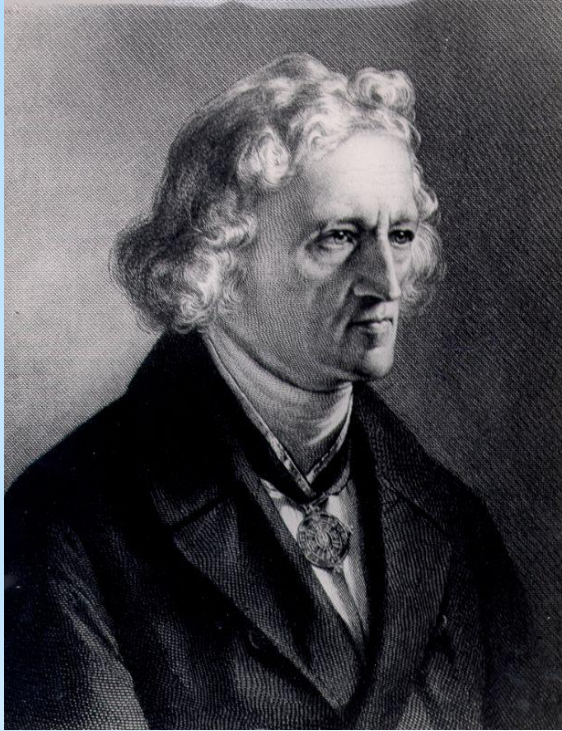


# \*Grimm's Law & Verner's Law

Made by Dana Shinbayeva and Anel'  
Abdukasimova

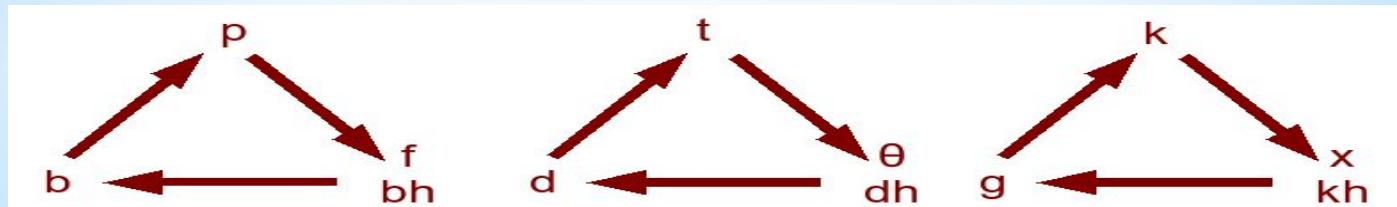
# Jacob Ludwig Carl Grimm



**1785-1863**

# Grimm's law

- \* also known as the First Germanic Sound Shift or the Rask's-Grimm's rule
- \* Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops change into voiceless fricatives.
- \* Proto-Indo-European voiced stops become voiceless stops.
- \* Proto-Indo-European voiced aspirated stops become voiced stops or fricatives (as allophones).
- \* The chain shift can be abstractly represented as:
  - \*  $b^h \rightarrow b \rightarrow p \rightarrow \phi$
  - \*  $d^h \rightarrow d \rightarrow t \rightarrow \theta$
  - \*  $g^h \rightarrow g \rightarrow k \rightarrow x$
- \*  $g^{wh} \rightarrow g^w \rightarrow k^w \rightarrow x^w$



Non-Germanic (unshifted) cognates	Change	Germanic (shifted) examples
<p>Ancient Greek: πούς (poús), Latin: pēs, pedis, Sanskrit: pāda, Russian: под (pod) "under; floor", Lithuanian: pėda, Latvian pēda</p>	<p>*p→f [ϕ]</p>	<p>English: foot, West Frisian: foet, German: Fuß, Gothic: fōtus, Icelandic, Faroese: fótur, Danish: fod, Norwegian, Swedish: fot</p>
<p>Ancient Greek: τρίτος (tritos), Latin: tertius, Welsh: trydydd, Sanskrit: treta, Russian: третий (tretij), Lithuanian: trečias, Albanian: tretë</p>	<p>*t→þ [θ]</p>	<p>English: third, Old Frisian: thredda, Old Saxon: thriddio, Gothic: þridja, Icelandic: þriðji</p>
<p>Ancient Greek: κύων (kýōn), Latin: canis, Welsh: ci (pl. cwn)</p>	<p>*k→h [x]</p>	<p>English: hound, Dutch: hond, German: Hund, Gothic: hunds, Icelandic, Faroese: hundur, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish: hund</p>
<p>Latin: quod, Irish: cad, Sanskrit: kád, Russian: ко- (ko-), Lithuanian: kas</p>	<p>*k<sup>w</sup>→hw [x<sup>w</sup>]</p>	<p>English: what, Gothic: hwa ("hwa"), Icelandic: hvað, Faroese: hvat, Danish: hvad, Norwegian: hva</p>

