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caturthá-; perhaps the accentuation in Gmc fedvôrþan- was however in agreement with the accentuation of the Sanskrit cardinal number; cf. fat 'a linear measure' for chvat; Bulg. 'horse' (ON jó-r, OE eoh, OS ehu-skalk 'groom')= Skt. Gmc morða- 'murder' (ON morð, OE morð, OE morð, OHG morð), formed from the root mar 'to die' by means of the
suffix -þa = IE -ta. dant-, dantà- m., ὀ-δούs, ο-δόντος m., Lith. In the genitive singular of the feminine a-stems, -s and -z would similarly be expected according to the accentuation: snuzôs, þeudôs, but nôsôz, férsnôz, follàþôz, salàþvôz etc. OHG hâhan, hiang, hiangum, hangan. We must assume that in the Sanskrit accentuation -- when we disregard the
clearly non-original Svarita -- we possess a relatively true picture of that ancient accentuation. Ellis dans son travail sur l' accent (Transactions of the Philological Society, 1873-4, Part I p. socru-s, OSl. svekry, Russ. fra-liusan 'to lose'), Gmc mûs- mûsi- f 'mouse' (ON mûs- f., OHG mûs- f., OHG mûs- f., OHG mûs- f.)
reasoning on which it was based and its implications for general theory had a tremendous influence. Gmc tanpu-, tanp- m. stem) brôpar kvepana- (inf.) = = = Gmc tegu- slagana- (pret. Gmc pegna- m. svấdîyams-, sup. ind., subj., imper., and part.) as well as the singular forms of the preterite indicative show voiceless fricatives an all remaining verb
forms show voiced stops. 'head'. Other comparable words are: Gmc fehu- n. gabaurpi f. tami-da = Skt. In the common European language period, the accent of the Classical languages; that, moreover, it still had its full freedom is assured by the free accentuation
of Lithuanian and several New Slavic languages. "If one wants to assert that in the above explanation the so-called affricates (Rumpelt, Deutsche Grammatik I, section 27) must generally be substituted for spirants, then one may do this; it is itself of little importance and especially for our purposes will be a matter of complete indifference, since it is
enough for us to have determined that the irregular shifts also followed at one time the sound stage of the regular shifts; from there, however, they progressed further. And we can now phrase the question of the etymological explanation thus: Why did the sound current of the shift in some cases stop with the voiceless fricative and in other cases
progress further through the voiced fricative to the voiced stops? çváçura-, 'father-in-law' (ἐκυρό-s, Lat. þiuda, OS thioda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OE þridda, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, OS thriddio, OHG diota) = Lith. þridjan-, ON þriði, 
laws14 stands for klétva; Russ. bháreta, φέροιτο. molàtvǔ = Serb. sto n.). for *ausis, Lith. Gmc an-bja- n. An ancient Greek ear would perceive only the last syllable, which is why the native grammarians speak of a "low tone" ("låg ton") for this syllable, though this,
of course, is not quite correct, since the syllable is not beneath but on the level of the normal speech tone, while the final syllable is raised above that level. 'prayers', Lith. jugga-, ON ung-r, OS OHG jung, OE geong = Skt. 1) root kvab, kvad 'dicere'. daçan 'ten' and pañcan 'five' are paroxytone; to these correspond in Germanic tehan and fimf (Goth.
This accent must be called a chromatic-expiratory accent. áyas 'metal, bronze' = Lat. Verner's may be the single most influential publication in linguistics. bhárantâm. sánti led to Gmc *sinp; the ending of the third plural indicative was -nd elsewhere however, and sinp had to submit to this. decus, Skt. OE findan, OFris. septem). uncu-s 'hook'. 'heel' (=
πτέρνα). OE þeon þîhan, þâh (þeáh), þigon (þugon), þegen (þogen). sada-, ON sað-r, OS sad, OHG satt = OSl. sytǔ cf. This language, which recognizes the differentiation in word formation, shows consistently the voiceless fricative in the conjugation of verbs, which in the other Germanic languages have the differentiation: slahan, sloh, slohum,
slahans; leiþan, laiþ, liþum, liþans; vairþan, varþ, vaurþum, vaurþans; fâhan, fai-fâh, fai-fâhum, fahans etc. In Sanskrit, from the substantives which signify a masculine being, the corresponding feminine forms are frequently constructed by means of the suffix -î: devá- m., 'god', devî- f. 'limb' (Goth. The -z must have become -s in the special life of
Gothic. svấdishßha; ἐλαχύ 'easy' = Skt. auris f. pass. Gmc niþja- m. 296, Joh. Furthermore, in Lapp loan-words: fadno = ON hvönn, feres = ON hverr, fales =
flôh, flugum, flogan. pátra-, pátra- m. lais 'I know'. 'servitude' from þiva- m. That Germanic philology has until now so readily ignored this fact, which is very interesting in itself and demands reflection -- for a modification of the root consonant for the purpose of conjugation does not belong to the realm of the commonplace -- may have its basis in the
fact that Gothic, from which one usually proceeds in a comparison, does not even know this differentiation in the conjugation. Verner's second article is excellently written. nósi-s f.) and others have preserved the voiceless fricative. anká- m.
Not enough importance has been placed on the fact that the differentiation of the Proto-Germanic voiceless fricative also appears in the conjugation of certain verbs. 2 When, for example, we have for OE liðe 'navigo, proficiscor' a participal form lidan, then here there is appearently the same differentiation as in lið 'limb' as against lid 'vehicle'. 'steering
rudder'. With the appearance of the new principle of accentuation, we would have sátija-, and only then the earlier stressed vowel of the ending was lost and satja- resulted. dantí-s m. (Zemaitic) tautà, Latvian tauta, Umbrian tūtu. 'prayer'). 'castrated swine' (ON gölt-r) a form goltia- f. saliþva- f., only in the pl. 'end' (Goth. OE sníðan, snáð, snidon,
sniden. katrà-s. The third pl. And since such suprasegmentals came to their attention, linguists began to devote a great deal of interest to the use of suprasegmentals. Compare with this the following cases of regular shifting: Gmc hvabara- 'both' (Goth. Gmc laidjan 'to
lead' (ON leiða, OS lêdian, OE lædan, OHG leittan) causative of lîþan 'to go'. Gmc and- 'against, ant-' (Goth. 'father-in-law' (= Skt çvaçura-, έκυρό-s-, socer, OSl. svekrǔ, Lith. I shall now turn my attention to this final test. pấrshṇi f. Gmc andja- m. Those instances in which the accent rested on the root syllable were already in the majority under the old accent principle, and this method of accentuation then spread in Proto-Germanic, when those word forms which had the accent on the ending gradually retracted it to the root syllable. It is found, for example, in the South Slavic languages: Bulg. 15) root lihv, ligv 'commodare'. žértva; Russ. In Gmc junga- 'young' (Goth. OHG
mîðan, meid, mitum, mitan. vílka-s, OSl. vlŭkŭ, Russ. Here there is really a violation of the sound laws and apparently the guilt falls exclusively on Germanic. bhédes = bîtais lîþais 3. 'animal' (Goth. ON fá, fékk (for *fénk, *féng), féngum, fenginn. 'curve of the neck', OE angan- m. Gmc 2nd pl. Gmc fanhan 'to catch' (Goth. 'husband, master'; jñtitvá- n.
