

## 4. The medieval corpus languages

# Beginning of the Pater noster in Germanic corpus languages

## Gothic

*Atta unsar, þu in himinam, weihnai namo þein, qimai þiudinassus þeins, wairpai wilja þeins swe in himinam jah ana airpai.*

## Old Saxon

*Fadar ūsa firiho barno, thu bist an them hôhon himila rîkea, geuuîhid sî thîn namo uuordo gehuuilico. Cuma thîn craftag rîki. Uuerða thîn uuilleo obar thesa uuerold alla, sô sama an erðo, sô thar uppa ist an them hôhon himilo rîkea.*

## Old Icelandic

*Faðir vor, sá þú ert á himinum. Helgist nafn þitt. Til komi þitt ríki. Verði þinn vili, svo á jörðu sem á himni.*

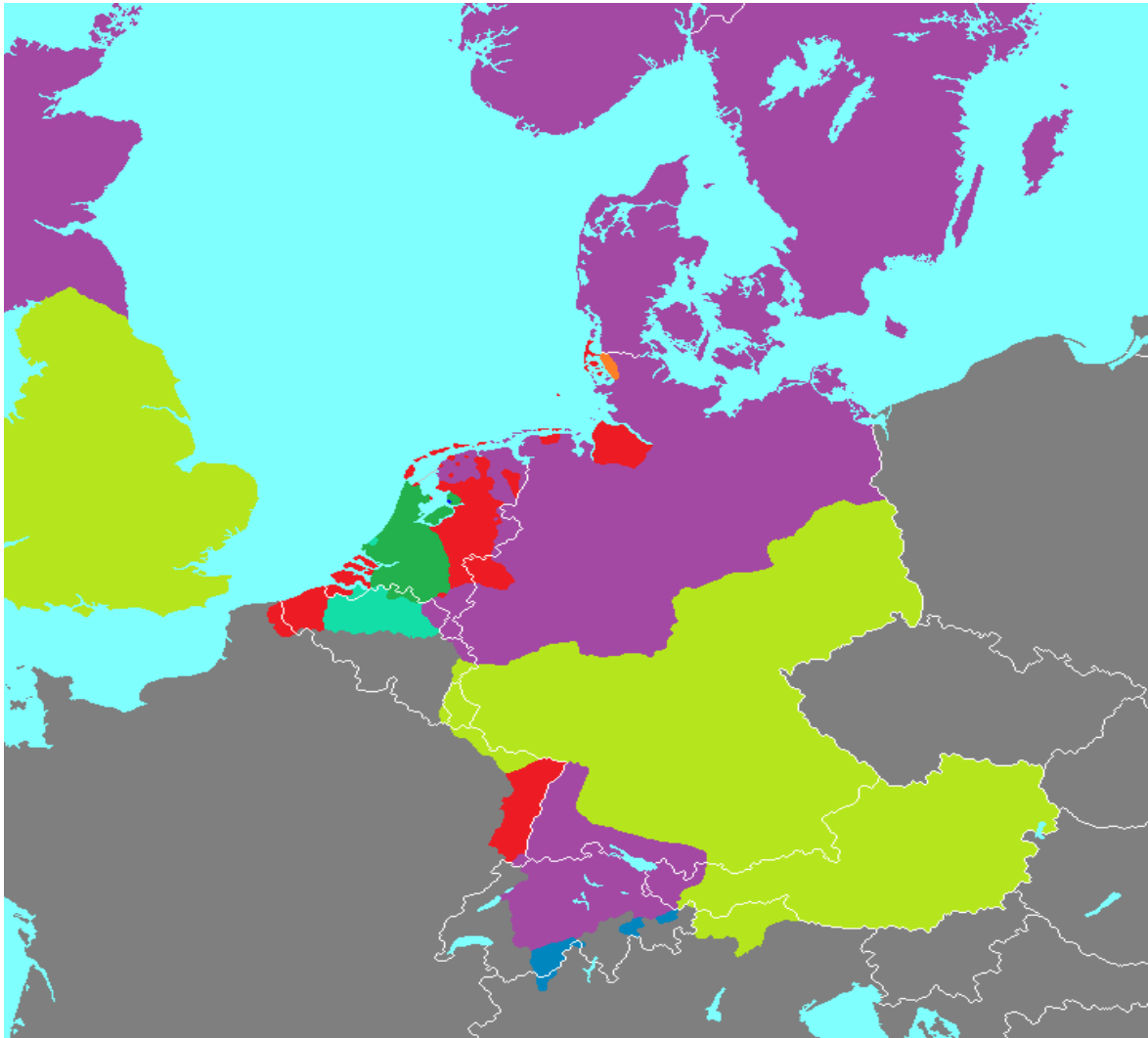
## Old English

*Fæder ure þu þe eart on heofonum, si þin nama gehalgod. To becume þin rice. Gewurpe þin willa, on eorþan swa swa on heofonum.*

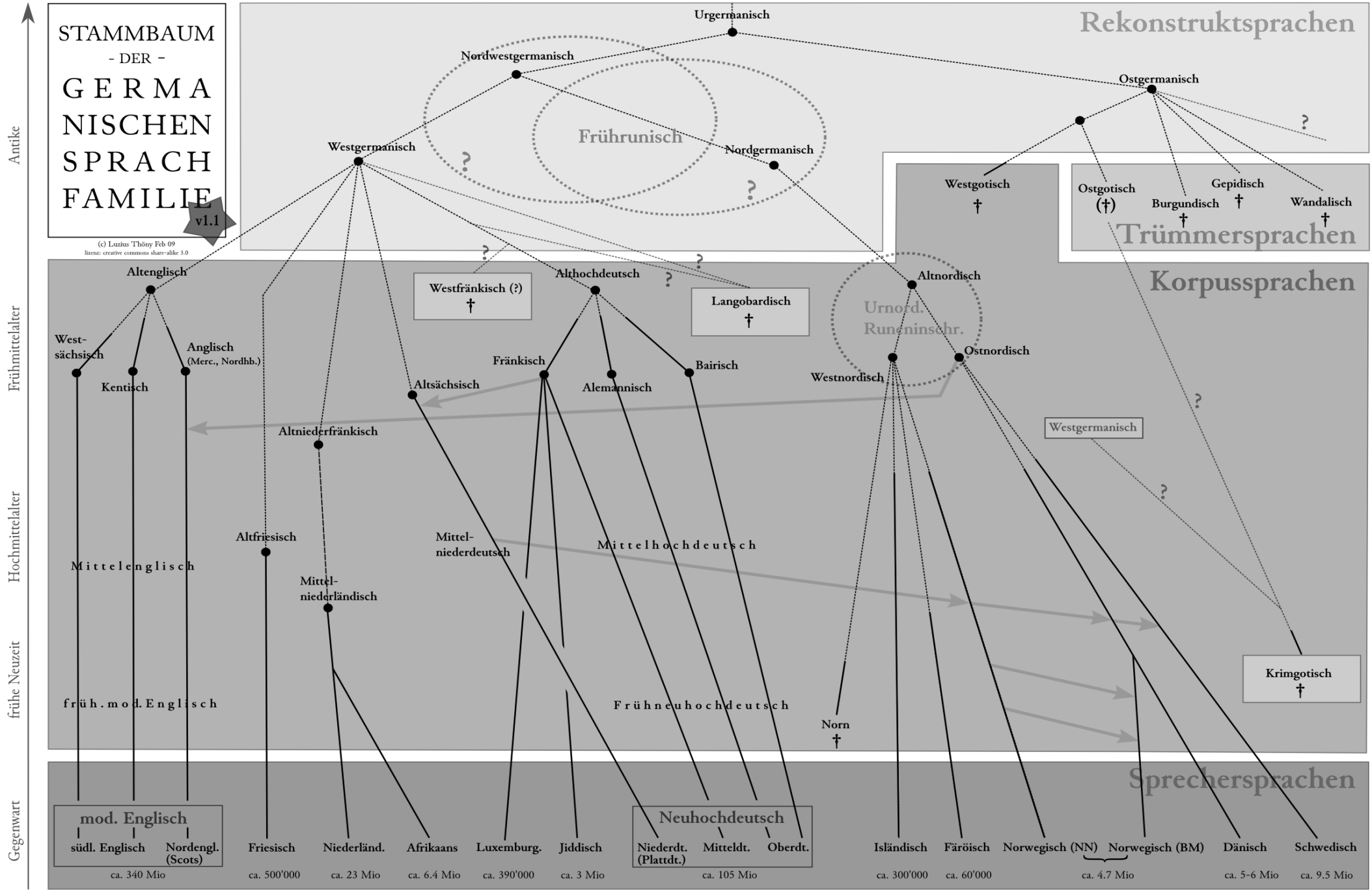
## Old High German

*Fater unseer, thū pist in himile, uuīhi namun dīnan, qhueme rīhhi dīn, uuerde uuillo diin, sō in himile sōsa in erdu.*

# The etymon *\*hūsa-* in the Germanic languages: archaism and innvoation



|                |                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [haʊs]         | (Deutschl., Öst., Italien & Lux: <i>Haus</i> , GB: <i>house</i> )                                                                      |
| [hœys]         | (Niederlande: <i>huis</i> )                                                                                                            |
| [hə:s]         | (Belgien: <i>huis</i> )                                                                                                                |
| [hus] / [hu:s] | (Schweiz, Nordfr. & Skand.: <i>Hus</i> , Norddeutschl.: <i>Huus</i> , Westfr.: <i>hūs</i> , Niederl.: <i>hoes</i> , GB: <i>hoose</i> ) |
| [ø:s]          | (Urk: <i>Eus</i> )                                                                                                                     |
| [hys]          | (Norddeutschland: <i>Hüüs</i> , Elzaß: <i>Hüs</i> , Niederlanden & Belgien: <i>huus</i> )                                              |
| [hys]          | (Nordfriesland: <i>Hüs</i> )                                                                                                           |
| [hi:s]         | (Schweiz, Italien: <i>hiis/hys</i> )                                                                                                   |



Family tree  
which considers  
secondary  
language contact  
  
(Luzius Thöny)

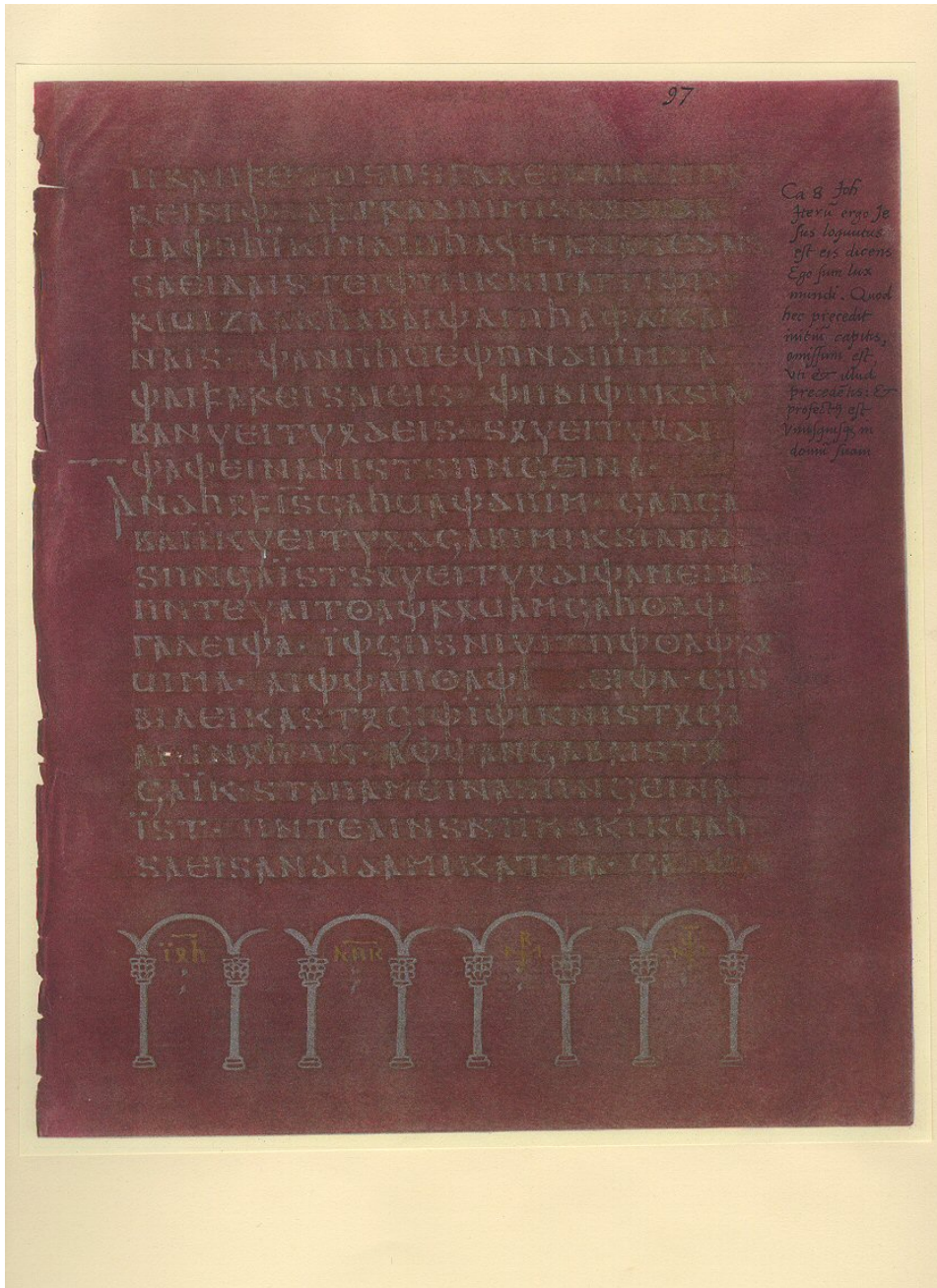
## Die Inschrift von Gallehus im Sprachvergleich

|          |           |                    |                    |                    |                     |
|----------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Gallehus | <b>ek</b> | <b>hlewagastiz</b> | <b>holtijaz</b>    | <b>horna</b>       | <b>tawidō</b>       |
| urgerm.  | *ek       | hlewagastiz        | hultijaz           | hurna <sup>n</sup> | tawidō <sup>n</sup> |
| got.     | *ik       | <i>hliugasts</i>   | <i>hulteis</i>     | <i>haur̥n</i>      | <i>tawida</i>       |
| ahd.     | *ih       | <i>hleogast</i>    | <i>hulzi/holzi</i> | <i>horn</i>        | <i>zeuita</i>       |
| as.      | *ek       | <i>hleogast</i>    | <i>hulti/holti</i> | <i>horn</i>        | <i>tō(w)ida</i>     |
| ae.      | *ic       | <i>hleogiest</i>   | <i>hylte</i>       | <i>horn</i>        | <i>tawode</i>       |
| afr.     | *ik       | <i>hlijest</i>     | <i>helte</i>       | <i>horn</i>        | <i>tawade</i>       |
| anord.   | *ek       | <i>hlégestr</i>    | <i>hyltir</i>      | <i>horn</i>        | <i>táð̊a</i>        |

