The process of univerbation in the Proto-Germanic weak verb:

It appears to have begun with a verbal periphrasis consisting of the past participle and the imperfect of the verb ‘to do, make, put’:

*wurhta dedē ‘(s)he made’ (literally ‘(s)he made made’)

*wurhta dēdun ‘they made’

*frawardida dedē ‘(s)he destroyed’

*frawardida dēdun ‘they destroyed’

*salbōda dedē ‘(s)he annointed’ (literally ‘(s)he made annointed’)

*salbōda dēdun ‘they annointed’

Use of these periphrases, especially in rapid speech, resulted in the loss of sounds which can be described by a rule of haplology (the loss of syllable in a sequence of identical or nearly identical sounds):
Beginning immediately to the right of the participial suffixal consonant, delete all successive sequences of the shape *VT, where *V is a short vowel and *T is a coronal obstruent.

*wurht(a d)(ed)ē ‘(s)he made’ > *wurhtē (cf. Goth. waúrhta)

*wurht(a d)dēdun ‘they made’ > *wurhtēdun (cf. Goth. waúrhēdun)

*frawardid(a d)(ed)ē ‘(s)he destroyed’ > *frawardidē (cf. Goth. frawardida)

*frawardid(a d)dēdun ‘they destroyed’ > *frawardidēdun (cf. Goth. frawardidēdun)

*salbōda( a d)(ed)ē ‘(s)he annointed’ > *salbōdē (cf. Goth. salboda)

*salbōda( a d)dēdun ‘they annointed’ > *salbōdēdun (cf. Goth. salbōdēdun)

Compare the Old High German past of tuon ‘to do, make, put’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>teta</td>
<td>tātum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>tāti</td>
<td>tātut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>teta (&lt;*dedē)</td>
<td>tātun (&lt;*dēdun)</td>
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