

## Chapter 14

### 14.1.

a. <Pfanne>	<pan>
b. <zehn>	<ten>
c. <Kessel>	<kettle>
d. <Pfeife>	<pipe>
e. <Nuss>	<nut>
f. <Woche>	<week>
g. <scharf>	<sharp>
h. <zwanzig>	<twenty>
i. <lassen>	<let>
j. <weiß>	<white>

### 14.2.

a. <geben>	<give>
b. <Seite>	<side>
c. <Dorn>	<thorn>
d. <Weg>	<way>
e. <recht>	<right>
f. <Feder>	<feather>
g. <Tier>	<deer>
h. <Knabe>	<knave>
i. <Nacht>	<night>
j. <Herbst>	<harvest>

### 14.3.

a. <brechen>	<break>
b. <Sicht>	<sight>
c. <Fuß>	<foot>
d. <Erde>	<earth>
e. <Bude>	<booth>
f. <Knecht>	<knight>
g. <Mut>	<mood>
h. <suchen>	<seek>
i. <Zweig>	<twig>
j. <Fracht>	<freight>

### 14.4

		unrounding	sounds replaced by English counterparts
a. <Mueller>	<Miller>	yes	--
b. <Bieber>	<Beaver>	no	<b> replaced by <v>
c. <Hoch>	<Hoak>	no	<ch> replaced by <k>
d. <Schroeder>	<Shrader>	yes	--
e. <Weber>	<Weaver>	no	<b> replaced by <v>
f. <Doerr>	<Derr>	yes	--

g. <Witmeyer>	<Widmayer>	no	<t> replaced by <d>
h. <Froelich>	<Fraley>	yes	(<ch> was deleted)
i. <Kopf>	<Kopp>	no	<pf> replaced by <pp> ([p])
j. <Schnabele>	<Snavely>	no	<b> replaced by <v>
k. <Albrecht>	<Albright>	no	<ch> replaced by <gh>
l. <Bucher>	<Booker>	no	<ch> replaced by <k>
m. <Hoeck>	<Hake>	yes	--
n. <Huber>	<Hoover>	no	<b> replaced by <v>
o. <Soehner>	<Sener>	yes	--
p. <Buechsler>	<Bixler>	yes	(<chs> and <x> = [ks])
q. <Breitenbach>	<Brightenbaugh>	no	<ch> replaced by <gh>
r. <Moehlich>	<Mellick>	yes	<ch> replaced by <ck> ([k])

#### 14.5.

a. <Reis>	<Rice>	spelling change only
b. <Jung>	<Young>	spelling change only
c. <Jung>	<Young>	spelling and sound change
d. <Kurtz>	<Curts>	spelling change only
e. <Schlegel>	<Slagle>	spelling and sound change
f. <Schlegel>	<Slagle>	spelling change only
g. <Roesch>	<Rush>	spelling and sound change
h. <Theiss>	<Tice>	spelling change only
i. <Zug>	<Zook>	spelling change only
j. <Huhn>	<Hoon>	spelling change only
k. <Rith>	<Reed>	spelling change only
l. <Rith>	<Reed>	spelling and sound change
m. <Seiler>	<Sailor>	spelling and sound change
n. <Seitz>	<Sides>	spelling and sound change
o. <Pfautz>	<Foutz>	spelling change only
p. <Schreiner>	<Shriner>	spelling change only

#### 14.6.

Recording and answers are forthcoming.

#### 14.9.

- Turn right on Broad Street. (no palatalization)
- You're stronger than you think.
- They're leaders in the industry. (no palatalization)
- These rules are too restrictive.
- Don't string out the meeting. (no palatalization)
- Give me a straight answer. (no palatalization)
- Why do we need a new strategy? (no palatalization)
- Are you totally stressed out?

#### 14.12

- a. West Central German. <ma[x]en>, <Dor[f]>, <da[s]>, <A[p]el>, <[p]und>, <[k]ind>; monophthongs in <lieb> and <gut>; diphthongs in <mein>, <neu>, and <Haus>; diphthong in <Brüder> (in Upper/Central Hessian, MHG <üe> is realized as the diphthong /oi/; see Durrell, Martin, and Winifred V. Davies. 1990. Hessian. In *The dialects of Modern German*, ed. Charles V. J. Russ, 210-240. London: Routledge.).
- b. East Upper German. <ma[x]en>, <Dor[f]>, <da[s]>, <A[pf]el>, <[pf]und>, <[k]ind>; diphthongs in <lieb>, <gut>, and <Brüder>; diphthongs in <mein>, <neu>, and <Haus>.
- c. Low German. <ma[k]en>, <Dor[p]>, <da[t]>, <A[p]el>, <[p]und>, <[k]ind>; monophthongs in <mein>, <neu>, and <Haus>.
- d. West Upper German. <ma[x]en>, <Dor[f]>, <da[s]>, <A[pf]el>, <[pf]und>, <[x]ind>; diphthongs in <lieb>, <gut>, and <Brüder>; monophthongs in <mein> and <Haus>; diphthong in <neu> (in Zurich German, MHG <iu>, [y:], is diphthongized when not before a consonant; see Keller 1961:32).
- e. East Central German. <ma[x]en>, <Dor[f]>, <da[s]>, <A[p]el>, <[f]und>, <[k]ind>; monophthongs in <lieb>, <gut>, and <Brüder>; diphthongs in <mein>, <neu>, and <Haus>.

