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Proto-Indo-European Etymological Dictionary

A Revised Edition of Julius Pokorny's

Indogermanisches Etymologisches

Wörterbuch

Indo-European Language Revival Association

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The database represents the updated text of J. Pokorny's **"Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch"**

Pokorny's text is given practically unchanged (only a few obvious typos were corrected), except for some rearrangement of the Material.

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abhro- (*hebhro-)

English meaning: strong, mighty

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stark, heftig'

Note: The Root **apelo-** : 'strength' seems related to Root **abhro-** (***hebhro-**): 'strong, mighty' [the shift / > r/].

Material: to M.l.r. Prefix *abor-*, Welsh *afr-* "very much"; Goth. *abrs* "get strong, violent", adv. *abraba* "very much", *bi-abrjan* "before were astonished beside oneself", O.Ice. Prefix *afar-* "very much"; Illyr. VN A'βpoi, Thrac. PN A'βpo-.

Maybe Illyr. VN A'βpoi, Thrac. PN A'βpo- : Alb. (**A'βpoi*) *afronj* "bring close, squeeze", *afër* "near" similar to formations of Ltv. *blaîzît* 'squeeze, clash, hit' : O.C.S. *blizъ*, *blizъ* adv. "nigh, near" (lit. "adjacent").

Here maybe Goth. *aba* (*n-* stem) "husband".

Note: The root **abhro-** : 'strong, mighty' is related to the cult of fertility hence the goddess of love, beauty and sexual rapture "Αφροδίτη Aphrodite". The name of Aphrodite derived from Gk. ἀφρός 'sea foam' + Τιτᾶνες "titaness". The name of Aphrodite is also related to Root **abō(n)** : (ape, aquatic demon) and to Root **ab-** : (water, river) [see below].

In Greek mythology, Aphrodite is the goddess of love, beauty and sexual rapture. According to Hesiod, she was born when Uranus (the father of the gods) was castrated by his son Cronus. Cronus threw the severed genitals into the ocean which began to churn and foam about them. From the ἀφρός "aphros ('sea foam') arose Aphrodite, and the sea carried her to either Cyprus or Cythera. Hence she is often referred to as Kypris and Cytherea.

The name of Aphrodite is related to PIE Root (**enebh-2**): **nebh-**, **embh-**, **m̥bh-** : (wet, damp; water; clouds) O.Ind. *abhrá-* m. (<**m̥bhros**), Av. *awra-* n.

References: WP. I 177, Feist 1 b f., 579 a., W. Schulze KZ. 52, 311 = Kl. Schr. 398.

See also: **abh-**

Page(s): 2

abh– (*hebh–)

English meaning: quick, abrupt

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rasch, heftig”

Note: alter *r/n-* stem

Material: Gk. ἄφρα “straightway, forthwith, at once, quickly, presently” (old abstract noun “quickness”), for what, nevertheless, probably at first ἄφνω, ἄφνωσ ‘suddenly’.

Here at most O.C.S. *abъje* “straight away, directly”, but uncertainly O.Ind. *ahnāya* “directly, straight away, instantly, speedily” (rather to *áhar, áhan-* “day” p. 7).

References: WP. I 177, Feist 1 b f., 579 a., W. Schulze KZ. 52, 311 = Kl. Schr. 398.

See also: **abhro-**

Page(s): 2

abō(n) (*hebō–)

English meaning: ape, *water demon

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Affe”

Note: (Celt. neologism). The animal introduced by traveling merchants can have been named by the Celts with the name of her aquatic demon (see above **ab-**).

Material: Hes. ἀβράνας Κελτοὶ τοὺς κερκοπιθήκους is maybe ἀββάνας (acc. pl.) to read and still before the consonatic mutation in Gmc. stubby; hence, in. api m. “Monkey, gate”, O.S. apo, O.H.G. affo m., affa, affin f., O.E. apa m. “Monkey”, O.Cz. opice comes aRuss. opica from the Gmc.

References: WP. I 51 f.

See also: compare **ab-**“water” and Schrader Reallex., Hoops Reallex. s. v. ape.

Page(s): 2-3

ab–

English meaning: water, river

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasser, Fluß"

Note: From Root **ak^wā-** (more properly **ek^wā**), **ēk^w-** : "water, river" [through the shift -g^w- > -b-, -k^w- > -p- attested in Greek, Illyrian and Celtic languages] derived Root **ab-** : (water, river) and Root **āp-²** : "water, river".

Material: Lat. *amnis* f., late m. c (< *abnis*); O.Ir. *ab* (< *aba*) gen. *abae* "river", besides *abann*, Welsh *afon*, orn. Bret. *auon*, Gaul. Brit. FIN *Abona*, derived Welsh *afanc* "beaver, water demon, dwarf", to M.Ir. *abac* (< *abankos*) "beaver, dwarf", Swiss-Fr. *avañ* "pasture" (< *abanko-*); Ltv. FIN *Abava*.

The West German FIN in *-apa*, Ger.-*affa*, probably go back partly to usually lost WestGmc. *ap-* (IE < *ab-*), partly in Ven.-Illyr. *ap-* (IE *ap-*).

Rom. *apă* "water"

References: WP. I 46 f., WH. I 40, Feist 19a, 579a, GIPatSR. II 134.

See also: compare also **āp-²** "water, river" and **abō(n)** "ape".

Page(s): 1

ades-, ados- (*heǵh-)

English meaning: sort of cereal

Deutsche Übersetzung: „Getreideart, Spelt“

Grammatical information: n.

Material: Lat. ador, -ōris n. „a kind of grain, spelt“, maybe in Goth. atisk (***ades-ko-**) ‘sowing field’, probably m. as O.H.G. ezzisca pl. ‘sowing’, M.H.G. dial. Esch, Swiss dial. Aesch, “field entrance of a village”; Toch. AB āti “grass” [B atiyo (f.pl.) “grass” (Adams 9)] (differently Pedersen Toch. 641). about Gk. ἄθήρ “an ear of corn” see under andh-.

Perhaps Arm. *hat* “grain”, Hitt. *hattar* n. “cereal”.

Note: It seems Root **ades-, ados-**: ‘sort of cereal’ evolved from an older root ***heǵh-** “a kind of grain”. This root was suffixed with common -*ska* formant in Gmc. branch Gmc. ***at-isk-a-**, while in Anatolian branch the root was suffixed with common PIE -*tar* formant. The old laryngeal (Centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-*: Satem *h-* > *s-*) was lost except in Hitt. and Arm. Clearly Gmc. tongues borrowed the cognate from a reduced Lat. (**hattar-*) *adōris* > Gmc. **at-isk-a-*. Finally zero grade in Alb. (< *adōris*) **dris*, *drizë* “thorny plant”, (< *dris*) *drithë* “grain” where the Lat. -is ending has been solidified.

The surprise is the phonetic mutation -*ǵh-* > -*d-* found only in Av. - Illyr.- Balt languages.

References: WP. I 45, Feist 61 a, anders WH. I 14.

Page(s): 3

ad-¹ (*hed-)

English meaning: to, by, at

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zu, bei, an"

Material: Phryg. αῖ-δακετ "he does"; Maced. ἄδ-δαί ῥυμοί (Schwyzer Gk. I 69); Lat. *ad* "to, with, in", preverb and preposition m. acc., also gen. *atque*, *ac* "and in addition, and also, and" (**ad-que*; not *at* + *que*; also Umbr. *ap* "in which place, in what place, where, when, after, since, although" chronologically, with extended -ī in *ape*), Umbr. *ař-* preverb, -*ãř* postposition m. acc., Osc. *adpúd* "as far as", otherwise with *s-* extension Osc. *az* "to, toward" preposition m. Akk.; O.Ir. *ad-* preverb (e.g., *ad-glādur* "call upon, appeal to"), Welsh *add-*, Gaul. *ad-* prefix (e.g., MN *Ad-iantū*. Welsh *addiant* "longing", *Admārus*: O.Ir. *már* "large"); Welsh *â*, with vowel *ag* "with" (*ad* + *ghe*, O.Ind. *ha*, not = Lat. *atque* "and, as well as, together with"); Gmc. **at* preverb and preposition mostly with "dative" = loc., rare m. acc. (Goth. WestGmc. from the time, O.E. also from the place), O.Ice. also with gen.: Goth. *at* "to, by", O.Ice. *at* "to, by, against, after", O.E. *æt*, O.S. *at*, O.H.G. *az* "to, by, in".

zero grade: ved. *t-sáрати* "creeps, creeps up", O.H.G. *zagēn* (: Goth. **-agan* "fear"), O.H.G. *z-ougen*, M.H.G. *zōugen*, O.S. *t-ōgian* compared with Goth. *at-augjan* "with raised up eyes, point, show".

References: WP.I 44 f., WH.I 11 f.

See also: Perhaps to *ad-2*.

Page(s): 3

ad-2

English meaning: to establish, put in order

Deutsche Übersetzung: "festsetzen, ordnen"

Material: Umbr. *arsie* (**adio-*) "venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy (very freq. and class.); of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one", *arsmor* (**admon*) "a form of religious observance, religious usage, ceremony, rite", *arsmatiam* (**admatio-*) "relating to religious rites or ceremonies, ritual", *armamu* "you shall be ordered, set in order, arranged, adjusted, disposed, regulated", *Ařmune* epithet of Jupiter, to **ad-* "settle, order"; O.Ir. *ad* n. "law", pl. *ada* "ceremonious customs", from it adj. "lawful", *adas* "proper", Welsh *addas* 'suitable', *eddyf* (**adilo-*) "duty, purpose"; probably also Gmc. **tila-* "suitable opportunity" in Goth. *til* n., *ga-tils* "suitably", O.E. *til* "suitable, useful" as n. "goodness, suitability" = O.H.G. *zif* "purpose", preposition O.E. O.Ice. *til* "to, for".

References: WE. I 12, Devoto Mel. Pedersen 224.

Page(s): 3

ad(u)–, ad-ro– (*heǵhero)

English meaning: water current

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasserlauf"

Note: From Root *angʷ(h)i-* : 'snake, worm' derived Root *akʷā-* (more properly *əkʷā*): *ēkʷ-* : "water, river"; Root *eǵhero-* : "lake, inner sea"; Root *ad(u)–, ad-ro-* : "water current": Illyr. pannon. VN Ὀσεριῶτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation].

From Root *akʷā-* "water, river" nasalized in **akuent-* (suffixed in *-er*, *-or*) derived Root *ay(e)-*, *ayed-*, *ayer-* : "to flow, to wet; water, etc."

Material: Avest. *aδu* "water run, brook, canal", Ven.-Illyr. FIN *Ad(d)ua* (for Po), **Adulja> Attel* (to Danube in Bavaria), *Mons of Adula* "St. Gotthard" (probably named after the rivers streaming there), oberAustrian FIN **Adra> Attersee, Attergau*, FIN *Adrana > Eder* (Hessen), maybe also PN *Adria* in Venetien (afterwards *mare Adriaticum*), Sicil. FIN *Aῑδρανός* and Ven.-Illyr. name of Oder *Οὐι-αδούας*; further Ltv. FIN *Adula*.

Note:

The name of the primordial hill in Egyptian mythology, the first mountain that raised from the ocean. The mountain god was borrowed by Hittites who called the dreaming god Upelluri. Greeks received Atlas from Hittites. Atlas "mountain probably named after the rivers streaming there": *Aῑτλας, -αντος* m. "Atlas" (Od., Hes., Hdt., A. etc.), name of a God who carries the columns of the sky; originally probably name of Arcadian mountains which were spread then by the epic in general and especially (by Ionic seafarers?) was transferred to the Atlas Mountains in West Africa, see Solmsen Wortforsch. 24; about Atlas as a personification of the world axis Tièche Mus. Helv. 2, 65ff. Berber *ádrār* "mountain".

Derivatives: Of it “Ατλαντίς f. (Hes. etc.), name of a mythical island, according to Brandenstein Atlantis (Wien 1951, = Arb. Inst. Sprachw. 3) = Crete; further “Ατλαντικός (E., pl., Arist. etc.) and “Ατλάντειος (Kritias).

References: Vasmer ZslPh. 8, 114 f., Pokorny Urlllyr. 4, 70, 93, 109, 124.

Page(s): 4

agh-(lo-)

English meaning: disgusting

Deutsche Übersetzung: "widerwärtig"

Note: Root *agh-(lo-)* : "disgusting" derived from an extended Root *agos-* : " fault, sin" produced.

Material: Goth. *agls* "opprobrious, ignominious", *aglipa*, *aglō* " hardship ", *us-agljan* " press ", O.E. *eg(e)le* " offensive, unwieldy, unfortunate ", *eglan* add " pain " (Eng. *ail* " hurt; indisposed his "), *eglian* " to be felt painfully ", M.L.G. *egelen* " cause grief ", Goth. *aglus* adv. *agluba* " δύσκολος, difficult "; also (with puzzling suffix) Goth. *aglaitei* f. *-i* n. " licentiousness, wanton violence, insolence, sexual offense ", O.H.G. *agaleizi* f., *-i* n. " discomfort; zeal ", *agaleizo*, O.S. *aglēto*, *agalēto* adv. " sedulous, keen ".

Possibly here ow. *aghá* (=Av. *ayō-*) "nasty", n. " horrible, damage ", *aghalá*- " bad ".

Here maybe to M.Ir. *ālad* n. "wound" (**agloton*), M.Welsh *aele(u)* "painful", *aeleu* m. "pain" (**aglou-*).

References: WP. I 41, Feist 15 a, Specht Decl. 136, Loth RC. 38, 56.

Page(s): 8

aghl(u)– (*heghel–)

English meaning: rainy weather

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “dunkle Wolke, regnerisches Wetter”

Material: Gk. ἀχλὺς “fog, darkness “

Maybe Alb. *agull* “bad vision”

O.Pruss. *aglo* n. “rain” (*u*- stem), Arm. **alj-* in *ałjałj*, *ałjamułjkh* “darkness” (Meillet MSL. 10, 279).

References: WP. I 41. compare Petersen Ar. and Arm. Stud. 126.

Page(s): 8

agh– (*hegh–)

English meaning: to fear

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'seelisch bedrückt sein, sich fürchten'

Material: Gk. ἄχος n. "fear, pain, grief", ἄχνυμαι, ἄχομαι "grieving, sorrowing, mourning" (Aor. ἤκαχε, ἠκαχόμεν, perf. ἀκάχημαι), ἄχεύων, ἄχέων "mourning, groaning", ἀκαχίζω 'sadden'; here probably ἄχθος "load, grief" (*ἄχτος), thereof ἀχθεσθαι "to be loaded, be depressed".

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**aghos*) *ankth* "fear" [common Alb. -s > -th phonetic mutation].

O.E. *ege* m. "fear", *egisi-grima* gl. "ghost, spectre, evil spirit", n. *es-* stem **agiz* = Gk. ἄχος "get a fright";

Note: common Gk. -*gh-* > -*χ-* phonetic mutation

compare O.H.G. *egis-līh* "dreadful", *egisōn* "get a fright" and to *o-* and *en* stems extended Goth. *agis* n. "fear, anxiety, fright", O.H.G. *agiso*, *egiso* m., *egisa* f. "fear, fright figure", O.E. *egesa* m. "fear"; O.N. *agi* m. (-*en-* stem) "Fear", O.H.G. *egī*, M.H.G. *ege* f. "fear, fright, punishment"; Goth. -*agan* in *un-agands* "are not afraid", *af-agjan* "frighten", *us-agjan* "frighten somebody", *in-agjan* "snub somebody"; preterit present Goth. *ōg* (*ōgum*) "fears me", *ni ōgs* "fear nothing" (old short vocal subjunctive **ōgiz*), O.N. *ōa-sk* "be afraid"; Goth. *ōgjan* "snub somebody" = O.N. *ægja* "get a fright"; O.N. *ōgn* f. "fright", *ōtti* m. "fear", O.E. *ōga* f. "fright".

O.Ir. *ad-agor*, *-agur* "fear" (because of the ablaut equality with Goth. *ōg* supposes Brugmann Grdr. II² 3, 484 origins from older perf.), verbal noun *āigthiunder*

References: WP. I 40, Feist 14, 380.

See also: hereupon belongs probably also: *agh-(lo-)*

Page(s): 7-8

agos- (*hege-)

English meaning: fault, sin, *blood guilt

Deutsche Übersetzung:“Fehl, Schuld, Sünde”

Material: O.Ind. *āgas-* n. “offence, injury, sin, fault”, change by ablaut with Gk. ἄγος “heavy guilt, blood guilt”; O.Ind. *ánāgas-*, Gk. ἀναγής “innocent, guiltless”; ἀγής, ἐναγής “curses”, ἅγιος μίσιος.

O.E. *acan*, *ōc* “hurt” (Eng. *ache*), N.Ger. *āken* “hurt, fester, dent, blow”, M.Du. *ake* “grief, wrong, pity”, nFris. *akelig*, *aeklig* “wretched, vehement”.

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**ángas*) *nëkónj*, Gheg *angój* “groan, sigh, complain of pain, evil” (**enq-*); prove the link between Root *agos-* : [fault, guilt, blame, sin (damage, injury, sacrilege, evil)] and Root *enq-*, *onq-* : (to sigh, groan) [see below]

Note: It is possible Root *agos-* (**hege-*): “fault, sin, *blood guilt” is a zero grade of Lat. *sanguē* “blood”, Alb. *gjak* “blood” see Root *s(ʷ)ekʷo-s* : ‘sap, pitch, *blood’.

References: WP. I 38.

Page(s): 8

agro- (egro-?) (*hekuro-)

English meaning: top, first, beginning

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spitze, oberstes, erstes, Anfang'

Material: O.Ind. *ágra-* n. "point", *agrē* (loc.) "at the top", also timewise "in the beginning, first", *agrimá-* "first", Av. *ayra-* "first, uppermost after time space etc.", n. "beginning; the uppermost, point"; Ltv. *agrs* (adj.) "early", *agri* adv. "early, early on", *agrums* "the early morning".

maybe Alb. *agu* "dawn, morning, beginning of the day".

Whether here Lat. MN *Agrippa* from **agri-p(e)d-* "breech birth (one who causes great pain at his birth", W. Schulze KZ. 32, 172¹, in 1721, doubting Lat. Eig. 230⁵?

If O.Ind. *ágra* on **ogro-* or **egro-* retrograde, one could compare Hitt. *hé-kur*, *hé-gur* "cliff summit, rock, crag".

Maybe *Agrianes* Illyr. TN, *Agron* "Illyrian king".

References: WP. I 38 f., Pedersen Hitt. 183.

Page(s): 8-9

ag_u(e)sī, aksī

English meaning: axe

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Axt"

Material: Goth. *aqizi*, O.N. *øx*, O.E. *acus*, *æx*, O.S. *acus*, *accus*, O.H.G. *achhus*, *accus*, *aches*, Ger. *Axt* (Gmc. forms **aqwizi* and **akusi* have maybe derived according to Zupitza GG. 89 from a gradating **ag_uésī*: **ag_usiās*), Gk. ἄξος "ax, hatchet"

Note: common Gk. -*gh*- > -*ξ*- phonetic mutation

Lat. *ascia* "ax of the carpenters" (from **acsiā* like *viscus*: ἰξός, *vespa* from **vepsā*).

maybe Alb. (**asca*) *ashka* 'shavings, wood splinter', (**viscus*) *vishk*, *fishk* "make thin, wither".

References: WP. I 39, WH. I 71, Feist 54 b, Specht Decl. 150, Schwyzer Gk. I 465⁴.

Page(s): 9

agh-

English meaning: plough animal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trächtiges Tier"

Material: O.Ind. *ahī* "cow", Av. *azī* f. adj. "pregnant" (from cows and mares), M.Ir. *ag* (*s*-stem) m., f. "bovine animal, cow", *ag allaid* "deer" (actually, "wild ox"), *ál* "brood, throw" (**aglo-*), Welsh *ael* ds., M.Welsh *aelaw* "abundance, fertility", *eilion* (**agliones*) "fallow deer, horses"; here with *e*-vocalism Arm. *ezn* "bovine animal"?

References: WP. I 38, Loth RC. 38, 55.

Page(s): 7

agro-s

See also: s. *ag-*

Page(s): 9

ag- (*heǵ-)

English meaning: to lead, *drive cattle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "treiben" (actually probably "mit geschwungenen Armen treiben"), 'schwingen', in Bewegung setzen, führen"

Grammatical information: originally limited to the present stem.

Note: old laryngeal centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-* : satem *h-* > *s-* ;

Material: **agō**. O.Ind. *ájati* "drive", *ajá-* m. "a drove, troop; a driver"; *ājí-* m./f. "running match, combat", Av. *azaiti* "drive, lead away", Arm. *acem* "lead, bring"; maybe Alb.Gheg (*ǵw), *ago* "leader, chief"; *ag-* "dawn, beginning of the day", *agon* "to dawn, start the day" : Lat. *ago agere egi actum* "to set in motion, drive; of animals, to drive or hunt", *agon -onis* m. "a contest in the public games", *agonalia -ium and -orum* n. "a festival of Janus".

Gk. ἄγω "lead" (Aor. ἤγαγον, ἤξα are new), Lat. *agō* "to set in motion, drive, lead, negotiate" (Pf. *ēg ī* with ablaut innovation), Osc. Imper. *actud* = Umbr. *aitu* "agito", Osc. *acum* "agere", O.Ir. *ad-aig* (**aget*) "adigit", O.Welsh *agit, hegit*, more recently *ëyt* (**agīti*), besides the strong inflection in Welsh Corn. Bret. *a* (**aget*) "goes"; *t-* Preterit O.Ir. *ro-da-acht* "driven away", Welsh *aeth* (**ag-t*) "to put in motion" etc., see Pedersen KG. II 451 following, O.Ir. *āin* "activity, play" (from **agnis*), Gallo-Rom. **and-agnis* "big step", Fr. *andain* "swath, scythe slash", aFr. "wide step", O.N. *aka* "driving" (Preterit *ōk* like O.Ind. Gram. *ājā*); O.E. *ac* "however, but, yet" (wörtl. "go!" like Lat. *age*); Toch. B *ak-*, AB *āk-* "travel, lead";

Maybe Alb. *ec-* "walk, travel on foot", vocative *hec, eja* "come!".

to- participle: ἄκτος, Lat. *actus* “put in motion, moved, driven, tended, conducted”, **amb* (*i*)-*aktos*, actually, “sent around (: O.Ir. *imm-aig*) messenger, servant “ in Gaul. (-Lat.) *ambactus* “vassal, slave”, Welsh *amaeth* “servus arans” (from Celt. derives Goth. *andbahts*, O.H.G. *ambaht* “servant”, from which the kinship with Ger. *Amſ*).

As IE Instrumental noun in *-trā* here O.Ind. *aṣṭrā* “goad to drive the livestock”, Av. *aštrā* “whip, scourge”.

Maybe Tokharian: B *āk* n. “zeal” (Adams 35), AB *āk-* “lead, guide, drive” (36).

lengthened grade formations: O.Ind. *ājī-ḥ* m. f. “race, fight”, M.Ir. *āg* (gen. *āga*, *u-* stem) “fight”, *āga*, *āige* “leaders” (cf also Gaul. PN *Ago-mārus* = O.Ir. *ágmar* “warlike”; *Com-āgius*), Lat. only in compounds: *ambāgēs*, around “a roundabout way, winding. Hence, in speech, etc., either circumlocution or obscurity” (conservative stem like O.Ind. *āj-ē* “to lead” = Lat. *agī* Inf. pass., and like O.Ind. *aj-* in *pṛtanāj-* “in the fight pulling”, however, with stretch in the composition), *indāgēs* and *indāgo, -inis* “surrounding and driving of game”, *co-āgulum* “a means of coagulation, a coagulum or coagulator (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, etc.), rennet or runnet; the curdled milk; that which holds or binds together, a bond, tie”, O.Ind. *samāja-ḥ* “meeting, society”, Gk. ἄγωγός “leading, leadingly”, ἄγωγή “guidance, management, freight”, Hes. ὠγάνα ‘spokes’, στρατ-ηγός (see under). about Dor. ἄγον (O.Ind. *ājam*) “I lead” see, nevertheless, Schwyzler Gk. I 654, 4.

o- stem: ved. *ajā-ḥ* “activity, train; driver”, Gk. ἄγός “leader, military leader”, στρατ-ηγός, Att. Ion. στρατ-ηγός “military leader”, λοχᾶγός (originally Doric) “leader”, Lat. *prōdigo -igere -egī -actum* “to drive forth; to spend, waste”, *prōd-igus* “profuse, extravagant; rich, abounding in. adv. prodige” (from *prōd-igere*), *abiga* “plant which has the power of producing abortion; ground-pine” (“close to miscarriage” from *ab-igere* = ἀπάγω, O.Ind. *apa-ájati* “to drive away, drive off”).

jo- stem: Ir. *aige* “race”, O.Ind. in *pr̥tanājyam* “competition”.

aġm̥n̥, aġmos. O.Ind. *ájman-* n. “road, train”, *ájma-h* ds. (however, about *jman*, *pari-jman-*, *pr̥thu-jman-*, *jma-yā-* s. *ġh̥bem-* “earth”): Lat. *agmen* “a driving movement or a mass in (orderly) movement, a stream, band, train; esp. mīLith., an army on the march” (to neologism *agō* for **ammen*), *exāmen* “a swarm; a throng, crowd, shoal. (2) the tongue of a balance; testing, consideration”; then “to check, to weigh; to consider” (from **agsmen*), *ammentum* (**agmen-to-m*) “in loop form - possibly in the middle of the spear - fixed with throw straps”; maybe (Schw. Gk. I 492¹⁰) with *o-* graduation Gk. ὄγμος “field furrow, road of heavenly bodies; swath by mowing”.

lo- stem: O.Ind. *ajirá-* “quick, nimble” (however, Lat. *agilis* “flexible, nimble” is a neologism); Gk. ἀγέλη “herd, crowd”, Lat. *agolum* “shepherd’s stick”.

Gk. ἀγών “race, competition”; ἄγυια ‘street’ (part. perf.), from which about newer **ἄγεια* Lat. *agēa* “a gangway in a ship”; lak. Cret. ätol. ἀγνέω “leads, brings”, ep. lon. ἀγινέμεναι, ἀγινέω ds. (:ἀγνέω and ἄγω, like ὀπ̄-vw towards ὀp-vu-μi and ὠp-όμην, also from an *ṛ* ending root form; cf Schwyzler Gk. I 694, 696). about ῥῡγεμῶν see Schwyzler Gk. I 522⁷ and under *sāg-*.

Lat. *rēmex*, *rēmigāre*, *rēmigium*, *lītīgāre* “a rower, oarsman” and other verbs in *-(i)gāre*. - Presumably Lat. *indigitēs* “the local divinities and heroes” (*indigitāre* “a divinity call”, *indigitāmenta* “invocation formulae”), as **end(o)-aget-* “the indigenous, native”.

formation development to “to weigh” (from “bring in oscillation”) in Lat. *exagium* “a weighing, weight; a balance”, *exigere* [*ex + ago*] “to drive out, push forth, thrust out, take out, expel: -- To weigh, try, prove, measure, examine, adjust, estimate, consider”: among other things “weigh, measure”, *exāctus* “precise, accurate, exact”, *exiguus* “strict, exact, scanty, small, little, petty, short, poor, mean, inadequate, inconsiderable, paltry”, *exīlis* (**ex-ag-slis*) “strict, narrow, thin, slender, lank, small, meagre, poor”, *exāmen* (see above),

agīna “the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves” (formation as for example *coquīna*), Gk. ἄγειν also “weigh” (with acc. of the weight), ἄξιος “weighing as much, of like value, worth as much as” (from *ἄκτιος, on the grounds of **ag-ti-s* “weight”, actually:) “from suitable weight”, hence, “worth, solemnly”, ἀντάξιος “worth just as much as, equally”.

still cf WH. I 9, 10, 24 about *acnua*, *āctus quadrātus* “a field measure of 120 feet in the square”, and *actūtum* ‘straight away, immediately, forthwith’, *agāsō* “footman, driver, hostler”, *agō*, *-ōnis* “of the priests killing the sacrificial animal” (from *agere* in meaning “sacrifice”), *agōnium* “a victim, beast for sacrifice” below likewise

Here maybe Gaul. *exacum* “the herb centaury” if prescribed for **exagum* (= **exago*- “pure-craving”). But better to **ak-* “sharp”, see there.

Further belong here:

aġes*, *aks . . . “(fulcrum, pivot:) axis - shoulder”:

O.Ind. *ákṣa-ḥ* “axis”, Gk. ἄξων ds., ἄμ-ἄξα “carriage, wagon” Gl. 12, 217; KZ. 40, 217 f.);

Note: common Gk. *-ġh-* > *-ξ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *axis* “axis” = Lith. *ašis*, O.Pruss. *assis*, O.C.S. *osъ* f. ds. .; O.H.G. *ahsa*, Ger. *Achse*, O.E. *eax* ds. .; in. *qxull* (from urg. **ahsulaz*) “axis”; M.Ir. *ais* “axis” (**aksi-lā* in Welsh *echel* f. “axis”, Bret. *ahel*).

Lat. *āla* ‘shoulder’, from which the usual meaning “wing”, from **agslā* (cf Dimin. *axilla* “armpit”) = in. *qxl*, O.E. *eaxl*, O.H.G. *ahsala*, Ger. *Achsel*, where near lengthened grade Dutch *oksel* ds., and without *l*-formant: O.H.G. *uochisa*, M.H.G. *uohse*, *üehse* and O.H.G. *uochsana*, O.E. *ōxn* “armpit”, in. *ōst* f., *ōstr* m. “Cervical pit”, O.E. *ōcusta*, *ōxta* m., Eng. *oxter* “armpit”; av *ašayā* gen. Du. “of both shoulders”, Arm. *anut* “shoulder pit” (at first from **asnut*“).

maybe zero grade in Alb.Gheg (**aksla-tē*) *sqetla* “armpit”.

aĝ-rā “rush, hunt”, *aĝ-ro-s* “driving, rushing”:

O.Ind. in *ghasē-ajra-* “to drive consuming, exciting appetite”, Av. (*vehr-kam*) *azrō-daiδīm* “doing the hunt, outgoing on prey (she-wolf)”; Gk. ἄγρᾱ, Ion. ἄγρη “hunt, catch”, πᾶναγρος “catching everything, catching”, κρεάγρᾱ “meat tongs”, πυράγρᾱ “tongs”, ποδάγρᾱ “prostration, enuflection”, Μελέαγρος originally name of a “demon which as a quick-tempered fever seizes the limbs” (?), ἄγρεύς “hunter”, ἄγρεύω “catch”; but ἄγρέω “take” according to Schwyzler Gk. I 727¹ from *ἄ-γρο-; Ir. *ār* n. “defeat” (**agron*) “battle, fight” (**agrā*), actually, “rush”, O.Corn. *hair* “destruction, injury, mischief, harm, misfortune, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity”, O.Bret. *airou* Pl. “an overthrow, destruction, ruin, defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage”, Gaul. VN *Veragri* “the immense combatants”.

maybe Alb. *Agron* “appellation of an Illyrian king”.

aĝ-ro-s “field, camp” (to **agō* as herd to drive wie, also originally “place where the cattle is being driven, pasture”).

O.Ind. *ájra-h* ‘surface, camp, fields’ (without respect on agriculture), Gk. ἄγρός “field, land” (in contrast to town), Lat. Umbr. *ager* “field”, Goth. (etc.) *akrs*, O.H.G. *ackar*, *ahhar*, Ger. *Acker* (*Acker* and O.E. *æcer* also a certain land measure, “so much a bottom plate can oxen plow during one day”), Arm. *art* “field” (with puzzling *t* about **atgr-*, **atr-*, see Pedersen KZ. 39, 352; thereof *artak*’s “out”, prefix *arta-* from”).

O.Ind. *ajríya-* “located in the plain” = Gk. ἄγριος “on the field, outside growing or living, wildly”; ἄγρότερος “wildly living”, Lat. *agrestis* “a countryman, peasant, rustic, rural, crude”. (about Goth. *akran*, dt. *Eckern*, however, see under **ōg-* “grow”).

maybe Alb. *egér* “wild, rural, crude”, *ager* “donkey (pulling a wagon)”, Illyr. TN *Agrianes*.

References: WP. I 35 f., WH. I 22 f., 89, H. Reichelt WuS. 12, 112.

Page(s): 4-6

ag^wh-no-s (*heg^wh-no-s)

English meaning: "lamb"

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Lamm"

Note: (z. T. also *ag^wnos?)

It seems that from Root **ag̑-**: "to lead, *drive cattle" derived Root **ag^wh-no-s**: "lamb".

Material:

Note: The old laryngeal centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-*: satem *h-* > *s-* in PIE; only Alb. and Umbr. and Slavic preserved the old laryngeal through Alb. *h-* > *k-* phonetic mutation.

Alb.Gheg *kinxh*, tosk (**hegh-*) *qengi* "lamb": Umbr. *habina(f)* "of a lamb": Lat. *haedīnus* "of a kid": O.C.S.: (*j*)*agne* "lamb" [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Gk. (**ag^wnos*, *abnos*) ἀμνός derived from an earlier **abnos* "lamb" [common Gk. *k^w* > *p*, *g^w* > *b* phonetic mutation, later *b* > *mb* > *m* common Illyr.-Gk. phonetic mutation]

Gk. ἀμνός m. f., ἀμνή f. "lamb";

Lat. *agnus*, -ī, fem. -a "lamb" (*agnīle* 'sheep stable', lacking suffix affinity with O.C.S. *jagnilo* "place where the sheep lamb", a derivative of the verb *jagnīti* "to lamb"); O.Ir. *ūan* Welsh *oen*, O.Corn. *oin*, Bret. *oan* "lamb" (urk. **ognos* with -*gn-* would have derived from **g^whn-*, not **g^wn-*, in spite of Pedersen KG. I 109-*bn-*;

o- probably influence from **ouis* 'sheep'); O.E. *ēanian*, Eng. *to yeon* "to lamb", Dutch *oonen* ds. (from **aunōn* from **auna-* = IE **ag^whno-*); O.C.S. (*j*)*agne* "lamb" (with formants -*eŕ-* broadened around popular names of young animals), (*j*)*agnьсь* "lambkins" contain full gradation. Or is placed IE **ōg^w(h)no-*: to **əg^w(h)no-*?

Through the Gmc. and Celt. presumed voiced-aspirated also would underlie the basis of Lat. and Slav. forms, so that Gk. ἀμνός (at first from *ἄβνός) remains the only dependable indication in voiced-nonaspirated *gʷ*. If Umbr. *habina(f)* “of a lamb” could be explained from intersection from **hēdīno-* = Lat. *haedīnus* “of a kid” and **abnīno-* = Lat. *agninus* “of a lamb; f. as subst., lamb’s flesh”, however, would point Umbr. *b* to voiced-nonaspirated. But maybe it has become *gʷh* in Osc.-Umbr. to *b*.

Note: Celtic Illyrian concordances: common Illyr. -*gʷ-* > -*b-*, -*d-* : Alb. -*gʷ-* > -*d-* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *avillus* “lambkin” because of the suffix formation not to *ovīs*, but from **agʷhnelos*.

Note: common Lat. - Italic *gw-* > *v-* phonetic mutation] Lat. *avillus* (**abillus*) “lambkin” : Rom. (**agʷenus*) *ageamiu* “lamb”.

References: WP. I 39, WH. I. 23.

Page(s): 9

ai-dh-, i-dh-, nasal. i-n-dh- (*heui-ǵh-)

English meaning: to burn

Note: Common Illyr. *-ǵh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, leuchten"

Material: O.Ind. *inddhē* "inflamed, is aroused" (pass. *idhyáte*, perf. *īdhē*, part. perf. Pass *iddhá-ḥ*), *indhana-m* "lighting".

Gk. αἶθω "lights, burns" (αἰθόμενος), αἶθων, αἶθοψ "igneously, sparkling", ἰθαίνεσθαι θερμαίνεσθαι Hes., hylleisch αἰδῶσσα αἶθουσα "loggia"; changing by ablaut κακ-ιθής Hes. "ravenously" (W. Schulze KZ. 29, 269 = Kl. Schr. 329). common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

o-St.:Gk. αἶθος m. "fire" (αἰθός "burntly") = O.Ind. *ēdha-ḥ* m. "Firewood" = O.E. *ād*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *eit* m. "Glow, pyre": zero grade probably Nor. Swe. *id* "leuciscus idus" (a bright carp kind), cf Ger. dial. *aitel* "leuciscus cephalus" as the "shining"; besides *u-* stem **aidhu-* in Gaul. VN *Aedui*, O.Ir. *áed* "fire", also as MN; Lat. *aedēs* "a dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple", ursprüngl. "the domestic stove", also *aedis* = Maced. ἄδις ἐσχάρα Hes.

From the verbal adjective in *-to-* derived probably Lat. *aestās*, - *ātis* "warm season, summer" (from **aisto-tāt-*, IE **aidh-to-*); *aestus*, - *ūs* (from **aidh-tu-*) "heat, glow, surf", *aestuāre* "cook, surge, roar";

Maybe Alb. (**aestā-*, **vesna*, **vièsientā*) *vjeshta* "autumn, harvest time (long summer)": Go. *asans* "harvest time, summer" [common Alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels] hence *Vesta* "goddess of hearth and its sacred fire" was an Illyrian goddess, also Alb. *vatra* (**vas-tra*) "hearth" with *-tre* suffix.

aGmc. MN *Aistomōdius* (“ with quick-tempered courage “), O.E. *āst* f. “dried stove”, Eng. *oast* “drying room, drying loft”.

r- formants: Gk. αἰθήρ “the upper air” (Maced. ἄδῆ), αἶθρα “the cheerful sky” (Maced. ἄδραιά), αἶθριος “brightly, cheerfully (from the weather)”, for what changing by ablaut ἰθαρός “cheerfully”, O.Ind. *vīdhṛá-* (= *vi-idh-rá-*) ds.

l- formants: Gk. αἰθάλη, αἶθαλος ‘soot’, Maced. ἄδαλος; under acceptance of a development from ‘shining, appearing’ “ too apparently “ one puts a little bit constrainedly here O.E. *īdel* “vain, pointless, trifling”, O.H.G. *ītal*, Ger. *eitel*.

In IE **aidh-lo-* is based Gmc. *ai-* in O.E. *ælan* “burn” to *āl* n. “Flame”, and in O.E. *æled* m., O.Ice. *eldr* (gen. *elds*) “ fire, flame “. From different development-grading O.E. *æled* are borrowed Welsh *aelwyd*, Bret. *oaled* “ from fire, stove “ (M. Förster Themse 487²). M.Ir. *āel* “lime” could have originated from **aidh-lo-*. However, could Gmc. and Celt. words be formed also directly by the root 4. 4. *āi-* with *-lo-* suffix.

*s-*formants: *es*-St. Gk. αἶθος n. “Glow, fire” = O.Ind. *édhas-* n. “Firewood”.

Continuing formation: aisl *eisa* f. (**aidh-s-ōn*) “fire”, Nor. “Hearth”, M.L.G. *ēse* f. “chimney, fire stove “ (however, O.H.G. *essa* “chimney, hearth “ see under *ās-* “ burn “); Av. *aēsma* m. “Firewood” (**aidh-s-mo-*, cf without *s* O.Ind. *idhmá-h* m. ds.); in addition Balt **aismiā* in Lith. *iesmé* “firewood”; Lith. *aistrà* f. “ passion “; O.Cz. *niestěje* (fem. pl.) “ stove “, later *nístěj* (with *n-* suggestion by wrong decomposition of the connections **v̥n-ěstějē*, *v̥n-ěstějachъ*, Berneker 275) from **aidh-s-to*; in addition zero grades **idh-s-to-* in Slov. *istėje*, *stėje* pl. “ stove hole “; to Johansson IF. 19, 136 also O.Ind. *iṣṭakā* “ of burnt bricks “, Av. *ištya-* n. “ brick, (backed brick) “.

In **indh-* goes back: Alb.Gheg *idhunε*, Tosc *idhētē* “bitter”, Tosc *idherím* “bitterness, anger, irritation”, *hīdhiḥē* pl. “nettle” (Jokl studies 29).

Note: Alb. and Gk. are the only IE languages to preserve the old laryngeal *h*- in : Alb.Gheg
hidhun “bitter”, *hithra* “nettle”;

References: WP. I 5, WH. 15, 20, 843, Trautmann 3, Schwyzer Gk. I 347.

Probably to *āi*-4.

Here also belongs *aisk*-, if originated from *aidh-s-k* .

Page(s): 11-12

aid-

English meaning: “swell”

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen’

See also: s. *oid-*.

Page(s): 11

aig-¹, nasal. ing-

English meaning: dispirited, sick, ill

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verstimmt, unwirsch, krank”

Material: Alb. *kë-ék* “nasty, bad, evil” (from *kë* + **aigio-*);

Note: Alb. solidified the old laryngeal *h-* > *k-* (**hεigio-*) *kë-ék*, *keq* “nasty, bad, evil” similar to abbreviated Alb. (**habeō*) *kam* “hold, possess, have”, common Alb. *h-* > *k-*; *-b-* > *-mb-* > *-m-* phonetic mutations found in Corn. *caf(f)os*, *cafes*, M.Bret. *caf(f)out*, Bret. *kavout* “have”; also zero grade in Alb. preterite *(ha)pata* “I held, possessed, had”, see Root **ghabh-**: to grab, take

Lat. *aeger*, *aegra*, *-um*, *aegrotus* “unwell, ill, sick, diseased, suffering, feeble”; O.N. *eikenn* “dismays”, “wild, furious”, O.E. *ācol* “excited, dismayed”, nNor. *eikja*, *eikla* “continually with attacks, contradictions, assertions torment”, *eikjen* “argumentative”; Toch. B *aik(a)re* (= Lat. **aegro-*), A *ekro* “ill”;

nasalized: **ing-*: Lith. *ingis* “lounger, idler”, *ingas* and *angùs* “idle, sluggish”;

Ltv. *īgstu*, *īgt* “have internal pain, be sullen, morose”, *īgnēt* “have disgust”, *īgnis* “sullen person” (Lith. *ēngtī* “choke, torment” probably stays away); O.C.S. *jędza* “illness”, nSlov. *jeza* “rage”, Pol. *jędza* “fury, witch” (“gruff, sullen”), Cz. *jezinka* “forest woman” (etc., see Berneker 268 f.; in **jēga*, not **aigā*, is consequently to be led back also:) Russ. *bába jagá* “witch” (s. Brückner KZ. 45, 318);

O.Ice. *ekki* “pain, grief” = O.E. *inca* “pain, suspicion, quarrel”, O.Fris. *inc* (d. i. *jinc*) “angry”, also nEng. *inkle* “anticipate, foresee”, *inkling* “whispering, notion, indication, sign”.

References: WP. I 9, WH. I 16, 843, Trautmann 70.

Page(s): 13

aig-2

English meaning: oak

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eiche"

Material: Gk. αἰγίλωψ "an oaken kind" (see under), presumably also κράτ-αιγος, κρατ-αιγών "an uncertain type of tree" (possibly "hard oak").

The outcome from αἰγίλωψ appears λώψ λώψ χλαμύς Hes., cf. λωπίον, λώπη, λοπός "bowl, bark" and Plin. n. h. 16, 6, 13 *aegilops fert pannos arentes ...non in cortice modo, verum et e ramis dependentes*, Kretschmer Gl. 3, 335.

O.N. *eik* (conservative stem) f. "oak", O.S. *ēk*, O.E. *āc* (Eng. *oak*), O.H.G. *eih*, M.H.G. *eich*, *eiche*, Ger. *Eiche*;

All other cognates are dubious: Gk. ἄιγιρος (more properly than αἰγειρος, s. Fick BB. 30, 273) possibly "aspen" could be created as "tree trembler, (*oak shaker)" also derivative like οἰκτῖρω from *αἰγῖρω "swing, tremble" (: **aig-* "move violently");

Lat. *aesculus* "(mountain oak), the winter or Italian oak" (**aig-sklos*?) is still unclear after its formation, maybe Mediterranean word.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**asi*) *ahi* "oak, beech" [the common Alb. *s* > *h* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word (See Root *syekrū-* English meaning: "mother-in law or father-in-law" shift *s* > *h* in Alb. (**śváśura*-) *vjehërr* "father-in-law")].

Root **ōs*, *ōs-i-s*, *ōs-en-*, *os-k-* : "ash tree (Alb. *ahi* "beech")" must have derived from Root *aig-2* : "oak (Alb. *ahu* "oak")".

References: WP. 110, WH. I 20, 844, Specht KZ. 68, 195 f. S. unten S. 18 Z. 1/2.

Page(s): 13

aig-³

English meaning: to move swiftly, swing, vibrate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(sich) heftig bewegen, schwingen, vibrieren”

Material: O.Ind. *ējati* “stirs, moves, trembles”, *ējathu-h* “the quake of the earth”, *viçvamējaya-* “making everything shake”, nasal present *inḡati*, *inḡate* “stirs, moves”, Kaus. *inḡayati* “sets in motion, touches, shakes”, *udinḡayati* “swings”, *saminḡayati* “sets in shaking movement” (form relation like between αἶθω: O.Ind. *indhate*);

from Gk. here very probably αἶγες τα κύματα. Δωριεῖς Hes. (also Artemidor Oneirokrit. 2, 12: και γὰρ τὰ μεγάλα κύματα αἶγας ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ λέγομεν), αἰγιαλός ‘strands’ (probably from arise the connection ἐν αἰγί ἁλός “in the surf of the sea”; differently Bechtel Lexil. 16), αἰγίς “gale, storm cloud;

the shield of Zeus” (probably originally understood as the storm cloud shaken by Zeus, “thunderstorm shield”), καταιγίς “gust of wind moving down suddenly” from καταιγίζειν “storm, attack down, drive off” (from πνοαὶ Ἄρεος, ἄνεμοι, θάλασσα), ἐπαιγίζειν “attack near, thrust near”; probably also αἰγανή “lance” (on the grounds of *αἰγανον “the catapults” or “projectile”); presumably also αἶγλη “shine”, from the flicker of the light and the warm air to the south; common Gk.-Illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation

The very name of the root lemma for goat derived from the shield of Zeus which after the crash with clouds created thunderstorm. Since the shield of Zeus was covered with goat’s skin the very name of the goat was stamped with the name of the cloud shaker.

Hence Root *aig-*: (goat) is identical with Root *aig-3*: (to move swiftly, move violently, swing, vibrate).

in addition Gmc. name of the squirrel: O.H.G. *eihhurno*, *eihhorn*, M.H.G. *eichorn* (Ger. *Eichhorn* with support of *Eiche* “oak” and *Horn* “horn”, O.E. *ācweorna*, *-wern*, M.L.G. *ēkeren*, *ēkhorn*, O.N. *īkorne* (*īk* old ablaut or impairment from *aik-* in addition?), neuNor. also *eikorne*, O.S. *ēkorne* (was based on the concept “flexible, swinging itself from branch to branch”; in earliest with one to **u̯er-*, *u̯ēu̯er-* “squirrel, weasel” the belonging second limb: **aik-werna*); aksl O.C.S. *igrъ*, *igra* “play”, *igrati*, perfective *възigrati* “σκιρτᾶν, hop, jump, dance” (from **bgra*; Lith. with Berneker 422).

References: WP. I 11, Trautmann 103.

Page(s): 13-14

aiǵ-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziege"

Note: Root *digh-* : "goat" derived from a zero grade of Root *deigh-* : "to prick; tick". From the older root Root *deigh-* : "to prick; tick" derived Root *aiǵ-* : "goat" and Root *āǵ-* : "goat" [common Balt - Illyr. - Alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero phonetic mutation]. Hence the Gk. cognate derived from Proto-Illyr.

Material: Gk. αἶξ, - γός "nanny goat", Arm. *aic* "nanny goat"; zero grade Av. *izaēna-* "from leather" (actually, "from goatskin" as Gk. αἶγιος, cf the same importance relations with **aǵo-* "goat").

References: WP. I 8, Specht KZ. 66, 13.

Page(s): 13

aig^wh-

English meaning: to be ashamed

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich schämen'

Material: Directly from the root word: O.E. *æwan* "despise", "be disgusted" also M.L.G. *eichelen*, *ēchelen*, *ēgelen* (from **aiwilōn*) (from it borrows M.H.G. *ekeln* "be disgusted").

Gk. αἰσχος n. "disgrace" (from **aig^wh-s-kos*, *k-* derivative of a *s*-St. **aig^whes-*, as:) Goth. *aiwiski* n. "disgrace, embarrassment"; cf further αἰσχύνη 'shame, sense of honor, disgrace', αἰσχύνω "dishonors, violates, disfigures", med. "avoids me, is ashamed of me", αἰσχροί "ignominious, full of disgrace; rebarbative"; Goth. *unaiwisks* "unharmed", *aiwiskōn* act 'shameful', O.E. *æwisc(e)* n. "disgrace, offense", adj. 'shameless', M.L.G. *eisch* "nasty, hideous", nnd. *eisk*, *aisch* "revolting, rebarbative".

References: WP. I 7, Feist 30.

Page(s): 14

aik-

English meaning: to call (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anrufen” (?)

Material: Gk. αἰκάζει καλεῖ Hes., Ltv. *aîcinât* “load, shout”.

But καλεῖ can be prescribed for αἰκάλλει “flatters”, and *aîcinât* a derivative from *aĩ* “hears!” explain (cf *vaicāt* “ask” to *val*).

References: WP. I 8, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 12.

Page(s): 15

ai-2

English meaning: to drive, to overwhelm, harm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “worauf eindringen, treiben, überwältigen, kränken”

Material: present **(a)i-neu-mi* : O.Ind. *inóti*, *ínvati*, Imper. *inuhí*, participle *-iníta-* (*úpeníta-* “pushed, cut into”), “penetrate into something, master”, Av. *inaoiti*, Inf. *aēnar̥he* “violate, hurt”, *ainíta* (from **an-iníta* by haplology) “not violated, not painedly” (from ai *énas-* n. “Crime, sin, misfortune” = Av. *aēnah-* “act of violence, crime”, in addition m. “evildoer?”), Av. *intay-* “rape, injury; torture”, O.Ind. *iná-* ‘strong; m. master’, maybe also *īti-ḥ* f. “plague, need”; Gk. αἰώος “tremendous”;

maybe Alb. *inati* “anger; ire; rage; dander; dudgeon; rampage; down; disappointment; malice; blood; rancour; rancor; pique; spunk; miff; temper; must”.

maybe here *-in-* in Goth. *faír-ina* “guilt, reproach”, O.H.G. *firinōn* ‘sin’, O.Ice. *firm* n. pl. “the extraordinary” (cf Weisweiler IF. 41, 29 f.), if original meaning (as in the Heliand) “act of violence”.

References: WP. I 1, Feist 139/140.

Page(s): 10

ai-³, (*hei-, heiuā)

English meaning: to give

Deutsche Übersetzung: “geben, zuteilen”, about mediales ‘sich geben lassen’ dann also “nehmen”

Note: From the reduced Root *ghabh-*: “to grab, take”, derived Root *ap-1* (exact *əp-*): *ēp-*: “to take, grab, reach, *give” > Root *ēpi-*: “comrade” > Root *ai-3*: “to give”.

Maybe Alb.Tosk (**hē-ip-mi*) *ep*, *jap*, Gheg *nep* (**na* “us” + *ep* “give”) “give us (*take)” : Hitt. *e-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) “take”, 3. pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : Gk. ἄπτω “give a hand.”

Material: Gk. αἴνυμαι “take, pack, touch”, only present and imperfect tense.

Note: Gk. αἴνυμαι derived from a reduced (**heiuān-*); compare the formation Gk. οἴη, ὄη, ὄα “service-tree, rowan tree” (**oiuā*) = Lat. *ūva* “a grape, berry of the vine”; [see Root *ei-3*: “multicoloured; reddish”]

Also Illyr. (**avetor*) *Aetor* : Ven. (**avimos*) *Aimos* suffixed with the common satem *-tar* formant as IE roots are suffixed with *-tar* or *-ska* formants. Tocharian cognate belongs to the (*-ts* < **-tska*) suffixed roots.

Ven. MN *Aimos*, Illyr. MN *Aetor*.

Maybe Alb. (**h-eip*) Gheg *ep*, Tosk *jap* “I give” : Lycian *pije*, *pibije* “to give” : Hittite *pai*, *pija* “to give” Alb. *j-* stands for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

Hitt. *pī(-ia)-an-* “they give” : mess. *pi-do* “to give” are zero grades of Root *ai-3*: “to give”

Note: The old laryngeal *h-* could have been created from Balt-Illyr. *d-* > zero phonetic mutation.

Root *dō-*: *də-*, also *dō-u-*: *dəu-*: *du-*: “to give” > Root *ai-3*, (**hei-*): “to give”

Lat. (**ave-mulus*) *ae-mulus* “emulous, rivalling; in bad sense, jealous. M. or f. as subst., a rival, esp. in love”, probably as “reaches for something” (Frisk *Eranos* 41, 53).

Toch. B *ai-*, A *e-*, infinitive B *aiṣi*, A *essi* “give”; Hitt. *pa-a-i* “he gives”, 3. pl. *pa(-ia)-an-zi* with preverb *pe* “there”.

Note: Toch. B *ai-*, A *e-*, infinitive B *aiṣi*, A *essi* “give” display the common Toch. *ts* > *ss* mutations.

References: Pedersen *Groupement* 20, Hittitisch 115, Tocharisch 227; Frisk *Indo-Gmc.* 10 f.

See also: Here belongs certainly: *ai-ti-*, *ai-to-*

Page(s): 10-11

ai-⁵ : oi-

English meaning: important speech

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bedeutsame Rede” (?)

Material: Gk. αἶνῃμι, αἰνέω “praises”, αἶνος m., αἶνη f. ‘significant speech, praise’; αἰνίσσομαι “talks in riddles”, common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation; αἰνίγμα n. “dark speech” (however, ἀν-αίνομαι ‘says no, deny’ *-io-* appears derivative of the negation ἀν-);
ablaut, M.Ir. *ōeth* m. “oath” (O.Welsh *anutonou* pl., gl. “the perjured, the perfidious”,
nWelsh *anudon* “perjury, act of lying under oath”) = Goth. *aiþs* m., O.Ice. *eiðr*, O.E. *āþ*,
O.S. *ēð*, O.H.G. *eid* m. “oath” (probably Celt. Lw.).

References: WP. I 2, 103, Osthoff BB. 24, 208 f.

Page(s): 11

ai-rā

English meaning: a k. of grass

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Grasart"

Note: Root *ai-rā* : "a k. of grass" is a reduced root **ai-tra* from which derived also Root *ai-tro-* : "bitter, sharp".

Material: O.Ind. *ērakā* " a grass kind ", Gk. *αἶρα* " weed in the wheat, ryegrass, darnel " *αἰρικός, αἰρίνος* " from ryegrass, darnel "), Ltv. *aīres, aīrenes* " ryegrass, darnel ".

maybe through metathesis Alb. (**aīres* > *ēser*) *egjēr* "Lolium temulentum, ryegrass, darnel" [common Alb. -s- > -gj- shift].

References: WP. I 12, Specht Decl. 206¹.

Page(s): 16

aisk-

English meaning: bright, shining

Deutsche Übersetzung: "klar, hell, leuchtend"

Material: AwN.. *eiskra* "rage before hot excitement", Mod.Ice. *iskra* also from burning pain.

Lith. *áiškus*, where beside zero grade O.Lith. *iškùs* "clear, bright".

Russ. dial. *jáska*, demin. *jásočka* "bright star", beside it O.Bulg. *jasno* adv. "clear, bright, distinct", Russ. *jásnyj* "light, clear, bright" from **aiskno-*; Pol. *jaskry*, *jaskrawy* "blinding, dazzling, brilliant" from **aiskro-*; O.Bulg. *iskra* "spark" etc. from **iskrā*.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**aiskno-*) *shkëndijë* "spark" [common Alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation].

Also Alb. zero grade (**jaskry*), *shkrinj* "melt, burn", participle **scrum* > *shkrumb* "ashes" [common Alb. *m* > *mb* shift] loaned in Rom. *scrum* "ashes".

Russ. dial. *jáska*, demin. *jásočka* "bright star", besides O.Bulg. *jasno* adv. "clear, distinct", Russ. *jásnyj* "bright, clear" from **aiskno*; Pol. *jaskry*, *jaskrawy* "brilliant, sparkling" from **aiskro*; O.Bulg. *iskra* "spark" etc. from **iskrā*.

