‘kettle’
8. *þorp* ‘village’
9. *pipa* ‘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 Ripuanian: 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), *machôn* ‘to do, helpfan* ‘to help’