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THESIS

on

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LITERARY LANGUAGE ON THE  
POPULAR LANGUAGE IN THE DIOCESE OF BASEL IN THE  
15th CENTURY. AS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE CHRONICLES OF  
BRÜGLINGER AND APPENWILER.

PRESENTED FOR THE DEGREE OF Ph.D.,

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,

JANUARY, 1956,

by

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## INTRODUCTION

The period between the end of the Dichtersprache and the decisive development of Meissnisch in Luther's day has been somewhat neglected. It would be interesting to know more about the development of Kanzleisprachen and the relationship between them and the speech of more influential cultural and political circles. This thesis aims to shed some light on this problem by comparing two chronicles written in Basel in the middle of the 15th century, and assessing the influence of the literary language on them. Although they have no connection with the language of the Meissen Chancery from which the nhd. Schriftsprache developed, they may suggest general considerations applicable to the relationship of literary and popular language.

The term literary language requires closer definition, or at least explanation, if applied to written German in the 15th century. It does not mean that an established standard language was in use by poets and writers, or even by scribes, throughout the German speaking community. That, of course, is far from being the case. While it is true that a certain

degree of standardisation had been achieved in the language of individual chanceries, local dialect elements still provided the essential basis of each, and each had as a result a strong regional stamp. It was the period of the Schriftdialekte. No strong cultural unifying forces were at work in the country to make for the creation of a literary language such as had induced the poets of the 12th century to write in a common Dichtersprache. While it could scarcely be claimed that the Dichtersprache was a national literary language from which all dialect elements had been excluded, it was much more widely used and understood than the language of any one of the chanceries in the 15th century.

It would also be inexact to identify the Dichtersprache with the language in use in the Basel chanceries three centuries later. That would not take into account the natural development of the language during this period. It would overlook the fact that the vocabulary of the poet is scarcely suitable for the framing of formal, legal documents. Yet, allowing for these factors, and for the dialect elements which appear in the official languages in the Alemannic



chanceries, (e.g. -en becomes the gen.pl. ending of nouns; final -t appears throughout the pl. forms of verbs), the more carefully written documents in these chanceries bear a strong resemblance to the Dichter-sprache\*. This is no doubt because the Dichtersprache, evolved to a large extent by South German poets, many indeed of Alemannic origin, remained a considerable influence, and contributed to the formation of chancery languages in this part of Germany. In this sense it has been found expedient to use the term mhd. Dichtersprache, referred to in this thesis either as Mhd. or as the literary language, as the norm with which to compare dialect forms.

The two chronicles chosen for this study were written outside the chanceries by men who were untrained as scribes, and they provide a fair guide to popular usage. One is the work of a Basel baker, Hans Brüglinger, and the other of a chaplain of Alsatian origin in Basel Cathedral, Erhart von Appenwiler.

In introducing the main study it has been felt useful to begin with a brief account of the lives of

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\* cf. R. Brandstetter: Die Luzerner Kanzleisprache, 1250-1600, Geschichtsfreund, Vol.47, 1892.

these two chroniclers, and then to outline the procedure adopted, indicate the sources used, and explain the abbreviations etc.

Hans Brüglinger's life and chronicle.\*

Hans Brüglinger tells us himself at the end of his chronicle that his family name was Sperrer - "also ist der löf des kriegs.....beschriben noch kleinem bedencken von hansen sperrer den man nampt brüglinger der öch dozūmol alt und nūw zunftmeister der brop-beckenzunft was." The new surname, Brüglinger, is believed to derive from the old mill of Brüglingen, near Basel, which is likely to have been a family possession. He was a native of Basel, a baker by trade, and by 1434 had been elected Master of the Bakers' Guild in Basel. From 1439 until his death in 1456, he sat in the City Council of Basel, first as a representative of his Guild, and, from 1447 onwards, as a Councillor. His main duties in the Council seem to have been concerned with the raising of taxes to

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\*The short account of the lives of Brüglinger and Appenwiler given below is based on the Introduction to each chronicle contained in Basler Chroniken, Vol.4, published by the Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft in Basel, Leipzig, 1890. These Introductions have been carefully compiled from the chronicles themselves, and from other records of the time. A search of other likely sources (including Basler Biographie, 3 vols., 1919-45; Basler Jahrbuch, 71 vols., 1879-1952; Basler Zeitschrift, 50 vols., 1902-51; Barth, Hans: Bibliographie der schweizerischen Geschichte, 1915; Brandstetter: Schweizergeschichtliches Repertorium, 3 vols., 1812-1912; Wyss, Georg von: Geschichte der Historiographie in der Schweiz, 1894) failed to disclose any additional information.

meet the cost of the continual warfare in which Basel was engaged at the time. For this he was well equipped by his early training in looking after the finances of his Guild. He took part in many of the military campaigns himself, not as a foot-soldier, but, as is clear from his chronicle, as a cavalryman.

He wrote his chronicle in the latter half of 1446 in the Guild-book of the Bakers' Guild\*, which otherwise contains only the accounts, decrees, and reports of the business affairs of the Guild. It begins with a brief description of the Battle of St. Jacob,\*\* 1444, fought against the Armagnacs, and goes on to describe the warfare which ensued between Basel and Austria until the end of 1446. All the major campaigns (i.e. those in which Basel sent out an army of more than 1000 men) are reported. Brüglinger gives full details of the strength and armour of the opposing forces, the number of killed and wounded, the harsh treatment of prisoners, reprisals taken for atrocities committed by the enemy, the distribution of loot, and so on. As a member of the City Council of Basel he discreetly avoids mentioning certain blunders made by the Council in the direction of affairs, no doubt to save his colleagues from embarrassment. That he relied upon his memory in compiling his chronicle, and probably did not refer to official documents, is shown by his frequent inaccuracies in matters of dates and numbers.

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\* Zunftbuch der Brodbecken, Staatsarchiv, Basel.

\*\* A full account of the history of this period may be found in Dierauer, J: Geschichte der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft, Gotha, 1887-1892.

As he himself frequently took part in the campaigns which he describes, he is able to give a lively, dramatic account of events. Frequently when describing a sudden movement he omits the verb to heighten the sense of drama, as for instance: "also kaspar dúr umb und mant die gesellen.....und die gesellen im noch." (I9I,22-24).

The chronicle is written in a very neat hand, and covers some 18 quarto-size pages, each divided into two columns. It has been carefully transcribed in Basler Chroniken, Vol.4.\*

#### Erhard von Appenwiler's life and chronicle.

Erhard von Appenwiler was a native of Colmar in Alsace, where he presumably spent the early years of his life. Records show that he owned a house in St. Albansvorstadt in Basel in 1429, and that he occupied it for the rest of his life. By 1439 he was chaplain\*\* in Basel Cathedral, where he held a benefice, and where he remained until his death in 1472.

He wrote his chronicle in a manuscript of the Sächsische Weltchronik,\*\*\* and described in it not only the main events in the history of Basel, but also outstanding events abroad, between the years 1439 and 1471. Like Brüglinger, he reports on the events of the years 1444-46, giving also an account of the Battle of St. Jacob, but the picture he presents is

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\* op. cit. (p.4).

\*\* He refers to himself in his chronicle as caplan der stiff (303,12).

\*\*\* Handschrift der Sächsischen Weltchronik, Basel University Library, Cod. E VI 26.

confused and disconnected compared with Brüglinger's. He describes first of all events which made the greatest impression on him, and then, ignoring chronology, he goes back to give fuller details and describe lesser events, as far as he could remember them.

From 1448 onwards his chronicle is more ordered, except that, relying as he does on reports and letters about events abroad, he inserts them when they come to hand, with the result that an event such as the Coronation of Frederick III at Aachen in 1442 is described immediately after an account of local happenings in the year 1450.

Like Brüglinger, Appenwiler shows himself to be a loyal citizen of Basel, but his home-town never loses its place in his affections. He devotes considerable space in his chronicle to events in Colmar and the surrounding district.

His chronicle is less vivid and less complete than Brüglinger's. It is formless and, in parts, clumsily written. Numerous spelling inconsistencies and instances of faulty syntax show that he is not a painstaking scribe. It is difficult to follow his meaning at times when he omits a pronominal subject, an auxiliary verb, or a conjunction.

Covering a greater period of history, his chronicle\* is some three times longer than Brüglinger's. It has been transcribed, and appears after Brüglinger's

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\*The first few pages, and a few isolated passages in the later part of his chronicle, dealing mainly with ecclesiastical affairs, are written in Latin, the remainder in German.

in Basler Chroniken, Vol.4.\*

Method, abbreviations etc.

In reviewing the phonology, morphology and syntax, it has been found profitable to divide this study into four main parts. In the first two, vowels and consonants respectively are treated individually. Forms which correspond with mhd. literary forms are quoted first in most cases. It must be remembered that these forms in themselves offer no proof of literary influence, because in many cases they are merely the normal ones in Alemannic. They are followed by examples of dialect forms which appear. Reference is made to standard works on Alemannic to account for these dialect forms, and where necessary an explanation has been added. Literary and dialect forms of the same or similar words are noted, but it has not always been practicable to quote all examples, owing to the length of the chronicles (e.g. as in the case of Alemannic ô for mhd. â. cf. §2). In such cases the examples quoted are representative, and indicate the proportion of literary to dialect forms.

This method will be made clear by an illustration. In §I it will be seen that mhd. a appears almost invariably as a in both chronicles. Exceptions are few and are quoted in full. This does not mean that literary influence is supreme here, because, of course, a remains mostly unchanged in the Alemannic dialect, and only undergoes occasional changes in the vicinity

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\* op. cit. (p.4).

of certain other sounds, or in one specific part of the Alemannic area. (See §I for examples). The extent of literary influence can, for example, be better assessed from a comparison of forms showing Alemannic ü with those showing mhd. i after w, as in §8. This represents a more regular and far-reaching change in Alemannic. All examples are quoted, and the preponderance of the dialect form ü is evident.

In the parts dealing with accidence and syntax, attention is limited in the main to dialect forms which do not correspond with mhd. literary forms. It seemed unprofitable, especially in the case of verbs, to quote examples of the many forms which correspond with Mhd.

For reasons of convenience, reference is made in the case of all examples quoted to the printed edition of both chronicles in Basler Chroniken, Vol.4.\* A comparison of these transcriptions with the original manuscripts has shown that they have been made in each case with great care. Deviations from the originals have been accounted for in the Introduction to each chronicle, or in the foot-notes. Occasional discrepancies do, however, occur, especially in the transcription of Appenwiler's manuscript, which, it should be pointed out, is badly stained in parts, and is on the whole less easy to read than Brüglinger's. Generally speaking, these discrepancies are of little moment: e.g. the printed edition shows pfeffingen

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\* op. cit. (p.4). The first number of each reference refers to the page, the second to the line. A copy of this work is available in the British Museum.

(272,3), where the manuscript has pffeffingen. In cases where they might be misleading, e.g. witwuchen (277,4) for mitwuchen in the original (in this case presumably a misprint), attention is drawn in the foot-notes throughout this thesis to the form in the manuscript.

The abbreviations of grammatical terms are those normally used in linguistic studies of this kind. Abbreviations used for works of reference will be found in the Bibliography at the end, in brackets after the title of the work quoted.

The main results of this study are summarised in the final chapter, and a general conclusion is reached about literary influence on the popular language.

Specimen pages of both manuscripts are appended after the Bibliography.

---oOo---



PART I

A. VOWELS (in stressed syllables)

§I

Mhd.a

appears as a in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. garten I79,I0; lange I74,I0; stat I74,2;  
vatter 208,I2 etc.

App. garten 255,I2; stammen 322,24; stat 256,3;  
vatter 322,I8 etc.

Changes which occur are exceptional. These are:

i) a > e

Brüg. tertschen (dat.pl.) 200,2I.

App. tertschen (dat.pl.) 34I,I9.

This is the pl. form of Mhd. tartsche (weak fem.), showing mutation. The sing. form does not occur.

e for a in the pl. could arise from analogy with fem.

i-stems, but it is more likely that mutation is

caused by following sch, as frequently happens in Alem.

(cf. Paul §40, Anm.I3; Haendcke §I,c; Boesch p.80).

ii) a > o

Brüg. won I95,24 (for Mhd. conj. wan).

Brüg. usually writes wan, wane, wen, as in Mhd.

(For examples of these forms, see §6I,b,ii). a > o in

this word in Alem. is attributed by Boesch (p.71) to Verdämpfung (before n). For further examples see Boesch p.71; Müller p.16; Haendcke §I.

App. jochtend (3pl.pret.indic. of Mhd. jagen) 271,20; 295,26.

Other forms of this verb which occur show a. e.g. jagen (infin.) 336,10; gejaget (past part.) 297,7.

Weinhold points out, (p.95), that the tendency to change a > o is considerable in Alsatian, Appenwiler's native dialect. (cf. also Haendcke §I,d).

iii) a > ä<sup>u</sup>

App. beschäch (3sing.pret.indic. of Mhd. beschēhen) 284,8.

This verb otherwise always shows a, e.g. beschach 254,12; , 303,29. Weinhold quotes similar examples of the change a > au in Alem. (p.52), but it is by no means common.

----oOo----

§2

Mhd. â

i) Both Brüg. and App. write the dialect form ô as a rule. (For â > ô in Alem. see Paul §II2; Boesch p.72; Bohnenberger, Beitr. 20 (1895) p.535ff.) e.g.

Brüg. grof I74,5; jockob I78,9; jomer I78,14; mos I80,13; obent I95,4; spot I92,7; stros I99,21 etc.

-15-

App. dott 290,26; jomer 303,29; lossen 272,17; mosz 300,19; obent 299,23; schoff 274,5; spote 350,22 etc.

â was the form in use in the Basel chanceries (cf. Boesch p.74), and it is doubtless due to the influence of the official language that both chroniclers occasionally write â for ô. (Boesch points out -p.74- that Chancery influence might well account for the complete restoration of â in the dialect of Zürich).

It is noteworthy that there are no instances of words written exclusively with â in either chronicle. Also, that where â is written, it appears mainly in words likely to be prominent in Chancery language. e.g.

Brüg. brachent 203,14 (cf. brochent 175,9); nach 186,9 (cf. noch 176,18); pabst 208,12 (cf. bost 207,7); rat 189,2 (cf. rot 179,3); sachen 202,19 (cf. sochent 177,1).

App. an 265,9 (cf. on 265,34); aplos 258,1 (cf. aplos 258,3); brachend 301,20 (cf. brochend 264,3); darzü 322,10 (cf. dorzü 269,13); erstachend 273,18 (cf. erstochend 255,2); gnaden 318,24 (cf. gnoden 264,30); graff 273,20 (cf. groff 256,9); jacob 276,5 (cf. jacob 254,13); jar 322,22 (cf. jor 322,22); nach 264,15 (cf. noch 257,14); nament 320,4 (cf. nomend 254,8); pabest 322,2 (cf. bobest 291,16); ratt 264,4 (cf. rott 300,1); sprachend 257,8 (cf. sprochend 264,6).

Many of the above examples recur frequently; forms with o predominate in both chronicles.

ii) a > au

App. burgrauff 320,2I

This change, which is characteristic of the Swabian dialect, (cf. Paul §II2), is also encountered in Chancery records of Strassburg and Upper Alsace in the 14th and 15th centuries, and in other parts of the Alemannic region. (cf. Moser §75,I,Anm.1; 2,Anm.2; 3,Anm.3; Boesch p.73; Weinhold p.52; Brandstetter, Kanzleisprache p.258).

---oOo---

§3

Mhd.e (Primary mutation of a)

e is written in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. beten I98,I; helig I98,I8; herr (for Nhd. Heer) I95,I9; steten I97,I0 etc.

App. bet 266,23; gesellen 266,3; herr 260,7; mertz 273,6; stetten 259,3 etc.

Other forms which appear are:

i) e > ö<sup>e</sup>

Brüg. zwölf<sup>e</sup>ten 208,I4.

App. mön<sup>e</sup>sch<sup>e</sup>n 267,I5; 307,I3; 340,I2 etc. (This word always shows ö<sup>e</sup>).  
schöl<sup>e</sup>men 347,3 (cf. schelmen 35I,I9; 352,I5).

There is a considerable tendency to round e > ö<sup>e</sup> before liquids and nasals in Alem., as in these examples. (cf. Weinhold pp.29,30; Boesch p.77; Haendcke §4,c). The two instances of the form

schelmen point to literary influence.

ii) Mhd. gegen

The form gon is used in the unstressed position in both chronicles, e.g.

Brüg. gon I75,22; I80,3 etc.

App. gon 254,I6; 255,I5 etc.

and gegen, as in Mhd., when stressed. e.g.

Brüg. gegen I76,6; I78,I2 etc. (The form gen appears once, 200,4, in the stressed position).

App. gegen 260,2; 260,I7 etc.

---oOo---

§4

Mhd. ä (Secondary mutation of a)

appears as e in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. mechtig 208,I0; pfert I85,I4; wegen I95,6; fenlin I9I,2; fesly I94,22; stetly I92,22 etc,

App. eptischen 275,3; erbeit 28I,2; mechtig 290,9; \*merget 272,2; pherd 263,II; wegen 259.I4; fenlin 258,II; stetlin 267,I3 etc.

An exception is:

App. ölle (neut.pl.) 257,3; 292,20; (masc.pl.) 29I,I.

Rounding in this case follows mutation which is frequent in Alem. due to the original ending -iu of

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\*The form marget occurs 269,I2. For the etymology of this word, see N. Davis, The Proximate Etymology of 'Market'; Modern Language Review, Vol.47, 1952; also Müller p.30.

nom.sing.fem. and nom.acc.pl.neut. (cf. Paul 8138, Anm.2). For rounding in <sup>e</sup>olle in Alem., see Boesch p.77.

The third instance of <sup>e</sup>olle quoted above is masc., and appears to be analogical to the neuter form.

---oOo---

## § 5

### Mhd. ae (Mutation of â)

Both Brüg. and App. write e (i.e. the same form as they use for primary and secondary mutation of short a). e.g.

Brüg. bestetegen 182,1; nechsten 206,9; sweren (adj.) 201,7; underdenig 181,22; verreberÿ 183,18 etc.

App. gedechtnissz 305,10; gnedigen 264,28; mere 318,28; seligen 294,22; smechen 336,8; veretter 290,11; werend 266,4 etc.

Other forms are:

i) Absence of mutation in:

Brüg. geforlichen 181,1; gefforlicher 207,19.  
smoch (Mhd. smaehe) 182,3.

In these cases the dialect change â > ô has taken place (cf. § 2). geforlich may be a secondary formation from Mhd. gevâre, or, like smoch, another instance of "Umlauthinderung". Boesch quotes examples of double forms such as ungevârllich, ungev<sup>e</sup>rllich in Alem. (p.80).

ii) Analogical mutation (cf. Boesch p.81; Müller p.227, note46) in:

App. r<sup>o</sup>tte 254,8 etc. (See further examples below).  
n<sup>o</sup>sten 291,14; n<sup>o</sup>chest 325,1 (for Mhd. naehst)  
cf. nester 294,19

iii) Plural forms of Mhd.rât.

App. rette 264,5; 265,27; 282,14; 284,5,23 etc.  
r<sup>o</sup>tte 254,8; 291,25; 298,9; 300,22 etc.  
r<sup>e</sup>tte 301,17.  
ratte 264,5.

The frequent instance of rette (as in Mhd.) might well be attributed to Chancery influence. r<sup>e</sup>tte is an isolated example of one of the many ways of indicating mutation of â which appear in Alem. records. (cf. Boesch p.82; Weinhold p.37). ratte is exceptional, and is probably an instance of neglect to indicate mutation.

---oOo---

§ 6

Mhd.ë (Germ.e)

appears as e in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. feld 176,15; kelen 175,11; leger 195,4; mes 196,9 etc.

App. felt 257,14; kelen 256,8; leben 261,1; leger 259,18; messz 306,7; swert 271,16 etc.

Exceptions are:

i) ë > i

Brüg. lidig 207,3.

lëdic is the usual form of this word in Mhd. lidic, showing ë > i as the result of Brechung (cf. Moser §53), is also found, and is, almost without exception, the form used in Alem. (cf. Boesch p.86).

ii) ë > a

Brüg. har (for Mhd. hër) I90,22; I95,I etc. (har is also used in compounds e.g. harab I96,I; harnach I88,9; haruf 20I,I3; forhar I88,2 etc.)

App. har 3I9,I; 340,20. (cf. her 340,23).

har is the Alem. dialect form. Paul (§III,Anm.2) explains it as analogous to dar. (cf. also Boesch p.87; Weinhold p.I6). The literary form, hër, occurs only in the one instance quoted above.

---oOo---

§7

Mhd. ê

appears as e. e.g.

Brüg. eb (for Mhd. êr, ê) I77,7; ewenklich I82,I5; zwen I80,II etc.

App. ere 258,I5; ewiklichen 265,7; sne 273,4; zwen 262,2 etc.

An exception is:

Brüg. veilih I82,I2; veillix\* 207,8; feilih 208,I2.  
(cf. App. felix 29I,20).