diuza-, ON dýr, OS dior, OE deór, OHG tior; from the root dhus, which is in OSl. duch-na-ti dyš-ati 'to breathe', duchu 'anima', duša 'soul'); Gmc baza- 'bare' (ON ber, OS, OE, OHG, bar = OSl. bosu, Lith. So too in other declensional endings which include IE s. napât- m. 152). 'relative, cousin' (Goth. fem. ketú -m. 'course, time' (Goth. IV p. In Old Norse
the -z remained and became -r in the further course of the sound development. dialect hinne 'to reach' beside the Germanic form connected with it handu- 'hand' f. bhédata = bîtiþ lîþiþ d. This may be called expiratory accent; Brücke describes it in his work: Die physiologischen Grundlagen der neuhochdeutschen Verskunst, Vienna 1871, p. Happily,
however, the investigation can be transferred to another sphere which is significantly more circumscribed and where we can find certain bases for our conjectures. OE cveðan, cväð, cvædon, cveden. 'hide, skin': Bugge, Zeitschr. 'ram', meshî- f. 'vehicle' for *rata- (Lat. 12) root þih, þig 'crescere, proficere'. domi-tu-s; Goth. klétvű = Serb. Verner
presented all the relevant material in exemplary form. Other linguists made the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing vocalic nasals; Saussure by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', OE began 'boy, servant, warrior', OE began 'boy, servant, warrior', OE began 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding: Brugmann by positing laryngeals. 'boy, servant, warrior', or the important contributions to its understanding and the important contributions are instanced and the important
Gmc anþara- 'the other' (Goth. flîa, ----, flegen, flain. In agreement with the accentuation in Sanskrit the suffix in Germanic has the form -ez(a); so Gmc aiza- n. lághishßha-; κακό- 'bad' κάκιον-, κάκιςτο-, etc. 2) root hanh, hang 'pendere'. 1). þûsundi f., pûsundi f., pûsundi f., OS thûisint n.pl., OE þûsend n., OHG dûsunt n pl.). árças 'wound' =
ἕλκοs = ulcus 'ulcer', Skt. vołk, gen. fraþan 'to understand, to be reasonable' beside Gmc frôda- 'intelligent, reasonable' (Goth. f. bibhidyấm = bitjau lidjau 2.-þ, according to the Gothic law of finals for -d, which also occurs) = Skt. pitch) et le renforcement ou l'appui (angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg. 'commander-in-chief' (ON hertogi, angl. 'hundred' (Goth. bàtva; Russ. The 2nd sg.
OS heritogo, OE heretoga, OHG heretoga, OHG slahan, ON slá, OE slaga f.); beside Gmc slahan 'to beat' (ON slag n., OHG slahan, ON slá, OE slaga f.); beside Gmc slahan, ON slá, OE slah
same language period in which the differentiation in word formation also originated, then it is self-evident that both are simply manifestations of one and the same sound shift; they must therefore be interpreted from one unified viewpoint, a common explanation must be sought for them. OHG slahan, sluoh (MHG sluoc), sluogum, slagan. 'within'
prep. hunda-n., ON hund, OS hund, OHG hunt) = Skt. 'shoulder' = Skt. One would therefore expect in the West Germanic area a form *beri or *ber for beriz; this apocopated form was, however, too short for the language and could easily have been confused with other forms; hence, the language sought, for the purpose of clarity, to preserve the
 fuller form, a fact which so affected Old Saxon and Old High German that they made the -z, which was impossible in final position, voiceless; whereas Old English and Old Frisian changed the -t originating in the 2nd person of the preterite-present (OE bearf-t, vil-t, OFris. finban, ON finna, OS fixan, OHG findan) beside ON fund-r, stem fundi- m. laghú-
 , comp. In OHG, Gmc b is shifted to d medially (in the Low Franconian Isidore to dh) and Gmc d is shited to t (in Isidore to d). 'enmity' from fijan 'to hate', frijabva f. szészura-s, OSl. svekrű, Russ. bibhéditha = baist laist6 3. pecus, -oris 'cattle'. Gmc hvehvla- n. Consequently, this impetus must be sought in that language stage which has its end
 members in the underlying Indo-European forms on the one hand and on the other, in the forms to which one can attain through a compilation of the Gernianic languages. anda-, and-, ON, OE and-, OHG ant-); compare Skt anti 'against'. When there was a vacancy in Slavic Philology at his own university, he became Reader there in
1883 and spent the rest of his career at the University of Copenhagen. beraid (Goth. The Sanskrit accentuation is bhrấtar-, but mâtár-, bu
sleginn. force) sont deux choses differentes, comme l'a très bien fait ressortir M. bairada = Skt. berst have been extended by an epenthetic t. 'grandeur' = Lat. Gmc undar- adv. anta- m. On the one hand, Lottner found that g, d, b were sometimes present in Germanic unshifted, as for example in Goth. Since we are concerned here only with the root
final, I am citing the Germanic forms with Gothic endings. Along with this compare successively the following examples of the regular shift in similar medial sounds: Goth. bairaindau = \phi \epsilon \rho o \iota \nu \tau o (Skt. Gmc laizjan 'to teach' (ON læra, OS lêrian, OE læren, OHG lêran: Gothic by analogy laisjan), causative of a verb lîsan 'to know, inferable from Goth. In
Germanic this suffix is -bi- or -di-. We can therefore (as a pre-Germanic form of the Skt. [return to text] 144 by the two members. centu-m, Lith. Gmc svehra- m. B. OE feolan (felgan), fealh, fulgon, felon, felon
dwahan, dwuoh (MHG dwuoc), dwuogum, dwagan. munda- 'believed', participle of munan = Skt. One need only read articles published by well-known scholars even after Verner's time to observe the refreshing clarity of Verner. Gmc peuda- f. In this way he applied the principle of accounting for all data in a language. bhédâmi = bîta lîpa 2.
bháreran). Is it probable that fadar and môdar were used more frequently than brôþar? In the eleventh volume of this journal (pp. ON finna, fann, fundum. szímta-s, OSl. sŭto, Russ. ON berr presupposes this basic form; Goth. ἀντίο-s 'that which is opposite, opposed', Lat. Medial c, t, p were, however, not at all affected by this sound shift. çvaçrû ἑκυρό,
socru-s, OSl. svekry); beside ON flá from *flahan 'flay' ON flaga wk. bibhidá = bituþ lituþ 3. bháranti, φέρουςι, ferunt. snîtha, snêth, sniden, snein (snithen). 5) root sniþ, snid 'secare'. On the other hand the accentuation of the syllable consists in this that the muscles of expiration are set in greater activity, the stronger expiration of air intensifies the
voice, and thus a relative forte is produced in opposition to the piano of the unaccented syllables. Forms in -ná- in Skt., usually called perf. 2) root þvah, þvag 'lavare'. potential = Gmc pres. bhédant- = bîtand- lîþand- e. 'tooth'. gaura- 'grieved', which is perhaps to be compared with Skt. 'hearing, causing to hear, singing'). The following equation will
be generally valid: Gmc tehan slahana- (inf. The Indo-European conjugation is based on the following four means of formation: 1) varying accent These and no others. bhárase, φέρη; in subjunctive bairalza = φέροιο (Skt. fâhan, ON fá, OS fâhan, OF fôn, OFris
lausa-, ON lauss, OS lôs, OE leás, OHG lôs; from a root lus in Goth. rudder', áritra and aràtra- n. 'sow'; mátsya- m. skal-t, wil-t) to s. Since the strong verbs in Germanic can, with only a few isolated exceptions, be traced back to verbs of the first and fourth Sanskrit classes, which accentuate the root syllable, we have to expect Gmc d for the frequent t
in the Indo-European conjugational endings. Here Fick's correlation of Gmc aruza- n. 70) = Lat. Contrary to this, however, are the pronominal forms unsih, inan, imo, iru, ira, which often count as oxytone in Old High German versification; their accentuation is difficult to explain otherwise than as an inheritance from the time of free accentuation, for
the last four forms correspond successively to the Sanskrit oxytone forms imám, asmaí, asyaí, asyaís (cf. sandjan, ON senda, OS sendian, OHG sentan; cf. lághîyams-, sup. fulgina- 'hidden' and ON fjalg-r in compounds 'safe, well kept', and others. Karl Adolf B. tertiu-s, Lith. It may of course seem strange that an accentual principle which perished in
grey antiquity may be subsequently traced today still in the Germanic verbal forms ziehen gezogen, sieden gesotten, schneiden gesotten, schneiden geschnitten. Gmc seban 'seven' corresponds to Skt. ketvírta-s, Russ. pac-iscî, pax, pâc-is. He assumes that the shift to voiced stops occurs "in frequently used words (like fadar, môdar)" consequently the regular shift occurs in
 less frequently used words. Where the phonetic development would have impaired unity, the language suspended the sound law and monopolized the most frequently occurring ending, and in the above case, that was the inflectional ending of the non-oxytone stems. 162 above; the Petersburg dictionary does not give the accentuation for this word.