## Cognates in the Germanic corpus languages

| OHG              | OLF               | OS                    | OFr                   | OE              | ON            | Goth            |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>wazzar</i>    | <i>watir</i>      | <i>watar</i>          | <i>watir, weter</i>   | <i>weter</i>    | <i>vatn</i>   | <i>watō</i>     |
| <i>fiur</i>      | <i>fūr</i>        | <i>fiur</i>           | <i>fior, fiur</i>     | <i>fȳrr</i>     | <i>fūrr</i>   | <i>fōn</i>      |
| <i>muotar</i>    | <i>muoder</i>     | <i>mōdar</i>          | <i>mōder</i>          | <i>mōdor</i>    | <i>mōðir</i>  | - - -           |
| <i>rōt</i>       | - - -             | <i>rōd</i>            | <i>rād, rēd, rōd</i>  | <i>rēad</i>     | <i>rauðr</i>  | <i>ráuþs</i>    |
| <i>fior</i>      | - - -             | <i>fiuwar, fior</i>   | <i>fiār, fiūwer</i>   | <i>fēower</i>   | <i>fjōrir</i> | <i>fidwōr</i>   |
| <i>fimf</i>      | - - -             | <i>fīf</i>            | <i>fīf</i>            | <i>fīf</i>      | <i>fimm</i>   | <i>fimf</i>     |
| <i>sēo</i>       | <i>sēo</i>        | <i>sēo, sēu</i>       | <i>sē</i>             | <i>sæ</i>       | <i>sjār</i>   | <i>saiws</i>    |
| <i>herza</i>     | <i>herte</i>      | <i>herta</i>          | <i>herte</i>          | <i>herte</i>    | <i>hjarta</i> | <i>haírtō</i>   |
| <i>hiruz</i>     | <i>hirot</i>      | <i>hirut</i>          | - - -                 | <i>heorot</i>   | <i>hjǫrtr</i> | - - -           |
| <i>wort</i>      | <i>wort(h)</i>    | <i>word</i>           | <i>word</i>           | <i>word</i>     | <i>orð</i>    | <i>waúrda</i>   |
| <i>fuozzi</i>    | <i>fuoti</i>      | <i>f(u)oti</i>        | <i>fēt</i>            | <i>fēt</i>      | <i>fœtr</i>   | <i>fōtjus</i>   |
| <i>muniz(za)</i> | - - -             | <i>munita</i>         | <i>menete, monete</i> | <i>mynet</i>    | <i>mynt</i>   | - - -           |
| <i>ziohan</i>    | <i>tīan, tēon</i> | <i>tiohan</i>         | <i>tiā</i>            | <i>tēon</i>     | - - -         | <i>tiuhan</i>   |
| <i>(h)werban</i> | - - -             | <i>hwerþan</i>        | <i>hwerva</i>         | <i>hweorfan</i> | <i>hverfa</i> | <i>hwaírban</i> |
| <i>kiosan</i>    | <i>kiesan</i>     | <i>keosan, kiosan</i> | <i>kiāsa, tziāsa</i>  | <i>cēosan</i>   | <i>kjōsa</i>  | <i>kiusan</i>   |

# Sant' Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna and a page from the Codex argenteus



# Gotisch – wichtigste Lautgesetze

## Gotisch

±200-550

- 1) Hebung  $e > i$
- 2) Got. Brechung:
  - a)  $u > \text{ɔ} \langle aú \rangle$  vor  $r, h, hv$
  - b)  $i > \text{ɛ} \langle aî \rangle$  vor  $r, h, hv$
- 3) Endsilben-Synkope:  $V > \emptyset$  vor auslautendem  $z$
- 4) Got. Auslautverhärtung:  $\text{đ, ð, z} > \text{p, f, s}$  im Auslaut
- 5) Got. Verschärfung:  $jj > ddj, ww > ggw$
- 6) Fortlaufende Monophthongierung von (alten)  $ai > \bar{e}$  und  $au > \bar{o}$

(1) germ. *\*geba-* > got. *giban* ‘geben’ – (2) *\*vorgot. \*wira-*, *\*kurna-* > got. *waír* ‘Mann’, *kaúrn* ‘Getreide’ – (3) germ. *\*dagaz*, *\*gastiz* > got. *dags* ‘Tag’, *gasts* ‘Gast’ – (4) germ. *\*guda-*, *gab<sup>a</sup>-*, *\*gastiz* > got. *gub* ‘Gott’, *gaf* ‘gab’, *gasts* ‘Gast’ – (5) germ. *\*twajjō*, *\*blewwa-* > *twaddjē* ‘zweier’, *bliggwan* ‘schlagen’

# Morphological Archaisms of Gothic

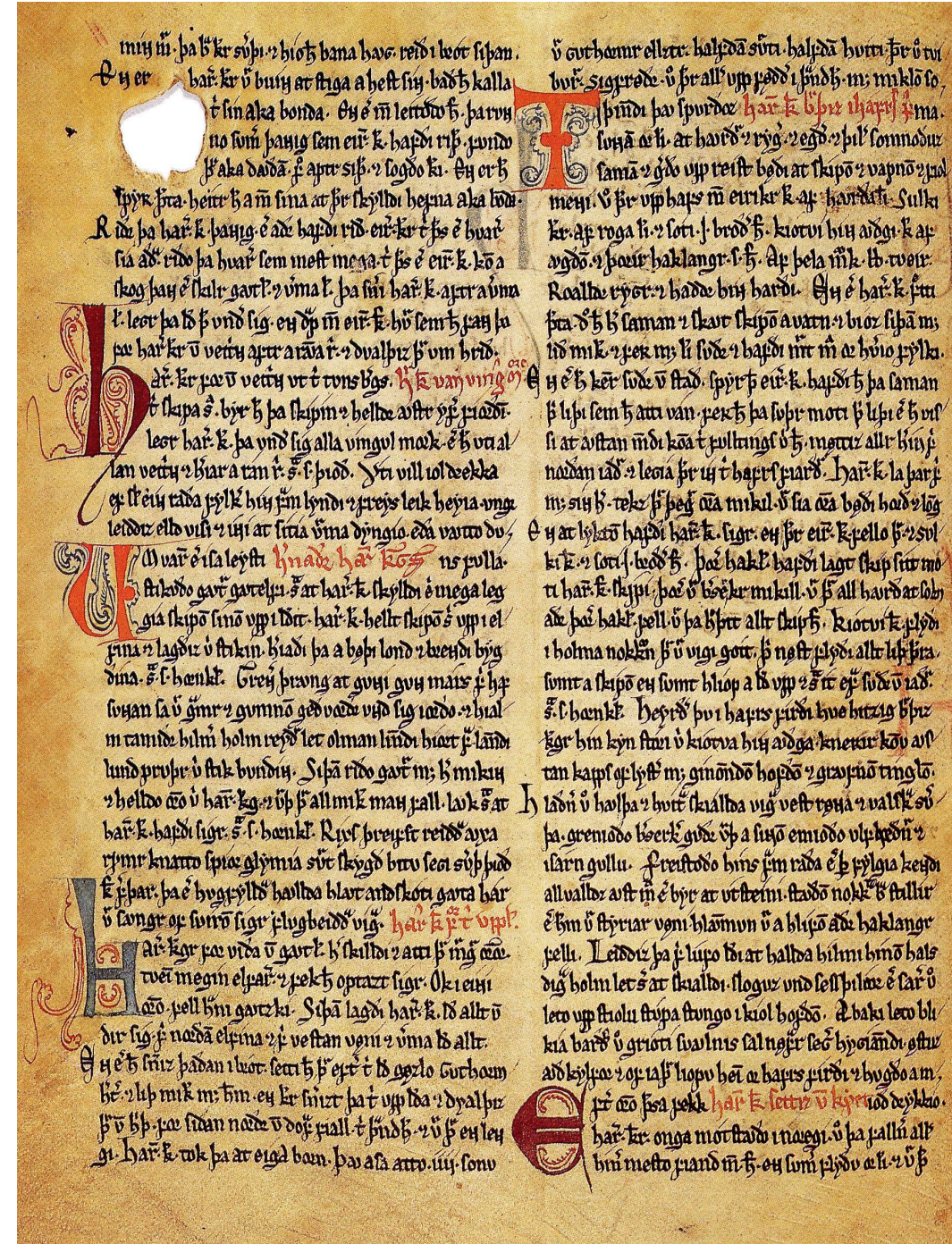
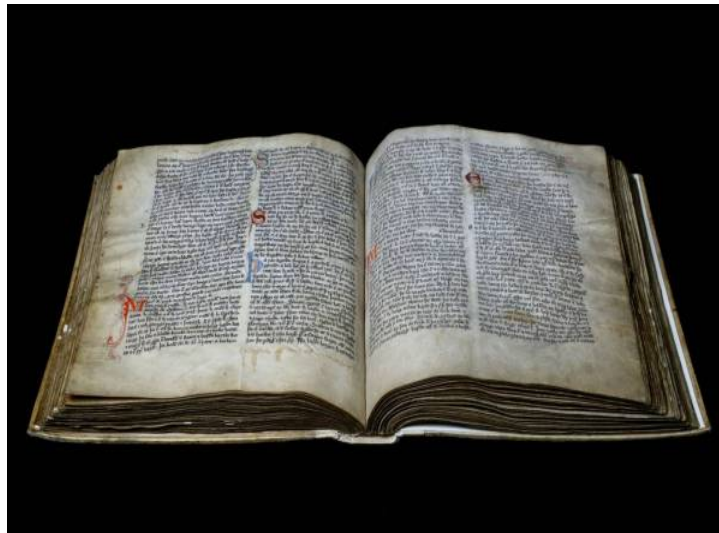
- **2 Grammatical Voices: Active and Passive (vs. standardly one)**  
In other Germanic languages, the passive is constructed analytically, i.e., via periphrasis
- **3 Grammatical Numbers: Singular, Plural, and Dual (vs. 2 in other Gmc languages)**  
In the other languages, the dual is no longer a distinct category, though isolated pronominal forms are preserved as plurals
- **5 Five Grammatical Cases: Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, and Vocative (only residual)**  
However, the instrumental case – attested primarily in Old High German and Old Saxon – is absent
- **Fully Preserved Reduplication in Class 7 Strong Verbs**  
In the other languages, only relictual and systematically opaque individual forms remain
- **Fully Preserved Nominal Stem Classes in *-u-***  
Otherwise, *u*-stems are either in decline (nouns) or have disappeared entirely (adjectives)
- **4 Classes of Weak Verbs (vs. standardly 2-3)**  
Notably including the inchoatives of the 4th class, characterized by the suffix *-na-*

# Gmc. \*fōt- 'foot' in the Germanic corpus languages

|          | ahd.                | asächs.            | aengl.            | anord.             | got.                 | urgerm.                    |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Sg. Nom. | <i>fuoz</i>         | <i>fot</i>         | <i>fōt</i>        | <i>fótr</i>        | <i>fōtus</i>         | <i>*fō(t)s</i>             |
| Gen.     | <i>fuozī</i>        | <i>foti</i>        | <i>fōtes</i>      | <i>fótar</i>       | <i>fotaus</i>        | <i>*fōtiz</i>              |
| Dat.     | <i>fuozī</i>        | <i>foti</i>        | <i>fēt</i>        | <i>fæti</i>        | <i>fotau</i>         | <i>*fōti</i>               |
| Akk.     | <i>fuoz</i>         | <i>fot</i>         | <i>fōt</i>        | <i>fót</i>         | <i>fotu</i>          | <i>*fōtu<sup>n</sup></i>   |
| Pl. Nom. | <b><i>fuozī</i></b> | <b><i>foti</i></b> | <b><i>fēt</i></b> | <b><i>fætr</i></b> | <b><i>fōtjus</i></b> | <i>*fōtiz</i>              |
| Gen.     | <i>fuoz(i)o</i>     | <i>fotio</i>       | <i>fōta</i>       | <i>fóta</i>        | <i>fotiwe</i>        | <i>*fōtō<sup>n</sup></i>   |
| Dat.     | <i>fuozim</i>       | <i>fotium</i>      | <i>fōtum</i>      | <i>fótum</i>       | <i>fotum</i>         | <i>*fōtum<sup>i</sup>z</i> |
| Akk.     | <i>fuozī</i>        | <i>foti</i>        | <i>fēt</i>        | <i>fætr</i>        | <i>fotuns</i>        | <i>*fōtunz</i>             |

# Die Heimskringla (Codex frisianus, um 1325)

Rechts eine Seite mit der  
*Háralds saga hárfagra*,  
der Erzählung von „Harald dem Haarschönen“



# Alt(west)nordisch – einige wichtige Lautgesetze

## (Spät-) Urnord.

±500-800

- 1) Schwund von anlautendem *j*- (auch in einigen anderen Positionen)
- 2) Schwund von *w*- vor dunklem Vokal (vor allem im Anlaut)
- 3) Synkope:  $\check{\sigma}_1\check{\sigma}_2\check{\sigma}_3 > \sigma_1\check{\sigma}_2; \sigma_1\check{\sigma}_2\bar{\sigma}_3 > \sigma_1\check{\sigma}_3; \sigma_1\check{\sigma}_2z > \sigma_1r$
- 4) *i*-Umlaut:  $o/\bar{o} > \emptyset/\text{æ}, u/\bar{u} > y/\bar{y}, a/\bar{a} > e/\text{æ}, au > ey$  vor *i, j*
- 5) *u/w*-Umlaut:  $a/\bar{a} > \text{ø}/\bar{\text{ø}}, e > \emptyset, i/\bar{i} > y/\bar{y}, ai > ey$  vor *w* (*a/\bar{a}* auch vor *u*)
- 6) *a*-Brechung:  $e > ja$  vor *a*
- 7) *u/w*-Brechung:  $e > eo > j\text{ø}$  vor *u/w*
- 8) *h*-Schwund:  $h > \emptyset$  fast überall ausser im Anlaut und in *hs*
- 9) Assimilationen:
  - a)  $mf\ n\text{þ}\ l\text{þ} > mm\ nn\ ll$
  - b)  $mp\ nt\ nk > pp\ tt\ kk$
  - c)  $l, r, n, m, s + r\# > ll\ rr\ nn\ mm\ ss$
  - d)  $d, \text{þ}, \text{d}, n + t > tt$