---

\* veilih appears in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4) for veillix in the original manuscript.



ê > ei before l is a dialect change found in parts of the High Alem. region. (cf. Boesch p.88; Weinhold p.56; Jutz p.55).

---o0o---

§ 8

Mhd.i

is usually written as i, sometimes as \* y (ÿ).

App. uses the y-spelling more frequently than Brüg.

i

Brüg. friden 196,18; gewis 206,2; schif 196,6; sibende 187,II etc.

App. bliben (past part.) 255,6; finster 293,26; friden 258,9; hitz 256,12 etc.

y (ÿ)

Brüg. bÿschof 206,20; 207,16 (cf. bischofs 206,15); ottlÿcken (for Ötlingen) 192,20 (cf. App. otlicken 277,18; 303,23).

App. grymer 327,19 (cf. grimen 327,II); hymels 321,19 (cf. himel 302,4); ymbis 334,5 (cf. imbes 258,8); yltzich 293,25 (cf. iltzich 290,23); begynis 322,21; yrdeschen 321,21.

Changes which occur are:

i) i > ũ (u) +

The rounding of i > ũ was widespread in Alem. in

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\*Müller points out (p.39) that y, representing the same sound as i, became more common in the Basel chanceries in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Brüg. as a rule places two small dots above y. These are omitted in the printed edition (Bs. Chr. Vol.4)

+The acute accent is the sign used by both chroniclers to indicate mutation of u.

the vicinity of certain consonants. Boesch quotes examples of the occurrence of this change before labials, dentals, nasals and liquids\* (p.89). Müller draws attention to the fact that it occurs frequently after w (p.39). He also points out that ü was the usual dialect form in such words as wüssen, zwüschen, wüschen. Forms which show i (for ü in the dialect) in the two chronicles, (see examples below), may well be ascribed to the influence of the literary language.

Brüg.

- a) Before nasal. gewúnen I93,20; I94,I7; númen (for Mhd. nimê) I98,27; úmerdar I95,22; 20I,8; I88,22.
- b) Before dental. wúsen (infin.) I74,I (cf. wissen 207,II); wust (3sing.pret.indic.) I87,6; wúste (3sing.pret.subj.) I79,6; I96,I5; wústen (3pl.pret.indic.) I75,25; wustent (3pl.pret.indic.) 200,I5.
- c) Before liquid. zwurent I90,I3. (cf. App. zwirend 262,3)

App.

- a) Before nasal. gewonnen (infin.) 268,II; 293,26; 3I5,I5 (cf. gewinnen 325,I5); zunenberg (for Zinnenberg) 320,5.
- b) Before dental. wussend (Ipl.pres.indic.) 3I8,30; wussend (3pl.pres.indic.) 320,9; wustend (3pl.pret.indic.) 264,I; gewusset (past part.) 353,24; (cf. wissz [sing.imper.] 322,II; wissen [infin.] 259,8; 272,I7); wúste (pret. of wischen) 278,7.

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\* See also Weinhold p.3I; Haendcke §6,c; Bruckner, ZfMf,I8,33ff; Moser §66,2.

frúsch 294,6; frusch 295,2 (cf. frisclichen 270,5); zwuschend 254,13; 259,6 etc. (cf. Brüg. zwischen 205,1).

c) Before liquid. erwurdiger 318,26,32; 319,1.

ii) i > ie

Brüg. fiech (for Mhd. vihe) 185,14; 187,12 etc.

App. zwier (for Mhd. zwir) 345,9.

For this change in Alem. before h and r, see Weinhold pp.61,105; Haendcke §6,e; Müller p.40; Boesch pp.89,90; Braune §31, Anm.5.

iii) i > e

App. unzemlichen 302,12.

Boesch attributes i > e in Alem. to "Senkung" (p.88).

---oOo---

§ 9

Mhd. f

appears as i, occasionally y\* (ŷ) in both chronicles. e.g.

i

Brüg. bliben 198,14; flis 207,15; libe 199,7; rich 181,18; sniden 185,9 etc.

App. flissz 262,6; glich 257,21; pfilen 256,17; rich 254,4; strit 254,12; swin 274,6 etc.

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\* y represents the same sound as f. Boesch points out (footnote, p.90) that it probably derives from ij. For further examples see Müller p.42.

y (ÿ)

Brüg. a) Words always spelled with ÿ.

- bÿ (Mhd. bi) I76,8 etc.
- sÿ (Mhd. sie, si etc.) I74,12 etc.
- drÿ (Mhd. dri) I83,11 etc.

b) Other words which show ÿ.

- frÿheitten I81,23; wÿerhus I85,1;
- fÿentden I90,22; fÿent I86,17 (cf. vienden I83,7).

App. \* by 255,14; 260,8 etc. (cf. bi 268,2; 307,21).  
 sy<sup>+</sup> (3pl.pers.pron.) 343,16 (cf. si 343,2).  
 tyber 307,14 (cf. tiber 307,12); fryen 319,15  
 (cf. frien 336,7); strymen 321,6; bly 334,10,11;  
 yssz 339,7,10.

---oOo---

SI0

Mhd.o

appears as o in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. fogt 202,1; korn I86,16; ord 200,28; ros I92,26;  
 slos I75,1 etc.

App. botten 257,8; korn 258,12; orten 255,12; slossz  
 261,7; vogt 273,11; volg 266,22 etc.

Other forms are:

i) o > u

a) Before guttural in Mhd. woche.

Brüg. wuchen I95,3; I96,7; 202,14; mitwuchen  
 I94,10.

\* App. occasionally places a single dot above y, but not consistently.

+ sú is the usual form. (For sú in Alem. see Weinhold p.456.)

(ü occurs in wüchen 20I,15; 202,5; mitwüch 180,15. Whether this is the beginning of a diphthong or is purely orthographical is a matter of doubt).

App. wuchen 254,3.

b) Before nasal in "kommen" (See also §53).

Brüg. kumen (infin.) 195,29.  
kumen (past part.) 195,5.

(App. writes o as in Mhd. in these forms. e.g. komen [infin.] 264,24; komen [past part.] 261,7).

The change o > u is common in these two words in Alem. cf. Boesch p.91; Haendcke §8,b; Moser §73,Anm.2; Müller p.47.

ii) o > o<sup>e\*</sup>

App. kilchöff 258,6 (cf. kilchhoff 261,14; hoffstat 258,2).

Boesch explains this change as diphthongisation following lengthening o > ô (p.91). It is particularly common in Alsatian in the 14th and 15th centuries. (cf. Weinhold pp.67,107; Haendcke §8,c).

iii) o > o<sup>e</sup>

o occasionally shows mutation (cf. Müller p.47; Boesch p.92; Moser §59,Anm.1; Weinhold pp.29,95; Haendcke §8,d) as in:

---

\*o<sup>e</sup> in this case represents Mhd. diphthong ou. See foot-note to page 25.

Brüg. m<sup>e</sup>örtlich I74,I; m<sup>e</sup>örtlichen I75,I0; I82,I9 (cf. m<sup>e</sup>örtlich I97,I; m<sup>e</sup>örtlichen I80,20); fölig I93,I9.

App. s<sup>o</sup>lich 328,3; s<sup>o</sup>llicher 30I,23; s<sup>o</sup>liche 322,I7. (cf. sollichen 324,I5; solicher 324,I7); ersch<sup>o</sup>ckenlichen 323,I3 (cf. erschrokenlichen 334,4).

iv) o > a

App. derfan 307,I9 (cf. derfon 284,I4 etc.)

For this change in Alem. see Weinhold pp.I6,92.

---oOo---

§II

Mhd.ö

ö is written in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. döchttern I75,I2; möcht I93,I9; röschesten 204,I6; sollte I8I,22; wölte I82,I etc.

App. dörffer 274,4; höffe 257,3; löchren 258,6; möcht 259,5; rösszlin 284,I6 etc.

---oOo---

§I2

Mhd.ö

appears as o in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. grose I77,I2; hort 205,I8; kron I8I,22; notturft 206,I etc.

App. dot 260,II; grosser 254,I2; hort 339,6; rosse 256,I etc.

Other forms are:

i) ô > ou

Brüg. fr<sup>u</sup> (Mhd. adj. vrô) I75,6.

App. zouch (3sing.pret.indic. of ziehen) 290,4; 307,II.  
z<sup>o</sup>ch 260,I2.  
(cf. zoch 260,8,19; 261,6;264,8 etc.)  
hans r<sup>o</sup>tt 265,2I (cf. hans rott 289,4).

zoch is the form usually adopted by App. z<sup>e</sup>ch can be presumed to represent the same sound as zouch, because App. employs the same sign for mutation as for diphthong\* - he writes , for instance, h<sup>e</sup>bt (Mhd. houbt) 261,8; b<sup>e</sup>m (Mhd. boum) 262,18. (See §2I for further examples).

This change, ô > ou, is found in Alem. (cf. Weinhold pp.67,107; Müller p.49), although it is more characteristic of Swabian. (cf. Bohnenberger, Schwäb. Mda. §47ff; Weinhold p.89).

ii) ô > ô<sup>e</sup>

Brüg. ô<sup>e</sup>sterreich I74,3 etc.

App. ô<sup>e</sup>sterich 259,2,8,17 etc.

This could well be an instance of analogical mutation. (cf. Boesch p.93).

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\* App. writes ô, (reproduced throughout this thesis as ô), for both Mhd. oe and ou. For the way in which these vowels have been transcribed in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4) see Introduction to same, p.245.

Mhd.oe (Mutation of  $\delta$ )

is written in both chronicles in the same way as mutation of short o, i.e. as ö. e.g.

Brüg. bössen 179,3; gröst 203,5; römsch 181,23;  
snöd 183,10 etc.

App. bösse 266,22; ertöttet 257,3; römer 307,15;  
schöner 256,13; trösten 257,15 etc.

Changes which appear are:

i) oe > o

Mutation does not take place in:

App. boszlichen 283,12 (cf. böszlichen 283,1).

The unmutated form is dialectal. Many adverbs ending in -lich (cf. also §10,iii) remain unmutated in Upper Germany. cf. Moser §59,Anm.I; Müller p.49.

Both chroniclers write mutated and unmutated forms of Mhd. groeste. e.g.

Brüg. gröst 203,5; grost 195,5; 195,19.

App. gröste 291,15; 304,18; groste 291,4; 329,12.

ii) oe > ü

App. grüsti 350,25.

Boesch quotes similar examples of this spelling (p.93).



iii) oe > e (long e)

App. behem (for Böhmen) 309,5,6; 330,25.

Parallel instances of "Entrundung" are quoted by Müller (p.49). cf. also Boesch p.93; Moser §65.

---oOo---

§14

Mhd.u

Both chroniclers write u, as in:

Brüg. flucht 176,17; stunt 186,1; zunftmeister 280,7 etc.

App. flucht 288,9; stund 270,16; sturm 264,12; zunftmeister 272,19 etc.

Other forms are:

i) u > ú

App. buntbrieffen 305,13;(cf. bunde 305,13); sune 316,5 (of. sune 284,16); sunnentag 287,11 (cf. sunnentag 267,1); fúnden (past part.) 294,10 (cf. funden 256,17); gebúnden (past part.) 300,8 (cf. gebunden 278,7); stúrbend (pret.indic.)291,2 (cf. sturbent 290,24); wúrdent (pret.indic.) 287,8 (cf. wurdent 255,8).

These examples demonstrate App.'s inconsistency in writing this vowel. His uncertainty as to whether to write u or ú is to be explained by the fact that palatalisation of u was a marked feature of his native Alsatian dialect. (cf. Weinhold pp.96,97; Haendcke §10,b). Lacking training as a scribe, he relies on his ear in reproducing this sound.

In the same way App. writes úns 264,29, and uns 265,15; únseren 327,13, and unseren 327,14. Brüg. invariably writes the unmutated form, e.g. uns 178,8; unser 191,23. In this case the mutated form (deriving from acc. unsich) is more usual in the dialect of Basel. (cf. Boesch p.94; Müller p.56).

ii) u > o

Brüg. fromklich 174,8.

App. fromkeit 258,3; torn 323,15 (cf. turn 261,11 etc.)

Boesch finds similar isolated instances of this change before nasal and liquid in Basel and Strassburg. (p.94). cf. also Müller p.55; Weinhold p.26.

iii) u > <sup>u</sup>o

Brüg. k<sup>u</sup>orfürsten 201,10 (cf. kurfürsten 206,13).

For u > ou in Alem. see Weinhold p.67.

iv) u written as uu

App. fruucht 273,7; 330,5 (cf. frucht 302,7; 303,10).  
zuucht 304,32. *zuucht*

---o0o---

§15

Mhd. ü

Brüg. writes ú in nearly every case, as in Mhd. e.g. búchsen 194,20; fúrst 194,6; gelúck 178,15; húpschen 196,25; húten 194,16; kúng 181,2; schútz 193,16; stúcken 207,20; zúnft (pl.) 185,2; zúrich 205,2 etc.

Dialect forms, showing unmutated u (cf. Paul §40, Anm.7; Moser §60), are exceptional. These are:

brugen 204,20; zugent (pret.subj.) 178,2; \*schutzen 193,23 (cf. schütz above).

App. on the other hand usually writes u in cases where unmutated u is the Alem. dialect form. e.g.

buchsen 255,12; brug 261,11; furst 259,17; geluck 336,14; geschutze 268,6; munster 330,14; schutze 261,22; stucken 262,3; zuchend (pret.subj.) 270,5.

Some of these words occasionally show mutation in accordance with literary usage. e.g.

brüge 307,25; múnster 330,12; schütz 262,23; stúg 345,20; zúgen 264,7.

But in general App. is extremely inconsistent in indicating mutation of u, as indeed are many scribes of his time. (cf. Moser §60; Boesch p.94).

He writes, for example, u for ú in words such as:

hubesch 295,1; hutten 260,7; mulen 268,18; slussel 297,9; sturmen 271,11; ubel 269,13; zurich 289,4,

and either u or ú in:

fur 316,9 (cf. fúr 254,11); tur 323,4 (cf. túr 268,11); uber 257,3 (cf. úber 262,19).

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\*schützen appears in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4) for schutzen in the manuscript.

Mhd. ũ

appears as u in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. buren 202,2; dusing 178,13; hufen 178,1; hus 176,12 etc.

App. buren 271,11; huffen 257,5; hus 255,5; strussz 259,12; tulent 254,11 etc.

u > ú\*

App. búren 287,14; súr 330,7.

In view of the fact that palatalisation of u was widespread in Alsatian (cf. Weinhold p.106; Haendcke §12,b; Boesch pp.97,98), it is scarcely surprising to find that App. is undecided as to whether or not to indicate mutation in this vowel.

---oOo---

Mhd. iu (Mutation of u)

There are few examples of this vowel in the two chronicles. Brüg. writes ú, as in:

gúl (pl. of gûl) 176,13; 194,24; húser 195,1.

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\* App. frequently places a dot above u to indicate length. Sometimes he places an acute accent (i.e. the sign for mutation), and occasionally a little hook, which appears to be a compromise between the dot and the acute, and which is presumably also intended to indicate mutation. A detailed description of these signs is given in the Introduction to App.'s chronicle, Bs. Chr., Vol.4, p.245.

App. writes u, as in:

husser 257,3; 276,3; 302,16.

also û, as in:

hûsser 264,3; múll 307,17.

---oOo---

## B. DIPHTHONGS

§18

### Mhd.iu

Brüg. always represents this sound as û, App. usually as u, occasionally as û. e.g.

Brüg. crützes 196,7; fründ 179,1; fûr 194,22; lûten 188,23; nûw 208,7; tûtschen 182,8 etc.

App. frunt 259,5; grulich 302,13; lûttes 258,3 (cf. lûttes 352,12); nuwe 284,23 (cf. nûwe 324,11); nuwenburg 290,24 (cf. nûwenburg 292,1); schuren 260,21; sture 254,2; truwen 255,6; tuschen 319,6; ungehurer 355,9 (cf. ungehûre 304,19); uwen 264,30 (cf. ûwer 326,15)

Haendcke is of the opinion (§13,b; §6,c) that u for iu is purely orthographical, and is intended to represent the same sound as iu. Boesch offers a similar explanation (pp.100,101). The fact that App. sometimes writes u or û in the same word can

be regarded as evidence that he does mean both forms to represent the same sound. At the same time some words show only u throughout his chronicle, (cf. examples above), and it is quite possible that in these cases, or at least in some of them, the change iu > ũ has taken place. This change occurs in Alsatian as a result of Verengung. (cf. Weinhold p.101).

---oOo---

§19

Mhd. ie

appears as ie in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. fiengent 202,1; giengent 201,19; krieg 174,1; stiesent 188,20 etc.

App. fiengend 254,15; giengend 261,9; krieg 254,1; liegen 270,13; schiessen 290,19 etc.

Other forms which occur are:

i) ie > ũ

Brüg. zúchen (infin.) 184,5; 190,3; 191,4 etc.

Brüg. always writes this dialect form, with one exception: ziechen 178,11. App. always writes ziechen. e.g. 260,23; 264,19 etc.

Boesch finds that this change occurs before dentals and Germanic h (p.103; cf. also Haendcke §16, c). The form zúchen might well be analogical with the sing. pres. indic.

Brüg. nút I75,25 etc; út I88,16; núzet I74,9.

App. útz 339,24; nútz 254,5; but always i in nit (Mhd. niht) 254,7 etc.

For dialectal ú in these forms, see Boesch pp. I03, I04; Müller p.65.

---o0o---

§20

Mhd. ei

Brüg. writes ei, occasionally eÿ finally or in hiatus\* e.g.

arbeit 200,31; eiden I77,5; meinung 201,15; meister I91,27; reisigs I99,2; steinen 200,27 etc.

beÿern 207,1; geschreÿ I86,5; zweÿ I85,14; zweÿer I93,16 etc.

App. writes ei in:

cleider 257,9; geistlichen 254,5; leittend 254,2; rein 255,5; teil 255,6; weinde 255,16 etc.

and ey in hiatus\* in:

hürneyer 303,9; leyeschen 287,7; meyen 316,11; meyetage 300,7 etc.

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\* See also §44.

He writes both ei and ey in:

eide 266,20 (cf. eyde\* 265,25); eignossen 255,2 (cf. eygnossen 254,14); heidelberg 282,II (cf. heydelberg 344,9); keisers 343,4 (cf. keyser 324,3); leit 267,15 (cf. leyde 300,6); reisirg 269,14 (cf. reysig 290,9); stein 263,5 (cf. steynen 292,II).

Other forms are:

i) ei > e (long e)

Brüg. beden 204,2; deding (Mhd. tageding, teiding) 182,10; 207,2; heligen 206,14; 207,23 (cf. heiligen 198,10; 206,5 etc.)

App. beden 255,10; heligen 271,19; 333,12; heltum 257,7; resigen 270,3; 289,13 etc. (cf. reisirg 269,14; 270,2 etc.); gerecht 293,19 (cf. gereicht 295,25); rechte 284,16 (cf. reichtend 296,8); geret (Mhd. gereitet) 256,1; schulthessz 268,16; sleffte (Mhd. sleifte) 294,14; valckensten 285,15 (cf. valckenstein 283,5).

This change is found in Alem. usually before nasals, dentals (especially s and t), and l. (cf. Boesch pp.106,107; also Weinhold pp.37,38). It is particularly characteristic of Alsatian. (cf. Weinhold p.98; Haendcke §15,b; Ranke, ZfdA55,406ff.)

ii) ei > eú

Brüg. leütent 204,5 (cf. leitent 182,7; 194,18).

For this form in Alem. see Weinhold p.59; Müller p.53.

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\* Wrongly transcribed as eide in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4).



Mhd. ou

Brüg. writes ō<sup>u</sup>, as in:

frowen<sup>u</sup> I93,4; hōptlūt I76,2; lōf 208,4; ōch I75,25;  
ōgsten I93,3; rōb 202,13 etc.

(For aw in niklaws 207,23, see Boesch p.II6).

App. writes ō<sup>e\*</sup> (i.e. he uses the same sign for the diphthong as for mutation. See also §12). e.g.

bōm 262,18; hōbt 261,8; lōffen 264,3; lōp 255,4;  
ōgst 318,14; rōch 260,11; sōm 282,3; zōch 260,12 etc.

Other spellings which App. adopts (cf. Boesch pp.II4, II5) are:

i) ou ouch (always written in this way) 261,12,17 etc.  
frouwen 343,13; zouch 290,4; 370,11.

The occurrence of 3sing.pret.indic. of ziehen as both zōch and zouch is evidence that both forms represent the same sound. (See also §12).

ii) ow (ōw<sup>e+</sup>) abgehowen 277,13; briszgowe 260,10;  
frowe 257,4; how 286,20 (cf. hōwe 296,6);  
lindowe 289,1; nassowe 338,15; strow  
262,15 (cf. strōw 268,11).

---oOo---

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\* This is reproduced as ō<sup>u</sup> in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4)

+ ōw<sup>e</sup> could conceivably represent a mutated form of this vowel. Double forms such as those quoted are found in Alem. (cf. Paul §40, Anm.8).