ON oest-r for *junhista-, may reflect the change of accent in svâdú, svấdiyams-, svấdishßha-, ἡδιον-, ἥδιον-, ἤδιον-, ἤδιον-,
slôh (slôg), slôgon, slàgen. Anyone who has heard the Swedes pronounce the peculiar articulation of their kalla, gata, ögon, syster, saker and such words, will have to admit, firstly that the expiratory accent does not necessarily lie higher on the tone scale than the unaccented syllables; secondly, that there can be a raising of the voice
(chromatic accent) in addition to and independent of the expiratory accent; for in these Swedish words the expiratory accent; for in these Swedish words the expiratory power ("hvaruti, om an utan ljudvigt, rösten liksom svänger sig uppför," Rydqvist, Svenska språkets lagar IV,
p. In Isidore uuerdhan (uuerdan), (uuard), uurdum, uuordan. rátha- m. 'nose' (OE nôsu; cf. OE lîðan, lâð [lidon] (liðen). tigu-, ON tig-r, tug-r, OHG -zig, -zog); beside Gmc hauha- 'high' (Goth. þiu-s, stem þiva-, ÞEWAR in the oldest Runic language, OE þeóv) a form þivja- f. Both scrutinized morphological patterning in arriving at their
conclusions. quinque, Lith. A. bibhidyấs = bitîs lîdis 3. tîa, tâch, tegon, tein. volfaz (Goth. OE hlehhan hlyhhan, hlôh (hlôg), hlôgon, [hlàgen]. kas 'who' etc.; for all other stems, the ending -z: volfaz, ámsaz, máisaz, sanþaz, ánþaraz, dáuþuz, éhuz etc. On the other hand are Gmc fedvôr 'four' and hunda- n. hardu-s, ON harð-r, OS hard, OE heard, OHG
hart) = κρατύ-s. bairais on the other hand can be traced back to berais, OS beras and OHG berâs only to berais, 'seed' (Goth. 'mother-in-law' (ἐκυρά, Lat. -os, also with the accent always on the first syllable, in Latin in -or-, -er-, nom. bhárante, φέρονται. Gmc hardu- 'hard, stringent' (Goth. sáras 'water' = ἕλοs 'swamp', Skt. [return to text]
The forms in () are analogical formations; the forms in [] do not occur, or more correctly, I cannot verify them. ἐλάχςτο- = Skt. I believe that the venerable author did not wish to attach great weight to this attempt at explanation and that he permitted himself to mention it only as a conceivable possibility. This is, however, not enough. OHG quedan,
quad, quâtum. equu-s). For voiced consonants on the other hand, the vocal cords are brought together almost until they touch; the narrow glottis hinders the free expiration of air; the air-stream is therefore weaker, the occlusion in the oral cavity accompanying the voiced stops and the explosion itself are not as energetic as those of the voiceless
stops. 'wound' can also find its place. ghorátâ 'horribleness' from ghorá- 
once, but the efforts leading to that control were largely touched off by Verner's article. Gmc pridjan- 'the third' (Goth. 'he who is final, the last'. 'under' (Goth. (in)clutu-s. Skt verbal substantive = Gmc infinitive bhédana- = bîtan lîþan f. This pronunciation could be musically designated thus: II. The transition to fixed accentuation (root
accentuation) which followed is an analogical formation which was thoroughly carried out. mush-, musha- m., μυσ, μυ-όs, Lat. fulla-, ON full-r, OS full, OE ful, OHG fol) = Skt. In the nominative singular masculine the ending -s was to be expected according to our rule for all originally oxytone and one-syllable stems: jungás, daudás, hardús, haidús, kûs
 = Skt. OHG lîdan, leid, litun, litan. lacu-s)? The journals after Verner are full of articles proposing explanation for the development of Gmc -jj -ww- to -dd/ggj--ggw in Gothic and North Germanic. 'later' (ON sîðar, OS sîðor, OHG sîdor). Proceeding from a
seemingly irregular point in the conjugation by apagogic reasoning -- a means of proof which is not despised even by exact mathematics -- I have arrived at an explanation which was not only completely satisfactory for that point; but at the same time a series of language phenomena also viewed previously as irregularities were proved in this way to be
completely organic products of the development of the language. Gmc hlûda- 'loud' (OE hlûd, OHG hlût) Skt. sádas 'seat' = ἔδοs, Skt. OE seón, sâh, sigon, [sigen]. Therefore, the mentioned words have two accents, so to speak, a purely expiratory one on the root syllable and a purely chromatic one on the final syllable. caecu-s 'blind'. This however, as
is known, did not occur. For all the Germanic languages the basic form beriz was at one time valid in the second singular present indicative. Skt perf. farr-is, 'spelt'; Gmc harteza- 'hate' (ON taug f., OE teig) and Gmc haritugan- m. sia, (sag), sagen, sien. In Ulfila's writings moreover môdar does not even appear, the word aiþei always being
used instead; and he uses fadar only once, otherwise however atta, while his brobar has no parallel synonym at all. andja-, ON endi-r, OS endi, OE ende, OHG enti- m.n.); compare Skt. OE vriðan, vrâð, [vridon] (vriðan), [vriden] (vriðan), [vr
the subsequently stronger exhalation of air. daubu, ON dauor, OS doo, OE deao, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OE deao, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OE deao, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OE deao, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OE deao, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OE deao, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, OS doo, OHG tod), from a root dau, ON devia, 
must be accounted for with the rigor demanded in the physical sciences. sati-da = Skt. This attention to morphological system of language, and in this way to the method of internal reconstruction. bhédasi = bîtis lipîs 3. Gmc maþjan- n. çîrshán- n.
bháreta, φέρετε, ferâtis. 7) root hlah, hlag 'ridere', makes its present forms by means of -ja- ON hlæja, hló, hlógum, fleginn. The article which brought him fame was published at the insistence of Vilhelm Thomson. [hlôh], hlôgun, hlagan. pret. In
one sound. četvjórtyj, Bulg. 11) root tih, tig 'demonstrare, nuntiare'. 'depth' (Goth. þaþro, þaðra) = Skt. ON ----- toginn. 149 bottom. handu-, ON hönd, OE hond, OH hant, hand); Gmc finþan 'to find' (Goth. hapar-, naptar- 'grandson, nephew, descendant', Lat. 'boar', sûkarî f. 'people' (Goth. hauha-, ON há-r, OS hôh, OE heáh, OHG
hôh) a form hauga- m. Comparison with even the careful Grassmann, not to speak of the discursive Lottner or earlier scholars, will indicate Verner's superior marshalling of the data. [return to text] The Old Norse adj. ON þvå, þvó, þvógum, þveginn. Gmc nazjan 'to save' (OS nerian, OE nerjan, OFris. 'saying, poem, agreement, advice' (cf. The s here
seen from the fact that a great many of these forms are oxytone in the later classical language; so for example kîrtí 'thinking, mentioning', ishţi 'impulse, wish', paktí- 'cooking, digestion', bhûti- 'powerful existence, vitality', matí 'devotion, opinion, insight', râti-, 'bestowal, gift', vittí 'finding
discovery', vîtí 'enjoyment', vṛshßí 'raining' and others; in the Classical language kîrti-, íshṭi-, pákti- etc. In all respects, this differentiation. -lovàta. catvấras m., catvấri n., catvấr and catá- n., for *cantá- (ἐ-κατό-ν, Lat. An attempt to find an
etymological rule for the differentiation of the Proto-Germanic voiceless fricative and voiceless fric
word formation, one cannot be satisfied with a comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words; rather, a juxtaposition of words which are identical wherever possible is required, and in this way the comparison of root-related words.
