

KORREKTUR ZU FREDERIK KORTLANDTS AUFSATZ IN
BAND 46 (S. 56) DIESER ZEITSCHRIFT

Dadurch, daß bei der endgültigen Drucklegung ein anderer Laserprinter benutzt wurde, ist im Beitrag von Frederik Kortlandt in § 6 eine Reihe bedauerlicher Druckfehler aufgetreten. Der betreffende Paragraph wird daher hier noch einmal abgedruckt.

6 The glottalic plosives were lenited to fricatives with concomitant oralization of the glottal occlusion:

(11) High German consonant shift.

The new dental fricative, which I shall write *z*, remained distinct from the earlier alveolar fricative *s*. After a vowel, simple *pf*, *tz*, *kx* became *ff*, *zz*, *xx*, e.g. OHG *offan* 'open', *wazzar* 'water', *zeihhan* 'token'. The interdental fricatives *p*, *pp* were subsequently shortened to *t*, *tt*. The full range of geminates is preserved e.g. in the North Tyrol dialect of Imst (cf. Goblirsch 1994: 35): *rōppə* 'Rabe', *hittə* 'Hütte', *prukkə* 'Brücke', *kxouffə* 'kaufen', *hqassə* 'heißen', *lqxxə* 'lachen', *huppfə* 'hüpfen', *sittsə* 'sitzen', *deŋkkxə* 'denken'. This is undoubtedly an archaism because the same is found in the isolated pockets of South Bavarian speech in Italy and former Yugoslavia (cf. Goblirsch *ibidem* and map 5 on p. 43). When "*p*, *k* became *b*, *g*" as a result of the High German lenition, this was not "a partial reversal of the second consonant shift" (Goblirsch 1994: 36), but of Grimm's law, when distinctive voicing was lost. Similarly, the South Alemannic "strongly geminating" dialects have preserved an archaism. The geographical distribution of the "final strengthening" in Bavarian and Alemannic (Goblirsch 1994: 43, 45) shows that this is a retention, not an innovation, and must be compared with the same phenomenon in Icelandic (e.g. Haugen 1941: 101). The same holds for the alleged strengthening of initial obstruents in the North Bavarian dialects of Bohemia and Egerland, e.g. *prōəd* 'breit', *tum* 'dumm', *tōx* 'Tag', *kēm* 'geben', and the Middle Bavarian dialects of Burgenland, e.g. *pām* 'Baum', *taitš* 'deutsch', *tō* 'Tag', *krāw* 'grau' (cf. Goblirsch 1994: 33). These peripheral dialects have preserved a precious archaism (cf. also Goblirsch 1994: 78f.).