Mhd. öu

Brüg. writes öi, as in:

l<sup>ö</sup>if 201,8; z<sup>ö</sup>igt 197,12.

App. writes ö, e.g. "

b<sup>ö</sup>me 303,24; 304,3; 336,3; erz<sup>ö</sup>gt 289,1;  
fr<sup>ö</sup>den 266,II; s<sup>ö</sup>mer 263,II.

but also ou in fr<sup>ö</sup>ude 328,3 (i.e. clearly  
showing mutation.)

Boesch points out (p.II7) that although mutation of ou did not take place in Upper German before certain consonants, especially before labials, palatalisation of this diphthong did take place in certain parts of the Alem. area, particularly in Breisgau and Alsace. It is therefore likely that the forms s<sup>ö</sup>mer and b<sup>ö</sup>me above do represent mutated forms. (cf. also Moser §79, Anm.I2).

----oOo----

Mhd. uo

appears as ü in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. b<sup>ü</sup>ch 207,29; f<sup>ü</sup>rtent 179,26; gr<sup>ü</sup>ben 204,5;  
m<sup>ü</sup>st 182,19; m<sup>ü</sup>ter 178,15; s<sup>ü</sup>chent 181,3 etc.

App. f<sup>ü</sup>rttend 257,19; gr<sup>ü</sup>ben 257,23; m<sup>ü</sup>st 254,2;  
s<sup>ü</sup>chte 257,16; t<sup>ü</sup>n 257,15; w<sup>ü</sup>r 273,24 etc.

Other forms are exceptional. e.g.

Brüg.\* (küege-)hyer I94,4 shows "Entrundung" (cf. Müller pp.71,154f).

App. i) uo > ú

fúr (3sing.pret.indic. of varn) 284,17 (cf. für 290,15; 291,10 etc.)

For uo > ú in Alsatian, see Haendcke §18, b.

ii) The sign for diphthong is occasionally omitted, as in:

understund 298,18; bistum 342,10; gruben 346,1.

---oOo---

■24

Mhd.üe

Brüg. writes üe, App. ü. e.g.

Brüg. brüeder 180,10; früey 186,1; fúesen 175,7; müed 179,13; müeste 193,22; verwüestet 195,24 etc.

App. früge 254,11; füren 256,4; küge 274,5; müde 256,15; verwüestet 290,20 etc.

üe > ü

App. wüsten (infin.) 301,22; früge 316,14.

This change occurs in Alsatian. (cf. Haendcke §19; Boesch p.120).

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\* verwüesteten in the original manuscript is wrongly transcribed as verwüestet in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4, p.179,23).

C. VOWELS (in unstressed syllables)

§25. Prefixes

a) Syncope in prefixes be-, ge-

e is usually retained in both chronicles, as in Mhd.

Exceptions are:

Brüg. bliben (infin.) I98,I4 (cf. belibent [pret.] I76,8; beliben [past part] I77,4; 20I,2); eignosschaft 205,I (cf. eigenosen I75,I8 etc.)

App. blibend (Ipl.pres.indic.)265,8; bliben (past part.) 255,6 (cf. beliben [past part.] 320,4); bslussend 295,I0 (cf. beschlossen 30I,I6).  
eignossen 255,2 etc; glich 257,2I (cf. gelich 304,7); gnedigen 264,28; gnode 300,I (cf. genoden 325,23); gwaltz 355,2 (cf. gewalt 309,I2); ingsigel 297,9 (cf. ingsihel 258,I2); unglöbigen 328,7.

b) Weakening of vowel in dâr, ein, when used as prefixes.

In the case of Mhd. dâr, o is usual in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. dorhinder I9I,4; dorzû<sup>o</sup> I83,23; dovon I93,I etc.  
App. dofûr 292,2I; domit 286,2 etc.

a occurs occasionally. e.g.

Brüg. darhinder I86,I0; daran 207,22.  
App. darvon 340,25; darzû<sup>a</sup> 322,I0.

The full vowel is weakened to e, owing to loss of stress in the dialect, in:

Brüg. derfon I99,20; derzû I82,I.

App. derfon 284,I4.

ein is weakened to en in:

Brüg. enteil I93,6 etc; mitdenander I95,I9 (cf. miteinander 207,25).

App. enteil 352,4 (cf. einteil 255,5; 256,I5 etc.). The whole syllable is assimilated in anander 3I9,II; 330,4 (cf. an einander 339,26).

c) Weakening of vowel in man (pron.) in unstressed position.

App. occasionally writes the dialect form men

(cf. Boesch p.I28) for man. e.g.

men 256,4; 256,I7; 270,I7 (cf. man 260,4; 262,I; 264,4).

---oOo---

## §26. Medial syllables

a) Syncope\*

i) Pronominal endings (ahd. -emo)

Brüg. eim 204,II (cf. einem I76,6); mim 207,29; sim I8I,3.

App. eim 274,II; eime 259,I8 (cf. einem 270,3); sime 260,I2 (cf. sinem 260,8).

ii) Derivatives (ahd. -isc, -ig)

Brüg. r<sup>e</sup>ömscher I74,I2; k<sup>e</sup>ñng I74,I2.

App. r<sup>e</sup>ömschen 322,I; k<sup>e</sup>ñnges 3I9,I8 (cf. k<sup>e</sup>ñnges 320,II); h<sup>e</sup>lsche 303,26.

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\* For syncope of e in verbal forms, see §57,e,iii.

iii) Dative forms of nouns

App. dōrfren 279,17 (cf. dōrfferen 301,6);  
fenstren 303,11 (cf. fensteren 303,11);  
gefangnen 268,15; rittren 318,11;  
schindren 254,13; wegnen 292,6 (cf.  
wegenen 260,1).

b) Elision

App. z, s for sú in: brantentz 256,7; brochtens 272,7;  
sochentz 288,21.

for es in: ers 354,8; mans 339,12;  
woltentz 340,19.

c) Epenthesis of e after r, l

App. aremūt 330,23 (cf. armūt 281,17); kōlen (for  
Kōln) 340,20; korenmesser 271,20; koremerg  
294,16; korenmerget 298,9 (cf. kornmerget 345,3;  
korn 296,5); arenbrost (Mhd. armbrust) 260,22;  
290,2 etc.

---oOo---

§27. Final syllables

a) Vowels in open final syllables.

i) i (y) in abstract feminine nouns (ahd. -f).

App. hōchy 327,17; kelty 304,19; kelti 318,14,15;  
schōny 318,18; 323,26; stercky 303,21.

(cf. Paul §116; §126, Anm.3; Boesch p.131).

ii) Adjectives and pronouns

i occurs for ahd. iu in:

App. (Nom.sing.fem.) grossi 316,12; 304,29; iedy  
329,7 (cf. grosse 307,31;  
alte 327,20).

i also occurs in the following forms belonging to the weak declension:<sup>\*</sup>

die cleini stat (acc.) 315,14 (cf. die kleine stat 270,2).

mechtigi (acc.pl.fem.) 274,3; 302,19.

der grōsti sne 350,21; der grōsti regen 351,1; das grūsti wetter 350,25; das grōsti wetter 339,29; (cf. der este strussz 259,12; das grōste jomer 307,11).

iii) i (y) for unstressed e (cf. Boesch p.132).

App. kunigi 347,10; gebursemi 259,9; heittery 293,8.

iv) Apocope of e

Brüg. as a rule omits final e in accordance with the dialect. App. on the other hand, conforming more to literary usage, frequently retains it.

Neither is consistent, as the following examples show:

Brüg. gelück 178,15; gerad 191,3; geschir 188,19 (cf. geschire 189,3); gesell 191,12; mes 192,18; müed 200,34 (cf. müede 186,12); pfaf 188,23; rūw 192,17; ver 190,9; (cf. also ende 193,16; fride 182,10; gerene 189,4; wille 188,17).

Also pret.sing. forms of verbs:

brand 188,11; furt 191,23; hort 205,18; macht 175,18; seit 176,23; solt 176,22; wolt 176,23; sücht 201,9; zalt 208,4; (cf. begerde 181,15; meinte 193,22; sōlte 181,22; troste 196,29; wōlte 182,1).

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\* i in these forms could be due to analogy with nom. sing.fem. forms above, but is more likely to be purely orthographical (i.e. i for unstressed e). cf. Boesch p.132; Weinhold p.470.

App. bruge 261,12 (cf. brug 261,II); denne 265,4 (cf. den 264,23); früge 254,II (cf. früg 270,I); gefechte 254,12; geschirre 292,5 (cf. geschirr 347,II); hilffe 255,7 (cf. hilf 261,12); lange 265,I; müde 260,10; schade 272,15 (cf. schad 308,13); viche 268,2. (cf. also geleit 266,6; herberg 258,8; hitz 256,12).

Verbs (pret.sing.)

fürte 283,8; kante 266,5; meinde 270,17; rantte 270,8; süchte 257,16; weinde 255,16; werte 256,II; wolte 257,15. (cf. brant 260,7; brocht 268,16; furt 258,7; fordert 257,13; weret 254,6; wolt 272,17).

v) a in:

App. ira (fem.dat.sing. of pers.pron.) 288,27.  
ira (gen.pl. of poss.pron.) 288,32.

Final a in this case is a dialect form. (cf.

Weinhold pp.166; 455,457,459; Paul SII6; SI47,

Anm. 5).

b) Vowels in closed final syllables

i) i occurs for e in the following forms:

App.

Nouns in dative plural:

augstinerin 334,9; bannerin 298,13; bilgerin 283,4; bredigerin 345,8,10; fuszgengerin 341,16; metzigerin 298,14; 341,22; sungichtin 330,8 (cf. sungichten 330,3); wergmeisterin 341,12.

Other forms:

keltin 307,31 (cf. kelten 316,18); kuchinmeister 305,4; kunigis (gen.sing.) 319,16; 320,8 (cf. kuniges 320,II); rubin 350,19; sigingin (for Sickingen) 336,18.

Boesch points out (pp.125; 136,137) that in



such cases i is an older and alternative spelling to e in the inflected syllable.

ii) a (<ahd. â) occurs in:

App. dannan 260,19; 284,7; dennan 268,8. (cf. dannen 291,13; 348,10; 353,19).

For this form with a, see Boesch p.138; Haendcke §31; Paul §116.

---oOo---

§28. Weakening of full vowels in medial and final syllables.

Unstressed full vowels are occasionally weakened to e in both chronicles, in accordance with the dialect. The following is a representative selection of examples:

Brüg. antwert 205,21; antwertent 207,21; armbresten 191,6 (cf. App. arenbrost 260,22); gundeldingen (Gundoldingen) 177,2; kostentz 201,11; monet 194,9; sollentorn (Soloturn) 175,19.

App. alben 303,4 (cf. alban 303,6); alter (for Altar) 355,16; armjecken 254,15; cardinel 258,10 (cf. cardinal 307,15); costentz 289,5 (cf. costantz 335,5); elisebeten 308,17 (cf. elisabete 308,19); gebursemi 259,9; imbes 258,8 (cf. ymbis 334,5); plaphert 281,12 (cf. plapharten 285,6); portegal 309,14; spitel 268,2 (cf. spital 315,19); troye 321,15 (cf. troya 321,16); ungern (for Ungarn) 324,2.

Also in diminutive suffix -lin. e.g. pfiffelen 288,20; meittlen 283,16; 304,12 (cf. fenlin 258,11; stetlin 320,15 etc.)

---oOo---

PART II

CONSONANTS

A. Labials

§29

Mhd. b (Germ. b)

appears usually as b in all positions in both chronicles. e.g.

a) Initial

Brüg. bropbecken 208,7; brug 204,19; buren 183,19 etc.

App. bögen 256,17; brot 352,4; bruge 261,12 etc.

b > p

App. peyern 341,21; plat 344,11; plixin 352,21 (cf. blitzigen 323,13); prüder 308,4; 318,28 (cf. brüder 283,5); puren 295,14 (cf. buren 271,11,12); purgundie 321,13 (cf. burgundie 317,1).

Weinhold points out (pp.113,114) that although p began to be replaced by b in Alem. documents in the 11th and 12th centuries, p remained the spoken dialect form. This would account for App.'s uncertainty as to which form to write.

b) At beginning of syllable

Brüg. bropbecken 208,7; kilchbergen 189,15; löfenberg 175,4; strosburg 206,20 etc.

App. kumber 274,4; stöffenberg 262,13; verbrent 255,11 zimberman 273,21 etc.

b > p

i) when preceded by s, as in the following place-names (cf. Boesch p.I44):

Brüg. farsperg I75,20; m<sup>o</sup>rsperg I85,8; m<sup>o</sup>spach I86,II etc.

App. karispach 273,19; k<sup>u</sup>ngsperg 34I,7; m<sup>o</sup>rsperg 278,4 etc.

ii) when b assimilates final t of preceding syllable (cf. Boesch p.I44):

App. felpach 274,12; roperg 306,12 (cf. rotberg 306,2I).

c) Medial

Brüg. geben I82,2; herbst I94,9; sibende I87,II; vergrüben I80,5 etc.

App. geben 254,4; gelobt 27I,17; grüben 257,23; höbt 273,15; lebtend 255,17 etc.

b > p

Brüg. hoptlút I77,2; leptent I75,10; verdarpt I97,2.

App. ampt 268,5; 304,25.

b > p, when followed by t, st, sch, is a feature of Alem. (cf. Boesch p.I44; Weinhold pp.II5,II6).

b > f

Brüg. unsuferlich I95,15.

For this change in Alem., see Boesch p.I45.

d) Final (in word and syllable)

Brüg. dreib I85,3; gab I78,14; lib I78,16; umb I78,16; r<sup>o</sup>b 202,13 etc.

App. diszhalb 293,5; gab 254,7; umb 261,1; selb 260,13;  
starb 272,22; verdarb 257,12 etc.

b > p

App. ap<sup>e</sup>las 258,1; gro<sup>e</sup>plich 350,18; lip 350,11; l<sup>e</sup>o<sup>e</sup>p  
255,4; r<sup>e</sup>o<sup>e</sup>p 287,22; wip 271,20 etc.

Haendcke finds that final p predominates in  
Alsace (§40,c). For final b, which is frequent in  
Alem. in general, see Weinhold p.II6; Boesch p.I44.

e) Assimilation of b with w, m.

App. gewiler (for Gebwiler) 285,21.  
um 303,15 (cf. umb above).

(cf. Boesch p.I44; Weinhold p.I20).

f) Inorganic b (p) appears in:

Brüg. eb (for mhd. êr, ê) I77,7; I79,16; I88,9 etc.  
nampt 208,6; nempt I97,20 (cf. namt I74,17).

Weinhold points out (pp.II6,I20) that inorganic  
p (b) sometimes appears in verbal forms in Alem.  
between m and inflectional t. (cf. also Haendcke §40,c).

---oOo---

§30

Mhd.p, pf, f (Germ.p)

a) p

appears as p or b in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. bartdien 205,17; bopst I82,12; bost 207,7;  
(cf. pabst 208,12); bulfer I97,24; paner I77,10.

App. baner 257,1; bilgerin 283,4; blow (Mhd. plâge) 330,16; bobst 307,8 (cf. pabest 322,2); bolender 319,8 (cf. polender 319,12); bredigerin 345,8,10; (ertz-)briesters 302,21 (cf. priester 263,12; 264,3 etc.); probst 254,7; bulffer 262,17.

For the interchange of p and b in Alem., see Weinhold p.118; Boesch p.145; Haendcke §40.

b) pf

appears as both pf and ph. (cf. Weinhold p.121; Boesch p.145). e.g.

Brüg. pfaf 188,23; pfert 182,9; phaletzgrofen 205,13; phingstmentag 204,9.

App. pfand 282,15; pfarren 323,25; pferd 270,2 (cf. pherd 263,11); pfilen 256,17; pfingsten 335,4; pfirt 267,13 (cf. phirt 267,17).

pf > p

App. paltzgrofen 336,8,11,15 (cf. pfaltzgroff 342,1,14)

App. quotes this word in this case from a report from the Pfaltz, and writes the Middle German form. (cf. Paul §90,3b).

c) f

Brüg. writes f (ff); App. ff (f). e.g.

Brüg. dörfer 202,11 (cf. dörffer 190,11); half 177,5 etc.

App. dörffer 275,5 (cf. dörfren 279,17); hilffe 255,7; schoff 274,5 etc.

Boesch points out (p.146) that doubling of f

became more frequent in Alem. in the 14th and 15th centuries. (cf. also Haendcke §42,b). Neither Brüg. nor App. is consistent in the use of single or double f.\*

---oOo---

§31

Mhd.f (Germ. f)

a) Initial

f predominates<sup>†</sup> in both chronicles, but is interchanged freely with v, as generally in Alem. (cf. Weinhold p.124; Boesch p.145; Haendcke §42,a). e.g.

Brüg. feld 176,15 (cf. veld 193,11); fiech 185,14; fil 191,12 (cf. vil 201,3); folch 174,16 (cf. volch 175,13); fon 204,6 (cf. von 193,12); for §188,11; (cf. vor 177,11); fröwen 175,11; für 193,4; fürst 174,11; füs 192,26; fyentden 190,22 (cf. vienden 183,7) etc.

App. feld 260,1 (cf. velde 316,15); figent 268,2 (cf. vigend 271,19); fil 256,9 (cf. vil 255,4); fol 264,2 (cf. vol 283,8); folckes 283,8 (cf. volckes 267,7); for 266,11 (cf. vor 256,1); frowe 257,4; für 254,11; furst 259,17; fusz 260,1 etc.

p > pf (ph)

App. pfunment (< Lat. fundamentum) 350,2; phunment 350,7.

Boesch points out the likelihood of assimilation of the def.art. to give pf in this case (p.146).

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\* For further examples see §45,a.

† Initial v is more usual in the case of short words such as von, vor, vil.

b) Medial and final

Brüg. writes f, App. ff\* (f). e.g.

Brüg. phaletzgrofen 205,I3; grof I74,5 etc.

App. groffen 344,6 (cf. grofen 336,7); h<sup>o</sup>ffe 257,3;  
groff 256,9 etc.

but v in pfaltzgroven 343,8,II; 344,3  
and w in margrowe 349,3.

For v and w in Alem., see Boesch p.I45; Haendcke  
§42,c; Weinhold p.I25.

---oOo---

B. Dentals

§32

Mhd.t (Germ.d)

a) Initial (in word and syllable)

Brüg. writes initial d more often than t. App.  
on the other hand writes t, and, less frequently, d.  
Boesch points out (p.I47) that although t is usual in  
Alem., d is not infrequent in certain districts,  
including Basel. (cf. also Weinhold p.I33).

Brüg. d: dag I95,22; dal 202,2I; deding I82,I0;  
deil I79,27; deiltent I83,I5; d<sup>e</sup>chttern  
I75,I2; dor I77,II; dot I88,5; draf 206,20;  
gedon I99,7; underdenig I8I,22; verdriben  
I8I,I3 etc.

t: tag I96,8; teil I80,5; tor I77,7; geton I8I,I3;  
merteil I77,3 etc.

App. t: tag 256,I2; tegding 299,I0; teil 255,6;

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\* For ff see §30,c. (Also Haendcke §42,b).

tode 260,4; truwen 255,6; t<sup>o</sup>n 265,32;  
ertöttet 257,3; grendeltor 295,10; mentag  
316,14 etc.

d: dag 260,10; dot 260,11; dorstend 277,5;  
dott (Mhd. tät) 290,26; dodent 261,17;  
dettend 265,23; mendag 262,22; grendeldor  
295,9 etc.

b) Medial

i) t is usual, d occurs occasionally, in both  
chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. deiltent 183,15; mitemdag 194,10 etc. (cf.  
gebudent 178,11).

App. dotent 256,16; garten 255,12; orten 255,12 etc.  
(cf. dodent 261,17; todent 334,16).

ii) d is more usual after nasals (as in Mhd.),

although t is also found. (cf. Boesch p.148). e.g.

Brüg. hinder 180,13; sturmden 204,12; verbranden  
180,5; winder 183,1 etc. (cf. meinte 193,22;  
wintter 199,10).

App. hinder 255,7; sturmden 277,22; weinde 255,16 etc.  
(cf. santend 262,10; brantend 267,13 etc.)

iii) t > td in:

Brüg. farentde 207,4; ffentden 190,22;  
geordenetden 196,8; lütten 206,4.

t > th in

App. barthenhin 351,13; rothen 286,5 (cf. rotten  
256,15).

For these forms in Alem. see Weinhold pp. 137,  
139; Boesch p.152; Haendcke §43,b.



c) Final

t is usual, but d is not infrequent after l, n,  
r. (cf. Boesch p.149; Haendcke §43). e.g.

Brüg. feld I76,15; fyend I89,9 (cf. fyent I89,15);  
ord I96,15 (cf. ort I96,11); stund I77,9 (cf.  
stunt I89,21); verantwort 206,1.