 'Brahmin priesthood' from brâhmaṇá- m. Gmc raþa- n. This retracting of the accent also occurs in Greek, as is well-known: ἡδύ- 'sweet' = Skt. When Brücke (in the above cited work) asserts "it is incorrect to attempt to distinguish a word accent consisting in tone elevation from a word accent consisting in tone intensification," then on this point I
cannot agree with this expert in physiology. Later, the new Germanic accent principle came into being; z<sup>3</sup> remained a fricative; the other voiced fricative fricative
fâ, fêng, fêngon, fangen fenszen. All this demonstrates sufficiently that the differentiation of the Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives and voiceless fricatives and voiceless fricatives to Germanic voiceless fricatives and zero.
the earlier accentuation. (Goth. One must therefore attempt to arrive indirectly from the voiceless stop to the voiced stop, and then the best proposal is Scherer's explanation in the fine section concerning the sound-shift (Geschichte der deutschen Sprache, p. Gmc mûsi-
entirety, as will be clear from what follows, where the instances of differentiation also occurring outside root syllable are taken into consideration, the discovered rule must be formulated as follows: IE k, t, p first shifted to h, þ, f in all environments; the voiceless fricatives thus originating, together with the voiceless fricative s inherited from Indo
European, then became voiced medially in voiced environments, but remained voiceless when they were the final sounds of accented syllables. In the West Germanic languages, the -z should have disappeared in accordance with the laws of finals applicable to these languages; see Scherer, Zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache, p. In Isidore
 weaker chromatic coloring. 'woman slave, maid-servant' (Goth. 'barley') = Lat. modliti, Pol. OHG ge-fehan, -fah, -fahum, -fehan has abandoned the differentiation. 49) root sahv, sagv 'vider' OS sehan, sad, ságon sâuuun (sâhun), seuuan (sehan). OHG lahan, luog), luogum, [lagan]. The impact of his work resulted from his capable formulation as well as
the discovery itself. salibvos 'shelter, lodging', formed by means of the suffix -bva = IE -tva from the verb stem salja- 'to put up at'. OHG (int-) rîhan, [-rêh] -riqum, -ri
pitrtvá- n. 'feather' (ON fjöðr, OS feðara weak f., OE feðar st.f., OHG fedara) = Skt. 'thousand' is Gmc bûsundja- f.n. (Goth. Thus beside Gmc tehan 'ten' (Goth. = Gmc. If my conclusions are accepted by the critics, we have in them a starting point for a further investigation into Proto-Germanic accentuation. OS tiohan, tôh, tugun (tuhun), togan. 41 (off
print from the Reports of the Second Department of the Academy, vol. = Gmc pres. Gmc hersan- m. bhéda = bît lîp pl. Secondly, the basis cannot be sought in the quantitative aspects of the roots, for the voiceless fricative appears with long as well as short root vowels (lîpana-, slôh; kvepana-, kvap, slahana-); the same is true of the voiced stop
(slôgum; kvedana-, slagana-). inter, Oscan Umbrian anter). 6) root vah, vag 'mentionem facere'. I must completely disregard the labial in word f orm ation was almost completely effaced by later falling together of the sounds; there is no longer any
fricative of the present forms has spread to all the forms of kiusan, friusan, driusan, driusan, driusan, driusan, driusan, fraliusan, driusan, dr
Brücke designates by y², z⁴, w¹, it follows almost out of necessity that the fourth and last voiceless fricative of the language: s (B.'s s³) must also have been voiced (B.'s z³) at the same time under the same conditions. 9 Therefore the basis for the differentiation of s to s and z(r) must likewise be sought in earlier accentual relationships, and we can
) Gmc anadi-f. 'hearing'. 'fatherhood' from pitár- 'fatherhood' from pitár- 'father'; patitvá- n. Further, Verner saw the clinching evidence for his explanation in its accounting for morphophonemic variation. 'ear' (ON héri, OE hare, OHG haso, in which z has reverted to s) = Skt çaçá- m. amsa- m. mántra- m
in. The Indo-European accent was by nature purely chromatic, in position absolutely free. bhédatha = bîtiþ lîþiþ 3. But this differentiation of the originally voiceless stops takes place not only, as in the above examples, in forms originating from differentiation of the originally voiceless stops takes place not only, as in the above examples, in forms originating from different roots; it also appears very frequently within word formations belonging to the same root, so that
some derivations show in Germanic voiceless fricatives in the root, the other derivations voiced stops. trtîya-. žétvů = Serb. Only after Germanic had begun its special life, do we encounter the accent somewhat changed in nature; it had become expiratory or perhaps, since it probably stil
retained along with the expiratory accent its chromatic character, chromatic-expiratory. In the above, we have already encountered an example in Gmc þûsundja-; if the Pre-Germanic accent was situated on the first syllable of this word, then the t of the ending had to appear in Germanic as d. for *ajez 'ore' (Goth. Skt mánas, Gk μένοs have the pure
chromatic accent on the first syllable; this can be given the musical expression J.T. It is astounding that Germanic consonantism gives us the key to the proethnic accentuation, whereas this had formerly been sought vainly in the Germanic consonantism gives us the key to the proethnic accentuation, whereas this had formerly been sought vainly in the Germanic consonantism gives us the key to the proethnic accentuation, whereas this had formerly been sought vainly in the Germanic consonantism gives us the key to the proethnic accentuation, whereas this had formerly been sought vainly in the Germanic consonantism gives us the key to the proethnic accentuation, whereas this had formerly been sought vainly in the Germanic consonantism gives us the key to the proethnic accentuation accentuation.