Here the FIN Ger. *Aisch* (Bavaria), *Eysch(en)* (Luxembourg), nEng. *Axe* from Celt. or Ven.-Illyr. **Aiskā*.

Maybe Alb. (**aiskā*) *eshkë* "mushroom (when dried used to kindle the fire)" related to Lat. *esca* -ae f. "food, victuals, esp. as bait",

References: WP. I 2, Trautmann 4, Pokorny UrIllyr. 70, 113, M. Förster Themse 839.

See also: perhaps originated from **aidh-sk-*, or from **ai-sk-* in *āi-4*.

Page(s): 16-17

ais-¹

English meaning: to wish for, search for

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wünschen, begehren, aufsuchen"

Note: The Root **ais-¹**: "to wish for, search for" is a truncated root of **ai-ska**. The formant **-ska** is a common Germanic suffix added to Root **ai-²**: "to drive, to overwhelm, harm"

Material: O.Ind. *éšati* "looks", *ēšā-ḥ* m. "wish, choice", *anv-išati* "looks for" = Av. *išaiti* "wishes", O.Ind. *icchāti* (**is-skō*) "looks, wishes" = Av. *isaiti* ds., O.Ind. *icchā* "wish", *iš* (2. compound part) "searching, striving after" = Av. *iš* ds., f. "Wish, the object of the wish", O.Ind. *išta-* "desiredly" *īšmā-* m. "Love God";

Arm. *aic* (**ais-skā*) "investigation"; Umbr. *eiscurent* (Bugge KZ. 30, 40) "they will have caused to come, called, sent for, invited, summoned, fetched" (probably as **eh-iscurent* "they will have driven out, pushed forth, thrust out, taken out, expelled");

Maybe zero form in Alb. (**assa-*) *shanj* "curse, blame".

Lat. *aeruscāre* "to beg, to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler" as **aisos-ko-* "demanding" to Av. Imp. *išasā* "longs for" (*-esko-* besides *-sko-*: *isaiti* "wishes"); O.H.G. *eiscōn* "research, ask, demand", (Ger. *heischen* "demand" with *h* after *heissen* "hot"), O.S. *ēscōn*, *ēscian* "demand", O.E. *āscian*, *āxian* "try, demand, ask", O.H.G. *eisca* "demand", O.E. *æsce* f. "investigation";

in Balt-Slav. with non-palatal *k* of the present suffix-*skō* (towards ar. Arm. *-sk-*), what is not to be explained by borrowing from the Gmc.; Lith. *ieškau*, *ieškoti* "look", Ltv. *iēskāt* "to delouse", O.C.S. *iskq* (and *ištq*), *iskati* "look", *iska* "wish".

References: WP. I 12, WH. 19, Trautmann 67.

Page(s): 16

ais-2

English meaning: to be in awe, to worship

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ehrfürchtig sein, verehren"

Note: The Root **ais-2**: "to be in awe, to worship" is a truncated root of **ai-ska**. The formant -
ska is a common Germanic suffix added to Root **ai-3**: "to give"

Material: O.H.G. *ēra*, Ger. *Ehre*, O.E. *ār* "Relief, considerate treatment, honour, luck", O.N. *eir* "considerate treatment, peace, also name of the medicine goddess"; of it O.H.G. *ērēn*, *ērōn* "honor, spare, betake", O.E. *ārian* "honor, spare, betake", O.N. *eira* "spare".

Osc. *aisusis* abl. pl. 'sacrifices', marruc. *aisos* D. pl. "gods", pälig. *aisis* "gods", volsk. *esaristrom* "sacrifice", Umbr. *esono-* "divine, sacred", come from EtruscO.N. Differently Devoto St. Etr. 5, 299 f.

d- extension: Gk. αἰδομαι (from **aiz-d-*) "shies, reveres", αἰδώς, -οῦς "reverence, shyness, shame", αἰδέομαι (**aidéō-*) "αἰδομαι"; Goth. *aistan*, *-aida* "avoid, pay attention"; zero grade O.Ind. *īdē* "reveres, praises, implores".

References: WP. I 13, WH. I 20, 419, 844; Feist 28 a, Kretschmer Gl. 30, 88².

Page(s): 16

ai-ti-, ai-to- : oi-to-

English meaning: part, share, allotment, quantity, quota, portion, stake, stock, proportion, cut, contribution

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Anteil"

Note: Root *ai-ti-*, *ai-to-* : *oi-to-* : "part, share, allotment, quantity, quota, portion, stake, stock, proportion, cut, contribution" is a truncated root **ai-tra* into the suffixed Root *ai-2* : "to drive, to overwhelm, harm" with the formant *-tra*.

Material: Av. *aēta-* "the proper part" ("punishment"; dual "guilt and punishment").

Gk. αἶσα (*αἰτῖα) "interest, destiny", Hom. ἴσα, better ἴσσα "the proper interest", common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation; ἴσασθαι κληροῦσθαι. Λέσβιοι Hes.; αἴσιος "promising good talent, favorable", αἴσιος "certain from the destiny, proper", ἀναισιμῶ apply, use, consume", αἰσυρνάω "dispenses justice, it rules";

δαιτάω (maybe dissimilated from *δαιτιάω) "be a referee, leads; divide (the way of) life = leads a certain way of life; prescribe a certain measure in food and drinking", hence, δαίτα "referee's office" and "life-style, life arrangement", ἔξαιτος "well-chosen, particular".

Osc. gen. *aeteis* "partis", *aíttíum* "portionum".

From Gk. here probably also αἴτιος "responsible, guilty" (τ after αἰτέω), from which later αἰτία "guilt, cause"; also αἰτέω, αἰτίζω "demands" as "requires his interest"; ablaut. οἶτος m. "Destiny".

O.Ir. *āes* n., Welsh *oes* f. "period, age" from **ait-to-*, O.Ir. *āes* m. "People" from **ait-tu-*, Welsh *oed* m. "Age" from **aito*.

References: WP. I 2, Hirt IE Gk. II, 82 f. Schwyzler Gk. 1 421³, 696⁹, 705⁷.

Page(s): 11

ai-tro-

English meaning: [bitter, sharp]

Deutsche Übersetzung: [bitter, scharf]

Note: Root **ai-tro-** : “bitter, sharp” is a truncated root **ai-tra* into the suffixed Root **ai-2** : “to drive, to overwhelm, harm” with the formant *-tra*.

Material: Lith. *aitrùs* “bitterly, harsh”, *aitrà* f. ‘sharpness’ (also figurative); the nasal formation **intro-* perhaps in O.Bulg. *ob-ętriti* ‘set on fire’, *o. se* “burn, be quick-tempered”, wru. *zajátřič* “anger”, Clr. *roz-jatryti ša* “fester”.

Maybe Alb. *hithrë* “nettle, thorny plant”. Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

References: WP. I 3, Berneker 269.

See also: perhaps in **āi-4**.

Page(s): 17

aiu-, aiu-

English meaning: “vital energy, vitality”

Material: O.Ind. *āyū-* n., a nominalized adjective to *āyú-* “flexible, active”; *āyú-ḥ* m. “Genius of the vitality”, thereof derived *s*-stem *āyuh* n., gen. *āyuśah* “vitality” (**āiūs*, gen. **aius-és*); *n*-stem in the locative. *āyuni*, instr. *āyunā*, *yúh* “vitality”;

Av. *āyū* n. “Life span”, gen. *yaoš*, dat. *yavōi*, instr. *yavā*, of it *yavaētāt-* “duration”, *yavaēj-* “living always”; *yuš* m. “Life span”;

Gk. *s*-stem: Cypr. *υFair ζαν* (= *διὰ βίου*); locative without suffix. Iakon. *αιές* “always”; Hom. *αιεί*, Att. *αεί* (**aiFεσι*), acc. Att. *αιῶ* (**aiFoσα*); dat.-loc. without extension in Ion. *αιί*, Lesb. *ἄι* (**aiFi*) (afterwards *ἄϊδιος* “forever”, *δην-αιός* “long-living”); *n*-stem: *αιών* m. (and f. after *αιώς*) “vitality, life span”, *αιέν* “always”;

Alb. *eshë* “period of time; span; space; stretch; lapse” from **aiuesjā* (Jokl L.-k. U. 34);

Lat. *o*-stem *aevus* m. and *aevum* n. “eternity, age, time, lifetime, or time of life, a period of life”; however, are based *aetas* f. “age: of human life, either a lifetime or time of life, age, a period of time, epoch”, old *aevitas* (from it Osc. gen. *aitateís*, acc. *aitatúm*, päl. abl. *aetatu*) “age, time of life”, *aeternus* “of an age, lasting, enduring, permanent, endless, forever” in adverbial **aiui*.

maybe zero grade in Alb. (**aetas*), *jetë* “life, lifespan”.

Goth. *o*-stem *aiws* m. “time, eternity, world”; *i*-stem adverbial *aiw* (**aiui*) = O.Ice. *æ*, *ei* (also in *ei-gi* “not”), O.E. *ā*, *ō*, O.H.G. *io* “ever, always”, Goth. *ni aiw* “never”, O.H.G. *neo*, *nio*, Ger. *nie*; O.E. *n-ā*, Eng. *no* “not, no”;

maybe Alb. (**nio*) *jo* “not, no”.

O.Ice. *lang-æ̃r* = Lat. *longaevus* “ of great age, aged, ancient “; *ī*-stem also in O.Ice. *æ̃fi*, *æ̃vi* f. (**aiui-*) “ life, age “; *ā*-stem in O.H.G. *ēwa* f. “ time, eternity “, thereof O.H.G. *ēwidō* “eternity”, *ēwīg* “forever”; Goth. *aju-k-dūps* f. “eternity” from **ajuki-* (= O.E. *ēce* “forever”), with IE *g*-suffix + IE *-tūtī*;

Toch. A *āym-* “mind, life” which *m* attributed to *āñm-* “ life “.

References: WP. I 6, WH. I 21, EM. 21, Feist 30, 32, Benveniste BSL 38, 103 ff, Dumézil BSL 39, 193, Specht KZ. 68, 196, Decl. 88 ff., Van Windekens 15.

See also: From this derived **iuuen-* (*ieu-3*) “young”; Specht also wants very much risquély be put in addition **aig-*, oak “ (= “ vitality “?).

Page(s): 17-18

ai ¹

English meaning: “exclamation”

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausruf

Material: O.Ind. *ē* exclamation of remembering, address, compassion;

O.Ind. *ai* the same; *ayi* interjection with the vocative;

Av. *āi* interjection of the phone call (before the vocative);

Gk. αἶ, αἶ, αἶαἶ exclamation of the surprise, of astonishment or pain (thereof αἰάζω “sighs, deplores”, αἶαγμα ‘sigh’);

Lith. *ai* and *ai* “oh! blows!” and before vocatives.

References: WP. I 1, WH. I 396, Benveniste Origines 130 f.

See also: see also **aik-*.

Page(s): 10

ajos-

English meaning: “metal (copper; iron)”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Metall”, under zw. probably “Kupfer (“brandfarbig?”), Bronze”; im Arischen also “Eisen”

Note: Root **ajos-** : “metal (copper; iron)” derived from Root **eis-1** : “to move rapidly, *weapon, iron”.

Material: O.Ind. *áyas-* n., Av. *ayanh-* n. “metal, iron”;

Lat. *aes*, g. *aeris*; Goth. *aiz* (Proto-Gmc. **a(i)iz-* = IE **ajes-*) “copper ore, and the alloy of copper, bronze. Transf., anything made of bronze; a vessel, statue, trumpet, kettle”, O.H.G. *ēr* “ore”, O.N. *eir* n. “ore, copper”.

thereof Av. *ayanhaēna-* “metallic, iron”, Lat. *aēnus* (**ajes-no-* = Umbr. *ahesnes* “of copper, of bronze”), *aēneus*, O.E. *æren*, O.S. O.H.G. M.H.G. *ērīn*, Ger. *ēren* (*ehern*). despite Pokorny KZ. 46, 292 f. is not IE *ajos* old borrowing from *Ajasja*, older *Aṭas(ja)*, the old name of Cyprus, as Lat. *cuprum* : Κύπρος, there according to D. Davis (BSA. 30, 74-86, 1932) the copper pits were tackled in Cyprus only in late Mycenaean time.

Note: *Ajasja*, older *Aṭas(ja)* (Cyprus) : Hittite PN *Wilusa* (Gk. reading *Illos*) [common phonetic mutation of the old laryngeal *h-* > *a-*, *i-*] : Gaul. *Isarno-* PN, Ven. FIN “Ισάρας, later *Īsarcus*, Ger. *Eisack* (Tirol); urlr. PN *I(s)aros*, O.Ir. *Īār*, balkanIllyr. *iser*, Messap. *isareti* (Krahe IF. 46, 184 f.); Celt. FIN *Isarā*, Ger. *Isar*, *Iser*, Fr. *Isère*; **Isiā*, Fr. *Oise*; **Isurā*, Eng. *Ure*, etc. (Pokorny Urillyrier 114 f., 161); Ger. FIN *Ill*, *Illach*, *Iller*, Ltv. FIN *Isline*, *Islicis*, wRuss. *Isṭa*, Alb. VN *Illyrii*.

Here Lat. *aestimō*, old *aestumō* “to appraise, rate, estimate the value of; to assess the damages in a lawsuit; in a wider sense, to value a thing or person; hence, in gen., to judge”, Denomin. from **ais-temos* “he cuts the ore” (to *temnō*).

References: WP. I 4, WH. I, 19, 20, Feist 31.

See also: To *āi-4* “burn”?

Page(s): 15-16

akkā

English meaning: “mother (children’s speech)”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Mutter” (Lallwort)

Material: O.Ind. *akkā* “mother” (gram.), Gk. Ἀκκώ “nurse of Demeter”, ἄκκω “ghost”, ἀκκίζεσθαι “be coy, position oneself stupidly”, Lat. *Acca Lārentia* “Laren mother, Roman hall goddess” (probably Etruscan); also into Small-Asian languages; compare lapp. *Madder-akka* “earth mother”.

Maybe Alb. *Ajkuna* “great mother” in Alb. epos.

References: WP. I 34, WH. I 5. about Toch. *ammaki* see under *am(m)a*.

Page(s): 23

ak̑-, ok̑- (*hekʷ-)

English meaning: ‘sharp; stone’

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scharf, spitz, kantig’ and ‘stein’

Material: 1. *e/o-* and *ā-*St:

Pers. *ās* (lengthened-grade form) “millstone, grindstone”; Gk. ἀκή “point”, lengthened-grade form Ion. ἡκή ἀκωκή, ἐπιδορατὶς, ἡκμή Hes., redupl. ἀκωκή “point, edge” (as ἀγωγή : ἄγω); after Kretschmer KZ. 33, 567 and Schwyzler Gk. I 348 belongs ἀκούω “hears” as *ἄκ-ους- “having sharp ear” here, see, however, 1. *keu-*; Alb. *athëtë* ‘sharp, sour’,

Note: In Alb. *athëtë* (**ake-*) ‘sharp, sour’ + common Alb. suffix *-të* [common Alb. *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation as in Alb. (**mag-*) *math* “big”].

Lat. *acēre* ‘sharp, cutting, keen. Hence, to taste, biting; to touch, sharp; of sounds, shrill; of smells, penetrating; of sight, keen; of emotions, painful; of understanding, quick, vigorous, energetic’, *acidus* “sour, acid, tart”, *acētum* “vinegar”; maybe Alb. *acar* “frost, sharp steel”.

with *o-*: mbr. *convoc ar vilin* ‘sharpen the millstone’, Welsh *hogi* ‘sharpen’, O.Welsh *ocoluin*, nWelsh *hogalen*, M.Bret. *hygo(u)len*, Bret. *higolenn* “whetstone” (with the unclear second component; to explain Bret. vocalism of the initial sound by the pretone); mc. *cyfogi* “vomit, fight”, with secondary *-jo-* suffix O.Welsh *cemecid*, nWelsh *cyfegydd* (**k̑om-ok̑jo-*) “pickaxe”;

with zero grade: O.Welsh *dīauc*, nWelsh *diog*, mbr. *dieuc* (**dē-āko-*) “decayed, spoiled”, M.Welsh *ym-am-ogawr* (**-āk̑ā-ȓ*) “one stirs, is active” (Loth RC. 45, 191) and mbr. *eaug*, Bret. *eok* “ripe, made soft” (**eks-āko-*), to Gaul. *exācum* “centaurion lepton” (Ernault GIO.S.S. M.Bret. 201); compare also above S. 5;

Swe. *ag* m. “marsh grass, *Cladium mariscus*, edge, blade” (**aġo-*), M.H.G. *ag* “perch”, *egle*, *eglin* ds., Ger. Swiss *egel*, Dimin. *egli*, O.S. *agh-borre* ds., maybe also Swe. *agg* “rancor, hatred”, *agga* ‘sting, torment’, Nor. dial. *agge* “tooth, point” (**aġuko-* or expressive Geminatio?), as well as (with secondary Gmc. vowel gradation *a* : *u* or from **aġuko-* with assimilation *a* in *u*?) Nor. dial. *ugg* ‘sting, frightening’, Swe. dial. *ugg* “point, tooth”, O.N. *uggr* “fear”, Nor. dial. *ugge* “fin”; Lith. *akúotas* “awn”, *āšaka* (**aġo-kā*) “fish bone, bran” = wRuss. *osoka* ‘sedge’, O.Pruss. *ackons* (**aġōno-*) ds.
maybe (**ese*), *egjēr* “*Lolium temulentum*, ryegrass, darnel” [common Alb. -s- > -gj- phonetic mutation], zero grade in Alb. (**osoka-*) *shqirë* ‘sedge’.

*Bal.-Slav. forms with *k* prove none IE beside the form *ak-*, but is partially loanword from Veneto-Illyrian, whose area would be occupied by people from the Baltic and Slavs (Kretschmer Gl. 21, 115). Also *g* in Church Slavic *igla* explains itself on top S. 15.

2. *i-* and *j-* stems:

Arm. *asetn* “needle” (from **asiñ*, Meillet Esquisse 43); Gk. ἀκίς, -ιδος “point, sting”; Lat. *aciēs* “keenness, edge; of the mind, penetration, insight; of the eye, a piercing look or keen vision; sometimes the pupil of the eye, or the eye itself. MiLith., battle line; hence battle, battlefield”; O.S. *eggja* f., O.H.G. etc *ekka* “point, sword edge”, Ger. *Ecke* (Proto-Gmc. **aġiō*, O.N. *egg* “edge, cliff backs”, *eggja* ‘sharpen, spur on’, O.E. *ecg* “edge, blade, sword” (from it borrows M.Ir. *ecg* “edge”, Bret. *ek* “point”), *egle* pl. “awns”, Eng. *ails*; O.C.S. *osla* (**osla*), Russ. *osétok* m. “whetstone”, Cz. *osina* f. “awn”.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**aske*), *halë* “needle, fishbone, awn”, [common Alb. *sk-* > *h-* phonetic mutation], older Alb. (**haske*) *hakël* “needle, fishbone”: Lat. *aculeus* -i m. ‘sting, point; fig., esp. in plur., painful thoughts, cutting remarks’. It seems Alb. [together with

Welsh *hogi* ‘sharpen’, nWelsh *hogalen*, M.Bret. *hygo(u)len*, Bret. *higolenn* “whetstone”] has preserved the old laryngeal *h*-.

about O.E. *eher* “ear” see under *s*-formant.

3. *u*-stem:

Gk. ἄχупov “chaff” see under *s*-formant; Lat. *acus*, - *ūs* f. “needle; fish name”, *acuere* ‘sharpen’, *acūmen* ‘sharp point; hence the point of remarks, etc.; sharpness of intellect; cunning, trickery’, *acia* (**acu-īā*) “thread to the sewed”, *aquifolium* (beside *ācrifolium*) “holly”, *aculeus* ‘sting’, *accipiter* “hawk, falcon” (**acu-peter* “quick-flying”);

Maybe Alb. (**akū-īlio-*) *akull* “ice, sharp ice”, (**accipiter*) *skifter* “falcon, hawk”, *skip(ë)tar* “eagle-man”, truncated *skipe*, *shkabë* “eagle”, suffixed Gheg *Shkipni* “land of the eagles”.

From Lat. *aquila* -*ae* f. “an eagle; mīLith., an eagle as the standard of a Roman legion; architect., gable or pediment”. *aquilo* -*onis* m. “the north wind; the north”. *aqua* -*ae* f. “water” it seems that Root *ak^wā-* (more properly *ək^wā*): *ēk^w-* : (water, river) derived from Root *ak-*, *ok-* : (sharp; stone).

Gaul. *acaunum* (**akounon*) “rock”; Illyr. ON*Acumincum* today *Szlankamen* ‘salt stone’ (Banat);

Note: Illyr. PN *Acu-mincum* ‘salt stone’: Alb. (**akū-īlio-*) *akull* “ice, sharp ice”.

Ger. *Achel* f. “ear point, awn” from N.Ger. *aggel* (with spirant. *g*) from IE **akū-lā*, O.E. *āwel* m. “fork”, O.N. *soð-āll* “meat fork” (Gmc. **ahwala-*, IE **ákū-olo-*); if here gallo-Lat. *opulus* “common maple” (Marstrander, Corr. Gmc.-celt. 18), would be placed IE **okū-olo-*; about O.N. *uggr* etc. see *el/o*-stem, about O.E. *éar* see *s*-formant; Welsh *ebill* “drill”, mbr. *ebil* “peg, nail” (**akū-īlio-*);

Note: The mutation *kw* > *p*, *b* in Celtic tongues, Lat. and Gk.

Balt. **ašus* in Ltv. *ass* “sharp, pointed”, Lith. *ašutāĩ* m. pl. “coarse horse hair” = Slav. **ošuta* m. “Thistle” in Church Slavic *осѣтъ*, Russ. *osót*. On account of here Toch. A *ācāwe* “rough” (Van Windekens Lexique 15)?

see under **ōku-s* “fast (sharp in the movement)”.

4. With *m*-formant:

aġmo-/ā

Gk. ἀκμή “point, edge, sharpness; the highest point, climax, decisive point” (ἀκμήν adv., ἀκμαῖος, ἀκμάζω); Swe. dial. *ām* “marsh grass, *Cladium mariscus*” (Gmc. **ahma-*, compare Finn. Lw. *ahma* “equisetum”).

aġ-men-/mer-

O.Ind. *aśman-* n. “Stone, sky” (as a stone vault, Reichelt IF. 32, 23 ff.), *aśmará-* “stone”, Av. *asman-* “stone, sky” (O.Ind. gen. *ásnaḥ*, instr. *ásnā*, Av. gen. *ašnō*, abl. *ašnāāt* with *-n-* from *-mn-*; instr. pl. O.Ind. *ásnāih* after *o*-stem); Phryg. PN Ἀκμονία; Gk. ἄκμων “anvil”, ἄκμων ὁ οὐρανός; Lith. *āšmens* m. pl. “Edge”, *akmuõ*, *-eñs* m. “stone”.

5. With *n*-formant:

aġen-

O.Ind. *aśáni-h* “head of the arrow, missile”; Av. *asənga-*, O.Pers. *aθanga-* “stone” (**ak-en-go*, Benveniste Orig. 28); Gk. ἄκαινα “point, sting; longitudinal dimension” (however, about Lat. *acuna* “a cavity, hollow, dip; esp. a pool, pond. Transf., gap, deficiency, loss” see WH. I 9), ἀκόνη “whetstone”, ἄκων, -οντος “spear” (for older ἄκων, **-ovos* after the participles), ἀκοντίζω “throw the spear”, ἄκανος “thistle kind, prickly head plant”, ἀκανίζειν “fruit carry prickly heads”, ἄκανθος “thistle” (from **ἀκαν-ανθος* “sting flower”), ἄκανθα “thistle, sting, thorn, spine, esp. of the fish”, ἀκαλανθίς “goldfinch” (from **ἀκανθαλίς*), ἄκαθος “barque”, ἀκάτη, ἀκάτιον “woman’s shoe” (**akn̥to-*, probably from the pointed form); Lat. *agna* “ear of grain” (from **aknā*); Goth. *ahana* f. “chaff”, O.N. *qgn*, O.E. *egenu*

f. and *äegnan* pl., O.H.G. *agana* ds., Ger. *Ahne*, dial. *Agen* ‘stalk splinter of the flax or hemp’ (Gmc. **ag-*, **ahanō*, IE **akənā*); Lith. žem. *ašnis* ‘edge, sprouting, germinating, sowing’, Ltv. *asns* m. ‘germ bursting out’.

6. With *r*-formant:

aker-, oker-

Note: Many Germanic cognates prove that the real roots were the labiovelars: ***ak^wer-, ok^wer-***

O.Ir. *a(i)cher* ‘sharp (from the hoist)’, because of the gen. sg. *Akeras* (PN in the Ogham) not Lat. *Lw* .; O.Bret. *acer-uission* ‘with sharp fingers’ (*biss*), *ocerou* pl. ‘sharpened’, O.Welsh *ar-ocrion* gl. *atrocia*; Lith. *ašeĩys*, *ešeĩys* ‘river perch’; pol. dial. *jesiora* (from **aserā*); O.N. *qgr* ds. (from Proto-Gmc. **agura-*, IE **ok^r-o-*), WestNor. *augur* (from **qgurr*, newer development from *qgr*), influenced from *auga* ‘eye’,

From the extension of Root ***ak^r-, ok^r-*** (**hek^w-*): ‘sharp; stone’ with *r*-formant derived the labiovelars: ***ak^wer-, ok^wer-*** whose zero grade produced Alb. (**k^werna*), *gurrë* ‘stream’ [common Alb. *m > rr* shift], (**k^wer-*) *gur* ‘stone’;

Here also maybe the name of the maple (due to the pointed leaf sections):

Lat. *acer*, *-eris* n. ‘the maple tree or maple wood’ (from *acer arbor* became V.Lat. *acerabulus*, Meyer-Lübke REW. 93), Dan. *ær* ds. (Gmc. **ahira-*); Ger. dial. *Acher* ds. (Gmc. **ahura-*);

Gk. ἄκαστος ἢ σφένδαμνος Hes. (**ākārstos*, meaning as πλατάνιστος beside πλάτανος; to stem compare also ἄκαρνα δάφνη Hes.); gallo Rome. **akaros*, **akarnos* ‘maple’ (Hubschmied RC. 50, 263 f.); O.H.G. *ahorn* ‘maple’

(from Swiss and other oral kinds would devop certainly *ā-*, however, *ā-* would have arisen also of people’s etymological distortion, like M.L.G. *āhorn*, *ālhorn*, *ahorn* (IE **ak^rno-*) is up to the declension class = ἄκαρνα, while Lat. *acernus* ‘of maple’ is syncopated from **acer-*

inos; however, that *n* has probably also arisen from the former adjective Material developing formants *-no-* and not from *r/n*-stem by accumulation of both elements.

Rather that counts for Gk. ἄκονα (*₂ια) “yellow thistle kind” ἄκωνος ds., maybe here also ἄκοπος “Kalmus”, ἄκοπον “his spicy root”, compare with other forms still ἄκινος f. “odoriferous flower”, ὤκιμον “basil” (if here suitably, named after the sharp smell?).

akri-, akro-

O.Ind. *ásriḥ* “corner, edge, border”, *catur-aśra-ḥ* ‘square’; Gk. ἄκρος ‘sharply’, ἄκρον, ἄκρα, ἄκρις “point, mountaintops” (also in ἀκροάομαι as “have sharp hearing, sharpen the ear”, and ἀκρίς, -ίδος “grasshopper”, short form for ἀκροβατοῦσα “tiptoe”, ἀκρίζουσα; ἀκρεμῶν “point of the boughs”, see to the formation Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 241);

Lat. (to *ā* see Frisk IF. 56, 113 f.) *ācer*, *ācris*, -e (aLat. *ācra*, -um) ‘sharp, piercing, penetrating, cutting, irritating, pungent’, Osc. *akrid* “sharply, fiercely, keenly”, Umbr. *peracri-* “fat, plump, corpulent” (= Lat. *perācer* “very sharp”, compare to meaning Gk. ἄκρος, also “uppermost, excellent”, and ἀκμαῖος), Lat. *acerbus* “acidic, sad, harsh, bitter, unripe” (from **ācri-bho-s*); compare Gaul. *AXPOTALVS* “with high forehead”, O.Ir. *ēr* “high” (from **akros*); Lith. *ašrūs*, *aštrūs*, O.Lith. *aštras*, O.C.S. *ostrъ* ‘sharp’ (*t* - interpolated wording).

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**akri*) *hakërronj* “threaten, frighten”.

okri-, okro-

With shading *o-*: Gk. ὀκρίς f. ‘sharp’ mountain point, corner, edge”, aLat. *ocris* m. “rough mountain”, Lat. *mediocris* “average, mediocre, of middling size, medium, middling, moderate, ordinary”, actually “to be found halfway up” (here ablaut could be displayed in the compound like in *extorris: terra, meditullium: tellūs*), *Ocriculum*, *Interocrea*, *ocrea* ‘splint, a greave, legging’, Umbr. *ocar*, *ukar*, gen. *ocrer* “mountain, castle mountain”, marr. *ocres* “

a mountain, mount, range of mountains “, M.l.r. *och(a)ir* “ corner, edge “, from it borrows Welsh *ochr* “edge”.

To the heteroclit paradigm **ak-r-(g)*, **ak-n-es* (also the *i*- stem **aki-* can have combined with it) compare above *akmen/mer-*, Pedersen KZ. 32, 247, Johansson Beitr. 9, Petersson IF. 24, 269 ff.; as notable the apposition appears thereof from Gk. Κράγος “ name of different mountains “, Ἀκράγ-ας the “Agrigentum” which might have signified originally “ rocks, stones”.

7. With s-formant:

akes-* : *aks-

Gk. ἄχνη “chaff” from **ak-s-nā*, afterwards reshuffled ἄχυρον ds. instead of *ἄκυρον; Gk. ἄκοσ-τή “Barley” (“awned, bristly “, formation like lat *onus-tus*, *venus-tus*); Gk. ἡκέξ ὀξύ, Hes. πυρι-ήκης “ with igneous point “, ἀμφήκης “two-edged”, τανύηκης “with long point “ (maybe only with stretch in the compound, after which the length also in simple ἡκέξ; however, lies lengthened grade **āk-* also before in Ion. ἡκή ἀκωκή, ἐπιδορατίς, ἀκμή Hes., ἡκάδα ἡνδρωμένην γυναῖκα Hes., compare to meaning ἀκμή “climax of life”). maybe zero grade in Alb. (*ἄκοσ-τή) *kash-të* “chaff (*barley)” where *-të* is the neuter ending, (*ἄχνη), *sanë* “chaff”.

additional formations in Gk. ὀξύς ‘sharp’, compare to formation Lith. *tamsùs* to O.Ind. *tāmas-*, Lith. *tamsa* (in addition ὀξίνη “harrow” Hes.), ὄξος “wine vinegar”. - Also *ἀκαχμένος ‘sharpened’ seems to be * ἀκ-ακσ-μένος, Hirt IF. 12, 225.

Note: common Gk. *-gh-* > *-ξ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *acus*, *-eris* “ a needle “ *acervus* (**aces-vo-s*) “ a heap, mass; in logic, argument by accumulation “; Goth. *ahs* gen. **ahsis* n., O.Ice. *ax* n., O.H.G. *ahir*, *ehir* n. (Gmc. **ahiz*), from the pl. Ger. “ ear of corn “ f., but O.E. *ear* (**ahuz*), dat. sg. N.hUmbr. *æhher*, *ehher* ds. (about the coexistence from *i*-, *u*- and *s*-stems, partly already IE, but esp. in Germanic,

compare Brugmann compare Gk. II 1, 522, under Specht IE Decl. 152. On account of originally IE *-es-* or *-is-*, or *-us-* stem display, is difficult in the isolated case to decide. compare also Sievers-Brunner AEng. Gk. pp. 128, 2 under 288 f.)

ak-sti-

Welsh *eithin* m. pl. “gorse, furze” (**akstīno-*), from it borrows M.Ir. *aíttenn* ds. (with unclear sound gradation); Lith. *akstis* following ‘smoked spit’ (= Russ. *ostʹ* “point, ear, spike”), *ākstinas* m. “Sting, spur” = O.C.S. *ostъnъ* m. ‘sting’, Cz. *osten* ds.

maybe Alb. (**osten*) *hosten* ‘stick for driving cattle’ [Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h-* so this cognate is not a Slavic loanword], zero grade (**ak-sti-*) *heshtë* ‘spear’, [Lat. *hasta* ‘spear, sting’]. Alb. suggests that Root *ghasto-1*, *ghazdho-*: (twig; pole) derived from Root *ak-*, *ok-*, (*ak-sti-*): (sharp; stone)

8. With *t* formant:

O.Ind. *apāṣṭhā* m. (from **apa-as̥-tha*) “barb in the arrow”; Gk. ἀκτὴ “gruff coast with breaker; headland, elevation”; Toch. B *āč-*, *āčce-* “head, beginning” (from **ak-t*).

Note: Again there has been the shift Gk. *kw* > *p* in O.Ind.

oketā “harrow, device with points”:

Lat. *occa* “harrow” from **otika* by rearrangement from **okitā* (Hirt IF. 37, 230)? compare different formations Gk. ὀξίην “harrow”;

Note: common Gk. *-gh-* > *-ξ-* phonetic mutation

O.Welsh *ocet*, Corn. *ocet*, Bret. *oguet*: O.H.G. *egida*, M.H.G. *eg(e)de*, O.E. *eg(e)de* f. (Ger. *Egge* renewed from the verb *eggen* from O.H.G. *egen*, *ecken*, Proto-Gmc. **agjan*, on its part only from the Subst. **agidō* revert formation);

Lith. *akėčios*, *ekėčios* “harrow”, O.Pruss. *aketes* “harrows”, *ē* instead of *e* derives from the verb **akējō* in Lith. *akėju*, *akėti*, besides *akėju*, *ekėti*, the anlaut (initial sound) *a-* frequently has become *e* in an unstressed position a before palatal vowel (Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 36).

References: WP. I 28 ff., WH. I 6 ff., Specht Decl. 24, 69, 125, 271, 331. Specht KZ. 62, 210 ff. (unglaublich).

See also: S. under **ok-tōu* “eight”, actually “both points of the hands (without thumb)”.

zero grades *k̑-* stuck probably in stems *k̑men-*, *k̑mel-*, *k̑ōmen-* “stone, skies”, *k̑omor-* “stone hammer”, *k̑ēi-*, *k̑ōi-*, *k̑əi-* “sharpen, whet”, *k̑ū-* “sharp, spit, spear”.

Page(s): 18-22

aḱ-1, aḱō- (*hek-)

English meaning: “to eat”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “essen”

Note: From Root **aḱ-, oḱ-** (*hek^w-): ‘sharp; stone’ derived Root **aḱ-1, aḱō-** (*hek-): “to eat”

Material: O.Ind. *aśnāti* (inserted Inf. *aśi-tum* etc.) “eats, consumes”, *áśanam* n. “food”, *áśna-ḥ* “greedy”, lengthened grade *āsayati* “allows to dine”, *prātar-āsa-ḥ* “breakfast”; Av. *kahrk-āsa* “chicken eater = vulture” etc.;

Gk. ἄκυλος f. “acorn” (as “food”, compare formally O.Ind. *aśú-ṣa-ḥ* “greedy”), ἄκολος “bite”;

Maybe Alb. *ha* “eat, bite, consume” : ἄκολος “bite”;

Root **aḱ-, oḱ-** (*hek^w-): ‘sharp; stone’ : Root **aḱ-1, aḱō-** (*hek-): “to eat”.

Note: Only Gk. and Alb. have preserved the old laryngeal *h*-

O.N. *agn* n. “bait for fish” (*aḱə-nó-), *æja* “allow to graze” (*ahjan).

References: WP. I 112 f., WH. I 210 f.

Page(s): 18

akru

English meaning: "tear"

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Träne"

Material: Ved. *ásru* n., later also *ásram* "tear", Av. *asrū*- n., Lith. *ašara*` and *āšara* f., Toch. A *ākār* pl. *ākrunt* ds., compare O.Ind. *aśrāyāmi*, Lith. *āšaroju* "cries". The relationship to IE **dakru* "tear" is unsettled. compare Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 32, 141.

Note: Root **akru**: "tear" derived from Root **da***akru*-: "tears". The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, *zero* is a common Baltic Illyrian phonetic mutation. Compare Root **del-5**: "long": Balt with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *ilgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. "long": Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) "long", *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. "length". This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

References: WP. I 33, WH. I 746.

Page(s): 23

ak^wā- (more properly ək^wā): ēk^w-

English meaning: "water, river"

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasser, Fluß"

Note:

From Root **ang^w(h)i-** : "snake, worm" derived Root **ak^wā-** (more properly **ək^wā**): **ēk^w-**

: "water, river"; Root **eġhero-** : "lake, inner sea"; Root **ad(u)-, ad-ro-** : "water current": Illyr. pannon. VN Ὀσεριῶτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt **-ġh-** > **-d-**, **-z-** phonetic mutation].

From Root **ak^wā-** "water, river" nasalized in ***ak^went-** (suffixed in **-er, -or**) derived Root **ay(e)-, ayed-, ayer-** : "to flow, to wet; water, etc."

Material:

Lat. *aqua* "water, water pipe" (thereof *aquilus* "dark", *aquila* "eagle", lit. "the swarthy", *aquilō* "north wind", lit. "the darkening sky") = Goth. *ahva* f. "river, body of water", O.Ice. *ǫ*, O.E. *ēa*, O.S. O.H.G. *aha*, Ger. *Ache* ds. (Gmc. **ahwō*, thereof derived **ahwjō*, **awjō* 'surrounded by the water' in O.Ice. *eyf*. "island, pasture, grassland", O.E. *íeg*, O.H.G. *-ouwa, -awa*, M.H.G. *ouwe* f. "water, peninsula in the river, grassland rich in water"; maybe Alb. (**aquilō*) *akull* "frozen water, ice"

It seems that Root **ak^wā-** (more properly **ək^wā**): **ēk^w-** : (water, river) derived from Root **ak-**, **oġ-** : (sharp; stone).

Ger. *Aue*, compare O.Fris. *ei-land* "island", *Sca(n)din-avia* Kretschmer Gl. 17, 148 ff.), Russ. FIN *Oká*, pannon. PN *Aquincum* 'stove (*cooking stove where water boils making bubbles)', Apul. FIN *Aquilō*, Ven. PN *Aquileia* (also in South Germany); with ablaut (IE *ē*) in addition O.Ice. *ǣgir* (**ēk^wīōs*) "God of the sea", O.E. *ǣg-weard* "watch at the sea", *éagor* 'sea, flood' (the initial sound after *ēa*); maybe here O.Ind. *kām* "water", dak. plant N κοαδάμα ποταμογείτων "water colonist" (**k^wa-dhēm̐n*), Pol. (N.Illyr.) FIN *Kwa*.

The affiliation from Hitt. *e-ku-uz-zi* (*ekuzi*) “drinks”, 3. pl. *a-ku-wa-an-zi*, seems not unlikely. Moreover also Toch. AB *yok-tsi* “drink”. O.Ir. *oiche* “water” does not exist; Welsh *aig* ‘sea’ is neologism to *eigion* from Lat. *oceanus*.

Alb. (**oceanus*) *oqean* “ocean”.

From PIE the root for water, ocean, passed to Altaic:

Protoform: *ōk”e (~ -k-)

English meaning: “deep place, place far from the shore”

Turkic protoform: *ōkü

Tungus protoform: *(x)uK-

Japanese protoform: *əki

Note: The parallel seems plausible; the common meaning here may be formulated as “a place (in the sea or river) distant from the shore”.

References: WP. I 34 f., WH. I 60, 848, Feist 18 f., Pedersen Hittitisch 128, Tocharisch 190.

Page(s): 23

ak^w-

English meaning: “to hurt”

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schädigen’?

Material: O.Ind. *áka m* “grief, pain”, Av. *akō* “nasty, bad”, *axtis* “grief, pain, illness”; Gk.

noun **ἄπαρ*, **ἄπνός*, thereof *ἡπανεῖ ἀπορεῖ*, *ἡπανία ἀπορία*, *ἡπεροπεύς* ‘swindler’;

Verbalst. ἀπ- in ἀπάτη “deception” (**ap̥tā*), redupl. Present *λάπτω* “damage”.

Note: common Gk. *-k^w-* > *-p-*, *-g^w-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation

References: Kuiper Gl. 21, 282 f.

Page(s): 23

albhi-

English meaning: “barley”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gerste”

Note: Root *albhi-* : “barley” derived from a truncated Root *eregʷ(h)o-*, *erogʷ(h)o-* : “pea” [common Gk. *-kʷ-* > *-p-*, *-gʷ-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Gk. ἄλφι, ἄλφιτον “barley, pearl barley, barley flour”, lakon. ἀλίφατα ἄλφιτα ἢ ἄλευρα Hes. (with gradual growth vowel ι; Ehrlich KZ. 38, 55, in ἄλφι : ἄλφατα from which by intersection with ἄλφι then ἄλφιτ-α, -ov - sees a relation as between O.Ind. *ástḥ-i* : *asth-n-áh*, what would guarantee older Proto-IE of the word); Alb. *elḗ (elbi)* “barley” (N. pl. **albhī-*). Iran. **arbhī-* conclusions Vasmer Stud. z. Alb.Wortf. I (Dorpat 1921) S. 16 ff. from turko-tatar. etc *arba* “barley”.

relationship to **albh-* “white” assumes Specht Decl. 68 O.N.

From Iranian branch the name for barley passed to Altaic family:

Protoform: **àrp”á*

English meaning: “barley, millet”

Turkic protoform: **arpa*

Mongolian protoform: **arbaj*

Tungus protoform: **arpa*

Japanese protoform: **àpá*

Note: EAS 90, KW 15, Poppe 87. АПиПЯЯ 67. The Mong. form cannot be explained as a Turkism (despite TMN 2, 24, Щербак 1997, 100). The Turkic form is sometimes compared with Proto-Iran. **arba-* (corresponding to Gk. *alphi*), cf. East Iranian forms going back to **arpasyā-* (or **arbasyā*) (Стеблин-Каменский 1982, 23), but it is not identical (loss of the

final syllable is hard to explain); on the other hand, the Jpn. parallel is a strong argument in favour of the Altaic origin of the Turkic form.

References: WP. I 92, Jokl Festschrift Kretschmer 78 f., Kieckers IE. 41, 184, Wahrmann Gl. 17, 253.

Page(s): 29

albho- (*hele-bho-)

English meaning: "white"

Deutsche Übersetzung: "weiß"

Note: Root **albho-** (**helba-*): "white" derived from Root *el-1*, *ol-*, *el-* : red, brown (in names of trees and animals) extended in *-k^who-*, *-bho-* formants. see Lat. *olor* 'swan' (**elōs*); Gk. ἔλαφος m. f. "stag (white spotted)".

Material: Maybe Alb.Gheg *alka*, *alkë* (**alk^wha*) "white cream, dirt, spot, fat of wool".

Gk. ἀλφός "white rash", ἀλφούς λευκούς Hes. (also ἄλωφός λευκός Hes., s. below), FIN Ἀλφειός; common Illyr.- Gk. *-k^w-* > *-p-* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *albus* "white, dead white; hence pale or bright; sometimes making bright; fig., fortunate", Umbr. *alfu* "white", Osc. *Alafaternum Alafaternum* "Alfaternorum", präLig. *Alafis* "Albius" (and many other names partly Etruscan coinage due to Osc.-Umbr. root *alf-*, as Lat. *alb-*, s. Schulze Lat. Eig. 119 f.; etr. Pronunciation from Lat. *albus* also must be that of Paul. Diac. 4 L. as Sabine called *alpum*); in addition *albula*, *alburnus* "whitefish", *albarus* "white poplar", *albūcus* "asphodel plant" etc.;

Maybe Lat. *albulus* -a -um "whitish; f. as subst. **Albula** -ae (sc. aqua), old name of the Tiber".

Welsh *elfydd* m. "earth, world" from **alb^jio-* (compare O.C.S. *svěť* "light, world");

O.H.G. *albiz*, *elbiz*, O.E. *aelbitu*, *iefetu*, O.N. *elptr*, *qlpt* f. (Gmc. **alb-it-*, *-ut-*) 'swan', (forms *-d-* in animal names: s. Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 467, Charpentier KZ. 40, 433 f., Specht Decl. 229; also:) O.C.S. *lebedь*, Russ. *lebedь lebjadь*, in the ablaut to Pol. *łabędź*, Serb. *lābud*, Cz. *labud* "swan" (Proto-Slav. **olb-edь*, *-edь*, *-qđь*, compare to the latter suffix form Lith. *bal-añdis* "pigeon, dove", actually "white";

Maybe through rhyme effect Alb. (**m*’*elmē*) *mjellmë* ‘swan’ similar to Alb. *ját(ë)rë*, *t’jetër* ‘other’ see Root *e-3*, *ei-*, *i-*, fem. *ī* : ‘this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one’ [rhyme of *m*- the same as rhyme of *t*] common Alb. *-mb-* > *-m-* phonetic mutation; [Illyr. names ending in *-m*- suffix like Alb. *delmë* ‘sheep’, VN *Dalmatae*, *Delmatae* (see Root *dhē(i)-* (*dh-ei-*?): to suck); therefore an early Slavic loanword in Illyrian .

see Meillet Et. 322, MSL. 14, 377, Schulze SBprAk. 1910, 800 = Kl. Schr. 122 f.; named after the color Russ. *lebedá*, Pol. *lebioda*, *toboda* ‘atriplex, goosefoot’, Lidén Stud. 97); Dutch *alft*, *elft* ‘whitefish’ (formally = O.H.G. etc *albiz* ‘swan’; to loanword from Lat. *albula* ‘whitish’ in contrast to it Falk-Torp 189 f. are against, M.H.G. *albel* ‘whitefish’, Ger. *Albe*, nd. *alf*, *albe* ‘whitefish’), compare Lat. *alburnus* ‘a white fish, bleak’ ds .;

nhd dial. *Albums* ‘hard sand under the fertile earth’, Swe. dial. *alf* ds .;

probably also O.N. *alfr*, O.E. *ælf*, Eng. *elf* (from which Ger. *Elf* m., *Elfe* f. borrowed), M.L.G. *alf* ‘Alp, grand, evil spirit’, M.H.G. Ger. *Alp*, pl. the *Alben* (originally probably ‘whitish nebulous figures’), as well as O.H.G. *alba* ‘insect larva, locusta quae nondum volavit’, Dutch *elften* f. pl. ‘cock chafer grubs’, Nor. *alma* ds. (*m* from the gen. pl. **albna*, from which **almna*).

Note: The Illyr. TN *Albanoi* is the plural form M.H.G. Ger. *Alp*, pl. the *Alben* (originally probably ‘whitish nebulous figures’) a primitive Indo European people who believed in evil spirits before an elaborate mythology developed later.

Arbën ‘name of Alb. during Middle Ages’

see to these Gmc. words esp. Falk-Torp under *aame* (4, 1428), *al* (19, 1431), *alv* (22, 1431), *elv* I (188 f., 1454), *emd* (189, 1454); as ‘white water’ also the name of *Elbe* (Lat. *Albis*, *Albia*, from Gmc. **Albī*, gen. *Albīōz* =), O.N. *elfr* ‘river’ and river name (in addition probably also M.L.G. *elve* ‘riverbed’), compare Gaul. FIN *Albis*, *Albā* (now *Aube*; contrast

Dubis, *Dubā*, i.e. “black, deep water”), Lat. *Albula*, Gk. Ἀλφειός (see esp. Schulze SBprAk.1910, 797 = Kl. Schr. 120).

Note: common Gk. *-kʷ-* > *-p-*, *-gʷ-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation

In contrast to this assumption, it is doubtful from or in which circumference names like Gaul.-Lat. *Albiōn*, M.Ir. *Albbu*, gen. *Albban* (stem **Alb-ien-*) “Britain” (to Welsh *elfydd* or from the white chalk rocks), Lat. *Alpēs*, Ἀλπεις (high mountains?) and in Ital., ligur. and Celt. areas frequent local name like *Alba*, *Albium* likewise below go back or, however, are not IE derivation of the concept “white” (Bertoldi BAL.-SLAV. 32, 148, ZrP. 56, 179 f.).

Arm. *aṭauni* “pigeon, dove”, barely for **alabh-n-* (Bugge KZ. 32, 1, Pedersen KZ. 38, 313), see below. About the affiliation of **albhi-* **albhi-* “barley” s. d.

Maybe here belongs Hitt. *al-pa-áš* (*alpas*) “cloud” in spite of Couvreur (H. 106, 149) here.

To the ablaut: beside **albho-s* seems to be two-syllable root form in Gk. ἄλωφος (also ἐλεφίτις?) and Arm. *aṭauni*, and in addition tuned Slav. intonation (Serb. *lǎbūd*), s. Osthoff IF. 8, 64 f., Pedersen aaO.

This additional *-bho-* one syllable is in color names frequent suffix (e.g. Lat. *galbus* Lith. *rai̯bas* “in different colors, multicolored, dappled” beside *rai̯nas*, Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 388 f), **albhos* is obtainable in monosyllabic root **al-* and on the other hand ἄλωφος is possible according to Brugmann aaO.

to Lith. *aĩvas* “tin” (“white metal”), O.Pruss. *alwis* “lead, plumbum”, Russ. *ólovo* “tin” (from IE **aləuo-*? Balt correspondences are borrowed according to Niedermann from the Slav.) stand in a similar relation, as Gk. κορῷ-νός to Lat. *curv-us* “crooked, curved, bent”, O.Ind. *palā-la-ḥ* (: *palān-aḥ*) to O.Pruss. *pelwo*, also go back to a word root **alǵ[ʷ]-*: **aləu-*: **alu-* (in Arm. *aṭawni* and Slav. words);

Note: From Balt - Slav. the notion for “white metals, white color, sick white” passed to Altaic family:

Protoform: **niālpá*

English meaning: “tin, lead”

Tungus protoform: **ñālban*

Japanese protoform: **nàmári*

Note: An interesting TM -Jpn. isogloss; cf. also Old Koguryo **naimul* (see Miller 1979, 8).

Jpn. **nàmá-ri* < **nàpan-(r)i*, with usual regressive nasalization.

Earlier:

Protoform: **ǎlpa*

English meaning: “unable, sick; being at service, man-at-arms”

Turkic protoform: **ǎlp-*

Mongolian protoform: **alba-n*

Tungus protoform: **alba-*

Korean protoform: **ǎrphǎ-*

Japanese protoform: **apar-*

Note: Poppe 85, 121 (Turk-Mong.); TMN 2, 110-111.

Gk. ἐλεφρίτις is sufficient by the reshuffle to which animal names and plant names are exposed everywhere, in order to ensure in addition still **ale-bh-*;

here as “ the shining one “ Gaul. *alause* “ European shad, twaite shad “ (Fr. *alose*, spO.N. *alosa*), compare also Gaul. GN *Alaunos*, *Alounae*, Brit. FIN *Alaunos* (nEng. *Aln*), Welsh PN *Alun* as well as Arm. *atauni* “ pigeon, dove “ from **aləu-n-*.

A stem form *ali-* “ white “ is not provable, in spite of Specht Decl. 114, because Hitt. *ali-* “ white “ appears very uncertain (Couvreur H 149 f., Friedrich IF. 58, 94) and Gk. ἀλίφαλος, ἀλίφατα, ἄλιξ are to be explained differently.

Here, however, probably (as a “pale yellow plant”) Hisp.-Lat. *ala* “elecampane” (Isid.), spO.N.-portug. *ala* ds., furthermore with *-nt*-suffix O.H.G. *alant* ds., with it etymological identically the fish name O.H.G. *alunt* (newer *alant*), O.S. *alund* “whitefish, Alant” = (with gramm. alteration) O.Ice. - *plunn* “a fish”, IE basic form **al-nt-/al-ont-*. The original meaning of *al-* is probably “white, shining”, hence, then also “pale yellow” etc.

A precise separation of the meanings of *al-* and *el-* is not always possible, which is why Specht (IE Decl. 59, 160) explained both stems as originally identical, thus *al-* as *el-* leads back to *el-*, with which he associates further (aaO. 114) the color root *ar-* (see below *areǵ-*), *er-*.

References: WP. I 92 ff., WH. I 26 f.

Page(s): 30-31

aldh–

English meaning: “trough”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Trog”

Material: O.N. *alda* f. “ wave, upsurge, hostility, warfare “; Nor. dial. *olda* f. “trough”; Swe. dial. *ålla* “ deep cavity “. compare O.E. *ealdob*, *aldot*, *aldaht* “ trough, tub, container “, Ger. bO.Ir. *alden* “ field furrow”.

In addition Bal.-Slav. **aldjiā* in Church Slavic *ladiji*, *alʹdiji* f. “ small boat “, Lith. *aldijà*, *eldijà* f. “ river small boat “, also Lith. *eldijėlė* “ smoking frying pan”.

Nor. *lodje* “ Russian vessel, boat “, Swe. *lodja*, M.L.G. *lod(d)ie*, *loddige* are borrowed from Russ. *лодѣя́* (= asl. *ladiji*). Falk-Torp 652 (see also 789 under “*olde*”).

References: WP. I 92, WH. I 35, Trautmann 6.

Page(s): 31-32

aleq–

English meaning: “to hit back, shoot”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abwehren, schützen”, presumably actually “abschließen and dadurch schützen”

Material: O.Ind. *rákṣati* “defended, protected, preserved”, Arm. *aracel* “graze, protect, watch, guard” (Pisani KZ. 68, 157), Gk. ἀλέξω “prevent, protect, fight off” (*so-* present; *rakṣati* because of this correspondence not more probably to equally meaning root *areq-*), Ἀλέκτωρ, Ἀλεκτρυών the epic proper names, after becoming known as the cock were used for the name of this contentious bird (Fick Cstem 9, 169, Kretschmer KZ. 33, 559 ff., Boisacq 1091 f.); ἀλαλκεῖν “defend, refuse, fend”, ἀλάθω “defends, helps”, ἄλκαρ “Protection, defense, help”, ἔπαλις “Protection, parapet, (esp.) battlement of the walls; help” (*αλκ-τι-ς), ἀλκή “defense, help” and “thickness, strength” (latter meaning, although in itself from “vigorous defense” understandable, maybe by flowing together with another, M.Pers. *ark* “work, effort, trouble” to suitable words, see Bartholomae Heidelbg. SB. 1916, IX 10); ἀλκί πεποιθώς Hom.; ἄλκιμος “strong, hard, potent; from weapons: “resistable, suited to the fight”;

O.E. *ealgian* “protect, defend” (**algōjan*); Goth. *alhs* (f., conservative stem) “temple”, O.E. *ealh*, O.S. *alah* m. ds., Run.-Run. *aluh* “amulet” (?), O.Lith. *elkas*, *ālkas* m. “holy grove, place on a hill where one has made of early victims”, Ltv. *ēlks* m. “Idol, god” (Gmc. and Balt words originally “holier, seclusive or the usufruct deprived grove”); maybe Alb. *alka* “protective layer of milk, cream, isolating layer of milk”.

Toch. B *alāsk* “remove”.

References: WP. I 89 f.

See also: S. similar root ***areq-*** “close, protect”.

Page(s): 32

algh- (*helgh-)

English meaning: "frost, cold"

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Frost, Kälte"

Material: Maybe Alb.Gheg *alka, alkë* "white (cold white), cream, wool" fat ";

Lat. *algor* "frost, cold", *algeō, -ēre* "freeze, to be cold", belong *algidus* "cold" according to Lidén, studies z. O.Ind. and compare Sprachgesch. 66, to O.Ice. gen. sg. *elgiar*, Mod.Ice. *elgur* m. "snow flurry with strong frost, half-molten snow". Gmc. *s*-stem **alʒiz-* disguised itself with Lat. *algor*, IE **alghes-*.

References: WP. I 91, WH. I 29. compare Petersson Ar. under Arm. Stud. 126.

Page(s): 32

alg^wh-

English meaning: “to earn, price, value, *precious bright metal”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verdienen, Ghegenwert”

Material: O.Ind. *árhati* “is worth, earns, is obliged, debit, “, *arghá-h* “value, validity, price “ (=Osset. *ary* “price, value “), Av. *arəjaiti* “is worth, amounts for value “ (Pers. *arzīdan* “earn “), *arəjah-* (*es-* stem) n. “value, price “.

maybe Alb. (**árhati*) *argat* “worker, serf “, *argëtoj* “entertain, reward, please, become lazy “, *argomë* “barren, unproductive”.