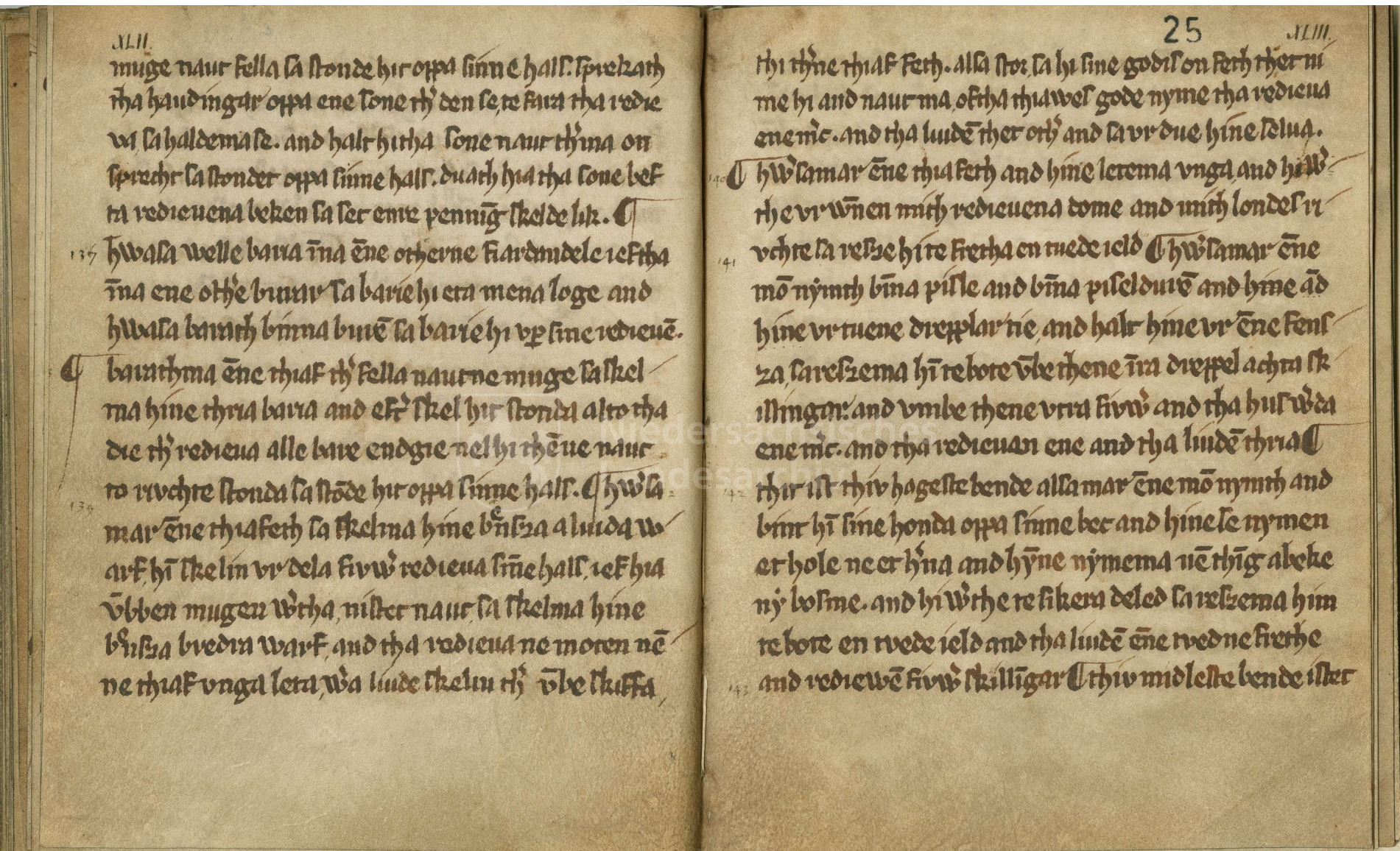
## Altnordisch

ab ±800

(1) nwgerm. *\*jāra<sup>n</sup>* > an. *ār* 'Jahr' – (2) germ. *\*wulfaz* > an. *\*ulfr* 'Wolf' – (3) nwgerm. *\*dagaz*, *\*hamaraz*, *\*hamarē* > an. *dagr* 'Tag', *hamarr* 'Hammer (N.Sg.)', *hamri* 'Hammer (D.Sg.)' – (4) nwgerm. *\*gastiz*, *\*lātiz*, *\*hlaupiz* > an. *gestr* 'Gast', *lætr* 'du lässt', *hleypr* 'du läufst' – (5) nwgerm. *\*singwan*, *\*armumz* > an. *syngva* 'singen', *ormum* 'Arm (D.Pl.)' – (6) urnord. *\*herta* > an. *hjarta* 'Herz' – (7) germ. *\*skelduz* > an. *skjöldr* – (8) germ. *\*ahwō*, *\*sehwan* > an. *ā* 'Fluss, Wasser', *\*sjā* 'sehen' – (9a) germ. *\*finþan*, *gulþa<sup>n</sup>* > an. *finna* 'finden', *gull* 'Gold' – (9b) germ. *\*swampuz* > an. *svoppr* 'Sumpf', nwgerm. *\*fē<sub>2</sub>ng* > urnord. *\*fēnk* > an. *fekk* 'fasste, bekam' – (9c) germ. *\*hamaraz*, *\*katilaz* > an. *hamarr* 'Hammer', *ketill* 'Kessel' – (9d) nwgerm. *\*fē<sub>2</sub>ng*, *band* > urnord. *\*fēnk*, *bant* > an. *fekk* 'fasste, bekam', *batt* 'band'

# Der „Brocmonna Bref“ in der ersten Brokmer-Handschrift B1

(Ende 13. Jh.)



XLII

muge naur fella sa stonde hir oppa sinne hall. Sprekath  
tha handingar oppa ene tone th' den se re fura tha redie  
va sa haldema se. and halt hitha sone naur thina on  
sprechr sa stonde oppa sinne hall. Duath hitha sone bef  
ta redieuna leken sa ser eme pennig skelde hith.

137 Hwala welle baira ina ene othere fiardindele ieftha  
ina ene othe bunnar Ta bari hi eta mena loge and  
hwala bunnar binnar bunnar sa bari hi vþ sine redieu.

138 Þa bari thma ene thiaf th' fella naurne muge sa skel  
ma hime thia baira and eft skel hir stonde alto tha  
die th' redieu alle bair endgie nel hi theue naur  
to richte stonde sa stode hir oppa sinne hall. Hwala  
139 mar ene thiafeth sa skelma hime bnfza a luda w  
arf hi skelin vþ dela firw redieu sine hall. ief hia  
vben mugen wtha nist naur sa skelma hime  
bnfza bredra warf and tha redieu ne moten ne  
ne thiaf vnga leta wa lude skelin th' vbe thuffa

25

XLIII

thi thne thiaf feth. alla stor sa hi sine godis on feth ther ni  
me hi and naur ma oftha thia wof gode nyme tha redieu  
enemc. and tha lude ther oth and sa vr due hine selua.

140 Hwala mar ene thiafeth and hine letema vnga and hith  
the vr wnen mith redieuena come and mith londel ri  
vchre sa relse hite firtha en mede ield Hwala mar ene  
141 mo nymth bina pille and bina pilseldun and hine ad  
hine vr tuene drepplar tie and halt hime vr ene fent  
za sa relzema hi rebote vbe thene ina dreppel achra sk  
illingar and vmbre thene vira firw and tha huf wda  
ene mic. and tha redieuana ene and tha lude thia  
142 thir ilt thiv hogeste bende alla mar ene mo nymth and  
bint hi sine honda oppa sinne bec and hine se nymen  
er hole ne er hna and hne nymema ne thig abeke  
ny losme. and hi wthe re sikera deled sa relzema him  
143 rebote en rvede ield and tha lude ene rvedne firthe  
and redieuw firw skillingar Thiv midlette bende iltet

# Altfriesisch – wichtigste Lautgesetze

## Nordseegerm.

±400-600 ?

- 1) Vokalverdumpfung vor Nasal
- 2) Nasalschwund mit Ersatzdehnung vor Frikativ
- 3) Palatalisierung  $k > tz$  in palataler Umgebung ( $e, i$ )
- 4) Palatalisierung  $a, \bar{a} > e, \bar{e}$  (Frontierung, *fronting*)

## Urfriesisch

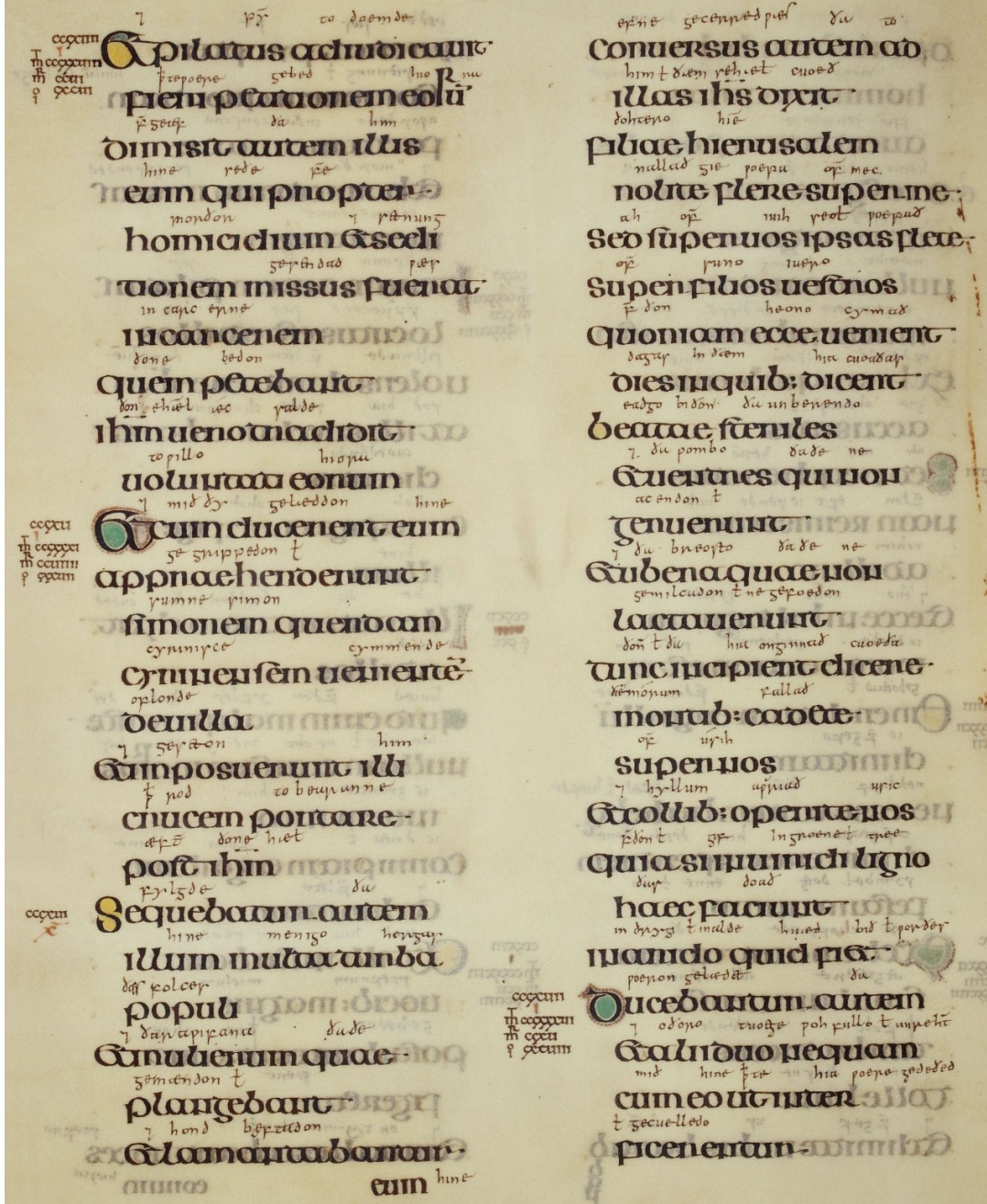
±650-850 ?

- 5) Brechung  $e > iu$  vor *cht* und teilweise *rk*
- 6) Afr. Monophthongierung:
  - a)  $au > \bar{a}$
  - b)  $ai > \bar{a}, \bar{e}$
- 6) Afr. i-Umlaut:
  - $a, u > \check{e}$
  - $\bar{a}, \bar{o}, \bar{u} > \bar{e}$
- 7) Afr. u-Brechung

- (1) germ. *\*man-* > afr. *mon*
- (2) germ. *\*anþara-* > afr. *ōther* 'zweiter'
- (3) germ. *\*keusana-* > afr. *tziāsa* 'wählen'
- (4) germ. *\*daga-* > afr. *dei* 'Tag'
- (5) germ. *\*rehta-* > afr. *riuht* 'Reht'
- (6a) germ. *\*rauda-* > afr. *rād* 'rot'
- (6b) germ. *\*maina-*, *\*laiza-* > afr. *mēn* 'falsch', *lāre* 'Lehre'
- (7) germ. *\*singwa-* > afr. *siunga* 'singen'

## Book of Lindisfarne (Anfang 8. Jh.)

Lucas 23, 24-32,  
Interlinearglossierung um die  
Mitte 10. Jh.



# Altenglisch – wichtigste Lautgesetze

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Nordseegerm.</b><br/>±400-600 ?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Vokalverdampfung vor Nasal</li> <li>2) Nasalschwund mit Ersatzdehnung vor Frikativ</li> <li>3) Palatalisierung <math>g &gt; ġ, k &gt; k̃, c [tʃ]</math> vor <math>e, i</math></li> <li>4) Palatalisierung / Aufhellung <math>a, ā &gt; e, ē/ē</math></li> </ol>                                                              |
| <p><b>Altenglisch</b><br/>±650-1050</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) Brechung <math>a/æ &gt; ea, i/e &gt; eo</math> vor <math>h</math> und Liquid+Konsonant</li> <li>6) Monophthongierung: <math>ai &gt; ā</math></li> <li>7) Diphthongwandel: <math>au &gt; ēa</math></li> <li>8) i-Umlaut: <math>a &gt; e, o &gt; æ/e, u &gt; y</math><br/><math>ā &gt; ē, ō &gt; ē, ū &gt; y</math></li> </ol> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) germ. <i>*man-</i> &gt; ae. <i>mon</i></li> <li>(2) germ. <i>*tanþa-</i> &gt; ae. <i>tōþ</i> 'Zahn'</li> <li>(3) *germ. <i>*keusa-</i>, <i>*garda-</i> &gt; ae. <i>cēosan</i> 'wählen', <i>ġeard</i> 'Hof'</li> <li>(4) germ. <i>*daga-</i> &gt; ae. <i>dæg</i> 'Tag'</li> <li>(5) germ. <i>*werpa-</i>, <i>*garda-</i> &gt; ae. <i>weorpan</i> 'werfen', <i>ġeard</i> 'Hof'</li> <li>(6) germ. <i>*staina-</i> &gt; ae. <i>stān</i> 'Stein'</li> <li>(7) germ. <i>*rauda-</i> &gt; ae. <i>rēad</i> 'rot'</li> <li>(8) germ. <i>*hatiz-</i>, <i>*fōtiz</i> &gt; ae. <i>hete</i> 'Hass', <i>fēt</i> 'Füsse'</li> </ol> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## Zwei Seiten aus der Münchner Heliand-Handschrift (Cgm 25)

luodi iro thiodgode thionon scoldun. uuir kean is uulleon.  
 Tho uuard thar anthana uuhi innan thar te hierusalem iudeono  
 gisamnod mancraft mikil. thar maria uuas self angisidea endi iro  
 sunu habda godes enag barn. Tho sie that geld habdun erlos an  
 them alaha. so it an iro euua gibod gileftad te irolanduuisun. tho  
 forun imeft thieluodi thanan. uueros an iro uullion endi thar  
 anthe uuha afstod mahag barn godes so ma thiu modar thar  
 niuuissa te uuaron. ac siu uuanda that he mid them uueroða ford  
 fori mid iro friun dun. Zi frang aftar thiu eft an odrundaga adal  
 cunnies uuif salig thior na that he undar them gisidia niuuas. uuard  
 mariun tho mod anfor gun. hriuwig umbi ira herta tho siu that  
 helaga barn nifand undar them folca filu gor noda thiu godes  
 thior na. Zi uuitun im tho eft te hierusalem iro sunu so kean  
 fundun ina sittean thar anthem uuha innan thar the uuisa man  
 suuido glauuua gumon angodes euualasun endi linodun huo sie  
 lof scoldin uuir kean mid iro uuordun. them the thesa uueroð  
 giscop. thar sat undar middiun mahag barn godes krist alouualdo  
 sois thea nimabtun ant kennin uuht the thes uuishes thar  
 uuardon scoldun. endi fragoda sie firo uutlico uuisera uuordo.  
 sie uundradun alle bihuu gio so kindiseman sulica quidi mahi  
 mid ismudu gimenean. Thar ma thiu modar fand sittean  
 under them gisidea endi iro sunu grohta uuisan under them  
 uueroða sprac im mid ira uuordun tho. Huu uueldeð thu  
 thiner modar manno liobosto gi sidon sulica forgo. that ic thi