App. gewand 257,9 (cf. gewant 273,12); obend 318,28  
(cf. obent 299,23); pherd 263,11 (cf. pfert  
290,5); stund 270,16 (cf. stunt 264,26); tusend  
285,6 (cf. tusement 254,11).

App. occasionally writes final d for t in forms  
of the pret.sing. and past part. e.g.

betted (for betete) 318,23; enthöbted 297,16 (cf.  
enthöbtet 297,16); ertötet 336,17 (cf. ertöttet 257,3);  
gefłöchtet 268,13 (cf. gefłöchtet 330,13); getötet  
304,27; wered (for werete) 333,13 (cf. weret 254,6).

d) Epithesis and epenthesis of t\*

The addition of an inorganic t is a characteristic  
feature of Alem. (cf. Weinhold pp.140,141; Boesch p.150;  
Haendcke §43). There are examples of its occurrence  
after n, s, and ch in both chronicles.

Brüg. alsament I87,8 (cf. alsamen I87,3); denacht I  
I93,18 (cf. denach I95,31); eigentlichen I92,14;  
inent I76,15 (cf. inen I74,17); verdammist I74,13;  
zwischen I78,8 (cf. zwischen 205,1).

App. allenthalben 285,16; denecht 284,6; denocht  
295,1; iemand 292,10; irenthalp 354,7;/

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\* t also appears in plural forms of verbs. See §57, a  
for examples.

/ nebend 265,12; niemand 256,7; zwuschend 254,13 (cf. zwuschen 336,16); also exceptionally in wegend (pl. of wagen) 286,24 (cf. wegen 286,23).

e) Loss of t

i) Syncope

occurs in compound words and before inflections. (cf. Weinhold p.138; Boesch p.150). e.g.

Brüg. enhieltent 176,10; ensosen (pret.pl. of entsitzen) 185,6. (cf. entschut 186,2; entriten 186,11).

App. boschaff 299,22 (cf. botschaff 349,10); erschregem 265,13; gehanscher 352,14; hastat (for Hadstadt) 266,26; hemlin 295,22; obens 286,13; phunment 291,6; ropolstein 315,21 (cf. ropoltzstein 341,10); sigmuns 355,4 (cf. sigmund 334,14); tuschen 319,6 (cf. tutsche 319,21).

ii) Apocope.

There are instances in the two chronicles of loss of final t after n, r, s. (For apocope of t in Alem., see Weinhold p.140). e.g.

Brüg. oben 200,33; stün<sup>o</sup> 185,5; hunder 176,1; 185,5.

App. ritten 273,23; brennen 293,7; begynis 322,21.

In addition, App. frequently omits t after ff, ch, ck, g. This can be put down to the influence of his native Alsatian dialect, in which final t is frequently dropped after these consonants. (cf. Weinhold p.140). e.g.

ff-: botschaff 349,10; figentschaff 259,6;  
herschaff 349,5; lantschaff 341,10; stiff  
333,10,13,16 (cf. stift 344,21).

(App. usually writes the dialect form  
-schaff for the suffix -schaft. An exception  
is barschaft 340,22).

ch-: böszwich 289, 26 (cf. böszwicht 288,12);  
broch 300,7; 257,23; gemach 257,24; gedoch  
342,7; nach 261,9 (cf. nacht 262,23); rech  
257,14.

ck, g-: korenmerck 299,3; koremerg 294,16 (cf.  
korenmerget 298,9).

iii) Assimilation of t with p, b in compounds.

Brüg. bropbecken 208,7.

App. lupriester 340,15; roperg 306,12 (cf. rotberg  
306,21).

(cf. Weinhold p.138; Boesch p.149; Paul §75,1).

iv) nd > ng

Brüg. dusing 178,13; 182,3; 187,11 etc. (cf. App.  
tusent 254,11 etc.).

Müller gives a full account of this change in  
the dialect of Basel (p.150ff). cf. also Boesch  
p.150; Weinhold p.144; Bruckner, ZfMf 18(1942)38.

v) Assimilation of t is frequent in verbal  
inflections. See §57,e,iii for examples.

§33

Mhd. d (Germ. p)

a) Initial (in word and syllable)

d is usual in both chronicles, but t also occurs, especially when followed by r. (cf. Boesch p.152). e.g.

Brüg. donstag I88,19; dorf I83,10; dry̅ I88,3; trangs I99,22; trissigen 200,31; notturft 206,1 (t in this case due to assimilation with preceding t).

App. ding 261,24; dorff 268,13; (cf. cronstorff 320,18 - t in this case following s); dornstag 272,13; dorren 352,21 (cf. torren 334,4); dutsche 324,15 (cf. tutsche 319,21); trang 256,16; ertrucket 307,13.

In the case of Mhd. tûsent, App. writes tusement 254,11 etc. (thusend exceptionally - 303,15), and Brüg. writes dusing I78,13 etc., a form which is frequent in the dialect of Basel. (cf. Boesch p.152).

b) Medial

d is usual, as in:

Brüg. eiden I77,5; wurdent I90,12 etc. (t exceptionally in wurtent I92,5).

App. cleider 257,9; leides 259,9; walde 273,21; wurdent 255,8 etc.

c) Final (in word and syllable)

t is usual, d occurs occasionally. e.g./

Brüg. dot 188,5; leit 188,16; walt 202,16; wart 177,10 etc. (cf. feld 176,15).

App. ertbidme 291,5; ertrich 304,3; felt 257,14; wart 254,16 etc. (cf. eid 258,15; wald 355,6).

d) Loss of d

Brüg. schineren 184,12 (cf. schinder 185,6).  
(For loss of d after n in Alem., see Weinhold p.145).

eigenosen 175,18 etc; eignosschaft 205,1.

App. eygnossen 254,14 etc.

Assimilation of d with following g takes place in this case.

---oOo---

§34

Mhd. z, ʒ (Germ. t)

z (Affricate)

a) Initial (in word and syllable)

z is usual in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. zistag 176,6; zit 174,10; züg 193,13; zwiscent 174,2; erzugtent 179,23; inzugent 194,21 etc.

App. ziegel 302,15; zitt 254,9; zug 259,15; zwuschend 254,13; bezattend 262,16; gezüge 259,14; verziehen 343,13 etc.

c in centneren (Mhd. zëntner) 306,5, derives from Latin. (cf. Weinhold p.147).

tz occurs in: hertzog 259,17; untzalichen 316,16; vertzeren 309,4; vierntzel 261,3.

b) Medial and final

tz\* is usual. e.g.

Brüg. gantz I86,I6; hertzem I92,20; kurtzem I77,I0;  
untz I75,22; waltzhüt I75,4 etc.

App. ertzbriesters 302,2I; gantz 267,I0; hertzen  
265,I3; holtz 268,II; mertz 273,6; pantzer  
274,6 etc.

s in gans (for gantz) 334,II, is exceptional.

s in künis 320,I3 (cf. cūnitz 320,3) occurs  
before initial z of following word (zem).

z (Spirant)

a) Medial

Brüg. writes s, (ss); App. writes ss, (s).

Brüg. esen I88,I3; grosen I93,II (cf. grosser I93,I3);  
stiesent I75,I0; waser I77,6; wüsen I74,I (cf.  
wissen 207,II).etc.

App. grosser 256,I0; liessend 264,27; schiessen  
290,I9; slussel 297,9; unmessig 276,25 (cf.  
umesig 266,I3); wasser 255,6 etc.

ssz occurs exceptionally in stiesszend 255,9.

b) Final

Brüg. writes s; App. writes ssz, sz, s (in  
that order of frequency). e.g.

Brüg. gros I74,I; hies I74,I2; slos I75,I etc.

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\* It is a matter of doubt in both chronicles whether  
tz or cz is to be read. Both forms are found in  
Alem. (cf. Weinhold p.I49; Boesch p.I54).

App. bissz 254,6; bisz 254,16; bis 259,15.  
 liessz 260,23; liesz 283,6; lies 284,15.  
 heissz 273,2; heisz 273,6.  
 also - grosz 271,11; flissz 262,6; hies 270,12 etc.

Both chroniclers write the abbreviated forms dz, wz for das, was. The full form occurs occasionally and shows final s. App. writes final z in dez (gen.) 268,13\*<sup>\*</sup>; 281,11. (For these abbreviations in Alem. see Boesch p.154).

App. frequently uses ssz as an abbreviation for the endings -ssen, -sser. e.g.

grössz 281,17; grossz 256,12; eignossz 256,17;  
 geschossz 262,7; gestossz 277,27 etc.

These forms appear in full in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4).

No attempt is made by either chronicler to differentiate in spelling between z (< Germ. t) and s (< Germ. s). (See §35 for examples of the latter). The various forms used seem to represent the same sound. (of. Boesch pp.154,155).

----oOo----

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\* In this case des appears in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4) for dez in the original manuscript.

§35

Mhd.s (Germ.s)

a) Initial (before vowel).

Both Brüg. and App. write s. e.g.

Brüg. selbs I95,I8; sibent I96,I0; siten I94,24 etc.

App. setzig 254,II; sigel 258,I3; sitten 354,I5 etc.

b) Medial

Brüg. writes s, ss; App. writes ss. e.g.

Brüg. bösen I74,I6; bössen I75,I3; unser 208,I2;  
unsser I75,I7 etc.

App. bössen 273,7; husse 286,5; husser 257,3;  
rossen 263,7 etc.

c) Final (in word and syllable).

Brüg. writes s; App. writes ssz, sz, s.

Brüg. hus I95,I4; ros I75,I5 etc.

App. hussz 26I,4; husz 256,I5; hus 255,5.  
rossz 274,6; rosz 27I,9.  
y<sup>2</sup>ssz 339,7; ysz 339,5.

bösszwicht 299,2; böszwicht 270,II; böswicht  
297,27.  
etc.

d) tz is frequent in cases where s of the inflection follows t. (cf. Weinhold p.I54; Haendcke §46). e.g.

Brüg. güt<sup>2</sup>z wins I88,I3; vil güt<sup>2</sup>z I98,4; im namen gotz I98,8; des lebentz I96,29 etc.

ine hantz (for "in Handen") I80,25, is likely to be an analogical formation. (cf. App. niemantz below).



App. vil huszrotz 273,I2; lantzlутten 254,I4;  
sines grossen gwaltz halp 355,2 etc.

niemantz (nom.) 300,20, appears to be a stereotyped form, originally genitive, but later extended to other cases. (cf. Weinhold p.448).

e) s in combinations st, sp.

Both chroniclers write st, sp.<sup>\*</sup> e.g.

Brüg. stat I94,I7; stein I94,22; stücke I93,24;  
spitz I78,7; spot I92,7 etc.

App. stat 259,2; stein 263,5; stucken 262,3;  
spis 263,7; spitz 276,I2 etc.

App. writes wüste (pret.sing. of mhd. wischen) 278,7. This is evidence to show that there is no difference in pronunciation in his dialect between st and scht. Both are pronounced as scht. In the same way Brüg. writes wusten (pret.pl. of wischen) I95,I9.

f) s in the combinations sl, sm, sn, sw. (Initial in word and syllable).

Brüg. s: geslacht I75,8; slüg I93,I0; sniden I85,9;  
switzer I95,5; swartzwalt 202,I6 etc.

sch: schwitzer I76,I5.

App. s: slossz 26I,7; slussel 297,9; anslag 289,3;  
smertzen 290,23; smit 293,I8; sne 273,4;  
snell 29I,8; sneck 226I,2I; swert 264,20;  
switzer 254,I5; swam 296,I2 etc.

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\*It is to be noted that the pronunciation is <sup>v</sup>st, <sup>v</sup>sp. (cf. Weinhold p.I55; Paul §II6 a,9).

sch: schlossz 325,2I; schniden 280,I8;  
schnittend 280,4,I8.

sc: besclichen 35I,I4.

z: zwitzer 346,9; 353,5.

s in these combinations is pronounced š, as the occurrence of similar forms with sch would indicate. cf. Weinhold p.I55; Boesch p.I57.

For initial z in Alem., see Weinhold pp.I47,I60; Haendcke §46.

g) s in the combination sch.

Brüg. sch: schicktent I89,7; geschickt I77,7; schüch I93,I9 etc.

s: sicktent I76,I3; usgesickt I76,22; (ü<sup>o</sup>lrich) sütz (for Schütz) I97,I2 (cf. App. schutze, scutze below).

Brüg. writes sch for s in geschücht 207,I6 (cf. gesücht I82,I2). It would appear that in such forms s and sch were similarly pronounced in his dialect, i.e. both as š. (cf. Weinhold pp.I56,I60). sch also occurs in böschlich, before l, (I96,2I). cf. Boesch p.I57.

App. sch: erschossen 267,I6; geschetzet 35I,II; schribet 328,II; schühe 339,26; (ü<sup>o</sup>lrich) schutze 265,3; turckesche 324,I2; zwuschend 254,I3; schaden 260,4; schar 256,I6; schicken 326,I5 etc.

sc: erscossen 307,17; gescetzet 351,8; scriber  
319,2; scüche 339,13; (ûlrich) scutze 265,25;  
turckescen 325,19; zwuscend 259,1.

sc is an older spelling, representing the  
same sound as sch. (cf. Weinhold pp.158,159).

App. writes eptischen (for eptissin) 275,3.  
On the other hand he writes burgunnisz (for -isch)  
354,16. These are dialect forms, offering further  
evidence of similarity in pronunciation. (cf.  
Weinhold p.160; Boesch p.156).

#### h) Loss of s

Brüg. zûnecht 190,21 (cf. nechsten 206,8).

For loss of s in Alem. after ch, see Boesch p.157.

App. waches (gen. of mhd. wahs) 306,5.

Loss of s in this case is due to assimilation.

---oOo---

#### C. Gutturals

§36

Mhd.k, ck, ch (Germ.k, kk)

#### a) Initial

Both chroniclers write k, as in: /

Brüg. klag I75,I2; kúey 202,9; kúng I8I,23;  
\*kuntschaft I79,I8 etc.

App. karren 259,I4; kelen 256,8; kilchen 255,8;  
korn 258,I2 etc.

c<sup>+</sup> is frequent, especially in App., in the case  
of words of foreign origin and proper nouns. (cf.  
Weinhold p.I74; Paul §6,5,Anm.) e.g.

Brüg. cappendonien I75,23; cristenheit 206,I4;  
cristy I80,I4 (cf. kristy I98,9); crützes I96,7;  
(cf. krützes I98,I0); cúnrat I77,I4.

App. cantzler 332,22; caplan 303,I2; cappitel 306,II;  
clagen 294,I2; closter 275,3; comet 32I,2;  
convent 345,I2; costen 342,I2; costentz 289,5;  
cristen 327,I; cronen 309,3; cronstorff 320,I8;  
crucifix 327,I8; crütz 27I,20; cúnrat 270,I0 etc.  
cardinel 258,I0; cleider 257,9; clein 258,6  
usually have c, but sometimes have k. e.g.  
kardinell 29I,I3; kleidren 266,4; klein 32I,7.  
ch occurs exceptionally in chor 355,I3 (cf.  
kor 355,I5).

b) Medial (after n).

Both chroniclers usually write ck. e.g.

Brüg. drincken I88,I4; tranck I90,5; franckrich  
I80,I etc.

k in frankrich I8I,22.

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\*kundschaft appears in Bs. Chr., Vol.4 for kuntschaft  
in the original manuscript.

<sup>+</sup>Brüg. writes initial g in guntziliem 20I,7; 207,5 etc.  
This is transcribed as c in Bs. Chr., Vol.4.

App. ancken 342,II; dunckel 32I,7; ertruncken 293,28; franckrich 354,2; hencker 265,I6; metzblancken 285,7; winckel 352,I3 etc.

c in verhencten 283,I3.

g in gefengnisse 300,9; metzplangen 306,7.

c) Medial and final (after l, r).

Brüg. ch: folch I74,I6; volchs I75,25; wercht 200,25; werchtent I93,7; gewercht I93,I3, etc.

g: ergel (Mhd. ärkêr) I93,9.

App. ck: merck 299,3; starcken 264,I4; volck 257,I9; volckes 264,8; werck 350,I; wercken 335,II, etc.

g: merg 294,I6; merget 272,2; starg 316,I3; steinwerg 30I,2I; volg 266,22 etc.

c: volces 348,I3.

k: starken 350,27.

Brüg.'s use of ch is evidence that this sound was aspirated after liquids in his dialect. (cf. Boesch p.I6I; Weinhold p.I87).

g occurs frequently in medial and final position in Alem. (cf. Weinhold pp.I75-I76). Final g is particularly frequent in the Alsatian dialect. (cf. Weinhold p.I8I).

d) Medial and final (after vowels).

Brüg. ck: jockob I75,8; schicktent I95,9; seckingen I75,4 etc.

g: hogen (Mhd. hâken) I97,2I.

c: jacobs I87,I0.

App. ck: dicke 339,I6; secken 264,2; seckingen 280,II;  
sneck 26I,2I etc.

g, (gg): dige 350,28; gesmag 355,I6; nagendig 285,2;  
roggen 345,9; sagman 338,I7; seggen 296,I8;  
seggingen 257,6 etc.

c: jacob 254,I3; and in other foreign words  
such as: doctor 345,II; sacrament 304,28 etc.

k: occurs occasionally in adverbs. e.g.  
gnedeklich 264,25; einhelliklichen 306,II  
(cf. einhellicklichen 309,8).

e) Assimilation with g has taken place in:

Brüg. margrof I74,4.

App. margraff 292,I; margroffen 299,I7 etc.

Loss of ch in:

App. wele (for welche) 338,3; dur (for durch) 323,I5  
is characteristic of Alem. (cf. Boesch p.I64;  
Weinhold p.I97; Paul §72,Anm.3; §79,Anm.).

f) Mhd.ch (< Germ.k) appears as ch in both chronicles:

Brüg. machen I8I,22; wuchen I95,3 etc.

App. sicher 258,I3; wuchen 254,3 etc.

---oOo---

§37

Mhd.g (Germ.g).

a) Initial

Both chroniclers write g, as in: /

Brüg. geben I82,2; grof I74,5; gros I74,I etc.

App. garten 255,I2; geben 254,3; grassz 255,4 etc.

k: kriechen (Griechen) 327,4; kruft 355,I5;  
stütkarten 343,I5.

For k in Alem., see Weinhold p.I75. In the case of kruft see also Kluge-Götze, Etym. Wörterbuch (Gruft, Grotte).

b) Medial

g is usual, as in:

Brüg. brugen 204,20; logen I75,20; slügent I89,I9;  
zugent I76,6 etc.

App. bruge 26I,I2; erslagen 255,9; krieges 259,I;  
ligen 257,22; tages 254,I2 etc.

ch occurs in:

Brüg. fluchent (for flugen) I95,20; geflochen (for geflogen) I84,6; lichent (for ligen) I97,7;  
verlichen (for verligen) I78,I7.

App. geflochen 268,6; zuchend 270,5 (cf. zugend 257,I etc.).

These forms might well be analogical with pres. or pret.sing. forms. (cf. Weinhold p.326).

App. also writes ch in jochtend (Mhd. jageten) 27I,20; 295,26.

Other forms are:

gg: bruggen 264,I7 (cf. bruge above).

ck: brucken 307,I6; 307,23.

h: ingesihel 258,I2 (cf. sigel 258,I3; ingsigel 297,9).

c) Final

Both Brüg. and App. write final g. (For final g, which is frequent in Alem., especially in the Alsatian dialect, see Weinhold p.181; Bohnenberger, Beitr.31, 392ff.) e.g.

Brüg. alweg 175,17; berg 176,3; krieg 174,1; lag 175,21; tag 175,16 etc.

App. ersteig 278,4; genüg 261,10; krieg 259,6; slüg 260,1; tag 256,12 etc.

g also in mhd. suffix -ec, -ic. e.g.

Brüg. helig 198,18; mechtig 208,10 etc. (ch; exceptionally in billich 199,5. cf. Boesch p.166)

App. hellig 260,11; lebendig 257,23; mechtig 276,10 etc.

d)

i) Loss of g

Brüg. morndes 192,17; 188,18 etc.

App. morndes 277,18; 301,15 etc; morn 307,9; 326,19 (cf. morges 350,6).

Loss of g is frequent in this form in Alem., (cf. Weinhold p.181; Boesch p.168), as it is generally in Mhd.

ii) w for g in:

App. blow (Mhd. plâge) 330,16; prowe (Prag) 331,1.

This change occurs in the Alsatian dialect. (cf. Weinhold p.184).



iii) App. The contracted form plixin 352,2I occurs for blitzigen 323,I3 etc.

---o0o---

§38

Mhd.h (Germ.h)

a) Initial

Both chroniclers write h. e.g.

Brüg. herbst I94,9; hö<sup>u</sup>ptlüt I77,2; hüpschen I94,I4 etc.

App. her 255,I7; hubesch 295,I; hö<sup>e</sup>bt 273,I5 etc.

App. frequently drops initial h in the second element of compounds. (cf. Weinhold p.I95). e.g.

juncker 270,I0 (cf. juncher 299,9); kartussen 339,6; kilcher 26I,2; kilchoff 288,2; schalckeit 295,23.

b) Medial

i) Intervocalic.