#### 14.13

- a. East Upper German. Second Sound Shift in <machen>, <Zeiten>, <Apfel>, <Dorf>; Diphthongization in <Eis>, <Zeiten>, <mein>, <Haus>; no Monophthongization in <gute>, <liebes>.
- b. Low German. No Second Sound Shift in <Pferd>, <Wasser>, <machen>, <das>, <Zeiten>, <beißen>, <Apfel>, <Dorf>; no Diphthongization in <Eis>, <Zeiten>, <mein>, <bleiben>, <beißen>, <Haus>, <drei>.
- c. East Central German. Second Sound Shift in <Wasser>, <machen>, and <Zeiten>, but not in <Apfel> with [p], and <Pferd> with [f]; Diphthongization in <Eis>, <Zeiten>, <Haus>; Monophthongization in <gute>, <liebes>.
- d. West Upper German. Second Sound Shift in <Wasser>, <machen>, <Zeiten>, <beißen>, <Apfel>, <Dorf>; no Diphthongization in <Eis>, <Zeiten>, <beißen>, <Haus>; no Monophthongization in <gute>, <liebes>.
- e. West Central German. There is enough evidence to determine that this is a Central German dialect, but not enough to determine that it is a West Central dialect. The speaker uses the word <Gaul> instead of <Pferd>, so there is no evidence in this sample for word-initial [p] that we would expect in West Central German. Second Sound Shift in <Wasser>, <ich>, <machen>, <Zeiten>, <beißen>, <Dorf>, but not in <Apfel>; Diphthongization in <Eis>, <Zeiten>, <Haus>, <drei>; Monophthongization in <gute>, <liebes>.

#### 14.14

- a. <Papa'gei>
- b. <Mer'kur>
- c. <La'bor>
- d. <Apo'stroph>
- e. <Konfi'türe>
- f. <Konduk'teur>

14.15.

Stress is on the initial syllable, not the final (or penultimate):

- a. <'Papagei>
- b. <'Merkur>
- c. <'Labor>
- d. <'Apostroph>
- e. <'Konfitüre>
- f. <'Kondukteur>

14.16.

Speaker 1.

IP1 wand gescht un so

IP2 wie geht=ers dann

Speaker 2.

IP1 nur isch muß dezu sa:che

IP2 rundrum warn ruinegrundstücke

IP3 die sin ah net uffgebaut worre

These are samples of Mannheim German. Overall you will notice the following aspects of the samples: postnuclear movement along with a postnuclear fall that is generally followed by either a level contour or a rise.

14.17. Sample 14.17a was produced by a native speaker of German Standard German, and sample 14.17b was produced by a native speaker of Swiss Standard German. The intonation contours of the two samples differ greatly. There is much more movement in the Swiss Standard German contour, and the postnuclear fall is quite abrupt.

14.18.

<Alb> 'elf' [ʔalp] ~ <Alben> 'elves' [ʔalbən]

<Rad> 'wheel' [ʁa:t] ~ <Räder> 'wheels' [ʁe:dɐ]

<Zug> 'train' [tsu:k] ~ <Züge> 'trains' [tsy:gə]

It is expected that there will be evidence of final devoicing (that is, a clearly visible noise burst, release, and aspiration) of the final obstruents in the first words in each of the pairs.

14.21.

The  $F_2$  values of the front rounded vowels are lower than the  $F_2$  values of their unrounded counterparts:

	Native speaker $F_2$ values
<diete>	2650 Hz
<düte>	2150 Hz
<dete>	2600 Hz
<döte>	1825 Hz

14.24.

<Zack> [tsak]

<Sack> [zak]

North American English speakers have difficulty with the orthography in word pairs such as these, since English <z> is produced as [z] and English <s> as [s]. In the spectrogram we see evidence that <z> in <Zack> is produced as an affricate and that the <s> in <Sack> is produced as a voiced fricative.