Gk. ἀλφή “acquisition, purchase “ = Lith. *algà*, O.Pruss. gen. sg. *ālgas* “wage “, Gk. ἀλφάνω, ἀλφεῖν “profit, earn “ (ἀλφεῖν = O.Ind. *árhati*, but by the more complete present ἀλφάνω in the validity embedded as an Aorist), ἀλφεσίβοιος “cattle earned “.

Note: Common Gk. *g^w* > *b*, *k^w* > *p* phonetic mutation

maybe Alb.Gheg (*ἀλφή) *b/e-* “to buy, purchase “.

An additional form on voiced-nonaspirated is O.Ind. *arjati* “acquires, earns, fetches “.

References: WP. I 91.

Page(s): 32-33

al-¹, ol-

English meaning: “besides; other”

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pron.-stem “darüber hinaus”

Note: Root **al-¹**, **ol-** : “besides; other” derived from Root **alā** : interjection.

Material: Lat. *uls* “beyond”, **ulter*, *-tra*, *-trum* “ulterior, situated beyond” (*ultrō*, *ultra*), compounds *ulterior*, Sup. *ultimus* = Osc. *últiumam* “the utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest, lowest, meanest”;

Maybe Alb. *ultë*, *ulët* “low”, *ul* “to low, sit below” : Lat. *ulterior* *-ius* “compar. as from ulter, farther, more distant, more advanced, more remote”.

aLat. *ollus* “that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)” (**ol-no-s*, compare below Ir. *ind-oll* and Slav. **olnĭ*), newer *olle*, *ollī* “then, next”, *ollīc* “he, she, that, in that place, yonder, there”; lengthened grade *ōlim* “in the distant past, once” (probably after *im*, *exim* reshaped and with O.Ind. *par-āri* “third-last year” [compare πέρ-υσι] to be equated **ōlī*, loc. adverb, also the glosses *olitana* “the aged, old, ancient, of long standing”, *olitinata* “old, inveterate, ancient, former, of old times” can reject - *ō* or *ō?* -), Umbr. *ulo*, *ulu* “that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, he, she, it yonder, that”; influenced by *is*, *iste* etc. the cognates *ollus*, *olle* would be uncolored to *ille* “that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)”.

Slav. **olnĭ* (IE **oln-e*) = O.C.S. *lani*, Cz. *loni*, Pol. *loni* “in the last summer, last year” (“that year”, compare Lat. *ollī* “at that time, then”).

The meaning from Ir. *alltar*, *allaid* (see below) also allows that the relationship of O.Ind. *áraṇa-* “far, strange” (= Av. *auruna-* “wild”?), *árād* “from a distance”, *ārē* “far” seems possible. Moreover also maybe O.Ind. *arí* “of strangers, stranger”, *ar(̥)yá-* “suitable, proper to the stranger” (compare O.H.G. *eli-lenti* “foreign land”), then Subst. “hospitable, lord, master, ruler, man”, in addition *ār(̥)ya-* to *ar(̥)yá-*, suitable, hospitable, hence, VN “Arier = Aryan”, *āryaka-* “venerable man”, *aryamán-* n. “Hospitality”, m. “Guest’s friend”; maybe *Arrianes* Illyr. TN.

Av. *airyō* (= *ārya*), O.Pers. *āriya* (= *ariya*), “Aryan”, Av. *airyaman* “guest, friend”, Pers. *ērmān* “guest”, in addition sarmat. VN Ἰλλυνοί (Osset. **alan*), Osset. *ir* “Ossete”, *iron* “Ossetic” “Ossetic” (P. Thieme*), the stranger in the Rigveda, fig. f. d. client d. Morgenl. XXIII 2, 1938; Specht KZ. 68, 42 ff.);

O.Ir. *aire* (**arios*) and *airech* “nobleman, of noble people, suitor” can belong to preposition *air-* “in front of”, thus “standing in the first place”, (Thurneysen ZCP. 20, 354); mythical Ir. ancestor *Eremón* is scholar neologism to *Ériu* “Ireland”. see under *arjo-* “lord, god, master”.

*) Thus Thieme (aaO. 159 f.) properly puts here reinforcing prefix Gk. ἐπι- (reduced grade ἄπι-), e.g. ἄπι-γυνωτός “easily (the stranger) recognizable”, O.Ind. *arí-* etc surely must lead back to IE **er-*. Thieme puts further here O.Ind. *sūri-* “master, ruler, lord” as *su-ri-* “hospitable” and *ri-śā́das* “worry for sustaining the stranger”.

O.Ir. *oll* adj. “honorable, large, extensive”, actually “above (the ordinary) going out” (formally = Lat. *ollus*, IE **olnos*), compounds (*h*)*uilliu* “farther, more”, adv. *ind-oll* “ultra, extreme”, from which maybe also *innonn*, *innunn* “over, beyond” (with assimilation in collaboration with *innonn* “the same, identical”;

Thurneysen KZ. 43, 55 f.; Pedersen KG. II 195), *ol-chen(a)e* “in addition, but”, actually “on the other side (and) therefrom on this side”; *ol-foirbthe* “pluperfect, past perfect”, *oldāu*, *oldaas* “when I, when he”, actually “about (the) outside, what I am, what he is”, *inaill* “certain, sure”, actually “situated on the other side” (of it *inoillus* “confidence, security”; *inuilligud* “protection, safety”; with *ol(l)* “ultra, beyond” maybe corresponds *ol* “says” as “ultra, beyond, further”, originally in the report in a continuous speech). The conjunction *ol* “because, since” keeps Thurneysen Grammar 559 against it for related with Welsh *ol* “footprint”.

Besides with *ǵ*: O.Ir. *al* (with acc.) “on the other side, over - beyond” (simplification from **all* in the pretone), adv. *tall* (**to-al-nā*) “on the other side, there”, *anall* “from on the other side, from there, over here”, with suffixed Pron. of the 3rd person *all*, *allae*, newer *alla* “beyond, on the other side” (proves original dissyllabic old formation also of the prepositional form is not provided with pronominal suffix, see Thurneysen KZ. 48, 55 f., thus not from without ending IE **ol* or **al*); Derivatives: *alltar* “the world of the dead, the other world, hereafter”, also from “to savage areas situated on the other side”, *alltarach* “otherworld, ulterior, thithertho”.

Gaul. *alla* “another, other, different”, *allos* “second” (Thurneysen ZCP. 16, 299), VN *Allo-broges* = M.Welsh *all-fro* “exiled, ostracized, banished” (to *bro* “land”), *all-tud* “foreigner”, O.Welsh *allann*, nWelsh *allan* “outdoors, outside”; O.Ir. *all-slige* “the second cutting out”.

Goth. *alls*, O.Ice. *allr*, O.E. *eall*, O.H.G. *all* “all”, besides in the compound Gmc. *ala-* (without *-no-* suffix) in aGmc. matron’s names *Ala-teivia*, *Ala-gabiae* etc, Goth. *ala-mans* “all people, humanity”, O.H.G. *ala-wāri* “totally true” (Ger. *albern*); compare O.Ir. *oll-athair* (epithet of Ir. God’s father *Dagdae* “the good God”) = O.N. *al-fǫðr* (epithet of Odin), “all father”.

Lat. *alers*, *allers* “taught; learned, instructed, well-informed; experienced, clever, shrewd, skilful” according to Landgraf ALL . 9, 362, Ernout Et. dial. Lat. 104 from **ad-ers*, **allers* (contrast to *iners*).

From an adverb **ali* “there, in a specific place, in each case” (differently Debrunner REtIE. 3, 10 f.) have derived:

alios “other”:

Arm. *ail* “other”;

Gk. ἄλλος “other” (Cypr. αἶλος), n. ἄλλο, compare ἄλλοδ-απὸς “from elsewhere, from another place, strange” (= Lat. *aliud*, forms as in Lat. *longinquus* “far removed, far off, remote, distant”), in addition ἀλλήλων etc “each other”, ἀλλάττω “makes different, changes”, ἀλλαγὴ “variation, change, exchange, trade”: ἀλλότριος “becoming another, strange”, from O.Ind. *anyátra* “somewhere else” corresponding adverb;

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**nyátra*) *tjetër* “other” [common Alb. *n > nt > t* phonetic mutation]: O.Ind. *anyátra* “somewhere else”.

Lat. *alius* = Osc. *allo* “other things”, n. *aliud* = Gk. ἄλλο, in addition from the adverb *ali*: *aliēnus* “strange” (from **ali-ies-nos*), *ali-quis*, *ali-cubi* etc; Comparative *alter*, *-era*, *-erum* “one from two” = Osc. *alttram* “alteram” (from **aliteros-*), by Plautus also *altro-*; in *altrinsecus*, *altrōvorsum* the syncope is caused by the length of the whole word; here also *alterāre*, *adulter*, *alternus*, *altercārī*;

Gaul. *alios* (Loth RC. 41, 35), O.Ir. *aile* (**alios*), n. *aill* (from adverbial *all* from **al-nā*, paLat. / comes from *aile*), Welsh *ail*, Bret. *eil* (from **eliūs*, Comparative **aljiōs*), doubled O.Ir. *alaile*, *araile*, n. *alail*, *arail*, M.Welsh etc *arall*, pl. *ereill* (/ from the adverb *all*);

Goth. *aljis* “other”, but only in compositions, as O.S. *eli-lendi* n. “foreign land”, O.H.G. *eli-lenti* ds. = Ger. “woefulness”, Goth. *alja-leikō* “other, different”, O.Ice. *elligar*, *ellar*, O.E. *ellicor*, *elcor* “other, otherwise”, O.H.G. *elichōr* “further”, and in adverbs, like O.E.

elles, Eng. *else* “other, different”, O.N. *alla* “otherwise” etc.; a comparative formation **alira* is O.E. *elra* “other”;

Toch. A *ālya-kə*, B *alye-kə* “ἄλλος τις” (**alīe-kə*, Pedersen Groupement 26, Tocharisch 117); unclear is the absence of palatalization in A *ālakə* “other”, *ālamə* “each other”, B *ālām* “somewhere else”, *aletste* ‘strangers’;

E.Iran. etc *hal-ci* “any (thing) available, etc”.

References: WP. I 84 ff., WH. I 30, 32 f., Feist 33 b, 39 a, Schwyzzer Gk. I 614.

About the sound change from **anjos* to **aljos* see Debrunner REtIE. 3, 1 ff., about angebl. pejorative character of *a* see Specht KZ. 68, 52, Die alten Sprachen 5, 115.

See also: About *anjos* s. under S. 37 (*an2*).

Page(s): 24-26

al-2

English meaning: “to grow; to bear”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wachsen; wachsen machen, nähren”

Material: O.Ind. *an-ala-* “fire” (“the glutton”, W. Schulze KZ. 45, 306 = Kl. Schr. 216);

Gk. νεᾱλής “cheerful, strong” (νέος + *al-*; about φυταλιή see below);

Lat. *alō*, *-ere*, *-ul*, *-itum* “to nourish, support, rear, feed, bring up”; *alēscere* “grow up, prosper”, *coalēscere* “grow together”, *adolēscere* “grow up” (*adultus* “grown up, adult, mature”), *abolēscere* “to perish” (in addition appears *aboleō*, *-ēre* “destroy, exterminate” as a Transitive to be newly shaped, partly after *(ad)augēscō* : *(ad)augeō*, esp., however, after synonymous *dēlēvī*, *dēleō*;

the reminiscence in ὄλλυμι, ἀπόλλυμι would be then deceptive; (differently WH. I 4), Lat. *indolēs* “native constitution or quality; nature, disposition, character, talents”, *subolēs* “a sprout, shoot, offspring, progeny”, *prōles* (**pro-olēs*) “offspring, descendants, posterity; the young men of a race; of plants, fruit” (of it *prōlētārius* “a citizen of the lowest class, serving the state only by begetting children”; these three with *o* from *a* before dark *l*, not with IE *o*-ablaut, wie Hirt abl. 162 accepts); *alimentum* “food, nourishment”, *alimōnia*, *-ium* “food, maintenance”;

O.Ir. *alim* “be nourishing”; here probably also Welsh *alu*, M.Bret. *halaff*, Bret. *ala* “bear, give birth to”, Welsh *a/f*. “act of giving birth, progeny, people”, *alaf* m. “wealth” = O.Ir. *alam* f. “herd”, of it *almae* ds .;

Goth. O.E. *alan* (*ōl*) “grow up” (intr. like Lat. *adoleō*), O.Ice. *ala* (*ōl*) “be nourishing, produce”, Goth. *aliþs* “fattened” (participle of a Kaus. **aljan* = Nor. dial. *elja*); O.Ice. *elskr* “inspired by love”, *elska* “love” (see to the meaning-development Falk-Torp below *e/ske*).

With *t*-formant:

Gk. ἄν-αλτος “insatiable, gluttonous”; ἄλτις, ἄλσος (*αλτι-ος) n. “holy grove”, Lat. *altus* “high” (i.e. “large-scale grown”), M.Ir. *old* “height; shores, coast”, Welsh *allt* “side of a hill, wooded hills”, O.Corn. *as*, Bret. *aot*, *aod* “coast”, O.S. *ald*, O.H.G. (etc.) *alt* “old” (actually “grown tall”), O.H.G. *altôn* “put off, delay” (“make old”);

maybe Alb. geg (**n* *alt*) *nalt* “high” > Alb. tosk (**nalt*, *lant*) *lart* “high” [*n/r* rhotacism].

alti* also in Goth. *alds* f. “period, lifetime”, O.E. *ield* “period, lifetime, age, old age” (pl. *ielde*, O.S. *eldi* “people, humans”), O.N. *ǫld* f. “time, age, pl. people”; **altio* in Osc. *altinúm*, thus “food, provisions, aliment” = Lat. **altiōnum*; O.Ir. *comaltae* “foster brother” = M.Welsh *cyfeillt* “serf, slave”, nWelsh *cyfaill* “friend” (komal-tios*), M.Welsh *eillt* (**altios*) “pupil, hero”, O.Ir. *inailt* (**eni-alti*) “servant”, Goth. *alpeis* (**altios*) “old” = O.Ir. *alt(a)e* “brought up”;

**altro-* in O.Ir. *altram* “food”, *altru* “nursing father” (Welsh *athraw* “teacher” etc., see Pedersen KG. I 137); O.N. *aldr* m. (gen. *aldrs*) “age, lifetime, old age”, O.E. *ealdor* “life”, O.S. *aldar*, O.H.G. *altar* “old age, age”.

With *m*-formant:

Gk. ἄλμα n. “grove”, φυτάλμιος epithet of Zeus and Poseidon (also Φυτάλιος, name of Poseidon in isthmian Troy, Φύταλος, for what Hom. φυταλιή “tree nursery” as an abstract noun, see Bechtel Lexil. 331); Lat. *almus* “nourishing, feeding (*ager*), blessing-donating, sweet, kind, sublime”. Maybe here FIN Thrac. *Almus*, Illyr. (?) *Almō* (Rom), *Almā* (Etruria), O.Brit. **Almā*, Eng. *Yealm*.

maybe Alb. *helm* “healing drug, posion, medicine, herb” similar to Sanskrit *āla-* “poison”. obviously Alb. and Gk. have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

clearly Alb. shows that from Root *al-2*: “to grow; to bear; grove” derived Root *el-3*: *ol-*: “to rot, poison”.

Maybe Illyr. *Amalthea* “the goat that nourished Zeus”.

Toch. A *ālym-* “life, mind”.

d- extensions: O.Ind. *íd-*, *ídā* “refreshment, donation, oblation, gift”; Gk. ἀλθαίνω “allows to grow, strengthens”, ἀλθήσκω “grows”, ἀναλδής “not thriving; growth restraining”, ἄλδομαι “brings forth, produce, create” (καρπούς).

Maybe Alb.Gheg *ardh-* [*dh-* extension as in satem languages] “come, (*climax), be born”, *ardhuna* pl. “yields, profits”.

dh- extensions: O.Ind. *ṛdhnóti*, *ṛnád̥dhi*, *ṛdhāti*, *ṛdhyati* “prosper, succeeds, does succeed, manages”, Av. *arədāit* “he allows to prosper”, *ərədāt-* “cause prospering”, O.Ind. *árdhuka-* “thriving” (Specht KZ. 64, 64 f.);

Gk. ἀλθαίνω, ἄλθω “heals”, ἄλθομαι “grows, heals”; O.S. *alda* “fruit-carrying oak”, O.Ice. *aldin* “tree fruit, esp. eatable (fruit or seed of the oak tree, acorn)”.

References: WP. I 86 f., WH. I 4, 31 f.

Page(s): 26-27

al-4

English meaning: “to burn”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen”

Material: O.Ind. *alātam* n. “ fire, blaze, coal “ (also *úlmukam* “fire”); Lat. *adoleō* “ to worship, offer sacrifice, burn a sacrifice; to sacrifice on an altar; in gen., to burn; to smell “, *adolēscō*, -*ere* “ flare up (from altars), to grow up, come to maturity, to be heaped up, or perhaps to burn “ (*o* from *a* as in etymological-different *adolēscere* “ to grow up, come to maturity, to be heaped up, or perhaps to burn “ to *alō*, see under **al-2* “grow”), *altāre* “fire altar” (with difficult *o* ablaut Umbr. *ur̥etu* “ toward turning to vapor “);

Mod.Swe. *ala* “ blaze, flame “ (Johannsson ZfdtPh. 31, 285 following ms. Lith.); but in question Gk. ἀλάβη ἄνθρακες Hes.; view also from Lat. *alacer* “quick, lively, animated”, Goth. *aljan* n. “zeal” etc. was possible as “ igneous, quick-tempered “ (Johannsson aaO.); about O.E. *ælan* “ burn “ see **aidh-*.

Maybe belongs here Gaul. MS *Alatus*, M.Ir. *alad* “ multicolored, dappled, striped “ (if originally “burnt”) = Ir. *aladh* “trout” (*alāto-*).

Maybe Alb. *alle* “red color”.

References: WP. I 88, WH. I 13, EM. 88.

Page(s): 28

al-⁵ (*hel-)

English meaning: “to grind”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “mahlen, zermalmen”

Material: O.Ind. *ánu-* “fine, thin, very small” (**al-nu-*), Hindi and Bengali *ātā* “flour” (below likewise; Kuhn KZ. 30, 355; different Specht Decl. 125).

Av. *aša* (**arta-*) “crushed, ground” (Hübschmann ZdMG. 38, 428, Spiegel BB. 9, 178 A. 1).

Arm. *ašam* “grinds”, *ašauri* (**alatrio-*) “mill”, *aleur-* “flour” (in spite of / instead of *t* not borrowed from ἄλευρον, Hübschmann Arm. Gk. I 414), *ašaxin* “servant”, *ašij* “young girl” (Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 37, 72).

Gk. ἄλε: ἁλέω “grinds, crushes” *, ἁλέται λίθοι “millstone, grindstone”, ἁλετος and ἁλετός “the milling, the grinding”, ἁλετών “mill”, ἁλετρεύω “grind”, ἁλε[F]αρ, pl. ἁλείατα (stretched from ἁλέατα; Schulze Qunder ep. 225) “flour” (from it contracted *ἁλήτα called out of the new sg. ἁλητον ἄλευρον Hes.; ἁλητο-ειδής Hippocr., ἁλήτων ἀλεύρων Rhinthon), ἄλευρον (*ἁλε-Fρ-ον) “wheat flour”, ἁλινός “flimsy” (“pulverized, crushed, ground”), ἁλιξ “miller who grinds the spelt, wheat” (from it Lat. *alica* ‘spelt, or a drink prepared from spelt’ ds).

*) Also ἔλυμος “millet”, ὄλυρα ‘spelt’, οὐλαί, Att. ὀλαί “ground coarse grain” (*oλF-, not after J. Schmidt KZ. 32, 382 from *αλF-) would be compatible, perhaps, phonetically (then word root would be *e/-, *o/-, *e/-).

maybe Alb. (**hol-*) *hollë* “flimsy, thin”

Note: Only Gk. and Alb. preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

References: WP. I 89.

Page(s): 28-29

al-⁶, alōu- : aləu-

Deutsche Übersetzung: Farbadjektiv “weiß, glänzend”

See also: s. *albho-* and Farbadjektiv *e/-*.

Page(s): 29

alā

English meaning: interjection

Deutsche Übersetzung: under likewise “hallo!”

Material: O.Ind. *alalā*(*bhavant-*) “alert, awake, smart becoming” (mind. *arē, rē* “du da!” rather to *arí* “foreigner, stranger”, Thieme Der stranger in Rigveda 1 ff., see above S. 24).

Gk. ἀλαλά, ἀλαλαί “hallo, hurra!”, ἀλαλητός, ἀλαλητύς ‘schlachtruf’, ἀλαλάζω ‘stoße den Schlachtruf from’ (similarly ἐλελεῦ “Kriegsruf, Schmerzensruf”, ἐλελίζω ‘stoße den Kriegsruf from’); Lith. *aluoti* “hallo cry” (borrowing from dem Deutschen not probable) besides *alióti* “through Geschrei aufscheuchen”; O.C.S. *ole*, Bulg. *olele* interjection; e.g. Fick I⁴ 356 (Ger. *hallo, holla* are against it from dem Imperativ from O.H.G. *halón, holón* “get, fetch” entwickelte Rufworte).

Auf ähnlichem *al-* seems to based on Lith. *nu-aldėti* “ring out; sound “, *ulduoti* “coo “ (Bezenberger BB. 21, 315).

References: WP. I 89.

See also: S. die similar onomatopoeic words *lā-*.

Page(s): 29

alp-

English meaning: 'small, weak'

Deutsche Übersetzung: "klein, schwach" ?

Material: O.Ind. *álpa-*, *alpaca* "small, slight, flimsy" (*alpēna*, *alpāt* "light, fast"); to unite heavily in the definition with Lith. *alpstù*, *alpaũ*, *ālpti* "become unconscious", *alpūs* "weak", Ltv. *eļpe* "taking air, breath", *alpa* "one time, time, moment in time".

apposition also from Hom. ἀλαπαδνός (from Aeschylus λαπαδνός) "weak", ἀλαπάζω "empties, exhausts", Att. λαπάζω "loots", λαπάπτω "empties (the body)" is doubtful because of theirs to two-syllables root words compared with of the light ones O.Ind. and Lith. words;

also they suit, as well as to them, added to λαπαρός "slender, thin, having hollow body", λαπάρα "Flank, swell of the body in the hip", λάπαθος "cavity, pit", λάπαθος "sorrel, rumex" as "βοτάνη κενωτική" in the meaning colouring ("empty, sunken, shrunken") nevertheless, considerably ab. quite dubious also Alb. (Jokl SBAk. Wien 168, I 48) *laps* "be tired of, sick of, bored with".

maybe Alb. (*λάπαθος) *lēpjetë* "sorrel, rumex", truncated (*λάπαθος), *laps* "be exhausted".

Maybe Lat. *lapso -are* "to slip, stumble".

On account of here Hitt. *al-pa-an-da-* (*alpant-*) "ill, weak, small, flimsy"?

References: WP. I 92, Couvreur H 106 f., WH. I 786, Hirt IE Gk. II, 158.

Page(s): 33

alu- (-d-, -t-)

English meaning: "bitter; beer"

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bitter, Bier, Alaun"

Material: Gk. ἀλύδ(ο)ιμον πικρὸν παρὰ Σώφρονι Hes., ἀλυδμαίνειν [πικραίνειν?] Hes. (see, however, to meaning Herwerden Lex. Graec. suppl. 45); Lat. *alūta* "soft leather; a shoe, purse or patch, beauty patch" and *alūmen* "alum" are simply extensions from **alu-*.

The root appears in Northern Europe with the definition "beer, mead" (compared to the meaning difference Church Slavic *kvasъ* "alum, beer"); in. *q/n*. "Beer, carousal", *q/dr n*. "Carousal" (**alubra-*), O.E. *ealu(d) n*. "beer", O.S. in *alo-fat*, M.H.G. in *al-schaf* "drinking vessel";

maybe Alb. *alle* "red (color of beer?)"

hence from Root *al-2* : (to grow; to bear) could have derived Root *alu-* (-d-, -t-): (bitter; beer).

From it borrows O.Pruss. *alu n*. "Mead", Lith. *alūs* (m. become as *medūs* = Pruss. *meddo n* .; J. Schmidt Pluralbild. 180), Church Slavic *olъ* (m. become like *medъ*) "beer". is also borrowed by finn. *olut* "Beer" from Gmc.

References: WP. I 91, WH. I 34.

Page(s): 33-34

ambhi, m̥bhi

English meaning: “around, from both sides”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “um-herum, zu beiden Seiten”

Material: Arm. *ambofj* “entirely, unscathed” (to *ofj* “healthy”), Gk. ἀμφί “around” (ἀμφί-ς “to both sides”, with the same adverbial -s as z. B. ἄψ, λικριφίς, s.Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 737);

Lat. *amb-* (before vowel, e.g. *ambigō*), *am-*, *an-* (before consonant, e.g. *amputō*, *amiciō* from **am[b]jaciō*) inseparable prefix “round about, around, all around”, aLat. also preposition *am* “around” m. acc. (*ambi* - for the purposes of “both” also *anceps* which is against late formation it points to *ambō*), Umbr. *amb-* (*amboltu*), *a-* (*a-ferum* “to carry round, take round; esp. of the eyes, to turn all round; in religion, to lustrate, purify, by carrying round consecrated objects. Transf., to spread, esp. to spread news”), *an-* (*an-ferener* “bearing round”), Osc. *amvīannud* “a going round, circling, revolving, revolution, detour”, *amnúd* “a going round, circling, revolving, revolution, a cause, reason, motive, inducement, occasion, opportunity” (barely **amb-beno-* : *veniō*, however *no-* derivation, s. v. Planta II 32, 623); with *-er-* extension after *praeter-eō*, *intereō* (see v. Planta II 455, WH. I 36);

Umbr. *ampretu*, *ambretuto* “ambit, circuit”, maybe also Osc. *amfret* “flanked” (rather to Schulze KZ. 45, 182 = Kl. Schr. 468 to disassemble in **am-ferent* “they bear round, περιάγουσι”;

not Lat. trails of the same *-er-* extension in *amfractus* “a turning, a bend. Transf., legal intricacies, circumlocution, digression”, rather from *am-fractus*); about PN *Amiternum* s. Schulze Lat. Eig. 541;

with *ti-* extension (after *pos-t*, *per-t*, Buck Elementarbuch 65) Osc. *ampt* “around” (as Umbr. *ambr-* at first due to from *amf* before consonant simplified *am-*); Alb. *mbi*, *mbε* “over, by, on, in” (G. Meyer Alb. Wb. 265).

mbhi: O.Ind. *abhí-taḥ*, Av. *aiwito* “to both sides, ringed” (about Av. *aibiš*, O.Pers. *abiš* more debatably meaning see Pedersen KZ. 40, 127, Bartholomae IF. 19, Beiheft S. 106; the ending *-s* in in historical connection with that of Gk. ἀμφίς?);

O.Ind. *abhí* is possible the meaning “around, circum”, O.Pers. *abiy*, Av. *aibī*, *aiwi* in the meaning “about, in regard to, from” from derived **mbhi* or IE **obhi* or continuing in **ebhi*; Gaul. *ambi-* “around, circum” (e.g. Ἀμβί-δραυοί “living on river Dravos”), Welsh *am-* (through *i* umlaut *em-*, *ym-*), Corn. Bret. *am-*, *em-*, O.Ir. *imb-*, *imm-* “around”; O.H.G. O.S. *umbi*, O.Ice. *umb*, O.E. *ymb*, *ymbe* “around” (absorbed in Goth. from *bi*).

bhi: Goth. *bi* in meaning “around”, with final sound extension in stressed position O.S. O.E. *be-*, *bī-*, O.H.G. *bī-*, *bī-*, Ger. *bei* (about dubious derivatives see Falk-Torp 37 and 1437 under *bi* II “space, period”, 73 and 1437 under *billede* “image”).

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**ambhe*) *mbë* “at, in”, (**ambhi*) *mbi* “on upon”.

Falk-Torp 37 and 1437 under *bi* II “space, period”, 73 and 1,437 under *billede* “picture”).

ambhō(u) “both”:

Gk. ἄμφω “both” (derivative ἀμφοτέρως); Lat. *ambō*, *-ae*, *-ō* “both”;

O.Ind. *ubhāu* “both”, Av. *uwa-* ds.; Lith. *abū*, O.C.S. *oba* ds.; Goth. *bai* m., *ba* n., gen. **baddjē* (*bajōps*, see to the formation Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 77; different - in the outcome to Lat. *nostrātes* - “of our country, native” Fick III⁴ 255), O.S. *bē thie*, O.E. *bā*, *pā*, Eng. *both*, O.H.G. *beide*, *bēde*, O.N. *bāðer*, gen. *beggja* “both” (: Goth. **baddjē* < *bajjē*); Toch. A *āmpi*, *āmpe*, B *ant-api*.

From these would be regarded O.Ind. *ubhāu*, Av. *uwa* yet as composition with *u-* “two” (Lat. *uīgintī*); Sommer IF. 30, 404 denies such *u-* and regards the ar. forms as caused by

the labial evaporation **abhāu* = **ṃbhōu* with reference to O.Ind. *Kubera-ḥ* from **Kabērah* (compare patronymic *Kāberaka-ḥ*; Wackernagel KZ. 41, 314 ff). Lith. *abù*, O.C.S. *oba* are probably based on reorganization from **amb-o* at a time, as preposition **ambhi* “around” was given up in favour of **obhi* (ab. *obъ*, s. Lat. *ob* “with acc., in front of, before; in return for; because of, on account of”).

The relation **ambhō* (*u*), **ambhi*: Goth. etc. *bai*, *bi* lets it be dubious barely that *am-* (maybe from *an-4*) is the first composition part, the second part is IE **bhōu* “both”.

References: WP. I 54 f., WH. I 36 f., Feist 74 a, 88, Pedersen Tocharisch 82.

Page(s): 34-35

ames– or omes–

English meaning: “blackbird”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Amsel”

Note: (: *mes-* : *ams-* or **oms-*)?

Material: Full grade would be located just before the first syllable in O.H.G. *amusla*, *amsala*, O.E. *ōs/e* “blackbird”, full grade the second syllable in Lat. *merula* “a blackbird; a fish, the sea-carp” (Kluge EWb.¹² s. v.) and Welsh *mwyalch*, O.Corn. *moelh*, Bret. *moualc’h* “blackbird” (possible basic form **mesalkā* oder **misalkā* after Pedersen KG. I 73, where difficult suppositions about Ir. *smōl*, *smōlach* “thrush”).

Differently - because of IE *meis-*, *mois-*, *mis-* - Schrader Sprcompare² 367, ³II 140, Fick II⁴ 205: *merula* from **misula*, Welsh *mwyalch* etc from *meisalkā*, finally, with *-oi-* O.H.G. **meisa*, O.E. *māse*, O.Ice. *meisingr* “titmouse”.

However, will be gets covered latter in the meaning divergent group of Wood KZ. 45, 70 probably more properly in the adj. **maisa-* “small, tiny” because of Nor. dial. *meis* “thin, frail person”, *meiseleg* “thin and weak”, wFlem. *mijzen* “crumble”, *mejzel* “A little bit. Tiny bits”. The comparison of Lat. with brit words is most reliable.

References: WP. I 53 f., WH. II 77 f.

Page(s): 35-36

amə–

Deutsche Übersetzung: “energisch vorgehen”

See also: see under *omə–*.

Page(s): 36

am-¹, mē-

English meaning: “to grab”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen”?

Material: O.Ind. *ámatram* n. “ vessel, jug, big drinking bowl “, Arm. *aman* “vessel”, maybe to Lat. *ampla* (**am-lā*) “ handle, handhold “, *amplus* (**am-los*) “ extensive, far, spacious, considerable “.

References: WP. I 52 f., WH. I 41 f.

See also: S. under *mē-1*.

Page(s): 35

am-², mē-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mähen"

See also: see under *mē-2* ds.

Page(s): 35

am(m)a, am̃

English meaning: mother

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mutter", Lallwort

Material: Alb. *amē* "aunt", "mother", out of it "riverbed", "residuum from Flüssigkeiten"; O.Ice. *amma* "grandmother", O.H.G. *amma* "mother, wet nurse", Ger. *Amme*; Gk. ἀμμάς, ἀμμία "mother" Hes., Osc. *Ammaí, Ammae*, i.e. Matri (Göttername)". About O.Ind. *amba* "mother" s. Kretschmer KZ. 57, 251 ff. Von *am̃*, *am̃*- (see Brugmann II², I 496) shaped are Lat. *amīcus* "friend" and *amita* "Vaterschwester" (compare Lith. *anyta* 'schwiegermutter': Lat. *anus* "alte woman"). About V.Lat. *amma* "owl" s. Sofer Gl. 17, 17 f.

Alb. *mik* "friend" zero grade of Rom. *amic* "friend" not from Lat. *amīcus* "friend"

A Verbalableitung is perhaps Lat. *amāre* "lieben" (compare M.H.G. *ammen* "wait, hold on, care" to *amme*). After Kretschmer (Gl. 13, 114) rather EtruscO.N.

After Zimmermann KZ. 44, 368 f., 47, 174 belongs also Lat. *amoenus* here. Von a Lat. **amoi* (compare *Summoi* CIL. II 1750) could *amoinos* = *amoenus* shaped sein, as *Mamoena* (to **mamoi*) besides *Mamana*, further through Gk. Γοργόνη; (to Γοργώ) besides Γόργοιρος (to Γοργώι) gestützt;

Toch. B *ammakki* (voc.) "mother" from **amma* + *akki* (O.Ind. *akkā*).

References: WP. I 53, WH. I 39, 41, Tagliavini Mēl. Pedersen 163.

Page(s): 36

anətā (e)nətā

English meaning: door posts

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Türpfosten"

Material: O.Ind. *ātā* (usually PL *ātāḥ* as Lat. *antae*) "Umfassung, Rahmen a door", Av. *aiθyā* acc. pl. "doorposts", Arm. *dr-and* "doorpost" (Hübschmann Arm.Stud. I 19); Lat. *antae* after Vitruv 3, 2, 2 "die frei endigenden and vornetwas verstärkten Wände, die den Pronaos eines Tempels or die Prostaseines Hauses einschließen" = O.N. *ond* "Vorzimmer" (Bugge KZ. 19, 401).

References: WP. I 59, WH. I 52.

Page(s): 42

andher-, ṛdher-

English meaning: 'stem, spike'

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spitze, Stengel'

Material: Nur griechisch: ἀθήρ "an ear of corn", ἀνθέριξ "stalk point, stalk", ἀνθέρικος "Stalk, stem of a plant", ἀνθερεών "chin" as "bearded, shaggy place", ἀνθρίσκος "the common chervil", named after his prickly fruit, ἀνθρήνη, ἀνθηρῶν "wasp, forest bee", word outcome after τενθρήνη "corneous";

τανθηρῶν "wasp" (here maybe ἄνθρωπος from *ἄνθρο-ωπος "with bearded face = man", then "man, person", Güntert Heidelberg. SB. 1915, Abh. X?; compare also Schwyzer Gk. I 426⁴.

After Kretschmer Gl. 28, 246 from *ανδρ-ώπος, the rough breathing of ὀράω etc figurative?); from also ἀθήρη (*ἄθαρFā), ἀθήρᾱ "wheat gruel, Spelt miller" (von Plin. n. h. 22, 121 however identified as ägypt. word)?

References: WP. I 45.

Page(s): 41

andh-, anedh-

English meaning: “to grow, bloom, blossom”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hervorstechen, sprießen, blühen”

Material: O.Ind. *ándhah* n. “Soma plants”; Arm. *and* “field”; Gk. ἄνθος n. “Flower, bloom”, ἀνθέω “blossoms”, ἀνθηρός (**-es-ro-*) “blossoming” etc; Alb. *ënde* (**andhōn*) “blossom, flower”, *ëndem* “blossoms” (*ë* from present **ē* from **andhō*); Toch. A *ānt*, B *ānte* “open space, area”.

M.Ir. *ainder*, *aindir* “young woman”, Welsh *anner* “young cow”, pl. *anneirot*, O.Welsh *enderic* “a bull-calf; also of the young of other animals”, Welsh *enderig* “bull, ox”, Bret. *ounner* (Trég. *annouar*, Vannes *añnoér*) “young cow”; moreover Fr. (*l*)*andier* m. “Fire goat, Aries”, also “poppy” (= “young girl”, compare Ital. *madona*, *fantina* “poppy”), further to Basque *andere* “woman”, Iber. FN *Andere*, *Anderca*, MN *Anderus*; maybe Celt. Origin? (**andero-* “blossoming, young”).

According to Schwyzler Gk. I 339 here Gk. ἀν-ήνοθε “came out, bubbled out”; ἐπεν-ήνοθε “reside on top of”, κατεν-ήνοθε “canopied, covered”, etc.

In spite of the a little bit divergent meaning probably also here with zero grade **ndh*:

O.Ind. *ádhvan* m. = Av. *advan* m. “way, road”, for what ai *adhvará-h* “religious action (*Soma-) sacrifice, ceremony” (originally “course of action, way” - “ceremonious way”) from **ndhūero-*, and probably also with suffix ablaut (**ndhuro-*) Ice. *qndurr* m. “a kind of snow shoe”.

References: WP. I 45, 67, P. Benoit ZrPh. 44, 3 ff., 69 ff.

See also: Here belongs probably: *andher-*, *ndher-*.

Page(s): 40-41

andho-

English meaning: “blind, dark”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blind, dunkel”

Material: O.Ind. *andhá-*, Av. *anda-* “ blind, dark “, Gaul. *andabata* m. “ a gladiator who fought with a helmet without openings “ (to Celt. Lw. Lat. *battuō* “ to beat, knock “).

References: WP. I 182, WH. I 46.

Page(s): 41

an(ə)-³ (*h₂enah₂-)

English meaning: “to breathe”

Note: Root **an(ə)-³** : “to breathe” derived from a reduction of Root **anġhen-** : ‘smell, odour; person’ as in Arm. *anjin* (for older **an*), gen. *anjin* “soul, being, person”: O.N. *angi* m. “odour, smell”: Alb. *anj* ‘swell, puff’ [common Alb. *ng* > *nj* phonetic mutation].

Deutsche Übersetzung: “atmen, hauchen”

Material: O.Ind. *ániti* “breathes” (also thematically *ánati*), *ánila-h₂* “breath, breeze, wind”, *ānā-h₂* (maybe “breath” or “mouth, nose”, *āna-nam* “mouth, muzzle, face” with ind. *ṽṛddhi*; “mouth” as “breathe, the breathing”); *prāniti* “breathes”;

Av. *āntya*, *parāntya* “of the inhaling and exhaling” (**anti-* “breathing” with *ā* and *parā*; see Bartholomae IF. 7, 59; about *ainiti* “mildness” see, however, Alran. Wb. 125 f.).

Gk. ἄνεμος “breath, wind”, ἀνήνεμος (with stretch in the compound), νήνεμος “windless, calm”, ἡνεμόεις “rich in wind” (ἡ- metrical stretch), ἀνεμώλιος (“windy”, i.e.): “trifling, in vain” (dissimilated from ἀνεμώνιος, see last Bechtel Lexil. 44, also 226, about that probably from *μετ-ανεμώνιος by extreme dissimilation abbreviated ones μεταμώνιος “in vain, without success”); different Risch 113;

compare Frisk Indog. 15; ἄνται ἄνεμοι ἀντάς πνοιᾶς Hes. are to change in ἀῆται, ἀήτας. Maybe here νεᾷνῐᾶς “youth” as νεFo-αν- “new wheeze”, after Schwyzler Gk. I 426³; also ἄσθμα “breathlessness, suffocation”, aaO. 337.

Lat. *animus* “mind, soul”, *anima* “wind, breath, soul, lives” (Osc. *anamúm* “air, a current of air, breeze, breath, wind”), of it *animal* “living being, animal”, *hālō*, - *āre* “breathe, smell” (Denominative **an-s/o-*; with phoney *h*, the sound value described here attained and also penetrated in *an(h)-ēlāre*; about latter see **an 4*).

O.Ir. *anāl*, Welsh *anadl* “breath”, M.Bret. *alazn* (rearrangement), Bret. *holan* (**anə-tlo-*); M.Welsh *eneit*, nWelsh *enaid* ‘soul’ (**anə-tī-*), O.Brit. PN *Anate-mōros* “warmhearted, bighearted”;

O.Ir. *animm*, Ir. *anam* ‘soul’, gen. *anman* (stem **ana-mon*; the *i* color of the nom. sg. after neutr. *-men*-stem s. Pedersen KG. II 61; to the intersection with Lat. *anima* f. “breath, wind, O.Ir. Transf., the breath of life, vital principle, soul” see Pokorny ZfcPh. 10 69 f.), Corn. *eneff*, M.Bret. *eneff* (pl. *anaffon*) Bret. *anaoun* ‘soul’ (umlauted Corn. and Bret. forms probably Lw. from Lat., see Vendryès De hib. voc. 112 f., Pedersen KG. I 170, II 111); in addition O.Ir. *osnad* ‘sighs’ (*uss-anad*), further (“catch one’s breath = rest, relax”) *anaid* “remains, rests, stops”, *con-osna* “desist, cease” (*com-uss-an-*) etc. (see Pedersen KG. II 455 f., 672); M.Welsh *anant* pl. “bards, poets”, *cyn-an* in “word, praise”;

Goth. *uz-anan* (preterit *uzōn*) “exhale”; with *t*-formant: O.N. *qnd*, g. *andar* f. “breath, breath of life, life, soul” (= Gk. *ἄνται*), *anda*, *-aða* “breathe, gasp” = O.E. *ōðian* “puff strongly”, O.N. *andi* m. “breath, mind, soul”, O.Fris. *omma* (**an-ma*) “breath”, O.E. *oroð* (**ūz-anb-*) “breath” *; maybe here O.H.G. *unst*, O.Ice. O.E. *ystf* ‘storm’ from **ŋ-sti-*; maybe Alb. *anda* “taste, smell” [common Alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation]: O.N. *anda*, *-aða* “breathe, gasp”.

*) In addition also O.S. *ando*, O.E. *anða*, *anodā* “excitement, rage, sorrow”, O.H.G. *anado*, *ando*, *anto* “annoyance, rage”, M.H.G. *ande* “feeling of insult”, O.H.G. *anadōn*, *antōn*, M.H.G. *anden* “let out one’s rage”, Ger. *avenge* under a mid definition “gasp before excitement” (Kluge s. v., -Falk-Torp 5 and 1428 under *aand*, Schröder Abl. 9). About second *a* from O.H.G. *anado*, O.E. *anodā* see Specht Phil. Stud. Voretzsch 36.

O.C.S. *vonja* (**an̥iā*) 'smell' (*vonjati* "scent, smell"), **q̥chati* 'smell' in aRuss. *uchati* etc. (-*ch-* perhaps imitation from *duchati*, thus without historical connection with *s* from Lat. *hālāre* "breathe, emit vapor, be fragrant" from **an-slo-*);

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**unhati*) *nuhat*, *nuhas* 'scent, smell'.

Nasals are the most important element of Proto-Indo Europeans since they indicate the homeland of Aryans in a cold, snowy territory. The prolongation of their nose must have taken place during thousands of years of habitat in the frosty climate. The long nose served Indo Europeans to warm the air while breathing which eventually caused the presence of nasal sounds.

Alb.Gheg *âj*, Tosc *ēnj* "I swell, impregnate", Gheg *âjun* "conceited, puffed" *kēnjem*, *gnem* "incense" (**k̥ε-(a)nemo-* Jokl Stud. 37);

Note:

Clearly the initial meaning in Alb.Gheg *âj*, Tosc *ēnj* "I swell, impregnate" was "puff with air".

Toch. AB *āñm-* "life, mind", B *āñme* "intention", A *āñcām* (**āntemo-*) "existence, living, mind" (K. Schneider IF. 57, 203, Pedersen Toch. 48); also B *onolme*, *wnolme* "living being"?

Arm. *holm* "wind" (Bugge IF. 1, 442) abides (in spite of Meillet Lith. 6, 3) (see Lidén Arm. stem 38 f., Peterson KZ. 47, 246). - O.Ind. *ātmān* 'soul' rather to O.H.G. *ātum* "breath", see *ēt-men*.

Root points beside to two-syllable forms, like O.Ind. *ani-ti*, *ani-laḥ*, Celt. **ana-tlo-* etc, and such like ἄνε-μος, also forms of the monosyllabic word roots, thus Lat. **an-slo-* > *hālō*, O.N. *qnd* (etc).

References: WP. I 56 ff., WH. I 49 f., Feist 538.

See also: *ansu-*, *antro-*.

Page(s): 38-39

anət–

English meaning: “duck”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ente”

Material: O.Ind. *āfi-ḥ ātī* f. “water bird” (or to O.Ice. *æðr*, Mod.Swe. *åda* f. “eider duck” from Gmc. **ādī-* ?); Gk. νῆσσα, böot. νᾶσσα (**vātiā* O.Ind. *āfi-ḥ*) “duck”; common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

Maybe zero grade Alb. (**nossa*) *rosa* “duck” rhotacism *n/r*: Rom. (**rasta*) RAȚĂ “duck”

Lat. *anas* f. (acc. *anatem* and *anitem*: G. pl. also *-tium*) “duck”, Gmc. **anud-* and **anid* in O.H.G. *enit*, *anut*, Npl. *enti*, O.S. *anad*, O.E. *æned*, O.Ice. *qnd*, Ger. “Duck”; balto-Slav. **ānt-* from **anət-* in Lith. *ántis*, O.Pruss. *antis*, Proto-Slav. **qty*, Serb. *ūtva*, aRuss. *utovъ* (acc.), Clr. *utjá* “duck”.

Lat. *anatīna* (scil. *caro*) “duck’s meat”: Lith. *antiena* ds.

Maybe Swedish *anka* “duck”

References: WP. I 60, WH. I 44, Trautmann 10.

Page(s): 41-42

anĝhen–

English meaning: ‘smell, odour; person’

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Duft, Geruch, Person”

Material: Arm. *anjn* (for older **anĝ*), gen. *anjnin* “soul, being, person” = O.N. *angi* m. “odour, smell”.

maybe Alb. *anj* ‘swell, puff’ [common Alb. *ng* > *nj* phonetic mutation].

References: Lidén Arm. Stud. 38 f., WP. I 58, Meillet Esquisse 77 ff.

Page(s): 43

anĝh- (*henĝh-)

English meaning: “narrow, *press”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eng, einengen, schnüren”, partly also von seelischer Beklemmung, Angst

Material: Verbal: Av. *ązanĥē* “to press”, lengthened grade Av. *ny-āzata* “she squeezes herself into her corset”, *ny-āzayən* “to wedge oneself in” (with *ā* = *ǎ*; ved. *ahēma* possibly “let us arm = gird on the sword” is remote to the meaning; *anāha* RV. 8, 46, 5 is unclear); Maybe zero grade Alb.Gheg (**anza-*) *zanë* “to capture, grasp, press”, Tosc *zë*: Av. *ązanĥē* “to press” [common Alb. -*ĝh-* > -*z-* phonetic mutation].

Gk. ἄγχω “ties up, strangles”, Lat. *angō* “to press tightly; of the throat, to strangle, throttle; in gen., to hurt, distress; of the mind, to torment, make anxious”;

O.C.S. as *ī* verb *qžq*, *qziti* “restrain”; in addition with zero grade very probable O.C.S. *vęžq*, *vęzati* “bind” (suggestion that *v-* is filling hiatus, see Meillet MSL. 14, 369, maybe becomes steady through influence from *viti* “coil, bind, wind” which may also have influenced meaning?).

anĝhú-s “narrow”: O.Ind. only in *am̐hu-bhēdī* f. “narrow lacuna” and in the abl. sg. n. *am̐hōḥ* “crowdedness, quality of tightly packed together, affliction” (derivative *am̐hurá-* “pressed, unhappy”); Gk. in ἀμφῆν (see below); Lat. in *angiportus* (**angu-portus*) “narrow alley, a narrow street”;

Goth. *aggwus* “narrow” (at first from **aggus*, as *manwus* from **manus*; *w* comes from the oblique cases), O.N. *qngr*, *øngr*, O.E. *enge*, O.S. *engi*, O.H.G. *angi*, *engi* “narrow”, M.H.G. *bange* adv. (*bi* + adv. *ango*), Ger. *bange*; further derivatives with *g*. Arm. *anjuk* “narrow”, mit *k* O.C.S. *qzъ-kъ* “narrow”.

Welsh *e(h)ang* (**eks-angu-*, IE **n̥ghu-*) “far, wide, extensive”, M.Welsh *eingyaw* “be restricted, be contained in ...”, O.Ir. *cumcae* (**kom-ingiā*) gl. “compression of the throat, suffocation; of the mind, distress, anguish, trouble”, *fairsing* “far, wide” (**for-eks-ingi-*), *cumung* (**kom-ingu-*, IE **n̥ghu-*) “narrow”, *ing* f. (**n̥ghī*) “crowdedness, affliction”, from **kom-angio-* Welsh *cyfyng*, in this way *yng* (also *ing*, Morris-Jones, Welsh Gk. 110) “narrow”, M.Bret. *encq* (**angio-*) “narrow”.

Maybe Alb. *eng* “deaf and dumb (*narrowed)”

an̥ghos-, *an̥ghes* “oppression, affliction, crowdedness”: O.Ind. *ámhas-* n. “Fear, distress, need” (as well as *amhatí-h* f.), Av. *azah-* “badgering, need, captivity”, *azō-jata* “killed by strangulation”: Lat. *angor* m. “compression of the throat, suffocation; of the mind, distress, anguish, trouble”, *angus-tus* “narrow” (from **an̥ghos-to-s*); *angustiae* “narrowness; hence, of space, a strait, narrow place; ‘spiritus’, shortness of breath; of time, shortness; of supplies, shortness, poverty; of circumstances, difficulty, distress; of disposition, narrow-mindedness; of reasoning, subtlety”;

maybe zero grade in Alb. (**angus-tus*) *ngushtë* “narrow”.

about Celtic see above; O.N. *angr* m. (maybe originally more neutrally *es*-stem, Fick⁴ III 12) “Annoyance, loss, pity, affliction, frustration”, O.Fris. *angost*, O.H.G. *angust*, Ger. *Angst* (from **an̥ghos-ti-* changing the vowel after **an̥ghu-*); O.C.S. *qzostъ* “restriction, constriction, limitation, narrowing”;

Lith. *aĩkštas* “narrow” (*k-* insertion, not guttural change) cannot stand for **an̥ž[a]s-tas* or **an̥ž-to.S*.

Words for “nape” as “the narrowest place between head and trunk” (the idea also plays a role “where one strangles one” in light of this?): Gk. Eol. ἄμφην and αὔφην “nape” (after Schulze GGA. 1897, 909 A. 1, as **ayxh-ín* substantivization of *u*-adj. **an̥ghú-s* by means of forms *-en-*;

about αὐχὴν see also Schwyzer Gk. I 296), Goth. *hals-agga* “nape”, Clr. *vjazy* pl. “Neck”, Cz. *vaz* “neck, nape” (to *vězati* see above), O.Pruss. (as Slav. Lw.) *winsus* “neck” (also Arm. *viz* “neck, throat, cervix” with preposition *ν*-?), see Pedersen KZ .38, 311; 39, 402, Vondrák Sl. Gk. I 184, Adontz Mēl. Boisacq I 10, as well as below under *augh-*, *ugh*.

Other formations: Gk. ἀγχόνη “cord, choking, strangling” (from it Lat. *angina* “the quinsy, as suffocating”), ἀγκτήρ m. “braces, bandage”, ἄγχι, ἀγχοῦ, ἀγχόθι “close to” (compare Fr. *près* “close to, near”: Lat. *pressus* “a pressing, pressure”), compounds ἄσσον “nearer, very near” (*ἄγγιον; ἄσσον hence has changed after μάσσων = *μακίων, Osthoff MU. 6, 60 ff.); common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation; Bret. *concoez* “geode” (**kom-angeid-*; compare also dial. *añcoe* “uvula in the throat”; Ernault RC. 7, 314; 19, 314 ff.); O.C.S. *qzota* “narrowness”.

Gaul. PN *Octodurus* absents, because Ir. *ochte* “narrowness, straitness” does not exist.

Van Windekens (Lexique 5) puts here Toch. A *aṃčär* “weak. flimsy (?)”.

References: WP. I. 62 f., WH. I 47.

Page(s): 42-43

ang^w(h)i- (*eg^whi-, og^whi- and eĝhi-)

English meaning: ‘snake, worm, *fish (*hedgehog = snake eater)’

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlange, Wurm’

Note: *eg^whi-*, *og^whi-* and *eĝhi-* ds.; at least two etymological different, but early the crossed kinship whose relations still are often unclear.

Note: Root *ang^w(h)i-* : ‘snake, worm, *fish’ derived from an extended Root *anĝh-* (**henĝh-*): ‘narrow, *press’

Material: Lat. *anguis* = Lith. *angis* (f.), O.Pruss. *angis* ‘serpent, snake’ (Ltv. *ūodze* f. ‘snake’), O.C.S. **qъъ*, Russ. *už*, Pol. *wąż* ‘snake’, Arm. *auj* (gen. -i) ‘snake’ (Meillet Esquisse 154, Dumézil BAL.-SLAV. 39, 100);

M.Ir. *esc-ung* ‘eel’ (*‘water snake’, *esc* ‘water’ + **ang^whō*), Welsh *llys-yw-en*, pl. -*yw-od* ds. (Fick II⁴ 15; to Brit. zero grade from *ng* before *u* see Pedersen KG. I 107).

In addition with zero grade and voiced-nonaspirated (the latter could be in itself also in the Lat. and Balt-Slav.) O.H.G. *unc* ‘snake, adder’, Gk. (illyr). ἄβεις ἔχεις Hes. (**ng^wh-*).

Note: Common Gk. *g^w > b*, *k^w > p* phonetic mutation.

To these forms with voiced-nonaspirated at first is ἰμβηρις ἔγγελυς, Μεθυμναῖοι Hes. (**eng^w-ēri-*: to compare Solmsen Beitr. 1215), where because of *r-* suffixes are to be connected balto-Slav. **anguria-* in Slav. **qgorъ* m. Russ. *ug(o)rb*, Pol. *węgorz*, Cz. *úhoř*, Serb. *ügor*, Sloven. *ogór* ‘eel’, Lith. *ungurỹs* ds.

(assim. from **angurỹs*, compare finn. *ankerias*), O.Pruss. *angurgis* ‘eel’ (Church Slavic *aġulja*, *jęgulja* ‘eel’ probably from Lat.). Hirt IF. 22, 67 connects these Gk. and Balt-Slav. eel names to an independent equation (nevertheless, compare the *r*-suffix of O.H.G. *angar* etc, see under).

Another IE equation for “eel” is perhaps Gk. ἔγχελυς f., Lat. *anguilla* (see esp. W. Meyer KZ. 28, 163, Johansson KZ. 30, 425, J. Schmidt KZ. 32, 369, Osthoff IF. 4, 270, 292, Hirt IF. 22, 67, IE 619 f.), although the details are still unclear (in the Gk. *ἄγγέλυος assimilated etc. to ἔγχελυος, or ε and the pure guttural through the influence from ἔχλις; in Lat. *-illa* instead of *-ella* after the fluctuation in real diminutive under determining influence *i* of *anguis*?).

Illyr. TN *Encheleae* “snake men?”: Hungarian *angolna* “eel” [from native Illyr. TN *Paeones*].

While Alb. *ngjala* (**Encheleae*) “eel” similar to Alb. *gjëndem* (**gh_end-*) “be found”, *gjënj*, *gjenj*, Gheg *gjëj* “find” (G. Meyer BB. 8, 187, Alb. Wb. 140, Alb. stem III 10; *gjet* “find, regain”, s. Schmidt KZ. 57, 20ff.); from Root *ghend-* and *ghed-*: “to grab, grip”.

Hence Gk. (illyr). ἄβεις ἔχεις Hes. (**ng^wi-*): Alb. *ngjala* “eel” the same as Gk. χανδάνω (**gh_end-*) “take in, hold, contain, take; to be capable, able; catch”, Aor. ἔχαδον (**gh_hnd-*), Fut. χείσομαι (**ghend-s-*), perf. κέχονδα: Alb. *gjëndem* (**gh_end-*) “be found”, *gjënj*, *gjenj*, Gheg *gjëj* “find” [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Otherwise in Alb. *ch-* > *s-* > *gj-* since the shift *-s-* > *-gj-* is a common Alb. phonetic mutation.