Brüg. writes ch; App. writes ch (h). Haendcke finds that h for ch is frequent in Alsatian records (§50). cf. also Weinhold pp.I88,I89. e.g.

Brüg. besechen I76,22; geschechen 202,24; hö<sup>e</sup>che I94,23; sochent I77,I; swecher 207,8; ziechen I78,II etc.

App. besechen 293,25; beschechen 300,22; 345,6 (cf. beschehen 270,I6; beschehe 272,I5; beschohend 262,23); nochin 286,I2 (cf. nohin 286,28); scü<sup>o</sup>che 339,I3 (cf. schü<sup>o</sup>he 339,26); siche 255,I8; versochend 26I,II; viche 268,2; ziechen 264,I9 etc.

g in:

App. wiger 269,18; wigerhus 260,21 etc.

Loss of ch, due to assimilation (cf. Boesch p.170;

Paul §72), in:

App. besche 266,7; beschen 345,6 (cf. full forms  
above.)

ii) Before t

Brüg. ch: d<sup>e</sup>ochttern 175,12; flucht 176,17; fochtent  
178,9; geslacht 175,8; mechtig 208,10 etc.

App. ch: geslechtes 338,12; knecht 270,14; macht  
255,5; mechtigi 274,3; suchte 257,16 etc.

Loss of ch before t in:

Brüg. n<sup>u</sup>t 175,25; 176,2 etc.

App. nit 256,4; 261,2 etc. (cf. z<sup>u</sup> nicht machen  
322,6)

is frequent in Alem. (cf. Boesch p.172;

Weinhold p.196).

iii) After r

App. ch: merchen 274,6; furcher 257,2; 276,15 (cf.  
h in furher 276,15).

iv) Before other consonants.

Brüg. ch: búchsen 193,6; nechsten 206,9 etc.

App. ch: buchsen 255,12; ochsen 273,22 etc.

Loss of ch occurs before:

s, in

Brüg. fies (gen.) 202,3.

App. bussen 292,14; flaszlanden (for Flachslanden)/

333,10; 341,13; fuszr<sup>e</sup>oge 284,9; ossen 266,24,

st, in

App. h<sup>e</sup>osten 304,14; nester 294,18; n<sup>e</sup>osten 291,14.

tz, in

App. setzig 254,11.

For loss of ch before these consonants in Alem.  
see Weinhold p.196; Boesch pp.170,173.

c) Final

Both chroniclers write ch. e.g.

Brüg. beschach 180,14; fiech 187,12; sch<sup>u</sup>ch 193,19 etc.

App. beschach 254,12; ersach 266,10; zoch 260,8 etc.

---oOo---

D. Nasals, liquids and semi-vowels

§39

Mhd.m

Both chroniclers write m, as in Mhd., in initial and medial position. The only exception is n for m medially in:

App. kunber 284,8 (cf. kumber 274,4); bekunbret 315,14.

(See Weinhold p.173 for similar examples).

Final m (in word and syllable).

Both chroniclers write m as a rule. e.g./

Brüg. harheim I98,I2; kam I77,3; kum I93,I6; nam I95,28 etc.

App. arm 254,4; kam 256,I6; kum 258,I7; nam 260,5; sturmwind 308,I5 etc.

m > n

Brüg. sturnbar I96,3.

App. adan 3I5,2I; arenbrost 260,22; hein 264,7; kan 268,I3; 336,I5; tünherren 277,2I; tünprobst 332,22; tuntechan 306,I3; wirtenberg 336,5.

-heim as a suffix in place-names usually appears as -hin. e.g.

Brüg. bantzenhin 204,I8; fesenhin 204,I7 etc.

App. bolsenhin 287,I2; hegenhin 286,I7 etc.

The change m > n finally in word and syllable is widespread in Alem. (cf. Weinhold pp.I72,I73; Boesch p.I74).

Loss of m

App. bowelen (Baumwolle) 340,I0.

For this form in Alem. see Weinhold p.I3I.

mm\*

App. occasionally writes mn, nm for mm, nn, e.g. zammen 257,I9 (cf. zammen 309,7); inmen 259,II (cf. innen 255,7),

and nn for m. e.g.

inn holtz 284,I6

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\* See §45,d for examples of single and double m

Mhd.n

n is as in Mhd. in both chronicles, with the following exceptions:

a) n > m

App. imbes 258,8; 325,4; ymbis 334,5; empholen 276,13.

b) n > ng (cf. Weinhold p.171).

App. spang, spangen 329,7 (cf. spanne 350,27).

c) Inorganic n\*

Brüg. númen 198,27; richtenden 194,16; sollentorn 175,19 etc. (cf. App. solotorn 266,21 etc.); (w)ewenklich 182,15.

App. dennen 304,26; (cf. denne 257,4 etc.); vingend 274,14; 295,11; 296,10 (cf. vigend 288,20 etc.); vingenlich 345,3; vingeliche 341,2; zinstag 287,18 etc. (cf. Brüg. zistag 176,6 etc. For the form zinstag in Alem. see Boesch p.180).

For inorganic n, which is frequent in Alem., see Weinhold pp.169-171;172.

d) Loss of medial n

Boesch points out (p.175) that loss of n is frequent in Alem. before dentals (d, t, s, z), labials (f, w), gutturals (k, g), and liquids (l, r). (cf. also Weinhold p.168; Bohnenberger, ZfdM, 1914, 377ff; Bruckner, ZfMf 18 (1942) 42ff). n is omitted in the

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\* For examples of epithesis of n in inflection of nouns see §46.

following instances in the two chronicles:

i) Before d, t, s, tz

Brüg. farsperg I75,20 etc; kostentz 20I,IIetc.

App. mōchted 352,I7 (cf. mōchtend 257,I0 etc.);  
wurdet 353,I8 (cf. wurdend 353,I4 etc.);  
mutetz 340,I5 (cf. mutentz 256,7 etc.);  
enit 255,6 (cf. Brüg. enent I75,I);  
asoltzhin (Ansoltzheim) 3I5,2I; costentz  
289,5 etc; morges 350,6; stuletz 263,I2 (cf.  
stulend 264,9).

ii) Before k, g

Brüg. beliken (Bellingen) I92,7; otllÿcken (Ötlingen)  
I92,20; ordenug\*I9I,I4; vereinug\*I8I,2I (cf.  
richtung I82,I3; underbringung I74,I3).

Loss of syllable in secken 202,I7 (cf.  
seckingen I75,4 etc.).

App. bellicken 277,II; otlicken 277,I8; bedegdiget  
348,I0 (cf. bedegdinget 302,I); binnigen  
(Binningen) 290,I5; 274,I8\*; hunigen (Hünigen)  
266,8 (Loss of syllable in hungen 275,4).

iii) Before r

App. doren 323,I9; dorren 352,2I (cf. donren 323,I3;  
donre 355,I3).

e) Loss of final n

As loss of final n is a characteristic of Alem.,  
(cf. Weinhold p.I7I; Boesch p.I79), it is surprising  
to find that Brüg. and App. seldom omit it. This  
must be ascribed to the influence of the literary /

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\*The three forms marked with an asterisk show -ng in  
the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol.4) for -g in the  
original manuscripts.

language. Examples of loss of n are:

Brüg. fenlÿ I9I,22; renfenlÿ I9I,23; feslÿ I94,22; stetlÿ I92,22 etc.

(Brüg. as a rule omits final n in the diminutive suffix. An exception is fenlin I9I,2. App. on the other hand writes the full form. e.g. fenlin 258,II; hemlin 295,22; huszlin 355,I4; stetlin 267,I3 etc.).

App. geswor 305,9 (cf. gesworen 327,3); oche (Aachen) 354,I7; zwe 255,I5 (cf. zwen 262,2), and, due to assimilation with m<sup>\*</sup>, in: armjecken (Fr. armagnac) 254,I5; buchsemeister 277,8; koremerg 294,I6 (cf. korenmerget 298,9); umesig 266,I3 (cf. unmessig 276,25).

----oOo----

§4I

Mhd.r

a) Medial

i) r > l

Brüg. kilchen I80,I3; altkilch I82,6 etc.

App. kilchen 255,8; 257,2I etc.

Both chroniclers write this Alem. form throughout. (cf. Weinhold p.I62).

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\* Contracted forms such as eim, mim, sim (for einem, mînem, sinem) are frequent in both chronicles. See §5I,a; §52,c for examples.

ii) Loss of r

Brüg. donstag I88,I9; din (for dorin) I83,I0.

For loss of r in mhd. donerstac in Alem. see Boesch p.I82.

App. eschussent 27I,7 (cf. erschussend 264,27);  
este 259,I2; 35I,I2 (cf. ersten 278,I4);  
fut 348,I0 (cf. für<sup>o</sup>t 258,7); füttend 256,6 (cf.  
fürttend 257,I9); kristenotten 283,I8;  
mösperg 269,I0 (cf. mörsp<sup>o</sup>erg 275,I5).

Also: arenbosten 274,2 (cf. arenbrost 273,I0);  
bantschezet 276,23 (cf. brantschezet 268,7);  
verban 334,II (cf. verbran 330,I2);  
gehanscher 352,I4; welt 29I,8; 303,3 et<sup>o</sup>ff;  
weltlichen 254,6.

Loss of r is a feature of Alsatian (cf. Weinhold p.I66). These examples show that it is frequently omitted before s, st.

b) Final

i) r > l (cf. Weinhold p.I62).

Brüg. ergel (Mhd. ärkêr) I93,9.

ii) Loss of r

App. amerswil 347,I4 (cf. amerswiler 340,2);  
besunde 266,I3 (cf. besunder 266,I4);  
pollende 3I9,I4 (cf. pollender 3I9,I3).

and n for r in:

wetten 352,29; unwiderseitten (sachen) 288,3I.

Loss of r in these instances can be put down to the fact that in the Alsatian dialect the endings



-er, -en were pronounced as -e. App. relies upon his ear in reproducing these sounds. This would also account for the confusion between -er and -en in the last two examples quoted. (cf. Weinhold p.166; Boesch p.183).

c) Metathesis

Brüg. darn I99,7; gorse I85,1; gors I97,13 (cf. gros I74,1 etc.)

App. dornstag 260,6; 272,13,17 etc; donren 341,2; donre 355,13; torntag 334,6; einre 261,23; keinre 302,13; hürneyer 303,9; schraff 299,12; solotren 297,18; 300,17 (cf. solotorn 266,21 etc.); ungren (Ungarn) 309,6 (cf. unger 324,2).

Weinhold points out (p.165) that metathesis of r is especially frequent in Alsace. (cf. also Boesch p.184; Paul SII6a,6).

d) Inorganic r (cf. Weinhold p.166).

Brüg. dester I82,16; gefürert 206,17.

App. dester 307,9; erberlin (for Eberlin) 282,8.  
(Also in: do weinder er 266,10).

Mhd.l

l shows few changes. These are:

a) l > n (cf. Weinhold p.I62).

App. frefenlichen 3I6,6; rissen (Mhd. rīsel) 350,27.

b) l > r (cf. Haendcke §5I).

App. fūszforck 280,4.

c) Loss of l

App. asso 266,I6 (cf. alssō 325,4,I3); hericheit 324,I2; hiffe 26I,7 (cf. hilffe 255,7); gehoffen 340,I8; satz 266,24 (cf. saltz 266,24).

These are Alem. dialect forms. (cf. Boesch p.I84; Weinhold p.I63).

It is noteworthy that App. writes kelr (Mhd. kēller) 303,32, although kērr is a frequent form in Alem.

----oOo----

Mhd.w

w shows few deviations from mhd. usage. These are:

a) Initial v for w

App. vīssenburg 324,6 (cf. wissenburg 324,2).

For v in Alem. see Weinhold pp.I24,I27.

b) Final w appears in:

Brüg. rūw I92,17; unrūw I83,5; hūw I91,24 etc.

App. falw (blūt) 330,19.

Loss of w in mell (dat.) 296,18 (cf. melwes  
[gen.] 300,3).

For final w in Alem. see Weinhold p.129.

---oOo---

§44

Mhd. j

a) Initial

Both chroniclers write j, i. e.g.

Brüg. jeklicher\* 206,6; jockob I83,25; juncker I74,8;  
ie I78,17; iederman I90,4, etc.

App. armjecken 254,15; jacob 254,13; jomer 303,29;  
verjechen 347,4; ie 259,10; iederman 257,15 etc.  
jh in jhesus 327,19 (cf. Weinhold p.192).

Loss of j in:

Brüg. enent I75,1; enentzuhar I94,17.

App. enit 255,6; 264,19 etc.

For loss of initial j in these forms in Alem.  
see Boesch p.187.

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\* appears as ieklicher in Bs. Chr., Vol.4 for jeklicher  
in the original.

b) Medial

j appears as a glide-sound in hiatus after f, üe, occasionally after ei, and is written as g or ȝ by Brüg., as g by App. (cf. Boesch p.186; Weinhold p.180).

Brüg. drige I75,16; frige I81,6; kúegehȝer I94,3; kúeȝen 204,21.

(Final g, ȝ in: múeg 207,15; frúeȝ I86,1).

App. drige 257,23; figend 268,2; 271,4 etc. (cf. fiend 277,12); frigen 299,14 (cf. frien 336,7); frúge 254,11; kúge 274,5; partigen 292,16.

g also in meyclant 291,17 (cf. meyen 350,24; meyeobent 299,23).

(Final g in: frúg 297,11; spezerig 340,9).

---o0o---

E. Single and double consonants

§45

In addition to the variations in spelling which have already been indicated in the sections on phonology, it should be noted that both Brüg. and App. are inconsistent in their use of single and double consonants. In the following representative examples it will be seen that single or double consonants are written medially and finally after short or long

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vowels, diphthongs and consonants. Single consonants are ~~also~~ frequently written in cases where the double form is etymologically correct.

a) f, ff (cf. Boesch p.I46).

Brüg. botschaft, botschafft; dörfer, dörffer;  
frúntschaft, frúntschaft; geforlichen,  
gefforlicher; schüfent, schüffen; uf, uff.

App. dörfren, dörffren; grofen, groffen; safoy,  
saffoy; schüfend, schüffend; telfin,  
telffin; treflichen, trefflichen; ufgang,  
uffgang; wurfend, wurffend; zunfte, zunffte.

b) p, pp (cf. Weinhold p.II7)

App. aplos, applos; caplan, capplan; keplen,  
keppelen.

c) t, tt (cf. Weinhold pp.I36,I39; Boesch p.I5I;  
Haendcke §43,b).

Brüg. güter, gütter; hatent, hattent; lúten,  
lúttent; machten, machttent; siten, sitten;  
winter, wintter.

App. brantend, branttend; bratlen, brattlen;  
brot, brott; dotend, dotten; ertötet,  
getöttet; lut, lutt; meitlen, meittlen;  
mit, mitt; orten, ortten; rete, rette;  
santend, santten; stat, statt; stete,  
stetten; strites, strittes; widerseit,  
widerseitt; wirtenberg, wirttenberg.

d) m, mm (cf. Weinhold p.I3I).

App. clinghamer, clinghammer; nemen, nemmen;  
zamen, zammen.

e) n, nn (cf. Weinhold p.173)

Brüg. denacht, dennacht.

App. baner, banner; bern, bernne; burgune, burgunne; dorin, dorinn; gewunen, gewonnen; inen, innen (pron.); manen, mannen; turne, turnne.

f) r, rr (cf. Weinhold p.167)

Brüg. her, herr (Heer); heren, herren (Herren).

App. her, herr (Heer); heren, herren (Herren); iren, irren (pron.); karen, karren; veretter, verretter.

g) l, ll (cf. Weinhold p.163)

Brüg. abgestolen, abverstollen; alen, allen; basel, basell; bratelen, bratellen; geselen, gesellen; kelen, kellen; veilix, veillix; vil, vill.

App. cardinel, kardinell; fol, foll; halebarten, hallebarte; liechstal, liechstall; mol, moll; polender, pollender; staltend, stalletend; zal, zall.

PART III

ACCIDENCE

A. Declension of nouns

§46

Strong declension

- a) Final e is usually omitted by Brüg. (cf. §27, a, iv; also Brandstetter, Kanzleisprache §83). e.g.

feld (dat. sing.) I76, I5; ros (dat. sing.) I89, I6;  
tag (dat. sing.) I80, I5; lút (nom. pl.) I84, 4;  
tag (acc. pl.) I92, 2I etc.

but frequently retained by App. e.g.

felde (dat. sing.) 300, I9; rosse (dat. sing.) 296, 4;  
tage (dat. sing.) 262, 2; wine (nom. pl.) 272, 22;  
brieffe (acc. pl.) 326, I5; tage (acc. pl.) 263, 2 etc.

- b) The gen. sing. ending\* is usually reduced to -s by Brüg., more frequently written in full (-es) by App.

Final -z for -es occurs after t in both chronicles.

Brüg. -s úbels I80, 22; volchs I75, 25; wins I88, I3;  
zúgs I98, 26.

-es kornes I85, 2; slosses 200, I4.

-z gütz I98, 4; lebentz I96, 29; (assimilation of ending -es in krútzt 206, 5. cf. crútzes I96, 7).

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\* The forms (Brüg.) cristy I80, I4; I98, 9; (App.) karly 342, I3 are in accordance with the second Latin declension. cf. Weinhold p.449.

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App. -s jors 28I,16; korns 267,17; lebens 265,6;  
wins 26I,3.

-es krieges 266,15; luttēs 258,3; snēwes  
316,16; strittēs 257,14; tages 254,12;  
volckes 264,8.

-z gütz 309,10; gwaltz 355,2; rotz 298,16.

c) The gen.pl. ending is -e (frequently omitted, especially by Brüg., as in [a] above), or, as a result of dialect influence, -en (cf. Brandstetter, Kanzleisprache §90; Weinhold p.415; Boesch p.187).

Brüg. - armschütz 185,13; gütlt 179,11; pfert  
182,9; slos 180,19; stōs 205,10.

-en dingen 208,10; eiden 177,5; fūnden 207,19;  
f̄yentden 190,22; k̄ueyēn 204,21; rosen  
202,3; steten 206,10.

App. - bet 266,23; hengest 300,14; rossz 274,6;  
schiff 264,17; schoff 274,5; schütz 262,23;  
swin 274,6; vigend 290,20.

-e bōme 303,24; knechte 260,23; k̄uge 274,5,14;  
l̄utte 352,14; sc̄uche 339,13; sweighōffe  
274,4.

-en hengesten 256,13; kinden 279,3; retten  
282,14; rossen 297,23; spiessen 321,6;  
swinen 332,9; vigenden 289,8.

d) Masc. nouns which form their plural with mutation  
(i.e. i-stems capable of mutation, and some a-stems



by analogy. cf. Paul §II9, Anm.2) are:

Brüg. fúesen I75,7; fúnden 207,19; flóss I96,5;  
gúl I76,13; herrst I77,1; húeten I97,17;  
lōif 201,8; lúden (pl. of mhd. lút) 206,4;  
rōdlen I81,18; schútz I85,13; spenen 205,10;  
stōs 205,10; túrnen I82,17; wegen I89,19;  
záber I90,4; zúsprúch 205,6.

App. bōgen 256,17; bōme 336,3; flóssz 339,7;  
fússe 287,17; hōffe 257,3; kōpf 281,6;  
mentel 284,9; mōrder 254,10; múll (Maultiere)  
307,17; ōffen 301,20; rette 264,5; (fuchs-)  
rōge 284,9; schútz 262,23; secken 264,2;  
settel 336,14; stúrme 328,6; vōgel 303,22;  
wegen 272,20; wúrm 342,6; zúne 352,16.

e) man is used by both Brüg. and App. in the inflected and uninflected forms. The only deviation from normal mhd. usage is the -en gen.pl. ending of the inflected form. e.g. Brüg. manen I80,7. (See [c] above).

f) Fem.  $\delta$ -stems have -en in acc.pl. (for -e in Mhd.)  
cf. Weinhold p.417ff. e.g.

Brüg. letzen I79,5; mengen 203,18; mossen I93,14;  
sachen I81,8.

App. hütten 296,23; linden 302,19.

(For abstract fem. nouns ending in -y, see §27, a, i).

g) Fem. i-stems (including old u-stems) are:

Brüg. kúeŷ 202,9; stet 205,5; zúnft 185,2.

App. fert 333,12; hende\* 278,5; kúge 295,14;  
nechte 350,4; stete 259,11.

h) Neuter nouns which form their plural in -er (with mutation where possible) are:

Brüg. dörfer 188,20; húser 195,1; löcher 179,22.

App. búcher 289,21; dörffer 268,16; gedmer 303,25;  
hóltzeren 268,10; húrneyer (Hühnereier) 303,9;  
hússer 264,3; kleider 266,19; löchren 258,6;  
techer 303,14; túcher 266,19.

land shows two pl. forms: i) land (acc.pl.)  
322,16; landen (dat.pl.) 322,14; 345,21;  
ii) lender (nom.pl.) 351,11; lender (gen.pl.)  
321,25; 322,4; lendren (dat.pl.) 353,6.

