

Exercise #6

OLD ICELANDIC I.

Consider the forms below from Old Icelandic.

- a. Explain the changes that Proto-Gmc. **o* **z* and **i* underwent in Old Icelandic.
- b. Formulate the sound changes observed.
- c. Argue for your solution.

Proto-Gmc.	Old Icelandic	
1. fo:tiz	fö:tr	<i>feet</i>
2. bo:kiz	bö:kr	<i>books</i>
3. bo:ndiz	bö:ndr	<i>inhabitants</i>
4. bo:tiz	bö:tr	<i>compensations</i>
5. glo:θiz	glö:ðr	<i>embers</i>
6. klo:wiz	klö:r	<i>claws</i>
7. ro:tiz	rö:tr	<i>roots</i>
8. θro:wiz	θrö:r	<i>troughs</i>
9. o:θI	ö:ði	<i>fury</i>
10. o:skia	ö:skia	<i>to wish</i>
11. do:maz	do:mr	<i>court</i>
12. go:daz	go:ðr	<i>good</i>
13. hlo:wan	hlo:a	<i>to lower</i>
14. fo:tum	fo:tum	<i>feet (Dat.)</i>
15. ho:faz	ho:fr	<i>hoof</i>
16. hro kaz	ho:fr	<i>rook</i>
17. mo:θaz	mo:ðr	<i>wrath</i>

OLD ICELANDIC II.

Consider the forms below from Old Icelandic.

- a. Explain the changes the Proto-Gmc. *a and *u underwent in Old Icelandic.
- b. Formulate the sound changes observed.
- c. Argue for your solution.

Proto-Gmc.	Old Icelandic	
1. armum	ǫrmum	<i>arms</i> (Dat.)
2. staθum	staðum	<i>places</i> (Dat.)
3. saku	sǫk	<i>accusations</i>
4. salum	sǫlum	<i>halls</i> (Dat.)
5. landu	lǫnd	<i>lands</i>
6. handu	hǫnd	<i>hands</i>
7. barnum	börnum	<i>children</i> (Dat.)
8. grabum	grǫfum	<i>graves</i> (Dat.)
9. manu	mǫn	<i>manes</i>
10. nasu	nǫs	<i>noses</i>
11. graban	grafa	<i>to dig</i>
12. haban	hafa	<i>to have</i>
13. armaz	armr	<i>arm</i>
14. dagaz	dagr	<i>day</i>
15. hwalaz	hvalr	<i>whale</i>
16. swanaz	svanr	<i>swan</i>
17. staθaz	staðr	<i>place</i>
18. naglaz	nagl	<i>nails</i>

OLD ENGLISH

Compare the Proto-Gmc. forms with their descendants in Old English. Identify and formulate the sound changes.

Proto-Gmc.	Old English	
1. fimf	fi:f	<i>five</i>
2. gans-	go:s	<i>goose</i>
3. grinst	gri:st	<i>grist</i>
4. hanh-	ho:h	<i>heel, hock</i>
5. linθj(az)	li:θe	<i>mild, lithe</i>
6. munθ-	mu:θ	<i>mouth</i>
7. tanθ-	to:θ	<i>tooth</i>
8. gang-	gang	<i>going</i>
9. grind-	grind	<i>grind</i>
10. hlink-	hlink	<i>ridge, links</i>
11. hund-	hund	<i>dog, hound</i>
12. land-	land	<i>land</i>
13. sing-	sing-	<i>sing</i>
14. slink-	slink-	<i>slink</i>
15. sundan	sund-	<i>swimming, sea, sound</i>
16. sundro:	sunder	<i>apart, asunder</i>
17. swing-	swing-	<i>swing</i>
18. θingam	θing-	<i>assembly, (legal) case, thing</i>
19. wund-	wund	<i>wound</i>

GREEK

The data given below give you the ancient and modern pronunciation of some common Greek words.

Explain and formulate the changes in the pronunciation of the *stop* sounds.

Ancient Greek	Modern Greek	
1. agapao:	ayapao	<i>I love</i>
2. glüküs	ɣlikos	<i>sweet</i>
3. diap ^h t ^h eiro	ðiafθiro	<i>corrupt</i>
4. düstük ^h e:s	ðistixis	<i>unfortunate</i>
5. grap ^h o:	ɣrafo	<i>I write</i>
6. t ^h eatron	θeatro	<i>theater</i>
7. blapto:	vlapto	<i>I harm</i>
8. karpos	karpos	<i>fruit</i>
9. badizo:	vaðizo	<i>I walk</i>
10. ptosis	ptosi	<i>fall</i>
11. p ^h t ^h ora	fθora	<i>destruction</i>
12. p ^h oberos	foveros	<i>fearful</i>
13. k ^h t ^h es	xθes	<i>yesterday</i>
14. tek ^h nite:s	texnitis	<i>craftsman</i>