In the meaning “worm, maggot” and with *r*-suffix (compare above ἰμβηρίς etc): O.H.G. *angar* “grain maggot” “*engirinc* “larva”, Ger. *Engerling*, Lith. *ankštirai* “maggots, cock chafer grubs, grubs” (and similar forms, see Trautmann O.Pruss. 301), Ltv. *anksteri* “maggots, cock chafer grubs”, O.Pruss. *anxdris* (i.e. *anxtris*), however, “adder” (about the *-st-* these Balt forms compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 71), Russ. *ug(o)rʹ* “blister, raised bubble on the skin that is filled with pus, fin” (also “eel”, see above), Pol. *wągry* “blister, raised bubble on the skin” (Bezenberger GGA. 1874, 1236, BB. 2, 154; not better about *angar*, *úgorʹ* ders. GGA. 1898, 554 f.).

Nasalized forms:

Gk. ἔχις m. (f.) 'snake', ἔχιδνα ds. (for *ἔχιδνια, Specht Decl. 377), O.H.G. *egala* "leech, bloodsucking worm", Dan. Nor. *igle* "a parasite sheet worm in the viscera of the animals and in the skin and the branchia of the fish".

Moreover Gk. ἐχίνοϛ, O.H.G. O.E. *igil* (IE **eġhinos*), Ger. *Igel*, lit. "snake eater", W. Schulze Gnomon 11, 407, Lith. *ežys*, Church Slavic *ježb* "hedgehog (snake eater)".

Arm. *iž* "snake, viper" can be put as **ēg^whis* to ὄφις (Meillet Esquisse 75);

Gk. ὄφις "snake" (**og^whis*); Welsh *euod* (**og^wh-*) "sheep worms": O.Ind. *áhi-*, Av. *aži-* "snake".

It is uncertain apposition from O.S. *egithassa*, M.L.G. *egidesse*, O.E. (corrupted) *āpexe*, O.H.G. *egidehsa*, Ger. *Eidechse* mit *ewi-*, *egi-*, IE **og^whi-* = ὄφις (Zupitza Gutt. 99 after Kluge; Falk-Torp under *øgle*) + Gmc. **pahsiō*, O.H.G. **dehsa* "spindle, newel".

Whether in this variety so order is to be brought that **aŋg^whi-* and **eghi-*, **oghi-* (*ġh*) an intersection form would have caused **eg^whi-*, **og^whi-*, remains undecided. Taboo images have also probably helped in it.

References: WP. I 63 ff.. WH. I 48, Specht KZ. 64, 13; 66, 56 f., Havers Sprachtabu 44 f.

Page(s): 43-45

ank-¹

English meaning: “need, necessity”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zwang, Notwendigkeit”

Material: Gk. ἀνάγκη “necessity, compulsion” (normally as reduplicated respectably), Ion. ἀναγκαῖν ds. (from ἀναγκαῖος “indispensable, necessary”, ἀναγκάζω “compelled, forced, obliged”);

O.Ir. *écen* (*éc-* from **ank-* or **ḡk-*), M.Welsh *anghen*, Welsh *angen*, Corn. Bret. *anken* “need, necessity”, in Ir. also ‘spoliation, act of violence’.

Although “compulsion” from “hostile distress, pursuit” were comprehensible, it makes does Gk.-Celt. meaning - concordance, nevertheless, doubtful, whether phonetically correspondent O.H.G. *āhta* “hostile pursuit”, Ger. *Acht*, O.E. *ōht* (Proto-Gmc. **anχtō*), Gmc. EN *Āctumērus* (i.e. n. *Āχtumēraz*, 1. year A.D.; Brugmann Grdr. I2382) wherewith Ir. *écht* (**anktu-* or **ḡktu-*, **enktu-*) “manslaughter” at first is to be connected (see Falk-Torp 17, 1430), root-like with *ank-* “compulsion” (: “press, kill”?) originally is same, or connected to **enek-* “kill”, as well as Hitt. *ḫi-in-kán*, *ḫé-en-kán* (*ḫenkan*) “death”.

maybe Alb.Gheg *hekë* “agony”: Hitt. *ḫi-in-kán*, *ḫé-en-kán* (*ḫenkan*) “death”; both Alb. and hitt have preserved the old laryngeal *ḫ*.

References: WP. I 60. Pedersen Hittitisch 183 f., Hendriksen Unters. 28, Benveniste Origines 155.

Page(s): 45

ank-², ang-

English meaning: “to bend, bow, *flex; wangle; turn; curve, snake coil, anchor”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen”

Material: Illyr. TN *Encheleae* (*Enchelleae*) Illyr. TN associated with the coils of the snake, Ilirus and Kadmos.

O.Ind. *añcati* (M.Pers. *ancītan*) and (zero grade) *ácati* “bent, crooked”, participle *-akna-* (with *ā-*, *ny-*, *sam-*), *-akta-* (with *ud-*, *ny-*) “crooked, bent”; *anhá-h* m. “bend, hook, bend between breast and hip”, *ánkas-* n. “Bend, inflection, curve, crook” (= Gk. τὸ ἄγκος “valley, gulch, canyon, gorge”), *ankasám* “side, points”; *anku-* in *ankūyānt-* “curvatures, bends, searching side ways”;

maybe Alb. (**anh-*) *anë* “side”, (**anho-*), *anoj* “bend”

Av. *anku-pəsəmna-* “with hooks, adorning themselves with clasps”;

O.Ind. *ankuṣá-h* “hook, fishhook, elephant’s sting”, *ankurá-h* “young shoot, scion (originally germ point, crooked germ), hump, tumefaction, a heavy swell” (= Gk. ἄγκύλος “crooked”, dt. *Angel*, O.N. *ōll*, *āll* “cotyledon, germ, sprout, bud” see below);

Av. *Aka* m. “hook, bait”, *axnah* (Bartholomae Stud. 2, 101, Alran. Wb. 359) “rein”;

Gk. ἄγκών “bow, elbow” (D. pl. ἄγκάσι to ἄγκή = ἄγκάλη), ἐπ-ηγκεν-ίδες “fixed planks in the ribs of the ship” (Döderlein, Bechtel Lexil. 129), ἄγκοινα “all writhed, humped, curved, stooped”, ἄγκιστρον “fishhook”; ἄγκύλος “crooked”, ἄγκύλη “strap, thong, brace” (= O.N. *ōl*, *āl*/ds.), ἄγκυρα “anchor”; ἄγκάλη “elbow, bay, all stooped”; τὸ ἄγκος (see above). maybe *Ancyra* -ae f. capital of Galatia, in Asia Minor. (ancient district in central Anatolia - a Celtic, (Illyrian?) settlement).

With *o*: ὄγκος “barbed hook” = Lat. *uncus* “hooked, curved; Subst. hook” (ὄγκῖνος = *uncīnus* “hook, barbed hook”); *ungulus* “a finger-ring, a ring” Pacuvius, from Festus 514 L. as Osc. called, *ungustus* “hook-shaped stuff” Paulus ex Fest. 519, see below under *ang-*); ὄγκη γωνία Hes.;

Maybe from also Lat. *unguiculus* -i m. “a finger or toe-nail”, *unguis* -is m. “a finger or toe-nail; of animals, claw, hoof”, *ungula* -ae f. “a hoof, claw, talon” : Rom. *unghie* “nail” and in zero grade Alb. (**unguiculus*), *glisht* “finger, toe” [common Alb. -s > -st shift].

Lat. *ancus* “somebody having a crooked arm”, *ancrae* “an enclosed valley, valley, gorge” (“curve, canyon, a bay; an inlet” as τό ἄγκος = Gmc. **angra-*);

O.Ir. *ēcath* “fish hook” = Welsh *anghad* “clutch, hand” (to *craf-anc* “claw”) from **anjato-* = O.C.S. *okotъ* “hook”;

gallorom. *ancorago*, *ancora(v)us* from **anko-rākos* “Rhine salmon, hook salmon” schwd. *Anke* “Lake of Constance trout” (Gaul. **anko-* “curved, hooky” and **rāko-* “in front” from **prōko-*, Welsh *rhag* “before”);

O.H.G. *ango*, *angul* “fish hook, sting”, O.Ice. *angi*, O.E. *onga* “point, sting” (**anjón-*; about Goth. *halsagga* “cervical bend, nape” see rather *anġh-*); **angra* (up to gender = Lat. **ancrae*) in O.N. *angr* “bay, curve” (in local names like *Harðangr*),

Maybe zero grade Alb. (**angul*) *ngul* “jab, stick, hook”

O.H.G. *angar*, Ger. *Anger* (Gmc. VN *Angrivarii*); synonymous O.Ice. *eng* (**angiō-*) “grassland, meadow”; O.H.G. *awgul* (= Gk. ἀγκύ-λος, see above), M.H.G. *angel* “the part of a blade that is connected to the handle (of a sword) by a tang”, O.N. *ǫngoll* “fishhook”, O.E. *ongel* “a fishing-hook. Also, a rod and line”.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**angelos*) *ngec*, *ngel* “be stuck, be hooked” : (**angul*) *ngul* “to jab, claw”.

Much puts here Lat.-Gmc. VN *Anglij*, O.E. *Angel*, *Ongel* as “resident of the Holsteiner bay” to O.Ice. PN *Qngull*, which did not cover meaning “angle, bay” (Hoops Reallex. I 61); with original initial stress O.N. *ōll*, *āll* “cotyledon, germ, bud” (**anhla-*, Noreen Ltl. 25; to meaning compare except O.Ind. *aṅkurá-ḥ* yet Nor. dial. *ange* “germ, point, prong” from **ankón-*), O.N. *ōl*, *āl* f. “long strips, thongs, riems” (basic form **anhulō*, compare ἀγκύλη, or at most **anhlō*, standing near Gk. ἀγκάλη);

Slav. *jěčьmy* “barley” as “thistly, thorny, spiky” (Berneker 268), compare the above words for “point, sting, cusp”;

Lith. *anka* f. “noose, snare, loop” (= Gk. ὄγκη γωνία Hes.); O.C.S. *qkotъ* “hook” (see above);

Toch. A *añcäl* “bow, arch, curve”, *ānkar-* “fangs, bulwark”; also A *orikaläm*, B *orikolmo* “elephant”? Van Windekens Lexique 6, 13, 82.

ang-, esp. to the name of extremities (compare Goth. *liþus* “limb, member”: **lei-* “bend”):

O.Ind. *áṅgam* “limb, member”, *aṅgúli-ḥ*, *aṅgúri-ḥ* f. “finger, toe” (thereof *aṅgulīyam* “a finger-ring, a ring”), *aṅguṣṭhá-ḥ* “big toe, thumb” = Av. *angušta-* m. “toe”, Arm. *ankiun*, *angiun* “angle” and *añjalí-ḥ* m. “two cupped hands held together”;

Gk. ἄγγος n. “Bucket, bowl”, ἀγγεῖον (**αγγελσ-ιον*) “vessel”, lit. “twisted vessel”;

M.Ir. *aigen* “frying pan” is dial. additional form of **aiŋen* ds.;

O.H.G. *ancha*, *enka* f. “neck” and “thigh, osseous tube, bone tube” (**ankiōn-*), O.N. *ekkja* “ankle, heel”; Dimin. O.H.G. *anchal*, *enchil* (reinterpreted *anklāo* m., *anchala*, *enchila* f., M.H.G. M.L.G. *enkel*, O.Fris. *onkel*, *onklēu*, Ger. *Enkel*,

O.E. (reinterpreted) *ancléow*, Eng. *ankle*, O.N. *qkkla* (**ankulan-*) “ankle on the foot”; also Lat. *angulus* (which is unrelated to O.C.S. *qg(ъ)/ъ* “angle, nook”) “m. a corner, angle;

nook, esp. either a quiet corner, retired spot or fig., an awkward corner, strait “ (besides with *o-* grade Lat. *ungulus*, *ungustus* see above).

References: WP. I 60 f., WH. I 46, 49 f., Meringer WuS. 7, 9 ff.

Page(s): 45-47

an-¹ (*h-an-)

English meaning: “male or female ancestor”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bezeichnung für männlichen oder weiblichen Ahnen”

Note: babble-word

Root **an-1** (*h-an-) : “male or female ancestor” derived from zero grade of Root **ǵen-1**, **ǵenə-**, **ǵnē-**, **ǵnō-** : “to bear (mother, father)” [origin of the old laryngeal *ǵ*- > *h*-]

Material: Arm. *han* “grandmother”, Gk. ἀννίς μητρός ἢ πατρός μήτηρ Hes., compare Inschr. ἀνώ; Lat. *anna* f. “nursing mother”;

Illyr. EN Ἄνα, Ἀννύλα, *Annaeus* etc, as well as Messap. Illyr. *ana* = πότνια Illyr. origin (W. Schulze KZ. 43, 276 = Kl. Schr. 214, Krahe IF. 46, 183 f.); compare furthermore Lat. *anus*, -*ūs* “an old woman; also used like adj., old”, also *Anna -ae* f. sister of Dido; “Anna Perenna”, an Italian goddess.

Note: Arm., Gk. and Illyr. have preserved old laryngeal *h*-;

Illyr. and Lat. display common *-ila* diminutive suffix, suggesting the same origin.

Maybe Alb.Tosk *aneja* “mother”, Alb. *anë* ‘side, bloodline’ similar to Ger. *Ahnenreihe* “genealogy, line of descent from an ancestor”, Alb. *anoj* “to incline, like”.

O.H.G. *ano*, M.H.G. *ane*, *an*, *ene*, Ger. *Ahn* “grandfather, great-grandfather, forefather”; O.H.G. *ana*, M.H.G. *ane* “grandmother, great-grandmother, ancestress”. diminutive formations are: O.N. *Āli* (**anilo*), O.E. *Anela*, O.H.G. *Anelo* family names; M.H.G. *enel* “grandfather, grandson”.

Further O.H.G. *eninchil*, M.H.G. *enichlīn*, Ger. *Enkel* (“the young ancestor”). The grandson was looked by Indo Aryans as an effigy or substitute of the grandfather; compare Gk. Ἀντίπατρος.

Against this represented view of W. Schulze KZ. 40, 409 f. = Kl. Schr. 67 f. endorsed Hermann, Nachr. d. Ges. d. Wiss. to Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Klasse 1918, 215 f., the Bavar. *enl*, *ānl*, Austrian *āenl*, *ānl* etc the meaning “of grandfathers” and “grandson” carry and the one here with same occurrence has to do like with Ger. *Vetter* (originally “of the father’s brother”, then also “of the brother’s son”); the salutation is returned by the grandfather to the grandson. This older view is notable (compare the literature by Hermann aaO.).

Pruss. *ane* “old mother”; Lith. *anyta* “mother-in-law”.

Hitt. *an-na-aš* “mother”; *ḫa-an-na-aš* (*ḫannaš*) “grandmother”, Lyc. *χῆνα* ds.

Probably rightly puts M. E. Schmidt KZ. 47, 189 Arm. *aner* “father of the woman” moreover. It is similar formation like in Lat. *matertera* “mother’s sister, maternal aunt”, Welsh *ewythr* “uncle”, O.Corn. *euitor*, Bret. *eontr* (Proto-Celt. **aventro-*, see Pedersen Kelt. Gk. I 55). **anero-* had the original meaning “anything like the forefather”.

It is unsafe O.H.G. *hevianna* from which reshuffled M.H.G. *hebamme*. Because O.H.G. **anna* “woman” is not to be covered, Kluge¹¹ 238 origin from **hafjan* (*d*) *j* *ō* accepts “the lifting” from which the later close interpretations have originated. However, compare PBB. 30, 250.

References: WP. I 55 f., WH. I 50, Pedersen Lyc. under Hitt. 26, 66.

Page(s): 36-37

an-2

English meaning: there, on the other side

Deutsche Übersetzung: Demonstrativpartikel “dort, andererseits”

Material: Gk. ἄν “probably, possibly, in any other way” (ἔάν from εἰ ἄν, Ion. ἦν from *ἦ ἄν, ἄν from αἰ ἄν); Lat. *an* “conj.: in direct questions, or; in indirect questions, or whether”, secondarily interrogative particle, extended *anne*, O.Ir. *an-d* “here”, Goth. *an* “then, now”; Lith. *an-gu* “or”, O.Pruss. *anga-anga* “whether = or whether”.

maybe Alb. (**ane*) *andej* “there”: O.Ir. *an-d* “here” [rather common Alb. shift *n* > *nd*].

Thereof derived:

anjos “other” in:

O.Ind. *anyá-* “other”, Av. *anya-*, *ainya-*, O.Pers. *aniya-* ds. compare above S. 26.

anteros “other” (from second) in:

maybe zero grade in Alb. (**anteros*) *ndërroj* “change, alter”, *ndërresë* “change, the other thing”;

O.Ind. *ántara-*, O.S.S. *ändär* “other”, Goth. *anPar* ds., O.Ice. *annarr* “other, second”, O.H.G. *andar*, O.E. *ōper* “other”, O.Pruss. *anters*, *antars* (**antras*) “other, second”, Lith. *añtras*, Ltv. *ùotrs* beside Lith. *añtaras*, E.Ltv. *ūtors* ds., Slav. **qterъ*, **qtorъ* in Cz. *úterý* m. “Tuesday”, O.Sor. *wutory* “other, second”. About O.C.S. *vъtorъ* “second” s. *yi-* “asunder, apart”.

Note:

It seems Root ***an-2***: “there, on the other side” is a zero grade of the extended Root ***al-1***, ***ol-***: “besides; other” into **alny-*, **any-*.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**nyátra*) *tjetër* “other” [common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation]:

O.Ind. *anyátra* “somewhere else”.

Perhaps Alb. dial. (**anter*) *jatër*, *jetër*, Alb. [attribute *të* “of” + *anteŕ*], *tjetër* “other, second”; similar to formation in Alb.Gheg (**të mel* = of milk) *tamli* “milk” where *të* is the Alb. attribute particle. Initial Alb. *j*- seems to have substituted the old laryngeal form *h*-.

References: WP. I 56, 67, II 337, WH. I 44, Trautmann 10/11, Debrunner REtIE. 3, 1 ff.

Page(s): 37-38

an⁴, anu, anō, nō

English meaning: a preposition ("along a slanted surface, etc.")

Deutsche Übersetzung: unter likewise, Präposition, etwa "an einer schrägen Fläche hin, hinan"

Note: (compare the summary by Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 798 f., also about the syntactic).

Material: Av. *ana*, O.Pers. *anā* (Urar. **ana* or **anā*) "about there" (m. acc. or instr.), "along, on" (m. acc.), Av. *anu*, O.Pers. *anuv* "after, according to; up there" (m. acc.), "lengthwise, along" (m. loc.), also preverb;
maybe Alb. *anës* "along"

O.Ind. *ānu* "after (timewise m. acc., Abl., gen.), after (order), after there, along, behind, according to, with regard to, against" (m. acc.), adv. "on it (auslaut-*u* appears to be comparable in Lesb. Thess. ἀπύ beside Att. ἄπό. Against Wackernagels explanation from IE **enu* "along, according to" see WH. I 677; to-*u* see under *ap-u*); Arm. *am-* in *am-bainam* *ham-barnam* "I raise, uplift", *ham-berem* "I endure" maybe from *-an* (the *h* by mixture with a borrowed sound from the Pers. *ham-* "together");

Ion.-Att. ἄνα, ἀνά "on, upwards, along", Dor. böot. ark. Cypr. ἄν, Lesb. Thess. ark., z. Part Cypr. ὀν, isolates ark. Cypr. ὀν (from ὀν) ds. (the monosyllabic form appears the original and to be extended ἀνά only after κατά; compare Schwyzzer Gk. I 622; it is likely according to Schwyzzer Gk. I 275 ὀν originated from ἄν; adv. ἄνω "upward, up";

A Lat. remainder appears *an-hēlō* "breathes strongly and with difficulty" (*an* + **anslō*); Umbr. *an-*, (with *en* "in" become synonymous and with it alternately, hence, *en-tentu* beside:) *an-tentu* "intendito", *anseriato* "observatum", *anglar* "oscines" (**an-klā* to *clamo*) etc

Maybe here O.Ir. *an-dess* "from the south" etc;

Goth. *ana* (m. dat. mid acc.) “on, in, against, because of, about “, O.N. *ā* adv. and preposition m. dat. and acc. “on, in “, m. dat. “on, in, up, by “, m. acc. “ after, up, on, against “, O.S. *an*, O.E. *on*, O.H.G. *aua*, *an*, Ger. *an* (**ana* or **anō*, **anē*) preposition m. dat. and acc. and instr. “ on, up, in, to, against “; maybe zero grade in Alb. (**ana*) *në* “ on, in “.

Lith. *anóte*, *anót* m. gen. “ accordingly, according to “; about the first on Proto-Slav. **on* going back to Slav. *ъ(n)*- “ in, on “ see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 828 and **en* “in”.

With zero grade of the first syllable, thus initial sound *n*:

Lith. *nuõ* m. gen. “ from down, from away “ (these where from meaning only from the connection with the ablative originated anew), as a Nominal pref. *nuo-*, as a Verbal pref. *nu-* (prokLith. abbreviation as in *pri-* beside *priē*), Ltv. *nũo* m. gen. “ from”, as prefix *nuo-*; O.Pruss. *no*, *na* m. acc. “ on (where), against, about there “, as prefix “ after; from away “ (see also BezzenbergerKZ. 44, 304); O.C.S. *na* m. acc. and loc. “ on there; up, on, in “ (in addition after *prě* : *prě-dъ* neologism *na-dъ* “ upside, above, about “ m. acc. and instr. and preverb); O.Ind. *nā-* perhaps in *nādhī́ta* “ pressed “, see below *nā-* “ help “.

Here presumably Lith. *-na*, *-n* “ in (direction where) “, postal position with verbs of the movement, Av. *na-zdyah-*, O.Ind. *nēdīyas-* “ closer “ (“ * moved near “); root *sed-* “ sit “; presumably similarly Goth. *nēhu*, O.H.G. *nāh* adv. “ near” as “ looking near, turned near “ (with root *oqʷ-* as 2nd part); see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 798 f., where also about the ambiguous O.Ind. *ádhi* “ about, on”, ap. *adiy* “in” (**-ndhi* or **edhi*, **odh*?).

maybe Alb. (**nāh*) *nga* “from” [common Alb. *n* > *ng* shift]

About Goth. *anaks* adv. “ suddenly, straight away “, supposedly to O.Bulg. *nag/ъ* “ suddenly, abruptly “ (?), s. Feist 42.

References: WP. I 58 f., WH. I 43 f., 49, 677, Feist 41 a, 373, Trautmann 200.

Page(s): 39-40

ansā, ansi-

English meaning: noose, snare

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlinge, Schleife', partly as Handhabe von Gefäßen (Henkel) oder as dem Zugvieh umgelegter Zügel

Material: Lat. *ānsa* "clutch, handle, a handle; (hence), occasion, opportunity", *ānsae crepidae* "the eyelets on the straps of the shoe soles through which the shoelaces were pulled" = Lith. *ąsà* f. (acc. *ąsą*) "pot handle, loop with the knot apron" (compare also Lat. *ansātus* = Lith. *ąsotas* " (furnished with or having a handle) with a handle"), Ltv. *uosa* "handle, loop, eyelet", next to which *i*-stem O.Pruss. *ansis* "hook, pot hanger, kettle hanger", Ltv. *uoss* (acc. *uos*) "handle";

Maybe Alb. (**ues*) *vesh* "handle, ear"

O.Ice. *æ̃s* f. (**ansjō*) "hole in the upper edge of the shoe leather for pulling through of the straps" = M.L.G. *ōse* f. "ring-shaped handle, loop" (out of it LateM.H.G. Ger. *Öse*; or WestGmc. word to *Ohr* according to Kluge and Weigand-Hirt s. v.?). M.Ir. *ē(i)si* pl. "rein", Gk. ἡνία, Dor. ἄνία ds. (**ānsiā*).

Maybe truncated Alb. (**en̥ha*) *ena* "pot (*pot handle)" [common Alb. -s- > -h- phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 68, WH. I 51, Trautmann 10.

Page(s): 48

ansu-, ṇsu-

English meaning: ghost, demon

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Geist, Dämon"

Material: O.Ind. *ásu-*, Av. *aṇhu-* "breath of life, world", therefrom O.Ind. *ásu-ra-*, Av. *ahura-* "ruler, lord" (**ṇsu-*); Ven. *ahsu-* (= *āsu-*) "cult effigy, cult figure" = Gmc. **ansuz* "god, ace" in O.Ice. *āss*, Run. *a[ṇ]suR*, O.E. *ōs* "ace", Goth.-Lat. *anses* "demigods".

References: H. Güntert *Der ar. Weltkönig* 102, Feist 52 b.

See also: Perhaps to *an(ə)-* "breathe".

Page(s): 48

ans-

English meaning: favourable

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wohlgeneigt, günstig sein"

Material: Goth. *ansts* f., O.H.G. *anst* and (zero grade) *unst*, M.H.G. *gunst* from **ge-unst*, O.E. *ēst* "favour, mercy", O.N. *ōst*, *q̄st* "favour, love", O.H.G. *abanst*, *abunst*, O.S. *avunst*, O.E. *æfest* "distrust, resentment, disfavor"; M.H.G. *gund* m. "favour", O.N. *q̄f-and* f. "disfavor";

preterit present O.H.G. *an*, *unnum* (Inf. *unnan*, preterit *onsta*, *onda*) "grant" (*gi-unnan*), O.S. O.E. *unnan* "grant, concede, wish", O.N. *unna* (*ann*, *unnom*, preterit *unnan* from **unpa*) "love, grant, concede". *un-nu-m* (from **unz-nu-m*) is an old present the *neu-*, *nu-* class, wherefore the new sg. *ann*.

Which root beginning as Gmc. *an-*, *un-*, has in *ansts* the suffix compound *-s-ti-* to see (see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 437), while M.H.G. *gund*, O.N. *q̄fund* the easier one contained *-ti-*.

However, is because of Common Gmc. **anst(s)* root probably as Gmc. *ans-*, *uns-* to begin (Kluge ZfdtWtf. 9, 317, Brugmann Grdr. II² 3, 332), *unnum* consequently originated from **unz-num* (IE **ḡs-nu-me*), whereupon then sg. *ann*, and new weak preterit **un-pa* (O.H.G. *onda*, O.N. *unna*) beside O.H.G. *onsta*, O.S. *gi-onsta*; then also M.H.G. *gund*, O.N. *q̄fund* (suffix *-ti-*) new creations have become after *s-* part to *unnum*, *unnO.N.*

Also Gk. προσ-ηνής "friendly", ἀπ-ηνής "unkind, hard" (: *ab-unst*) is the most likely = *προσ-, ἀπ-ανσής (see Brugmann aaO.).

In divergent formal judgement Bechtel Lexil covers. 49 Gk. - ἄνής on neutr. Subst. **ānos* whose suffixale zero grade lies as a basis Gmc. **an-s-ti-*.

References: WP. I 68, Feist 53.

Page(s): 47

antro-m

English meaning: cave, hole

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Höhle, Luftloch"

Material: Arm. *ayr*, gen. pl. *ayric* "cave, hole", Gk. ἄντρον ds.

References: WP. I 56¹, Schwyzer Mel. Boisacq II 234¹, KZ. 68, 222, Gk. I 532, Pisani KZ. 68, 161 f.

See also: Perhaps to *an(ə)-* "atmen", as originally "Luftloch".

Page(s): 50

ant-s

English meaning: forward, before, outer side

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Vorderseite, Stirn"

Material: O.Ind. *ánta-h* "end, border, edge" (therefrom *antya-h* "the last");

Alb. (**ánta*) *ana* 'side, end'.

Gk. gen. sg. *κάταντες* (= *κατ' ἄντες*) "down the forefront", dat.-loc. *ἀντί* (Schwyzer Gk. I 548⁶, 622⁵), acc. *εἰς-άντα* "in the face" (**ant-m*), *ἐν-αντα*, *ἄν-αντα*, *κάτ-αντα* etc (W. Schulze, Kl. Schr. 669, Schwyzer Gk. I 632under), adverbial *ἄντα* "towards, opposite", thereafter *ἀντάω* "meets"; about *ἄντομαι* see Schwyzer Gk. I 722 under.; about *ἄντην* s. Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 687;

O.Ir. *étan* (**antono-*) "forehead"; perhaps here M.Welsh *enhyt*, Welsh *ennyd* "time, moment" (**ant-iti-* to O.Ind. *ití-* "gait, way"), M.Welsh *anhaw* "old" (**ant-ayo-*), Ir. *éata* "old; age" (**ant-odio-?*), compare Loth Rc. 48, 32; 50, 63;

Hitt. *ḫa-an-za* (*ḫant-s*) "forefront", therefrom *ḫa-an-te-iz-zi-iš* (*ḫantezziš*) = **ant-eḫios*;

Lyc. *ḫñtawata* "leader" (Pedersen Lyc. under Hitt. 17);

Toch. A *antule* "outside, to ... before", *antus* "also".

see also under *antios*.

In addition as pristine cases:

anti "in the face of" > "towards, opposite, against", etc.

O.Ind. *anti* adv. "opposite itself, before itself, near", from what *antiká-h* "near", n. "nearness".

Arm. *and* "there", *and* preposition "for, instead of" m. gen. and "along, about (in, on) somewhere there" m. acc. (compare Goth. *and*), in meaning "aside" m. abl. and "with, by"

m. loc. (which has dwindled vowel in the final sound is not determinable; anl. *ə-* from *a-*), as preverb “on”; in addition *andranik* “firstborn, the first (earliest)” (Bugge KZ. 32, 2; compare to meaning Lat. *ante* “before, of place or time” and the above mentioned words for “forehead” as a “front”), probably also *ançanem* “to go past” (Pedersen KZ. 39, 425, compare Gk. ἄντομαι; *ç* from *t* + the aoristic *s*, compare the Aor. *ē-anç*).

Maybe Alb. *andej* “there, in the other side, opposite”.

Gk. ἀντί “in view of, towards, opposite, before; for, instead of” m. gen., also preverb, e.g. ἀνθίστημι; Hom. κατ’ ἀντησιν “in the opposite point of view, against” is fine to Bechtel Lexil. 46 from *ἀντι-σiti-ç reshuffled after ἀντην ἴσσημι; ἀντικρύ, Att. ἀντικρυς “almost, against” (ambiguous ending), ἀντιάω, ἀντιάζω “meets”.

Lat. *ante* (from **anti*, compare *antistō*, as well as *antīcus*, *antiquus*) preposition m. acc. spatially “against, before”, timewise “before”, also preverb (e.g. *antecedō*), *antid-eā*, *-hāc* “before”, *antid-īre* “lead the way” (*-d* after *prōd*); in addition *anterior* “earlier”, *antārium bellum* “war before the town”, *antīcus* “the front” (*c* after *posticus* “behind”), *antīquus* “old” (the ending and the contraction in temporal meaning after *novus*; IE **anti* + **okʷ-* “looking”), *antēs*, *-ium* “rows or ranks (from soldiers, vines)”, originally possibly “fronts” (about *antae* see, however, under **anētā* “door post”).

Hitt. *ḫa-an-ti* (*ḫanti*) “in front, esp., in particular”.

anta “against there” (direction); to *-a* see Schwyzler Gk. I 622 f.

Goth. *and* preposition m. acc. “up there, about there, along”. With therefrom more divergently meaning the nominal prefix and verbal prefix Gmc. *anda-*, *and* “against, opposite”, also in verbs normally “from - away”: Goth. *anda-*, *and* (e.g. *andniman* “accept”, *andanēms* “agreeable, pleasant”, *andbindan* “unbind, untie, be confined”), O.N. O.S. O.E. *and*, O.H.G. *ant-*, *int-*, M.H.G. Ger. *ant-*, (e.g. *Antlitz*, *Antwort*, *entbinden*).

compounds O.N. *endr*, *enn* “ earlier, formerly, again, after “ (*endr* = Goth. *andiz-uh* “ either “), O.E. *end* “before” (**andis*), O.H.G. *enti* “ earlier, yore “ (Gmc. **andiaz*), M.H.G. *ent*, *end* Konj. “ previous, before “ (e.g. Falk-Torp 192, 1455).

Lith. *añt*, older *anta* m. gen. “ after-there, up, on “.

About Gk. ἄντα see above.

nti

A weaker ablaut form (**nt-*) shows Goth. *and* m. dat. “ ἄντι, for, around “, *unPa-* (**nto-*) in *unPa-pliuhan* “ escape”, O.E. *od-* (**unP-*) in *odgangan* “ escape”, *ūdḡenge* “ fleeting” = O.N. *unningi*, *undingi* (**unP-*, **and-gangia-*) “ escaped slave “ (Brugmann Grdr. II², 803).

Other meaning points Goth. *and* m. acc. “until, to”, O.H.G. *unt* in *unt-az* “until, to” and *unzi* (= *untzi*) “until, to”, O.S. *and* “until, to”, *unti*, *unt* (*and* + *te* “ to “), *unto* (*and* + *tō*), Eng. *unto* “ to, until “, O.N. *unz* (and *es*) “until, till that “, O.E. (with grammatical change) *od-* “ in addition, besides, until, to “, Osc. *ant* m. acc. “ up to “ (likewise from **nti*, see Walde Kelten and Italiker 54; because of Gmc. *and* not to place exactly attuning meaning = Lat. *ante* “ before”, e.g. v. *Planta* II 443), Lith. *iñt* “after” (rather contamination from *in* and *ant*).

The fact that these forms show an extension preposition **en*, **n* “in” (Schwyzer Gk. I 629 f., where also about Gk. dial. ἔντε), is possible as then Lith. *iñt* with *ĩ* “after” corresponds in the application. However, could be of this one additional use adjustment as a result of the sound resemblance and IE **nt* (-*i*, -*a*?) “ until, to “ belong as “ up against there, on the opposite side over “ to *anti*, also the words for the “end” (see below) are originally the purpose waving on the opposite side, and with O.S. *unt* is also *ant* (*and* + *te*) preposition m. acc. “ wholly, completely “ synonymous what, even if only new intersection are from *unt* with *and-*, however, the concept relationship of both explained.

antios “against, recumbent before “ (formed from the adverb *anti*):

**antíō-* (Gmc. **andja-*) in Goth. *andeis*, O.N. *endir*, O.S. *endi*, O.E. *ende* m., O.H.G. *anti*, *enti* m. and n., Ger. *Ende*; also Gk. ἀντίος “against” (in addition ἐναντίον ds., ἐναντίος “situated against; opponent”) probably goes back (compare Schwyzler Gk.I 379) to **ἀντίος*.

Against it is from **anto-* (see above) derived *ántio-* in O.N. *enni* n., O.H.G. *andi*, *endi* n. “forehead” = Lat. *antiae* “the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock”.

A quite different word is Ger. *and*, O.H.G. *unti*, *anti*, *enti* under likewise, O.S. *endi*, O.E. Eng. *and* “and”, O.N. *en(n)* “and, but”, with O.Ind. *áthā* “thereupon, thereon, then, ditto”, Av. *aθā* “also”, Osc. *ant* m. acc. “usque ad”, Lith. *iñt* m. acc. “after” (however, see above), Toch. B *entwe* “also” belongs to **en*, *ṇ* “in”.

Also Alb. in (**ende*) *edhe* “and, also”, zero grade (**ende*) *dhe* “and, but”.

References: WP. I. 65 ff., WH. I 53 f., Feist 46, Schwyzler Gk. I 619, 621, 629 f., 632 f., 722, 726, II (B V 2 b d 3).

Page(s): 48-50

apelo-

English meaning: strength

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kraft"

Material: Gk. ἀν-απελάσας ἀναρρωσθεῖς Hes., Ion. εὐηπελής "strong", Hom. ὀλιγηπελίη "swoon", Ion. ἀνηπελίη ἀσθένεια Hes., Elis: MN Τευτί-απλος (after Prellwitz BB. 24, 214 ff., Kretschmer Gl. 18, 205 here Ἀπέλλων, Ἀπόλλων, with vocal gradation Thess. Ἄπλου; after Sommer IF. 55, 176² rather pregreek); Illyr. MN *Mag-aplinus*, *Aplus*, *Aplo*, *Aplis*, *-inis*, FN *Aplo*, *-onis*; Gaul. VN *Dī-ablintes* "the powerless, the weak" (from *-*aplentes*); Gmc. GN *Matronis Aflims*, *Afliabus* "effective magic", O.Ice. *afl* n., O.E. *afo*l, *aba*l n. "strength".

Note: The Root **apelo-** : 'strength' seems related to Root **abhro-** : 'strong, mighty' [the shift / > ṛ].

References: WP. I 176, Feist Ia, Kretschmer Gl. 24, 250.

Page(s): 52

ap-¹ (proper əp-) : ēp-

English meaning: to take, grab, reach

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen, nehmen, erreichen"

Note:

From the reduced Root **ghabh-** : "to grab, take", derived Root **ap-1** (exact **əp-**) : **ēp-** : "to take, grab, reach, *give" > Root **ēpi-** : "comrade" > Root **ai-3** : "to give".

Maybe Alb.Tosk (**he-ip-mi*) *ep*, *jap*, Gheg *nep* (**na* "us" + *ep* "give") "give us (*take)" : Hitt. *e-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) "take", 3. pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : Gk. ἄπτω "give a hand.

Material: O.Ind. *āpnōti* "achieved, attained", more recently *āptā-h* "clever, suitable, trusted"; Av. *apayeiti* "achieved, reached", 3. pl. *āpənte* from **āpuantai*,

Arm. *unim* "own" (**ōp-n-*?), *ənd-unim* "attain";

Gk. ἄπτω "give a hand, attach, pick a quarrel, light, kindle", ἄπτεισθαι "touch", ἀφή "touch, adherence etc." will be delivered in spite of the spirit here. Kretschmer Gl. 7, 352 assumes influencing by ἔπω an; Hom. ἀφάω (ἀφάω) "touch, palpate, feel, finger", Ion. ἀφάσσω ds., common Gk.-Illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation;

Hom. ἀπαφίσκω, ἥπαφον (with Eol. ο: ἀποφεῖν ἀπατῆσαι Hes.) "cheat, barter, exchange", ἀποφώλιος "phantasmic, delusive, fallacious", κατηφής "low-spirited" (lit. "got down").

Pedersen KZ. 39, 428 puts with Gk. ἄπτω Arm. *ap* "the hollow hand" (o-stem, however, loc. *y-ap'i* as -i-stem, thus probably older neutr. -os-stem) together, which word should correspond to Gk. ἄψος "joint, hinge"; because of *p* (= IE *ph*) nevertheless, uncertain (compare Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 36, 110);

Lat. *apīscor* "touch, reach, attain, come to, come by", *adipīscor* "to come up to, overtake; hence to obtain. perf. partic. adeptus, used passively, = obtained", *coēpi* "has begun, commenced", later *coepī*.

The connection with Lat. **apiō*, **apere* “to bind together, unite, joint, connect, link, tie round” (imper. *ape* “hinder, prevent, restrain”), *aptus* “as partic. fitted, fastened, connected. Transf., depending on; also prepared, fitted out; fitted up with, equipped with, with abl. (2) as adj. suitable, appropriate, fitting. adv. apte”, *cōpula* (*co-apula*) “a link, bond, tie, connection; a rope, a leash; plur. grapnels” is probably certain. Maybe is derived from a common primary meaning “touch, summarize”.

Also Lat. *apud* “at, near, by, with, in” will be best of all suit here. The primary meaning would be “in close connection” (compare *juxtā*). One has derived from the part. perf. neutr. **apud* (from **apud* “having reached”). Additional form *apor*, *apur* (mars.-Lat. *apur finem*) points on originally *-d*.

Lat. *apex*, *-icis* “cusp”, esp. “the top of the conical cap of the Roman “flamines”, or the cap itself; hence any crown, tiara, helmet; fig., highest honor, crown; gram., the long mark over a vowel”, maybe belongs to **apiō*, compare also EM. 60;

Toch. A *oppāçci* “clever” (Van Windekens Lexique 82);

Hitt. *e-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) “takes”, 3. pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*).

Note:

The original root was Root *ap-1* (exact *əp-*) : *ēp-* : “to take, grab, reach, *give” > Root *ēpi-* : “comrade” > Root *ai-3* : “to give”.

Maybe Alb.Tosk (**e-ip-mi*) *ep*, *jap*, Gheg *nep* (**na ep*) “give us (*take)” : Hitt. *e-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) “take”, 3. pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : Gk. ἄπτω “give a hand. [see above]

About O.Ind. *āpī-h* “friend”, Gk. ἡπιος “friendly” see below *ēpi-*.

References: WP. I 45 f., WH. I 57 f., 60, 847, Pedersen Hitt. 128, Cuvreur H 93.

Page(s): 50-51

ap-³, āp-

English meaning: old; damage

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gebrechlich; Schaden”

Material: O.Ind. *apvā* “illness, failure”, Av. (from an *-es*-stem) *afša-* m. “damage, evil”; Lith. *opūs* “weak, sore, frail” (Charpentier KZ. 40, 442 f.), presumably Gk. ἡπεδανός “frail, weak” (Bezzenberger BB. 1, 164; to the ending see Risch 98; differently Schwyzler Gk. I 530).

References: WP. I 47, Specht Decl. 345.

Page(s): 52

apo– (pō, ap–u, pu)

English meaning: from, out, of

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ab, weg”

Material: O.Ind. *ápa* “ off, away, back “ as adnominal Prep. m. abl. “ away from “, Av. *ap. apa* “ away from “; about privatives **ap-* in Iran, and Gk. see Schwyzler ZII. 6, 230 ff.; Gk. ἄπο, ἀπό m. gen. (= **ablative*) “ away from, ex, from “; Maced. ἀπ-, ἀβ-;

Alb. *prapë* “ again, back “ (**per-apë*); Lat. *ab* m. Abl., “ prep. with abl. (1) of motion or measurement in space, from, away from. (2) of time, from, after. (3) of separation, difference, change, from ; so of position or number, counting from ; and of the relation of part to whole, out of, of. (4) of origin and agency; esp. with passive verbs, by, at the hands of, because of. (5) viewed from, on the side of : “a tergo”, in the rear; hence in connection with, as regards “ (before voiced consonant from *ap*, still in *aperiō* from **ap-ueriō*; perhaps also in *apricus*, s. WH. I 59; about Lat. *af*s. just there 1; *abs* = Gk. ἄψ “ back, again “; out of it *as-* before *p-*, *as-portō*; *ā* before voiced consonants), Umbr. *ap-ehltre* “ from without, from the outside; on the outside, outwardly “ (about other, unsafe Osc.-Umbr. Belege s. v. *Planta* I 209, 426, II 454 f.);

Goth. *af* prefix and preposition m. dat. “ from, away from, from here “, O.N. *af* adv. and preposition m. dat., O.E. *æf, of*, O.S. *af*, O.H.G. *aba, ab-* “ from, away from “, Ger. *ab-*.

compare also Lith. *apačĩa* “ the lower part “ (as “ turned away part “, **apotĩā*, to O.Ind. *ápatya-* n. “ progeny “ and Hitt. *ap-pé-iz-zi-ia-aš* (*appeziias*) “ back “.

As Celt. derivatives are taken up from **apo* O.Welsh, Welsh *o* “ ex-, from, of “, O.-M.Corn., O.-Mod.Bret. *a* ds. However, comes for this poor in sound Brit. form rather affiliation to O.Ir. *ō, ua* in consideration (Thurneysen Gk. 524), so that of all Brit. it remains quite unsafe.

In Hitt. *a-ap-pa* (*apa*) “ behind, back “ (compare Gk. ἀπο-δίδωμι “ give back, return “) have maybe collapsed IE *apo* and *epi* (Pedersen Hitt. 188, Couvreur H 94 f., Lohmann IF. 51, 324 f.).

Derivatives: *apo-tero-*, *ap-ero-*, *ap-jo-*, *ap-ōko-* and above *apotīā*, *apetjo-*.

O.Ind. *apataram* adv. “ farther away “, ap. *apataram* adv. “ apart, somewhere else “, Gk. ἀπωτέρω “ farther distant “ (ἀπωτάτω “ very far away “); maybe Goth. *afarō* “ from the back, backward “, *aftuma*, *aftumists* “ the last “, O.E. *æftemest* ds. and Goth. *aftra* “ back, again “, O.H.G. O.S. *aftra* adv. “ behind, after “ and Prep. m. dat. “ after, behind, according to “, O.E. *æfter* ds., O.N. *eftir* adv. and Prep. m. dat. and acc. “ after “, *aptr* adv. “ back, backward “.

For this Gmc. However, words relationship also stands with Gk. ὀπίθεν, IE **epi*, **opi* to the consideration (Schulze KZ. 40, 414 Anm. 3), compare still Goth. *aftra* “behind”, O.E. *æft* “ behind, later “, Goth. *aftana* “from the back”, O.N. *aptan*, O.E. *æftan*, O.S. *aftan*, M.H.G. *aftern* “ afterwards”.

O.Ind. *ápara-* “ back, later, following, other “, adv. *-ám* “ after, later “, Av. ap. *apara-* “ back, later, following “, adv. *-əm*, *-am*, Sup. O.Ind. *apamá-*, Av. *apəma-* “ the one farthest away, the most distant, the last “;

Goth. *afar* adv. and preposition with dat. and acc. “ after, afterward “, O.H.G. *avar*, *abur* (latter from **apu-ró-m*, as O.N. *aur-* “ bottom, lower, nether, back “ in compound, see Falk-Torp, 11 f.) “ again, once more, against it “ (Ger. *aber*), O.N. *afar* “ esp., very much “ (compare to meaning O.Ind. *ápara-* also “ outlandish, peculiar, extreme, extraordinary “, Lidén Stud. 74 ff.; O.E. *eafora*, O.S. *aðaro* “ descendant “). see still **āpero-* “ shore “.

maybe Alb. (**apaŋ*) *parë* “first, top”, *afër* “*away, close”, *afërm* “relative, descendant”, (**āper-*) *prej* “from”.

Gk. ἄπιος “remote, far” (probably also O.N. *efja* f. “bay in a river in which the current runs back”, O.E. *ebba* m. “low tide”, O.S. *ebbia* f., M.N.Ger. *ebbe*, where borrows from Ger. *Ebbe*, as “ebb, the outward movement of the tide; the return of tidewater towards the sea”).

O.Ind. *ápāka-* “recumbent apart, distant, coming from the front”, Arm. *haka-* as 1. composition part “against”, *hakem* “piegare ad una parte, inclinare”, O.C.S. *opaky* “again”, Church Slavic *opako, opaky, opače* “back, inverted”, in which, admittedly, forms can be partly also related to **opi*, Gk. ὀπιθεν (compare Lat. *opācus* “shaded, shady; dark, shadowy, obscure” = “turned away from the sun”;

Literary formation by (Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 482). Besides O.N. *qfugr* “after, turned backward”, O.S. *aḅuh, avuh*, O.H.G. *abuh, abah* “turned away, inverted, wicked” (Ger. *äbig, äbicht*), O.E. **afoc* in Eng. *awkward*, from **apu-ko-s* (or from **opu-ko-s* : ὀπιθεν, so that in the ablaut to Goth. *ibuks* “being on the decline”, O.H.G. *ippihhōn* “roll back”? Johansson PBrB. 15, 230, in the consonant relegating to πυ-γή, see also Falk-Torp under *avet*).

pō.

Av. *pa-zdayeiti* “let to move away, scare off”; Lat. *po-situs, pōnō* “to put down, set down, put, place, set, fix, lay, deposit” from **po-s[i]nō, po-liō, po-lūbrum, pōrcet* “to keep off, keep back, to hinder, restrain” from **po-arcet*, Alb. *pa* m. acc. “without”, *pa-* “un-” (Gl. Meyer Alb. Wb. 317); O.Fris. *fān* “from, of”, O.S. *fana, fan*, O.H.G. *fona, fon* m. dat. (= **abl.*) “from, of” (O.H.G. *-o-* is after Persson IF. 2, 215 to derive from IE **pu* beside **po*).

A similar form pursues Trautmann O.Pruss. 389 in O.Pruss. *pan-s-dau* “thereafter”. Is totally unsafe whether Arm. *otork* “polished, slippery, smooth” contains according to Lidén Arm. stem 60 ff. *o-* from **po-*.

Maybe suffixed Alb. *pas* “behind, back” *pastaj* “later, thereafter”.

Against it here in spite of often divergent meaning (Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 808 considers absorption from IE **upo*, and for sl. *po* in meaning “ behind, after “ m. loc. probably properly origin from **pos*): O.C.S. *po* “ after, in, with, about a little bit there “ (Lith. *põ* with gen. under dat. “after”, with instr. “under”), as essential only more perfective verbal prefixes Lith. *pa-*, O.C.S. *po-* (as nominal prefix O.C.S. *pa-*, Lith. *pa* and *põ*, compare e.g. O.C.S. *памьнѣти* “ remember “, *памѣть* “ memory”);

O.Pruss. *pa-* essential in nominal, *põ-* in verbal compound, compare Trautmann 203, Meillet Slave comm.² 505.

About Slav. *po-dъ* “ below, under “ see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 733 f. - S. still IE **po-ti* and **po-s*.

Maybe Alb. (**po-s*) *poshtë* “below, under” from the same root as Slav. languages Slav. *po-dъ* “below, under “ from Root *apo-* (*põ*, *ap-u*, *pu*): (from, out, of) not from Root *pẽd-2*, *põd-* : (foot, *genitalia).

ap-u stands beside **apo* (Lith. see below **pu*) in ark. Cypr. Lesb. Thess. ἀπύ, in O.H.G. *abo* = *aba*, O.N. *au-virđi* n. “ contemptuous person “ (Falk-Torp 11 f.), compare also above **apu-ro-* beside **apero-*, **apu-ko-*, and **pu* beside **po*. That *-u* maybe enkLith. Particle “ and, also “ (Feist 3a, 508a, WH. I 87). compare also Schwyzzer Gk. I 182.

pu (see above **apu*) mostly in meaning (“ turned away “ =) “ behind, back “:

O.H.G. *fona* (see above), O.Ind. *punar* “ again back “, Gk. πύματος “ the last “; quite uncertain Lat. *puppis* “ the poop or stern of a vessel; poet. the whole ship “.

maybe Alb. *pupa* “ the poop or stern of a vessel “ : Pol. *pupa* “bottom”.

References: WP. I 47 ff., WH. I If., 842, Feist 3a, Trautmann 11.

Page(s): 53-55

appa

English meaning: father

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Vater”; Lallwort

Material: compare Gk. ἄππα, ἀπφά, ἄπφα, ἀπφῦς (Theokrit) “dad”; Toch. B *appakke* “father” (this *-(a)kke* from *ammakki* “Mutter”).

References: WP. I 47.

See also: compare also *pap(p)a*.

Page(s): 52

apsā

English meaning: asp

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Espe"

Material: O.H.G. *aspa*, Ger. *Espe*, O.E. *æspe*, O.N. *qsp* f. ds., Ltv. *apse* (from **apuse*), O.Pruss. *abse* ds., N.Lith. *apušis* f., Lith. *apušė*, *epušė* f. " aspen, trembling poplar " (after Bezenberger BB. 23, 298 supposedly free diminutive-formation from **apsā*), Russ. *osína* (**opsīna*) " aspen ", Pol. *osa*, *osika*, *osina* " aspen ".

The fact that in this aspen name the sound result *-ps-*, is not the original *-sp-*, confirm among others Turk.-Osm. *apsak* " poplar ", Chuv. *éwěs* " aspen " as a loanword from the Proto-Armenian to Pedersen KZ. 30, 462. Specht places because of Gk. ἀπελλόν αἰγειρος, ὃ ἐστὶ εἶδος δένδρον Hes. a root noun *ap-*.

References: WP. I 50, Specht Decl. 60.

Page(s): 55

ar ⁴ (er, or?), r

English meaning: now, also, interrogative particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “nun, also”, also as Fragepartikel

Material: Gk. ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα (from *r*) “now, thus, consequently”, Cypr. ερ, ἄρα interrogative particle (**h̥* ἄρα; γάρ, maybe from γ “*ǵ*” ἄρ); likewise zero grade Lith. *ĩr* “and, also”, Ltv. *ĩr* “also”, O.Pruss. *ir* “and, also” (= Gk. ῥα, zero grade Lith. *āĩr*, Ltv. *ar* as an introduction of an interrogative sentence, O.Lith. also *er* with the same Balt vacillate from *a-* and *e-* as between Ltv. *ar* “with, in” and O.Pruss. *er* “to”; Toch. B *ra-* emphat. particle.

References: WP. I 77, Trautmann 12, Schwyzer Gk. I 342, 622.

Page(s): 62

ardh–

English meaning: pole

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange’?

Material: Arm. *ardn* “ lance, spear “: Lith. *ar̃das* m. “ pole scaffold for drying flax “, old *ardamas* “ a (light) pole or spar, a sprit, which crosses the sail diagonally (and serves to make it taut) “ (see to meaning Bezenberger GGA. 1885, 920)? Petersson KZ. 47, 245 (the Lith. words not better according to Leskien abl. 329 to *ardýti* “ split, distinguish “, see under *er-* “ rare, loose, crumbly “).

References: WP. I 84.

Page(s): 63

ardi-, r̥di-

English meaning: point, edge

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spitze, Stachel'

Material: O.Ind. *ali* "bee, scorpion" (from **aḍi*, IE **r̥di*) = Gk. ἄρδις "head of the arrow, sting"; O.Ir. *aird* (**ardi-*) "sharp, peak, point of the compass", O.N. *erta* (**artjan*) "stir up, stimulate, tease" (another interpretation from *erta* under *er-*, *er-d-* "set in motion").

References: WP. I 83 f., Lüders Schriften 429.

Page(s): 63

areg-

English meaning: to lock

Deutsche Übersetzung: "verschließen"

Material: O.Ind. *argala-h*, *argalā* "latch, bolt", Maced. ἄργελλα "bathing hut, bath hut", from which borrows Alb. *ragál* f. "cottage, hut"; kimmer. ἄργιλλα (**arg-el-iā*) "subterranean dwelling"; O.S. *racud*, O.E. *reced* m. "building, house".

References: WP. I 81, WH. I 63, Jokl IF. 44, 22.

See also: compare **areq-* 'schützen, verschließen'.

Page(s): 64

ar(e)-ĝ- (arĝ-?), rĝi- (*her-(e)-ĝ-)

English meaning: glittering, white, fast

Deutsche Übersetzung: "glänzend, weißlich"

Note: O.Ind. *r̥ji-pyá* "darting along" epithet of the bird *śyená-* ("eagle, falcon"), Av. *ərəzi-fya-* (cf. Gk. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις H., αἰγίποψ), Arm. *arcui* (< **arci-wi*) "eagle" prove that from Root *er-1*, *or-* : "eagle, *fast" derived extended Root *ar(e)-ĝ-* (*arĝ-?*), *rĝi-* : "glittering, white, fast" and its subsequent zero grade Root *reĝ-1* : "right, just, to make right; king".

Material: O.Ind. *árju-na-h* "bright, white"; *rajatá-* "whitish", *rajatám hiráṇyam* "whitish gold, i.e. silver", *rajatám* "silver" with flashy, in spite of Osthoff MU. VI 33 not from zero grade *r̥* (or likewise) deducible vocalism compared with Av. *ərəzata-* n., O.Pers. *ardata-* "silver" (*r̥*) : TN Illyr. *Ardiaei* common Alb. - Illyr. *-ĝ-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *argentum*, Osc. *aragetud* "silver", O.Ir. *arggat*, M.Ir. *airget*, Welsh *arian*(*†*), Corn. M.Bret. *argant*, Bret. *arc'hant* "silver", Gaul. PN *Arganto-magus*, *arcanto-dan* .. "coin minter, mint-master, the master or superintendent of a mint",

Maybe Alb. (**argento*) *argjend* "silver".

Arm. *arcat* "silver", Toch. A *ārkyant* N. pl. f.; with other formation Gk. ἄργυρος "silver" (in spite of these equations the knowledge of the silver for the primeval times stands not sure, see about that point and about the borrowing question Schrader RL.II² 394, G. Ipsen IF. 39, 235 f., Festschr. Streitberg 228), Messap. *argorian* (: ἄργύριον) ds., *argora-pandes* (**arguro-pondios*) "quaestor, state treasurer".