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§47

### Weak declension

a) The -en inflection appears occasionally in the nom.sing. in accordance with the Alem. dialect. (cf. Brandstetter, Kanzleisprache §90; Weinhold pp.433,438). e.g./

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\* The older pl. form of hant is preserved in stereotyped expressions. e.g. Brüg. zú iren handen 184,10; App. fúr handen 318,11 (cf. Paul §128).

Brüg. ernen (Ernte) 190,14 (cf. ern 186,17).

App. brotmülten 262,1 (cf. mülte 262,3); buchs<sup>o</sup>en  
261,18; friden 301,12 (cf. fride 265,1);  
huffen 342,5; riffen 304,22 (cf. riffe 332,18);  
schaden 323,15 (cf. schade 272,15); schuren  
286,18; stuben 272,1; sunnen 321,23.

- b) The following nouns (in addition to those quoted  
in [a] above), which may be declined strong or  
weak in Mhd., are declined weak in these chronicles\*:

Brüg. Masc. eigenosen 175,18; namen 192,19;  
ögsten 193,3.

Fem. búchs<sup>o</sup>en 197,20; maten 176,13;  
miterfasten 200,3; muren 179,12; sitten 200,19;  
zinen 198,3. (In the case of kron - dat. sing. -  
[181,22] it is likely that assimilation of the  
ending -en has taken place. cf. Weinhold  
p.434).

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\* Exceptions are:

- i) Brüg. mur (acc. sing.) 179,22.  
App. mures (gen. sing.) 300,14.

In these cases mur appears to be declined  
according to the strong declension. Otherwise it is  
always weak. (cf. examples above). For gender of  
mur, see §48.

- ii) Brüg. brug (acc. sing.) 204,19  
brug (gen. sing.) 204,4.  
App. bruce (acc. sing.) 261,12 (cf. brucken 307,16).  
brucken (gen. sing.) 339,4  
brug (dat. sing.) 261,11 (cf. brucken 307,23).

brucke is therefore declined strong by Brüg.,  
and both strong and weak by App.

App. Masc. buren 27I,12; eignossen 255,2;  
legaten 328,2; lichamen 256,4; namen 34I,14;  
planeten 32I,10; schelmen 35I,19; stryren  
32I,6; willen 319,6.

Fem. cronen 309,3; kelen 307,15; muren  
284,15,18; sitten (Mhd. site) 354,15; sunnen  
32I,23; vasten 342,11.

c) Nouns which are strong in Mhd. and weak in App.'s  
chronicle are:

stammen (gen.sing.) 322,24.  
schanden (dat.sing.) 325,24.

d) Absence of final n in (App.)

grabe (dat.sing.) 306,6 (cf. graben 293,6)  
schade (acc.sing.) 262,7 (cf. schaden 259,10)  
and -en in  
kilch (acc.sing.) 258,2 (cf. kilchen 255,8)

can be ascribed to the fact that in this ending  
final n was no longer pronounced in the Alsatian  
dialect, and is therefore omitted by App. (See also  
§4I, b, ii; and Boesch p.188).

Gender of nouns

Nouns which show a change of gender from Mhd. are:

Brüg. viertel (masc.) 185,10; 189,22. (Mhd. neut.)

App. leger (masc.) 263,2 (Mhd. neut.)

mures (masc. or neut.) 301,14 (Mhd. fem.)  
cf. muren (fem.) 273,18; 293,7 etc.

rissen (neut.) 350,27 (Mhd. rîsel, masc.)

sitten (masc. or neut.) 264,20 (Mhd. sîte, fem.)  
cf. sitten (fem.) 354,15.

---oOo---

B. Adjectives and adverbsDeclension of adjectivesa) Strong declension

Strong adjectives are declined as in Mhd. with the following exceptions:

i) Nom.fem.sing. is weakened to -e\* (mhd. -iu) as in:

Brüg. sin liebe müter 178,15.

App. ein grulich grosse keltin 307,31.  
dine alte erbarmhertzikeit 327,20.

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\* For i-spelling in both strong and weak declensions see §27, a, ii.

ii) App. omits the inflection (exceptionally) in:

mit ander gezüg 353,7  
von geistlich personen 344,26.

He writes -en for -es in:

ein figenlichen schiessen 292,16  
ein samlichen wetter 323,13; 355,12.

iii) Weak endings are used for strong in:

Brüg. von herten quader 193,18

App. treffenlichen lutte (acc.) 353,17  
grulichen strolen (nom.) 303,33.

#### b) Weak declension

The only deviation from mhd. usage is that the acc.fem.sing. shows loss of final -n (as in Nhd.) in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. umb die sibende stunt 187,11

App. für die cleine stat 270,2; in die nuwe ellende herberg 284,23; die vorgenant grosse dott 290,26.

#### c) Uninflected forms

The uninflected adjective is widely used by both chroniclers.\* It occurs throughout the nom.sing. and/

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\* It should be noted that unstressed final -e was frequently dropped in the Alem. dialect (cf. §27, a, iv), and therefore loss of final -e in some of the examples quoted below could be the result of dialect influence. Examples of plural forms showing loss of final -e (i.e. dialect forms) occur in both chronicles. e.g.  
Brüg. ander from lüt 180,10; gerat geselen 191,14  
App. durch güt techer 302,16; alt lut 330,21.

in acc.fem.neut.sing., in constructions with the def. and indef. article, and in those with no article. e.g.

Brüg.

- Nom. (masc.) ein wollkunend gesell 191,12; der römsch künig 181,23.  
(fem.) die gantz eigenosschaft 180,8.  
(neut.) ein gros folch 198,21
- Acc. (fem.) gros unfür 175,11; gros smochheit 183,2; ein dorlich wacht 199,17.  
(neut.) ein gros dorf 190,8; ein gros loch 179,11; das römsch rich 181,17; das gemein folch 196,30.

App.

- Nom. (masc.) manig herlich win 281,16; ein mechtig reisig züg 276,10; der reisig gezüg 286,25.  
(fem.) grossz herschaff 261,13; ein grossz macht 277,10; die gantz stat 284,2.  
(neut.) bösse volg 266,22; fräsch blüt 294,6; ein klein ding 340,4; das arm füzfolck 260,10.
- Acc. (fem.) ein güt zitt 330,19; ein verborgen hütt 290,1; die klein stat 273,24; die gantz nacht 308,16.  
(neut.) kostlich silbergeschirre 320,11; grossz unmesig güt 354,13; ein mechtig dorff 276,17; ein kostlich torhussz 288,6.

d) App. occasionally places the adjective (inflected or uninflected) after the noun. e.g.

mit 400 pferden kostlichen 348,17; ein herlichen tantz gemacht und kostlichen 305,1; ein gezüg reisig 274,2; 100 bet kostlich 347,12.

e) Comparison of adjectives

The comparative used attributively has no ending

in:

App. grössz böser wetter (acc.neut.) 340,I.

and, as a result of assimilation, in:

App. grösser brest (nom. masc.) 28I,I4  
grösser dorren (nom. masc.) 352,25  
grösser armüt (nom. fem.) 28I,I7.

The superlative is inflected according to the strong or weak declension, or remains uninflected.\*

Forms showing no inflection are:

Brüg. das grost ufladen 195,5; das grost geschrey 195,19; der alergröst nebel 203,5; das aller unferfancklichest folch 198,15.

App. der best win 282,4. (App. usually writes the inflected form. e.g. der groste erbidme 29I,4; der gröste sterbat 29I,15).

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§50

Adverbs

a) In the case of adverbs formed from adjectives with the addition of -e in Mhd., App. usually retains the -e, Brüg. usually omits it. (cf. §27,a,iv). e.g./

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\* See footnote, p.88.



Brüg. balt I94,4; lang I76,10; vast I75,6. (cf. sere I95,2).

App. balde 326,5; lange 265,1; stille 335,1. (cf. unlang 322,19).

b) The suffixes -lich and -lichen are found in both chronicles. -lich is more frequent in Brüg., -lichen in App. e.g.

Brüg. bescheidenlich I75,6 (cf. bescheidenlichen 207,20); heimlich 201,22 (cf. heimlichem I83,21); unordenlich I76,19 (cf. unordenlichen I98,20); drostlich I90,23; falschlich I81,3; kumerlich I99,20 etc.

App. grulichen 302,14 (cf. grulich 302,13); schedlichen 347,7 (cf. schedlich 352,29); gnedeklichen 265,5 (cf. gnedeklich 264,25); cristlichen 287,21; ewiklichen 265,7; falschlichen 283,1; heimlichen 285,21 etc.

c) Comparison of adverbs is as in Mhd. For the comparative form of wol, Brüg. writes bas I90,19 (superlative - basest I76,18); App. besser 258,6.

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### C. Indefinite article and numerals

§51

a) The indefinite article is declined as in Mhd. The following points are of note: /

Acc.masc. is frequently contracted to ein. e.g.

Brüg. ein I94,I4; I99,I8 (cf. einen I76,20)

App. ein 254,3; 255,I (cf. einen 258,9).

Acc.fem. is ein. (Brüg. writes eine exceptionally  
200,I9).

Dat.masc.neut.

Brüg. writes einem e.g. I76,6, occasionally  
contracted to eim e.g. 205,9.

App. writes eime e.g. 259,I8; also eim e.g.  
274,II, and less frequently einem e.g. 270,3.  
(For n for m in: mit ein reisigen gezúg 292,4;  
mit ein reisigen zúg 292,9, see §39).

kein declines like ein. e.g.

App. kein (acc.sing.) 262,7; 265,29.

keim (dat.sing.) 267,I5.

b) The numerals "zwei" and "drei" are declined as in

Mhd. e.g.

<u>Brüg.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>N.</u>
<u>N.A.</u>	zwen I80,II	zwo 202,9	zwey 203,I6
<u>G.</u>		zweyer I93,I6	
<u>D.</u>		zweyen I79,I9	

<u>App.</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	zwen 262,2	zwo 274,3	zwei 26I,25
	<u>G.</u>		zweier 32I,6	
	<u>D.</u>		zweien 276,I3	

<u>Brüg.</u>	<u>M.F.</u>	<u>N.</u>
<u>N.A.</u>	dry I88,3	drú* 208,I
<u>G.</u>		
<u>D.</u>	dryen 207,28	

<u>App.</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	drige 347,I0	drú 272,I0
	<u>G.</u>		
	<u>D.</u>	drigen 295,8	

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\* dry appears in the printed edition (Bs. Chr., Vol 4)  
for drú in the original.

Exceptional forms - apart from those showing loss of final unaccented -e - are:

Brüg. zwün knecht (masc. acc.) I88,2

App. an dri enden (dat.) 339,20.

Other numerals (also frequently written by both chroniclers as Roman numerals) decline as in the following examples:

App. uff die viere 300,7; bis zū vieren 32I,4; zū funffen 3I8,22; zū zechenen 3I8,2I; von der nūnden stund bis zū drigen 323,I2; uff die nūne 34I,6; am achten tag 290,4 (also - am achtenden tag 346,6, showing double inflection).

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#### D. Pronouns

§52

##### a) Personal

Ist pers. uns is the acc.pl. form used by both chroniclers (sometimes written ūns by App. See §I4). The form unsich does not occur.

2nd pers. Dat.pl. of ir is the same as acc., i.e. ūch (cf. Weinhold p.453). e.g.

Brüg. ūch I94,4; App. ūch 265,3I.

### 3rd pers.

- Dat.masc.sing. Brüg. im 182,2  
App. im 254,8; or imme 266,17.
- Dat.fem.sing. App. ira 288,27. (For this form see §27, a, v).
- Nom.acc.pl. Brüg. sÿ 176,23; 195,3.  
App. sú 255,2,3.  
(For sú in Alem., see Weinhold p.456).
- Dat.pl. Brüg. in 175,I; inen 174,17.  
App. in 262,I; innen 255,7.  
Both forms occur with equal frequency.  
For inen in Alem., see Paul SI47, Anm.6;  
Weinhold p.457.

Other forms of the pers.pron. are as in Mhd.

### b) Reflexive

The reflexive pronouns are as in Mhd. sich occurs throughout acc.sing. and pl. Dat. forms are the same as for the pers.pron. e.g.

- Brüg. Sing. im 207,22; ime 207,16  
Pl. inen 206,19.
- App. Sing. im 279,II; imme 257,17  
Pl. innen 293,16.

### c) Possessive

Final -e is usually dropped in nom.acc.sing. and pl. forms. Exceptions are:

- Brüg. ire anmütung (nom.fem.sing.) 196,27; in ire klag (acc.fem.sing.) 205,20; ire kelen (acc.fem.pl.) 175,II; für unsere tor (acc.neut.pl.) 199,12.
- App. dine alte erbarmhertzikeit (nom.fem.sing.) 327,20; sine gezelt (acc.neut.pl.) 260,14.

Acc.masc.sing. is contracted by App. to sin. e.g. 283,I5; 293,I4.

Gen.sing. ending -es is usually contracted to -s.  
e.g. Brüg. mins 207,27; unserts 20I,22.  
App. mins 334,I; irts 340,I3; (cf. sines 355,I).

In dat.masc.neut.sing. of "mein", "dein", and "sein", Brüg. uses contracted forms, e.g. mim 207,29; sim I8I,3; 207,2. App. writes both full and contracted forms, e.g. minem 272,I4; dinem 327,2I; sinem 260,8; sime 260,I2; 265,25; 278,6,9.

Assimilation of the ending -er takes place in the following instances:

Brüg. unser (dat.fem.sing.) 20I,8; unsert (gen.fem.sing.) I93,4; unsert (gen.pl.) 204,I2; irt (dat.fem.sing.) I87,I3 cf. App. irt (dat.fem.sing.) 354,I5; irt (gen.pl.) I77,5.

App. unsert (dat.fem.sing.) 265,6; 322,I3.  
urt (dat.fem.sing.) 324,I2; 326,I5.

The two dat.pl. forms uwen 264,30, and úwren 326,I7 occur in App. In the former case, uw- is treated as the stem, and the ending added to it. (cf. Paul 8I5I, Anm.2; Weinhold p.459).

d) Demonstrative (also definite article and relative).

The demonstrative is declined as in Mhd., except that die replaces diu in nom.fem.sing. and nom.acc. neut.pl.

The longer dat.pl. form *denen* occurs in Brüg., 191,17, *dennen* in App., 325,11 (cf. *den* 258,2), on both occasions with demonstrative force.

Dat.masc.neut.sing. appears in App. both as *dem* (def.art.) 261,3; (demonstr.) 260,21; and *demme* (def.art.) 350,14, (demonstr.) 354,14.

In the case of "*dieser*", nom.acc.neut.sing. is the Alem. form *dis* (cf. Paul §150, Anm.3). e.g. Brüg. *dis* 180,14; App. *disz* 344,11.

Other forms of "*dieser*" are as in Mhd.

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### E. Verbs\*

§53

#### Strong verbs

#### Ablaut series

##### Class I

App. 3sing.pret.indic. of mhd.*lîhen* is *leich* 303,13.

3sing.pret.indic. of mhd.*schrîen* appears in both forms, i.e. *schrey* 279,12; 327,18, and *schre* 279,3.

For these forms see Paul §158, Anm.I, and for their occurrence in Alem. see Weinhold p.326.

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\* Only forms which differ from Mhd. or are otherwise of significance are noted. In the case of vowel changes already discussed, references are given to the appropriate section of Part I.

## Class II

- Brüg. a) For interchange between infin. forms ziehen and zúchen, see §19.
- b) Normal mhd. 3pl.pret.indic. forms appear in enbutent (mhd.infin. enbieten) 200,7, and gebudent (mhd.infin. gebieten) I78,II. Brüg. also writes enbottent I76,I5 (u > o due to analogy with pret.sing. cf. Weinhold p.322), and erbütent (mhd.infin. erbieten) I83,2.
- App. a) For forms zoch, zouch, zöch (3sing.pret.indic. of mhd. ziehen), see §§12,21.
- b) r occurs for s in infin. and pret.sing. of mhd. verliesen. e.g. verlieren (infin.) 327,4; verlor (3sing.pret.indic.) 284,I7. For this change in Alem., see Weinhold p.I64; Schirokauer, Beitr.47,6.
- c) o for u in überfrend (3pl.pret.indic. of mhd. übervriren), 308,2, arises from analogy with pret.sing. (cf. Weinhold p.322).

## Class III

- a) For ú (u) in gewúnen (mhd. gewinnen) in both chronicles, see §8.
- b) App. writes gulten (past part.) 345,I7, for mhd. gegolten. This is an Alem. dialect form, showing u for o before l. (cf. Weinhold p.321).

#### Class IV

- a) For the change  $\hat{a} > \hat{o}$  in pret.pl. forms, see examples in §2.
- b) Both Brüg. and App. write u for mhd.  $\hat{a}$  in pl.pret. indic. of mhd. *stēln.* e.g.  
Brüg. *stulent* 198,2. (past part. *abgestolen* 203,15).  
App. *stulend* 264,9; *stulet(z)* 263,12.

In this case confusion with Class III verbs of the type *helfen, bērgen* etc. seems likely.

- c) Brüg. writes *kumen* (infin.) e.g. 176,3; *kumen* (past part.) e.g. 178,7 for mhd. *komen*. For u in these forms in Alem., see §10; also *Weinhold* p.321.  
Pret.subj. is as in Mhd. in both chronicles. e.g.  
Brüg. *keme* (3sing.) 184,14; App. *keme* (3sing.) 264,17.

#### Class V

- App. a) For the form *beschäch* (3sing.pret.indic. of mhd. *beschēhen*) 284,8, see §1.
- b) In view of the change,  $\hat{a} > \hat{o}$ , in Alem., it is likely that a in *assz* (3sing.pret. of mhd. *ēzzzen*), 301,29, is short (as it frequently is in Alem. cf. *Paul* §162, Anm.4).

#### Class VI

- a) 3pl.pret.indic. of mhd. *swern* shows o for mhd. uo in both chronicles. e.g./



Brüg. sworent I76,2. (past part. gesworn I96,22).  
App. sworend 305,II; 355,6. (past part. gesworen  
327,3).

b) Pret. forms of mhd. schaffen are as in Mhd. e.g.  
Brüg. schuf (3sing.indic.) 207,II; schufent (3pl.  
indic.) I86,I2.

App. schuffend (3pl.indic.) 277,I4.

The weak form of the past part. occurs in Brüg.-  
geschafet 203,IO. (cf. Weinhold p.389; Paul §I63,  
Anm.4).

c) App. 3sing.pret.indic. hūb (mhd.infin. heben)  
259,6; 302,I5 is strong. Past part. behebet  
326,3; behebt 257,I4 is weak. (cf. Paul §I63,  
Anm.3).

### Class VII

a) Pret. forms of mhd. houwen (mhd.sing. hiu or hie;  
pl. hiuwen or hiewen) are:

3sing.indic. Brüg. hūw I9I,24; App. huwe 296,I3.

3pl.indic. Brüg. hūwen 200,26; App. huwend 256,8.

b) App. 3sing.pret.indic. of mhd. loufen is lief,  
345,4, but more usually luff, 294,6; 349,I3  
(also luff 295,I; luff 302,I6). For u (ū) in  
this form in Alem., see Paul §45, Anm.2;  
Weinhold p.332).

3pl.pret.indic. is luffend 264,I, and past  
part. is geloffen 346,IO. (For these two  
forms in Alem., see Paul §I64, Anm.3;  
Weinhold p.332)

Weak verbs

The following usages and irregularities are of interest:

- a) In the case of Class I weak verbs which show "Rückumlaut" in the pret., the mutated form of the past part. is usually employed by both chroniclers. Examples of verbs which show both mutated and unmutated forms are:

Brüg. verbrent 190,10; verbrant 190,12.  
gehört 196,9; gehort 192,18.

App. verbrennet 258,4 (also verbrent\* 255,11);  
verbrant 275,5.  
gerennet 290,14; gerant 270,2.

- b) Past parts. of weak verbs ending in -en (i.e. as for strong conjugation) are:

Brüg. geleisten 201,11.

App. geleisten 259,3; bewisen 322,17 (cf. bewiset 322,19); erreten 289,14; erstecken (for erstickt) 307,13; verkunden 344,15; verrechtigen 323,6. (For gehaben, see §56,d).

For similar forms in Alem., see Weinhold p.388ff.

- c) The complete ending -te is occasionally dropped in 3sing.pret.indic. This occurs in the Alem. dialect in the 15th and 16th centuries. (cf./

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\* z for t in verbrenz, 352,3, is a dialect form. cf. Weinhold p.153.

Weinhold pp.362,363). e.g.

Brüg. bran I90,8 (cf. brand I88,II).

App. broch 300,7 (cf. brocht 268,I6); gedoch 342,7  
(cf. gedochte 273,4); mach 258,9 (cf. machte  
339,8); ruff 264,25 (cf. rufft 30I,I).

d) Mhd. ruofen (rüefen), strong or weak, is weak in  
both chronicles. (cf. Paul §I65, Anm.). e.g.

Brüg. rüft (3sing.pret.indic.) 200,34.  
gerüeft (past part.) 200,I8.

