

KARL ADOLF VERNER



1846-1896

VALENTINE PODNEBESNAYA

GROUP 115

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KARL ADOLF VERNER

- Karl Adolf Verner (vûr'nər, Dan. kær̥l ä'dôlf vœr'nər), 1846–96, Danish philologist. Verner was a librarian at the Univ. of Halle (now in Germany) and a professor of Slavonic languages at the Univ. of Copenhagen. His fame rests on **Verner's law**, a linguistic formulation showing that certain consonantal alternations in Germanic languages are the result of patterns of alternation in the position of word accent in the parent language. This formulation contained modifications of Grimm's law

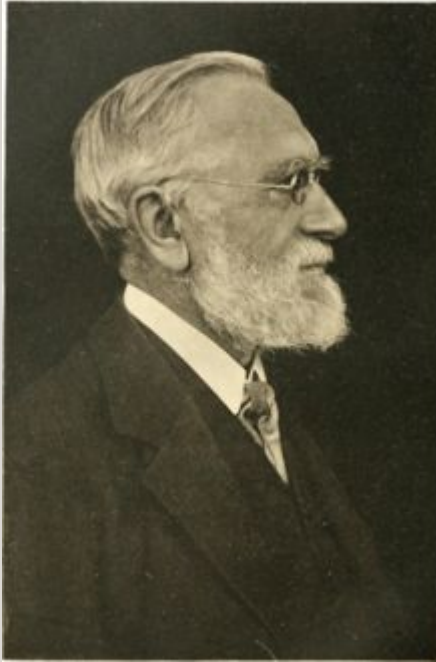
BIOGRAPHY

- In his gymnasium years, Werner became interested in the linguistic ideas of Rasmus Rask. In 1864, Werner entered the University of Copenhagen, where he studied the Oriental, Germanic and Slavic languages. After completing his education in Copenhagen, Werner went to St. Petersburg, where he studied the Slavic languages in more detail, and then in Halle, where he worked as a librarian at a local university

BIOGRAPHY

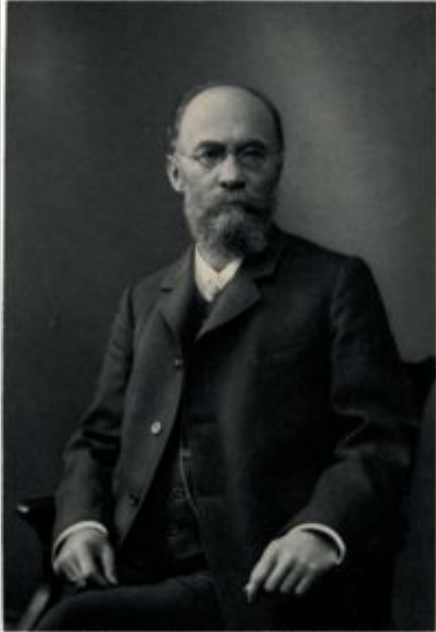
- At this time, he conducts active scientific activity, meets with linguists **August Leskin** and **Karl Brugman**. In 1882, Karl Werner returned to the University of Copenhagen as an assistant professor in Slavic studies, where he remained to work until the end of his life.

AUGUST LESKIN



- August Leskien (German: ['lɛski:n]; 8 July 1840 – 20 September 1916) was a German linguist active in the field of comparative linguistics, particularly relating to the Baltic and Slavic languages.

KARL BRUGMAN



- Karl Brugmann (16 March 1849 – 29 June 1919) was a German linguist. He is noted for his work in Indo-European linguistics.

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- Karl Werner belonged to the flow of young grammars, which can be clearly seen in his methods, in particular, in studies of exceptions to the **Grimm law**, which prompted him to formulate his law. The most important work written by Werner is **Verner's law** which was an important discovery for German philology. Karl Werner clarified Grimm's law on the first movement of consonants in Germanic languages regarding the transition of p, t, k to deaf fricative f, þ (th), h, indicating the effect of the most ancient, proto-language stress, which translated them into voiced - b, d, g if it stood after the consonant

GRIMM LAW

- **Grimm's law** (also known as the **First Germanic Sound Shift** or **Rask's rule**) is a set of statements named after Jacob Grimm and Rasmus Rask describing the Proto-Indo-European (PIE) stop consonants as they developed in Proto-Germanic (the common ancestor of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family) in the 1st millennium BC. It establishes a set of regular correspondences between early Germanic stops, fricatives and the stop consonants of certain other centum Indo-European languages

VERNER'S LAW

- Verner's law by Karl Verner in 1875 describes a historical sound change in the Proto-Germanic language whereby voiceless fricatives *f, *þ, *s, *h, *h^w following an unstressed syllable became the voiced fricatives *β, *ð, *z, *γ, *γ^w. [

SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- Verner's important contribution to comparative-historical linguistics appeared in an article, "Eine Ausnahme der ersten Lautverschiebung" ("An Exception to the First Sound Shift"), in the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* in 1876. From 1876 until 1882 Verner worked in the library of the University of Halle. In 1883 he was appointed reader in Slavic linguistics at the University of Copenhagen; he was promoted to professor in 1888.

SOURCES

- Daniel Kilham Dodge's review of Verner Dahlerup's Nekrolog over Karl Verner
- Wikipedia.com
- Verner, Karl Adolph // The New International Encyclopædia.



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