Thrak. ἄργιλος "(*white) mouse", FIN Ἀρζος (**Argios*).

Gk. ἀργός "white, fast", in compounds ἀργι- : ἀργι-κέραυνος "with shining thunderbolt", ἀργι-όδων "with brilliantly white teeth" (thereafter also *ἀργινός for ἀργεννός, further

formation to ἀργινόεις, epithet of towns situated on white lime or chalk mountains); ἀργαίνω “is white”.

ἀργός probably after Wackernagel Verm. Beitr. 8 f. from *ἀργρός dissimilated, wherefore *i*-stem ἀργι- of compounds behaves as Av. *dərəzi-raθa-* “possessing steady chariot” to *dərəzra-* “solid”.

With ἀργός phonetically same O.Ind. *ṛjrá-* connotes also “shining”, is in this meaning with ἀργός “white” etymological identical (in addition also O.Ind. *ṛjīti-*, *ṛjīka-* “radiating”).

O.Ind. *ṛjrá-* “fast”, *Ṛji-śvan-* “the allied Indras ordering about fast dogs” = Gk. ἀργός “fast” (likewise of dogs, also already Proto-linguistic epithet, see Schulze Kl. Schr. 124), ἀργίπρους “fleet-footed”, horses Πόδ-αργος, upholds Persson Beitr. 828 from ἀργός (*ṛjrá-*) “white” different word (to the root *reǵ-* “straight, right, directly” in O.Ind. *ṛjīśá-* “rushing straight for”, *ṛji-pyá-* “darting along”, etc), against Bechtel Lexil. 57, the concept of the lights allows to have flowed from that of the quick movement (compare “as quick as a flash, at lightning speed”) as well as Schulze aaO.

Sides of the same observation considered as to try illuminating power, brightness of the color, and quickness of the movement (compare Lat. *micāre* “move rapidly to and fro, vibrate, flicker; to shine, glitter, sparkle”).

ἄργεμον, ἄργεμα n. “the whiteness (in the eye, nail)”, ἀργήεις, Dor. ἀργᾶς (*ἀργᾶFεντις ‘shining’; *es*-stem in ἐναργής “perspicuous, clear”, ἀργεσ-τής epithet of νότος, “elucidative, brightening” (see lastly Schwyzler Gk. I 500¹), ἀργεννός “white sheen, white luster, white-gleaming” (*ἀργεσ-νός); maybe also in ἀργειφόντης epithet of Hermes (“in slaying brilliance”).

On account of *es*-stem Av. *arəzah-* “afternoon and evening” so that belongs together etymologically, at least half the meaning is quite doubtful, see. Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 202, Bechtel aaO.

Maybe Alb. (**arəz-*) *errēt* “dark”, *err* “darken” : Av. *arəzah-* “afternoon and evening”

ἄργής, -ήτος, -έτι, -έτα “white-gleaming”; ἄργιλλος and ἄργιλος “white clay” (Lat. Lw. *argilla*, *argīla* : Alb. *argjilë* “white clay, mud”): ἄργυ-ρος see above, ἄργυ-φος, ἄργύ-φεος “shining white” (in the word ending probably to root *bhā-* “shine”, Prellwitz BB. 22, 90, Bechtel Lexil. 57 f.).

Maybe Alb. *harc*, *harca* pl. “rocky landscape”; Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

Lat. *argentum* see above; *arguō* “to put in clear light; to declare, prove; to accuse, blame, expose, convict”, *argūtus* “to the eye, expressive, lively; talkative to the ear, piercing, shrill, noisy; of omens, clear, significant; of persons, sagacious, cunning; (since Cicero also:) beaming, shimmering” and “shrewd”.

Toch. A *ārki*, B *ārki* “white” (**arǵuio-*), *ārcune* “epithet of the royal title”, A *ārki-śoši* “white world” (compare Welsh *elfydd* S. 30); Hitt. *ḫar-ki-iš* (*ḫarkis*) “white”.

Maybe Alb. (**arg-*) *jargë* “white saliva”

Note:

Alb. *j-* stands for the lost old laryngeal *h-*.

e-vocalism shown by those of Osthoff MU. V, S. V, and MU. VI 33 considered for Goth. *unaírkns* “impure, unclean”, *aírkniþa* “cleanness, genuineness”, O.H.G. *erchan* “right, just, real, true, genuine”, O.N. *jarknasteinn*, O.E. *eorcnanstān* “precious stone, jewel” (in addition also O.N. *jarteikn* n. “emblems” from **ja[ʰkŋ]-teikn*, Lidén by Noreen O.Ice. Gk.³p. 281, 6); compare also Feist 25b.

As securely one cannot consider the affiliation of Gmc. words, however, was concerning the vocalism intersection from Gmc. **ark-* = IE **arǵ-* with **erk-* = O.Ind. *ārcati*, IE **erk-* at least conceivable.

About that of Uhlenbeck KZ. 40, 552, 560 considered for Lith. *áržuolas*, *ažuolas*, dial. *áužuolas*, E.Lith. dial. *úžolas* “oak”, see rather Bezzenberger KZ. 42, 263, Trautmann

O.Pruss. 301, whereupon *anž-* (compare O.Pruss. *ansonis*) the original form is (different Zupitza KZ. 36, 66, Gmc. Gutt. 214).

By Hirts (abl. 124) basic **ar(e)ǵ-* cause Gmc. words difficulty, however, see above. The basis of a 2th root vowel (*areǵ-*) is given only by O.Ind. *rajatám* “whitish”, thus dubious.

References: WP. I 82 f., II 362 f., WH. I 66, 848, Feist 25, Schwyzler Gk. I 260, 447, 481, Frisk Nominalbildg. 4.

Specht (Decl. 114¹) places because of Gk. ἄρμη λευκή Hes. a color root in *ar-*, he equates with *al-* (see above S. 31).

Page(s): 64-65

arenko-

English meaning: a kind of cereal, type of grain

Material:

Lat. *arinca* “ variety of grain, olyra (which resembles spelt) “ (“Galliarum propria” Plin. n. h. 18, 81; foreign, presumably Gaul. word, despite Niedermann *ě* and *ĩ* 30 not genuinely Lat.), Gk. ἄρακος “ leguminous plant growing as a weed among lentil plants “, ἄρακοι ὄσπριόν τι. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ λάθυρον Hes.

Because of the meaning difference quite doubtful equation; no objection offers sure enough the not sufficing confirmation from ἄρακος in ὄροβος ἐρέβινθος. Non-related in spite of Fick II⁴ 16, 17 are Gk. ἄρτος “ bread “ (to dark origin, see Boisacq 84), M.Ir. *arbar* “ grain “ (see **ar-* “ to plough, plow “), *arān* “ bread “.

References: WP. I 84, WH. I 67.

Page(s): 66-67

areq-

English meaning: to guard, lock

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schützen, verschließen'

Material: In detail Osthoff IF. 8, 54 ff. m. Lith.

Arm. *argel* "hump, block, check, fence, hurdle, barrier, drawback, obstacle, hindrance, balk, impediment", denomin. *argelum* "resist, hold from, hold back"; maybe with *o*-gradation *orm* "wall, mural" (**ork-mo-?*);

Gk. ἀρκέω "resist, reproach, protects, helps; express disappointment, be sufficient, be enough" (ἀρκέσω, ἤρκεσα) probably from *ἀρκέϊω; ἄρκος n. "protection, cover, shelter" (Alkman); ἄρκιος "sufficing, enough", αὐτ-ἀρκης "oneself enough", ποδ-ἀρκης "with sufficing feet, fast" (see also Bechtel Lexil. 279 f.);

Maybe Alb. (**ἄρκος*) *argësh* "crude craft supported by skin bladders, crude bridge of crossbars, harrow", zero grade in Alb. (**argo-*) *rrogë* "alpine meadow (to be guarded)".

Lat. *arceō*, *-ēre* "to shut in; to keep at a distance, hinder, prevent, keep away", *arca* "a chest, box; esp. a money-box or coffin; also a cell" (actually "fastener, shutter", compare *arcānus* "shut, closed; hence silent, secret, confidential"; from Lat. derives Goth. etc *arka* "boxes, money boxes, ark";

maybe Alb. *arkë* "box, money boxes, ark".

O.H.G. *arahha*, *archa* "ark" and from Gmc. again O.C.S. *raka* "burial cave", O.Pruss. *arkan* acc. sg. "ark"), *arx* "fortified hill, castle, fort", *arcera* "canopied chariot" (suffix after *cumera*, compare WH. I 63) Osc. *tríibarakavúm* "to build, erect, establish; to create, frame" (constitutes beforehand **trēbark-* "to enclose a house, to put up a fence around a house");

O.H.G. *rigil*, M.H.G. *rigel* "latch, bolt", M.Eng. *rail* (O.E. **reogo*), Güntert Kalypso 136;

Lith. *rãktas* “key”, *rakinti* “to lock, shut”;

Hitt. *ḫar(k)-* “hold, clamp, to hang (kill s.o. by hanging them)”, Götze and Pedersen Muršili 50.

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**ḫark-*) *varg* “row, chain, ring”; common prothetic Alb. *v-* before bare initial vowels.

Through the meaning little is recommended to citation of Welsh *archen* “clothes, shoe”, Bret. *arc’henna* “wear shoes” (M.l.r. *acrann* “shoe, clothes” probably reconverted from *arc-*, Stokes KZ. 41, 381).

About that of W. Foy KZ. 35, 62 as “castle hill” interpreted O.Pers. mountain names *arkadri-* see Justi IA. 17, 106 (supposedly *(H)ara-kadriš* “mountain ravine, mountain gorge”), but in addition again Bartholomae Z. altIran. Wb. 105 Anm. 1, 116.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. *kodra*, *kodrinë* (dim.) “hill” from a truncated O.Pers. *(H)ara-kadriš* “mountain ravine”.

Against apposition (Bruckner KZ. 45, 108 Anm.) recommends meaning from Slav. *račiti* “want, grant”.

As form mit *o*-gradation (or at most with *or = j*) covers Lat. *Orcus* “Orcus, the infernal regions. Transf. the god of the lower world; death, realm of the dead” (uncertain “lock, seal, shut, trap, close, lock up, shut up, close up”?).

References: WP. I 80 f., WH. 62 f., 848.

See also: Similarly *aleq-* “refuse, protect” and *areg-* (see d.).

Page(s): 65-66

ar(ə)–

English meaning: to plough

Deutsche Übersetzung: “pflügen”

Material: Arm. *araur* “plow” (**arātrom*; Hübschmann Arm. stem I 21);

Gk. ἄρῳ (ἡρῶσα, ἄροτος) “plough, till”, ἄροτης, ἄροτήρ “plowman”, ἄροτρον “plow”; with original vocalization of the 2nd syllable herakl. αρᾶζοντι, gortyn. ἄρατρον. ἄρῳ etc placed after Persson Beitr. 669 an IE **aro-* besides **arə-* ahead (compare Toch. *āre*), or appeared instead of ἄρῳ at the same time with the reshuffle many denominative causatives in -άω to such in -ώω after in addition basic *o-* formation, under special influence from νεόω “plow up the land anew”.

Lat. *arō*, *-āre* “to till, plow, farm, cultivate. Transf., to furrow, wrinkle; of ships, to plow the sea” (for the older **arə-mi*), *arātor* “ploughman, husbandman”, *arātrum* “plow” (-*ā-* for *-*ǣ-* after *arāre*);

M.Ir. *airim* “to plough”, Welsh *arddu* (from **arj-*) “to plough”, *arddwr* “plowman”, M.Ir. *ar n.* “arable land”, Welsh *ar f. ds.*, M.Ir. *ar-án* “bread”, *arathar* (**arətrom*), Welsh *aradr*, Corn. *aradar*, M.Bret. *arazr*, Bret. *arar* “plow”; M.Ir. *airem* (**arjomō*), gen. *aireman* “plowman”, also PN *Airem-ón*; maybe Alb. *arë* “arable land, field”.

Goth. *arjan*, O.N. *erja*, O.E. O.S. *erian*, O.H.G. *erran*, M.H.G. *ern* “to plough, till”, O.N. *arðr* “plow”, O.H.G. *art* “furrowed land”, O.E. *eard*, *ierð* f. “furrowed land, yield” (see also under **ar-* “yield, acquiesce” about Ger. *Art*), M.H.G. *arl*, Ger. *Arl*, *Arling* “plow” (from loanword from Slav. **ordlo*? genuinely Gmc. after Meringer IF. 17, 121);

Lith. *ariù*, *árti* “to plough”, *árklas* (**arə-tlom*) “plow”, *arklỹs* “horse” (as “a plow animal”); *artójas* “tiller, plowman” (**arə-tāia-*), O.Pruss. *artoys* “tiller” (with secondary zero grade Lith. *orē* “ploughing time”, compare Gk. πολύηρος πολυάρουρος Hes.), Ltv. *ar”u* “to plough”, *ara*, *āre* “arable land”; Lith. *armenà* “superficially furrowed layer of earth”;

O.C.S. *orjō*, *orati* “to plough”; *ralo* (Serb. *rǎlo*, Pol. *radło*) “plow” (**ar(ə)-dhlom*: Lith. *árklas*), *ratajb* “plowman”; about Slav. **ora-* s. Trautmann 13;

toch AB *āre* “plow”. concerning this pertains:

ar(ə)u-

Arm. *haravunk* “arable land” (Scheftelowitz BB. 29, 58), Lat. *arvus*, *-a*, *-um* “plowed, plowed land”, esp. *arvum* “plowed land, a field; in gen., a region”, Umbr. *arvam-en* “in plowed land” (= dem Lat. fem. *arvas* A. pl.), *ar(u)via* “crops, field crops”;

M.Ir. *arbor* (**ar̥u*) “grain”, dat. *arbaim*, gen. (already O.Ir.) *arbe* (**ar̥ens*), pl. N. A. *arbanna* (*r/n*-stem: Stokes KZ. 37, 254, Pedersen KG. I 63, II 106; therefrom *airmnech* “the man who owns a lot of grain”, Cornac’s Gl., with *-mn-* = *-vn-*, Stokes KZ. 38, 458);

Gk. ἄρουρα “arable land” (formally not yet clearly; probably after Benveniste Norns 113 from **āro-Fpā*, extension of ἄρο-Fap from **aro-ur̥*, compare M.Ir. *arbor*. Unglauhhaft Otrębski KZ. 66, 78).

Through its old *e*-divergence Welsh *erw* f. “field”, pl. *erwi*, *er-wydd*, Corn. *erw*, *ereu* ds., O.Bret. M.Bret. *eru*, Bret. *ero* “furrow” belong against it to O.H.G. *ero* “earth”, Gk. ἔρα, Arm. *erkir* “earth” (for the latter supposes Pedersen KZ. 38, 197 likewise **er̥u-* as a basis), however, have taken over like the use for farmed field of one **ar(ə)uo-*.

From the lack of Aryan correspondences may not be closed against the acquaintance with the plow in Indo-Germanic primeval times.

References: WP. I 78 f., WH. I 69, Schwyzler Gk. I 362, 683.

After Specht KZ. 68, 42² furthermore to root **erə-* (*er-5*) “disjoint, sever” as “tear the ground open”?

Page(s): 62-63

ario-?

English meaning: master, lord

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Herr, Gebieter"

Note: Root *ario-?*: master, lord, derived from Root *ar-1**, themat. *(a)re-*, schwere Basis *arə-*, *rē-* und *i*-Basis *(a)rī-*, *rēi-*: to move, pass: Gk. ἄριστος "best in birth and rank, noblest".

Material: O.Ind. *ar(i)yá-* "mister, convivial", *ār(i)ya-* "Aryan", *āryaka* "venerable man"; Av. *airyō*, O.Pers. *ariya-* "Aryan";

Gaul. PN. *Ario-mānus* (GIL, III 4594); Ir. *aire* (gl. primas) besides *airech*, where is to be formed **arjo-* and **arjako-*, which to O.Ind. *āryaka* behaves as Gk. μεῖραξ "youth" to O.Ind. *maryaká-* "male" (Pedersen Celt. Gk. II 100). Against it belongs M.Ir. *ruire* not here, but from *ro + rī* "king of kings".

About O.Ind. *aryamán* n. "hospitality", m. "guest's friend", Av. *airyaman-*, Pers. *ērmān* "guest", see above under *al-1*.

W. Krause (rune inscriptions 539) should read properly Run. *arjostēR* N. pl. "the most distinguished, the noblest", thus would have to be attached indeed an Run. **arjaR* "posh, lofty, noble, plush, gentle, kingly, polite, courtly, elegant, genteel, stately, highbred, exclusive" and an IE **arjo-*, in the O.Ind. phonetically with a derivative from *arí-* "alien, stranger" would have collapsed.

Kelto-Gmc. PN *Ario-vistus* however, proves nothing, because *Ario-* could stand for **Hario-*. Also O.Ir. *aire*, *airech* "suitor" are ambiguous, see above under *al-1*.

Maybe *Arrianes* Illyr. TN.

References: WP. I 80.

Page(s): 67

ar-1*, themat. (a)re-, heavy basis arə-, rē- and i-basis (a)rī-, rēi-

English meaning: to move, pass

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fügen, passen"

Note: Root *ar-1**, themat. *(a)re-*, heavy basis *arə-*, *rē-* and i-Basis *(a)rī-*, *rēi-*: "to move, pass" and Root *er-3*: *or-*: *r-*: "to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born" derived from the same root Root *er-1*, *or-*: "eagle".

Material:

*) E.-M. 74 determine because of Arm. *eri* "horse's hock or point of shoulder, shoulder of animals", *y-eriurel* "fit; blend in; fit on; suit; adapt; key; tune; adjust; accommodate; readjust; bring into line; mate" posit a basic form **er-*. But Arm. *eri* derives after Lidén Mé. Pedersen 88 f. back to IE **rēito-*, **rēiti*! compare Trautmann 242.

Av. *arānte* "they settle, get stuck", O.Ind. *ará-ḥ* "wheel spoke", *aram*, *álam* adv. (*áramkar-*, *alamkar* "prepare; get ready; make up; get up; dress; trim; prink" and "be in service; serve; do one's service; accommodate; be of service; be of help; be of use", for what probably *ara-tí-* "servant; manservant; valet; servitor; follower" and *rā-tí-* "willing; eager; prompt; ungrudging; unhesitating", Av. *rāiti* "compliant, servant") "suitable, enough";

Av. *arəm* "suitable, accordingly" (*arəm-piṭwā* "midday" = "the time suitable for the meal", next to which *ra-piṭwā* ds. With zero grade *ra-* besides **ara-*, from what *arəm* adv., Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 189, 1509), *ratu-* m., "judge, arbitrator" and "period (of time)"

(common primary meaning possibly “ the act of arranging something (neatly) “ , from which “ the act of arranging the law “ and “ right time “); O.Ind. *ar-p-áyati* “ puts, fixed, clamps, cleats, affixes, appends, fastens, fixates, fortifies”; about Hitt. *har-ap-* (*harp-*) “ to arrange, situate, put down “? compare Couvereur H 114 f.;

Arm. *ainem* “ produce; do; make; cook; render; cause; proffer; offer; hold out; volunteer; give; contract; fix; put; matter; get; have; take; win; pull down; put down “ , *y-ar* “ , I consent, conjoin, continue, press so “ (*arar* “ has done, has made “ = Gk. ἄραρε), whereof *yarem* “ add, subjoin, splice “ (Bugge KZ. 32, 21), *čar* “ bad; poor; unsavory; unsavoury; poorly; inferior; unsatisfactory; low; stale; foul; hard; lamentable; decayed; wrong; faulty; amiss; maladjusted; uneasy; evil; unkind; wicked; corrupt; off; unhealthy; chronic; ill; sick “ with negative *č* [= *oč*] “ not suitable “ (Bugge aaO. 23);

Gk. ἀραρίσκω, perf. ἄραρα “ join together “ , ἄρμενος “ annexed, appended, attached, appendaged, suitable “ , ὄαρ “ wife “ (probably after Brugmann IF. 28, 293, Schwyzer Gk. I 434 here with prefix **o-*, barely to root **ser-* or root **uer-*, ἄ-*Feípω*); in addition ἀρίζω “ have close relations with “;

also “ chats confidentially “; χαλκο-άρας “ ironclad, armoured “ , also χειρι-άρας τέκτων Pind., ἄρ-θρον “ limb, member, joint (wrist, ankle) “ , ἀρθμός “ connection; connexion; contact; touch; liaison; tie; splice; affiliation; junction; conjunction; coupling; communication; link-up; interconnection; link; line; combination; association; incorporation; compound; relation; relationship; marriage; wedding; society; union; juncture, friendship “ , ἄρθμιος “ joins, unites, unifies, combines, conjunct, collective “; with *-t* suffixes homer. δάμ-αρ-τ- “ housewife “ (“ the woman in charge of the house “), Eol. δόμορτις Hes.;

πυλάρτης “ Hades as the one who locks the gate(s) to the underworld “ (Schwyzer Gk. I 451, 5); ἄρε- in ἀρέσκω “ even out, ease, reconcile, settle, redress, compensate for, equalize, balance, make up for, make good, give satisfaction “ , ἀρέσκει μοι “ It suits me, I

like it “, ἀρέσκεσθαι, ἀρέσσασθαι “ come to an agreement, come to an agreement with somebody; make oneself inclined, reconcile “, common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation;

ἀρετή “ ability; competence; efficiency “, ἀρείων “ better “ (in respect probably stands ἀρι- “ very much, very “ in compounds, wherewith Reuter KZ. 31, 594a 1 also O.Ind. *ari-gūrta-*, -*štutá-* as “ keenly praised “ would like to compare; uncertain because of Gk. ἐρι- “ very much, very “ see Boisacq s. v., above S. 24 Anm.); ἄριστος “ better, best “, ἀριστερός “ left, on the left “.

With lengthening θυμ-ήρης “ appealing well, complacent “, ὄμηρος “ husband; hostage, pledge “, ὀμηρέω “ to meet “; after Birt Philol. 87, 376 f. was Ὀμηρος lit. “ companion, the blind person who goes with his leader “.

From Slav. perhaps Pol. *ko-jarzyć* “ attach, connect, combine “ (e.g. Miklosich EWb. 100, Berneker 31, 532).

About maybe related Gk. ἄρα, Lith. *ĩr* s. 4. *ar* “ now, thus “.

Toch. A *ārwar*, B *ārwer*, *ārwar* “ ready “, A *arām*, B *ere* “ face “ (compare Lat. *figura* “a form, shape, figure”). Van Windekens BAL.-SLAV. 41, 56, Duchesne-Guillemin in the same place 173.

t-formations: *rt-*, *art-* “ joint together “.

O.Ind. *rtá-* n. “ suitable, right “, *rtám* n. “ well attached, holy order “ (to meaning see Oldenberg GGN. 1915, 167-180; not “ sacrifice; victim; oblation; offering “), *rtēna* “ rite “, Av. *arəta-*, *əṛəta-* n., O.Pers. *arta-* (in compound) “ law, right, holy right “; Av. *aša-* under, “ what is sure, true “, O.Ind. *rtāvan(t)-* “ proper, fair “, Av. *ašāvan/t-*; O.Ind. *rtū-h* “ certain time, order, rule “, *rtí-h* f. “ kind, way “ (to ours root after Kluge PBrB. 9, 193; see also Meringer IF. 17, 125, B. Geiger WZKM. 41, 107), Av. *aipi-əṛəta-* “ appoints, destines, firmly assigned “;

Arm. *ard*, gen. *-u* (= Gk. ἀρτός, Lat. *artus*, *-ūs*, compare also on top O.Ind. *ṛtū-h*) “structure, construction, ornament” (Hübschmann Arm. Gk. I 423, Bugge KZ. 32, 3), *z-ard* “apparatus, ornament”; *ard* “just now, now, currently” (= Gk. ἄρτι) (Bartholomae Stud. II 23, Bugge aaO., Meillet Esquisse 36), *ardar* “fair, just, right” (Hübschmann Arm. stem I 21, Arm. Gk. I 423;

Persson Beitr. 636 a 2 considers for it also IE *dh*; compare Av. *arədra-* “faithful, reliably, loyal to belief, pious, godly” and the other undermentioned *dh-* derivatives), *ardiun* ‘struttura (Pedersen KZ. 40, 210);

Gk. ἀμαρτή “(at the same time) simultaneous” (instr. *ἄμ-αρτός “joint together, concurring, coincidental”), ὁμ-αρτέω “connect oneself to somebody, accompany” (due to *ὅμ-αρτος); *t*-stem in ἀρτι-Φεπής “well versed in word structure”, ἀρτί-πο(υ)ς “with healthy feet”,

ἀρτί-φρων “able-minded, with sharp mind, with a sturdy mind” (presumably also in ἄρταμος “butcher, slaughterer; murderer”, whereof ἀρταμέω “slaughter, cut up, divide”, after J. Schmidt Krit. 83 f. from *ἄρτι- or at most *ἄρτοταμος “workmanlike cutting”, compare O.Ind. *ṛta-nī-* “justly leading”, *ṛta-yuj* “properly harnessed”);

Maybe in *u*-grade Alb. *urtë* “able-minded, with sharp mind, with a sturdy mind” probably also ἀρτεμής “fresh and healthy”, probably dissimilated from *ἄρτι-δεμής to δέμας “with a well-built body”; ἄρτι “just” of the present and the most recent past (compare above Arm. *ard* “just now, now” and *ard-a-cin* “newborn” as Gk. ἀρτι-γενής;

morphologically not yet quite clear, perhaps Locative); ἀπ-αρτί “exact, just”, ἄρτιος “adequate, just, complete”, ἀρτιάζω “plays rightly or oddly”, ἀρτίζω “finishes, prepares”, ἄρσιον δίκαιον Hes., ἀνάρσιος “hostile”, ἐπαρτής “prepares”;

ἄρτύν φιλίαν καὶ σύμβασιν, ἄρτύς σύνταξις (= Lat. *artus* “narrow, tight”) Hes., ἄρτύω, ἄρτύνω “joins, prepares”, ἄρτυνας, ἄρτυνος, ἄρτυτήρ title of a public servant or official of Argos, Epidauros, Thera.

Lat. *artus* “narrow, tight (in space and time), close; ‘somnus’, fast, sound; of supplies, small, meager; of circumstances, difficult, distressing” (adv. *artē*, originally instrumental as ἁμαρτή); *ars*, *-tis* “skill, method, technique; “ex arte”, according to the rules of art. (2) an occupation, profession. (3) concrete, in plur., works of art. (4) conduct, character, method of acting; “bonae artes”, good qualities “(actually “articulation, assemblage, pack a gift properly” = M.H.G. *art*), in addition the compounds *in-ers* “unsophisticated, sluggish, untrained, unskillful; inactive, lazy, idle, calm; cowardly; ineffective, dull, insipid”, *soll-ers* “clever, skilful”, *allers*, *alers* “taught, learned”;

artiō, *-ire* “insert tightly, wedge, crowd, join fast, press together” (more recently *artāre*); *artus*, *-ūs* “the joints; “dolor artuum”, gout; poet., limbs”, *articulus* “in the body, a small joint; in plants, a knob, knot; of time, a moment, crisis; in gen., a part, division, point”;

Lith. *arti* “near” (loc. *tī*-stem);

M.H.G. *art* f. “kind, manner and way”, O.N. *ein-arðr* “simple, sincere”, *einþrd* “reliability; dependability; trustworthiness; sureness; steadiness”;

Toch. B *ar(t)kye* “rich, valuable” (?).

m-formations:

A. From the light basis *ar-*.

Arm. *y-armor* “suitable, adequate” (Bugge KZ. 32, 21);

Gk. ἄρμός “seam, assemblage, joint”, ἄρμοι “just, recently” (ἄρμόζω “connect, join, adapts, orders”, ἄρμονία “connection, alliance, regularity, harmony”), ἄρμα “chariot” (about these words see Sommer Gk. Lautst. 133, Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 28, c.-r. 21 f. [**arsmo-*?], Schwyzler Gk. I 306; farther Lith. by Boisacq 79), ἄρμαλιά “assigned food, provisions”;

Lat. *arma*, *-ōrum* “defensive arms, armor, weapons of war; hence war, soldiers, military power; protection, defense; in gen. tools, equipment”, *amentum* “herd of horses or cattle, cattle for plowing”.

Hence sounds in O.N. *jǫrmuni* “bovine animal, horse” and the PN Goth. **Aírmana-reiks*, O.E. *Eormenrīc*, O.Ice. *Jǫrmunrekr*, M.H.G. *Ermenrīch*; the same first part to the name from a little bit big also e.g. in *Ermunduri* “great Thuringia”, O.N. *jǫrmungrund* “the wide earth” = O.E. *eormengrund*, O.H.G. *irmindeot*, O.S. *Irmin-sūl*, and in the short form *Herminones*. However, Brückner KZ. 45, 107 rightly challenges, that “cattle, horses” is the original and “large” out of it derived meaning and decides vice versa for “large, serene” a starting point because of Slav. *raměň* “immense, strong, violent, sudden” (from here Lith. *eĩmas* “immense, monstrous”, Ltv. *eĩms* “monkey, clown, strange appearance (?)”, as “shot up” to **er-*, **or-* (*orior* etc; compare formal ὄρμενος), not as “sturdy, stout, well built, massive” belongs to **ar-* “to join, connect”.

O.C.S. *jarьmъ* “yoke” (e.g. Miklosich EWb. 100, Berneker 31), Sloven. *jérmen* “yoke strap, strap”; with zero grade initial sound and themat. vowel: O.C.S. *remenъ*, Serb. *remēn* etc “strap”; Specht Decl. 149 f.

Toch. B *yarm*, AB *yärm* “measure”.

B. From the heavy base *arə-mo-: ĩ-mo-* “arm”.

O.Ind. *īrmá-h* “arm, shoulder” (originally “shoulder joint”, compare ἄρθρον, Lat. *artus* “joints”) = Av. *arəma-* “arm”, Osset. *ärm* “cupped hand”, *älm-äřin*, *ärm-äřin* “elbow”, Lat. *armus* “shoulder or shoulder-blade; also, of an animal, the side, the uppermost part of the upper arm, scapula” (from **ar/ə/mos*), Gaul. *aramō* “bifurcation, point of separation”, (Wartburg I 119, Jud by Howald-Meyer Röm. Schweiz 374 ff.), O.Pruss. *irmo* f. “arm”, Lith. *irmédė* (“gout”, i.e.): “gout in the joints”, *irm-liga* “gout, arthritis” (see Trautmann O.Pruss. 347);

zero grade Lith. žem. pl. tant. *armaĩ* “Vorderarm am Wagen” (ibd.), O.C.S. *ramo*, *rame*, Serb. *rāme* ‘shoulder’, Goth. *arms*, O.H.G. etc *arm* “arm”, arm. *armukn* “elbow” (Hübschmann Arm. Stud. I 21).

Root form *rē-, rə-*:

Lat. *reor*, *rēĩ* “to think, suppose, judge” (the most primitive metering and counting is accompanied by the putting on top of each other or layers of the pieces to be counted), participle *ratus* “in the opinion, sense”, but also “determined, settled; calculated, certain, valid, legal”, *ratio* “a reckoning, account, consideration, calculation; a reason, motive, ground; a plan, scheme, system; reasonableness, method, order; a theory, doctrine, science; the reasoning faculty”; after EM. 793 here (*prō*)*portiō* from *portiōne* = *prō ratio*ne;

Goth. **garpjan* (only participle *garpāna*) “to count”, O.N. *hundrað*, Ger. *Hundert* (**radā* n. “number” = Lat. *rātum* “to ratify, confirm, make valid”; s. Fick III⁴ 336); O.H.G. *girad* “even (only from numbers)”, Ger. *gerad* (only from numbers divisible by 2; different from *gerad* = straight ahead), with new ablaut O.N. *tī-rōðr* actually “count after tens” (Fick III⁴ 336); Goth. *rapjō* “number, bill, account”, O.S. *rethia* “account”, O.H.G. *radja*, *redēa* “account, speech and answer, story”, O.Fris. *birethia* “accuse”, O.S. *rethiōn*, O.H.G. *red(i)ōn* “talk” (determines the precise correspondence from *rapjō* with Lat. *ratio* “a reckoning, numbering, casting up, account, calculation, computation” e.g. Kluge¹¹ s. v. “speech” to the assumption of borrowing Gmc. words under influence from *garpjan*; more properly Falk-Torp 886 *rapjō* to determine as primary *-iōn*-derivative from Gmc. root **rap-* [*garpjan*]).

Whether here also O.N. *rōðr* “row, line, series, chain, range, string, tier, battery, file, turn, run, procession, rank, order, progression, number, set, bank, esp. increment lining along the shore”, M.L.G. *rat* f. “row, line, series, chain, range, string, tier, battery, file, turn, run, procession, rank, order, progression, number, set, bank”? (Fick III⁴ 337; “row; line; series;

chain; range; string; tier; battery; file; turn; run; procession; rank; order; progression; number; set; bank “ as “ added on each other, stratified “?).

O.H.G. *rāmen* “ strive for something, strive, aim “, O.S. *rōmon* ‘strive “, M.H.G. M.L.G. *rām* “ aim, purpose, target “ our **rē*-maybe suit as “ to arrange in one’s mind, calculate “, if, besides, this (the previous newer proves) Subst. *rām* must have been as formation with formants-*mo*- starting point.

***dh*-extension *rē-dh-*, *rō-dh-*, *rə-dh-*:**

O.Ind. *rādhnōti*, *rādhyati* “ prepares (suitably), manages; gets, succeeds, with which has luck; contents, wins somebody “, *rādhayati* “ manages, gives satisfaction “, *rādha-ḥ* m., *rādhaḥ* n. “ blessing, success, relief, gift, generosity “; Maybe Alb. *radha* “row”, *radhit* “count”.

Av. *rāḍaiti* “ makes ready “, *rāḍa-* m. “ social welfare worker “, *rādah-* n. “ appropriate for oneself, making oneself available, willingness (in religious regard) “, O.Pers. *rādiy* (loc. sg.) “ weigh “ (compare O.C.S. *radi* see under), Pers. *ārāyad*, *ārāstan* “ decorate; adorn; bedeck; trim; attire; array; drape; gild; emblazon; embellish “; O.Ir. *imm-rādim* “ considers, thinks over “, acymr. *amraud* “ suppose, think, mean “, Welsh *amrawdd* “ conversation “ with ders. meaning as O.Ir. *no-rāidiu*, *no-rādim* “ says, tells “, M.Welsh *adrawd* “ tell “ and Goth. *rōdjan*, O.N. *rōḍa* “ talk “ (compare further also placed above Ger. *Rede*, *reden*; *no-rāidiu* and *rōdjan*, like sl. *raditi*, kaus.-iter. **rōdheio*); Goth. *garēdan* “ whereupon be judicious, take precautions “, *urrēdan* “ judge, determine “ (compare to meaning esp. Lat. *rēn*), *undrēdan* “ procure, grant “, O.H.G. *rātan* “ advise, confer, contemplate, plan, incite, indicate (riddle), request, to look after something, procure, provide, get “, O.S. *rādan*, O.N. *rāḍa*, O.E. *rædan* (latter also “ read “, Eng. *read*), Subst. O.H.G. *rāt* m. “ available means, council, piece of advice, advisement, decision, intention, precaution, stock, supply “, similarly O.S. *rād*, O.N. *rād*, O.E. *ræd*, O.C.S. *raditi* “ take care;

be accustomed; look after; care for; be in the habit; tend; provide; supply; cater; fend; ensure; insure “ (Serb. *râdîm*, *râditi* “ work, strive “, *rad* “ business, work “; see Uhlenbeck KZ. 40, 558 f.), *radi* “ weigh “, next to which **rædh-* in O.C.S. *nerodъ* “ neglect (of duty?) “, Sloven. *rôdim*, *rôditi* “ provide, take care “.

Maybe O.C.S. *radi* “ weigh “ : Alb.Gheg *randë* “heavy (*work?), sth that weighs a lot” *ra* aor. “fall (sth heavy, weighty)” [nasalized form], *randonj* “weigh”, *re* “care, attention”, *roje* “guard” [common Alb. *-d- > -j-* shift between two vowels], *ruanj* “to guard”.

Root form **(a)ṛ̥-, rēi-** (see Person root extension 102, 162, 232; Beitr. 741):

Gk. ἀραρίσκω (if not neologism, see above S. 56), ἀριθμός “number”, νήπιος “countless “, arkad. ἐπάρπιος “ἐπίλεκτος, select; choice; exquisite “, ἀριμάζει ἀρμόζει Hes.; Lat. *rītus*, *-ūs* “ conventional kind of the religion practise, usage, ceremony, rite, manner “, *rīte* “ in due form, after the right religious use, with proper ceremonies, properly, fitly, rightly “ (loc. one beside *rītus* lying conservative stem **r̥t̥-*);

O.Ir. *rīm* “number”, *āram* (**ad-ri-mā*) ds., *do-rīmu* “ counts “, Welsh *rhif* “number”, O.N. *rīm* n. “reckoning, calculation “, O.S. *unrīm* “ immense number “, O.E. *rīm* n. “number”, O.H.G. *rīm* m. “ row, order, number “ (the meaning “ verse, rhyme “ from O.N. and M.H.G. *rīm* probably after Kluge¹⁰ s. v. *Reim* from Fr. *rime*, which has derived from *rythmus*).

Maybe also **rēi-* “ thing “ (Lat. *rēs* “a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance” etc) after Wood a^x 226 must be added as root noun meaning “ stacked up goods, piled-up possessions “.

Maybe is to be added also **rēi-* “ thing “ (Lat. *rēs* etc.) to Wood ax 226 as a root noun meaning “ having stacked up property “.

In addition probably as *dh*-extension ***rēi-dh-*** (compare above *rē-dh-* besides *rē-*):

Goth. *garaiþs* “ arranged, certain “, *raidjan*, *garaidjan* “ prescribe, determine “, O.N. *g-reiðr* “ ready, easy, clear “, *greiða* “ disentangle, order, arrange, manage, pay, disburse,

remit “, M.H.G. *reiten* “ get everything set up, prepare, arrange, count, calculate, pay “, *reite*, *gereite*, *bereite*, O.H.G. *bireiti* “ ready “, *antreitī* “ series, ordo “, Ltv. *riedu*, *rizt* “ order “, *raids* “ raring, ready “, *ridī*, *ridas* “ device, clamp “.

Quite doubtfully is not borrowed by Persson aaO. considered affiliation from O.C.S. *orādije* “ apparatus, instrumentum “ (from O.H.G. *ārunti* “ message “, see Pedersen concentration camp. 38, 310), *ređъ* “order”, Lith. *rinda* “ row “, Ltv. *riņda* “ row, number “. On condition of that these continue IE *d*, not *dh* (**re-n-d-*), one adds (e.g. Fick I⁴ 527, Pedersen aaO., see also EM. 711) thus the following kin in: ὀρδέω “ put on a fabric “, ὀρδικόν τὸν χιτωνίσκον. Πάριοι, ὀρδημα ἡ τολύπη τῶν ἐρίων Hes.,

Lat. *ōrdior*, *-īrī*, *ōrsus sum* (from weaver’s language, Bréal MSL. 5, 440) “ to begin a web, lay the warp, begin, commence, make a beginning, set about, undertake “, *exōrdior* “ to begin a web, lay the warp, prepare to weave “, *redōrdior* “ to take apart, unweave, unravel “, *ōrdo*, *-inis* “a series, line, row, order” (also Umbr. *urnasier* seems to be = *ordinariis* “of order, usual, regular, ordinary”, Linde Glotta 3, 170 f.; differently Gl. 5, 316), the connection agrees with *ar-* “put; place; fix; formulate; ordain; decree”, which would have been needed then also by the weaving mill, to (Persson root extension 26, Thurneysen Thes. under *artus*, *-ūs*), so would be justified vowel from **or-d-ejō* as a causative iterative vocalism.

Is even more doubtful, from after Reichelt KZ. 46, 318 as *k*-extensions of the bases *arə-*, *ar-* with the same application to the weaving mill are to be added:

Maybe Alb. (**arānea*) *arnoj* “to repair, mend, sew, weave”, *arnë* “patch, piece of fabric” from Lat. *arānea*, *-eus* “ spider “?

Gk. ἀράχνη “ spider “, Lat. *arāneus* “ of a spider; n. as subst. a cobweb “, *arānea*, *-eus* “ spider “ (**arə-k-snā*, the word ending to **snē-* “ to spin; weave, interweave, produce by spinning “ as “ a net spinner, a woman, a girl (or a spider) that spins a net “?); supposedly in

addition (Walter KZ. 12, 377, Curtius KZ. 13, 398) Gk. ἄρκυς “net”, ἀρκάνη τὸ ράμμα ὡς τὸν στήμονα ἐγκαταπλέκουσιν αἱ διαζόμεναι Hes. (see also Boisacq 79), wherefore after Bezenberger BB. 21, 295 Ltv. *er'kuls* “spindle; a bunch of oakum, a wad of oakum (for spinning)” (which can stand for **arkuls*). Lidén IF. 18, 507 f. puts it better ἄρκυς to Slav. **orkyta*, Serb. *rākita* “red pasture” and Ltv. *ērcis*, Gk. ἄρκευθος “juniper” as shrubs with branches usable against lichen.

References: WP. I 69 ff., WH. I 69, 70, Trautmann 13 f.

See also: S. unten *arqu-* and *erk-*.

Page(s): 55-61

ar-² oder er-

English meaning: to distribute

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zuteilen; (med.) an sich bringen"

Grammatical information: with IE *nu*-present

Material: Av. *ar-* (present *arənav-*, *arənv-*, preterit pass. *arənānī*) "grant, allow to be given; do guarantee", with *us-* and *frā* "(as an allotment) suspend and assign", *frəṛəta-* n. "allotment (of sacrifices under likewise), offering" (Bartholomae AltIran. Wb. 184 f.);

Arm. *ainum* "I take", Aor. *ar* (Hübschmann Arm. Gk. I 420; meaning from medial "I allot to myself, I assign to myself, I allocate to myself, I appropriate to myself" compare O.Ind. *dālāmi* "give": *ā datē* "to take something, to accept something"; also in:)

Gk. ἀρνυμαι "acquires, tries to reach, conceives, acquire esp. as a price or wage", durative compared with ἀρέσθαι "acquire, win", Aor. ἀρόμην, ἡρόμην; μισθάρνης, μισθαρνος "potboiler, day laborer, wageworker", ἄρος n. "usefulness, profit, use" (Aesch.);

Hitt. *ar-nu-mi* "I bring" (Schwyzer Gk. I 696) belongs probably rather than a causative to 3. *er-* "start to move".

The full grade vocalisms of the root guaranteeing forms are absent.

References: WP. I 76 f.

Page(s): 61

ar-³

English meaning: nut

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nuß"

Note: (extends by *-ēi-, -ōi-, -u-*)

Material: G. Meyer Alb. Wb. 17 combines Gk. ἄρνα τὰ ὨΗρακλεωτικὰ κάρνα Hes., Alb. *arrë* f. "walnut-tree", O.C.S. *orěchъ* "nut". relation to Lith. *riėšutas, ruošufys* "hazelnut", Ltv. *rieksts* "nut, hazelnut", O.Pruss. *buccareisis* "beechnut" (see Trautmann O.Pruss. 314) accepts Specht Decl. 62.

References: WP. I 77.

Page(s): 61

ar–⁵

English meaning: to refuse; to lie

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verweigern, leugnen”?

Note: (with *n*-formant)

Material: Gk. ἀρνέομαι (*ἀρνε-F-ομαι) “refuses”, ἄπαρνος, ἔξαρνος “refusing, denying everything”, ἀρύει ἀντιλέγει βοῶ Hes.;

Alb. *rrêm* “false”, *rrêmë*, *rrênë* “lie”, *nërrój* (from **rrënó*) “denies everything” (*rr* from *rn*; Pedersen KZ. 33, 542 Anm. 2). Is even more doubtful whether Arm. *uranam* “denies everything, refuses”, *urast* “denial” would be used (with *ur*- from *ōr*-).

References: WP. I 78, Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 26, 19, Esquisse 111, 142.

See also: see also *ōr*-, *ər*- “reden, rufen”.

Page(s): 62

aro-m (*ĝher-)

English meaning: reed

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schilfrohr'?

Material: Gk. ἄρον n. "bistort, kind of reed", ἀρί-σarov "therefrom a small kind";

Lat. *harundō* "a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds; a pen; the shaft of an arrow, or the arrow itself; a shepherd's pipe; a flute; a weaver's comb; a plaything for children, a hobby-horse"; to formation compare *hirundō* "a swallow" and *nebrundines* : νεφροί "the kidneys".

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* "a swallow" : Lat. *harundo -inis* f. "a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds" : *hirundo -inis*, f. 'swallow'. Similar phonetic setting Alb. *dimën* "winter" : Lat. *hiemo -are* "to winter, spend the winter" [see Root *ĝhei-2* : *ĝhi-* : "winter; snow"]

Lat. and Alb. prove that the original Root *aro-m* : "reed" was (**ĝher-*). Only Lat., Alb. and Gk. have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

There is no doubt that from Illyr.-Alb.- Lat. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* "a swallow" [common Alb. *ĝh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation] derived Gk. χελιδών 'swallow', therefore Root *ghel-* : "to call, cry" derived from Root *aro-m* : "reed" (**ĝher-*) where *r/l* allophones.

From Persson De orig. gerundii 59 added Lat. *arista* "the beard of an ear of grain; hence the ear itself; also a harvest", *aristis* "holcus, a green vegetable" is defeated because of his suggesting to *genista* f. "the broom-plant" under likewise suffix strongly to the suspicion to be Etruscan (see Herbig IF. 37, 171, 178).

From Mediterranean language?

References: WP. I 79, WH. I 635 f.

Page(s): 68

arōd–, arəd–

English meaning: a kind of waterbird

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ein Wasservogel”

Material: Gk. ῥωδιός, ἔρωδιός “heron” (ἔρωδιός folk etymology in ending after -ίδιος), Lat. *ardea* “a heron” ds. (**arəd-*), O.N. *arta*, O.S. *ärta* “teal”, Dimin. O.N. *ertla*, Nor. *erle* “wagtail”, Serb. *róda* “stork” (**rədā*).

Maybe truncated Alb. (*ῥωδιός) *rosa*, *rosë* “duck”, *rika* “duckling, duck”, Rom. (**rada*) *rață* “duck”.

Note:

Alb. and Rom. prove that from Root *anət-* : (duck) derived Root *arōd-*, *arəd-* : (a kind of waterbird) [common rhotacism *n* > *ɾ*]

References: WP. I 146 f., WH. I 64.

Page(s): 68

arqu-

English meaning: smth. bent

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gebogenes"

Material: Lat. *arcus*, -*ūs* (stem is in -*qu-* from, compare aLat. gen. *arquī*, further *argues*, *arquitenēns*) "a bow, arch, arc; esp. the rainbow", *arquātus*, *arcuātus (morbus)* "icteric, yellowed as if from jaundice, jaundice, relating to jaundice; m. as subst., a sufferer from jaundice", probably eig. "rainbow-colored, green and yellow looking" (compare Thes.); *arcuātus* also "arched-shaped, bow-shaped, supported by arches, covered (carriage)";

Note:

Ital. *arcobaleno* "rainbow" > Rom. *curcubeu* "rainbow" > Alb. *ylber* "rainbow"

Umbr. *arçlataf* "a round cake; acc.pl. ", wherefore v. Planta I 341, Götze IF. 41, 91 (**arkelo-* with loss of the labialisation); Goth. *arhazna* f. "dart, arrow" (*arhva-zna*, compare *hlaiwazna*), O.N. *qr* (gen. *qrvar*) f. "dart, arrow", O.E. *earh* f. ds. (Eng. *arrow*), Gmc. **arhvō*. Maybe Alb. *hark* "bow" [Alb. is the only IE tongue that has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*]

For the basic approach *arqu-* (and not *arqu-*) would speak Russ. *rakíta*, Cz. *rokyta*, Serb. *rokita* etc "a kind of willow tree", where **arqūta* (Miklosich EWb. 226, Torbjörnsson BB. 20, 140) forms the basis, and Gk. ἄρκευθος "juniper", which word with with all likelihood concerning this is to be drawn Lidén IF. 18, 507; in addition ἄρκευθίς "juniper berry". Indeed, Lidén takes relationship with Gk. ἄρκυς "net" (see Bezenberger BB. 21, 285) in for what one compares under *ar-1*, S. 61.

Another connection for Gk. ἄρκευθος and Russ. *rakíta* etc seeks Endzelin KZ. 44, 59 ff., which more properly compares Ltv. *ērcis*, *ēcis* (**ērcis*) "juniper"; further *ērcētis* "torment oneself, grieve, straiten", *ērceša* "a very quarrelsome person"; Ltv. *ērķš(k')is* "thorn shrub" would be to Endzelin mixture from **erkīs* and Lith. *erškėtis* "a

thorn plant “ corresponding as regards the root of the word form; Gk. ἄρ- then would have to contain zero grade from **er-*. S. under *erk-*.

References: WP. I 81, WH. I 64, EM. 69.

Page(s): 67-68

arṷā (*herṷā)

English meaning: intestines

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Darm"?

Material: Gk. ὀρύα f. "bowel", Lat. *arvīna* f. "grease, fat, lard, bacon", originally "intestinal fat" (compare O.H.G. *mitta-garni* "recumbent fat in the middle of the bowels"); ἄρβινν κρέας. Σικελοί Hes. is Lat. *Lw*.

Note:

Gk. (**horua*) ὀρύα, Alb. (**ghorna*) *zorrë* "bowel" [common Alb. *gh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation] prove that Root *arṷā* (**herṷā*): "intestines" derived from Root *gher-5*, *ghor-nā* : "bowels". This discovery might shed light on the origin of the old larygeals in PIE.

References: WP. I 182, II 353, WH. I 71.

Page(s): 68

ast(h)–

English meaning: “ bones “

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Knochen”

See also: s. *ost(h)*–.

Page(s): 69

ati, ato–

English meaning: over, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “about etwas hinaus”, daher bei einer dem Sprecher zugewendeten Bewegung “(about den Standort of Sprechenden) zurück”, endlich einfach “her” unter Verblässen der Vorstellung eines überrannten Zieles oder Ortes.

Note: compare to the meaning question esp. Brugmann Grdr. II², 844 f. the colouring of the beginning vowel stands firm through Lat.-Celt. (Greek) as IE *a-*, and it gives no good reason before, Balt-Slav., Gmc. (and ar.) forms can be attributed to IE **o-*, by the book - following rules in a (very) strict way just because it would be a textbook example of ablaut to *e-* formed from **eti* bildete. With *eti* (see there) at least equality meaning and exchange existed in the use. Is *ati* reduction grade to *eti*?

Material: O.Ind. *āti* “about- onto (adnominal m. acc.), exceedingly, very much “ (adv. and preverb), Av. *aiti-*, O.Pers. *atij-* ds. adv. (as 1. compound part and preverb (before *i-* “go “ as “go by, pass by “ and *bar-* “carry, bear “ as “bring over again, to carry “); ar. *ati* can also represent IE **eti*.

Gk. presumably in *ἀτ-ᾶπ* “however “ (compare *αὐτάπ* from *αὐτ ᾶπ*; Brugmann-Thumb 623, KVG. 616; by connection with *ἄτερ*, Goth. *sundrō*, the Att. it remained kind of unexplained). Lat. *at* “but, yet, moreover; sometimes introducing an imaginary objection, but, you may say “ from increasing - to opposing “ beyond it “, what latter meaning in *at-avus*, *at-nepos* (not in *apprīmē* under likewise, see Skutsch AfIL. 12, 213).

Gaul. *ate-* (from **ati-*) in *Ategnātus* (= M.Bret. *(h)aznat*, Bret. *anat* “acquainted, known “) under likewise, O.Brit. *Ate-cotti* “the very old “, O.Ir. *aith-*, preceding *ad-* “against, un- “, M.Welsh *at-*, Welsh *ad-*, *ed-* (Belege e.g. by Fick II⁴ 8, Pedersen KG. II 292);

here as **ate-ko-n* probably M.Ir. *athach* n. “a certain time”, Welsh *adeg* m. ds., compare Gaul. *ATENOVX* (name of 2th half month), Thurneysen ZcP. 20, 358?

Goth. *aþ-þan* “but, however” (very doubtful is against its derivation from Goth. O.S. *ak*, O.E. *ac* “however”, O.H.G. *oh* “but, however” from **aþ-* + *ke* = Gk. *γε*; differently, but barely appropriate Holthausen IF. 17, 458: = Gk. *ἄγε*, Lat. *age* “go! well!”).

Lith. *at-*, *ata-*, more recently also *atĩ-*, in nominal compound *atõ-* “back, off, away, from, up” (see Brugmann Grundr. II² 2, 844 f.), O.Pruss. *et-*, *at-* (probably only from Balt *at-*, Trautmann 46);

O.C.S. *ot-*, *otb-* “away, since, ex, from”, adnominal m. d. gen.-Abl., introduces Meillet Et. 155 f. back to gen.-ablative **atos* (in front of, before; in return for; because of, from = O.Ind. *atah* “thenceforth”?) rather Pron.-stem **e-* with abLat. adv.-forms *-tos*; IE **ati* (and **eti*) would be in addition loc.; both remain very unsafe.

The double aspect Lith. *ata-*: *atõ-* reminds in *pa-*: *põ-* (see **apo*), (see **apo*), and it is doubtful about whether one may see in ablative **atõd* a kind of *o*-stem formation. In the Slav. the form on long vowel is formed further in Russ. etc. *otáva* “grommet”, as O.Pruss. *attolis*, Lith. *atólas*, Ltv. *atāls*, *atals* “grommet” speaking for IE older short vocalized form Lith. *atǎ-* = IE **ato-* (compare to ending **apo*, **upo*):

O.Ir. *do-*, *to-* prefix “to” with (IE?) zero grade of anl. vowels (Meillet aaO., Stokes BB. 29, 171, Pedersen KG. II 74), probably also Illyr. *to-*, Alb. *te* “to, by” (Skok by Pokorny UrIllyr. 50).

References: WP. I 42 f., WH. I 75, 421 f., 863.

Page(s): 70-71

at-, *atno-

English meaning: to go; year

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gehen, Jahr"

Note:

Gk. ἔτος "year" : Lat. *annus* "year" (**atnos*) "year" : O.Ind. *hāyana-* "yearly", *hāyaná-* m. n. "year" prove that Root *en-2* : "year" : Root *at-*, **atno-* : "to go; year" : Root *uēt-* : "year" [prothetic *u-* before bare initial vowels] derived from Root *ǵhei-2*, *ǵhi-*, *ǵhei-men-*, **ǵheimn-* : "winter; snow".

Material: O.Ind. *átati* " goes, walks, wanders ". Moreover Lat. *annus* "year" from **atnos* = Goth. dat. pl. *aþnam* "year". compare Fick I² 338, W. Meyer KZ. 28, 164, Froehde BB. 16, 196 f. (meaning development like with Gmc. **jēram* "year" to *jē-* "go").

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**ant*) *vajt*, Tosc *vete*, *vajti* aor. "to go", (**iti*) *viti* "go around, year, all year around" [common Alb. prothetic *v-* before initial bare vowels - proof of ancient laryngeal *h*.

Lat. has followed Alb. phonetic mutations *t > nt > n*, clearly Lat. *annus* " year " derived from O.Ind. (**antanti*) *átati*]

Note:

Etruscan follows Alb. phonetic mutations Etruscan *Avil* : *year*, *Avilxva* :yearly // derivated from *Avil*, by adding a adjectival suffix *-xva*.

Osc.-Umbr. corresponds *akno-* "year, festival time, sacrificial time " (with *-tn-* to *-kn-*, Brugmann IF. 17, 492). Received the word is durable in compounds Lat. *perennis* " the whole year; continuously " [*perennis* -e "lasting throughout the year; durable, perennial", *perennitas* -atis f. "duration, perpetuity", *perenno* -are "to last many years".], *sollennis* " festive, annual, customary, returning or celebrated annually, solemn, ceremonial, ritualistic; usual " (additional form *sollemnis* absolutely analogical results; Thurneysen AfIL. 13, 23 ff.,

after *omnis?*); Umbr. *sev-acni-*, *per-acni-* 'sollennis', Subst. "victim, sacrifice, sacrificial offering".

References: WP. I 42 f., WH. I 51, 847.