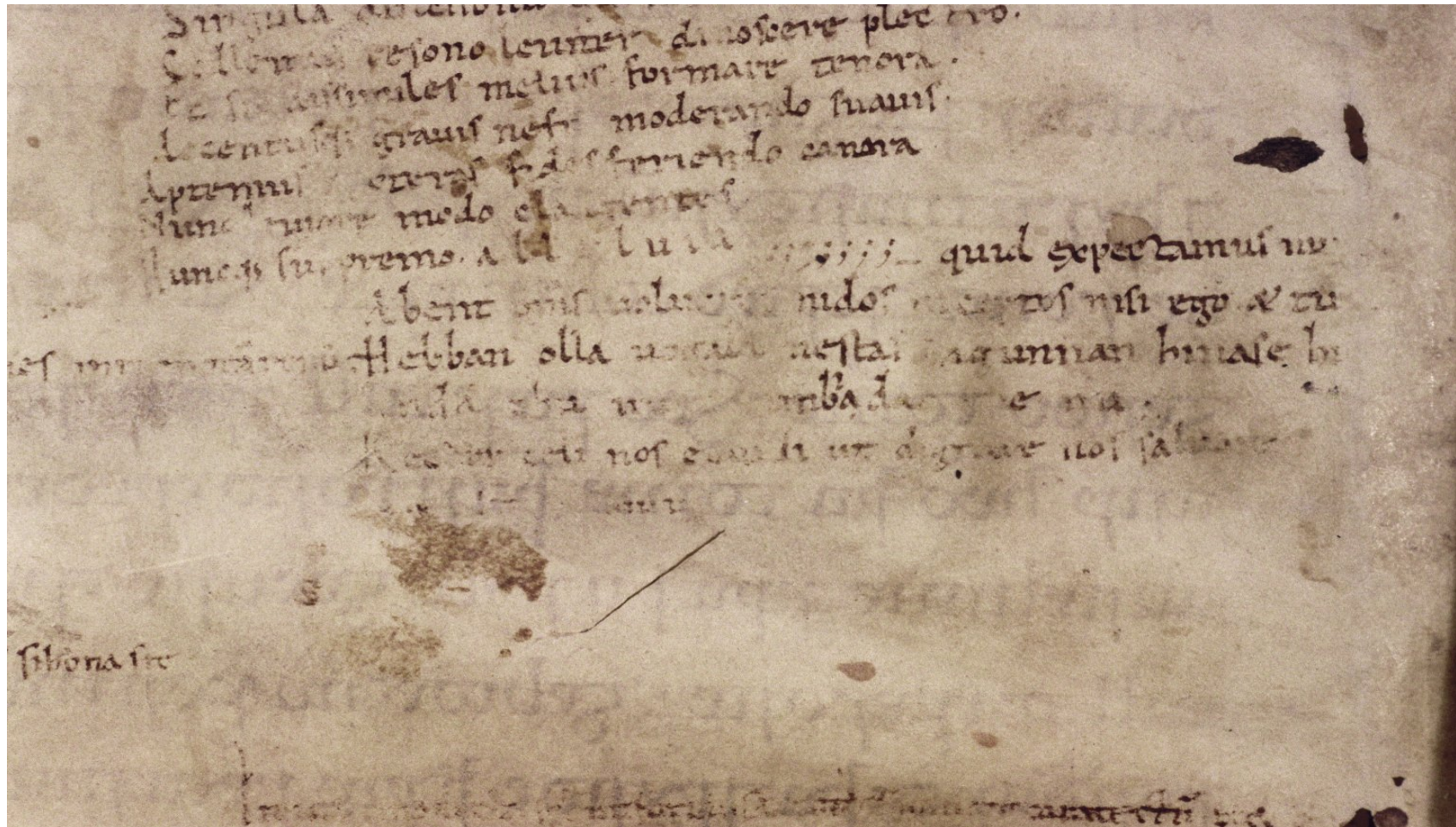
that he uuas anthit loht cuman. thoh sie ina cudlico ankennian ni  
 mahin. er than he ina selbo seggean uuelde.  
**T**han uuas im iohannes fon is iugud hedi uuahsan an enero uuof  
 tunni. thar niuuas uueroðes than mer. butan that he thar encora  
 alo uuilongode thegan thionoda for læthioða gimang. manno  
 uuard im mahag cuman anthero uuoftunni uuord  
 fon himila godlic stem na godes endi iohanna gibod that he cristes  
 cumi endi is craft mikil obar thesan middilgard marean scoldi. he  
 ina uuarlco uuordun seggean that uuari heban riki. helido bar  
 nun anthem land scepi liudiun ginahid. uuelono uun samost.  
 im uuas tho uulleo mikil. that he fon sulican sildun seggean  
 mosti. Zi uuæ im tho gangan al so iordan flot uuatar an uulleon.  
 endi them uueroða allandag. aftar them land scepi them liudiun  
 cudda that sie mid fastunniu firin uuerc manag iro selboro  
 fundia bottin that gi uuerdan hrenea quad he heban riki  
 is ginahid manno barnun. nu lætad an euuan mod sebon euuar  
 selboro sundeas hreuan. lætas that gi anthesun lihta fremidun  
 endi minun lerun horead. uuendeat aftar minun uuordun.  
 ic eu an uuatara scal gidopean diurlico thoh ic euua dadi ne mu  
 gi euuar selbaro sundeas alatan. that gi thurh min hand gi uuerc  
 hluttra uuerdan ledaro gilesto. ac the is anthit loht cuman  
 mahig temannun. endi undar eu middiun sted. thoh gi ina  
 selbun gi sehan niuullean the eu gidopean scal an euues drohta  
 nes namon anthana halagon gest that is herro obar al. he mag

# Altsächsisch - relative Chronologie der Lautgesetze

|                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Westgerm.<br>±250-400 ?         | 1) Westgermanische Konsonantengeminatio (oder -dehnung)<br>regelmässig nur in den westgerm. Sprachen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Nordseegerm.<br>±400-600 ?      | 2) Nasalschwund mit Ersatzdehnung vor Frikativ<br>3) Vokalverdampfung vor Nasal (im Altsächsischen selten)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| frühes Altsächsisch<br>±750-850 | 4) As. Monophthongierung:   a) <i>au</i> > <i>ō</i> (unkonditioniert)<br>b) <i>ai</i> > <i>ē</i> (unkonditioniert)<br>5) As. Diphthongierung:   a) <i>ō</i> > <i>uo</i> (nur Hs. C)<br>b) <i>ē</i> <sub>2</sub> > <i>ie</i> (nur Hs. C)<br>6) i-Umlaut: <i>ǣ</i> > <i>ě</i> / <i>_i</i><br>7) (ähnlich Anf. :) meist <u>keine</u> Okklusivierung von germ. <i>b, g</i> |

- (1) germ. \**bedja-*, \**sagja-* > as. *biddian* 'bitten', *seggian* 'sagen'  
(2) germ. \**kunþa-*, \**fimf* > as. *cūð* 'bekannt', *fīf* '5'  
(3) germ. \**anþara-* > *ōðar*  
(4a) germ. \**augan-*, \**daupja-* > as. *ōga* 'Auge', *dōþian* 'tauchen, taufen'  
(4b) germ. \**haita-*, \**staina-* > as. *hētan* 'nennen, befehlen', *stēn* 'Stein'  
(5a) germ. \**gōda-* > Hs. C *guod* 'gut'  
(5b) germ. \**hēra* > Hs. C *hiar* 'hier'  
(6) germ. \**gastīz* > as. *gesti* 'Gäste'  
(7) wgerm. \**gāþi* > *gāþi* 'gabst' (vs. ahd. *gābi*)

## Old Dutch „pen trial“ (MS Bodley 340, f. 169v)



**quid expectamus nu(nc) abent omnes uolucres nidos inceptos nisi ego & tu**  
*hebban olla uogala nestas hagunnan hinase hi(c) (e)nda thu u(uat) unbida(n) uue nu* [hinase = it ne se]

„All the birds have begun building their nests, save only you and me. What are we waiting for now?“

# Altniederfränkisch - relative Chronologie der Lautgesetze

## frühes Altniederfr.

±700-1000 ??

- 1) Anf. Monophthongierung:
  - a)  $au > \bar{o}$  vor  $h, r$ , Dental und #
  - b)  $ai > \bar{e}$  vor  $r, w$ , ( $h? \#?$ )
- 2) Anf. Diphthongierung:
  - a)  $\bar{o} > uo$
  - b)  $\bar{e}_2 > ie$
- 3)  $i$ -Umlaut:
  - a)  $\check{a} > \check{e}$
  - b)  $\bar{a} > \bar{e}$
- 4)  $f$ -Velarisierung:  $ft > \chi t$  (unregelmässig)
- 5) Auslautverhärtung
- 6) (anders als im Ahd.!) meist keine Okklusivierung von germ.  $\bar{b}, g$

(1a) germ. *\*hauzjan* > anf. *hōran* 'hören'

(1b) germ. *\*saiwa-*, *\*maiza* > anf. *sēo* 'Meer', *mēra* 'mehr'

(2a) germ. *\*fōt* > anf. *fuot* 'Fuss'

(2b) germ. *\*hēra* > anf. *hiera* 'hier'

(3a) germ. *\*salipō* > anf. *selitha* 'Haus'

(3a) wgerm. *\*gawādja-* > anf. *gewede* 'Kleidung'

(4) germ. *\*stifta-*, *\*aftē* > anf. *stihtan* 'bauen', germ. > anf. *eht* 'aber, wieder' (aber auch hyperkorrekte, umgekehrte Schreibungen: <*druftin*> ← germ. *\*druhtina-* 'Gefolgsherr')

(5) Anf. Dat. Sg. *gebete* : Nom. Akk. Sg. *gebet*

(6) wgerm. *\*gābi* > *gāui* 'gabst'

# Althochdeutsch – relative Chronologie der Lautgesetze

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Nordwestgerm.</b><br>±100-250?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1) Vokalhebung $e > i$ vor N+K, $i, u$ (N = Nasal, K = Konsonant)<br>2) Rhotazismus $z > r$<br>3) Vokalsenkung $\bar{e}_1 > \bar{a}$<br>4) $a$ -Umlaut $\ddot{u} > \ddot{o}$ [ $\ddot{i} > \ddot{e}$ ] vor $a, \bar{o}$         |
| <b>Westgerm.</b><br>±250-400 ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 5) Westgermanische Konsonantengeminatio (oder -dehnung)<br>regelmässig nur in den wgerm. Sprachen                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Vorahd.</b><br>±400-650 ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 6) Hochdeutsche oder 2. Lautverschiebung<br>(definitorisches Kriterium)                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Frühahd.</b><br>±750-850                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 7) Ahd. Monophthongierung: a) $au > \bar{o}$ vor $h$ und Dental<br>b) $ai > \bar{e}$ vor $r, h, w$<br>8) Ahd. Diphthongierung: a) $\bar{o} > uo$<br>b) $\bar{e}_2 > ea, ia$<br>9) Primärumlaut: $\check{a} > \check{e}$ vor $i$ |
| (1) germ. <i>*gebō</i> > nwgerm. <i>*gibu</i> > ahd. <i>gibu</i> 'ich gebe'<br>(2) germ. <i>*hauzjan</i> , <i>*maiza</i> > wgerm. <i>*haurjan</i> , <i>*maira</i> > ahd. <i>hōren</i> 'hören', <i>mēra</i> 'mehr'<br>(3) germ. <i>*slēpa-</i> , <i>*mērja</i> > wgerm. <i>*slāpa-</i> , <i>*mārja</i> > ahd. <i>slāffan</i> 'schlafen', <i>māri</i> 'berühmt'<br>(4) germ. <i>*hurna-</i> , <i>wurda-</i> , <i>wira-</i> > wgerm. <i>*horna-</i> , <i>worda-</i> , <i>wera-</i> > ahd. <i>horn</i> 'Horn', <i>wort</i> 'Wort', <i>wer</i> 'Mann'<br>(7a) wgerm. <i>*haurjan</i> > ahd. <i>hōren</i> 'hören' (auch: 2) – (7b) germ. <i>*maiza</i> > ahd. <i>mēra</i> 'mehr' (auch: 2)<br>(8a) germ. <i>*goda-</i> > ahd. <i>quot</i> 'gut' (auch: 6) – (8b) germ. <i>*hēra</i> > ahd. <i>hiar</i> 'hier'<br>(9) germ. <i>*gastīz</i> > ahd. <i>gesti</i> 'Gäste' |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## Die germanischen *α*-Stämme (Beispiel *\*slēpaz* 'Schlaf')

|            | frühgerm.                    | frührun.                  | gotisch        | anord.        | ahd           | asächs.       | aengl.         |
|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>NSg</b> | <i>*slēpaz</i>               | <i>*slāpaz</i>            | <i>slēps</i>   | <i>slápr</i>  | <i>slāf</i>   | <i>slāp</i>   | <i>slāep</i>   |
| <b>GSg</b> | <i>*slēpa/es<sup>a</sup></i> | <i>*slāpas/-es</i>        | <i>slēpis</i>  | <i>sláps</i>  | <i>slāfes</i> | <i>slāpes</i> | <i>slāepas</i> |
| <b>DSg</b> | <i>*slēpai</i>               | <i>*slāpē</i>             | <i>slēpa</i>   | <i>slápi</i>  | <i>slāfe</i>  | <i>slāpe</i>  | <i>slāepe</i>  |
| <b>ASg</b> | <i>*slēpa<sup>n</sup></i>    | <i>*slāpa</i>             | <i>slēp</i>    | <i>sláp</i>   | <i>slāf</i>   | <i>slāp</i>   | <i>slāep</i>   |
| <b>NPl</b> | <i>*slēpōz</i>               | <i>*slāpōz</i>            | <i>slēpos</i>  | <i>slápar</i> | <i>slāfa</i>  | <i>slāpos</i> | <i>slāpas</i>  |
| <b>GPl</b> | <i>*slēpō<sup>n</sup></i>    | <i>*slāpō<sup>n</sup></i> | <i>slēpe</i>   | <i>slāpa</i>  | <i>slāfo</i>  | <i>slāpo</i>  | <i>slāpa</i>   |
| <b>DPl</b> | <i>*slēpum<sup>i</sup>z</i>  | <i>*slāpumz</i>           | <i>slēpam</i>  | <i>slápum</i> | <i>slāfum</i> | <i>slāpum</i> | <i>slāpum</i>  |
| <b>Apl</b> | <i>*slēpanz</i>              | <i>*slāpanz</i>           | <i>slēpans</i> | <i>slāpa</i>  | <i>slāfa</i>  | <i>slāpos</i> | <i>slāpas</i>  |

