Old Saxon Pronunciation

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Consonants

graph	phones
$\langle p \rangle$	[p]
$\langle b \rangle$	[b]
$\langle { m m} angle$	[m]
$\langle uu, u \rangle$	[w]
$\langle f \rangle$	[f]
$\langle \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b} \rangle$	[v]
$\langle h \rangle$	[þ]
$\langle \eth angle$	[þ]
$\langle t \rangle$	[t]
$\langle \mathrm{d} \rangle$	[d]
$\langle c, z \rangle$	[ts]
$\langle s \rangle$	[s]
$\langle n \rangle$	[n]
$\langle ng \rangle$	$[\eta g]$
$\langle 1 \rangle$	[1]
$\langle r \rangle$	[r]
$\langle \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{q} \rangle$	[k]
$\langle \mathbf{g} \rangle$	$[j] (-\{i,e\}), [\varsigma] (\{i,e\}), [\varsigma]$
$\frac{\langle h \rangle}{}$	[h] (σ I), [ς] ({i,e}_), [x] ({a,o,u}_)

Note: all syllable-final consonants are voiceless, fricatives are voiced intervocalically.

Vowels

graph	phone
$\langle \overline{1} \rangle$	[i:]
$\langle i \rangle$	[1]
$\langle ar{\mathrm{e}} angle$	[e:]
$\langle \mathrm{e} \rangle$	$[\epsilon]$
$\langle ar{a} angle$	$[\alpha]$
$\langle a \rangle$	[a]
$\langle ar{ ext{o}} angle$	[o:]
$\langle \mathbf{o} \rangle$	[c]
$\langle \bar{\rm u} \rangle$	[u:]
$\langle u, o \rangle$	[ʊ]
$\langle ie \rangle$	[iə]
$\langle { m io} angle$	[iʌ]
$\langle iu \rangle$	[iʉ]
$\langle uo, ua \rangle$	[uə]