Page(s): 69

augh–, ugh–

English meaning: nape

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Genick”

Material: Charpentier KZ. 46, 42 places together O.Ind. *uṣṇíhā* f. “neck” (only pl.) and Gk. αὐχὴν “nape, throat, straits”.

In *uṣṇíhā* before lies diminutive suffix *-ihā-*, Gk. -ιχα-. The beginning is **ugh-s-n-íghā* the first *gh* is reduced being produced by dissimilation. To **ugh-s-no* stands **augh-en-* in Gk. αὐχὴν compared with here Arm. *awj* “throat”, *awji-k* “cervical collar”; Eol. ἄμφην “nape, neck”, Eol. αὐφεν ds. must be separated therefrom, in spite of Schwyzer Gk. I 296; about Gk. δάφνη: Cypr. δαύχνα “laurel” better WH. I 775 f. (compare above S. 43 and Hoffmann Gk. Dial. II 500, Meister Gk. Dial. I 120).

References: WP. I 25, Adontz Mēl. Boisacq 10.

Page(s): 87

aug-

English meaning: to glance, see, dawn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen; sehen”

Note:

Probably Root *aug-* : “to glance, see, dawn” derived from Root *ayes-* : “to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.”.

Material: Gk. αὐγή “shine, ray, daylight; eye”, αὐγάζω “shines, illuminates; sees”, ἐπὶ-αυγής “shining very much”;

Alb. *agój* “dawns”, *agume* “aurora, morning, dawn” (see Persson Beitr. 369);

Note:

Root *aug-* : “to glance, see, dawn” derived from Root *ayes-* : “to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.”

Gk. Hom. ἠώς *(āusōs)*, gen. ἠοῦς (ἠόος), Att. (with accent innovation) ἔως, Dor. ἄως, ἰων. ἄφωρ, changing through ablaut Eol. αὔως “aurora” (Proto-Gk. *au[σ]ῶς*), böot. ἄα and Αἰαίν (*ἄαίν);

ἄγχαυρος “near the morning”, αὔριον “tomorrow” (**ausp-*); Hom. ἦε Φοῖβε “radiative morning”; ἡ-κανός “rooster, cock” (**āus-* “singing in the morning early morning”);

Maybe Gk. ἄγχαυρος “near the morning” : Alb. *agu* “dawn” *s/h* allophones : Estonian *agu* “daybreak, dawn” : Latvian *ausma*, *sājums* “dawn”

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]

from also Slav. *iugъ* “south” (Fick KZ. 20, 168), Russ. *užinъ*, *užina?*

Probably wrong etymology since Slav. *iugъ* ‘south’ : Alb. *jug* ‘south’ must have derived from Lat. *iugum* -i n. “a yoke” - a constellation in the southern night skies. see Root *ieu-2*, *ieuθ-*, *ieu-g-* : to tie together, yoke

References: WP. I 25.

Page(s): 87

au¹

English meaning: interjection of pain

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausruf of Schmerzes, der Verwirrung, Entrüstung

Material: O.Ind. *o*, Lat. *au* "Oh! ", O.E. *ēa*, M.H.G. *ou(wē)*, Ger. *au*, Ltv. *aũ*, *àu* (disyllabic *au*, *avu* with displeasure, refusal, astonishment, surprise), Pol. *au*, Cz. *ouder*

References: WH. I 78.

Page(s): 71

au-², au-es-, au-s-

English meaning: to spend the night, sleep

Deutsche Übersetzung: “übernachten, schlafen”

Material: Arm. *aganim* ‘spends the night’, *vair-ag* ‘living in the country’, *aut* ‘spend the night, night’s rest, station’.

Gk. *ιαύω* ‘sleeps’ from redupl. **i-ausō*, Aor. *ἰ-αῦσαι*, next to which unredupl. Aor. *ἄεσα*, Inf. *ἀφέσ(σ)αι*; *αῦλις*, *-ιδος* ‘place of residence, camp, stable, night’s lodging’, *αὐλίζομαι* ‘is in the court, spends the night’, *ἄγραιλος* ‘spending the night outside’, *αὐλή* ‘court, courtyard, dwelling’ (originally probably ‘the fenced in space around the house in which the cattle is rounded up for the nighttime’); from *ιαύω* comes except *ιαυθμός* ‘Night’s lodging’,

μηλιαυθμός ‘sheep stable’, *ἐνιαυθμός* ‘place of residence’ (: Hom. *ἐνιαύειν* ‘have his rest accommodation’) also Gk. *ἐνιαυτός* actually ‘rest, rest station’, therefore the solstices as resting places in the course of the sun (*solstitium*), then ‘year, solstice, anniversary’ (different Specht IE Decl. 15, Schwyzer Gk. I, 424⁵, s. also *en-* ‘year’).

A heavy base **auē-*, **auō-* probably to be added Hom. *ἄωτεις ὕπνον* (from Schulze Qunder ep. 72 directly to *ιαύω* put under formal comparison from *ἐρ(F)ωτάω* : *εἴρομαι* from **ἔρφομαι*) and *ἄωρος* (Sappho), *ῶρος* (Kallimachos) ‘ὕπνος’ (Benfey Wzl.-Lex. I 298), wherefore O.E. *wērig*, Eng. *weary*, O.S. *wōrag*, *wōrig* ‘tired, weary’, O.H.G. *wuorag* ‘inebriates’; about O.Ind. *vāyati* ‘gets tired’; see however, root **auē-* ‘strive oneself, exert’.

References: WP. I 19 f. Schwyzer Gk. I 690.

See also: Über **ues-* ‘verweilen’ see under besonderem Artikel.

Page(s): 72

au-lo-s (: ēu-l-) [*heu-l-]

English meaning: tube, hole, *street

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Röhre, längliche Höhlung"

Material: Gk. αὐλός m. "pipe flute, long cavity", ἔν-αυλος m. "riverbed", αὐλὼν m. f. "mountain valley, gulch, ditch, canal, strait";

O.C.S. *ulъbъ*, Lith. *aulỹs* and secondarily *avilỹs* "beehive", originally the cavity in the tree in which the swarm settles;

Note:

[probably O.C.S. *avilỹs* "beehive" < *vaulỹs*; but prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels has been attested in Illyr., Alb. and Slav. tongues; maybe through metathesis *au* > *ua* Alb. *tosk* (**hau-lo-*) *huall*, Gheg *huell*, *hoje* pl. "beehive, cavity" = Lat. *alvus* "beehive, cavity" [common Alb. shift *i* > *j*], Alb. *hollë* "narrow, thin", Alb. is the only language to have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*. Clearly the Lat. cognate derived from Illyr. and Slav. cognates.

From (**halvus*, *alhwus*) Lat. *alvus* "beehive, cavity" derived Rom. *albină* "bee", Portuguese *abelha* "bee", Spanish *abeja* "bee", French *abeille* "bee" [common Italic and Greek *-hw-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation].

O.C.S. *ulica* f. "street, - in a built-up area - hollow, ravine, gorge, narrow pass", Lith. *aũlas* f., O.Pruss. *aulinis* "bootleg", O.Pruss. *aulis* "shinbone".

Maybe zero grade in Alb.Tosk *udhë ullë* "road, street" [the common Alb.-Illyr.-Lat. *-dh-* > *-l-*, *-d-* > *-l-* shift]

Maybe Root **au-lo-s** (: **ēu-l-**) : "tube, hole, *street" derived from Root **ueǵh-** : "to move, carry, drive" [common Alb. *-ǵh-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation]

Arm. *uť, uťi* “way” and (compare the meaning “belly” from Lat. *alvus*) *yťi* “pregnant” (with ablaut *ũ*, Pedersen KZ. 39, 459; derivatives *uťarkem* and *yľem* “send in”)*);

*) Arm. word with the ablaut grade IE *ũ*. from with the same Ltv. *ula, ulá* “wheel hub”? (would be the “tubularly hole” in which the axis is inserted; Lidén IF. 19, 321).

nNor. *aul, aule* and (with IE *ēu-* as a high step to *au-*) *jōl* “angelica silvestris”, O.N. (*huann-*) *jōli* “the hollow stems of angelica archangelica”, both plants call in Norway also *sløke*, whose basic meaning likewise “tube, pipe” is (Falk-Torp 474 and 1492 under *jol* and from Schroeder to Gmc. ablaut 58 f. likewise boat name *jolle* “dinghy”).

Here with Lat. rearrangement of *au-* to *al-* also *alvus* m. f. “belly, womb, stomach; hold of a ship, beehive”, *alveus* “a hollow, cavity, trough; hence boat; also the hold of a ship; bathtub; bed of a stream; beehive; gaming-table”, although time and limitation of the rearrangement are still totally unclear (see Thurneysen IF. 21, 177, Sommer Hdb.² 78).

References: WP. I 25 f., WH. I 34 f., different Banateanu REtIE 1, 122.

Page(s): 88-89

au-³ (aue); uě-

English meaning: from, away, of

Deutsche Übersetzung: "herab, weg von -"

Material: O.Ind. *áva* "from, down", mostly prefix from verbs and Subst., rarely preposition m. abl., Av. ap. *ava* prefix "down" and (while more the purpose than the starting point of the movement came to the consciousness) "whereupon to, to what, near" (e.g. *avabar-* "to take there, carry away" and "to take there, procure, supply, get"), also preposition m. acc. "there, there in"; therefrom O.Ind. *ávāra-* "inferior" and Av. *aorā* "after, below, down" (after *parā* extended from *avarə*);

Av. *avarə* adv. "below, down" = O.Ind. *avár* RV. I 133, 7; O.Ind. *aváh* (*avás*) "down", whereof *avastād* "under"; without auslaut vowel (compare Av. *ao-rā*) O.Ind. *ō-* e.g. in *ō-gaṇá-h* "single, pathetic" (: *gaṇá-h* "troop, multitude"; Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 54);

Gk. αὐ- probably in αὐχάπτειν ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀναχάζεσθαι Hes. (Schulze Qunder ep. 60);

Illyr. *au-* " (of motion), towards, to (a person or place), at " in proper names? (Krahe IF. 49, 273);

Lat. *au-* "away, off, gone" in *aufferō* "to take away, bear off, carry off, withdraw, remove" (= Av. *áva-bharati*, Av. *ava-bar-*), *aufugiō* "to flee away, run away, escape";

Gaul. *au-tagis* "διόταξις?" (Vendryes BAL.-SLAV. 25, 36);

O.Ir. perhaps *ō*, *ūa* "from, with, by", as a preposition m. dat., O.Welsh *hou*, more recently *o* "if", *o* preposition "from";

O.Pruss. Lith. Ltv. *au-* "away, from" (e.g. Ltv. *au-manis* "not- sensical, nonsensical"), O.C.S. *u* prefix "away, from", e.g. *u-myti* "to give a wash, wash away" (*u-běžati* "flee

from “), as preposition m. gen. “ from “ (with verbs of the desire, receive, take) and, with fading of the concept of the starting point, “ by, from “;

maybe Alb. particle of passive *u* “by, from” used before verbs in passive voice.

Hitt. preverb *u-* (*we-*, *wa-*) “ here “, *a-wa-an* “ away “ (Sturtevant Lg. 7, 1 ff.).

thereof with *t*-forms ***aut(i)o-***: Gk. αὐτῶς “ unavailingly, in vain “, αὔσιος ds. and Goth. *aubja-* (N. sg. **auþeis* or **auþs*) “ desolate, leave “ (*“remote “), *auþida* “ desert “, O.H.G. *ōdi*, Ger. *ōde*, O.N. *auðr* “ desolate “; O.Ir. *ūathad* “ item, particular, sort “. - goes to the frightening wilderness, wilderness also M.Ir. *ūath* “ fright, terrible “ (are to be kept away Welsh *uthr* “ terrible “, Corn. *uth*, *euth*, Bret. *euz* “ fright “)? At least is their connection with Lat. *pavēre* “ to quake with fear, panic; transit. to quake at, tremble “ everything rather than sure, see ***pou-*** “ fear “.

Beside ***aut(i)o-*** steht perhaps changing through ablaut ***u-to-*** in Alb. *hut* “ in vain, blank, vainly “, ***ue-to-*** (see unten ****uē-***) in Gk. οὐκ ἐτός “ not free of charge, not without reason “, ἐτώσιος (*F* by Homer) “ in vain, without success, pointless “.

Maybe truncated Alb. (**hoŋ*) *koŋ* “ in vain, without success, pointless “; Alb. is the only IE language to preserve the old laryngeal *h-* > *k-*.

to combine ****uē-*** with ****au-*** probably under ****auē-***:

Lat. **vē-* in *vēscor* “to eat, feed on; to use, enjoy” originally “ whereof to eat up “ (: *esca*), from which back formation *vēscus* “ greedy; fastidiously in food (*“merely nibbling off); underfed “;

again Alb. *eshkë* “fungus” : Lat. *esca* “food, victuals, esp. as bait”. Prothetic *v-* added to bare initial vowels is an Alb.-Illyr. phonetic mutation.

vē- to indication faulty too much or too little, *vē-cors* “ senseless, mad, moves, treacherous “, *vē-grandis* “ diminutive, not large, tiny “, *vēsānus* “ mad, insane; of things, furious, wild “, *Vē-jovis*, Umbr. *ve-purus* (abl. pl.), wheather “(ἰερά) ἄπυρα”.

Note:

Also in Alb. *vē-* to indication faulty too much or too little: Alb. *vēshtirë* “difficult, hard” from (*vē- shtirë* (participle of Alb. *shtynj* “push with difficulty”) see Root **(s)teu-1**: “to push, hit”).

uo-: Gk. Fo- in ark. Fo-φληκόσι, Att. ὀ-φλισκάνω, ὀφείλω, Lesb. ὀ-εἶγην “open”, Att. οἶγω, more recently οἶγνυμι (Prellwitz² 345, Brugmann IF. 29, 241, BSGW. 1913, 159).

ues-: With O.Ind. *avás* “down” attached together formant Gmc. *wes-* in Ger. *West*, O.H.G. *Westar* “Westwards”, O.N. *vestr* n. “Westen”, adv. “in the West, against West” (**ues-t(e)ro-*, compare O.N. *nor-ðr*), O.H.G. *Westana* “from West” etc (Brugmann IF. 13, 157 ff.; about the explanation of the *Wisigothae* as “West-Goths, Visigoths” s. Kretschmer Gl. 27, 232).

Here (after Brugmann aaO.) the initial sound of the word for evening, IE *uesperos* and *ueqeros*, see there.

Relationship from IE **au-*, *uē-* with the Pron.-stem *au-*, *u-* “yonder, over there” as “on the other side, from there” is conceivable.

References: WP. I 13 f., WH. I 79, 850, Trautmann 16.

Page(s): 72-73

au-⁴, u- (: uě-, uo-)

English meaning: that; other

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pronominalstamm "jener", also gegenüberstellend "alter, alius", "andererseits, hinwiederum", in zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Satzgliedern gesetzt "dér einerseits - dér andererseits", "einerseits - andererseits".

Material: **auo-** O.Ind. Av. O.Pers. *ava-* "that"; O.C.S. aRuss. *ovъ-* - *ovъ-* "on the one hand - on the other hand which appears - other", *ovogda* - *ovogda* "one time - the other time" (from this correlative use only Pol. *ów* corresponds to English deictic "I" and Serb. *òvaj* a deictic word meaning "that", also nBulg. -*ъ* [**uo-s*] developed).

u- O.Ind. *amú-* (acc. sg. *amúm* etc) "that, yonder", arise from acc. sg. m. **am* (= IE **e-m* "eum") + **um* (acc. sg. of ours stem *u*); s. Wackernagel-Debrunner III 550 f.

Toch. A *ok*, B *uk* "still", A *oki* "as, and", A *okāk* "up to", perhaps only **u-g* (zero grade to Goth. *auk*); from in addition B *om(p)ne*, *omte* "there"?

Particle O.Ind. *u* "thus, also, on the other hand, there again, against it", emphasizing esp. after verbal forms, Pron. and particles (*nō* "and not, not" = *ná u*, *athō* = *atha u*), Gk. -*u* in *πάv-u* "even very much",

Goth. -*u* interrogative particle (also the enclitic -*uh* from -*u-q^we*, s. Brugmann IF. 33, 173); this *u* also in O.Ind. *a-sāu* m. f. "that, yonder", Av. *hāu* m. f., ap. *hauv* m. "that, yonder", Wackernagel-Debrunner III 529, 541.

Particle O.Ind. *u-tā*, in both parts "on the one hand - on the other hand, soon - soon, - as", or only in the second part, a little bit opposing "and, thus" (nachved. in *ity-uta*, *kim-uta*, *praty-uta*),

Av. *uta*, ap. *utā* “and, and also”; Gk. ἤυτε “just as” from *ḥF(ε) + υτε (originally “as on the other hand”, “as, also”), but Hom. εὔτε “ὅτε” from εὔ + τε after Debrunner IF. 45, 185 ff.; δεῦτε is formed in addition to δεῦρο; also οὔτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο most probably from ὀ, ἄ, το + υτε with additional final inflection;

WestGmc. *-od* in O.S. *thar-od*, O.H.G. *thar-ot* “thither, there”, O.S. *her-od*, O.H.G. *her-ot* “here”, whereupon also O.S. *hwarod* “whither, where”, O.H.G. *warot* “whither, where” (from **ute*? or from **utā*? Also **aute*, **auti*, see below, would be possible basic form).

Here Av. *uiti*, gthAv. *ūiti* “so”, but not Lat. *ut* and *uti*, aLat. *utei*.

Beside *u*, *utā* etc. stands with the ablaut grade IE *au-*:

Gk. αὔ “on the other hand, again”, *αὔτι “again” (extended to Ion. αὔτις, gort. αὔτιν, after antique grammarians for “right away, there”, where from αὐτίκα “at the moment, straight away”, αὔ-θι “on the spot, here, there”, αὔτε “again, thus, further”; Lat. *aut* (**auti*) “or”, *autem* “however” (to the form see WH. I 87), Osc. *aut*, *auti* “or” and “but, on the other hand, on the contrary, however” (to meaning see v. Planta II 465);

maybe Alb.Gheg *o* “or” from Ital. *o* “or”

Umbr. *ute*, *ote* “aut”; perhaps Goth. *auk* “then, but”, O.N. *auk* “also, and”, O.E. *ēac*, O.S. *ōk*, O.H.G. *ouh* “and, thus, but”, Ger. *also* = Gk. αὔ-γε “again”.

Pedersen Pron. dém. 315 supposes Gk. αὔ suitable form in the initial sound of from Alb. *a-që* “so much”. - Brugmann BSGW. 60, 23 a 2 lines up in Gk. αὐ-τός as “(he) himself - (he) of his own, self”; other interpretations see with Schwyzler Gk. I 613 f.

Maybe Alb. (**aut-*) *vetë* “self” [common Alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels].

With *r*-forms alran. *avar* “here”, Lith. *aurė* “see there!”, zero grade Umbr. *uru* “that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former”, *ura-ku* “ad illam”, *ures* “illis” (*orer ose* rather with *ō = ū* as = Lith. *au*); perhaps δεῦρο “here, well, all right, well then (an obsolete interjection meaning “come now”)” (δεύρω after

ὀπίσσω under likewise, inschr. δεῦρε after ἄγε) from *δέ-upo (δε “ here “ + αὔπο “ here “), Schwyzer Gk. I 612, 632.

υἱέ-, υιο- meaning “or” (= “ on the other hand “) esp. in O.Ind. *vā* “ or “ (also “ even, yet; meanwhile; probably, possibly “; also confirming *vāi*), Av. ap. *vā* “ or “ (particle of the emphasis and assurance),

O.Ind. Av. *vā* - *vā* “ either - or “, Gk. ἢ-(F)έ, ἢ (with proclitic emphasis, proclitic stress for ἢ-(F)έ, as yet in the second part of the double question),

Lat. -*ve* “or” (also in *ceu*, *sīve*, *seu*, *nēve*, *neu*), also probably Ir. *nó*, O.Bret. *nou* “or” (if from **ne-ye* “ or not “ “ with fading the negative meaning originally in negative sentences, Thurneysen Grammar 551;

not more probably after Pedersen KG. I 441 a grown stiff imperative **neye* of the verb Ir. *at-nói* “ he entrusts with him “, Gk. *νεύω*); Toch. B *wa-t* “ where”.

compare also O.Ind. *i-vá* (: *va* = i-δέ: δέ) “ just as, exactly the same way “, *ē-vá* “ in such a way, exactly the same way, just, only “, *ēvām* “ so, thus “ (behaves to be confirmed *vāi* and *vā* - *vā* as *ē-na* “ this “ to *nā* - *nā* “ in different way “, originally “ thus and thus “; with *ē-vá* corresponds Gk. οἱ(F)ος “ only” (“ * just only “), Av. *aēva-*, O.Pers. *aiva-* “an, one” (compare with *no-* demonstrative IE **oi-no-s* “ an, one “).

References: S. esp. Brugmann Dem. 96 f., Grundr. II² 2, 341-343, 350, 731 f. m. Lith. II² 3, 987,

Schwyzer Gk. I 629, 632, 804, Boisacq s. v. αὔ, etc

WP. I 187 f., WH. I 87, 209, Van Windekens Lexique 78, 80.

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auq^w(h)– : uq^w(h)– and probably lengthened grade ueq^w(h)–

English meaning: cooking pot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kochtopf, Wärmepfanne”

Material: Lat. *aula*, *aula*, vulg. *ōlla* “jar, pot” from **auxlā*, Dimin. *auxilla* (fal. *olna* in ending after *urna*); probably Alb. *anë* f. “vessel” (from **auq^wnā*? Jokl. Stud. 3); O.Ind. *ukhā-h* m., *ukhā* “pot, saucepan”; Goth. *aúhns* m. (**uk^wnós*) “oven, stove”, with gramm. variation aNor. *ogn*, O.S. *oghn* ds.

Maybe Alb. (**ahna*) *ena* “dish” : Indic *AnvA* “oven, furnace”.

Besides forms with probably only to single-linguistic labial: Gk. ἰπνός, older ἰπνός “stove” (after Fick III⁴ 29 between, Oštir WuS. 5, 217, Güntert abl. 25 from **ueq^w-nós*; not **uq^w-nós*, s. Boisacq m. Lith.), after E. Fraenkel KZ. 63, 202 from **úkFvós* through dissimilatorischen sound change?? (W. Schulze GGA. In 1897, 908);

Note:

Common Gk. - celt. -*k^w*- > -*p*-, -*g^w*- > -*b*- phonetic mutation.

Bret. *offen* f. “stone trough” in spite of Loth RC. 43, 410 barely from **uppā*, O.E. *ofnet* “small vessel”, *ofen*, O.H.G. *ovan*, O.N. *ofn* “stove, oven” (likewise leadable back in **ueq^w-nos*; beginning *u-* caused as in *wulfa*- “wolf” the development from -*lv-* to -*f*, during Goth. etc *aúhns* goes back to IE **uq^w-nós*; then the loss of *w-* in *Ofen* then must be explained indeed from influence of this sister’s form **uhna*-).

From the assimilated form O.S. *omn*, mundartl. *umn* ‘stove’ is probably borrowed O.Pruss. *wumpnis* “oven”, *umnode* “bakehouse, oven, kiln, stove”. S. Meillet MSL. 9, 137, Meringer IF. 21, 292 ff., Senn Gmc. Lw. studies, Falk-Torp under *ovn*, weigand herdsman and clever under *Ofen*.

To the objective see Meringer aaO., Schrader Reallex. 592 f.

References: WP. I 24, WH. I 84, 850, Schwyz. Gk. I 258.

See also: (compare S. 84 f. *aug-*: *ueg-*, oldest *auēg-*)

Page(s): 88

aus- (*heuks)

English meaning: to draw (water), ladle, *shed blood

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schöpfen'

Root **aus-** : "to draw (water), ladle" derived from the stem: *au/e/-, auent-* of Root *au(e)-9*, *aued-, auer-* : "to flow, to wet; water, etc."

Material: Gr ἐξαύω "scoops, extracts, takes from" (simple αὖω), ἐξαστήρ μέτρου ὄνομα, καταῦσαι ἐξαντλήσαι, καταδῦσαι, καθαῦσαι ἀφανίσαι (Spiritus asper after the former present tense *αὖω from *αὔσω, Sommer Gk. Lautst. 2 f.)

under likewise with zero grade ***us-** ἀφ-ύω, ἀφ-ύσσω (latter from Aor. ἀφύσσαι) "scoops", common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation;

ἀφυσμός ἀπάντλησις Suidas and ἀρύω "scoops", originally *Fāp (: O.Ind. *vār* "water") *ṽ[σ]ω "scoops water", ἀρυστήρ "vessel for ladling".

O.N. *ausa* "to scoop", *austr* "scoop, backwash, the shocks, wake", N.Ger. *ūtoesen* "to draw (water), ladle, scoop", schwäb. *Öse* "vessel for ladling".

Lat *hauriō, -īre, hausī, haustum* "to draw up, draw out or in; to drink up, absorb, swallow; to shed blood; to drain, empty a receptacle; in gen., to derive, take in; also to exhaust, weaken, waste", then also "slurp, tie, suffers", poet. "wounds", with secondary *h* as casual in *humerus*.

References: WP. I 27 f., WH. I 637, 869, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 190 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 644⁴.

Page(s): 90

a_ueg-, u_og-, aug-, ug-

English meaning: to magnify, increase

Deutsche Übersetzung: "vermehrten, zunehmen"

Note: with *s*-forms *a_uek-s-*, *auk-s-*, *u_eek-s-*, *uk-s-*

Material: O.Ind. *ugrá-* "immense" (compounds Sup. *ōjīyas-*, *ōjīṣṭha-* "the stronger one, strongest") = Av. *ugra-* "strong, hard" (compounds Sup. *aojyah-*, *aojišta-*).

Lat. *augeō*, *-ēre* "to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend", *auctor* (= Umbr. *uhtur*) "a promoter, producer, father, progenitor, author etc", *auctiō* "an increasing; hence, from the bidding, an auction", *augmen(tum)* "an increase, growth, a kind of sacrificial cake" (= Lith. *augmuō* "increase, growth", O.Ind. *ōjmán-* m. "strength"), *augur* "a seer, soothsayer, diviner, augur" from **augos* "aggrandizement" (WH. I 83);

Goth. *aukan* (preterit *aíauk*), *auknan* "increase", *ana-*, *bi-aukan* "to append, subjoin, add on", O.H.G. *ouhhōn*, O.S. *ōkian* "increase", O.E. *ēacian* "increase", *īecan* "increase", O.N. *auka* (preterit *jōk* and *aukaða*) "increase", st. participle O.E. *ēacen*, O.S. *ōkan* "increased, pregnant";

Lith. *áugu*, *áugti* (lengthened grade) "increase, grow", *uginù*, *-inti* "allow to grow, educate, bring up", changing through ablaut *pa-ūgėti* "grow up", *ūgis* "growth, annual growth", Ltv. *aūdzēt*, *aūdzināt* "gather", O.Pruss. *auginnons* particle perf. Akt. "drawn, pulled",

O.Ltv. *aukts* "high" = Lat. *auctus* "to increase, augment, enlarge, spread, extend", Ltv. *aūgt* "grow", as also Thrac. *Αὐθί-παρος* "high ford", O.Pruss. *Aucti-garbin*, *aucktai-rikijskan* "authority", *aucktimmien* "chief",

next to which with *s* of *-es*-stem (see below) Lith. *áukštas*, Ltv. *aûksts* “high” (: Lat. *augustus* “consecrated, holy; majestic, dignified”), O.Pruss. *auck-timmiskan* f. (acc.) “authority”, O.Pruss. *aūgus* “costive, constipated” (as “increasing”), Lith. *áugumas*, Ltv. *aûgums* “increase, growth”;

es-stem O.Ind. *ōjas-* n. “vigorousness, strength”, Av. *aojah-*, *aogah-* (also *r*-stem *aogarə*) “vigorousness, strength”, Lat. *augustus* see above (also Lith. etc *áukštas*); in addition with *s* in the verb:

O.Ind. *vákṣaṇa-m* “strengthening”, *vakṣáyati* “allows to grow”, Av. *vaxšaiti* “allows to grow”, next to which with the weakest root grade O.Ind. *úkṣati* “gains strength” (perf. *vavákṣa*), Av. *uxšyeiti* “grows”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation Goth. *wahsjan* “grow” (= O.Ind. *vakṣayati*, IE Iter.-Kaus. **uokséiō*, with it that combined *ō*-gradation perf. *wōhs* to the paradigm; see Brugmann IF. 32, 180, 189);

Gk. ἀ(F)έξω “grow, increase”, ἀέξομαι “grows”; αὔξω, αὐξάνω “grow, increase”, Lat. *auxilium* “help, aid, assistance, support, succor” (originally pl. *-ia* “strengthening, reinforcements”, N. pl. *auxilis* “auxiliary troops, or in gen., military power”);

O.N. *vaxa*, *vexa* “grow”, O.H.G. *wahsan*, Ger. *wachsen*, *wuchs*, wherefore e.g. Goth. *wahstus* “accretion, growth, body size”, O.H.G. *wa(h)smo* “growth” under likewise; Toch. A *oksiš* “grows”, A *okšu*, B *aukšu* “old”; after Van Windekens Lexique 79 also here AB *oko* “fruit”, A *okar* “plant”; against it Pedersen Tochar. 227.

Here with zero grade *uōg-*: Goth. *wōkrs* m. “interest”, O.E. *wōcor* f. “progeny, interest” (compare Gk. τόκος in the same meaning), O.H.G. *wuohhar* m. “yield of the ground, fetus, progeny, profit, interest, usury” (in addition steln. *wiech* “extensive, excessive, rich in leaves” as umlaut?

A little bit differently Schroeder abl. 57 f.), there in not with *s* expanded root form *ayeg-* the grade *ueg-* is covered in O.Ir. *fēr*, Welsh *gwair* “grass, herbage”; probably with the same

ablaut O.Ind. *vāja-h* “ strength, property, wealth, the prize (won in a contest) [The Greeks gave a wreath of laurels to winners in the Pythian games], race “, originally “ quick, successful, energy “, Oldenberg ZdMG. 50, 443 ff.

References: WP. I 22 f., WH. I 82 f., 850, Feist 67, 541, 572, Pedersen Tochar. 227.

Page(s): 84-85

au̯ei- (əu̯ei-?) (*hekʷei-)

English meaning: bird, *water bird

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Vogel"

Note: Both Root **au̯ei- (əu̯ei-?) (*hekʷei-)**: bird, *water bird : Root **akʷā- (*əkʷā)**: **ēkʷ-** : water, river, derived from zero grade of Root **ǵhāgʷh-** : young of an animal or bird; common Gk. *gh-* > *h-* phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *vīh*, *vēh* m. "bird" (gen. *vēh*, acc. *vim*), Av. *vīš* ds. (G. pl. *vayam*, also with themat. case from stem *vaya-*), M.Pers. *vāi*, *vāyandak* "bird", O.Ind. *vayas-* n. "fowl, bird", *vāyasa-h* "bird, crow"; verbal Av. *ā-vayeiti* "flies up" (from divinities), O.Ind. *vēvīyatē* "flutters".

Note: Common zero grade in Alb. (**avidos*) *vide*, *vidhezë* "dove": O.Ind. *vīh*, *vēh* m. "bird".

Gk. αἰετός "eagle", Att. ἄετός, αἰβετός, ἀετός Περπαῖοι Hes. (**αἰ-ετός*);

Maybe nasalized Alb.Gheg (**hegʷ-os*, *hab-os*) > **gabôjë*, *gabonjë*, *shkab* (**-on-*)ë, *shqiponjë* "eagle": gr αἰβετός (**αἰ-ετός*) "eagle": diminutive Lat. (**ak̥uei-la*) *aquila* "eagle".

Root **ǵhāgʷh-** : young of an animal or bird : Root **au̯ei- (əu̯ei-?) (*hekʷei-)**: bird, *water bird similar phonetic mutations as Hitt. *ḫu-uḫ-ḫa-aš* (*ḫuḫḫaš*) "grandfather" see Root **au̯o-s** (**ghue-ghue-as*) (**gheh̥uo-s*): grandfather: the original root was a duplicated (**ghue-ghue-as*) Hitt. *ḫu-uḫ-ḫa-aš* (*ḫuḫḫaš*) "grandfather" that was abbreviated into Root **au̯o-s**: grandfather; Root **sūs-** (**ghus*): parent : Alb. (**ḫuḫḫaš*) *gjysh* "grandfather".

Alb. *vi-do*, *vito*, *vidheze* "dove";

Note: Common Gk. *-kʷ-* > *-p-*, *-gʷ-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation. Hence Root **au̯ei- (əu̯ei-?)** : "bird, water bird" evolved simultaneously with Root **akʷā- (*əkʷā)**: **ēkʷ-** : "water, river".

Lat. *avis* f. "bird" (therefrom *auca* "bird, esp. goose";

Back-formation from Dimin. *aucella* from **avicella*; false by WH. I 79) = Umbr. *avif* acc. pl. “birds” (*aviekate* D. sg. “the taken auspices”, *aviekla* “relating to an augur or augury”); Welsh *hwyad*, O.Corn. *hoet*, Bret. *houad* “duck” from **au̯ietos*? (Pedersen KG. I 55). Arm. *hav* “bird, cock, hen” can have indeed suggestion *-h*, but also as **pə̌u-* belong to **pō̌u-* “the young, boy” (Slav. *pъta* “bird” etc).

References: WP. I 21, WH. 84, 850.

See also: In connection with it stand most probably the words for “egg”, see under *ōu-*.

Page(s): 86

au-⁸, auēi-

English meaning: to perceive, understand

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sinnlich wahrnehmen, auffassen'

Material: O.Ind. -*avati* with *ud-* and *pra-* "aufmerken, heed", O.C.S. *umъ* "Verstand" (basic form **au-mo-*); moreover Toch. B *om-palokoññe* "meditation"? Different Pedersen, Tochar. 223 Anm.

āvis-: lengthened grade O.Ind. *āvīs* adv. "apparent, manifest, obvious, bemerkbar", Av. *āviš* adv. "apparent, manifest, obvious, vorAugen" (Pers. *āškār* "clear, bright"; O.Ind. *āviṣṭya-h*, Av. *āvišya-* "offenkundig"); O.C.S. *avě*, *javě* adv. "kund, apparent, manifest, obvious" (in ending after den Adjektivadverbien auf -ě reshaped from **avь*, whereof:) *aviti*, *javiti* "offenbaren, kundmachen, show" (Lith. *óvytis* 'sich in Traume sehen lassen' Lw. from dem Slav.).

full grade: Gk. αἰσθάνομαι, Aor. αἰσθέσθαι "wahrnehmen" (**αFισ-θ-*); Lat. *audiō* "hear" from **auiz-dh-iō*, compare *oboedio* from **ób-avizdhiō* about **oboīdiō*; Gk. αἶω (neologism to Aor. ἐπ-ήισ(σ)α, αἶον) "vernehme, hear" (**αFισ-*), ἐπάιστος "belongs, ruchbar, bekannt".

Here probably Hitt. *u-uh-ḫi* "I see, observe", *a-uš-zi* "sees", *a-ú-ri-iš* (from *a-ú-wa-ri-iš*) "Ausschau, Warte", iterat. *ušk-* "wiederholt sehen".

References: WP. I 17, WH. I 80, Trautmann 21, Pedersen Hittitisch 172 f.

Page(s): 78

au(e)–¹⁰, auē(o)–, uē–

English meaning: to blow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wehen, blasen, hauchen”

Grammatical information: participle **uē-nt-**

Note: in Slav. languages often from the “throw dice”, i.e. to the cleaning of the grain of the chaff by throwing of the grains against the wind.

Material: I. belong to light root form **au(e)–**:

a. Gk. ἄος (if not late neologism), -ᾱής (see under II a).

b. MWelsh *awyð* “violent gust of wind”, O.Corn. *awit* “air” (**auēido-*);

c. **ue-dhro-** presumably in O.N. *veðr* n. “wind, air, weather”, O.S. *wedar* n. “weather, bad weather”, O.H.G. *wetar* “weather, scent, free air, wind (of animals)” and O.C.S. *vedro* “cheerful weather”, *vedrъ* “jovial, merry (from the weather)”;

uē-d- perhaps in Gk. ἔδανός “fragrant”; in **uē-dh-** correlates Persson Beitr. 664 doubting still ἔθμῃ ἀτμός, καπνὸς λεπτός, ἀτμή Hes.).

d. **r-, f-** Derivatives: Gk. αὔρα “aerial breath, draft” (places light root form **auē-** ahead, as ἄελλα, ἀετμόν, *Wetter*, see under); but ἀήρ, gen. ἡέρος “smoke, fog, air” stays away, see under **uer-** “bind, hang up”.

Gk. ἄελλα, Eol. αὔελλα “storm” (**ǵFελ-ǵǵ*); Welsh *awen* “inspiration”, *awel* f. “wind, breath”, O.Corn. *auhel* “aura, heaven, breeze”, M.Corn. *awel* “weather”, Brit. Lw. M.Ir. *ahél* (*h* hiatus sign), *aial* “wind, breath”. According to Thurneysen Grammar 125 O.Ir. *oal* “mouth” from **auelā*.

e. **au-et-** in Gk. ἀετμόν τὸ πνεῦμα Hes., ἄετμα φλόξ Et. M., ἀτμός (contracted from ἀετμός) “vapour, smoke, smoke”, with zero grade, but analogical absorption of *ǵ*–: ἀυτμή “breath, draft of the bellows, the wind, smell, hot aura of the fire”, ἀυτμήν ds.

II. belong to heavy root form:

a. uē-, uə-: O.Ind. *vāti*, Av. *vāiti* “blows”, Gk. ἄησι ds., Cypr. ζάει (read ζάη with ζ from **dj-*) Hes. (that α in ἄησι perhaps prothetic; from light root form come Gk. ἄος πνεῦμα Hes.; maybe Alb. (***uē-nts*) *vesh* ‘strike, blow, hit’).

ἀκρᾱής “sharp blowing”, δυσᾱής “adverse blowing”, ὑπερᾱής “excessive blowing” with stretch in compound); besides the participle **uē-nt-* “blowing” (O.Ind. *vānt-*, Gk. acc. ἄεντα) stand **uē-nto-s* “wind” in Lat. *ventus*, Goth. etc *winds*, O.H.G. *wint*, Welsh *gwynt* “wind”, wherefore Lat. *ventilāre* “(*expose to a draught, brandish, fan), oscillate, vibrate”, *ventilābrum* “throw shovel”, Goth. *diswinþjan* “separate the grain (the wheat) from the chaff”, *winþiskaúrō* “throw shovel” (Gmc. *þ*, next to which with gramm. variation *d* in:) O.H.G. *wintōn* “winnow, fan”, *winta*, *wintscūvala* “winnowing shovel”, O.E. *windwian* “to expose to the hoist, winnow, fan” (Eng. *winnow*); Toch. A *want*, B *yente* “wind”.

About Hitt. *hu-u-wa-an-te-eš* (*h(u)uanteš*) “hoist” (?) see Forrer by Feist 565, places the word as “(hurrying) clouds” to *hu-wa-a-i* “runs, flees”, which also belongs here; see Couvreur H 119 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 680⁴.

n- present: Gk. αἶνω from **ǵFá-v-ṇω* (compare to the formation Schwyzer Gk. I 694) and ἄνέω from **ǵFavέω* “clean the grains by shaking up of the chaff, sieves”, *Fānai* περιπτύσαι Hes. (delivers γάναι περιπτύσαι; see also Bechtel KZ. 46, 374); is based on such zero grade *n-* present, but in meaning “blow”, thus O.Pruss. *wins* “air”, acc. *winnen* “weather”?

jō- present (or from root form **uēi-* ?): O.Ind. *vāyati* “blows”, Av. *fravāyeiti* “goes out”, Goth. *waían waíwō*, O.E. *wāwan*, O.H.G. *wājan*, *wāen* “blow”, O.C.S. *vějǫ*, *vějetь* “blow” and “winnow, fan” (therefrom Russ. *vějalo*, Sloven. *vévnica*, Pol. *wiejaczka* “winnowing shovel, a winnowing-fan”); nominal: Lith. *vėjas* “blow”; O.Ind. *vāyú-ḥ*, Av. *vāyuš* “blow, wind, air”.

For root-like value of *-ĵ* leads the sound grade **ǵǵ-* to the following words in which give space, however, partly to other views: O.C.S. *vijalъ*, *vijalica* “ storm, weather “, Russ. *вѣ́јалѣ* “ snow flurry “ (also *вѣ́јалѣ!*), *вѣ́југа* “ blizzard, snowstorm “, *завѣ́јатъ* “ snow-covered, covered with snow “, Cz. *váti* (**vǵjati*) “ blow “ (only Slav. developments from vortonigem *věj*?);

R.C.S. *vichъръ* (**ǵēisuro-*) “ whirlwind “ (in any case, at first to Russ. *vichať* “ shake, move “, *vichljatъ* “ toss, fling “, s. Brugmann Grundr. II¹ 1049, Pedersen IF. 5, 70, and probably as “ whirl, swing in the circle “ to **ǵeis-* “ turn “);

Lith. *výdra*, *vidras* “ gale “ (see Leskien Bild. 438; in Lith. very rare forms *-dra* - compare really Lith. *vėtra* “ storm “ - urges to caution);

Hom. ἄϊον ἦτορ, θυμὸν ἄισθε, αἰσθων from breathing out or letting out the vitality (to last meaning Bechtel Lexil 21 f.), Gk. root ἄϊσ-; M.Welsh *awyð* s. 82 above.

b. aǵē-d-: O.H.G. *wāzan*, *wiaz*, M.H.G. *wāzen* “ blow, exhale, inflate “, *wāz* “ gust of wind “, Lith. *vedinti* “ ventilate, cool “; at most Gk. ἀάζω “ breathes “ from **ἄFάδ-ιω* (rather, however, Gk. neologism of after other verbs in *-άζω*);

presumably also (from **aǵə-d-ro-*) Lith. *áudra* m. “ storm “, n. “ thunderstorm “, O.Pruss. *wydra* “ blow “. About O.Ind. *ūdhar* n. “ chillness, cold “, Av. *aodarə*, *aota* ds. compare Persson Beitr. 11.

c. ǵē-lo- perhaps in Lat. *ēvēlātus* “ scattered, dissipated, fan away, winnow thoroughly”, whence *vēlābra* ‘something winnowing the grain’ (Paul. Fest. 68, 3) and in O.H.G. *wāla* m. n. “ fans “ (if not from **wē-pla*, see under)?

d. ǵē-s-: O.Ind. *vāsa-ḥ*, *vāsaka-ḥ* “ fragrance “, *vāsayati* “ fills with fragrance “, *saṃvāsita-ḥ* “ makes stinking “; Ice. *vās* “ frigid aura “, *væsa* “ exhale, blow, breathe “, Dutch *waas* “ white frost, ripe, smell, fragrance “, Lith. *vėstu*, *vėsti* “ cool off, become chill or become aerial “, *vėsà* “ chill air, coolness “, *vėsus* “ chilly, aerial “.

e. t further formations: O.Ind. *vāta-h*, Av. *vātō* “blow”, O.Ind. *vātula-h* (see under), Gk. ἀήτης “blowing, wind”, ἀήσυρος “windy, aerial” = O.Ind. *vātula* “windy” (also “mad; crack-brained; demented; mind-boggling; insane; crazy; unbalanced”; in addition also perhaps Gk. ἀήσυλος “sacrilegious, outrageous, wanton, wicked” after Brugmann BSGW. 1901, 94; in spite of αἴσυλος ds. not after Bechtel Lexil. 15 to O.Ind. *yātu-h* “spook, ghost”);

Lat. *vannus* “winnowing-fan” (from **uat-nó-s*, compare the Dimin. *vatillum* originally “a small winnowing shovel”; from Lat. comes O.H.G. *wanna*, O.E. *fann* “winnowing-fan”, also Ger. *Wanne*);

O.N. *vēl*, *vēli* “whisk, tail” (about syncopated **vepla-* from **vapila-*), O.H.G. *wedil* ds.; O.H.G. *wadal* “tail, fan”, adj. “wandering, fickle, beggar”, *wadalōn* “sweep in a curve, rove” (Proto-Germanic **waþla-*, IE **uə-tlo-*), O.E. *waþol* “wandering”, *wædla* “beggar, poor”, *wædl* “poverty”, *wædlian* “beg, be poor” (Proto-Germanic **wēþla-*), next to which O.H.G. *wallōn* “wander, gad about, pilgrimages”, O.E. *weallian* “wander; roam; travel; journey; drift; float; rove; stray; migrate; hike; walk; ramble; tramp” (from **wādīlō-ja-n*); O.H.G. *wāla* “fans” (from **wēþla-* or **wē-la-*, see above); Lith. *vétra* “storm”, thunder - storm”, O.C.S. *větrъ* “air, blow”, O.Pruss. *wetro* “blow”; Lith. *vétyti* “winnow, fan”.

Maybe Alb. (**vétytinj*) “strike (lightning)” : Lith. *vétyti* “winnow, fan”

About O.Ind. *úpa-vājayati* “make (fire / embers) blaze by blowing air onto (it / them)” (composed from Pāṇini as Kaus. to *vā-*) see Wackernagel KZ. 43, 292.

Maybe Alb. *vatra*, *vatër* “hearth, (place where one blows the fire)”

Maybe here Gk. ἄεθλος (see *αὔε-11* “strive oneself”) as “gasp, pant, wheeze”?

References: WP. I 220 f., Feist 565 a, Trautmann 345, Schwyzer Gk. I 680.

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au(e)–⁹, a_ued–, a_uer– (*ak_uent– : ah_uent–)

English meaning: to flow, to wet; water, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “benetzen, befeuchten, fließen”

Note:

From Root **ang^w(h)i-** : ‘snake, worm’ derived Root **ak^wā-** (more properly **ə^wk^wā-**: **ē^wk^w-** : “water, river”; Root **e^ghero-** : “lake, inner sea”; Root **ad(u)-, ad-ro-** : “water current”: Illyr. pannon. VN Ὀσεριῶτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt **-gh-** > **-d-**, **-z-** phonetic mutation].

From Root **ak^wā-** “water, river” nasalized in ***ak_uent-** (suffixed in **-er, -or**) derived Root **au(e)-⁹, a_ued-, a_uer-** : “to flow, to wet; water, etc.”

Material: a) **au/e/-, a_uent-**:

Note: The following mutations have taken place: Root: **ak^wā-** > **ak_ue/-, ak_uent-** > **au/e/-, a_uent-**:

Hisp. FIN *Avo[s]* > spO.N. *Ave*, PN *A[v]o-briga*; Gaul. FIN *Aveda* > prov. *Avèze* (Gard), *Avisio portus* (Alpes-mar.);

O.Ind. *avatā-h* m. “fountains, wells” (***a_untos**), *avatā-h* “cistern, tank” (with prakrit. *ṭ* from *ṭ*), Ital. FIN *Avēns* in Sabine land (therefrom *Aventīnus* m. hill of Rome?), *Aventia* (Etrurian), Gaul. *Aventia*, spring nymph of *Aventicum* > Fr. *Avenches* (Schweiz), numerous FIN *Avantia* (***a_untiā**) > Fr. *Avance, La Vence*, O.Brit. **Avantīsā* > Welsh *Ewenni*, O.Lith. FIN *Avantà*, Ltv. *avuõts* (***a_uontos**) “sources, wellspring, spring”.

b) **a_ued-, aud-, ūd-**:

Note: The zero grade of Root **ak^wā-** “water, river” has been suffixed in nasalized **-(n)dor, -(n)tor**. ****(a)k_ue/-, *(a)k_uentor, *(a)h_uentor*** > ***(a)u_ued-, (a)ud-, ūd-*** (****(a)h_ued-***):

Heteroclite *r/n*-stem *ṽédōr*, *ṽódōr* (nom. sg.), *udén(i)* (loc.sg.), *udnés* (gen. sg.) “ water “, compare J. Schmidt pl. 172 ff., Pedersen KZ. 32, 240 ff., Bartholomae PBrB. 41, 273.

O.Ind. *ōdatī* “ the soaking, the flowing “, *ōdman-* n. “ the waves, floods “, *ōda-ná-m* “ mash boiled in milk “, Av. (**ahuoda*) *aoḍa-* m. “ wellspring, fount “.

O.Ind. *unátti* (**u-n-ed-ti*), 3. pl. *undáti* “ soaked, moistened “; Av. *vaiḍi-* f. “ water run, irrigation canal “.

O.Ind. *udán(i)* loc., *udnáḥ* gen., *udā* nom. acc. pl. “ water “ (nom. acc. sg. *udaká-m*); from *r*-stem derived *samudra-ḥ* “ sea “, *anudra-ḥ* “ waterless “ (= Gk. ἄνυδρος);

udro-s “ water animal “: O.Ind. *udrá-ḥ* “ a water animal “ = Av. *udra-* m. “ otter “ (= Gk. ὕδρος, O.H.G. etc *ottar*, compare also Lat. *lutra* and with *ū* Lith. *údra*, O.C.S. *vydra* ds.); also nasalized Alb. (**lutra*) *lundra* “ otter ” a Latin loanword

from **-(e)s**-stem O.Ind. (**hutsa-*) *utsa-ḥ* “ spring, well “, compare O.Ir. (**hudesḱio-*) *uisce* (**udesḱio-*) “ water “;

Note:

The following phonetic mutations have taken place: zero grade in arm: (*a*)*kṷent-* > *gṷet*, zero grade in Slav. (*a*)*hṷeda-* > *voda*, zero grade in Phryg. (*a*)*kṷedu* > βεδυ [common Greek *g^w* > *b*, *k^w* > *p* phonetic mutation]:

Arm. (**gṷet*) *get* “ river “ (basic form **ṽedō*, Sandhi form to *ṽedōr*, compare under Slav. *voda*; it corresponds also Phryg. βεδυ “water”, i.e. **vedū* from **ṽedō*, Kretschmer Einl. 225).

Maybe Alb. (**gṷet*) *det* “sea” : Arm. *get* “ river “ common Alb. *gṷ-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Note: Maybe Phryg. βεδυ “water” : nasalized Illyr. *Bindus* “water god” [common Illyr. *gṷ-* > *b-* phonetic mutation].

Maybe Alb.Gheg *bdorë*, *vdorë*, *dzborë* ‘snow, snowfall’ : Gk. ὕδωρ “water” common Illyr. *gw-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

Gk. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος (*υδ-η-τος) “water” (with metr. elongation ὕδωρ); from *r*-stem derived ἄνυδρος “waterless”, ὕδρος, ὕδρᾱ “water snake”, ἐνυδρίς f. “otter”, ὑδαρής, ὑδαρός “watery” (ὕδαλέος ds. with suffix exchange; similarly ὕλλος “water snake, ichneumon” : ὕδρος = lak. ἔλλα : ἔδρα), ὕδερος “dropsy”, ὑδρία “water bucket” (: Lat. *uter*); from *n*-stem (compare ὕδνης “watery”) derived Ὠλοσύδνη eig. “sea wave, wave, the billow” (?), epithet of Amphitrite and Thetis (Johansson Beitr. 117; from also ὕδνον “truffle” as “juicy”??), as well as probably Καλ-υδών, -ύδνα (-ύμνᾱ), Καλύδνιοι, -ύμνιοι (see Boisacq 998 a)?

es-stem τὸ ὕδος “water” is only late poet. nom. acc. to dat. ὕδει.

Maked. PN Ἐδεσσα from **uedesjā*, Kretschmer RIET Balc. 1, 383. common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation.

Alb. *ujë* “water” (after Pedersen KZ. 34, 286; 36, 339 not from **ud-ηiā*, but from **ud-*; or, nevertheless, from **udō*?).

The shift *-dn-* > *nj* > *j* of possibly Alb. (**udna-h*) *ujë*, *ujna* pl. “water” has also been attested in Alb. *shtynj*, *shtyj* “poke, push” (**studhniō*); see Root **(s)teu-1**: “to push, hit”

Maybe Alb. *ujë* neut. pl. “water” is a truncated derivative of Luwian *wida-* “watery”, Hitt. *witi* “in water”.

Luwian *watti* “?”

D-LSg *wa-at-ti*. KBo XXIX 25 iii 10.

Could be cognate of Hitt. *witi* “in water”, but unprovable.

Luwian *wida-* “watery”

D-LPl *ú-i-da-an-za*. 45 ii 6.

See Watkins, *Flex. u. Wortbild.* 376. Cf. perh. *witam*[] at KBo

XXIX 37,4. Contra Starke, *StBoT* 31.567f, *witi*, ° *witaš* and *witaz* are Hittite!

Luwian *witantalli(ya)*- “of the water(s)” (??)

N-ASgNt *ú-i-ta-an-ta-al-li-an*: 43 ii 1.

ú-i-ta-an-ta-al-li-ya-an-za: 43 ii 9.

ú-i-ta-an-tal-li-ya-an-za: 19,4*.

Abln *ú-i-ta-an-tal-li-ya-ti*: 19,8*.

Mere guess based on shape & context. Far from assured!

Luwian *witatt(a)*- “?”

ASg *ú-i-ta-at-ta-an*: 43 ii 11.

Perhaps again a derivative of “water”. A 2nd pl. inv. of *wida(i)*- is highly unlikely in the context.

Luwian **NINDA** *wiyattatar* “?”

N-ASg **NINDA** *ú-i-ya-at-ta-tar*: XVII 24 ii 3.

Lat. (**hunda*) *unda*, f. “water, fluid, esp. a wave; fig. a stream of people” (with *n*- infix from the present; compare O.Pruss. (**gwundan*) *wundan* n., *unds* m. “water” and O.Ind. (**hundati*) *unátti*, *undáti* as well as Lith. *vanduõ*, *-eñs*, *vádenj*, žem. *unduo*, Ltv. *ūdēns* m. f. “water”, and in addition Schulze EN. 243, Brugmann Grdr. II² 3, 281, 283, Trautmann 337); (**huter*) *uter*, *utris* “hose, tube” (**udri-s* “water hose”, compare Gk. ὑδρία), *lutra* “otter” (*l*- after *lutum* “mud, mire, dirt; clay, puddle”).

Umbr. (**hutor*) *utur* n. “water” (= ὕδωρ), abl. *une* (**udni*).

O.Ir. (**hudesko*) *u(i)sce* “water” (**udeskio-*), *odar* “brown” (**udaros*), *coin fodorne* “otters” (“water dogs”).

Goth. *watō* (*n*-stem), dat. pl. *watnam* “water”; O.S. *vætur* (*æ* = IE *e*? rather umlaut from Gmc. *a* in the *-in-* case, see Bartolomae aaO.),

O.Ice. (**gvatna*) *vatn* n. (takes *o*-stem, compare Goth. dat. pl. *watnam*), *vatr*, N.. sea name *Vättern*; O.H.G. *wazzar*, O.S. *watar*, O.E. *wæter* (**uodōn*) “water”;

O.Ice. (**huotar*) *otr*, O.E. *otor*, O.H.G. *ottar* m. “otter, water snake”, in addition FIN *Otter*, old *Uterna*; with nasalization within the word (compare above to Lat. *unda*) probably Goth. *wintrus*, O.Ice. *vetr*, O.E. *winter*, O.H.G. O.S. *wintar* “winter” as “wet season” (Lidén PBrB. 15, 522, Falk-Torp under *vinter*; not better to Ir. *find* “white”, see under *syeid-* “shine”);

perhaps to *Wasser* also O.H.G. O.E. (**hwaschan*) *wascan*, O.Ice. *vaska*, Ger. *waschen*, *wusch* (**wat-sk-*); with lengthened grade *ē* of the root shaped from O.Ice. *vātr*, O.E. *wāet*, Eng. *wet* “wet, soaked”.

In Gmc. also with *þ* O.E. *waðum* m. “wave”, zero grade O.Ice. *unnr*, *uðr*, pl. *unnir* “wave”, O.S. *ūthia*, *ūðia*, O.E. *ȝð*, O.H.G. (**gvundra*) *undea* “wave, billow, flood”, like from a root variant **ueť*, however, it is found nowhere else; Johansson Beitr. 117 f. sees therein the *t* of the type O.Ind. *yakṛ-t*.

Lith. (**gvounduō*) *vanduō* etc (see above); Lith. (**hudras*) *údra*, O.Pruss. *udro* f., E.Lith. *údras*, Ltv. *ūdris* m. “otter”; O.C.S. (**gvudras*) *vydra*, Ser.-Cr. *vīdra* (Bal.-Slav. *ūd-* : Lith. *vánd-eni*; see finally Trautmann 334 m. Lith.; to *ū* compare Pedersen Et. Lith. 54 f.); Maybe Alb. *vidra* “sea otter” Slavic loanword.