# Inflection of the n-stems in the Germanic languages (Fulk 2018)

|                 | <b>Go.</b> | <b>Oldcel.</b> | <b>OE</b> | <b>OS</b>          | <b>OHG</b> |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| <b>sg. nom.</b> | guma       | gumi           | guma      | gumo, -a           | gomo       |
| <b>acc.</b>     | guman      | guma           | guman     | gumon, -an         | gomon, -un |
| <b>gen.</b>     | gumins     | guma           | guman     | gumen, -an, -on    | gomen, -in |
| <b>dat.</b>     | gumin      | guma           | guman     | gumen, -an, -on    | gomen, -in |
| <b>pl. nom.</b> | gumans     | gum(n)ar       | guman     | gumon, -un, -an    | gomon, -un |
| <b>acc.</b>     | gumans     | gum(n)a        | guman     | gumon, -un, -an    | gomon, -un |
| <b>gen.</b>     | gumanē     | gumna          | gumena    | gumono, -uno, -onu | gomōno     |
| <b>dat.</b>     | gumam      | gum(n)um       | gumum     | gumon, -un         | gomōm      |

|                 | <b>Go.</b> | <b>Oldcel.</b> | <b>OE</b> | <b>OS</b>        | <b>OHG</b>  |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| <b>sg. nom.</b> | tuggō      | tunga          | tunge     | tunga, -e        | zunga       |
| <b>acc.</b>     | tuggōn     | tungu          | tungan    | tungun, -on, -an | zungūn      |
| <b>gen.</b>     | tuggōns    | tungu          | tungan    | tungun, -on, -an | zungūn      |
| <b>dat.</b>     | tuggōn     | tungu          | tungan    | tungun, -on, -an | zungūn      |
| <b>pl. nom.</b> | tuggōns    | tungur         | tungan    | tungun, -on, -an | zungūn      |
| <b>acc.</b>     | tuggōns    | tungur         | tungan    | tungun, -on, -an | zungūn      |
| <b>gen.</b>     | tuggōnō    | tungna         | tungena   | tungono          | zungōno     |
| <b>dat.</b>     | tuggōm     | tungum         | tungum    | tungun, -on, -an | zungōm, -ōn |

## Wichtige vokalische Stämme im Urgermanischen (Ringe 2017)

|          | day (m.) | army (m.) | herdsman (m.) | yoke (n.) | gift (f.) |
|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| singular |          |           |               |           |           |
| nom.     | dagaz    | harjaz    | hirdijaz      | jukaą     | gebō      |
| voc.     | dag      | hari (?)  | hirdī (?)     | jukaą     | gebō      |
| acc.     | dagaą    | harjaą    | hirdijaą      | jukaą     | gebō      |
| gen.     | dagas    | harjas    | hirdijas      | jukas     | gebōz     |
| dat.     | dagai    | harjai    | hirdijai      | jukai     | gebōi (?) |
| inst.    | dagō     | harjō     | hirdijō       | jukō      | gebō      |
| plural   |          |           |               |           |           |
| n.-v.    | dagōziz? | harjōziz? | hirdijōziz?   | jukō      | gebōz     |
| acc.     | daganz   | harjanz   | hirdijanz     | jukō      | gebōz     |
| gen.     | dagō̅    | harjō̅    | hirdijō̅      | jukō̅     | gebō̅     |
| dat.     | dagamaz  | harjamaz  | hirdijamaz    | jukamaz   | gebōmaz   |
| inst.    | dagamiz  | harjamiz  | hirdijamiz    | jukamiz   | gebōmiz   |

## Flexion der sw.V. I in den germanischen Sprachen

|                   |              | <b>Go.</b> | <b>Go.</b>  | <b>OIcel.</b> | <b>OIcel.</b>       | <b>OHG</b>  | <b>OHG</b> |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>Pres. Ind.</b> | <b>1 sg.</b> | satja      | dáilja      | frem          | deili               | fremmu      | teilu      |
|                   | <b>2 sg.</b> | satjis     | dáileis     | fremr         | deilir              | fremis      | teilis     |
|                   | <b>3 sg.</b> | satjip     | dáileip     | fremr         | deilir              | fremit      | teilit     |
|                   | <b>1 du.</b> | satjōs     | dáiljōs     |               |                     |             |            |
|                   | <b>2 du.</b> | satjats    | dáiljats    |               |                     |             |            |
|                   | <b>1 pl.</b> | satjam     | dáiljam     | fremjum       | deilum              | fremmemēs   | teilemēs   |
|                   | <b>2 pl.</b> | satjip     | dáileip     | fremið        | deilið              | fremmet     | teilet     |
|                   | <b>3 pl.</b> | satjand    | dáiljand    | fremja        | deila               | fremment    | teilent    |
|                   | -            | -          |             |               |                     |             |            |
| <b>Pret. Ind.</b> | <b>1 sg.</b> | satida     | dáilida     | framðá        | deilda <sup>1</sup> | fremita     | teilta     |
|                   | <b>2 sg.</b> | satidēs    | dáilidēs    | framðir       | deildir             | fremitōs(t) | teiltōs(t) |
|                   | <b>3 sg.</b> | satida     | dáilida     | framði        | deildi              | fremita     | teilta     |
|                   | <b>1 du.</b> | satidēdu   | dáildēdu    |               |                     |             |            |
|                   | <b>2 du.</b> | satidēduts | dáilidēduts |               |                     |             |            |
|                   | <b>1 pl.</b> | satidēdum  | dáilidēdum  | fr̥omðum      | deildum             | fremitum    | teiltum    |
|                   | <b>2 pl.</b> | satidēdup  | dáilidēdup  | fr̥omðuð      | deilduð             | fremitut    | teiltut    |
|                   | <b>3 pl.</b> | satidēdun  | dáildēdun   | fr̥omðu       | deildu              | fremitun    | teiltun    |

# Die starken Verben in den Einzelsprachen am Beispiel \**beuða-* (Fulk 2018)

|                   |              | <b>Go.</b> | <b>OIcel.</b> | <b>OE</b> | <b>OS</b> | <b>OHG</b> |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Pres. Ind.</b> | <b>1 sg.</b> | -biuda     | býð           | bēode     | biudu     | biutu      |
|                   | <b>2 sg.</b> | -biudis    | býðr          | bīetst    | biudis    | biutis     |
|                   | <b>3 sg.</b> | -biudiþ    | býðr          | bīet(t)   | biudið    | biutit     |
|                   | <b>1 du.</b> | -biudōs    |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>2 du.</b> | -biudats   |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>1 pl.</b> | -biudam    | bjóðum        | bēodaþ    | biodađ    | biodemēs   |
|                   | <b>2 pl.</b> | -biudiþ    | bjóðið        | bēodaþ    | biodađ    | biodet     |
|                   | <b>3 pl.</b> | -biudand   | bjóða         | bēodaþ    | biodađ    | biodent    |
| <b>Pret. Ind.</b> | <b>1 sg.</b> | -báuþ      | bauð          | bēad      | bōd       | bōt        |
|                   | <b>2 sg.</b> | -báust     | bautt         | bude      | budi      | buti       |
|                   | <b>3 sg.</b> | -báuþ      | bauð          | bēad      | bōd       | bōt        |
|                   | <b>1 du.</b> | -budu      |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>2 du.</b> | -buduts    |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>1 pl.</b> | -budum     | buðum         | budon     | budun     | butumēs    |
|                   | <b>2 pl.</b> | -buduþ     | buðuð         | budon     | budun     | butut      |
|                   | <b>3 pl.</b> | -budun     | buðu          | budon     | budun     | butun      |

# Einzel Sprachliche Präsensendungen der starken Verben (Fulk 2018)

|              | <b>I</b><br><b>Go.</b> | <b>OIcel.</b> | <b>OE</b> | <b>OS</b>     | <b>OHG</b>          | <b>PGmc.</b>       |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>1 sg.</b> | -a                     | -Ø            | -e        | -u            | -u                  | *-ō                |
| <b>2 sg.</b> | -is                    | -r            | -st       | -is           | -is(t)              | *-is(i), *-iz(i)   |
| <b>3 sg.</b> | -iþ                    | -r            | -þ        | -id, -it, -iđ | -it                 | *-iþ(i), *-ið(i)   |
| <b>1 du.</b> | -ōs                    |               |           |               |                     |                    |
| <b>2 du.</b> | -ats                   |               |           |               |                     |                    |
| <b>1 pl.</b> | -am                    | -um           | -aþ       | -ad, -at, -ađ | -umēs, -amēs, -emēs | *-om(i)z           |
| <b>2 pl.</b> | -iþ                    | -ið           | -aþ       | -ad, -at, -ađ | -et, -at            | *-iþ(i), *-ið(i)   |
| <b>3 pl.</b> | -and                   | -a            | -aþ       | -ad, -at, -ađ | -ant                | *-anþ(i), *-anð(i) |

## a) Stämme auf *-ō-*

Paradigma: *gēba* (got. *giba*) ‘Gabe’.

§ 207

|     |      |                                          |     |      |                                          |
|-----|------|------------------------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------------------|
| Sg. | N.A. | <i>gēba</i>                              | Pl. | N.A. | <i>gēba</i>                              |
|     | G.   | <i>gēba</i> ( <i>gēbu</i> , - <i>o</i> ) |     | G.   | <i>gēbōno</i>                            |
|     | D.   | <i>gēbu</i> , - <i>o</i>                 |     | D.   | <i>gēbōm</i> , - <i>ōn</i> , - <i>on</i> |

# Die a-Stämme im Sprachvergleich

| Kasus | ahd           | got            | anord        | as            | ae            | germ              | aind              | idg                        |
|-------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| NSg   | <i>wolf</i>   | <i>wulfs</i>   | <i>ulfr</i>  | <i>wulf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>   | * <i>wulfaz</i>   | <i>vr̥kas</i>     | -o-s                       |
| GSg   | <i>wolfes</i> | <i>wulfis</i>  | <i>ulfs</i>  | <i>wulfes</i> | <i>wulfes</i> | * <i>wulfesa</i>  | <i>vr̥kasya</i>   | -o-s( <i>i</i> )o          |
| DSg   | <i>wolfe</i>  | <i>wulfa</i>   | <i>ulfi</i>  | <i>wulfe</i>  | <i>wulfe</i>  | * <i>wulfai</i>   | <i>vr̥kāya</i>    | -o-e <i>i</i>              |
| ASg   | <i>wolf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>    | <i>ulf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>   | * <i>wulfan</i>   | <i>vr̥kam</i>     | -o-m                       |
| NPl   | <i>wolfa</i>  | <i>wulfos</i>  | <i>ulfar</i> | <i>wulfos</i> | <i>wulfas</i> | * <i>wulfōz</i>   | <i>vr̥kāś</i>     | -o-es                      |
| GPl   | <i>wolfo</i>  | <i>wulfe</i>   | <i>ulfa</i>  | <i>wulfo</i>  | <i>wulfa</i>  | * <i>wulfōn</i>   | <i>vr̥kāṇām</i>   | -o-om                      |
| DPl   | <i>wolfum</i> | <i>wulfam</i>  | <i>ulfum</i> | <i>wulfum</i> | <i>wulfum</i> | * <i>wulfumiz</i> | <i>vr̥kebhyas</i> | -o-mos /-b <sup>h</sup> is |
| Apl   | <i>wolfa</i>  | <i>wulfans</i> | <i>ulfa</i>  | <i>wulfos</i> | <i>wulfas</i> | * <i>wulfanz</i>  | <i>vr̥kān</i>     | -o-ns                      |

## Die fem. *ō*-Stämme

| Kasus | ahd           | got          | anord         | as              | ae            | germ             | aind              | idg                                               |
|-------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| NSg   | <i>geba</i>   | <i>giba</i>  | <i>gjoƿ</i>   | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefu</i>  | * <i>geþō</i>    | - <i>ā</i>        | - <i>ā</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub>               |
| GSg   | <i>gebā</i>   | <i>gibos</i> | <i>gjafar</i> | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefe</i>  | * <i>geþōz</i>   | - <i>āyās</i>     | - <i>ā</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>es</i>     |
| DSg   | <i>gebu</i>   | <i>gibai</i> | <i>gjoƿ</i>   | <i>geþu</i>     | <i>giefe</i>  | * <i>geþōi</i>   | - <i>āyai</i>     | - <i>āi</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>eī</i>    |
| ASg   | <i>geba</i>   | <i>giba</i>  | <i>gjoƿ</i>   | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefe</i>  | * <i>geþōn</i>   | - <i>ām</i>       | - <i>ām</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>m</i>     |
| NPl   | <i>gebā</i>   | <i>gibos</i> | <i>gjafar</i> | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefa</i>  | * <i>geþōz</i>   | - <i>ās</i>       | - <i>ās</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>es</i>    |
| GPl   | <i>gebōno</i> | <i>gibo</i>  | <i>gjafa</i>  | <i>geþo(no)</i> | <i>giefa</i>  | * <i>geþōn</i>   | - <i>ānām</i>     | - <i>āōm</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>ōm</i>   |
| DPl   | <i>gebōm</i>  | <i>gibom</i> | <i>gjoƿum</i> | <i>geþun</i>    | <i>giefum</i> | * <i>geþōmiz</i> | - <i>ābhis I.</i> | - <i>āmis</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>mis</i> |
| Apl   | <i>gebā</i>   | <i>gibos</i> | <i>gjafar</i> | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefa</i>  | * <i>geþōz</i>   | - <i>ās</i>       | - <i>ā(n)s</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>ns</i> |

# Grammatikalisierung des i-Umlauts

| Flexion  | <i>gast</i> 'Gast', mask. <i>i</i> | <i>kraft</i> 'Kraft', fem. <i>i</i> | <i>lamb</i> 'Lamm', neutr. <i>iz</i> |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nom. Sg. | <i>gast</i>                        | <i>kraft</i>                        | <i>lamb</i>                          |
| Gen. Sg. | <i>gastes</i>                      | <i>krefti</i> > <i>kraft</i>        | <i>lembires</i> > <i>lambes</i>      |
| Dat. Sg. | <i>gaste</i>                       | <i>krefti</i> > <i>kraft</i>        | <i>lambire</i> > <i>lambe</i>        |
| Akk. Sg. | <i>gast</i>                        | <i>kraft</i>                        | <i>lamb</i>                          |
| Nom. Pl. | <i>gesti</i>                       | <i>krefti</i>                       | <i>lembir</i>                        |
| Gen. Pl. | <i>gestio</i>                      | <i>kreftio</i>                      | <i>lembiro</i>                       |
| Dat. Pl. | <i>gestim</i>                      | <i>kreftim</i>                      | <i>lembirum</i>                      |
| Akk. Pl. | <i>gesti</i>                       | <i>krefti</i>                       | <i>lembir</i>                        |

## Vocalic noun inflection (Miller 2019)

|       | <i>-a-</i> stem |         | <i>-ja-</i> stem |          |         | <i>-wa-</i> | <i>-ō-</i> | <i>-jō-</i> |
|-------|-----------------|---------|------------------|----------|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|       | MASC            | NEUT    | MASC             | MASC     | NEUT    | NEUT        | FEM        | FEM         |
|       | ‘day’           | ‘word’  | ‘shepherd’       | ‘army’   | ‘clan’  | ‘knee’      | ‘gift’     | ‘girl’      |
| SG    |                 |         |                  |          |         |             |            |             |
| NOM   | dags            | waúrd   | haírdeis         | harjis   | kuni    | kniu*       | giba       | mawi        |
| VOC   | dag*            |         | haírdi*          | hari*    |         |             |            | mawi        |
| ACC   | dag             | waúrd   | haírdi*          | hari*    | kuni    | kniu*       | giba       | máuja       |
| GEN   | dagis           | waúrdis | haírdeis         | harjis   | kunjis  | kniwis*     | gibos      | máujos      |
| DAT   | daga            | waúrda  | haírdja*         | harja*   | kunja   | kniwa*      | gibái      | máujai      |
| PL    |                 |         |                  |          |         |             |            |             |
| N/VOC | dagos           | waúrda  | haírdjos         | harjos*  | kunja   | kniwa*      | gibos      | máujos*     |
| ACC   | dagans          | waúrda  | haírdjans        | harjans* | kunja*  | kniwa       | gibos      | máujos      |
| GEN   | dage            | waúrde  | haírdje*         | harje*   | kunje*  | kniwe       | gibo*      | máujo*      |
| DAT   | dagam           | waúrdam | haírdjam         | harjam*  | kunjam* | kniwam      | gibom*     | máujom*     |