App. ruffen (infin.) 352,24  
rufft (3sing.pret.indic.) 30I,I  
rufftend\* (3pl.pret.indic.) 265,II  
geruffet (past part.) 265,I.

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§55

Preterite presents

a) For the change i>ü (u) which occurs in forms of  
"wissen" in both chronicles, see §8.

b) App. dörffend (3pl.pres.subj.) 264,7, showing  
mutated o, is an Alem. form. (cf. Weinhold  
p.400).

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\* ruffend (for rufftend) 265,33, showing loss of t, may  
be an error, or could be the result of analogy with  
the strong form (i.e. mhd. riefen).

- c) App. <sup>e</sup>söllend (3pl.pres.subj.) 30I,10; 323,7; 343,9 shows mutated o for mhd.u (ü). This change is frequently in evidence in Alem. records of the 14th and 15th centuries. (cf. Weinhold p.395).

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§56

Anomalous verbs

- a) Mhd. tuon

App. 3pl.pret.indic. is usually dotend e.g. 256,16. dettend, which also occurs, 290,26, is a later Alem. form showing mutation. (cf. Weinhold p.357.)

- b) Mhd. sfn

3sing.pres.subj.

Brüg. sÿ 192,16; App. sige 30I,12; 319,5. (App. in this case adopts the older and more usual Alem. form. cf. Weinhold p.351).

Past part.

Brüg. writes both gewesen, e.g. 191,13, and gesin, e.g. 184,16, the former more frequently.

App. usually writes gesin (the more usual Alem. form. cf. Boesch p.200), e.g. 257,2; gewesen also occurs occasionally e.g. 319,3; 325,22.

c) Mhd. wellen

Both Brüg. and App. write contracted forms, usual in Alem. (cf. Weinhold p.407; Paul §181), in pl.pres.indic. e.g.

Brüg. (ir) wend I94,4.

App. (ir) wend 265,28; (wir) wend 265,7,I7,I9,29,32.  
cf. (wir) wellend 322,5.

d) Mhd. haben (hân)

Infin. Brüg. haben e.g. I85,I0; and, equally frequently, han e.g. I97,3.

App. han e.g. 258,I6.

Pl.pres.indic.

There are few examples in Brüg., but both full and contracted forms are found. e.g. (wir) habent I79,I8; (wir) hant I99,I.

App. usually writes the contracted form, e.g. (wir) hant 322,9; 325,7; (sû) hand 256,I; 288,30. The full form also occurs e.g. (wir) habend 325,8; 326,2.

Pret.indic.

Brüg. 3sing. hat I74,6; 3pl. hatent I75,9.

App. 3sing. hatte 254,5 (hatt 257,4; hat 285,I9); hette 257,I3.

3pl. hattend 255,I.

Pret.indic. forms with e in the stem are dialectal. (cf. Weinhold p.385; Paul §180, Anm.5).

Past part. Brüg. gehept I83,I2.

App. gehept 320,9; gehalten 325,7; 326,2.

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For these forms of the past part., which occur frequently in Alem., see Weinhold p.383ff; Boesch p.202.

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§57

Verbs - General observations.

a) Endings in pres. and pret. plural forms.

The ending -ent (-end) occurs in plural forms of pres. and pret., indic. and subj., in both chronicles. -ent is the usual Alem. ending in these cases. (cf. Weinhold pp.337ff; 366ff; Boesch p.195ff; Paul §155, Anm.3 and 4). e.g.

Brüg.

Pl.pres.indic.

The present tense is infrequent, but where it occurs it shows final -t (-d). e.g.

Ist pers. habent I79,18; hant I99,1.

2nd pers. wend I94,4.

Pl.pret.indic. (Final -t is more usual than -d).

Ist pers. f<sup>o</sup>urent I89,10; gelogent I94,1 (cf. logend I88,18); hieltent I89,20; liesent I89,10; rucktent I90,1; zugent I89,18.

(Subj. kement I98,17).

3rd pers. belibent I76,7; logent I75,20; machtent I76,1; schusent I89,5; wurdent I75,3; zugent I76,6.

(Subj. werent I83,18, cf. werend I79,27; w<sup>o</sup>ltent I75,1).

Forms without -t are not infrequent. e.g.

Ist pers. (pret.) machten I86,12; komen I91,2;  
verdriben I83,5.

3rd pers. (pret.) fürten I80,3; hielten I83,13;  
meinten I89,11.

App.

Pl.pres.indic. (Final -d is more usual than -t).

Ist pers. blibend 265,8; findend 265,29; hant  
322,9; müssend 265,16; sechend 265,4;  
sendent 318,27; wend 265,29.

2nd pers. hörend 318,31; wend 265,28.  
(Subj. uffnemend 265,6).

The imperative pl. shows the same ending as 2pl.pres.indic. (cf. Weinhold pp.346,376). e.g. farend 264,29; rottend 284,6; sechend 337,1.

(For n in the ending of 2nd pers.pl. in Alem., see Weinhold p.337ff.)

3rd pers. (Subj.) dörrfend 264,7; söllend 301,10.

Pl.pret.indic.

Ist pers. giengend 262,25; komend 279,13; zaltend  
262,25; zugend 287,6.  
(Subj. hettend 265,30).

3rd pers. brantend 267,13; dotend 262,26; fiengend  
254,15 (cf. fiengent 272,10); hattend  
255,1; meindend 264,2; worend 255,5;  
zugend 255,6 (cf. zugent 254,16).  
(Subj. dettend 265,23; hettend 264,4; möchtend  
261,12; 265,10; werend 257,2.)

Like Brüg., App. is inconsistent in his use of this ending. Normal mhd. endings without -d are also frequent. e.g.

Ist pers. (pres.) bitten 265,5; haben 326,1; mugen  
324,12.

3rd pers. (pret.) brantten 289,18; fiengen 271,5;  
goben 266,20; hatten 261,10;  
komen 255,3; zugen 262,19.

b) Gerund

This form shows final -nt (-nd) in the case of Brüg., and final -nd(e) in App. (i.e. for mhd. -ne). Inorganic d in this ending is frequent in Alem. (cf. Weinhold pp.349,379; Boesch p.197). e.g.

Brüg. ze kument 177,12; zū ladent 188,21; ze schribent 193,15; zū sprechent 205,7; zū werent 196,15 (cf. zū werend 179,7).

App. zū gonde 305,13 (cf. zū gond 339,10); zū sinde 290,12; 344,6; zū stonde 316,10; zū tunde 261,2; 344,7; zū verhörend 265,2.

(The genitive form occurs in: sterbentz halb [with syncope of e] 291,12).

The gerund frequently shows loss of the complete ending in both chronicles. (cf. Weinhold p.348). e.g.

Brüg. zū nemen\* 204,2; zū sprechen 205,4; zū stürmen 200,11.

App. zū reden 264,26; zū schetzen 285,8; zū veressen 264,2; zū wenden 255,2.

c) Omission of ge- in past part.

Brüg. conforms to mhd. usage, omitting ge- regularly in: worden e.g. 198,28; kumen e.g. 178,7; brocht e.g. 197,4; and occasionally in: geben e.g./

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\*Wrongly transcribed as nemmen in Bs. Chr., Vol 4.



188,24 (cf. gegeben 181,23).

An exception is meint (for gemeint) 205,13.

App. omits ge- (as in Mhd.) in: worden e.g. 264,5; komen e.g. 261,7; brocht e.g. 257,23; funden e.g. 256,17; geben e.g. 277,1 (cf. contracted form gen 344,16; 351,15); and occasionally in: lossen e.g. 329,22 (cf. gelossen 329,21).

In addition he omits ge- in:

bichtet 264,13; uffbrochen 294,6; 295,1; zūbunden 288,27; buttet 273,12; 279,19; 295,15 (cf. gebuttet 257,4; 273,22); decket 334,10; gangen 257,8; 284,21; 304,6 (also angangen 346,8); gessen (for gegessen) 342,7; usszgraben 294,3,23; angriffen 297,20; gulten 345,17; köfft 272,21; ritten 309,7; abgeschossen 324,8; sin 270,17 (cf. gesin 257,2 etc.); taget 292,18; tegdinget 279,6 (tedinget 301,29); ton 330,10; 345,14 (cf. geton 284,13; 325,3); zogen 345,23 (cf. gezogen 257,2; 329,21).

Loss of ge- in these cases (and in the case of meint in Brüg.) can be attributed to the fact that in Upper German e is often elided, and g is then frequently assimilated to the following consonant. (cf. Paul 8156, Anm.5).

d) 3sing.pret.indic. of strong verbs ending in -e.

App. fienge 318,13 (cf. fieng 320,5); huwe 296,13; slūge 355,13 (cf. slūg 260,1); starbe 347,5 (cf. starb 256,3); stūnde 264,30 (cf. stūnd 262,27).

Final -e in such forms in Alem. is due to analogy with weak verbs. (cf. Weinhold p.342; Boesch p.199; Paul §155, Anm.6).

e) Contracted forms

i) In the case of verbs with -ige-, -age-, -ege- in the stem, contraction as in Mhd. is usual in both chronicles. e.g.

Brüg. lit (for liget) I90,8.  
seit I76,23; seitent I89,8.  
leitent I82,7; geleit I80,13; (zerleit  
207,18).

App. git (for gibet) 337,1.  
seite 297,19; seitten 259,11; geseit 261,23.  
leittend 254,2; geleit 257,24; (angeleit  
264,13).

ii) "haben" shows both full and contracted forms as in Mhd. (See §56,d for examples).

"lassen" shows full forms in Brüg. e.g.

Infin. losen I79,1.  
Past part. ingelosen I75,5.

and both full and contracted forms in App. e.g.

Infin. lossen 272,17; inlon 256,4.  
Past part. (ab) gelossen 289,26; 329,21.  
(ussz)gelon 264,22; 285,11; 328,15.

iii) Unstressed e is frequently dropped between similar or closely related consonants in penultimate and final syllables, and contraction results. (cf. Paul §60,3). e.g./

Brüg.

Pret.sing. entschut I86,2; ret I8I,I4; rust I93,II;  
troste I97,5  
for entschuttete, redete etc.

Pret.pl. hütent I85,I2; retent I83,9; rustent  
I95,I3 (cf. rusteten I95,25); wüstent  
204,I2 (cf. verwüsteten I83,4)  
for hüteten, redeten etc.

Past part. gerüst I87,3; verantwort 206,I;  
verwüest I93,I0 (cf. verwüestet I79,24);  
gesen (for gesessen) I74,4  
for gerüstet, verantwortet etc.

App.

Pret.sing. schutte 355,I0 (erschutte 26I,20);  
rette 347,3; verkünt 307,4; besche  
266,7 (cf. beschehe 272,I5)  
for schuttete, redete etc.

Pret.pl. rettent 299,II; rustend 264,2I; wüstend  
264,I  
for redeten, rusteten etc.

Past part. geacht 328,I4; geantwurt 265,28; geret  
256,3; gericht 272,I6; 30I,I0; beschen  
345,6 (cf. beschechen 345,6)  
for geachtet, geantwurtet etc.

iv) Other contractions\* are:

App. uffgen (infin.) 265,28 (cf. geben 254,4).  
gend (pl.imper.) 264,29.

genon (past part.) 260,22; usszgenon 273,I8.  
(cf. genomen 257,9; usszgenomen 254,5).

These contractions are found in Alem. from  
I250 onwards. (cf. Paul 8I8I; Boesch p.203).

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\*For contracted forms of mhd. wellen, see §56,c.

f) Loss of unstressed e

Final unstressed -e in pret.sing. forms is retained more frequently by App. than by Brüg. (cf. §27,iv). In the same way App. usually retains medial unstressed e and final unstressed -e (in closed syllables) where Brüg. frequently omits it. e.g.

Brüg. leptent 175,10; staltent 189,14; geordnet 179,4 (cf. geordenet 196,II); verbrent 203,20; gefrogt 200,18; gesücht 182,12; geruckt 191,10; gesetzt 190,4 (cf. geseztet 205,3) etc.

App. schatzete 267,5; stalletend 277,6 (cf. staltend 266,2); rumetend 258,2; verbrennet 258,4 (cf. verbrent 255,II); gefüret 300,II (cf. geführt 255,15); gefullet 281,15; gesturmet 286,15; gesüchet 285,18; gekeret 326,6 (cf. gekert 325,25) etc.

PART IV

SYNTAX

§58

Cases

Acc., gen., and dat. are used as in Mhd. Some examples of the use of the gen. will serve to show the correspondance in usage:

a) Possessive

Brüg. des dalfings folchs I82,9; der reisigen hōptmen I89,9.

App. der von basel buchsen 26I,I8; der vigenden gut 289,8.

b) Adverbial

App. gelicher wise 275,I3; ungewarneter sachen 285,2I.

(Also in expressions of time. e.g.

Brüg. des mols I78,3; morndes I95,24.

App. des selben obens 286,I3; morndes 277,I8.)

c) With indefinite pronouns and cardinal numbers used substantivally.

Brüg. vil úbels I83,8; drú gar güter dōrfer 202,II.

App. nit anders 265,29; vil schöner hengesten 256,I3; 20 gütter gantzer tūcher 273,I2.

d) Measurements

Brüg. kum zweyer klofter wit I93,I7.

App. zweier spiessen lang 32I,6; eins halben mans dicke 339,I6.

(Also in comparative constructions. e.g. Brüg. eines halben mans niderer I95,I7).

e) With adjectives (cf. Paul §259).

Brüg. der fyentden sichtig I90,22; aller dingen mechtig 208,I0.

App. hungers dot 260,II; vol folckes 283,8.

f) Predicative

Brüg. sy worent des sant johansers I88,I5; und was doch unsers burgers 20I,22.

App. ein boherlin was des margroffen von rötlin gesin 26I,I6.

g) With verbs (cf. Paul §§263-264).

Brüg. ermantent sy ir eiden I77,4.

App. uns des lebens trösten 265,6; als wartend sú der boschaff 299,22; der brucken zû basel hütten 339,5.

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§59

### Prepositions

a) Most prepositions correspond with mhd. usage.

Exceptions are:

i) enent (for mhd. jenent, enent) governs dat. in:

Brüg. enent dem rin I75,I.

App. enit dem wasser 255,6. (cf. gen. in: enit rins 264,I9; 352,26).

ii) hie dissent (for mhd. dissft, disent) governs dat. in:

App. hie dissent dem hornne 267,8.

b) Mhd. unz, biz

Brüg. usually writes untz, e.g. I75,22; I79,2I;  
I80,19; I85,3 etc.

bis occurs twice - I76,II; I95,7. (In  
addition the form was appears in: 8 wes 9  
büben 204,3).

App. on the other hand writes bis (bisz, bissz)  
almost invariably, e.g. 254,6; 256,II; 259,I5;  
262,25 etc.

untz occurs in: 308,2I; 3I6,I; 32I,20.

In this case each chronicler writes the form in  
use in his native dialect, i.e. bis in Colmar, and  
unz in Basel. (cf. Müller p.I73)\*

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§60

Verbs

a) Number

i) Sing. subject - pl. verb.

It frequently happens in both chronicles that  
a sing. subj. is followed by a pl. verb, but  
usually in cases where the subj. has a collective  
meaning. e.g.

Brüg. das folch.....worent I75,24; die stat von  
basel.....hetent I8I,I2.

App. als worent ein teil 255,6; ein teil schutzend  
263,5. (cf. als zoch ein teil hein 264,8).

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\* Müller points out the significance of this evidence  
offered by the chronicles of Brüglinger and Appenwiler  
for the spread southwards of bis, and the subsequent  
disappearance of the older form, unz, from the Basel  
dialect.

In some cases the verb is sing., but the verb in the following clause, having the same subject, is pl. e.g.

Brüg. und lag man die selbe nacht.....und fundent.....188,13.

App. zoch man ussz.....brantend das stetlin 267,13; wer des telfins fenlin hatte..... soltend sicher sin 258,13.

ii) Pl. subject - sing. verb.

In the same way, sing. verbs occur with pl. subjects, usually when the verb precedes the subject. e.g.

Brüg. also kam her hans rot und der von löfen 178,10.

App. do wart erslagen wol 40 man 254,16; reit 2 cardinel und min her von basel 258,10.

(App. occasionally places a sing. verb immediately after a pl. subject, e.g. 20 sōm wins was.....261,3; 100 engieng 275,7.

b) Tenses

Tenses are used as in Mhd. e.g.

i) Future

occurs in App., and is formed usually with the auxiliary wellen, occasionally with werden. e.g.

welleh: das wend wir ewiklichen umb ūch verdienen 265,7; (wir) wend ritterlichen sterben 265,19; das wir mit unser macht wellend komen 322,13; das du dich wider unser macht wilt stellen 322,9.

werden: do wirstu dich bekeren 322,15.

ii) Perfect

is expressed by the simple pret. throughout



each chronicle. This is occasionally replaced by the past part. with *hân* (*sîn*), usually in direct speech. e.g.

App. den min fordren geret hand vor 100 joren 256,I;  
du hast hût manigen biderman.....erslagen  
270,II; die herren des ordens habend by 60  
mannen verlorn 319,20,

but also sometimes in narrative passages, e.g.

App. hat der furst gemeinet 264,II; hand die von  
basel verbrent bintzen das slossz 289,7.

### iii) Pluperfect

is formed by the past part. with pret. of  
*hân* (*sîn*). e.g.

Brüg. und hatent einen spitz gemacht 178,6; als  
man mes hat (for hatte) gehört 196,9.

App. hattend die von basel.....gesant 255,I; die  
schinder hattend 20000 in 4 huffen verslagen  
257,4; wored alle geflochen in die kilchen  
268,6.

As in Mhd., the prefix ge-\* is added to the  
preterite to give it pluperfect force. e.g.

Brüg. als wir nun....do vor dem slos gelogent 194,I;  
als man nu das getreib 200,33; als nun min  
heren mit irem züg.....gewerchtent 196,2.

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\*The prefix ge- is also widely used, as in Mhd., in:

i) constructions with auxiliary verbs of mood. e.g.

Brüg. das man es denacht kum gesechen kunt 193,18;  
was wir gefüeren mochtent 190,6.

App. me denne man gesagen kan 303,2; das möcht<sup>e</sup>  
nit gesin 259,5; woltend wol 20 wegen  
geleitent 286,22.

ii) in negative clauses. e.g.

App. des gelichen nie kein man gedochte 273,4;  
donoch kein wort nie geret und starb 256,3.

c) Position of verb

In general the verb occupies the same position in the sentence as in Mhd.

App. frequently places the verb at the beginning or at the end of a principal clause. This is likely to be the result of the influence of Latin syntax. (cf. Paul §187, b, d). e.g.

Verb at beginning: hattend die von basel inen ein soldner gesant 255,1; was ein edelman erslagen 256,9; wart grosser adel erslagen 256,10; komend 2 herolt dar 257,16; kam der bischoff kum derfon 258,17; sprach her hans rött der burgermeister zü innen 265,21 etc.

Verb at end: von gotz botten manig biderman verdarb 257,11; die büben und adel zü herren wurdent 284,1; des ertzbiesters gericht gar nidergeworffen wart 302,21; und grosse welt zü nacht und früge zü basel uff der pfaltzen uff der rinbrucken wored 321,8 etc.

d) Negation

Negation is expressed by means of negative adverbs, pronouns, and adjectives. e.g.

Brüg. nüt (Nhd. nicht) 175,25; 176,23; 177,5; nützet (Nhd. nichts) 174,9; 178,12; nūmen (Nhd. nicht mehr) 198,27; nie 182,11; nieman 176,19; 198,26; kein 183,9.

App. nit (Nhd. nicht) 254,7; 256,4; 257,10; nütz (Nhd. nichts) 254,5; 261,24; 264,10; nie 280,19; 281,14; niemer 325,15; niemand 256,7; 257,17; kein 265,29; 291,5,8 (cf. dehein 262,26; dekein 342,8; enhein 297,5).

The mhd. negative particle, ne, occurs only in the stereotyped expression: neiswo\* (for: ich enweiss wo). e.g./

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\*For this form, see Weinhold p.301.

Brüg. also hattent min heren neiswo menigen ufsatz  
199,22; und erstochent neiswo mengen zü felbach  
203,18.

Multiple negatives are common in App.'s chronicle. e.g.

kein wort nie geret 256,3; das keim m<sup>e</sup>n<sup>e</sup>sch<sup>e</sup>n kein  
leit nie beschach 267,15; getörste niemand kein  
messer mit imme dar tragen 257,17; des gelichen nie  
kein man gedochte 273,4; hat nie kein man böszheit  
nie gehört von in 295,23 etc.

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§61

### Conjunctions\*

#### a) Subordinating

##### i) Mhd. dô (Nhd. als).

Brüg. als 182,5; 183,6; 186,17; 190,20; 191,9.  
also 176,12; 183,20.  
do 192,18.

App. do 255,3; 261,25; 264,22; 266,10; 267,6.  
als 264,12; 293,6.

##### ii) Mhd. swanne, swenne (Nhd. wann immer).

Brüg. wene 179,13.