O.C.S. (**gvoda*) *voda* “water” (become Fem. because of the ending *-a*, here for IE *-ǵ[ɫ]*); lengthened grade O.C.S. *vědro* “κάδος, σταμνος” (with *ὕδρια* attuning well in the meaning, s. Meillet MSL. 14, 342, Trautmann 337);

Hitt. *wa-a-tar* (**gwātar*, *wātar*) “water”, gen. *úe-te-na-aś* (*e*-grade as Phryg. *βεδυ*, *a* of nom. from *e*?). nom. pl. *ú-wi-ta-ar*, with unsettled vocalism in spite of Pedersen Hitt. 167.

Maybe the old laryngeal present in Hitt. gen. *úe-te-na-as* “of water”, nom. pl. *ú-wi-ta-ar* “waters” was transmitted to turk. *su* “water”.

c) *ayer-* “water, rain, river” (*ūēr-* : *ūr-*; to the ablaut Persson Beitr. 604, Anm. 2).

1. *ūēr-, yer-*: O.Ind. *vār, vāri* n. “water”, Av. *vār* n. “rain” (with themat. inflection Iran. Av. *vār* “to rain”, med. “allow to rain, let rain”), O.Ind. *vārīf* “water”, Av. *vairi-* m. “sea”;

Toch. A *wār*, B *war* “water”;

Arm. *gayr* “marsh, mud” (**ūerio-*);

Gk. perhaps in ἀρούω “scoops”, if *Fàp ũ[σ]ω (see **aus-* “scoop, draw water, ladle”);

Alb. (after Jokl SBak. Wien 168 I 30, 89, 97) *vrëndë* “light rain” (*nt-* participle); *hur-dë* “pond, tank, marsh” (**ūr-*), *shure* “urine”, *shurë* (postverbal) f. “urine” (prefix *sh* from Lat. *ex* or IE **sm̥* + *ūr-në*, or + Gk. οὐρέω?);

Note:

Albanian preserved the old laryngeal *h-* > *s-* like satem languages Alb. (**sūrīna*) *shura* “urine”: Hittite *šehur* “urine”: Lat. *ūrīna* “urine”. But in Alb. *hur-dë* “pond, tank, marsh” Alb. preserved *h-* laryngeal like centum languages.

Welsh *gwer* m. “suet, sebaceous, tallow”;

O.N. *vari* m. “liquid, water”.

2. *ūr-, ayer-*: Lat. *ūrīna* “urine” (in which meaning influenced by οὐρῶν?), *ūrīnor*, *-ārī* “to dive”, *ūrīnātor* “a diver”;

Maybe Alb. *urela* “water-pit”: Basque *ura* “water”.

O.N. *ūr* “fine rain”, *ȳra* “to rain subtly”, *ūrigr* “dew-covered”, O.E. *ūrig* ds.;

perhaps O.N. *ūrr*, gen. *ūrar* (*u-*stem), O.E. *ūr*, O.H.G. *ūro*, *ūrohso*, Lat. Lw. *ūrus* “a kind of wild ox”, Swe. dial. *ure* “randy bull, a bull in heat” (“*one that scatters, drops, one that inseminates” as O.Ind. *vr̥śan-* etc, see under);

root form *auer-* in Thrac. FIN Ἀῦρας, Gk. (Persson IF. 35, 199) *αὔρα “water, spring “ in ἄναυρος “ without water, of brooks “ under likewise (about Gk. θησαυρός and Κένταυρος compare Schwyzler Gk.Gk. I 267, 444);

in FIN: Ital. *Met-aurus* (Bruttium), *Pisaurus* (Umbrien), Gaul. *Avara* > Fr. *Avre*, *Aura* > Fr. *Eure*, *Aurana* > Ger. *Ohrn* (Württemb.), *Ar-auris* > Fr. *Hérault*, *Vi-aurus* > Fr. *Le Viaur*, O.Pruss. *Aure*, Lith. *Aur-ytė*, O.N. *aurigr* “ wet “, *aurr* “ wet, water “, FIN *Aura*, O.E. *ēar* “ sea “,

O.Pruss. *wurs* (**ūras*) “pond, pool”, *iūrīn* acc. sg., *iuriay* pl. fem. ‘sea’, O.Ltv. *jūrī* m., Ltv. *jūr* ra, Lith. *jūries*, *jūrios* pl. fem. ‘sea, esp. the Baltic Sea “ (see above to Lat. *ūrīna*; *j* presumably suggestion after J. Schmidt PL 204);

Lith. *jaurūs* “ swampy, marshy “, *jáura*, *jáuras* “marshy place, marshy ground, swamp bottom” from **euər-* (see Berneker IF. 10, 162, Trautmann 335 m. Lith.).

Maybe Arm. *jur*, gen. *jroy* “water” [not from (**gʷhōōro-*) see Root *gʷhōer-* : “to run, flow”] : Alb. (**jura* > *uja*) *ujë*, *ujëra* pl. “water”.

3. Verbum: Lith. *vérdū*, *virti* “ bubble, surge, cook “, *versmė* “ wellspring “, *vỹrius* “ whirlpools “, *atvyrs* “ counterstream on the shore “, Ltv. *veĩdu*, *viĩt* “ soak, bubble, boil, cook “, *atvars* “ whirl “,

O.C.S. *vyřq*, *vyřti* “ stream, bubble, surge, boil, cook “, *virь* “ whirlpool “, *izvorь* “ wellspring (bubbling water) “, wherefore with from “ cook “ developed meaning “ heat “, Ltv. *wersme* “ glow “, O.C.S. *varь* “ heat “.

About possible affiliation of **uer-/nā* “ alder “ see there.

4. extension *uer-s-* “ rain, dew “: O.Ind. *varsá-* n. “ rain, rainy season, year “ (*varšati* “ it is raining “), Gk. οὔρον “ urine “; ἔρση, ἔέρση “ dew “, Ion. Att. οὐρέω “ urinates “ (kausativ **uorseiō*, F- proved by the augmentation εούρησα), οὐρία “ a water bird “;

M.Ir. *frass* “rain” is older *fross* (*uros-tā*, in spite of Pedersen KG. I 44); Hitt. *wa-ar-ša-aš* “rain”(?) seems O.Ind. Lw.

Maybe Alb. (**varśá-*) *vesa* “dew” : ἔξερση “dew”.

ursen- “discharging semen = virile”, O.Ind. *vrśán-* “virile”, m. “manikin, man, stallion”.

thereof derived Av. *varəšna-* “virile”, O.Ind. *vrśa-*, *vrśabhá-* “bull”, *vrśni-* “virile”, m. “Aries, ram” (= Av. *varəšni-* ds.), *vrśana-* m. “testicles”;

Specht (Decl. 156) places here (from Gmc. **wrai-njan-*) without *s*-extension O.H.G. *reineo* “stallion”, O.S. *wrēnio* ds., O.E. *wræne* “horny, lustful”; O.H.G. *wrenno* “stallion” is back-borrowed from M.Lat.

versē/i-: Lat. *verrēs, -is* “boar”, Lith. *veĩšis* “calf”, Ltv. *versis* “ox, rother, cattle”.

References: compare in general Persson root extension 47, 85 f., Johansson KZ. 30, 418, IF. 2, 60 ff., Persson Beitr. 604 f., 845 (also against connection of *urs-* with *ers-*). About finn. *vesi*, stem *vete* “water” s. Mikkola Mēl. van Ginneken 137.

WP. I 252 f., 268 f., WH. I 81 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 93, 105, 159, 169, Specht Decl. 18 f., Trautmann 20, 334, 337, Schwyzer Gk. I 519, 548, 838.

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auēs-

English meaning: to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten”, especially vom Tagesanbruch

Material: O.Ind. *uṣāḥ* f. acc. *uṣāsam*, gen. *uṣāsaḥ* “aurora”, Av. *uṣā*, acc. *uṣāṇham*, gen. *uṣāṇhō* ds. (*uṣas-tara-* “eastern”), next to which O.Ind. gen. sg., acc. pl. *uṣāḥ*, Av. loc. sg. *uši-[dā]*, s. **demā-* to build “] either from a root noun **us-*, or as **us-s-* to *s*-stem; O.Ind. *ucchāti* = Av. *usaiti* (**us-skéti*) “shines in (from the morning)”, perf. O.Ind. *uvāsa*, Aor. *avasran* “they shone”; *uṣar-*, *usr* “dawn, aurora, early morning, prime of the day, red sky”, *uṣar-búdh-* “early awake”, *usrá-* “early morning, reddish”, also figurative “cow”, m. “bull” (Frisk, nominal formation 3);

ues-, *uōs-* in O.Ind. *vasar-hán-* “striking in the morning early morning”, *vāsarā-* “early morning”, m. “day” (compare in addition also the related root under particular catchword */n*-stem **ues-r-*, *ues-n-* “springtide, spring”);

Gk. Hom. ἠώς (**āusōs*), gen. ἠοῦς (ἠόος), Att. (with accent innovation) ἔως, Dor. ἄως, ἰων. αὔωρ, changing through ablaut Eol. αὔωρ “aurora” (Proto-Gk. *au[σ]ώς*), böot. ἄα and Αἰαίν (**ἄαίν*);

ἄγχαυρος “near the morning”, αὔριον “tomorrow” (**ausp-*); Hom. ἦε Φοῖβε “radiative morning”; ἡ-κανός “rooster, cock” (**āusi-* “singing in the morning early morning”);

Maybe Gk. ἄγχαυρος “near the morning”: Alb. *agu* “dawn” *s/h* allophones: Estonian *agu* “daybreak, dawn”: Latvian *ausma*, *sājums* “dawn”

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]

Lat. *aurōra* f. “aurora, the morning, dawn, daybreak” (for **āusōsā*); *auster* (**aus-t(e)ro-* = Gmc. **austra-*) “souther, southerly wind”, *austrālis* “southern”;

presumably also *aurum*, sabin. *ausom* “gold” as “*reddish”; to Lith. *áuksas* (*k* - unexplained), O.Lith. *ausas*, O.Pruss. *ausis* “gold”;

maybe truncated Alb. (**aur-*) *ar* “gold”

perhaps Toch. A *wäs* “gold”, but compare Arm. *os-ki* “gold”, finn. *vas-ki* “copper”; perhaps *Vesuvius* (differently under *eus-* “burn”);

M.Ir. *fāir* “sunrise”, Welsh *gwawr* “aurora”, Bret. *gwere laouen* “morning star” (**uōsri-*, Pedersen KG. I 82);

Gmc. **austrō* in O.E. *ēastre* “spring goddess”, *ēastron* pl. “Easter” = O.H.G. *ōst(a)ra*, *ōstarūn*; against it with IE *-t(e)ro-*, O.H.G. *ōstar* “eastern” and adv. “the after east”, Ger. *Öster-reich*, O.N. *austr* n. “East” and adv. “eastwards”, O.E. compounds *ēastera* “more to the east”, in addition *ostrogothae*, older *Austrogoti* as “the eastern Goths”; O.H.G. *ōstan* “from the east”, O.E. *ēaste* f. “East”, O.N. *austan* “from the east”; **āusōs* in O.E. *ēarendel* “morning star”, O.H.G. MN *Orendil*,

Lith. *aušrà* f. “aurora”, *aũšta* “day is breaking”, Ltv. *āust* ds.; Lith. *auštr̃inis* (*vėjas*) “north-east wind”, Ltv. *āustra* f. “daybreak”, *āustrums* m. “East”; in ablaut žem. *apyūšriai* m. “daybreak”;

O.C.S. *za ustra* “τὸ πρῶν” (about *utro*, *jutro* “morning” from **aus(t)ro-* compare Trautmann 19, Mikkola Ursl. Gk. 179 and Berneker 462 f. m. Lith., wherefore Brückner KZ. 46, 212, ausPol. *uścić* “shine” reconstructs sl. **usto* “lustre, shine”), *ustrъ* “relating to summer” (see Pedersen IF. 5, 69).

compare to ablaut J. Schmidt KZ. 25, 23 f., Hirt abl. 134, 147, Reichelt KZ. 39, 69.

maybe Alb. (**nē* “in” + *aušrà*), *nesrë*, *nesëret*, *nesër* “tomorrow morning, tomorrow”

References: WP. I 26 f., WH. I 86, 87 f., Trautmann 19, Specht Decl. 10, Wackernagel-Debrunner O.Ind. Gk. III 213 and 281 f., Kretschmer Gl. 27, 231; Leumann IF. 58, 121 ff., Schwyzler Gk. I 349, 514, 557.

Page(s): 86-87

auē⁻¹¹ (ue-d(h)-?)

English meaning: to try, force

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich mühen, anstrengen'?

Material: Solmsen Unters. 267 f. connects O.Ir. *vāyati*, *-tē* "gets tired, is exhausted, tires" with Gk. ἄεθος "drudgery, contest" (*ἄFε-θος), ἄεθλον, ἄθλον "fight, cut-throat price, battlefield", whereby ἄ- assumes either suggestion vowel is or a more full root form *auē- besides *uē-. With it at most compatibly is Zupitzas KZ. 37, 405 comparing the Gk. words with M.Ir. *feidm* "effort",

fedil "persistent, persevering", O.Ir. *ni fedligedar* " (he, she) does not stay" (whereby formal measure relationship would be comparable as *mē- " (apportion by measure), allot, (*cut) " : *med-, *uē- "blow" : O.N. *veđr*, Ger. *Wetter*), wherefore Pedersen KG. I 110, Welsh *gweddil* "remnant, leavings" (out of it M.Ir. *fuidell*) places; here Toch. B *waimene* "difficult, hard"?

However, the arrangement is quite unsafe in all its parts. For *vāyati* "exert itself" as basic meaning in would put the question through the meaning "dry up" from *vāna* "dry", *upa-vāyati* "be extinguished by drying up, dry up",

upavāta- "become dry"; and in ἄεθος takes turns most of course - θλο-as suffixal, while the dental Ir. words root-like *d* or *dh* is, thus at best surely exists distant relationship.

References: WP. I 223, Van Windekens Lexique 149.

Page(s): 84

au̯iĝ-

English meaning: a kind of grass, oat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Grasart, Hafer"

Material: Lat. *avēna* "oats or wild oats, made only as a cattle feed; hence oaten pipe, shepherd's pipe; in gen., any stalk, straw" (presumably after *arēna*, *terrēnus* to occurred suffix exchange for **avīna* from **au̯iĝ-snā*);

Lith. *aviža*, Ltv. (pl. f.) *āuzas*, O.Pruss. *wyse* "oat", O.C.S. *овьсь*, Russ. *овёсь* "oat" (*s* from *z* probably because it occurs at the end of the word in conservative nom. **овьз*), but αἰγίλωψ "a wild grass kind, straw, stalk or likewise" barely as **αFιγίλωψ* here. After Specht Decl. 298 would be assumed rather IE **au̯i-* besides **au̯es-* (**au̯esnā* > *avēna*).

References: WP. I 24, WH. I 81, Trautmann 21.

Page(s): 88

au⁻⁵, auē-

English meaning: to weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: "flechten, weben"

Material: Unextended in: O.Ind. *ōtum*, *ōtavē* (from der set-basis *vātavē*) "to weave", perf. *ūvuh*, participle *ūtā*, *vý-uta-* (also das present *váyati* "weaves" can be after Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 94 an *-eio*-present *v-áyati*, so that Fut. *vayišyati*, *vāya-* "weaver" only in addition one would be new-created), *ōtu-* m. "woof of fabric", *vāna-* n. "the weaving".

To the existence of a heavy base is to be stuck against Wackernagel because of *vātave* "weave, twist", *vānam* (W. must understand *ūtā* as neologism to *váyate* after *hūtā* : *hváyate*).

dh-extension 1. au-dh-, 2. (a)u-ēdh-, u-dh-:

1. Arm. *z-aud* "strap" (*z-audem* "connects, ties together"), *y-aud* "strap, limb, joint" (*y-audem* "join together"), *aud* "shoe";

Lith. *áudžiau*, *áudžiu*, *ásti* "to weave", *ataudaĩ* pl. "woof", *ūdis* "a unique fabric, the weaving", *ūdas* "eel line" (vowel as with *áugu* "increase, sprout": *ūgỹs* "annual growth");

Russ. *uslo* "fabric" (*uzda* "bridle"?), see below **eu-** "pull". It goes back to the image of the weaving or spinning and that of her assigned fate goddess:

audh- "luck, possession, wealth": Illyr. PN *Audarus*, *Audata* (: Gmc. *Audo-berht*), palon. PN *Audō-leōn* (Krahe IF. 58, 132), Welsh *udd* (**audos*) "master, mister" (different Lewis-Pedersen 14),

Bret. *ozac'h* "landlord" (**udakkos*), Loth RC. 41, 234; O.S. *ōdan*, O.E. *ēaden*, O.N. *auðinn* "granted from the destiny, grants", O.N. *auðna* "destiny, luck", *auðr* "wealth", O.E. *ēad* "possession, wealth, luck",

O.S. *ōd* “ possession, prosperity “, O.H.G. *al-ōd* “ full and free possession “ (M.Lat. *allodium*), M.H.G. *klein-ōt* “ jewel “, Goth. *audahafts* “ makes happy “, *audags* “ blessed, fortunate “, O.H.G. *ōtac* “ happy, rich “.

2. O.N. *vād* f. “ fabric, piece, stuff, as comes ready of the loom, drag net “, pl. *vādīr* “ gowns, clothes “, O.E. *wæd* (**wēdī-*) f. “ clothes, rope “, O.S. *wād* “ clothes “, O.H.G. *wāt*, gen.-*i* “ clothes, armament “;

O.N. *vaðr* m. “ rope, string, fishing line “, Swe. Nor. *vað* n. “drag net” (O.N. *vøzt* f. “ spot for fishing at sea from **wada-stō*), M.H.G. *wate*, *wade* f. “drag net, trawl net “, M.H.G. *spinne-wet* “ spinning web “.

References: WP. I 16 f., WH. I 88.

See also: Maybe here *uebh-* “to weave”, *uedh-* “ bind, connect “ (wherefore as nasal form probably *uendh-*), see there; also perhaps *uei-* “ twist, spin “, (*a*)*ueg-* “to weave etc” (*uer-* “ twist, spin “?), *ues-* “ wrap “.

Page(s): 75-76

au-⁶, aued-

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sprechen'

Material: Gk. Hom. αὔε Imperf. " (he, she) called (out), shouted ", ἄβα τροχὸς ἢ βοή Hes.

O.Ind. *vádati* " lets the voice resound, talks " (perf. *ūdīmá*, participle *uditá*), *vádanam* " the sounds, talking, mouth ", *úditī-h* f. 'speech', *vādayati* " allows to sound, plays (a music instrument), allows to speak ", *vāditram* " musical instrument, music ", *vāda-* " sound letting, m. sound, call, sound, statement, battle of words ";

in the lengthened grade and the meaning compares itself in next O.C.S. *vada* " calumny ", *vaditi* " accuse ";

nasalized O.Ind. *vandate*, *-ti* " praises, praises, greets with respect ", *vandanam* " praise, price, reverential greeting ", *vandāru-* " appreciative, praising "; see still Uhlenbeck O.Ind. Wb. under *vallakī* " a kind of sounds ", *vallabha-h* " minion, favourite ".

Gk. γοῶν [i.e. Foḍān] κλαίειν Hes., ὨἩσί(F)οδος "qui ἴησι Φόδαν, i. e. αἰοιδήν", γοῶν [i.e. Foḍón] γόητα Hes.;

zero grade úḍéw, ūḍw (brought out somewhere from the Alexandrines) " sings, glorifies ", ūḍh φήμη, ὦḍh (Theognostos καν. 19, 26) (ὕμνος " ballad, song " rather to the wedding call ὕμνῳ: other interpretations verz. Walde LEWb.² under *suō*, Boisacq s. v., again different Risch 50).

Lith. *vađinù*, *vađinti* " shout, call ".

au-ē-d- in ἄ(F)ηδών " nightingale " (ἀβηδόνα ἀηδόνα Hes., Eol. ἀήδων and ἀήδω, the zero grade áuḍ- in αὐδή " sound, voice, language " (Eol. αὔδω Sappho), αὐδάω " shouts, speaks ", αὐδήεις, Dor. αὐδαῖεις " speaking with human voice ".

au-ei-d- in ἀ(F)εῖδω (Att. ᾄδω) “ sings “, ἀ(F)οιδή (Att. ὤδή) “ song “, ἀοιδός “ singer “, ἀοιδίμος “ singer “. Differently Wackernagel KZ. 29, 151 f.

Toch. B *watk-*, AB *wätk-*, B *yaitk-* “ command, order “.

References: WP. I 251 f., Specht KZ. 59, 119 f., Van Windekens Lexique 155.

Page(s): 76-77

au-⁷, auē-, auēi-

English meaning: to like; to help, *desire

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gern haben”; daher einerseits “verlangen”, andererseits “begünstigen, hilfreich sein”

Material: O.Ind. *ávati* “desires, favors above others, promotes, patronizes” = Av. *avaiti* “provides, helps” = O.Ir. *con-ōi* “protects”; Messap. αFivaμi “I bid (s.o.) farewell? (to wish s.o. to be strong to be healthy)”;

O.Ind. *ávas-* n. “satisfaction, favour, assistance” = Av. *avah-* n. “help” (in addition probably O.Ind. *avasá-* n. “nourishment”), compare Gk. ἐν-ηής “favorable” (*εν-āFής); O.Ind. *ōman-* “favorable, helping” = Av. *aoman-* “supporting, helping”, O.Ind. *ōmán-* m. “favour, assistance, protection”,

ōma-h “comrade”; O.Ind. *avitár-* m. “patron, sponsor, patronizer” (from which 2-syllable root form as Fut. *avišyati*, perf. 2. sg. *āvitha*, as well as participle *ūtá-* and:) *ūtí-h* “delivery, help”;

Arm. *aviun* “violent desire, longing; esp. irrational whim, caprice, or immoderate passion, lust” (Petersson Et. Misz. 8);

Gk. -āFovες in 2. part of Greek family names (ἰλάovες)? compare Kretschmer Gl. 18, 232 f., different Schwyzler Gk. I 487, 3; 521; āitās (Theokrit) “friend, lover”;

Lat. *aveō*, -ēre (basis *auē-*] as in preceding) “be eager, have a wild desire, long for, desire”, *avidus* “desiring, longing for; esp. greedy for money, avaricious” (therefrom *audeō*, -ēre “to be daring; to dare, venture, bring oneself to”), *avārus* “covetous, greedy”;

O.Ir. *con-ōi* “protects”, Welsh *ewyllys* “favor, wish desire”, Corn. *awell* “desire”, abr. *a-iul* “unaided, wantonly, voluntarily”, M.Bret. *eoull*, *youll* “favor, wish desire”, as a name

component in Gaul. *Avi-cantus* (=O.Bret. *Eucant*), O.Welsh *Euilaun* under likewise, also in O.H.G. names as *Awileib*, *Awo*; compare Goth. *awi-liuþ* “χάρις, εὐχαριστία”; M.Welsh *ri-m-aw* “ he grants to me “, Welsh *ad-aw* (with negat. *at-*) “ leave “, O.Bret. *di-eteguetic* “abandoned, forsaken, deserted, destitute” (**di-at-aw-etic*).

Falk-Torp 1407 adds also an: O.H.G. *ōdī*, O.S. *ōthi*, O.E. adj. *īeþe*, adv. *ēaþe* “ easy, comfortable “, O.H.G. *ōdmuoti*, O.S. *ōthmōdi* “modest”, O.E. *ēaþmōd* “modest”, O.N. *auðmjūkr* “ to move easily, willing, modest “, *auðkendr* “ to recognize easily “; basic meaning is “ willing “, from which “ to make easy “; formal Gmc. *to*-participle-formation to *awi-* (example Gmc. *auþia-* “ deserted; flat; waste; empty; abandoned; blasted; desolate; bleak; grey; gray; barren; stuffy; dull; tedious “?). Rather uncertainly.

If also O.Lith. *auštis* “ refresh oneself “, *ataušimas* “ refreshment “, Ltv. *ataust* “ recover, refresh “, *ataūsēt* “ invigorate, refresh “ are used, the zero grade lies to them **aus* - of in O.Ind. *avas-*, Gk. ἐν-ήης present as a basis *es*-stem . Or = Lith. *áušti* “ get cold “, *áušyti* “ cool “?

Toch. B *au-lāre*, A *olar* “ comrade “; as dubious B *omaute* “ longing “, *w-är(īn)-* “ crave, long for”, A *w-aste* “ protection “ with angebl. zero grade the root rather here *wa-* “ give “, A 1.sg. *wsā* (Pedersen Tochar. 186).

References: WP. I 19, WH. I 81, 850, Van Windekens Lexique 9, 79, 153, 157.

Page(s): 77-78

auo-s (*h₁uh₂h₃aš)

English meaning: grandfather

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Großvater mütterlicherseits"

Note:

The original root was Hitt. *hu-uh₂-ha-aš* (*h₁uh₂h₃aš*) "grandfather" branched into Root **auo-s**: grandfather in centum languages and Root **sūs-** (***ghus**): parent : Alb. (***h₁uh₂h₃aš**) *gjysh* "grandfather" in satem languages; old laryngeal centum *h₁-* > *a-*, *e-* : satem *h₁-* > *s-* ;

Material: Arm. *hav*, gen. *havu* "grandfather", Lat. *avus* "grandfather; poet., in gen., an ancestor"; fem. Lat. *avia* "grandmother" (see finally Leumann-Stolz⁵ 204), dubious Gk. αἰᾶ as "primordial mother earth" (compare Brugmann IF. 29, 206 ff., Schwyzler Gk. I 473;

Lat. also *-h₁u-* > *-v-* phonetic mutation.

different Jacobsohn Phil. 67, 484 f., Kretschmer Glotta 5. 307); *avītus* "of a grandfather, ancestral" is probably shaped after *marītus*, older *i*-stem in Lith. *avýnas* "brother of the mother";

differently Jacobsohn Phil. 67, 484 f., innkeepers Glotta 5. 307); *avītus* "large-scale fatherly, angestammt" is formed probably after *marītus*, old *i*-stem in Lith. *avýnas* "brother of the mother";

io-derivative O.Pruss. *awis* "uncle", O.C.S. **ujь* ds. (*ujka* "aunt"), O.Ir. (*h*)*áue* "a grandson, a nephew", M.Ir. *ó(a)*, *úa* ds.; *en*-stem: Goth. *awō* "grandmother", O.N. *afi* "grandfather", *āi* "great-grandfather", O.E. *ēam*, O.Fris. *ēm*, O.H.G. *ōheim*,

Ger. *Oheim*, *Ohm* (after Osthoff PBrB. 13, 447 **awun-haimaz* "the one (he) who lived in grandfather's home"), after R. Much Gmc. 205 from **auhaim* < IE **auos koimos* "dear grandfather", compare Welsh *tad cu* [**tatos koimos*] "grandfather"),

Lat. *avunculus* “ brother of the mother “ (probably caressing diminutive an **avō*, *-ōnis*);
Welsh *ewythr*, O.Corn. *euitor*, Bret. *eontr* “uncle” (**a_uen-tro-*).

The stem called originally the grandparents on the maternal side, become through the words for “uncle or aunt on the maternal side “ probably, s. Hermann GGN. 1918, 214 f.

Da Arm. *hav* could go back also to **pap-*, would be *ayos* only north - West IE On account of here Hitt. *ḫu-uḫ-ḫa-aš* (*ḫuḫḫaš*) “grandfather”? Lyc. **χyga* “ grandfather on the maternal side “ appears to speak rather for Asia Minor origin.

References: WP. I 20 f., WH. 88 f., 851, Pedersen Lyc. under Hitt. 25 f., Risch Mus. Helv. 1, 118 ff.

Page(s): 89

ǎbel–, ǎbōl–, abel–

English meaning: apple

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Apfel”

Note: Root *ǎbel–, ǎbōl–, abel–*: “apple” derived from Root *om–* (**hame*): “raw, bitter, *sweet”.

Material: Maybe O.Ind.: *abalá* m. “the plant *Tapia Crataeva*” {“*Crataegus roxburghii*” (H. Ebel KZ VI, 1957:216)} [It is a proof of the European origin of the cognate].

Lat. *Abella* (Osc. town, city in Campanien) *malifera* “apple-bearing”, after Verg. Aen. 7, 740, might have received her name after of the apple breeding and reject on the basic form **ablonā*. The apple is not named possibly only after the town.

In the Celt. the names are to be distinguished for “apple” (**ablu*) and “apple tree” (**abaln–*). Gaul. *avallo* “fruit”, *Aballō* (*n*-stem) PN, Fr. *Avallon*, O.Brit. PN *Aballāva*, Gallo-Rom. **aballinca* “Alpine mistletoe” (Wartburg);

Maybe Illyr. PN *Aulona*

O.Ir. *ubull* (**ablu*) n. “apple”, Welsh *afal*, pl. *afalau*, Corn. Bret. *aval* m. “apple”, but M.Ir. *aball* (**abalnā*) f. “apple tree”, O.Welsh *aball*, M.Welsh *avall* pl. *euyill* (analogical) f., O.Welsh *aballen*, Welsh *afallen* “apple tree” (with singulative ending).

The same ablaut forms in the Germanic:

KrimGoth. *apel* (Goth. **apls?*), O.H.G. *apful*, *afful*, M.H.G. *apfel*, O.E. *æppel* (Eng. *apple*), O.N. *epli* n. (*apa*-*grār* “apple-gray”) “apple”. Gmc. probably **ap(a)la–*, **aplu–*. Further O.N. *apaldr* “apple tree”, O.E. *apuldor*, *æppuldre*, O.H.G. *apholtra* (compare Ger. *Affoltern* PN), M.H.G. *apfalter* “apple tree” (**apaldra–*).

The Baltic shows clear tracks in IE completely isolated *l*-declension **ǎbōl*, G. sg. **ābeles*.

lengthened grade of the suffix appears mostly in the word for “apple”: E.Lith. *obuolỹs*, Ltv. *âbuolis* (-*jio*-stem), WestLith. *óbuolas*, Ltv. *âbuols* (*o*-stem) from IE **ābōl-*;

Normal grade mostly in the word for “apple tree”; Lith. *obelis* (fem. *i*-stem), Ltv. *âbels* (*i*-stem), *âbele* (*ē*-stem) from IE **ābel-*; but O.Pruss. *woble* f. (**ābl-*) “apple”, *wobalne* (**ābolu-*) f. “apple tree”.

O.Bulg. *ablъko*, *jablъko*, Pol. *jabłko*, Slov. *jábolko*, Russ. *jábloko* “apple” (**ablъko* from **āblu-*) etc; O.Bulg. (*j*)*ablanъ*, Sloven. *jáblan*, O.Cz. *jablan*, *jablon*, Russ. *jáblonъ* “apple tree”, from IE **āboln-* (influences the sound form of **ablo* “apple”).

Although a uniform basic form is not attachable, it becomes both Lat. Celt. Gmc. Bal.-Slav. forms only around ancient relationship and barely around borrowing act. With respect to Lat. *abies* “fir” etc. very uncertain.

Note: The oldest IE cognate is Luvian: **šamlu(wa)-* “apple-(tree)”; Attestations: [HittErgSg] *ša-ma-lu-wa-an-za*: 145 iii 18. ^{GIŠ}*HAŠHUR-an-za*: XLIV 4+ Vo 26. ^{GIŠ}*HAŠHUR-lu-wa-an-za*: XLIV 4+ Vo 28.

Commentary: Above analysis most likely, but textual tradition is corrupt. Luwian nt. nom.-acc. sg. *šamluwan=za* also possible. Cf. Starke, KZ 95.153f, and Soysal, Or 58.174ff.

From the common IE shift *m > mb > b* derived **šamlu(wa)- > Root ābel-, ābōl-, abel-*: “apple” in Germanic languages while in Romance languages took place the common Illyr. Alb. *sa > zero*, phonetic mutation Luvian **šamlu(wa)-* “apple-(tree)” > Lat. *malum -i* n. “an apple, or other similar fruit”; Alb.Gheg *mollë* “apple”.

Also Proto-Slavic form: *jemela*; *jemelo*; *jemelъ*; *ǰemela*; *ǰemelo* {2} [Page in Trubáček: VI 26-27]: Russ. *oméla* “mistletoe” [f ā], Old Russ. *imela* “mistletoe” [f ā], Czech *omela* (dial.) “mistletoe” [f ā]; *omelo* (dial.) “mistletoe” [n o]; *jmelí*, *melí* (dial.) “mistletoe” [f iā], Slovak *jemelo* (dial.), *hemelo* (dial.) “mistletoe” [n o]; *imelo*, *jmelo* (dial.) “mistletoe” [n o], Pol. *jemioła*, *jamioła* “mistletoe” [f ā]; *imioła* (dial.) “mistletoe” [f ā], Upper Sorbian *jemjel*

“mistletoe” [m o], Lower Sorbian *jemjoŭ*, *hemjoŭ* “mistletoe” [m o], Serbo-Croatian *òmela* (dial.) “mistletoe” [f ā]; *imela*, *mèla* “mistletoe” [f ā], Slovene *jeměla* (dial.), *oměla* (dial.) “mistletoe” [f ā]; *imēla*, *mēla* “mistletoe” [f ā], Proto-Balto-Slavic reconstruction: *emel-*; Lith. *āmalas*, *ēmalas* “mistletoe” [m o] 3^b, Latv. *amuols*; *ēmuols* (BW); *amuls*; *āmals*; *āmuls* “mistletoe, clover” [m o] {1}, Old Pruss. *emelno* (EV) “mistletoe”.

Bibliography: Anikin 1998: 334-336, Andersen 1996: 133-135

NOTE s: {1} The forms with *ā-* may show the influence of *ābuōls* “apple, clover”. {2} This plant name is probably a borrowing from the Illyrian Venetian substratum language. The Slavic forms with **jbm-* must be due to popular etymology (the mistletoe’s sap is used to produce bird-lime), cf. OCS *imati* “to take”. An etymological connection with PIE **h₁m-* “to take” is doubtful, as is the connection with **H₃eHm-* “raw” .

maybe Gk. Compounds: ἀμάμηλις plant growing in the same time as the apple-tree, “medlar”, = ἐπιμηλις.

Probably Tocharian B: *māla** “a kind of intoxicating drink”; Paradigm: [-, -, māla//]

Examples: *se,sa [māne] mot māla trikelyesa śakse yokām pāyti* “whatever monk drinks alcohol or intoxicating beverage through befuddlement or brandy, *pāyti*” [*māla* = BHS *maireya*] (H-149.X.3b1/2 [Couvreur, 1954b: 48]), *tumem pārwettsai mālasa yokalle* “then it [is] to be drunk with an aged drink” (W-33a5).

Derivatives: *mālatstse** “drunken”: *arāñcacu epreta Mārä [nts]= ādāñc mālatsai ... śpyarkatai-me* “O courageous and brave one, thou hast destroyed Māra’s drunken bite” (241a2/3).

References: WP. I 50, WH. I 3, E. Fraenkel KZ. 63, 172 ff., Trautmann 2.

Page(s): 1-2

ǵgher-, ǵghen-, ǵghes- (or ǵgher etc) (*dǵghen)

English meaning: day

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Tag"

Grammatical information: Heteroclite NeutRom.

Material: O.Ind. *áhar*, *áhah*, gen. *áhn-as*, Av. gen. pl. *asn-am* "day". In Gmc. is found anlaut. *d-* by influence from Proto-Gmc. **dǵghwaz* (IE **dhǵghwo-*, s. **dheggh-* "burn") "warm season" (: Lith. *dǵgas* "summer heat"): the *o*-stem Goth. *dags*,

O.Ice. *dagr*, O.H.G. *tac* m. "day" is from neutr. *es*-stem reshaped (Goth. PN Δαγίσ-θεος = **Dagis-pius*, O.H.G. *Dagi-bert* etc), also in ablaut, O.E. *dæg* (**dǵghiz*), pl. *dōgor* n. "day" (Goth. *fidur-dōgs* "fourth day"), O.Ice. *døgr* n. "day or night" besides there is *n*-stem aDan. *døgn* n. "day and night".

Note: From Root *dheggh-*: "to burn, *day" derived Root *ǵgher-, ǵghen-, ǵghes-* (or *ǵgher* etc): "day" the same as Root *akru-*: "tear" derived from Root *daḱru-*: "tears". The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, zero is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare Root *del-5*: "long": Balt with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *ilgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. "long": Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) "long", *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugast*) n. "length". This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

References: WP. I 849 f., WH. I 467, Feist 113 f., Sievers-Brunner 121, 243, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 310 f.

Page(s): 7

ǵh-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziegenbock, Ziege"

Note: Root *ǵh-* : "goat" derived from a zero grade of Root *deǵh-* : "to prick; tick". From the older root Root *deǵh-* : "to prick; tick" derived Root *aiǵ-* : "goat" and Root *ǵh-* : "goat" [common Balt - Illyr. - Alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero phonetic mutation]. Hence the Gk. cognate derived from Proto-Illyr.

Material: O.Ind. *ajā-ḥ* "he-goat", *ajā* "she-goat", M.Pers. *azak* "goat", Pers. *azg* ds.;

Alb. *dhī* "goat" (G. Meyer BB. 8, 186, Pedersen KZ. 36, 320, 335; probably from **adhi*, as *sii* "eye" from *asi*);

Note:

Maybe a zero grade in Alb. (**ǵh*) *dhī* "goat" [the common Alb. shift *-ǵh-* > *-d-*], older Alb.Gheg (**ǵh*) *edha* "goats, sheep".

Lith. *ožys* (**ǵios*) "he-goat", *ožkà* "goat", O.Pruss. *wosee* "goat", *wosux* "he-goat";

O.Ind. *ajina-m* "fur, fleece";

Lith. *ožinis* "belonging to he-goat", *ožiena* "billy goat's meat";

Church Slavic (*j*)*azno* (**azno*) "skin, leather".

References: WP. I 38, Trautmann 22. compare also *aiǵ-*.

Page(s): 6-7

ǵier-, ǵien-

English meaning: day, morning

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Tag, Morgen"

Grammatical information: n.

Note: Root **ǵier-, ǵien-** : "day, morning" derived from a reduced Root **ǵǵher-, ǵǵhen-, ǵǵhes-** (oder **ǵǵher** etc.): "day".

Material: Av. *ayarə*, gen. *ayan* n. "day".

Gk. loc. *ǵ(ι)ερι- in ἄριστον (from *ǵieri-d-tom, to *ed-* "eat") "breakfast" (uncontracted ἄριστον still produceable Hom. Ω 124, π 2); lengthened grades *ǵ(ι)ερι in the derivative ἡέριος "early morning", contracts in ἦρι "in the morning". Different Risch 105.

Goth. *air*, O.Ice. *ār*, adv. "early" (likewise loc. *ǵier), in addition compar. Goth. *airiza* "earlier", adv. *airis* = O.E. *ǣr*, O.H.G. *ēr*, Ger. *ehere*, *ehe*; superl. O.E. *ǣrest*, O.H.G. *ērist*, Ger. *erst*.

Maybe Alb. (**ēherst*) *herēt* "early"; it seems that Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h*-.

References: WP. I 3, Feist 24b.

Maybe to **ǵi-4**.

Page(s): 12

ā(i)ǵh- : tǵh-

English meaning: to need

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bedürfen, begehren”

Material: Av. *āzi-š* m. “ desire “, Pers. *az* ds., Av. *āza-š* m. “ striving, eagerness, zeal “; changing through ablaut Av. *izyati* “ strives, striving for “ and *īžā* “ striving, zeal, success, prosperousness “ O.Ind. *īhā* “desire”, *īhatē* “ strives whereupon”;

Gk. *ἄχην* “poor” = *ἡχῆνες κενοί, πτωχοί* Hes. (by support of words, with *ἀ-* privative out of it *ἀεχῆνες πένητες* Hes., and *ἀχενία* “ lack, poverty “), *κτεανηχῆς πένης* Hes., changing through ablaut *ἰχανάω* “longs for “, *ἵχαρ* “ desire “;

Toch. A *ākāl*, B *akālk* “ wish, longing “. Different Pedersen Toch. 42.

References: WP. I 40, Van Windekens BAL.-SLAV. 41, 55; unwahrscheinlich Bartholomae IF. 5, 215.

Page(s): 14-15

ǵik- : ʔik-

English meaning: spear, pike

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spieß; with einer spitzen Waffe treffen’

Note: Both Root *ak-*, *ok-* : ‘sharp; stone’ and Root *ǵik-* : *ʔik-* : ‘spear, pike’ are reduced roots of an older root **heǵʷ-el/* created through metathesis from Root/ lemmna ***helǵʷa*. This older root was solidified by Church Slavic: (**heǵʷ-el*) *igla* “needle” [f ā]

Slavic languages inherited the common *da-* > *zero* phonetic mutation from the older Baltic-Germanic languages. The phonetic shift *da-* > *zero* is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare Root *del-5* : “long”: Balt with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *ilgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long” : Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) “long”, *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. “length”.

Hence from Root *dheǵ-* : “to stick; needle” derived the alledged Baltic Root/ lemmna ***helǵʷa* from which Church Slavic: (**heǵʷ-el*) *igla* “needle” [f ā], then Both Root *ak-*, *ok-* : ‘sharp; stone’ and Root *ǵik-* : *ʔik-* : ‘spear, pike’.

Finally Alb.Gheg *gjilpanë* n. f. “needle” is a compound of **gjil-* “needle” + *peni* “thread”; Alb. common zero grade **ilga* > **gil-* “needle” phonetic mutation corresponds to zero grade in Lower Sorbian: *gla* “needle” [f ā].

Material: Gk. αἰκλοι αἱ γωνίαι τοῦ βέλους Hes., Gk. ἰκτέα ἀκόντιον Hes., Cypr. ἰκμαμένος or ἰχμαμένος (in the latter pitfall from **ἰκσmaμένος*) “wounds”, Gk. αἰχμή ‘spear, spit’ (**aik-smā*), O.Pruss. *aysmis* “spit, broach”, Lith. *iēšmas*, *jiēšmas* “spit, broach”, (basic form **aikmos* or Gk. exact congruent **aik-smos*); from moreover O.Pruss. *ayculo*, Church Slavic *igla* etc “needle”, with *g* instead of *ž* (compare S.181)? Lat. *īcō* (analogical *īciō*), *-ēre* “hit, wound, strike, smite; esp., to strike a bargain”, *ictus* “slash, blow, stroke; in music, beat”,

probably also Av. *išarə* “ instant, (very short space of time) ” = Gk. ἵκταρ “ near ” (as “ adjoining, adjacent ”) and ἰγῶν, ἰγῶς “ mortar ” (also ἰξ, ἰκες “ worms damaging the vine ”, from which ἵπτες ds. could be reshuffled after the related to meaning κνίπτες, σκνίπτες, θρίπτες; different Schwyzer Gk. I 299.

Here possibly O.N. *eigin* n. “ a sprout that has just emerged from a seed ” (“point, cusp”), Swe. dial. *äjel* m.ds. (Fick4 III 2) and nd. *īne* “ awn, ear of corn ” (Bezzenberger Federal Railway. 27, 166).

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**ahel*) *halë* “needle, fishbone, awn, ear of corn ” [common Alb. - *k*- > -*h*- phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 7, WH. I 670, Trautmann 3, 4.

Page(s): 15

ǎi-4

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, leuchten"

Material: from O.E. *āfor* "sharp, violent", O.H.G. *eibar*, *eivar* "harsh, bitter, pungent, rough, shaggy, bristly; shivering with cold. Transf., wild, savage; unpolished, uncouth; frightful, horrible" derived from **aibhro-* not is to be connected certainly.

Maybe but here Gk. *ἰαίνω* "warms up" from **ǎi-4* *-an̥iō-*, see under *eis-1* "move, shake violently".

See also: S. under *ai-dh-*, *ǎier-*, *ǎios-*, *aisk-*, *ai-tro-*.

Page(s): 11

ǵl-³

English meaning: to wander, roam

Deutsche Übersetzung: “planlos umherschweifen, irren; also geistig irre sein”

Material: Gk. ἄλη “the vagrancy, the wandering about”, ἀλάομαι (horn. Pf. ἀλάλημαι), ἀλαίνω “wanders about”, ἀλήτης “beggar”,

ἀλητεύω “wander, begging around”, ἄλιος “in vain” (Spiritus asper admittedly, still unexplained, s. Boisacq 44, also against the assumption of anl. F-);

from a basis *alu-*, *aleu-* Gk. ἀλύω “I’m beside myself”, ἀλύσσω ds. (Hom.; Fut. ἀλύξει Hippocr.), ἀλύκη “restiveness, worry, concern, fear, alarm”, ἄλυσις (from ἀλύω) “angst”, ἄλυσ, -υος (Plut.) “idle hanging around, boredom”; common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation;

with the concept “wander around, around a dangerous place or thing not to come near to”, also ἀλεύομαι, ἀλέομαι “avoids”, ἀλύσκω (*αλυκ-σκω, compare Aor. ἤλυξα) “escapes”, ἀλυσκάζω “avoid, flee”, ἀλεείνω ds., ἀλεωλή “defense” (*ἀλεFωλή formation as φειδωλή).

*) ἀλαζών “fibber, boaster, bragger” (actually dragging around juggler, mountebank), derives after Bonfante (BAL.-SLAV. 37, 77) from Thrac. VN Ἀλαζόνες.

**) ἀλῶω, ἀλυίω from *ἀλυζιω vergleichen Schulze Qunder ep. 310 f., Lagercrantz Z. Gk. Lautg. 89 with O.Ind. *roṣati*, *ruṣyati* “be cross with, be angry”, but from Uhlenbeck O.Ind. Wb. 256 is placed more right to Lith. *rústas* “unfriendly, unkind”.

With *ā-*: ἡλάσκω “wanders around”, ἡλαίνω “be demented”, Med. “wander around”, ἡλέματος (Dor. ἄλέματος Theokr.) “foolish, futile, vain”, ἡλίθιος “trifling, in vain, brainless”,

ἡλεός “confuses, beguiles; bewildering”, (besides Eol. equivalent ἄλλος an *ἄλιος in:) Hom. ἄλλα φρονέων “φρένας ἡλεός” “dazed, unconscious” (from Dor. *ἄλεός derives Lat. *ālea* “a game of dice, game of hazard; hence chance, risk, uncertainty, blind luck”).

Lat. *ambulō* “to walk, go for a walk, travel, march” (Umbr. *amboltu* “a walk, a stroll”); (Lat. *alūcinor* “to wander in mind, dream, talk idly” is probably borrowed from ἀλύω under formal support in *vāticinor*).

In addition Ltv. *aluôt*, *aluôtiês* “wander around, get lost”, with *ā* Ltv. *āla* “half-mad person”, *āl’ uôtiês* “behave foolish, gestures clownish”.

Toch. AB *āl-* “distinguish, remove”.

References: WP. I 87 f., WH. I 33, 38, EM. 43 (places *ambulō* to Gk. ἐλαύνω, stem *el-*).

Page(s): 27-28

ālu–, ālo–

English meaning: a bitter plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bittere Pflanze?”

Material: O.Ind. *ālū-ḥ*, *ālukám-* “bulb, onion, round esculent radix”; Lat. *ālum*, *ālium* “garlic”, Osc. **allō* from **aliā* probably as foundation of Gk. ἄλλᾱς “sausage (*stuffed tubular casing)”; Lat. *ālum* or *ālus* “*Symphytum officinale* L., comfrey, blackwort” a plant appreciated for its roots (perhaps Gaul. word? s. Thesaurus).

Maybe Alb. *helm* “bitter; poison”

Note: Alb. is the only IE lang. that preserved the old laryngeal *h*-.

References: WP. I 90 f., WH. I 30, 33.

See also: Probably to *alu-*.

Page(s): 33

āmer– (āmōr, āmr̥)

English meaning: day

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Tag”

Material: Gk. horn. ἡμᾶρ, -ατος, Att. ἡμέρᾱ (Asper probably after ἑσπέρα, Sommer Gk. Ltst. 123), otherwise ἄμέρᾱ “day” (with Lenis, hence not to IE **sem-* “summer”;
Lith. bei Boisacq s. v., wherefore Fick KZ. 43, 147); Arm. *aur* “day” (from **āmōr* about **amur*, **aumr*, Meillet Esquisse 55). To the stem formation s. still J. Schmidt pl. 195 f., to Ion. μεσᾰμβρία “midday” Boisacq under μεσημβρία. Van Windekens (Lexique 80) places here Toch. A *omāl*, B *emalle* “hot”, from IE **āmel-*.

References: WP. I 53, Schwyzer Gk. I 305, 481, 518.

Page(s): 35

āno–

English meaning: ring

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ring”

Material: Arm. *anur* “neckband, ring”, Lat. *ānus* “circle, ring”, O.Ir. *āinne* (**ānīnio-*) m. “ring, anus”.

Maybe through metathesis Alb. (**ānus*) *unazë* “ring”.

References: WP. I 61, WH. I 55, Pedersen Litt. 2, 80.

Page(s): 47

āpero–

English meaning: shore

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ufer”

Material: Gk. ἡπειρος, Dor. ἄπειρος f. “shore; mainland”; O.E. *ōfer*, M.L.G. *ōver*, M.H.G. (md.) *uover*, Ger. *Ufer*, but Arm. *ap”n* “shore” requires IE *ph* and hence, stays away.

Maybe Alb. (*ἄπειρος) *afër* “near, close, related, neighboring, in the area of”: O.Ind. *ápara-* “back, later”.

relationship to **apo* ‘since, from, ex’, O.Ind. *ápara-* “back, later” as lengthened grade formation becomes adopted by Specht Decl. 23.

References: WP. I 48.

Page(s): 53

ǵp-2

English meaning: water, river

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasser, Fluß"

Note: It seems that from Root *ak̑ā-* (more properly *ek̑ā-*): *ek̑-* : "water, river" [through the shift *g̑ > b*, *k̑ > p* attested in Greek, Illyrian and Celtic languages] derived Root *ab-* : (water, river) and Root *ǵp-2* : "water, river".

Material: O.Ind. *āp-* f. "water", e.g. pl. Norn. *āpah*, acc. *apáh*, gen. *apām*, Av. nom. sg. *āfš*, acc. sg. *āpəm*, instr. sg. *apā(-ca)*, O.Ind. *āpavant-* "watery", in older contraction with reduplication-stem in *-i*, *-u* auslaut prefixes (Kretschmer KZ. 31, 385, Johansson IF. 4, 137 f.) *pratīpā-* "directed against the stream", *nīpā-* "low lying, deep-recumbent", *anūpā-* "situated, lying in water",

dvīpā- "island, sand bank in the river", *antarīpā-* "island"; the same contraction with in *-o* ending 1. part in Gk. river names Ἰωντός, Ἀσωντός (: ἰνόνω, ἄσις; Fick BB. 22, 61, 62); Gk. Ἀπία "Peloponnes", Μεσσο-απία ds., lokr. Μεσσο-άπιοι, Illyr. Μεσσοᾶπιοι (different Krahe ZONF. 13, 20 f.) common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation and *Āpuli* of Lower Italy, river names Ἀπιδών (Arcadia), Ἀπιδανός (Thessaly), Thrac. Ἄπος (Dacia),

Illyr. Ἄπος, *Apsus*, Apul. PN *Sal-apia* ('saltwater'); here as vestiges Ven.-Illyr. immigration part of the West German *apa-* names, as *Erft* (**Arnapia*), and all FIN with *-up-*, as Ger. *Uppia-Bach* (Tirol), Fr. *Sinope* (Manche), Brit. harbour *Rutupiae*, Sicil. Κακύπαρις (compare Lith. *Kakupis*), compare the Thrac. FIN Ὑπιος, Ὑπανις;

O.Pruss. *ape* “river”, *apus* ‘spring, fountain, stream, brook’, Lith. *ùpé*, Ltv. *upe* “water” (*u* is perhaps reduplication-stem from IE *o*, *a*, Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 11; or belongs *up-* rather to O.C.S. *vapa* ‘sea’?). Here *Ach-* (**aps-*) in Welsh FIN, Gaul. *Axona*?

Besides Celt.-Lat. *ab-*, see below *ab-*.

Johansson IF. 4. 137 f. goes to explanation the *b*-form from through Ἀπιδών, Ἀπιδανός as well as by O.Ind. *ábdā-ḥ* m. “cloud” and with *āpaḥ* paradigmatic welded together instr. dat. pl. O.Ind. *adbhiḥ*, *adbhyaḥ*, presumed stem **ap(ə)d-* (perhaps “giving water”, with *dā-* “give” belonging to the 2nd part) from: **abdō(n)*, gen. **abdnés*, from which **abnés*, from obl. case arose from Lat. *amnis*, was compensated during in Celtic **abdō(n)* : **abnés* to **abā* (M.Ir. *ab*), **abonā* (hence M.Ir. *abann*).

References: WP. I 46 f., WH. I 40, 846, Krahe Gl. 20, 188 ff., Pokorny Urillogy 110 ff., 130 f., Krahe Würzburg. Jahrb. 1, 86 ff.

Page(s): 51-52

ās-, therefrom azd-, azg(h)-

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, glühen"

Material: O.Ind. *āsa-h* "cinder, dust" (about *āsita-h* "black" s. **ḡsi-* "dirt-color, dark color"); Lat. *āra* "altar; hence refuge, protection; "arae", plur., name of certain rocks at sea" (= Osc. *aasaí* "in the altar", Umbr. *are* "altars" etc), *āreō*, *-ēre* "to be dry", *āridus* "dry, arid, dry, parched, thirsty" (therefrom *ardeō* "to burn, glow, be on fire; of bright objects, to gleam; of feeling (esp. of love), to burn, smart; of political disorder, to be ablaze", participle pass. *assus* "dried, roasted; n. pl. as subst. a sweating bath"), *ārea* "a level or open space, site, courtyard, threshing floor; esp. a playground; hence, in gen., play" (lit. "burnt-out, dry place"); O.H.G. *essa* f., Ger. *Esse* (**asjōn*), Run. *aRina*, O.Ice. *arinn* "exaltation, elevation, hearth, fireplace", O.H.G. *erin* "floorboard, ground, bottom" (**azena*); Toch. AB *as-* present, *ās-* perf. and causative "dry up", A *āsar* "to dry"; Hitt. *ḫa-aš-ši-i* (*ḫašḫi*) loc. "on the hearth" (*ḫaššaš*).

Perhaps here M.Ir. *ān* "igneous, radiant, noble" (**ās-no-*). About Gk. διψᾶω, πεινᾶω s. Schwyzler Gk. 1, 724.

Because *r* in Hitt. *a-a-ri* (*ārī*) "becomes hot" does not belong to the stem, it must be distinguished Lat. *āreō* "to be dry, be parched" not from *āra* "a structure for sacrifice, altar".

Formant extensions:

azd- in Gk. ἄζω (**az-d₂iō*) "parch, dry", ἄζα f. "dehumidifier, dirt", ἄζαλέος "dry, inflaming", ἄδδουον ξηρόν. Λάκωνες Hes. (-δδ from *-zd-*); Cz. O.Pol. *ozd* "a device for drying malt or a room for drying malt", Cz. Slov. *ozditi* "to dry malt".

azg- Arm. *ačün* “ash” (Meillet Esquisse 29), Gk. ἄσβολος (*ἄσγ-βολος) ‘soot’ (“ash - throw”), Gmc. **askōn* in O.Ice. *aska*, O.E. *asce*, *æsce*, O.H.G. *asca*, Ger. *Asche*.

Maybe zero grade Lat. *cinis* -*eris* m. f. “ashes” < Arm. *ačün* “ash”; Alb. (**aski*) *hi* “ash” [common Alb. *ski-* > *hi-* phonetic mutation].

Note: Root **ken-2**, **kenə-**, **keni-**, **kenu-**: “to rub, scrape off; ashes” must have come from zero grade of an extended Root **ās-**, therefrom **azd-**, **azg(h)-**: “to burn” into **āsk-en** with the suffix -*en*. This assumption is proved by Alb.Gheg (**askini*) *hini* “ash” [common Alb. *ski-* > *hi-* phonetic mutation].

azgh-? in Arm. *azazim* “dries” (Meillet Esquisse 33, EM. 70), Goth. *azgo* “ash” (**azgōn*). About the difficult relation from Gmc. **askōn*: **az-gōn* s. Feist 72b; again different Specht Decl. 201, 219. Also the conclusiveness Arm. examples are not quite flawless.