# Halbvokalische und konsonantische Deklinationsklassen (Miller 2019)

|       | <i>-i-stem</i> | <i>-u-stem</i> | <i>-n- stem</i> |         | <i>-nd-stem</i> | <i>-r-stem</i> | <i>-C-stem</i> | mixed     |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
|       | MASC           | MASC           | MASC            | FEM     | MASC            | MASC           | FEM            | MASC      |
|       | ‘guest’        | ‘son’          | ‘man’           | ‘woman’ | ‘savior’        | ‘brother’      | ‘city’         | ‘man’     |
| SG    |                |                |                 |         |                 |                |                |           |
| NOM   | gasts          | sunus          | guma            | qino    | nasjands        | broþar         | baúrgs         | manna     |
| VOC   | gast*          | sunáu          |                 |         | nasjand*        | broþar         |                |           |
| ACC   | gast           | sunu           | guman*          | qinon   | nasjand         | broþar         | baúrg          | mannan    |
| GEN   | gastis*        | sunáus         | gumins*         | qinons  | nasjandis       | broþrs         | baúrgs         | mans      |
| DAT   | gasta*         | sunáu          | gumin           | qinon   | nasjand         | broþr          | baúrg          | mann      |
| PL    |                |                |                 |         |                 |                |                |           |
| N/VOC | gasteis        | sunjus         | gumans*         | qinons  | nasjands*       | broþrjus       | baúrgs*        | ma(nna)ns |
| ACC   | gastins        | sununs         | gumans*         | qinons  | nasjand*        | broþruns       | baúrgs         | ma(nna)ns |
| GEN   | gaste*         | sunuwe         | gumane          | qinono  | nasjande*       | broþre         | baúrge         | manne     |
| DAT   | gastim         | sunum          | gumam*          | qinom   | nasjandam*      | broþrum        | baúrgim        | mannam    |

# Die starken Verben in den Einzelsprachen am Beispiel \**beuða-* (Fulk 2018)

|                   |              | <b>Go.</b> | <b>OIcel.</b> | <b>OE</b> | <b>OS</b> | <b>OHG</b> |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Pres. Ind.</b> | <b>1 sg.</b> | -biuda     | býð           | bēode     | biudu     | biutu      |
|                   | <b>2 sg.</b> | -biudis    | býðr          | bīetst    | biudis    | biutis     |
|                   | <b>3 sg.</b> | -biudiþ    | býðr          | bīet(t)   | biudið    | biutit     |
|                   | <b>1 du.</b> | -biudōs    |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>2 du.</b> | -biudats   |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>1 pl.</b> | -biudam    | bjóðum        | bēodaþ    | biodađ    | biodemēs   |
|                   | <b>2 pl.</b> | -biudiþ    | bjóðið        | bēodaþ    | biodađ    | biodet     |
|                   | <b>3 pl.</b> | -biudand   | bjóða         | bēodaþ    | biodađ    | biodent    |
| <b>Pret. Ind.</b> | <b>1 sg.</b> | -báup      | bauð          | bēad      | bōd       | bōt        |
|                   | <b>2 sg.</b> | -báust     | bautt         | bude      | budi      | buti       |
|                   | <b>3 sg.</b> | -báup      | bauð          | bēad      | bōd       | bōt        |
|                   | <b>1 du.</b> | -budu      |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>2 du.</b> | -buduts    |               |           |           |            |
|                   | <b>1 pl.</b> | -budum     | buðum         | budon     | budun     | butumēs    |
|                   | <b>2 pl.</b> | -buduþ     | buðuð         | budon     | budun     | butut      |
|                   | <b>3 pl.</b> | -budun     | buðu          | budon     | budun     | butun      |

# Einzel Sprachliche Präsensendungen der starken Verben (Fulk 2018)

|              | <b>I</b><br><b>Go.</b> | <b>OIcel.</b> | <b>OE</b> | <b>OS</b>     | <b>OHG</b>          | <b>PGmc.</b>       |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>1 sg.</b> | -a                     | -Ø            | -e        | -u            | -u                  | *-ō                |
| <b>2 sg.</b> | -is                    | -r            | -st       | -is           | -is(t)              | *-is(i), *-iz(i)   |
| <b>3 sg.</b> | -iþ                    | -r            | -þ        | -id, -it, -iđ | -it                 | *-iþ(i), *-ið(i)   |
| <b>1 du.</b> | -ōs                    |               |           |               |                     |                    |
| <b>2 du.</b> | -ats                   |               |           |               |                     |                    |
| <b>1 pl.</b> | -am                    | -um           | -aþ       | -ad, -at, -ađ | -umēs, -amēs, -emēs | *-om(i)z           |
| <b>2 pl.</b> | -iþ                    | -ið           | -aþ       | -ad, -at, -ađ | -et, -at            | *-iþ(i), *-ið(i)   |
| <b>3 pl.</b> | -and                   | -a            | -aþ       | -ad, -at, -ađ | -ant                | *-anþ(i), *-anð(i) |

# Übungen zur Lautlehre: Transponieren Sie das germ. Wort in die Einzelsprachen

| *urgerm.  | ahd.           | asächs.            | aengl.          | anord.         | got.            |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| *flehtan  | <i>flehtan</i> | <i>flehtan</i>     | <i>fleohtan</i> | <i>flétta</i>  | <i>flaihtan</i> |
| *lagjan   | <i>leggen</i>  | <i>leggian</i>     | <i>lecġan</i>   | <i>leggja</i>  | <i>lagjan</i>   |
| *wurða(n) | <i>wort</i>    | <i>word</i>        | <i>word</i>     | <i>orð</i>     | <i>waurd</i>    |
| *skelduz  | <i>skilt</i>   | <i>skeld,skild</i> | <i>sc(i)eld</i> | <i>skjǫldr</i> | <i>skildus</i>  |

# Übungen zur Rekonstruktion: Rekonstruieren Sie das urgerm. Wort

**Zur Kenntnis:** Im Aengl. wie Anord. können *f* und *þ* im Inlaut sowohl stimmhafte als auch stimmlose Frikative bezeichnen.

Im Got. stehen *ai* und *au* für [ɛ] und [ɔ].

| ahd.             | asächs.          | aengl.          | anord.        | got.            | *urgerm.           |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>gast</i>      | <i>gast</i>      | <i>g(i)est</i>  | <i>gestr</i>  | <i>gasts</i>    | * <i>gastiz</i>    |
| <i>rōt</i>       | <i>rōd</i>       | <i>rēad</i>     | <i>rauðr</i>  | <i>rauþs</i>    | * <i>raudaz</i>    |
| <i>gruoni</i>    | <i>grōni</i>     | <i>grēne</i>    | <i>grænn</i>  | ---             | * <i>grōni(a)z</i> |
| <i>gold</i>      | <i>gold</i>      | <i>gold</i>     | <i>goll</i>   | <i>gulþ</i>     | * <i>gulpa(n)</i>  |
| <i>(h)werban</i> | <i>hwerþan</i>   | <i>hweorfan</i> | <i>hverfa</i> | <i>hwaírban</i> | * <i>hwerþan</i>   |
| <i>hiruz</i>     | <i>hirut</i>     | <i>heorot</i>   | <i>hjørtr</i> | ---             | * <i>herutaz</i>   |
| <i>helm</i>      | <i>helm</i>      | <i>helm</i>     | <i>hjalmr</i> | <i>hilms</i>    | * <i>helmaz</i>    |
| <i>rēho</i>      | <i>rēho</i>      | <i>rāa</i>      | <i>rá</i>     | ---             | * <i>raihō(n)</i>  |
| <i>wurm</i>      | <i>wurm</i>      | <i>wyrm</i>     | <i>ormr</i>   | <i>waúrms</i>   | * <i>wurmiz</i>    |
| <i>leib</i>      | ---              | <i>hlāf</i>     | <i>hleifr</i> | <i>hlaifs</i>   | * <i>hlaibaz</i>   |
| <i>zand</i>      | <i>tand, tōð</i> | <i>tōþ</i>      | <i>tōnn</i>   | [...]           | * <i>tanþus</i>    |

# Übungen zur Rekonstruktion: Rekonstruieren Sie das urgerm. Wort

**Zur Kenntnis:** Im Aengl. wie Anord. können *f* und *þ* im Inlaut sowohl stimmhafte als auch stimmlose Frikative bezeichnen.

Im Got. stehen *ai* und *au* für [ɛ] und [ɔ].

| ahd.             | asächs.          | aengl.          | anord.        | got.            | *urgerm.                 |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>gast</i>      | <i>gast</i>      | <i>g(i)est</i>  | <i>gestr</i>  | <i>gasts</i>    | * <i>gastiz</i>          |
| <i>rōt</i>       | <i>rōd</i>       | <i>rēad</i>     | <i>rauðr</i>  | <i>rauþs</i>    | * <i>raudaz</i>          |
| <i>gruoni</i>    | <i>grōni</i>     | <i>grēne</i>    | <i>grænn</i>  | ---             | * <i>grōni(a)z</i>       |
| <i>gold</i>      | <i>gold</i>      | <i>gold</i>     | <i>goll</i>   | <i>gulþ</i>     | * <i>gulpa(n)</i>        |
| <i>(h)werban</i> | <i>hwerþan</i>   | <i>hweorfan</i> | <i>hverfa</i> | <i>hwaírban</i> | * <i>hwerþan</i>         |
| <i>hiruz</i>     | <i>hirut</i>     | <i>heorot</i>   | <i>hjoṛtr</i> | ---             | * <i>herutaz</i>         |
| <i>helm</i>      | <i>helm</i>      | <i>helm</i>     | <i>hjalmr</i> | <i>hilms</i>    | * <i>helmaz</i>          |
| <i>rēho</i>      | <i>rēho</i>      | <i>rāa</i>      | <i>rá</i>     | ---             | * <i>raihō(n)</i>        |
| <i>wurm</i>      | <i>wurm</i>      | <i>wyrm</i>     | <i>ormr</i>   | <i>waúrms</i>   | * <i>wurmiz</i>          |
| <i>leib</i>      | ---              | <i>hlāf</i>     | <i>hleifr</i> | <i>hlaifs</i>   | * <i>hlaibaz</i>         |
| <i>zand</i>      | <i>tand, tōð</i> | <i>tōþ</i>      | <i>tōnn</i>   | <i>tunþus</i>   | * <i>tVnþus</i> (Ablaut) |

# Die a-Stämme in der ahd. Grammatik

|       |      | Maskulinum                  | Neutrum                      |
|-------|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sg.   | N.A. | <i>tag</i>                  | <i>wort</i>                  |
|       | G.   | <i>tages (-as)</i>          | <i>wortes (-as)</i>          |
|       | D.   | <i>tage (-a)</i>            | <i>worte (-a)</i>            |
|       | I.   | <i>tagu, -o</i>             | <i>wortu, -o</i>             |
| <hr/> |      |                             |                              |
| Pl.   | N.A. | <i>taga</i>                 | <i>wort</i>                  |
|       | G.   | <i>tago</i>                 | <i>worto</i>                 |
|       | D.   | <i>tagum, -om; -un, -on</i> | <i>wortum, -om; -un, -on</i> |

**Anm. 1.** Im Gen.Dat.Sg. ist *-es* bzw. *-e* die weitaus häufigste Endung. Daneben stehen Varianten mit abweichenden Vokalen:

- a) Ab Ende des 9. Jhs., in älterer Zeit nur vereinzelt, begegnen Gen.Sg. *-as*, Dat.Sg. *-a*, vor allem im Bair. (vgl. § 58 A.3; Schatz Abair. § 96:a). Die spärlichen Belege aus anderen Dialekten zeigen z.T. Assimilation an betontes /a/ (Franck Afrk. § 131:1, Schatz Ahd. § 303 f.): *nalas* O (Adv.), *masas* Gl 2,22,25 (AWB VI,312; wohl zu *ma3*, § 160 A.2ba). *hantgriffa* Is ist an die Folgevokale assimiliert (*in einemu h. uuazssar* 19,9); der mask. *i*-Stamm folgt im Singular der *a*-Flexion (§§ 214 A.1, 215 A.1; anders Matzel Is 205 A.259).

# Die *ja*-Stämme

## c) Stämme auf *-ja-*

**§ 198** Paradigma der Maskulina: *hirti* (got. *haírdeis*) ‘Hirt’ (§ 199 f.); der Neutra: *kunni* (got. *kuni*) ‘Geschlecht’ (§ 201 f.). Die unterstrichenen Formen sind die regelmäßigen des 9. Jahrhunderts.

|       |      | Maskulinum                                      | Neutrum                                         |
|-------|------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Sg.   | N.A. | <i>hirti</i>                                    | <i>kunni</i>                                    |
|       | G.   | <i>hirtes</i>                                   | <i>kunnes</i>                                   |
|       | D.   | <i>hirtie</i> ; <u><i>hirte</i></u>             | <i>kunnie</i> ; <u><i>kunne</i></u>             |
|       | I.   | <i>hirtiu</i> ; <u><i>hirtu</i></u> , -o        | <i>kunniu</i> ; <u><i>kunnu</i></u> , -o        |
| <hr/> |      |                                                 |                                                 |
| Pl.   | N.A. | <i>hirte</i> ; <u><i>hirta</i></u>              | <i>kunni</i>                                    |
|       | G.   | <i>hirteo</i> , -io; <u><i>hirto</i></u>        | <i>kunneo</i> , -io; <u><i>kunno</i></u>        |
|       | D.   | <i>hirtum</i> , -un, -on<br><i>hirtim</i> , -in | <i>kunnim</i> , -in<br><i>kunnum</i> , -un, -on |

# Langsilbige *ja*-Stämme und Sievers Gesetz (ähnlich bei *-wa/-jō/-wō*)

**Sievers Gesetz:** ein *-ja*-Suffix wird nach langsilbiger Basis lautgesetzlich zu *-ija-*

**Beispiel 1:** idg. *\*koro-* ‘Schar’ > ahd. †

**Ableitung:** germ. *\*har-ja-z* ‘Heer’ > ahd. *heri*

**Beispiel 2:** germ. *\*herđō* ‘Herde’ > ahd. *herta*

**Ableitung:** germ. *\*herđ-ij-az* ‘Hirte’ > ahd. *hirti*

## a) Stämme auf *-ō-*

Paradigma: *gēba* (got. *giba*) ‘Gabe’.