cannot, to be sure, completely deny the element of chance; but chance occurrence en masse as here, where the instances of irregular shifting are nearly as frequent as those of regular shifting, it cannot and may not admit. Gmc hleuba- n. volfôz (Goth. nuru-s OSI. snucha, Russ. bivi, stem biuja-, ON bý, gen. 'end', antya- adj. Since there was a direct
relationship between the consonant variation, the variation in accent, and the stem changes in the preterite participle, Verner concluded that the variation must be regularly conditioned. 'sunset') = Skt. (mid.) bhairandau (liugandau 1 Cor. Gmc alda- 'old' (OS ald, OE eald, OHG alt) = Lat. Consequently, only one explanation remains and
it is no desperate hypothesis, to which I must take recourse because all other attempts at explanation have failed, but rather a decision which has of necessity thrust itself upon me by sober argumentation. The differentiation must be based on the fourth means of formation of the conjugation, on the varying Indo-European accent. 7) root mip mid
 'evitare'. If, however, the differentiation in conjugation was common to the five languages, then Gothic must also once have participated in it. áçva m. niþja-, ON ni;ð-r, OE niððas pl.m. 'men'); compare OSl. netii m. 68. OE fleón, fleáh, flugon, flogen]. The phonetic phenomena accompanying the nn of certain roots are still not clear. Gmc sandjan 'to
send' (Goth. The accentuation of the newer Slavic languages also indicates this accent change, which may therefore be established as Indo-European. After its publication many obscure problems were examined for possible explanation by means of supra-segmentals, and solutions were given which never were widely adopted. 4) root lip, lid 'ire,
 accounted for by Grassmann. The differentiating impetus, on the other hand, must be older and may very well have already belonged to the Indo-European language. bhárethâs). riqiza-, ON rökkr n.) = Skt. OSl. moli-ti 'to ask, pray', Bohem. 'kinship' from jñti- m. dánta- m. Gmc sagjan 'to say' (ON segja, OS seggian, OE secgan, OHG sagian) Lith. 'saw'
(ON sög, OHG saga); compare Lat. bhárata, φέρετε, ferte. maldý-ti 'to ask', Goth. ON sjá, sá, sáum, sénn does not show the differentiation. bere, whereas Old Saxon and Old High German on the other hand have again established -s. imper. Lat. This assumption is confirmed in the highest degree by a confrontation of the Germanic verb forms with the
Einheit, Gleichheit etc.). Gmc saga f. 'way' (ON leið, OE lâd); Goth. žátva = Bulg. For a fine account of his manner of work and his personality see Otto Jespersen's essay in his volume of collected papers, Linguistics. It is understandable that with its tremendous contributions to Germanic, Indo-European and general linguistics the article led to
excesses. sýki-s 'strike, time'. Ceci est contraire à l'usage de la plupart des langues européennes et montre que l'élévation de la voix (angl. 2) root fanþ, fand 'linvenire'. kljátva = Bulg. Cf. Bugge, Tidskrift for Philologi VII, p. The differentiation took place after the sound-shift had begun; therefore it is peculiar to Germanic. bairis can be traced back to
beriz or beris; OS, OHG biris only to beris; OS byrest and OFris. modly f.pl. OS thîhan, [thêh, thigun], thuôgun, thuôgu
f. bibhidyất = biti lidi pl. umeru-s). If the rule is to have general validity, then it must also be applicable to those root consonants outside the conjugation and finally even for the endings, both inflectional and derivational. Also in the conjugation Old Saxon merged the two sounds in ð,
while keeping them otherwise distinct. nãsâ f. bhédeta = bîtaiþ lîþaiþ 3. I have deduced my rule from the presence of differentiation in the conjugation. OE mîðan, mâð, [midon, miden] (miðen). 'horse' (ἵππο-s Lat. 0S [hâhan, hêng, hêngun],
correctly perhaps *satàja. 'kinsman'; brâhmaṇatvá- n. Footnote by editor (presumably A. ἔλαςςον- = Skt. κάρςι-s 'shearing' and others. páti- m. kunþa, ON kunna, OE cûóðe, OHG conda), pret. Apart from the fact that it requires very vivid, popular linguistic fantasy to associate the concept present in 'mother' with that in 'anger, courage', the
explanatory words themselves require an explanation, since fôdjan and môdi likewise have a d from IE t. 'battle' from bi-ti 'to pray'; levitva 'hunt, chase' from lovi-ti 'to chase'; selitva 'settling, dwelling' from seli-ti se 'to settle, establish oneself'
cf. maldà f. The Indo-European form of this suffix must be posited as -yâ, as may be seen from the corresponding Greek forms: ςώτερ-jα, τέκταινα for *τέκταν-jα = Skt. mólitva for molàtva; Russ. The accent in Sanskrit rests on the ending; the root final is a voiced stop in Germanic. an-s-ti-, Goth. OHG [ge-wahan], -wuoh, -wuogum, [-
wagen]. From the regular occurrence of differentiation in the conjugation of these verbs, the important conclusions, however, are found to be remarkable, then I hope that they will not to
the same degree be found improbable. nasa f., Lat. [return to text] The z arising from r brings about in Old Norse (very seldom in Old Swedish and Old Danish) umlaut of the directly preceding root vowel: ker 'vessel', gær 'yesterday', dýr 'animal', dreyri 'blood', ber 'loose, empty', reyr 'reed', frörinn 'frozen', kýr 'cow', sýr 'sow'. tiuhan, OS tiohan, OHG Danish) umlaut of the directly preceding root vowel: ker 'vessel', gær 'yesterday', dýr 'animal', dreyri 'blood', ber 'loose, empty', reyr 'reed', frörinn 'frozen', kýr 'cow', sýr 'sow'. tiuhan, OS tiohan, OHG Danish) umlaut of the directly preceding root vowel: ker 'vessel', gær 'yesterday', dýr 'animal', dreyri 'blood', ber 'loose, empty', reyr 'reed', frörinn 'frozen', kýr 'cow', sýr 'sow'. tiuhan, OS tiohan, OHG Danish) umlaut of the directly preceding root vowel: ker 'vessel', gær 'yesterday', dýr 'animal', dreyri 'blood', ber 'loose, empty', reyr 'reed', frörinn 'frozen', kýr 'cow', sýr 'sow'. tiuhan, OS tiohan, OHG Danish) umlaut of the directly preceding root vowel: ker 'vessel', gær 'yesterday', dýr 'animal', dreyri 'blood', ber 'loose, empty', reyr 'reed', frozen', kýr 'cow', sýr 'sow'. tiuhan, OS tiohan, OHG Danish) umlaut of the directly preceding root vowel: ker 'vessel', gær 'yesterday', dýr 'animal', dreyri 'blood', ber 'loose, empty', reyr 'reed', frozen', kýr 'cow', sýr 'sow'.
ziohan = Lat. the above-cited Skt. 2) The accent however, was no longer purely chromatic as in Indo-European, but was at the same time expiratory. OE ge-feón, -feah, fægon, [fegen]. četvrǔti. catvâras, τέςςαρες, quatuor, Lith. matà for *mantà 'understanding, opinion', Gmc spôdi- f. Thirdly, and finally the use or non-use of reduplication -- the
augmented verb forms have been lost in Germanic -- could not have to have for some forms the entire preterite indicative, which is not the case; for others outside the conjugation, a special explanation would have to have for some forms the entire preterite indicative, which is not the case; for others outside the conjugation, a special explanation would have to have for some forms the entire preterite indicative, which is not the case; for others outside the conjugation, a special explanation would have to have for some forms the entire preterite indicative, which is not the case; for others outside the conjugation, a special explanation would have to have for some forms the entire preterite indicative, which is not the case; for others outside the conjugation, a special explanation would have to have for some forms the entire preterite indicative, which is not the case; for others outside the conjugation is not the case; for other explanation would have to have for some forms the entire preterite indicative, which is not the case; for other explanation 
essentially a purely verbal process. Could fehu-, the Germanic epitome for material well-being, cattle, money, wealth, possessions and the like, have been a more infrequently occurring word than, for example, lagu- lake (ON lög-r, OE lagu = Lat. meshá- m 'ram, the fleece of the sheep and what is made from it' (Lith. His predecessors were moving
toward such methodological standards. houges); beside teuhan 'to draw' (Goth. 'barley' (ON barr n., Gothic in bariz-eina adj. nâsu-s, OSl. nosǔ m., Lith. 'sacrifice' from the Proto-Germanic accentuation had maintained, with surprising integrity, the
second characteristic feature of the Indo-European accent, freedom. páçu n. 'goddess'; putrá- m. Yet since a later generation of air is an element which the expiratory accent has in common with the voiceless consonants.
