

## The next level in linguistics: Why did sound shifts happen?

k --> [x] --> -today [h] / *horn*

t --> [p] --> th -changed in German to [d] and Swedish [t]. / *three*

p --> [φ] --> -today [f], but in some cases to b, like in *better* / *foot*

...are shifts towards a Semitic way of speaking which is more riddled with fricatives. I assume by my intuition the word-initial stands for the consciousness and the cease for emotional constitution: sound shifts at the initial indicate a change of the will and shifts at the cease stand for changes in the feeling.

g --> k<sup>h</sup> / *cold*

d --> t<sup>h</sup> / *tree*

I am not so certain if this is definitely Semitic because Celts (from their self-designation in *De Bello Gallico* 1/1) were called by Romans Gauls (Latin Galli). I thought in a sound shift of pre-Celtic while or before the convergence with indigenous Pre-Norse people. But the indication is not evident enough.

Another cause could be any aspect of the living conditions. The hard conditions strained the humans, so their bodies had constantly a lack of something. The sound shift of a living [g] to a dead or un-harmonic [k] could be a result of a sort of stress.

If it derived from the indigenous Pre-Norse people, in case of *p*, *g*, *d* and possibly *t* it constitutes, referring to my researches, not a sound shift similar to the primordial Semitic sound shift like you can see at the sub-page --> *eastern Semitic sound shift*.

If I am right, the pre-Norse grasp in the start of the Germanic age was different from the earlier ages. They did it no longer properly. The initial became Semitic-analogue and the cease stayed in some cases Indo-European.

Why? When I look at those sound shifts I have a little clue of what it means about the speakers but it is imprecise.

A sound shift comes along with an altered apprehension of the speakers and an altered apprehension comes along, I think, with organic shifts by a modified behaviour.

So, I think, it's possible at least to say anything more about sound shifts than only to declare the shifts.

The Germanic sound shift is known since approximately 200 years. A further step is now to ask *why* this sound shifts happened.