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|     |      |                                          |     |      |                                          |
|-----|------|------------------------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------------------|
| Sg. | N.A. | <i>gēba</i>                              | Pl. | N.A. | <i>gēba</i>                              |
|     | G.   | <i>gēba</i> ( <i>gēbu</i> , - <i>o</i> ) |     | G.   | <i>gēbōno</i>                            |
|     | D.   | <i>gēbu</i> , - <i>o</i>                 |     | D.   | <i>gēbōm</i> , - <i>ōn</i> , - <i>on</i> |

# Die a-Stämme im Sprachvergleich

| Kasus | ahd           | got            | anord        | as            | ae            | germ              | aind              | idg                        |
|-------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| NSg   | <i>wolf</i>   | <i>wulfs</i>   | <i>ulfr</i>  | <i>wulf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>   | * <i>wulfaz</i>   | <i>vr̥kas</i>     | -o-s                       |
| GSg   | <i>wolfes</i> | <i>wulfis</i>  | <i>ulfs</i>  | <i>wulfes</i> | <i>wulfes</i> | * <i>wulfesa</i>  | <i>vr̥kasya</i>   | -o-s( <i>i</i> )o          |
| DSg   | <i>wolfe</i>  | <i>wulfa</i>   | <i>ulfi</i>  | <i>wulfe</i>  | <i>wulfe</i>  | * <i>wulfai</i>   | <i>vr̥kāya</i>    | -o-e <i>i</i>              |
| ASg   | <i>wolf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>    | <i>ulf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>   | <i>wulf</i>   | * <i>wulfan</i>   | <i>vr̥kam</i>     | -o-m                       |
| NPl   | <i>wolfa</i>  | <i>wulfos</i>  | <i>ulfar</i> | <i>wulfos</i> | <i>wulfas</i> | * <i>wulfōz</i>   | <i>vr̥kāś</i>     | -o-es                      |
| GPl   | <i>wolfo</i>  | <i>wulfe</i>   | <i>ulfa</i>  | <i>wolfo</i>  | <i>wulfa</i>  | * <i>wulfōn</i>   | <i>vr̥kāṇām</i>   | -o-om                      |
| DPl   | <i>wolfum</i> | <i>wulfam</i>  | <i>ulfum</i> | <i>wulfum</i> | <i>wulfum</i> | * <i>wulfumiz</i> | <i>vr̥kebhyas</i> | -o-mos /-b <sup>h</sup> is |
| Apl   | <i>wolfa</i>  | <i>wulfans</i> | <i>ulfa</i>  | <i>wulfos</i> | <i>wulfas</i> | * <i>wulfanz</i>  | <i>vr̥kān</i>     | -o-ns                      |

## Die fem. *ō*-Stämme

| Kasus | ahd           | got          | anord         | as              | ae            | germ             | aind              | idg                                               |
|-------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| NSg   | <i>geba</i>   | <i>giba</i>  | <i>gjōf</i>   | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefu</i>  | * <i>geþō</i>    | - <i>ā</i>        | - <i>ā</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub>               |
| GSg   | <i>gebā</i>   | <i>gibos</i> | <i>gjafar</i> | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefe</i>  | * <i>geþōz</i>   | - <i>āyās</i>     | - <i>ā</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>es</i>     |
| DSg   | <i>gebu</i>   | <i>gibai</i> | <i>gjōf</i>   | <i>geþu</i>     | <i>giefe</i>  | * <i>geþōi</i>   | - <i>āyai</i>     | - <i>āi</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>eī</i>    |
| ASg   | <i>geba</i>   | <i>giba</i>  | <i>gjōf</i>   | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefe</i>  | * <i>geþōn</i>   | - <i>ām</i>       | - <i>ām</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>m</i>     |
| NPl   | <i>gebā</i>   | <i>gibos</i> | <i>gjafar</i> | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefa</i>  | * <i>geþōz</i>   | - <i>ās</i>       | - <i>ās</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>es</i>    |
| GPl   | <i>gebōno</i> | <i>gibo</i>  | <i>gjafa</i>  | <i>geþo(no)</i> | <i>giefa</i>  | * <i>geþōn</i>   | - <i>ānām</i>     | - <i>āōm</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>ōm</i>   |
| DPl   | <i>gebōm</i>  | <i>gibom</i> | <i>gjōfum</i> | <i>geþun</i>    | <i>giefum</i> | * <i>geþōmiz</i> | - <i>ābhis I.</i> | - <i>āmis</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>mis</i> |
| Apl   | <i>gebā</i>   | <i>gibos</i> | <i>gjafar</i> | <i>geþa</i>     | <i>giefa</i>  | * <i>geþōz</i>   | - <i>ās</i>       | - <i>ā(n)s</i> < <i>eh</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>ns</i> |

# Grammatikalisierung des i-Umlauts im Ahd.

| Flexion  | <i>gast</i> 'Gast', mask. <i>i</i> | <i>kraft</i> 'Kraft', fem. <i>i</i> | <i>lamb</i> 'Lamm', neutr. <i>iz</i> |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nom. Sg. | <i>gast</i>                        | <i>kraft</i>                        | <i>lamb</i>                          |
| Gen. Sg. | <i>gastes</i>                      | <i>krefti</i> > <i>kraft</i>        | <i>lembires</i> > <i>lambes</i>      |
| Dat. Sg. | <i>gaste</i>                       | <i>krefti</i> > <i>kraft</i>        | <i>lambire</i> > <i>lambe</i>        |
| Akk. Sg. | <i>gast</i>                        | <i>kraft</i>                        | <i>lamb</i>                          |
| Nom. Pl. | <i>gesti</i>                       | <i>krefti</i>                       | <i>lembir</i>                        |
| Gen. Pl. | <i>gestio</i>                      | <i>kreftio</i>                      | <i>lembiro</i>                       |
| Dat. Pl. | <i>gestim</i>                      | <i>kreftim</i>                      | <i>lembirum</i>                      |
| Akk. Pl. | <i>gesti</i>                       | <i>krefti</i>                       | <i>lembir</i>                        |

# Grammatikalisierung des i-Umlauts

| Flexion  | <i>gast</i> 'Gast', mask. <i>i</i> | <i>kraft</i> 'Kraft', fem. <i>i</i> | <i>lamb</i> 'Lamm', neutr. <i>iz</i> |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nom. Sg. | <i>gast</i>                        | <i>kraft</i>                        | <i>lamb</i>                          |
| Gen. Sg. | <i>gastes</i>                      | <i>krefti</i> > <i>kraft</i>        | <i>lembires</i> > <i>lambes</i>      |
| Dat. Sg. | <i>gaste</i>                       | <i>krefti</i> > <i>kraft</i>        | <i>lambire</i> > <i>lambe</i>        |
| Akk. Sg. | <i>gast</i>                        | <i>kraft</i>                        | <i>lamb</i>                          |
| Nom. Pl. | <i>gesti</i>                       | <i>krefti</i>                       | <i>lembir</i>                        |
| Gen. Pl. | <i>gestio</i>                      | <i>kreftio</i>                      | <i>lembiro</i>                       |
| Dat. Pl. | <i>gestim</i>                      | <i>kreftim</i>                      | <i>lembirum</i>                      |
| Akk. Pl. | <i>gesti</i>                       | <i>krefti</i>                       | <i>lembir</i>                        |

## 2. Lautverschiebung in lateinischen Lehnwörtern

### Neuhochdeutsch

Kessel

Kopf

Münze

Pfeffer

Pflanze

Pilz

Rettich

Pfahl

Pfeil

sicher

Pfund

Schüssel

Tisch

Ziegel

### Althochdeutsch

kezzil

kopf

munizza

pfeffar

pflanza

buliz

ratih

pfāl

pfīl

sihhur

pfunt

scuzzila

tisc

ziagal

### (Vulgär-) Lateinisch

catillus ‘Kessel’

cuppa ‘Becher’

monēta ‘Münze’

piper ‘Pfeffer’

planta ‘Steckling’

bōlētus ‘Pilz’

rādīx ‘Wurzel’

pālus ‘Pfahl’

pīlum ‘Wurfspiess’

secūrus ‘sicher’

pondō ‘Pfund’

scutela ‘Trinkschale’

discus ‘Platte’

tēgula ‘Dachziegel’

## 2. Lautverschiebung in Ortsnamen

### Neuhochdeutsch

*Bregenz*

*Thun*

*Kempten*

*Lachen*

*Rüfenacht*

*Solothurn*

*Zürich*

*Zabern*

*Zarten*

### Gallisch / Lateinisch

*Brigantia*

*Dunum*

*Cambodunum*

*(ad) Lacum*

*Rufiniacum*

*Salodurum*

*Turicum*

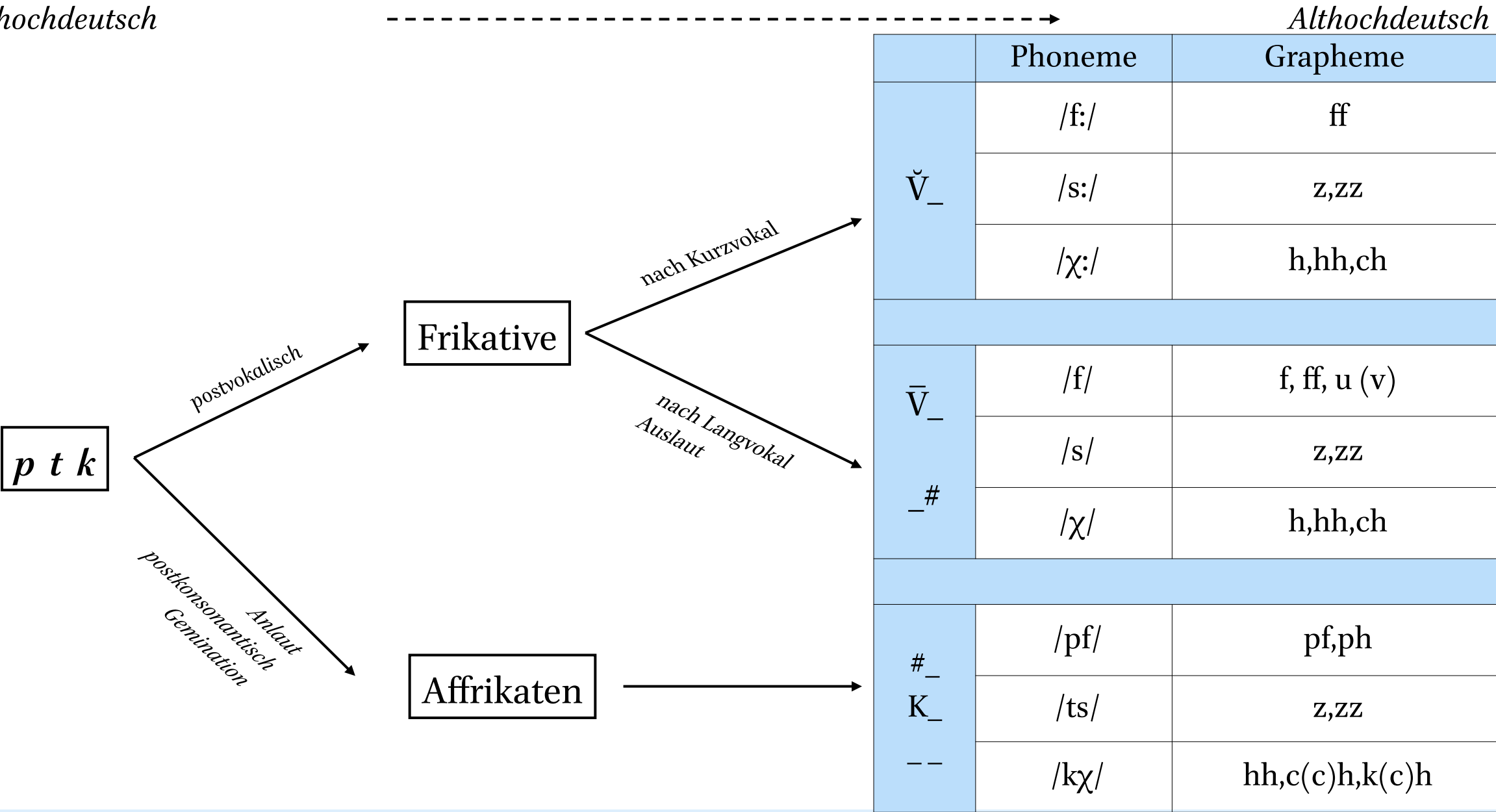
*Taberna*

*Tarodunum*

# 2. Lautverschiebung: Die Tenues (traditionelle Darstellung)

Voralthochdeutsch

Althochdeutsch



## Die 2. Lautverschiebung: Medienverschiebung

|            |   |                                                      |            |            |
|------------|---|------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Germ.      | { | niederdeutsch<br>altsächsisch                        |            |            |
| <i>b/þ</i> |   | <i>b/þ</i>                                           | <i>d</i>   | <i>g/g</i> |
| <i>d/d</i> |   | mitteldeutsch<br>ribuar., moselfr., rheinfr., ostfr. |            |            |
| <i>g/g</i> |   | <i>b/þ (v)</i>                                       | <i>t/d</i> | <i>g/g</i> |
|            |   | oberdeutsch<br>alamannisch, bairisch                 |            |            |
|            |   | <i>p/b</i>                                           | <i>t</i>   | <i>k/g</i> |

N  
↓  
S

### Die „Spirantenschwächung“

| germ.    | { | frühahd.                       | { | spätahd.    |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
| <i>f</i> |   | <i>f</i>                       |   | <i>f, v</i> |
| <i>þ</i> |   | <i>þ, ð</i><br><i>⟨th, dh⟩</i> |   | <i>d</i>    |
| <i>χ</i> |   | <i>χ, h</i>                    |   | <i>χ, h</i> |

# Funktionalisierung des i-Umlauts als Pluralmarker

## Flexion

*kraft* 'Kraft', fem. i-Stamm

*lamb* 'Lamm', neutr. iz-Stamm

Nom. Sg.

*kraft*

*lamb*

Gen. Sg.

*krefti* > *kraft*

*lembires* > *lambes*

Dat. Sg.

*krefti* > *kraft*

*lambire* > *lambe*

Akk. Sg.

*kraft*

*lamb*

Nom. Pl.

*krefti*

*lembir*

Gen. Pl.

*kreftio*

*lembiro*

Dat. Pl.

*kreftim*

*lembirum*

Akk. Pl.