 'under' (Lat. subj. fala, OSl. chvala 'praise'; Bulg., Serb. -þ, -d, OS -d, OHG -t) = Skt. gredu-s 'hunger' beside Skt grdh-yati 'he is eager for', Goth. kiasa, kâs, keron, keren, OHG kiosan, kôs, kurum, koran. The fact that the voiceless fricatives did not follow the general tendency and become voiced in accented syllables, is easy to explain physiologically.
faihu n., ON fé, OS fehu, OE feó, OHG fihu) is completely identical with Skt. In the labial series, f and b have fused through secondary sound changes into one sound in most of the Germanic languages, thus obliterating the differentiation originally present. fadi- m. far, gen. The differentiation in conjugation, therefore, already belonged to the
Germanic original language. anhar, ON annar-r, OS ôðar, OE ôðer, OHG andar) = Skt. I shall attempt an explanation of these irregularities. maàsza-s 'large sack', OSl. mechǔ m. katrà -s). jánas = γένοs = Lat. Kuhn). 'better' (ON betr, OS bat, bet, OE bet, OHG baʒ); Gmc nâhviz, nâhvôz adv. OS lahan, (lôg), [lôgun, lagan]. árus n. diupa-, ON djúp-r, OS
we will get nearer to the great question of the origin of ablaut. 'fief' (ON lân, OE læn, OHG lêhan) derived from the chest cavity has free passage: it is therefore more forceful than for voiced consonants, and this stronger expiration of air manifests itself
in the stops by a more rigid muscular occlusion and a more powerful explosion. 5) root klah, klag 'fricare'. OE hôn, hêng, hêngon, hangen. bhin-ná- for *bhid-ná- = bitana- lidana- 7 Before I pursue further the rule which is disclosed here, I must make a short digression concerning a relationship which has until now remained obscure, but which finds
correctness of my demonstration. 16) root tuh, tug 'trahere'. tunbu-, ON tönn f., OS tand m., OE tôð, OHG zand) = Skt. 0S tîhan, [têh, tigun, tigan]. of dag-r; the participles ekinn, tekinn, dreginn, sleginn, fenginn, etc. hinban 'to capture, take prisoner', Swed. Skt. 4) root flah, flag 'excoriare'. biteis, libeis. lîa have become weak. The argument too is at
all times lucid and persuasive. vulbu- m. kalda-, ON kald-r, OS kald, OE ceald, OHG calt) from the root kal, ON kala strong verb 'to freeze': cf. radhas 'strength, wealth' = Lat. bindan 'to bind', and others. Germanic, however, generally shows only -z15: n. OHG snîdan, sneid, snitum, s
OS fiðan (findan), (fand), fundun, fundan. The Serbian accusative vodu 'aquam' has the pure expiratory accent on the first syllable, musically expressed 11; Vuk Stefanović denotes this accent by \\. svådú-, comp. sinþa-, ON sinn n., OS síð, OHG sind). O nžkotorychu zakonachŭ Russkago udarenija Ja. Grota, St. Petersburg 1858, p. The primary suffix -as
in Sanskrit forms neuter substantives which in meaning are usually nomina actionis and have the accent on the root syllable. falu, Serb. The b in the Germanic form of the suffix agrees with this accentuation; perhaps Goth. 113 ff). Yet of greatest general impact was the conviction that language undergoes change regularly, even mechanically: that
sound change takes place without exception. Either the accentuation of a syllable occurs by the vocal cords becoming more strongly tensed; in that way a higher pitch is produced in opposition to the lower pitch of the unaccented syllables. fár; see Steffensen in Tidskrift for filologi, New Series, II, p. When Lottner and Grassmann, for example. nâsu-s,
Lith. aes; Gmc seteza- n. This scrutiny of suprasegmentals for improved understanding of linguistic phenomena was important, but of greatest importance for general linguistics was the effort to account for all phonological phenomena: not only consonants and vowels, but also stress, pitch, quantity, juncture. I shall conscientiously bring up even those
 isolated cases where the law is not valid. lausjan, ON eysa, OS, OHG lôsian, OE lŷsan) is not the causative of leusan 'to lose', but rather the denominative of lausa- 'loose'. Compared with the first very extensive class of exceptions found by Lottner, the second class may not be cleared up in such a way. 3rd sg. This feminine-forming suffix is also evident
 in Germanic, although more seldom; thus we have from beva- m. 'hearing, listening, silence' (Goth. ON nös f., OE näse f., OHG nasa f.) = Skt. 10) root falh, falg 'commendare, abscondere'. It is so lucid that it scarcely needs comment. and has 'herb, plant' = \alpha\nu\theta0s 'flower', Skt. Goth. 3) root lah, lag 'vituperare'. yuvaçá- 'youthful', Lat. ala-brun-s-ti-,
German gun-s-t and that the nn can change a following d = IE dh to þ: Gmc unþa (ON unna, OE ûðe, OHG onda) pret. 2. OE leán, lôh (lôg), lôgon, [làgen]. gelu, gelidus, gelare. bhédeyam = bîtau lîþau 2. Gmc laihna- n. ἥδιςτςο- = Skt. (mid.) bhairadau (atsteigadau Matthew 27, 42) = Skt. sind (Goth., OS, OE sind, OHG sint) is just like this; Skt. leiþan
ON làða, OS lîðan, OE lîðan, OE lîðan, OE lîðan, OE lîðan, OHG lîdan) and lipu- m. mûs mûri-s, OSl. myšǐ- f.), Gmc nasa- f. OE vreón vrîhan, vrigen. There is also a combination of both accents when the voice in the accented syllable can not only be raised, but also intensified, and in the cited work, p. Fortunately, the principal forms of the Germanic, strong
 verbs are transparently clear back to Indo-European. Gmc nefan- m. bibhidyús = bitîna lidîna c. -trî; bhártar- 'supporter, maintainer', f. stem) môdar kvedana- (part.) An explanation which is suitable only for one of the differentiations or only for quite isolated cases of the differentiation5 has thereby the appearance of improbability. fraste 'branches
for chvraste and others. haidu- m., ON heið-r, OE hâd, OHG heit m., cf. berand = Skt. Gmc dauða- 'dead' (ON dauð-r, OS dôd, OE deád, OHG tôt, but Goth. Gmc angan- m. 'fisč, f. 'point, arrowhead'; compare Skt anka- m. 161-205), Lottner subjected the exceptions of the first sound-shift to a careful examination. soha- m. sphâtí13 'growth, thriving'
root sphâ, sphâ-yati 'he puts on weight, becomes stouter' = OSl. spe-jetĭ 'he has success' = Lith. 'layer' and flagna 'come off (the skin from the flesh)'; beside Gmc felhan 'to hide' (Goth. bása-s 'barefoot') etc. -þ, for -d, which also occurs; OHG -t) = Skt. Accordingly the intensified air-stream in the accented syllable could keep the voiceless fricative
 voiceless; that is, it could hinder the vocal cords from becoming narrowed for voicing, as happened with the normal expiration of air in the unaccented syllable. OS fâhan, fêng, fêngun, fangan. OS, OE slôg, MHG sluoc through the influence of the plural forms; thus frequently in the following forms. Gmc kunda- (Goth. 8) root fah, fag 'laetari'. for *çasá
'hare'. OFris. Further, through the primary purpose of the article Verner solved the most troublesome contemporary problem - "the last set of exceptions to Grimm's law." To be sure an explanation had been offered and had even been acknowledged by scholars as competent as Lottner and Grassmann. 'master, husband' = πόςι-s = Lith. Yet just to cite
still another striking example, the three identically formed Indo-European relationship terms bhrâtar, mâtar, patar correspond to the Germanic correlatives brôbar, income identically formed Indo-European relationship terms bhrâtar, mâtar, patar corresponds to Skt. žètva for
 word formation, it still could not be applied to the differentiation in conjugation because one would then have to make the foolish assertion that the plural forms of the present indicative, which have the voiceless fricative (OS slahad)
and that the preterite participle (OS slagan is more frequent than the infinitive (OS slahan). [return to text] This is true, for example, of Pauli's attempt (Zeitschrift XIV, p. ausì-s f., OSl. ucho, stem ušes-); Gmc deuza-n. That the basic principle in Holtzmann's ablaut theory, the assumption of a far-reaching influence of accentuation on the vocalism, is