App. wenne 256,15.

##### iii) Mhd. alsô, also, als (Nhd. wie).

Brüg. als 179,17; 180,1,7; 186,3.

##### iv) Mhd. unz, biz

As in the case of the corresponding pre-positions, (see §59, b), Brüg. writes untz, e.g. 195,22; untz das 177,3; App. writes bis (bisz, bissz) e.g. 272,16; 274,15; 290,27.

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\* Where several forms of the same conjunction occur, they are quoted in their order of frequency. The number of examples quoted gives a rough indication of the relative frequency of each form.

v) Mhd. ê (Nhd. bevor)

Brüg. eb I79,16; I88,9; 200,28; (eb das I77,7).

App. obe 26I,23; 262,2; 276,18; 277,17.

b) Co-ordinating

i) Mhd. sô (Nhd. also, so).

Brüg. also I76,16; I77,2; I78,10; I79,25; I88,I,20.

als I77,7; I78,I.

so I77,I.

App. als 255,5; 264,8,28; 266,I,2,8; 270,3.

so 265,36.

also 282,I3.

ii) Mhd. wande, wan (Nhd. denn)

Brüg. wan I89,15; I90,14; I93,8,I3; I99,17.

wen I92,22; I95,28.

wane I76,II.

App. wanne 322,8; 324,19.

iii) Mhd. danne, denne, dan, den (Nhd. denn)

Brüg. den I74,II; I76,20; I78,6,I3; I79,16.

dane I92,7; I93,15; I98,29; I99,2.

dan I85,7; I86,6; I9I,I2.

dene I92,I2.

App. denne 257,4; 26I,I3; 263,2; 264,30; 265,23.

(cf. dennen 304,26; den 348,I4).

This conjunction is used more frequently than wan (cf. above) in both chronicles with the meaning of (Nhd.) denn.

Other conjunctions which appear are used as in Mhd.

Syntax - general

It has been pointed out in the Introduction that Brüglinger occasionally omits the verb when describing a quick action, where the meaning is apparent without it. e.g.

und mit taresbüchsen under sÿ (for: und schusent mit ..... ) I79,22; also das folch uff, und entschut man das fiech I86,2; und unser folch inen noch in das dal 202,2I.

Sometimes he inadvertently omits a verb, or auxiliary verb, although the meaning is usually clear from the context. e.g.

wie er ein richtung under der eignosschaft und der stat von basel (for: wie er ein richtung machte.....) I82,13; wiewol das sÿ den von basel vil úbels mit bösen schantlichen Worten (for: .....vil úbels tetent.....) I83,8; wie die herren.....losen bringen (for: .....hetent losen bringen) I8I,10.

In Appenwiler's chronicle on the other hand, essential words are omitted more frequently, with the result that the continuity of the narrative is disturbed, and the sense is often obscured.

Examples of these omissions are:

- i) Verbs (or parts of verbs): das wasser vom rine und bruneodren als not (for: det das wasser.....) 350,2; als der pfaltzgroff hatt sú bede (for: gefangen hatt sú bede) 342,14.

In passive constructions the appropriate part of the auxiliary, werden, is frequently omitted. e.g. (wart) 260,22; 268,19.  
(wurdent) 262,5; 273,19.

ii) Pronoun (or noun) subject is frequently omitted, often when the subject is understood to be the same as in the previous clause or sentence, e.g. (sú) 254,16; 261,11; 264,2; (er) 260,1,3,8; but also sometimes when it must clearly refer to a different party, e.g. (die von basel) 264,27; 276,1; (man) 276,4; (güt) 347,11.

iii) Prepositions

(von) 259,3; (one) 268,13; (in) 278,5; 291,15;  
(durch) 353,13.

iv) Conjunctions

(oder) 321,23; (und) 258,6,7,10; 259,2,6,7.

Appenwiler is also careless in his use of cases, and occasionally writes a nom. form for acc., gen., or dat. e.g.

in der chor (for: den) 355,13; besunder der schriber tröwetend sú zú dötten (for: den) 283,14; der margroffen buren (for: des) 271,11; die von basel soldner (for: der) 271,14.

## CONCLUSION

There are only very few deviations from mhd. usage in the syntax of the chronicles. Such are the use of the dative after the prepositions enent and dissent (cf. §59), and the occasional omission of auxiliary verbs and pronouns (cf. §62), the latter being more a feature of Appenwiler's chronicle than of Brüglinger's. The changes which do occur are for the most part those which took place generally in the transitional period of the language between Mhd. and Nhd. e.g. the disappearance of the negative particle -en (cf. §60,d); the preference shown by Brüglinger for als instead of the mhd. subordinating conjunction do (cf. §6I,a,i); the loss of initial s in the generalising subordinate conjunction (Mhd.) swanne, swenne (cf. §6I,a,ii); the greater use of danne, denne (for the more usual mhd. wande, wan) with the meaning of nhd. denn (cf. §6I,b,iii); Appenwiler's almost consistent use of the preposition and conjunction bis for the more usual mhd. unz (cf. §§59,6I). Making allowance for the probable influence of Latin syntax on the positioning of the verb in Appenwiler's

chronicle (cf. §60, c), word order in both chronicles conforms in general to Mhd. The influence of the literary language on syntax must therefore be regarded as being considerable, but it would be difficult to make an accurate assessment of its extent, as dialects tend in any case to show fewer deviations from literary usage in syntax than in phonology.

A clearer distinction between dialect and literary forms can be made in the case of *accidence*. Appenwiler's frequent retention of final unstressed -e in the declension of nouns and in adverbs may be ascribed to the influence of the literary language. Brüglinger usually writes dialect forms, showing loss of final -e, in these cases (cf. §§46, a, b, c; 50, a). The Alemannic ending -en in the gen. pl. of strong nouns predominates in both chronicles, but literary influence is apparent in the relatively frequent occurrence of final -e in this form (cf. §46, c). Dialect forms, such as gulten (for gegolten), kumen (for komen) etc., occur frequently in the strong verb. In such cases the dialect form predominates, and the corresponding literary form is rarely to be found.



An exception is lief, which occurs more often than the dialect form luff (cf. §53). The influence of the literary language is more considerable in the case of verbal endings in I.pers.pl.pres. and I.,3.pers.pl.pret. The usual ending is -ent, as in the dialect, but many forms show the mhd. ending -en (cf. §57). There are many examples in Appenwiler's chronicle of the loss of ge- in the past participle, where this prefix is omitted in Alemannic. Occasionally corresponding literary forms are to be found in which ge- has been retained, e.g. gebuttet, for the more usual buttet etc. Literary influence is stronger in the case of Brüglinger, who rarely omits the prefix ge-, except where it is omitted in Mhd. (cf. §57,c).

A more exact assessment of the influence of the literary language can be made however from vowels and consonants. Many of the dialect forms which appear reflect minor changes in Alemannic, occurring only on a limited scale, e.g. mhd. a > o (cf. §1); mhd. ê > ei (cf. §7); mhd. ô > ou (cf. §12); mhd. w (final) > g (cf. §37) etc. In these instances literary forms tend to predominate. Other changes, such as mhd. â > ô; mhd. i > ü (especially after w) etc., are more fundamental and far-reaching

in Alemannic, and a comparison of the dialect and literary forms which occur in such cases offers a more exact measure of the extent of literary influence. Müller points out, (p.23), that the change â > ô had probably taken place by the end of the 14th century in the dialect of Basel, i.e. some 50 years before these chronicles were written. The examples quoted in §2 show that the dialect form ô predominates in both chronicles, and that the mhd. form â is comparatively infrequent. The influence of the literary language is therefore relatively slight in this case. Rounding of i > ü is widespread in Alemannic in words such as (Mhd.) wissen, zwischen, wischen, gewinnen etc. Both chroniclers write the dialect form ü in these words. Forms with i, showing evidence of literary influence, are exceptional (cf. §8). In the case of u-sounds, Brüglinger's chronicle shows few deviations from mhd. usage. Palatalisation of u is a more prominent feature of Alsatian than of the dialect of Basel, and it is no doubt for this reason that mhd.u appears more frequently in its mutated form in Appenwiler's chronicle. Forms such as uns, unser in Brüglinger's chronicle may be ascribed to literary

influence, because in these words mutated u was more usual in the dialect of Basel. In the same way, forms showing unmutated u in Appenwiler's chronicle\* for mutated u in the dialect of Alsace could well be evidence of literary influence (cf. §14). Appenwiler usually writes ê for mhd.ei, when this change takes place in the Alsatian dialect (cf. §20). Literary forms showing ei do occur, but are outnumbered by far by dialect forms. In general, therefore, dialect forms of vowels predominate in both chronicles, and the influence of the literary language is relatively inconsiderable.

In the case of consonants a rather similar picture emerges. Dialect forms predominate, but literary influence is frequently discernible. Appenwiler's chronicle shows more deviations from mhd. usage than Brüglinger's, no doubt partly because consonantal changes occur more frequently in his native dialect than in Brüglinger's. Epithesis of t (d) is frequent after n in both chronicles, in accordance with the Alemannic dialect, e.g. zwischent,

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\* Allowance must be made here for the fact that Appenwiler is not a meticulous scribe, and is not consistent in inserting the sign for mutation.

niemand etc., but literary forms without t also occur occasionally (cf. §32,d). Appenwiler conforms to his native Alsatian dialect in omitting final -t after ff (f), as in botschaff, herschaff, stiff etc. Yet even here exceptional forms, showing -t, occur as evidence of literary influence (cf. §32,e,ii).

Dialect influence is pronounced in the case of medial n, which is frequently dropped before dentals and gutturals in Alemannic. Yet although such forms as farsperg (for Farnsberg), beliken (for Bellingen) etc. are usual in both chronicles, corresponding literary forms with n are to be found in several cases (cf. §40,d). On the other hand there are few instances of loss of final n (cf. §40,e), and this may point to considerable literary influence, as final n is frequently omitted in Alemannic. Loss of r, a feature of the Alsatian dialect, is frequent in Appenwiler's chronicle in words such as este, otten etc. But in nearly every case the corresponding literary form with r is to be found (cf. §41,c,ii).

The main conclusion to be drawn from this study is that both chronicles are written largely in dialect, but that literary influence, although it does not

penetrate very deep, is often in evidence. Dialect forms predominate by far, yet very few occur for which corresponding literary forms are not occasionally to be found.

It is perhaps surprising to find that dialect elements are even more numerous in Appenwiler's chronicle than in Brüglinger's. Greater conformity with the literary language might have been expected from the cleric than from the baker. It must however be borne in mind that Appenwiler would undoubtedly be more schooled in Latin than in German\*, and that, having little contact with the Chancery language, he would rely mainly on his native dialect when writing his chronicle. Moreover, the Alsatian dialect deviates rather more from the literary language than the dialect of Basel. Brüglinger on the other hand, although likely to have received a poorer education than Appenwiler, undoubtedly became acquainted with Chancery German during his long period of public service, both as a committee member of his Guild, and as a Councillor of the City of Basel. He

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\* In spite of this, his knowledge of Latin leaves much to be desired, and it may well be for this reason that he decided to write his chronicle in his native language.

therefore strives to emulate the official language in his own chronicle, and certainly succeeds in achieving greater consistency than Appenwiler.

Brandstetter has shown clearly in his study of the Chancery language of Lucerne that the language in use there in the 15th century was influenced by dialect, and contained many dialect forms. Complete uniformity and standardisation in usage was not attained. The same could be said with equal truth of the Chancery language in Basel\*, as indeed probably of the other chanceries throughout Germany. In view of this situation within the chanceries, it is hardly surprising that even greater uncertainty as to correct literary usage existed outside, and that Brüglinger, and to a still greater extent, Appenwiler, being unsure of literary usage, rely more upon their native dialects when writing their chronicles.

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\* cf. Ernst Müller: Die Basler Mundart im ausgehenden Mittelalter, Tübingen, 1953.

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APPENDIX A

Specimen page of Brüglinger's chronicle.

(This is the first page of his chronicle,  
numbered 37 in the manuscript).

Es ist zu wissen also sich der murt  
lich gross krieg der sich er hie  
zwischen der stat von basel und  
der herpshaft von osterreich und  
den sinen dz die herren und die edlen  
die hie umb gesen waren als der  
margrave von rötellen und graf  
hans von tierstein der von mar  
grew herheimrich von namstein  
der do altkilch inen hut und just  
also edelut die zu ring umbtun  
waren on den wol gebernen zu  
wiler rüdolf von quinzgen der  
hielt sich fromlich dz in ringet  
wacht zu gezogen werden id und  
die selben ander umb seyn die trüg  
langzeit an mit der herpshaft von  
österreich der do zu wol macht hat  
den ein fürst von osterreich waz röm  
sther künig hies künig friderich  
wie sij die stat von basel zu ganzen  
ander bringung und wie dann  
ist bringung wochten und half  
inon des der vor genant künig  
und warbent in den künig von fr  
ankreich und in sin sun den dalfin  
dz sij mit sinen grossen bösen fol  
ch in die laut koment die man man  
t die schinder und ver schribent  
sich inen dz sij in alle die sloß wo  
kent in geben die die herpshaft  
inent dem röm oder hie dient hie  
der och inen wol bis vij oder vij  
wurdent als münichart müst  
er oll und altkilch on sinen waltz  
hilt löfen berg seck nigen und sust  
och in der sloß do sij wurdent in ge  
löfen also hieltent sij sich wol bij sich  
tügen besthenden lict dz in die lict  
te fast warint und wendent sij  
hettent die stat von basel ganz zu  
in en füesen broch und als nun

die geslacht geschacht zu sant jacob der  
auch brechent sij in und nemen den  
liten waz sij hant und stiecent sij v8  
und leytent mütlichen mit inen und  
risen inen ihre kelen ab und tribent  
gros unfür mit den fröwen und  
mit den düstern und also wart ein  
gruppen lict klag in dem land von dem  
löfen volch und also koment sij für  
vasser stat voren und erstreckent und  
fröngen und nement waz sij funden w8  
und lict und güt dz waz v8 freitag vor  
sant karls merwtag der waz in se  
mentag und die drigetrag warent sij  
al weg vor vasser stat und also macht  
se sich dz vnder eigennosen von bern und  
von solentorn und sust von allen ortten  
der eigenschafft legen vor fassperg  
und lagent die iberigen eigennosen  
vor zürich und alle nun dz bö8  
folch und und lag in dem löwen  
und do har und in dem gebirg vng  
gen brütellen do lag der rappen  
döwis siner wol mit in oder in  
hundert pferden also in dz folch  
von den eigennosen vast mit willig  
warent und och mit wüsten dz  
des bösen volchs so vil waz do mach  
tent sich wol pin hundert zween  
ander und machtent höpt lict und  
swarent do den oberest höpt litten  
mit für braten ab oder für mit  
vng gekunnen den den berg gelb  
nemen ob sij geilt wurdent dz sij  
wol on schiden ander zwin folch  
kament also zugent sij in einem zist  
az eigen der macht von fasspe  
rg und koment umb die mit  
er macht gon heptal und belkent  
bij döringen vor der stat die iber  
igen koment hin in und wunnen  
do och die geredsen dz ne bij 20 hundert

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APPENDIX B

Specimen pages of Appenwiler's chronicle.

(These are the 9th and 10th pages of his chronicle, numbered 228b and 229 respectively in the manuscript).



It vngli Symon & quide goli fring uff ip bay ein Kessig geyuget  
genant sin die clome font oval ~~cccc~~ pfend als galdus band  
mit eme resliten zung als sprach die vrie amind ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
morte floer spruch das si zu den gefellen gude ~~griffend~~ ~~griffend~~ ~~griffend~~ ~~griffend~~  
spruch an sie stehend do merte vrtend die fignit mit eme guffen  
in die gefellen von baplin den garten do nam ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
sin die flucht und namte manigen mider ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
manigen by goli claus ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
funder emere von luffen ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
di hest hie manigen biter ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
eylader do hies amind ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
luffen & stant der buche ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
er hote die glanc ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
gross merte bespachen das band zoch in uff es found me mende  
es merte der von ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

It top qy epfy die goli ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
nemand gela gestime mit ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

It top qy valenmi goli ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
uff dem demie stonden in ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

It die von baplin guden mit der demie by gey abent ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
di gefellen

It pabto qy anguar goli ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
und goli ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
in des manghuffen ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
als was in ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
baplin ant ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

It 3 pg stunde die von baplin ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
und ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
omb & led ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
sich in 10 tagen ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
er hiet ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

It qita an ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
postand ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

It qita qidita ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~  
zu nacht ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

Den gessung ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~ ~~quid~~

SUMMARY

of

THESIS

on

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LITERARY LANGUAGE ON THE POPULAR  
LANGUAGE IN THE DIOCESE OF BASEL IN THE 15th CENTURY, AS  
EXEMPLIFIED IN THE CHRONICLES OF BRÜGLINGER AND APPENWILER.

The period between the end of the Dichtersprache and the decisive development of Meissnisch in Luther's day has been somewhat neglected by historians of the German language. It would be interesting to know more about the development of Kanzleisprachen and the relationship between them and the speech of more influential cultural and political circles. This thesis aims to shed some light on this problem by comparing two chronicles written in Basel in the mid-15th century, and assessing the influence of the literary language on them. Although they have no connection with the language of the Meissen Chancery from which the nhd. Schriftsprache developed, they may suggest general considerations applicable to the relationship of literary and popular language.

The chronicles chosen for this study are historical records of the almost continual warfare in which Basel was engaged in the years following the Battle of St. Jacob in 1444. Hans Brüglinger, the author of the first, was a native of Basel, and a prominent figure both in the Bakers' Guild and in the Basel City Council. Erhart von Appenwiler, whose chronicle covers a longer period, came from Colmar in Alsace but spent the greater part of his life in Basel, where he was chaplain in the Cathedral. Both chronicles were written

privately, i.e. outside the chanceries, and they offer a fair guide to popular usage at the time.

In the study, phonology, morphology and syntax have been treated in turn, and the literary norm with which comparison has been made is the mhd. Dichtersprache. It is pointed out in the Introduction that, if allowance is made for regional, dialectal elements which intrude, and for changes which took place in literary usage in the intervening period, the language in use in the Basel chanceries or indeed in other chanceries in Upper Germany, closely resembles the Dichtersprache.

Literary influence is most clearly to be seen in vowels and consonants. While dialect forms predominate throughout both chronicles, few occur for which corresponding literary forms are not occasionally to be found. Both chroniclers write Alem. ô for mhd. â as a rule, but forms with â, giving evidence of literary influence, do occur occasionally, e.g. nach, rat, gnaden, graff etc. alongside more usual noch, ra, gnoden, groff etc. Literary influence may be seen in occasional instances of mhd. i after w in words such as wissen, gewinnen, but here again the Alem. form ü (u) is more frequent, e.g. wüsen, gewunnen etc. In the case of mhd. ziehen, Brüglinger writes the dialect form zúchen as a rule, and the literary form appears only once in his chronicle. The change ei > ê is characteristic of Alsatian in words such as helig, resig (for mhd. heilig, reisig), and these dialect forms predominate in Appenwiler's chronicle.

Epithesis of t is frequent after n in both chronicles, in accordance with the Alemannic dialect. Occasional forms without t, such as zwischen, alsamen etc. point to literary



influence. One of the most consistent features of Appenwiler's chronicle is the omission of final -t after f (ff), in accordance with his native Alsatian dialect, e.g. stiff, botschaff etc. Yet even here literary influence is apparent in occasional forms showing final -t. Dialect influence is pronounced in both chronicles in the case of medial n, which is frequently dropped before dentals and gutturals in Alemannic, e.g. farsperg (for Farnsberg), beliken (for Bellingen) etc. Yet in several instances n is written in accordance with literary usage.

Similar evidence of literary influence is found in the case of accidence. The Alem. ending -en in the gen.pl. of strong nouns predominates in both chronicles, but the mhd. ending -e is not infrequent in this form. In the same way the influence of the literary language is apparent in verbal endings in I.pers.pl.pres. and I.,3.pers.pl.pret. The usual ending is Alem. -ent, but many forms show mhd. -en. Many past participles in Appenwiler's chronicle show loss of ge- as a result of assimilation in the dialect. Brüglinger conforms more to literary usage, and rarely omits this prefix.

Deviations from mhd. usage in syntax are inconsiderable. This is however not surprising, as dialects tend to show fewer deviations from literary usage in syntax than in phonology. Changes which do occur are mainly those which took place generally in literary usage in the period between Mhd. and Nhd.

As a general conclusion it can be stated that both chronicles are written predominantly in dialect, and that literary influence has not penetrated to the fundamental

structure of the language. Brüglinger achieves greater consistency than Appenwiler, no doubt because he strives to emulate the chancery language with which he probably became acquainted in the course of his official duties. Appenwiler's chronicle contains many elements of his native Alsatian dialect, and shows on the whole less influence by literary forms than Brüglinger's. The probable explanation of this is that, although a cleric, and as such undoubtedly better educated than Brüglinger, he is less likely to have been acquainted with chancery usage than Brüglinger.

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