<p>Latin: verber "rod", Homeric Greek: ῥάβδος (rabdos) "rod, wand", Lithuanian: virbas</p>	<p>*b→p [p]</p>	<p>English: warp, West Frisian: werpe, Dutch: werpen, Icelandic: verpa, varpa, Faroese:verpa, Gothic wairpan</p>
<p>Latin: decem, Greek: δέκα (déka), Irish: deich, Sanskrit: daśan, Russian: десять (desyat'), Lithuanian: dešimt</p>	<p>*d→t [t]</p>	<p>English: ten, Dutch: tien, Gothic: taihun, Icelandic: tíu, Faroese: tíggju, Danish, Norwegian: ti, Swedish: tio</p>
<p>Latin: gelū, Greek: γελανδρός (gelandrós), Lithuanian: gelmenis, gelumà</p>	<p>*g→k [k]</p>	<p>English: cold, West Frisian: kâld, Dutch: koud, German: kalt, Icelandic, Faroese:kaldur, Danish: kold, Norwegian: kald, Swedish: kall</p>
<p>Lithuanian: gyvas</p>	<p>*g<sup>w</sup>→kw [k<sup>w</sup>]</p>	<p>English: quick, West Frisian: kwik, kwyk, Dutch: kwiek, Gothic: qius, Icelandic, Faroese: kvikur, Danish: kvik, Swedish: kvick, Norwegian kvikk</p>

Sanskrit: bhrātr̥	*b <sup>h</sup> →b [b]/[β]	English: brother, West Frisian, Dutch: broeder, German: Bruder, Gothic: broþar, Icelandic, Faroese: bróðir, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian: broder
Sanskrit: mādhu 'honey', Homeric Greek: μέθυ methu	*d <sup>h</sup> →d [d]/[ð]	English: mead, East Frisian: meede, Dutch: mede, Danish/Norwegian: mjød, Icelandic:mjöður , Swedish: mjöd
Ancient Greek: χήν (khēn), Sanskrit: hamsa (swan)	*g <sup>h</sup> →g [g]/[ɣ]	English: goose, West Frisian: goes, guos, Dutch: gans, German: Gans, Icelandic: gæs, Faroese: gás, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish: gås
Homeric Greek: ἑάφθη (eáphthē) "sang, sounded", ὀμφή(omphē) "voice"	*g <sup>wh</sup> →gw [g <sup>w</sup> ] (After n)	English: sing, West Frisian: sjonge, Dutch: zingen, German: singen, Gothic: siggwan, Old Icelandic: syngva, syngja, Icelandic, Faroese: syngja, Swedish: sjunga, Danish:synge/sjunge
Sanskrit: gharmá-, Avestan: garəmó, Old Prussian: gorme	*g <sup>wh</sup> →gw→b, g or w (Otherwise merged with existing g andw)	English: warm, West Frisian: waarm, Dutch, German: warm, Swedish: varm, Icelandic:varmur

# Karl (Adolph) Verner



**1846 - 1896**



# Verner's Law

- \* describes a historical sound change in the Proto-Germanic language whereby voiceless fricatives  $*f$ ,  $*þ$ ,  $*s$ ,  $*h$ ,  $*h^w$ , when immediately following an unstressed syllable in the same word, underwent voicing and became respectively the fricatives  $*b$ ,  $*d$ ,  $*z$ ,  $*g$ ,  $*g^w$ .



### Illustration of Verner's Law

	Proto-Indo-European	Proto-Germanic	Old English
'(to) freeze'	*préusonom	*freosanan	frēosan
'(it) froze'	*próuse	*fraus	frēas
'(they) froze'	*prusn̥t	*fruzun	fruron
'frozen'	*prusénos	*frozenaz	froren

An asterisk (\*) indicates an unattested, reconstructed form.

**Indo-European**

**Voiceless P, T, K**

Lat: Pater

Gr: Kardia

Lat: Tres

**Voiced B, G, D**

Rus: болото

Gk: Egon

**Germanic**

**F, H, P**

Oe: Fader (father)

OHG: Herza (heart)

Goth: Preis (three)

**Voiceless P, T, K**

OE: Pol (pool)