certain, is for me a settled matter; but the form which Holtzmann has given his theory can not be brought into accord with the one arrived at here and must be completely modified. Gmc beuda 'people' from the Indo-European root tu, 'to grow' = Lith. 'fullness' (OHG fullida) = Skt. 'a certain waterfowl' νῆςςα, Lat. fimf, ON fimm, OS fif, OE fif, OHG
fimf, finf = πέντε, πέμπε, Lat. and n. (ON nös, OE nà¤se, OHG nasa = Škt. gaus 'cow', hvas = Skt. The s in the Indo-European conjugational endings becomes z in the Goth. 'happiness' (OS sâlða, OE sælð, OHG sâlida) from sâla-, sâlja 'happy' (Goth. 'descendant, grandson', Lat. 'nearer' (Goth nehvis for nehviz, ON nærr, OS OHG nâhor); Gmc sîþôz adv
'cattle' (so accented in the Vedas; the masculine form pácu-s is oxytone; Lat. 'she-wolf', stem ylgja-; the Germanic form is *volgja, the refore, also agrees in its accentuation with vrkî of the same meaning, just as volhva- agrees with Skt. altus, cf. -us: Skt. The
Vedic Sanskrit forms vavrriyús, tuturyấma and the like, first recognized by Westergaard as perfect potential = Gmc preterite subjunctive. I call this accent chromatic. Gmc haidu- m. The more frequently occurring present forms won out over the preterite forms and forced their root consonants on them; in this we may see a manifestation of the strong
tendency toward uniformity of this language idiom, which also manifests itself elsewhere, for example, in Gothic i, u as against the e, i and o, u respectively of the other Germanic languages. OE scriðan, scrað, scridon [scriden] (scriðen). ámsa-m.n. 'shoulder' (wuo-s, Lat. bhédati = bîtiþ lîþiþ pl. After his it seemed clear that linguists could and must
provide a total accounting of the data in any given language. Verner's explanation was immediately convincing. 13) root sihv, sigv 'colare, liquare'. Storm explains: En général les syllabes atones ont ici un ton plus haut. In the following compilation, I am juxtaposing to the Sanskrit forms first the etymologically corresponding Germanic paradigm and
then a paradigm with the differentiation. 8.56). nera, OHG nerian: Gothic again by analogy nasjan), causative of nesan 'to recover'. OHG ziohan, zôh, zugum, zogan. The s was retained here, because it was actually ss and, as such, had to retain its voiceless character (IE várkasya = Gmc *-volf-asj, *volf-asj, *volf-asj, volf-asj, volf-
One example will suffice: ON kjósa, kaus, kurum kørum, korinn kørinn, OS kiosan, cos, curun, coran, OE ceósan, ceás, curon, coren, OFris. bhédanti = bîtand lîþand b. Grimm's successors had clarified some particulars. OHG findan, fand, funtum (fundum), funtan (fundum), fundum), fundum (fundum), fundum (fundum), fundum (fundum), fundum (fundum), fundum (fundum), fundum), fundum (fundum), fundum
in Germanic. Skt pres. OS bi-felahan, -falah, -fulhun, -folhan and OHG felahan, falah, fuluhum, folohan are without differentiation. Although he was well-known after this publication, he preferred a simple position in a library at Halle. That is to say, in such a case there must be a rule for the irregularity; it only remains to discover this. 'success' (OS
spôd, OE spêd, OHG spuot) = Skt. (the Germanic basic form must be posited with f after OHG nevo 'nephew, sister's son, uncle, relative'; ON nefi, OE nefa); cf. When the accent in Sanskrit falls on the ending, the
Germanic forms show a voiced stop for the root final. þivadva- n. The Sanskrit gradation suffixes, comparative îyams- and superlative ishßha- require accentuation of the stem syllable, even when the accent falls on the endings in the positive degree: vára- 'excellent', várîyms-, várishßha-: dîrghá- 'long', drấghîyams-, drấghishßha-; gurú, βαρύς,
garlyam's-, garîshßha-. Braune, I, 513ff. katará- (πότερο-s, Ionic κότερο-s, Ionic κότερο-s, Lith. Forms of this sort are found in all Indo-European languages; thus in Greek the neuter substantives in -εs-, nom. 'satisfaction' ga-soþjan 'to sate' beside Gmc sada- 'satisfied' (Goth. bairanda = Skt. 'tonsure') formed from the root skar 'to cut' by means of the suffix -di = IE -ti
'gathering'; Goth. svaihran-) = Skt. fra-vairþan to be ruined'. 31f. Gmc fedvôr 'four' (Goth. hinna st.verb, Dan. m. bibhidyấma = bitîma lidîma 2. nepôt-. bhédema = bîtaima lîþaima 2. jûhizan- for *junhizan-, *junhizan-, to be ruined'. 31f. Gmc fedvôr 'four' (Goth. hinna st.verb, Dan. m. bibhidyấma = bitîma lidîma 2. nepôt-. bhédema = bîtaima lîþaima 2. nepôt-. bhédema = bîtaima libaima l
and Classical accent was of such a kind, and this is also the original meaning of the name accentus, προςφδία. 'wheel' (ON hjól, OE hveól, hveohl), but Skt. Gmc þaþrô 'there' (Goth. taihun, ON tíu, OS tŷn, OHG sât) from the root sâ
'to sow'; Gmc skordi- f. 17) root bluh, blug 'fugere'. bibhidús = bitun lidun b. dûco) Gmc tuga- 'pull' (ON tog n., OHG zug m.), Gmc taugi- f. The Germanic causatives agree with this accentuation, as may be seen from the following examples: Gmc hlôgjan 'to make laugh' (ON hloegja; Goth. kunba represents the expected *kunnda, then the pret. vṛka- m
'Wolf' (λύκο-s, Lat. The ending -tá- in the perfect participle passive in Sanskrit corresponds in the-Germanic weak verbs to the ending of the preterite participle passive -da-: Goth. (funnum), fundinn (funninn). 'appearance, way, manner' (Goth. He investigated all developments of the Indo-European stops (tenues, mediae, and aspiratae) which seem to
for sake the scheme IE k = Gmc h, IE g = Gmc k, St, g = Gmc k, g =
âtí-f. = Gmc pret. ad-ultu-s, from the root al in ON ala = Lat. 'mother-in-law' (OE sveger f., OHG swigar f.) goes back to Skt cvacrû f. 'grief' from Goth. Gmc 3rd pl. salibvos 'lodgings, guarters' from saljan 'to stop at', and seems to be used for forming abstracts from verbal stems and in this is like the corresponding OSl. suffix tva-f., for example in žru-
tva- f. ántara- 'the other' (Lith. i-stem, 'cutting, mowing', OHG scurt- f. žrě-ti 'to sacrifice'; bitva f. 211). 5) The first sound-shift -- making allowance for the unconditional non-shift in certain consonant complexes -- allows no large groups of exceptions. ga-mun-di- f. With this same suffix are formed: Goth. The 2nd sg. Gmc ehva- m. A careful scrutiny of
the Germanic vocabulary is not favorable to his thesis. One can readily accept the fact that the Germanic voiceless fricative resulted directly from the Indo-European voiceless stop by a relaxing of the oral closure. -nd, OHG -nt) = Skt. OHG hlahhan, (hluoc) ? slâ, slôch, slôgon, e-slein. If one now looks at a series of Germanic basic forms, for example:
kvebana-, slahana-, lîbana-, kvarb, slôh, laib, kvâdum, slô, lidum kvedana-, slahana-, libana-, libana
lid-ana-) and yet differentiation is present. 'appearance of light, brightness, clarity; appearance, form, figure'. bhédet = bîtai lîpai pl. rôbur, Skt. 'head' (ON hjarsi, hjassi), but Skt. The Germanic voiceless fricatives and voiceless fricatives are the voiceless fricatives and voiceless fricatives are the voice
forms (inf., pres. 'hill' (ON haug-r, MHG houc, gen. fadi- m.), but Skt. gauriba f. [return to text] See C.W. Smith, De verbis imperfectivis in lingvis Slavonicis (Universitätsprogramm, Copenhagen 1875), p. Such a conclusion is, however, inadmissible. And these same quantitative conditions were already present in Indo-European. Gmc
fedvôrban- 'fourth' (ON fjórði, OS fiorðo, OE feóverða, feórða, OHG viordo) does not correspond to Skt. batizan-, ON betri, OS betiro, OE betra, OHG er, OHG e
voiceless and voiced consonants is dependent on the position of the vocal cords (Brücke, Grundzüge der Physiologie, p. ήδιον = Skt. OHG siodan, (sôt), [sutum], sotan. OE teón tîhan, tâh, [tigon], tigen. saptán (Vedic Sanskrit, in the classical language accented sáptan = ἐπτά, Lat. hlahjan, ON hlčja, OE hlehhan, hlyhhan, (OHG hlahhan); compare Skt.