*krefti*

*lembir*

# Verschiebungssystematik der Dentalreihe

*p* > *d*

*d* > *t*

*t* > *z*

wgerm.  
*t*

wgerm.  
*d*

wgerm.  
*p*

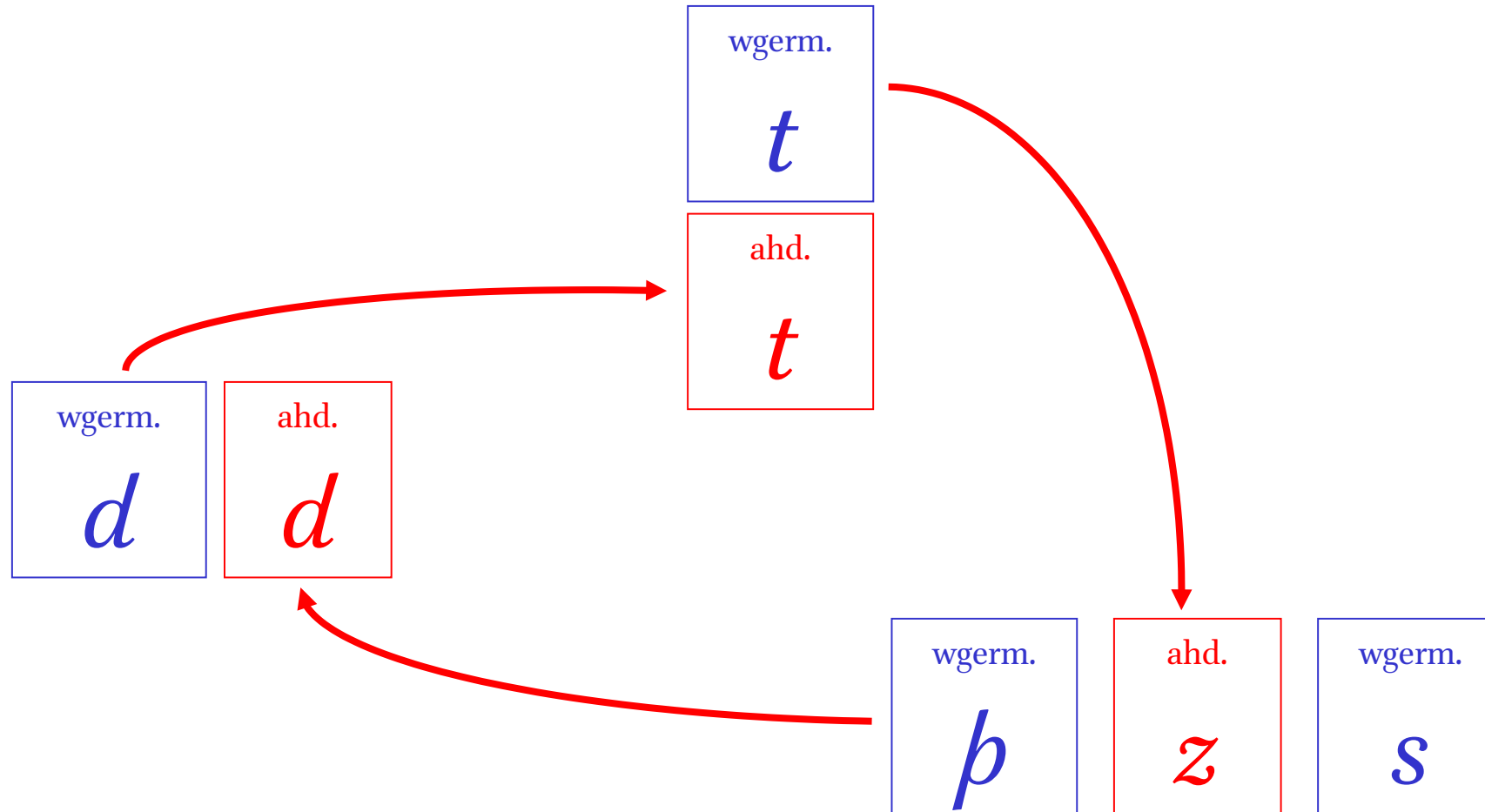
wgerm.  
*s*

# Verschiebungssystematik der Dentalreihe

$p > d$

$d > t$

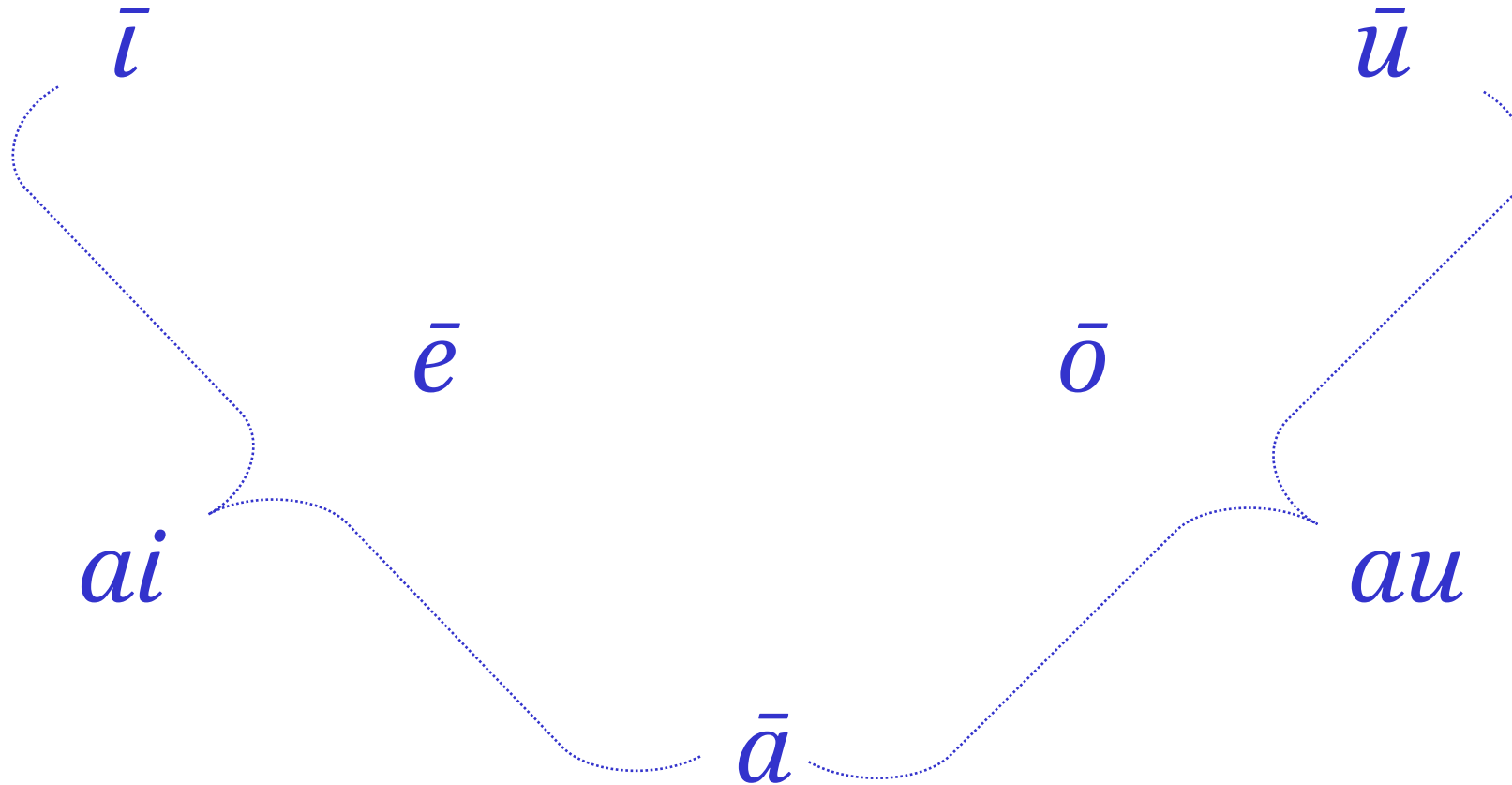
$t > z$



# Ahd. Monophthongierung und Diphthongierung

*blau* = spätgermanisch

*rot* = althochdeutsch



1 Germ. Diphthonge werden regulär zu *ei*, *ou*

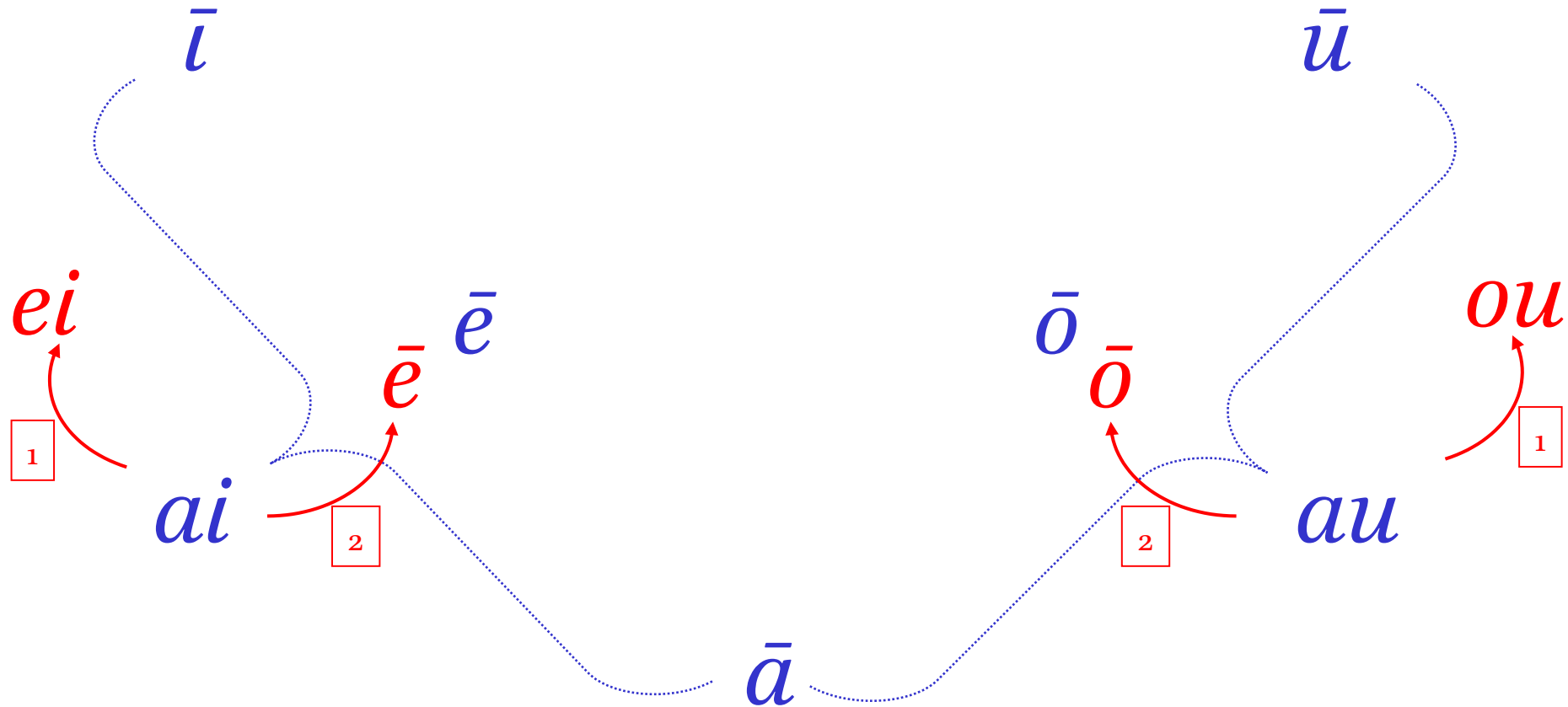
2 Monophthongierung *ei* vor *r, h, w*; *ou* vor *h* und Dental

3 Diphthongierung der spätgerm. Langvokale *ē* und *ō*

# Ahd. Monophthongierung und Diphthongierung

*blau* = spätgermanisch

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1 Germ. Diphthonge werden regulär zu *ei*, *ou*

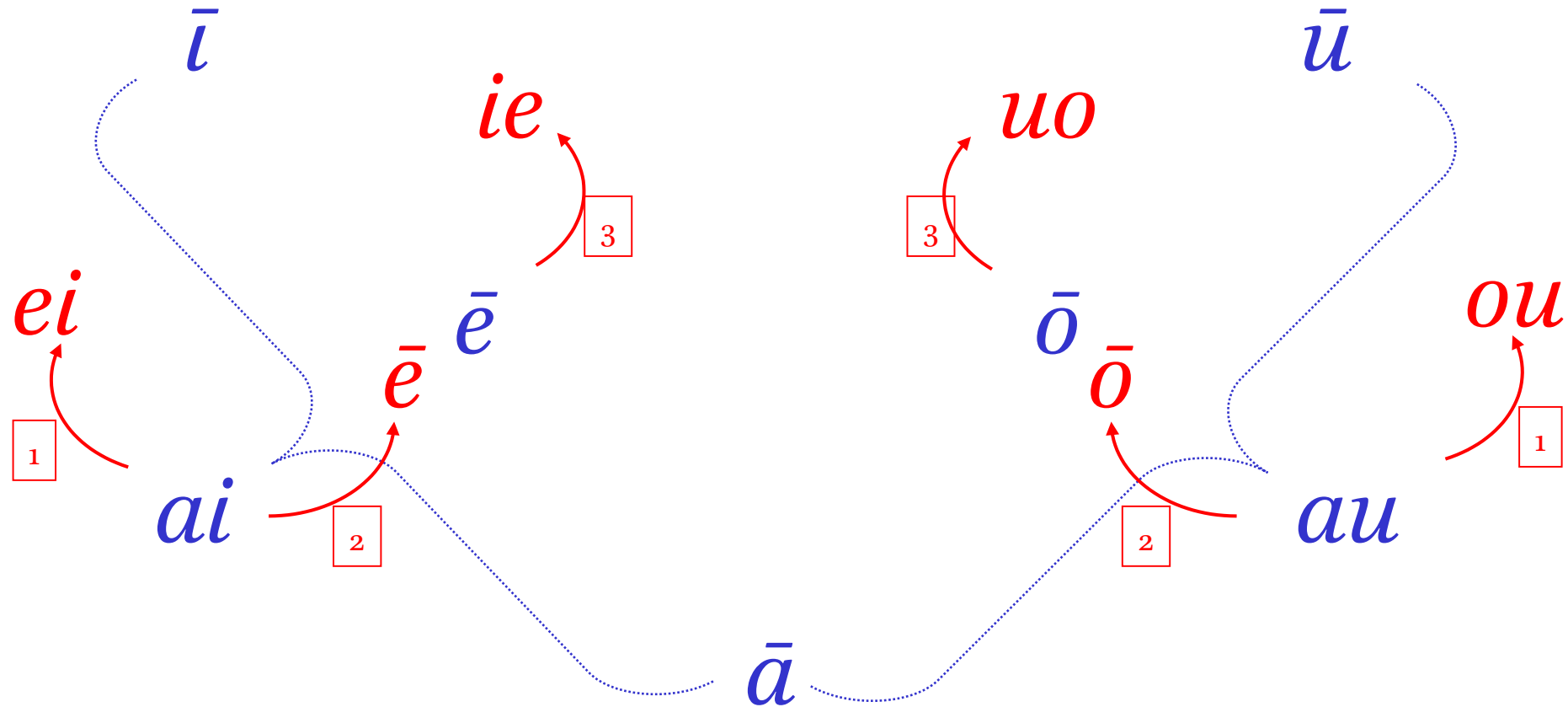
2 Monophthongierung *ei* vor *r, h, w*; *ou* vor *h* und Dental

3 Diphthongierung der spätgerm. Langvokale  $\bar{e}$  und  $\bar{o}$

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**2** Monophthongierung *ei* vor *r, h, w*; *ou* vor *h* und Dental

**3** Diphthongierung der spätgerm. Langvokale  $\bar{e}$  und  $\bar{o}$

# Der i-Umlaut

Der sogenannte *i*-Umlaut betrifft alle germanischen Sprachen ausser dem Gotischen; die Ergebnisse sind aber nicht in allen Sprachen identisch.

Funktionsprinzip: alle nichtpalatalen Vokale werden vor  $\tilde{i}$  oder  $j$  der nächsten Silbe palatalisiert bzw. frontiert =  $V^{[-\text{front}]} > V^{[+\text{front}]}$

## Hebung von e (spätgermanisch):

germ.  $\tilde{e}$  > frühahd.  $\tilde{i}$

## Primärumlaut (frühalthochdeutsch):

vorahd.  $\check{a}$  > frühahd.  $\check{e}$

## Sekundärumlaut (mittelhochdeutsch, teilw. späthd.):

ahd.  $\check{o}$ ,  $\check{u}$  > mhd.  $\ddot{o}$ ,  $\ddot{u}$

ahd.  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ ,  $\bar{u}$  > mhd.  $\text{æ}$ ,  $\text{œ}$ ,  $iu$