

Esercitazione di Filologia germanica 02/11/2022

1) Spieggi perché

ie. \*peku > gm \*fehu

ma ie. \*nokt > gm \*naht;

lat. *nox noctis* : got. *nahts*, ingl.a. *neaht*, ata *naht* “notte”

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2) Spieggi perché

ie \*leubh- > gm \*leub-[β];

got. *liuba* [β], ingl.a. *lufu*, ata *luba* “amore, carità”

ma ie \*bhendh- > gm \*bind-

isl.a. *binda*, ingl.a. *bindan*, ata *bintan* “legare”

ie \*bhrātēr > gm \*brōþar;

lat. *frāter* : got. *brōþar*, ingl.a. *brōþor*, ata *bruoder* “fratello”

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3) Spieggi perché

ie. \*ǣgro > gm \*ǣkraz > ingl.ant. *æcer*, ata *ackar*, got. *akrs*

ma ie. \*nōkt > gm \*nāht > ata, *naht*, got. *nahts* “notte”

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4) Spieggi perché i.a. *bindan*, ma ata *bintan*

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5) Spieggi perché germ. \*werpan, i.a. *weorpan*, ata *werfan*

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6) Spieggi perché gm *\*naz-ja-n(an)* i.a. *nerian*

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7) Spieggi perché got. *bairada*, ma i.a. *bin/eom geboren* per «io sono portato»

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8) Spieggi perché germ. *\*werþan*, i.a. *weorþan*, ata *werdan*

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9) Spieggi il paradigma del vb. i.a. *wesan wæs wæron* dal punto di vista del vocalismo e del consonantismo

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10) Spieggi perché ingl.ant. *sprecan* vs ata *sprehhan*

11) Spieggi perché ingl.ant. *heorte*, sass.ant. *herta* vs ata *herza*

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12) Spieggi perché ingl.ant. *neaht* e ata *naht*

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13) Spieggi perché «egli» in got. è *is*, in ata è *er*, ma in ingl.a., sass.a. è *he*, in isl.a. è *hann*

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14) Spieggi perché germ. *\*dagaz* > got *dags*, isl.a. *dagr*, ma: ata *tag*, ingl.a. *dæg* «giorno»

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15) Spieggi perché germ. *\*mōðer* > isl.a. *mōðir*, ma ingl.a. *mōdor*, ata *muoter* «madre»

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16) Spieggi perché germ. *\*stainaz* > i.a. *stān*, fris.a., sass.a., *stēn*, ma got. *stains*, ata *stein*, isl.a. *steinn* «pietra»

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