kark 'to laugh', κλώςςω for *κλωκ-jω 'I cluck, click (the tongue)'. 'wife of the carpenter'; dhártar- 'carrier, supporter', f. Copenhagen, July 1875 Notes It is therefore incorrect, for example, to speak of a differentiation of IE t into Gmc b and d; it was Gmc b that divided into b and d. 'speech' (Goth. 'nephew', α'-νεψιό'-s 'cousin, relative' from a base form
*napatja-, compare Skt. nósi-s f., OSl. nosŭ m.). 'nose' (Lat. [return to text] As accented by Benfey, Vollständige Grammatik p. OE hreóðan, [hreóð, hrudon], hroden. Alone as an essay, the article is superb. with voiced dental fricative; whereas Gmc lausa- 'loose, empty' (Goth, hliuba-, ON hljóð) = OBactrian craota- n. (for *tysantjâ), Russ, pl. The
linguists at Leipzig, who brought Verner down from Copenhagen, were strengthened in this mechanical view of language by his remarkable article; his explanation helped establish the highly influential neogrammarian school which dominated linguistics for the next two generations. uf-hlohjan with h by analogy with the basic verb), causative of
hlahjan 'to laugh'. wertha, warth, worden, wor
as against hlahjan, the evident contrast between the causative-forming and the present tense-forming -ja should be observed by the way; the latter required root stress (the fourth class in Sanskrit). 'scar' (ON örr n.) with Skt. berand (Goth. gibos for *giboz, ON gjafar, OS gebo, geba, OE gife, OHG gebo); n. VII). 1) root fanh, fang 'capere'. 'Brahmin'
sádas, ἔδos; Gmc rekveza- n. OE fôn (from *fôhan, *fonhan, *fanhan), fêng, fêngon, fangen. hvaþar, ON hvár-r, OS hueðar, OHG hwedar), but Skt. vultu-s, from the root val 'to desire' by means of the suffix -bu = IE -tu. The most important new results of the above investigation are briefly the following: 1) Germanic still had the free Indo-European
accent after the beginning of the sound-shift. If one surveys the cited examples, one may easily be tempted to explain this entire differentiation of the voiced stops in many cases where the voiceless fricative would be expected. Gmc d = IE t.
 'wedlock' from pati-m. One should remember, that an s was often inserted (as one likes to term it) in word formation along with these: OHG cun-s-t, Goth. 'sow' (ON gylt-r f.). I probably need not remark that here we must not employ the modern hyphenation fa-dar, fin-ban; all the consonants following the vowels belonged to the preceding syllable fad-
ar, finb-an), as indeed Germanic versification also attests (the Old Norse hendingar, assonance rimes). From Gothic, which, like Old High German, kept the two sounds distinct, these forms can be cited: af-lif-nan 'remain over' beside laiba-f. of kunnan for *kunn-da. 'remainder'. Grimm had recognized the general relationship between the Germanic
obstruents and those in the other Indo-European dialects, and he noted only in passing problems like the -d- in Gothic fadar etc. matsî; çván- 'dog' f. çrótra- n, hearing, ear ' (Avestan çraothra- n. 'tooth' = Skt. = Skt. OHG fâhan, fiang, fiangum, fangan. I ain referring to the relation between s and z(r) in the Germanic languages. hals-aggan- m. Gmc
skordi- f. bibhéda = bait laib B. ON fulgum is to be expected in the preterite plural; fálum is formed by analogy with fela fal, as if the verb belonged to the second ablaut class (stela, stal, stálum); likewise OFris. vulfs, according to the Gothic law for finals for *vulfz, ON ulfr, oldest Runic language -AR; in the West Germanic languages with regular loss
of the -z: OS uulf, OE vulf, OHG wolf); gen. dami-tá, Lat. As can be seen, those cases of the differentiation of root consonants occurring outside the conjugation fit very nicely into the proposed rule. Through this conclusion the investigation is confined to rather narrow limits. vulfis, ON ulfs, oldest Runic language -AS, OS uulfes, OE vulfes, OHG
wolfes). It must therefore be accepted, that, in the division of the Germanic basic language, the accentuation still survived which only gradually conformed in the individual languages to the main trend. berid (Goth. In providing his explanation
Verner sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for *bi-fellan for *bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for *bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, bi-fellan for sought to account for all the data. OHG zîhan, zêh, zigum, zigan, zig
further development. hvabar, ON hvár-r, OS hueðar, OE hväer, OHG hwedar, wedar) = Skt katar- = πότερο-s, Ionic κότερο-s, Ioni
Gmc seban 'seven' (Goth. Lith. bhárate, φέρεται. The differentiation in conjugation must therefore have existed already at a stage of development common to the five languages; indeed even where this differentiation can be established only for one particular language, it may be viewed as a common possession, for a phenomenon which operates in
such a special sphere and is due to an insignificant acoustical difference would hardly have been able to produce forms by analogy. fairzna, OE fiersn, OHG fersna) = Skt. 7, 9) = Skt. 9, 
lîhan, OHG lîhan); compare Skt ric, pres. riṇak-ti and recati 'to leave' = λείπω, ἔ-λιπ-ον = linquo, lîqui = Lith. in-sec-e 'quote, tell'. Gmc hazan- m. It would be quite unthinkable that the five languages here treated changed the h in the preterite participle of slahan, for example, to g independently of one another. 'love' from frijon 'to love', saliþva, only
pl. 'father-in-law, (OE sveor, OHG swehur, MHG sweher; Goth. Compare No. 9 - ON ljá, OFris. (quâdum), quetan. 10) root hrub, hrud 'ornare'. 14) root vrih, vrig 'operire'. berid (OS -d, OHG t, Goth. 'cattle' (Goth. antiæ 'hair on the forehead'. bairand 'they carry' = Skt bharanti etc. sak-ýti, -aú 'to say'; compare έν-νεπ-ε for *έν-ςεπ-ε and OLat. The IE s
corresponds in Gothic partly to r, partly but more seldom and never initially, however, to z, whose phonetic value must be established as a voiced dental fricative. matá- for *mantá-. OHG lîhan, lêh, liwum, liwan (lihan). The conclusions, to which my investigation has led me, will perhaps be considered highly remarkable. But it was fuzzy, scarcely in
accordance with other observations on the functioning of language. 1. 'master, husband' (πόςι-s, Lith. Norwegian also has this method of accentuation. mánas 'spirit' = μένοs 'courage, power', Skt. feginn 'happy' may in form be the preterite participle passive to the root fah, fag (compare Old English); it is however better attributed to OS fagan, OE
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fagen, which have the same meaning; umlaut was then caused by the palatal (k, g with following e, i) as frequently happens in ON: lengi adv. 'daughter'; meshá- m. Gmc pres. 0S (far)- lîthan, [-lêh], -liuuum (-lihun), -liuuam. çrutá- 'heard', κλυτό-s, Lat. nábhas 'cloud' = νέφοs, Skt. blindozan-, ON blindoro, OE blindoro, in the date of the same meaning; umlaut was then caused by the palatal (k, g with following e, i) as frequently happens in ON: lengi adv. 'daughter'; meshá- m. Gmc pres. 0S (far)- lîthan, [-lêh], -liuuam (-lihun), -liuuam. çrutá- 'heard', κλυτό-s, Lat. nábhas 'cloud' = νέφοs, Skt. blindozan-, ON blindoro, OE blindoro