References: WH. I 61, 65, 848, Feist 72, Trautmann 22, Pedersen Hittitisch 27, 164.

Page(s): 68-69

āt(e)r–

English meaning: fire, *blow the fire

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Feuer"

Note: Root **āt(e)r-** : "fire, *blow the fire" derived from a suffixed Root **ay(e)-10, ayē(o)-, yē-** : "to blow" with common IE formant *-ter*.

Material: Av. *ātarš* (gen. *āθrō*) m. "fire", wherefore O.Ind. *átharvan-* " fire priest ", Lw. from Av. *aθaurvan-*, *aθaurun* (das *θ* from *āθrō*) ds.;

Arm. *airem* " burns, lights " (due to from **air* from **ātēr*); Serb. *vătra* "fire", Clr. *vátra* " fire, stove ", Pol. *vatra* 'straw cinder " are borrowed after Jokl WZKM. 34, 37 ff. from Rom. *vatră* " stove ", these again from Alb. (Gheg *votrë, votër* with *v*-suggestion before Alb. *ot-* from **āt-*, viell. Iran. Lw.).

Note: Alb.Tosk *vatra*, Gheg *votër* "hearth" proves that Slavs borrowed prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels from Illyr. This phonetic mutation in Alb. took place before the invasion of Slavs into the Balkans because Alb. and Rom. share the same cognate.

Perhaps as "burnt" also Lat. *āter* " dead black, dark; poet. clothed in black. Transf., dark, gloomy, sad; malicious, poisonous " = Umbr. *atru, adro* " black, coal-black, gloomy, dark "; but Lat. *Ātella* = Osc. *Ader[ā]* (**Ātrolā*, e.g. v. Planta I 551), Lat. *Ātrius* = Osc. *Aadiriis* (v. Planta II 768, Thurneysen 1A. 4, 38, Schulze Lat. Eig. 269, 578) are suspectly Etruscan origin.

Maybe Illyr. *Adria* "deep, dark water, sea", zero grade in Alb. (**āter*) *terr* " dead black, dark".

Possibly affiliation from Ir. *áith* (gen. *átho*) f., Welsh *odyn* f. " oven, stove ", s. Fick II⁴ 9.

References: WP. I 42, WH. I 75 f., 849 f.

Page(s): 69

ǵtos, atta (ǵatta)

English meaning: father, mother

Deutsche Übersetzung: Lallwort "Vater, Mutter"

Material: O.Ind. *attā* "mother, older sister", *attī-ḥ* "older sister", Osset. *āda*, Gk. ἄππa "old man, old fellow, father", dial. acc. ἄπειν, ἄπειν "grandfather", Lat. *atta* m. "father; term of endearment of the children towards the father", Goth. *atta* "father" (Dimin. *Attila*, O.H.G. *Ezzilo*), O.Fris. *aththa* ds., O.H.G. *atto* "father, forefather, ancestor" (*tt* by running always besides unpostponed neologism), O.C.S. oтѣцъ (**attikós*) "father"; Alb. *at* "father", *joshë* " (on the maternal side) grandmother" (**āt-siā?*), Hitt. *at-ta-aš* (*attas*) "father".

Note:

Alb. and Slav use prothetic *j-* for lost old laryngeal *ḥ-*.

A similar **ǵto-s* in Gmc. **apala*, **ōpela* appears the basis from O.H.G. *adal* "sex, gender", Ger. *Adel*, O.S. *athali*, O.E. *æðelu* n.pl. "noble parentage", O.Ice. *aðal* " (the rudimentary basis of an organ or other part, esp. in an embryo) anlage, sex", adj. O.H.G. *edili*, O.S. *ethili*, O.E. *aeðele* "noble, aristocratic", lengthened grade O.H.G. *uodal*, O.S. *ōthil*, O.E. *ēðel*, O.N. *ōðal* "(fatherly) genotype" (compare also O.H.G. *fater-uodal*, O.S. *fader-ōðil* "property inherited from a father, patrimony");

here Goth. *haimōpli* n. "genotype", compare with the same vocal length O.H.G. *Uota* (actually "great-grandmother"), O.Fris. *ēdila* "great-grandfather"; Toch. A *ātāl* "man"; here also Av. *āθwya-* "name of the fathers *Θraētaona's*" as "from noble parentage"?

The affiliation from Gk. ἀταλός “in a juvenile manner, childish”, ἀτάλλω “gathers, waits and is in habit” and “jumps cheerfully like a child”, red. ἀπιάλλω “draws up (Redupl. under influence from τιθήνη “nurse”), is denied by Leumann Gl. 15, 154.

One on the most different linguistic areas to itself always newly pedagogic babble-word (e.g. Elam. *atta*, Hung. *atya* “father”, Turk. *ata*, Basque *aita* ds.). Similarly *tata*.

References: WP. I 44, WH. I 77, 850, Feist 62, 233, Trautmann 16.

Page(s): 71

ā

English meaning: interjection

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausruf der Empfindung

Note: often new-created

Material: O.Ind. *ā* exclamation of the meditation;

Gk. *ᾗ* exclamation of the displeasure, pain, astonishment; *ᾗ*, *ᾗ* exclamation of the surprise and complaint; in addition *ᾗ* “groan”;

Lat. *ā*, *āh* exclamation of pain, the displeasure;

Lith. *ā*, *ā* exclamation of the surprise, the reprimand or mockery, *ā* exclamation of the astonished question (of loud new creations);

Goth. *ō* exclamation of the displeasure, the admiration; O.H.G. *ō* exclamation of pain; M.H.G. *ō* exclamation of pain, the admiration, suspended thus to the vocative.

References: WP. I 1, WH. I 1, Loewe KZ. 54, 143.

Page(s): 1

baba-, (*bal-bal-)

English meaning: barbaric speech

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwort, Lallwort for unartikuliertes undeutliches Reden

Note: also *bal-bal-*, *bar-bar-* with multiple dissimilations, onomatopoeic words

Material: O.Ind. *bababā-karōti* from the crackle of the fire; Gk. βαβαῖ, παπαῖ “upon my soul, damn it all!” (out of it Lat. *babae*, *papae* ds., as *babaecalus* perhaps “fop, dandy” from *βαβαίκαλος), βαβάζω “chats, talks indistinctly” (different is the sound conceivability from βαβράζω “chirps”);

Lat. *babit* (glO.S.S.) “he/ she shall make happy, gladden, bless”, *babiger* (glO.S.S.) ‘stupid’;

Ital. *babbo* “father” (Welsh *baban* “kid, child” is Eng. Lw.);

Maybe Alb. *baba* “father” : *bebe* “child”

Alb. *bebë* “the newborn kid, child”; Eng. *baby* “kid, child”, Swe. dial. *babbe* “kid, child, small boy” (see also unter *bāxmb-* “swell”), M.H.G. *bābe*, *bōbe* “missis; old woman, mother” (about *buobe* “boy” see under *bhrātēr* “brother”); Lith. *bóba*, O.C.S. *baba* “old woman”; Serb.-Church Slavic *бѣбѣу*, *бѣбати* “stammer”, Serb. *bòboćem*, *bobòtati* “clatter with the teeth” etc; Ltv. *bibināt* “babble, murmur”, O.Pruss. *bebbint* “mock”.

balbal- (*babal-*, *bambal-*, from which *bam-b-*, *bal-b-* under likewise):

O.Ind. *balbalā-karōti* ‘stammers’; Bulg. *blabólъ*, *бълbólъ* “chats”, Lith. *balbāsyti* “babble”, Ser.-Cr. *blàbositi* “stammer”, Russ. *bolobólitъ* “chat, drivel”, Cz. *beblati* ‘stammer’; Lat. *babulus* “chatterbox, a babbler, fool”; Ger. *babbeln*, *pappeln*, Eng. *babble*, Nor. *bable*, Swe. *babbla*, O.Ice. *babba* “chat”;

Lat. *balbus* “stammering, babbling”, *balbūtīō* “to stammer, stutter; hence in gen.to speak obscurely”, O.Ind. *balbūthā-ḥ* name (actually “stammerer”);

Mayne Alb. (**balbus*) *belbēzoj* “babble”

Cz. *blb* “ gannet, gawk “, *blblati*, *bleptati* ‘stammer, stutter’; Serb. *blebètati*, Lith. *blebėnti* “babble”; Gk. βαμβαλύζω (out of it Lat. *bambalō*), βαμβακύζω “ my teeth are chattering”, βαμβαίνω “ stammers “.

With *-r-*: O.Ind. *barbara-h* “ stammering “, pl. name of non-Aryan people (provided that here *r* on IE *r* and O.Ind. *l* in *balbalā* goes back to IE *ʎ*), Gk. βάρβαρος “ not Greek, speaking an unintelligible / incomprehensible language “ (from which Lat. *barbarus*) “βαρβαρόφωνος “ from incomprehensible language “ (barely after Weidner Gl. 4, 303 f. from babylon. *barbaru* “ stranger, foreign, alien “), Serb. *brboljiti*, *brbljati* “babble” (see also under *bher-* “ to drone, buzz, hum “), Lat. *baburrus* “ foolish, silly “, Gk. βαβύρτας ὁ παράμωρος Hes. (about Lat. *burrae* “trifles, nonsense” s. WH. I 124).

Here perhaps also O.Ind. *bāla-h* “ young, childish, simple “, possibly also Slav. relationship from Russ. *balákaty* “ twaddle “, *balamúty* “ babbler, stunner, head turner “. - Unredupl. presumably also Gk. βάζω “ talks, patters “, βάξις ‘speech’, βάσκειν λέγειν, κακολογεῖν Hes.;

But Gk. βάσκανος “ invoking, imploring, exorcising; bewitching, casting a spell; spreading malicious gossip, speaking badly of; slanderous; envious, jealous “, βασκαίνω “ bewitches, envies “ has derived as magic word through borrowing from Northern language, perhaps Thrak. or Illyrian, from to *bhā-* “ speak “ belonging to present **bha-skō* “ speaks, discusses “ (φάσκω; this also in Hesychs βάσκω?) (Kretschmer Einl. 248 f.);

Lat. *fascinum* “ giving it the evil eye, spell casting, invocation (exorcism (?)); the male member; initially (at first) as a preventative against being bewitched “, *fascināre* “ enchant, bewitch, envy “ are borrowed from Gk. and are adapted only in *f* folk etymology in *fāri* etc.

After Specht Decl. 133 here Lat. Osc. *bl-ae-sus* “ lisping, babbling “; different WH. I 107 f. Maybe Alb. (**phlas*) *flas* ‘speak’ not from Lat. *fābula* “a narration, narrative”.

References: WP. II 105 f., WH. I 90, 94, Trautmann 24 f.

Page(s): 91-92

badjos

English meaning: gold, brown

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gelb, braun"

Note: (only Lat. and Ir.; maybe from one, at most not IE, language of ancient Europe?).

Material: Lat. *badius* "brown, chestnutcolored, bay"; O.Ir. *buide* "gold, yellow" (compare to Lautl. O.Ir. *mag* "field", gen. *muige*; Gaul. *Bodiocasses* because of *o* rather for *boduo*-, about which under **bhaut*- "hit"). Gk. βάδιος, βάδεος derives from Lat.

References: WP. II 105, WH. I 92.

Page(s): 92

ba^xmb–, bha^xmbh–, pa^xmp–, pha^xmph–

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen'

Note: Lautnachahmung, from den aufgeblasenen Backen genommen, psychologisch from *ba^xmb–*, *bha^xmbh–* as unmittelbarer imitation eines gehörten dumpfen onomatopoeic words Schalles different.

Material: O.Ind. *bimba-h* -m 'scheibe, ball, Halbkugel', *bimbī* f. "momordica monadelpha" (eine Cucurbitacee; *bimba-m* "deren rote fruit"); Gk. βέμβιξ "Kreisel, Wasserstrudel; bumblebee", wherefore due to eines schwundstufigen βάβαξ "babbler": βαβάκτης "ὀρχηστής"; with *bh* (or *ph*): Gk. πέμφιξ, -ῖνος "breath, breeze, storm, drip, blister", πομφός "blister, shield boss";

Lith. *bámba* "navel", *bam̃balas* "Dickbauch", *bum̃bulas* "knot am stick, in Garn", *bum̃bulas*, *buĩbulas* "vesicle, blister", *bum̃bulỹs* 'steckrübe', *bũmburas*, *puĩmpuras* "bud"; Ltv. *bāmba*, *buĩba* "ball, sphere", *bemberis* "Tannenzapfen"; *bimbuļi* "Kartoffeln", *bumbulis*, *buĩbulis* "knot, knag", *bum̃burs* 'sphere, ball, Kartoffel';

Russ.-alt. *bubulja* "Regentropfen", nowadays *búblikъ* (**bąbъl-ikъ*) "pretzel, Kringel", Clr. *búben* 'small Junge, toddler', Ser.-Cr. *bùban* "kind of bean", *bübla* "clump", Cz. *boubel*, *bublina* "vesicle, blister", Pol. *bąbel* "vesicle, blister".

Unverschobenes **ba^xmb–* or verschobenes *bha^xmbh–* in Swe. dial. *bamb* "paunch", Nor. dial. *bamsa* "greedy devour, pampfen", Dan. (Jüt.) *bams* "thick person", Ger. *Bams* "thick porridge, mash", M.H.G. *bemstīn* "die einen dicken Bauch hat".

Verschobenes *ba^xmb–* or unverschobenes *pa^xmp–* in Swe. dial. *pampen* "aufgedunsen", Dan. dial. *pampe* 'sich brüsten, brag, boast', Nor. dial. *pempa seg* (**pampjan*) 'sich with

Trank füllen”, M.L.G. *pampen* ‘sich stuff “ (Ger. *pampfen*), Ger. *pampe* “thick porridge, mash”.

With Tenuis: Lat. *pampinus* “(*bud, *eye) fresh Trieb of Weinstockes, vine-layer “; Lith. *pampstù*, *pampaũ*, *paĩpti* ‘swell up”, *pamplỹs* “Dickbauch”, *pũmpa* “ knob, handle, button, pommel, Teichrose”, *piĩpilas* m. “penis”, Ltv. *pàmpť*, *pempt*, *pumpt* “to swell”, *pampali* “Kartoffeln”, *pimpala* “das männliche limb, member”, *pumpe* “ hump, hunchback, swelling, blister” (die *u*-forms are as contamination with **pup*-aufzufassen);

O.Bulg. *pupъ* “navel”, Russ. *pup* “navel”, *púpyš* “bud, bulge “, Pol. *pęp* “ spigot “;

O.Ice. *fífl* “ giant; rogue, Einfaltspinsel”, *fimbul-* verstärkendes prefix, O.E. *fífel* ‘seeungetüm, giant “ (**pempelo-*), O.Ice. *fimbul-*, *fambi* “Erztropf”.

Besides with auslaut Gmc. Tenuis Dan. *fomp*, Nor. dial. *fump*, *famp* “thick fool “.

With Tenuis asp. Arm. *p’amp* “ušt” bladder”.

References: WP. II 108 f., WH. I 122, Niedermann WuS. 8, 87 f., Trautmann 26, 205.

See also: see also **ba^xb-* ds.

Page(s): 94-95

baitā or paitā?

English meaning: goatskin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziegenfell, out of it gefertigter Rock"

Material: the relation from Gk. βάρη "tent or skirt from (nanny goats) fur" to Goth. *paida* f. "body skirt, petticoat", O.S. *pēda* 'skirt', O.E. *pād* "mantle", O.H.G. *pfeit* "shirt, shirtlike vestment, shirtlike piece of apparel" is decided there, that Gmc. word is borrowed from Gk. words;

from dem Gmc. again finn. *paita* and perhaps Alb. *petkë*, *petëk* "clothes"; Gk. βάρη is probably Thrac. Lw. or goes back to Alb. forms in Illyr. **paitā*?

References: WP. II 104, Feist 381 f., Bonfante BAL.-SLAV. 36, 141 f.

Page(s): 92-93

bak–

English meaning: stick, to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stab as Stutze’, also ‘stechen, stoßen, schlagen’?

Material: Lat. *baculum* “a staff, walking stick” from **bac-(c)lom*, older **bak-tlom*; vestiges of *-cc-* in Dimin. *bacillum*, for which repeatedly delivers *baccillum*, compare also *imbēcillus* “(without support) weak, frail” from *-baccillos*. Pisani (REtIE. 3, 53) places *baculum* as **bat-lo-m* to *battuō*, that he considers as Osc.-urMod.Bret. Lw. (from **bakt-*).

Maybe Lat. *baca* (*bacca*) *-ae* f. “a berry, fruit; a pearl”, *bacalis*, *bacale* “berry-bearing (designation of the female laurel)”, MFr. (**bacale*) *Bacoule*, n.f. *Belette* “weasel” : Alb. *buklë* “weasel”, *bukur*, *bukurosh* “good, pleasing, beautiful, slender (like a weasel)” : Rom. *bucuros* “glad”.

Note: In many lang. the name of weasel and good come from the same root.

Gk. βάκτρον, βακτηρία, βακτήριον “a staff, walking stick”, βάκται ἰσχυροί Hes. (Contrast from *imbēcillus*), probably also βaków πεσόν Hes.

Gk. βάκλα τύμπανα (i.e. “club”) Hes., otherwise “club, shillelagh, stick”, is probably borrowed from Lat.

M.Eng. *pegge*, Eng. *peg* “pin, peg”, Ger. *pegel* “pole”; but M.L.G. *pegel* “mark in a vessel for liquids (from a ring or small existing plugs)”, O.E. *pægel*/m. “wine pot”, Eng. *pail* “bucket” from M.Lat. *pagella* “col, column, yardstick”.

Lith. *bàkstelėti* “bump, puff”, Ltv. *bakstīt* “poke” (or to onomatopoeic word Lith. *bàkst?*).

Against it O.Ir. *bacc* (Ir. *bac*) “stick, a crook”, Welsh *bach* “corner, hook”, Bret. *bac’h* “heel, stick” (from “clutch, crutch of the stick”), are in the Island-Celtic or already in the occurred through Latin back-formations from *baculum*.

References: WP. II 104 f., WH. I 92.

Page(s): 93

bal-bal-

See also: see under ***baba-***

Page(s): 93

bal-, balbal-

English meaning: to shake, dance

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wirbeln, sich drehen”

Note:

It seems Root *bal-*, *balbal-* : “to shake, dance” derived from Root *baba-*, (**bal-bal-*): “barbaric speech” through an Old Indic intermediary (see above).

Material: O.Ind. *balbalīti* “whirls”, *balvá-* “crooked”; Gk. (in Sicily) βαλλίζω “dances”, out of it borrows Lat. *ballāre* “dance”.

Maybe Alb. (**bal-*) *valle* “dance” [common Alb. *b* > *v* shift]

References: WP. II 109, WH. 1, 95, Wackernagel O.Ind.-Gk. I 181.

Page(s): 93

band- (*g^wheid-)

English meaning: drop

Note: Considering Phryg. βεδου “water” : nasalized Illyr. *Bindus* “water god”, Root **band-** (*g^wheid-): “drop” : Root **oid-** (*g^wheid-): “to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water” derived from a zero grade of Root **au(e)-9, ayed-, ayer-** (*ak_uent-): “to flow, to wet; water, etc.”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Tropfen”?

Material: O.Ind. *bindū-ḥ* “drop” (probably for **bandū-ḥ* under influence of *indu-ḥ* “drop”), related to Corn. *banne, banna*, Bret. *banne* “drop” (from which is borrowed M.Ir. *banna, bainne* “drop, milk “), really Irish *buinne* “to gush forth, spring up, flood “; Illyr. FIG *Bindus* (**Bendus*), Apul. *fons Bandusiae*?

Note: O.Ind. *bindū-ḥ* “drop” : Illyr. FIG *Bindus* prove that Illyr.- Phryg. were the intermediaries of satem and centum languages.

References: WP. II 110, Petersson Heterokl. 204 f., A. Mayer Gl. 29, 69 ff.

Page(s): 95

bar-bar-

See also: see under ***ba-ba-***

Page(s): 95

bata–

English meaning: murmur, babble

Deutsche Übersetzung: onomatopoetisch for läppisches Lallen or Erstaunen

Material: O.Ind. *bata* interjection of the astonishment “ oh, blow “, *batá-h* “ weakling? “; O.Bret. *bat*, Bret. *bad* “ numbing, dizziness “, *bada*, *badaoui* “ talk thoughtlessly “, *bader*, *badaouer* “mouth monkey”, O.Corn. *badus* “ moonstruck “, Gk. βαπαρίζω “ stammers “, βαππολογέω “ chats pointless stuff “ (compare Blaß-Debrunner⁷ p. 40 appendices).

References: WP. II 105.

Page(s): 95

bau

English meaning: sound of barking

Deutsche Übersetzung: Nachahmung of Hundegebells, Schreckwort

Material: Gk. βαῦ βαῦ “ dog barking “, βαῦζω “ barks, blasphemes “, Βαυβώ “ bugbear, Hecate “, Lat. *baubor*, *-ārī* “ to bark gently or moderately “; a little bit differently uses Lith. *baũbti* “ bawl, bellow “ from ox, *baũbis* cattle God as “ bawler “, Serb. *bau bau* “ fright word “, *baũkati* “ get a fright “ etc

Maybe Alb. (**baubi*) *bubi* “ dog”.

Gk. βαυβάω ‘sleep’ is, like βαυβών “ penis”, folklike code word.

References: WP. II 104, WH. I 99, W. Oehl IF. 56, 119.

Page(s): 95

ba^xb–, bha^xbh–, pa^xp–

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen'

Note: (as *ba^xmb–*, s.d.)

Material: O.Ind. *pippala-h* "berry, paradise fig tree", *pippalaka-h* "brost nipple", *piplu-h* "pimple, mole, mark on the body ("witch's tits" - any kind of mark on the body that a witch could use to suckle a demon)" (probably eig. "blister, vesicle"); Lat. *papula* "a pimple, vesicle", *papilla* ds. "nipple, teat, brost"; Lith. *pāpas* "nipple, teat, brost, tit", *popà* "ulcer", *pupuolo* "thick bud" (*u* can be Reduct.-stem to *a*, or assimilated in following *uo*, but also the root derived form *pup-*).

Unchanged or neologism Swe.-Nor. dial. *pappe* "women's brost", M.Eng. *pappe*, Eng. *pap* "nipple, teat, brost"; besides *u-* forms see under *p(h)ũ-* "inflate, swell".

Also besides under *baba-* combined babble and child words, like Eng. *baby*, stand M.H.G. *buoben* pl. "feminine brosts", West Flem. *babbe* "growth, swelling, lump" (IE *bh* or in the onomatopoeic word unpostponed *b*) which will belong from the image of the inflated cheeks in our circle.

References: WP. II 107.

Page(s): 91

ba^xmb–

English meaning: a kind of noise

Deutsche Übersetzung: Nachahmung for dumpfe, dröhnende Schalleindrücke

Material: Gr βόμβος m. (out of it Lat. *bombus*) “a boom, deep hollow noise”, βόμβῡξ, -ῡκος “fleas”, βομβύκια “humming insects”, βομβύλη “narrow-necked vessel” (as “gurgling”), βομβυλιός or -ύλιος “bumblebee” (and “narrow necked vessel”); about βαμβαίνω “clatters with the teeth; stammer, lisp” see under *baba-*;

Alb. *bumbulit* “it thunders”;

maybe Alb. *bumballë* “*Blatta orientalis*”, also dial. “bumblebee”: Lith. *biṃbalas*, *biṃbilas* “gadfly, horsefly”.

Gmc. with by neologism prevented sound movement O.Ice. *bumba* “drum”, Dan. old *bomme*, *bambe* “drum”, Du. *bommen* “to drone” (compare also Ger. *bum bum*; a little bit similarly Ger. *bammeln*, *bimmeln* “ring, sound”);

Lith. *bambėti* “hum”, in ablaut *biṃpti* ds., *biṃbalas*, *biṃbilas* “gadfly, horsefly”; R.C.S. *búbenъ*, *bubonъ* “drum”, Russ. *bubnítъ* “chat, babble”, Pol. *bęben* “drum”.

References: WP. II 107, Trautmann 26, WH. I 111.

Page(s): 93-94

bdel-

English meaning: to suck

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'saugen, zullen'?

Material: Gk. βδάλλω "sucks", βδέλλα "leech"; Ger. *zullen* "suck in a sucking sac", *zulp* "piece of cloth used for soaking up liquid", Dutch *tullen* "drink, booze, sup", Ger. *tulken* "suck, drink with large gulps, quaff"? Kretschmer KZ. 31, 423;

Very uncertain because of more similar Gmc. words like Nor. *tūna* "drink a lot" under likewise (see Falk-Torp under *ty/de*). If the connection applies, was IE initial sound *bd-*, or it is Gk. β - perhaps in child language? - from πῑ= ἐπῑ shortened prefix (*be-* 'suck'?).

References: WP. II 119.

Page(s): 95

bed–

English meaning: to swell?

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen’?

Material: O.Ind. *badva-m* “troop, heap; a certain high number”; O.C.S. (etc) *bedro* “thigh”; Arm. *port* (**bodro-*) “navel, belly, center”.

Maybe here Swe. dial. *patte* “woman’s brost, nipple”, Ice. *patti* “small child”, Eng. *pat* “small lump (from butter)”; the forms standing besides with Gmc. *b-*, älterDan. *arsbatte* “buttock”,

Swe. dial. *batt* “of small heaps” then showed the same auslaut fluctuation as *b(h)eu-*, *b(h)ũ-* “inflate, swell”, wherewith root *b(h)ed-* (: *b(h)u-d-*, *-t*) had the origin from the image of the inflated cheeks together.

Lat. *bassus* “stout, fertile, fat”, roman “low, menial”, stays away.

References: WP. II 109, WH. I 98, 477, 851, Kretschmer Gl. 22, 258 f.

Page(s): 96

bel-¹

English meaning: to cut off

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ausschneiden, graben, höhlen"??

Material: Perhaps Arm. *pelem* "excavates, digs", at most also M.Ir. *belach* "cleft, gap, pass, way" and Celt. **bolko-*, *-ā* in Welsh *bwlch* m. "fissure", Bret. *boulc'h* ds., M.Ir. *bolg* f. (das *g* after *tolg* ds.)?

References: WP. II 110; about not existierendes O.Ind. *bāra* "Öffnung" s. Wackernagel under Debrunner KZ. 67, 171 f.

Page(s): 96

bel-2

English meaning: strong

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stark'

Material: O.Ind. *bála-m* n. "force, strength, power", *bálīyān* "stronger", *báliṣṭha-ḥ* "the strongest"; Gk. βελτίων, βέλτερος "better", βέλτιστος, βέλτατος "best" (this -τ- by reorganization from *βελίων, *βέλιστος after φέρτερος etc);

Lat. *dēbilis* "feeble, weak"; O.C.S. *bolъjъ* "greater", *bolje* adv. "more, rather, to a greater extent, plus" and "very, more". Uncertain Dutch-N.Ger.-Fris. *pal* "motionless, steadfast".

With lengthened grade O.Ind. *bāla-ḥ* "young, childish", m. "boy, kid, child", f. "girl".

Maybe in *i*-grade Alb. (**bāla*) *bila* "girl", *bir* 'son, boy': O.Ind. *bāla-ḥ*, where *l* / *r* are allophones.

References: WP. II 110 f., WH. I 326 f.

Page(s): 96

bend-, b̥nd-no-

English meaning: spike, needle, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vorspringende Spitze”

Note: perhaps in following Celt. and Gmc. words:

Material: M.Ir. *benn* “horn, summit” (**b̥nd-no-* or **bend-no-?*), *bennach* “pointed”, Welsh *bann* m. “hill, summit, horn” (**b̥nd-no-*), M.Bret. *ban* “eminence, overhang, haughtiness, pride”, Gaul. **ande-banno-* > Fr. *auvent* “(protection roof) canopy, shield, shelter” (eig. “big horn”), Jud Rom. 49, 389 f., Gaul. dial. *lacus Bēnācus*, if for *Bennācus*, “the horned” (Sirmione), from **benno-* (IE **bend-no-* or **b̥nd-no-*);

West-Flem. *pint* “cusp, point”, M.L.G. *pint* “penis”, M.H.G. (M.L.G.) *pinz* “awl”, O.E. *pintel* “penis” (Eng. *pinle* also still “peg”), Nor. *pintol* “penis”, wherefore probably with ablaut Ger.-Bav. *pfouzer*, *pfunzer* “sharpened cudgel, club”;

With Celt. forms to suitable *n*-suffix (**penn-* from **bend-n-*) and. *pin* “wooden pin, peg, small stake”, M.L.G. *pin*, *pinne* “pin, point, nail, peg”, M.H.G. *pfinne* f. “nail”, O.E. *pinn* “peg, staff, stick”, Late O.Ice. *pinni* m. ds., ablaut. **pann-* in E.Fris. *penne* = *pinne*, N.Ger. *pennen* “latch a door (with a bolt)”, O.E. *on-pennian* “open (*the pen)”, Eng. *pen* “enclose so as to prevent from escaping; shut in, confine (shut in a pen)”, O.E. *penn* m. “pen, fold”. Maybe Alb. *pendë* “pair of oxen tied together” [common Alb. *n* > *nd* shift] homonym to Alb. *pendë* “feather”: Lat. *penna* “feather”.

References: Johansson KZ. 36, 347 f. (also against borrowing of *Pinne* from Lat. *pinna*, in which Kluge¹¹ sticks).

WP. II 109 f.

Page(s): 96-97

b(e)u-¹, bh(e)u-

English meaning: expr. sound of hitting

Deutsche Übersetzung: schallnachahmend for dumpfe Schalleindrücke, e.g. Uhuruf, dumpfer Schlag among others

Material: Pers. *būm* “owl”; Arm. *bu*, *buēč* “owl” (without consonant shift in onomatopoeic word), Gk. βύας m., βύζα f. “eagle owl”, βύζειν “cry like an “eagle owl”, Lat. *būbō* “eagle owl”, Bulg. *buh* “eagle owl”, Russ. *búchatʹ* “shout vaguely and persistently long”;

Maybe Alb. (**buph*) *buf* “owl” : Rom. *bufniță*; *buhă* “owl”

Lith. *baublỹs* “great bittern”, *baũbti* “roar, bellow”, *bubenù* “drones vaguely”; Lat. *būtio* “great bittern”, *būteo* “a falcon’s kind”; Gk. βοή “call, cry, shout”, βοάω “shouts, cries” (out of it Lat. *boāre* “shout, cry”), βοστρέω “call, cry for help” (*βοφαστρέω), seem to be shaped from such *bū-* as rhyme words to γοή, γοάω (see root *gōu-*).

With ending in a guttural sound: O.Ind. *búk-kāra-h* “roar of the lion”, *bukkati* “barks” (Av. *bučahin-* “he who is prone to howling and snarling / hissing”, *buxti-* “howl, hissing (?)”, Gk. βύκτης “howling”.

Maybe Hung. *bagoly* “owl (*horned bird?)”

Perhaps M.l.r. *bōchna* “sea” (“*roaring breaker”; basic form **boukaniā*); Lith. *būkčius* “stammerers”, Ltv. *būksķēt* “resound vaguely”; Slav. *buk-* (from zero grade of **bouk-*) in R.C.S. *bučati* “drone, roar”, Serb. *bûcēm*, *búcati* “roar”, *búčīm*, *búčati* “roar (from the sea)”,

Maybe Alb. (**bučati*) *bučas* “roar (from the sea)”

**būk-* in Russ. etc *byk* “bull (*roar of the bull)”; about angebl. **būk-* in O.C.S. *бъčela*, *бьčela* “bee” (compare Russ. *byčatʹ* “hum, from bees”) see under *bhe-* and WH. I 555; nasalized

Pol. *bąkać* “talk in a low voice, murmur”, *baż* “great bittern”, old “cry like a great bittern (bird that booms/ roars like an ox during mating”); in the application to vague blow push
Russ. *búkatʹ*, *búchatʹ* (**bouk-s-*) “bump, hit that resounds”, *buch* “fall!”, Serb. *búhnuti* “break out”, *bušiti* “hit, throw, fall, fall with noise”, Lith. *bukùoti*, Ltv. *baũkš* “description of sound produced by a strong blow”, presumably also *buka* “punch” (also Lith. *bukùs* “dull” here as “become dull through hitting”); M.H.G. *buc* “blow, push” (without sound movement by continual running beside neologism), *puchen*, *buchen*, Ger. *pochen*, Dutch *beuken* “hit, bump”, Swe. *boka*, *bauka*, *buka* ds. (however, also “dig, spade, thrash about”, as O.Ice. *bauka*; this versch. word? see also WH. I under *faux*), Eng. *to poke* “bump, sting”, Nor. *pok*, *pauk* “crude cudgel, club”, perhaps M.Ir. *būalaim* “hit” (**bougl* ..., or to *bhāu-d-* “hit”).

Maybe from the extended Root *b(e)u-1*, *bh(e)u-*: “expr. sound of hitting” derived Root *bheg-*, *bheng-*: “to break” in: Alb. (**beuka*) *buka* “bread”: Phryg. βεκός “bread”, actually “crumb”.

References: WP. II 112 f., WH. I 111, 119, 124, 470.

Page(s): 97-98

b(e)u-², bh(e)ũ-

English meaning: to swell, puff

Deutsche Übersetzung: "aufblasen, schwellen"

Note: Explosive sound of the inflated cheek, like *pu-*, *phu* see d .; running beside primeval creation crosses the sound-lawful development, so that e.g. Gmc. forms with *pu-* from IE *bu-*, but from unpostponed IE or new *pu-* are explainable. From the concept of the inflated cheek the meaning "swell, plump bloated (then convex) of the most different kind", also "make bulge, stuff, darn" and "blow, cough under likewise". Originally differently the onomatopoetic words *b(e)u-1* for vague onomatopoetic sounds and *bu-* "lip, kiss".

Material: Gk. βῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγάλου ἐλέγετο καὶ Σώφρων βύβα, ἀντὶ τοῦ μεστὰ καὶ πλήρη καὶ μεγάλα EM; presumably here also βουνός "hill" (dialect), βουνιάς "a turnip kind", βουνίζω "piles up", βούνιον "any plant of the Umbelliferae family"; redupl. βουβών "the groin, glands near the genitals, part. in morbidly swollen state"; Mod.Ice. *pūa* "blow, breathe".

Reduplicates as βύβα, βουβών also Lith. *bubsù*, *bubsėti* "throw up bubbles" (from water or fermenting dough), M.L.G. *bubbeln* "throw up bubbles, surge", Swe. *bobba* "bombast, grandiloquence, fin, insect", *bubba* "louse" and "Trollius europaeus" under likewise (with IE *bh* or with consonant shift prevented by new creation of *b*), O.N. *býfa* (**bhūbhiōn-*) "big, lumpy foot", Nor.dial. *būve*, *būva* "thicker, uncouth, clumsy person, scarecrow, also a word for male member".

With certain *bh-*: O.Ind. *bhū-ri-ḥ* "rich, a lot, immense", compounds *bhūyas-*, *bhāvīyas-*, superl. *bhūyiṣṭha-ḥ*, Av. *būiri-* "plentiful, full, complete", compounds-adv. *baiyō* "more, timewise =) longer, on longer than", superl. *bōišṭəm* "most, greatest number of things, very

much, most possible “; Arm. *bavel*, *bovel* “ suffice “; Lith. *būrys* “ heap (houses), amount (sheep, birds, also rain)”, Ltv. *būra* “ heap (people)”;

without *r*-suffix: O.C.S. *bujь* (**bhōyio-*) “ wild, cruel, brainless “, Russ. *bújnyj* “ growing vehemently, wildly, excessively “; from here N.Ger. *bö*, *böje*, Dutch *bui* “ gust, gust of wind, shower “?;

maybe Alb. *bujë* “fuss”

Gk. φόα ἐξανθήματα ἐν τῷ σώματι Hes.; with lengthened grade **bhōu-* Gk.-lon. φωϊδες, Att. φῶδες “ blisters “; Gk. φαῖσιγξ, φαῦστιγξ “ blister, bubble “ (with abl. *θου* besides *ου*).

Also the root *bheu-* “ become, originate “ is probably developed from “ swell “, compare the meaning of O.Ind. *prābhūta-h* “ rich, numerous “ (: *bhávati*) with that of *bhūri-h*.

extensions with */* are perhaps: O.Ind. *burī-h*, *bulī-h* (unbel.) “ buttock, vulva “ = Lith. *bulis* (also *bùlė*, *bulė*) “ buttocks “, Gk. βυλλά βεβυσμένα Hes., M.L.G. *poll* “ head, point, treetop “ (**bulno-*), M.L.G. *pull*, *poll* “(bloated) shell, pod “, Eng. *pulse* “ legume “; changing through ablaut M.L.G. *puyl* “ bag “, *puyla* “swelling, lump, growth”; with *bh-*: Goth. *ufbauljan*, only in participle *ufbaulidai* “ (*inflated), conceited, haughty “, O.H.G. *paula* f. “ a pimple, bubble “, O.E. *bȳle*, O.H.G. *pūlla*, M.H.G. *biule* “swelling, blister”, O.N. *beyla* “ hump, outgrowth “, O.S. *bolin*, *bulin* “ swollen “; O.Ir. *bolach* “swelling, blister” (**bhulāk-*, at most *bhol-* to *bhel-* “to swell”); Arm. *boil*, gen. pl. *buliç* “ crowd, amount, herd “, Serb. *búljiiti* “ open the eyes wide in a stare, to goggle “.

Dental extensions: Gk. βύτανα κόνδυλοι, οἱ δε βρύτανα Hes. (but βυτίνη λάγυνος ἢ ἀμῖς. Ταπαντινοῖ Hes., origin Gmc.-rom. kinship of Ger. *Bütte*, Lat. *buttis* “ barrel, cask, keg, cask”, corresponds Gk. πῦτίνη “ demijohn, wickerbottle, carboy “, see *pū-* “ inflate, bloat “); here probably Pol. *buta* “ pride “, *bucić się* “ brag, boast “.

O.Ind. *budbuda-h* “ blister, bubble “, Gk. βυζόν πυκνόν, συνετόν, γαῦρον δε καὶ μέγα Hes. (**budjo-*, perhaps “ distended, bloats “? Yet see under βύζην S. 101); Nor. *pūte* “ pillow,

cushion “, *pūta* “ bulky woman “, Swe. *puta* “ be inflated “, *puta* “pillow, cushion” (dial. “ female pudenda “; with the same application perhaps Gk. βύττος γυναικὸς αἰδοῖον Hes.), Eng. *to pout* “ push the lips forward, usu. as an expression of displeasure, sullenness, or flirtatiousness; show displeasure, sulk “ (“to swell”), *pout* “ a young domestic fowl, a chicken, a young turkey, pheasant, pigeon, guinea-fowl “, O.E. *æle-pūte* ds. (*capitō*, actually “ big-head “), Dutch *puif* “ frog “;

with Gmc. *-d-* (*-þ-*): N.Ger. *puddig* “ swollen “, O.E. *puduc* ‘swelling, lump, growth, wart “, M.Eng. N.Ger. *podde* “ toad “ with not yet cleared meaning development O.E. *pudd* “ water ditch “, M.Eng. *podel*, Eng. *puddle*, Ger. dial. *Pfudel* “ a small pool of muddy water, esp. one formed on a road or path after rain “, as also (with Gmc. *ṭ*) Nor. dial. *pøyta*, Westf. *pōt* (**pauta*) “ slop, puddle, pool “; as a convex curvature in addition perhaps O.E. *pott*, O.Fris. M.L.G. *pot* “ pot, pan “ (different Kluge¹¹ under *Pott*);

compare Arm. *poytn*, gen. *putan* “ pot, soup pot, jug “ from **beud-n-* or **boud-n-*.

With Gmc. *b-*: O.H.G. *būtil*, M.H.G. *biutel* ‘sac, bag, pocket’; Ice. *budda* ‘sac, bag, purse’, O.E. *budda* “ dung beetle “, M.Eng. *budde* “ bud “ and “ beetle, chafer “, *budden* “ redound “ (“to swell”), Eng. *bud* “bud”, *to bud* “redound”, M.L.G. *buddich* “ thickly inflated “, Mod.N.Ger. *budde* “ louse, cock chafer grub; fright picture “; M.L.G. *buddelen*, *bod(d)elen* “ throw bubbles, foam “, Nor. dial. *boda* “ roar, bubble, from the water “; O.N. *boði* “ breaker, surge, breakers, surf “; M.H.G. *butte*, Ger. *Hagebutte*;

besides with Gmc. *-tt-*: M.L.G. *botte*, Dutch *bot* “bud”, M.H.G. *butze* “ lump, mucus; goblin, fright figure “, Ger. *Butze(n)*, *Butz* “ fright figure; lumps, mucus, crowd; cores “, etc, N.Ger. *butt* “ clumsy, dull, coarse “, M.H.G. *butzen* “to swell”;

besides with *-t-* after long vowel or diphthong M.H.G. *buzen* “ swell, jut out, bulge (from the belly, the eyes) “, O.H.G. *bōzo* “ a bundle of flax “, M.H.G. *bōze* “ ds.; ridiculous person, knave, boy “;

perhaps Lith. *budėlė* “a kind of mushroom”, Slav. **bъdъla* in Cz. *bedla* “a saprophytic fungus of the order Agaricales having an umbrella-like cap with gills on the underside”, *bedly* pl. “oral fungi, funguettes in oral or nasal cavity”; from Arm. here besides *poytn* (see above) also *ptut*, gen. *pttoy* “fruit” and *ptuk*, gen. *ptkan* “green branch, young shoot” and “brost, nipple, teat”.

O.Ir. *buiden* “troop, multitude, crowd”, Welsh *byddin*, O.Bret. *bodin* ds. has root-like *u* and belongs likewise here.

Labial extension: O.E. *pyffan* “blow out, puff out”, Eng. *puff* “puff, blow, be inflated”, Nor. *puffa*, N.Ger. *puffen*.

Guttural extensions:

Lat. *bucca* “the cheek, esp. when puffed out. Transf., a declaimer, bawler; a parasite; a mouthful”; M.H.G. *pfūchen*, Ger. (*p*)*fauchen* (can contain unpostponed IE *p*, compare Lith. *pūkšti* “pant, gasp, wheeze”); Swe. *puk* “swelling, lump, growth, tubers”, O.N. *poki* m. ‘sac, bag, sack, bag’, Eng. *poke* ds., Ger. dial. *Pfoch* ‘sac, bag’, O.E. *pohha*, *pocca* ‘sack, bag, sac, bag’, Eng. *pocket* “pocket”, M.N.Ger. Mod.N.Ger. *pogge*, *pugge* “frog, toad; swelling, lump, growth in the abdomen with cows and mares”, O.E. *pocc* “blister”, Ger. (actually N.Ger.) *Pocke*, dial. *Pfoche* “blister”; O.N. *pūki* m. “devil”, O.E. *pūca*, *pūcel*, Eng. *puck* “fairy demon, ghost” (from Gmc. derived Ir. *pūca* “ghost”, perhaps also Ltv. *pūk* “dragon”); zero grade N.Ger. *pōk* “subnormal person in growth”, Nor. dial. *pauk* “small, weak person, knave, boy” (about Goth. *puggs* ‘sac, bag, purse’, O.N. *pungr*, O.E. *pung* ds. and *scaz-(p)fung* “purse” s. though Feist 385).

With Gmc. *b*: M.Eng. nEng. *big* (**bugja-*) “thick, big, large, conceited”; Nor. dial. *bugge* “mighty man”, M.Eng. *bugge* (Eng. *bug*) “a lump of (semi-)dried nasal mucus, booger; chafer, bedbug; bugbear, spectre, bogeyman”, Ger. dial. *bogg(e)* “booger, the core in fruit or the carpels of an apple or a pear, bugbear, spectre, bogeyman”.

Here presumably Gmc. **buh-* (IE **bhuk-*) in O.H.G. *buhil* “foreland, hill”, O.Ice. *bōla* f. ‘swelling, blister, shield boss’ (**buhlōn-*) and **būk-* (IE **bhūg-*) in Swiss *Bücki* “keg”, Eng. *buck* “bucket, pale” and O.Ice. *būkr* “belly, body”; O.E. *būc* “belly, crock, pitcher”, O.H.G. *būh*, Ger. *Bauch*, in addition Ltv. *bugarains* “tubercular”, *buga* “hornless cow”, *budzis* ‘swelling, blister, unripe Fruit’; but Lith. *baūžas* “hornless”, *bužys* “scarecrow, bogie, spectre”, *būžys* “bedbug, louse”, *búože* “club, mace, joint, pinhead” (*úo* probably from *ōu*, compare above S. 99 φωῖδες) can contain Balt *ž* as single-linguistic forms and are based on the unextended root.

s-extension:

Gk. βύνέω > (*βύνέσω, to u: s. Schwyz. Gk. I 692), βύω (*βυσω), βεβυσμένος, βυστός “to cram, fill, chock, stuff, ram up”, βύστρο, βύσμα “bung, clot, thrombus”, βύζην (βυσ-δην) “crushed, thrust, thronged, full”; Alb. *mbush* “fill”; M.Ir. *būas* “sac, bag, pocket, belly” (**bhousto-*, compare O.Ice. *beysti* “ham”),

Note:

Alb. *mbush* “fill” [common Alb. shift *b > mb*]

O.N. *pūss* “pocket, sac, bag”, Ice. *pose*, O.E. *pusa*, *posa*, O.H.G. *pfoso* ‘sac, bag’; with the more original meaning “blow, inflate, bloat, to swell”, O.S. *pȳsa* “pant, sniff, snort”, M.H.G. *pfūsen* “pant, sniff, snort, sneeze”, *sich pfūsen* “self inflating, inflated”, Ger. dial. *pfausen*, O.E. *pos* “catarrh, waterfall”, Eng. *pose* “a cold in the head, catarrh”, M.N.Ger. *pūsten* “pant, sniff, snort”, *pūster* “bellows”, Ger. *pusten* (actually N.Ger.) dial. *pfausten*, O.N. *pūstr* “slap in the face, box on the ear” (as Fr. *soufflet* to *souffler*); Nor. *pūs* ‘swelling, lump, growth’, *peysa*, *pūsna* “to bloat, bulge, swell”, Swiss *pfūsig* ‘swollen’, Ger. *Pfausback*, with N.Ger. anlaut *Pausback* (besides *Bausback* with Gmc. *b-*, see under); Nor. dial. *pusling* “toddler, fairy demon, ghost, goblin”, Swiss *Pfosi* “toddler, clumsy, stupid person” (‘short and thick’); Nor. *pūs*, *pøysa* “mud puddle”, O.N. *pyss* ds. (in place names).

With Gmc. *b* (= IE *bh*, partly perhaps unpostponed or the new *b*): O.E. *bōsom* (Gmc. **būs-mo(n)-*), O.H.G. *buosam*, M.H.G. *buosem*, *buosen*, Ger. *Busen*, M.H.G. *būs* “vanity, arrogance, pomposity, flatulence, bloatedness, inflatedness, bumptiousness, conceitedness, vaingloriousness, swelling fullness”, *būsen* “indulge oneself”, Ger. *bausen* “to booze, bouse, quaff, tipple, carouse, swell”, *Baus* “abundance, tumor, inflation”, *Bausback*, *Bausch* “swelling, turgescence, bulgy cushion, stuffed brost”, M.H.G. *būsch* “bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, wad, plumper”, O.N. *busilkinna* “woman (with chubby cheeks), a chubby-cheeked woman”, Nor. *baus* “proud, rollicking, wanton, violent, quick-tempered”, O.H.G. *bōsi* “stonyhearted, bad”, Ger. *böse*, M.Eng. *bōsten*, nEng. *to boast* “brag, boast” (“*blow up”), Ger. *beysinn* “thick, wide and large (from clothes)”, *būstinn* ds., O.Ice. *beysti* “ham”, Ger. dial. *Baust* “bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb”, *bauste(r)n* “to swell”, O.H.G. *biost*, Ger. *Biest-milch* (actually “fat milk”), O.E. *bēost*, *bȳsting*, Eng. *beastings*, *biestings* ds., Nor. dial. *budda* (**buzdōn-*) ds. (insecure is, whether Swe. dial. *buska* “fresh, fermenting beer” and associated with it as **beuza-* is to be added O.H.G. *bior*, O.E. *bēor* “beer” as “frothing at the mouth, foaming, bubble-throwing, blistering”; about other interpretations of beer see Kluge¹¹ and Weigand-Hirt).

Russ. *búchnutʹ* “to bloat, bulge, swell, gush, well up”, sloven, *búhnm*, *búhni* “to bloat, bulge, swell, sich inflate, bloat”, *búhor* “vesicle, blister”, kasch. *bucha* “pride, hauteur” (**bauṣā*).

There is used probably the following group which meaning “blasting forth, sallying forth” from “swell” can be developed: O.Ice. *bysia* “stream out with big power”; Nor. dial. *bøysa* “storm forth”; Swe. *busa* “dismay, hurtle out”; E.Fris. *būsen* “be violent, roar, make a noise, attack” (and “live the high life, high on the hog / or high off the hog, have a luxurious lifestyle”, compare above M.H.G. *būsen* “indulge oneself”), *būsterig* “stormy”,

O.C.S. *bystřъ* “board up; strand; take away; bring; mishit; wallop; thrash”, Russ. *býstryj*
“fast, sharp sighted, rapid from the current” (**bhūs-ro-*).

References: WP. II 114 f., Trautmann 28, 39.

Page(s): 98-102

bē, bā

English meaning: sheep's bleating

Deutsche Übersetzung: Nachahmung of Schaflautes

Material: Gk. βῆ, Lat. *bēbō*, *-āre* "bleat, shout, from a young deer", *bālāre* and V.Lat. *bēlāre* "bleat", Ger. *bäh*, Slav. (e.g. Clr.) *békati* "bleat", Ltv. *bē*, *bēku*, *biku* Interj. "bleating, grousing, blatant", O.Ice. *bekri* "Aries, ram", Swiss *bäckeln* "(*from the alpine chamois)"; similarly O.Ir. *béiccithir* "bellow, roar", Welsh *beichio* "bellow", perhaps also O.Ind. *bēkurā* "voice, sound, tone", all single-linguistic neologisms. Similarly O.Ir. *béiccithir* "roars", Welsh *beichio* "mugire", perhaps O.Ind. *bēkurā* "voice, tone", all single-linguistic new formations.

References: WP. II 121, WH. I 95, 99.

Page(s): 96

bhabhā

English meaning: bean

Deutsche Übersetzung: and anklingende words for “Bohne”, under zw. “broad bean”

Note: compare to Sachlichen Hoops Waldb. 350, 400 f., 464 f., Hehn Kltpfl.⁸ 221, 570, Schrader RL.² 159 f.

Material: Lat. *faba* (fal. *haba*) “the broad bean” (in addition the PN *Fabius*, *Fabidius* etc and the island *Fabāria*),

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

Russ. etc *bobъ*, O.Pruss. *babo* ds. Probably reduplicated babble-word and as “inflated, bulged pod, tumescence” related to Gk. φακός m. “lentil”: Alb. *bathë* f. “broad bean” (**bhaḱā*).

Note: common Alb. shift *-kh* > *-th* also *-gh* > *-dh*

Also O.Ice. *baun*, O.E. *bēan*, O.H.G. *bōna* “bean” (*Baunonia* Frisian island by Plinius) have originated probably through dissimilation from **baḱnā* to **ḡaunā*.

Note:

The assumption of a duplicated Root *bhabhā* (*bha-bhā*) seems to be wrong. Common Lat. *kʷ* > *p* phonetic mutation corresponds to common Gk. *gʷ* > *b* phonetic mutation: Gk. φοῖβος “clean, gleaming”, φοιβάω, φοιβάζω “clean”, ἀφοίβαντος “smudges” (**bhoigʷ-o-*), ἀφικτός, ἀφικτρός (**bhigʷ-*) “impure, unclean”. That means Gk. φακός m. “lentil” and Alb. *bathë* f. “broad bean” derived from an intermediary root (**bhaḱʷā*) and that one from Root *bheigʷ-*: “to shine”.

Obviously Germanic forms **baḱnā* derived from Illyr. **bathna* (Alb. *bathë* f. “broad bean”); common Alb. nasalization *t* > *nt* > *n*.

References: WP. II 131, WH. I 436.

Page(s): 106

bhag-¹

English meaning: to divide

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zuteilen; as Anteil bestimmen or (originally medial?) as Anteil, as Portion erhalten"

Material: O.Ind. *bhajati* "allocates, apportions, divides" = Av. *bag-* (*bažā*) "be determined as an interest", O.Ind. *bhaga-ḥ* "property, luck", Av. *baga-*, *baγa-* n. "favorable interest, attractive lot"; O.Ind. *bhaga-ḥ* "allocator, master, mister, epithet of Savitar and another Āditya" = Av. *baγa-* "master, mister, god", Pers. *baγ* "god" : O.C.S. *bogъ* "god" (formal also =Gk. -φάγος);

Maybe suffixed Alb. (**baγ-*) *bagēti* "sheep (animal god)"

ur-ind. (Withanni) PN *Bagarriti* (= **bhaga-rīti* "blessing stream"), GN *Bagbartu* (= **bhaga-bhrt-* "blessing donator"), kleinaswe. VN Βαγαδά(Φ)ονες (= **bhaga-dā-γon-* "making a donation"), Kretschmer KZ. 55, 95, Gl. 18, 232;

O.Ind. *bhaktá-m* "repast, meal" = Av. *baxta-* participle "as allotted lot". n. "assigned lot, fate determination, esp. bad luck"; O.Ind. *bhakṣati* "enjoys, consumes" = Av. *baxšaiti* "has or gives lot", Desid. O.Ind. *bhikṣate* "requests";

Phryg. Βαγαῖος Ζεὺς Φρύγιος Hes. (perhaps of Iranian origin); or from to Gk. φηγός "oak" "S. under *bhāgós-*;

Gk. φαγεῖν "eat", στο-φάγος "eating grain", etc; because of Gk. φαγόνες σιαγόνες, γνάθοι Hes. perhaps here (Much Zfdt Wtf. 2, 283) O.S. (*kinni-*) *bako*, Ger. *Backe*;

Slav. **bogъ* "lot" in O.C.S. *ubogъ*, *nebogъ* "poor", *bogatъ* "rich", O.C.S. *bogъ* "god" (Proto-extension or Iran. Lw.); GN *Daždi-bogъ* "bestowing wealth";

Toch. A *pāk*, B *pāke* "deal, portion", A *pācīm* "treasure, tribute".

References: WP. II 127 f., W. Schulze KZ. 60, 138 = Kl. Schr. 469.

Page(s): 107

bhag-2

English meaning: sharp

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'scharf, also vom Geschmack'??

Material: Kret. φάγρος “ whetstone “, ἀκόνη, φοξός “ pointy heads, pointedheads, pointheads “ (from *φαξός after λοξός “ crooked *(with a pointed angle”?) would compare from Lidén Arm.-stem 57 ff. with Arm. *bark* (could be = φάγρος) “ bitter, sharp from taste; violent, angry “ compared, yet *bark* could belong also to IE **bhorgʷo-s* .

References: WP. II 128.

Page(s): 107

bhardhā

English meaning: beard

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Bart"

Note: Root *bhardhā* : "beard" derived from the fusion of suffixed Root *g^wer-1*, *g^werə-* : "to devour; throat" + zero grade *g^w(h)i-* 'snake, worm, fish' Root *ang^w(h)i-* : snake, worm, *fish".

Material: Maybe Alb.Gheg (**g^wer-* *g^wha*) *verza* " (*throat), gill of fish" Latvian *bārda* "gill of fish" : Latvian: *bārda* "beard" [f ā]; *bārzda* (dial.) "beard" [f ā] : Greek βράγχια, βαράγχια " gill of fish" = Root *g^wer-1*, *g^werə-* : " to devour; throat " + zero grade of Root *ang^w(h)i-* (**eg^whi-*, *og^whi-* and *eġhi-*): 'snake, worm, *fish (*hedgehog = snake eater)"

Lat. *barba* "beard" (assimil. from **far-ba*);

O.H.G. *bart*, O.E. *beard* "beard" m., therefrom O.H.G. *barta*, O.S. *barda*, O.Ice. *barða* " hatchet, beards ", because the iron stands like a beard in the handle; from the Gmc. O.C.S. *brady* " axe, hatchet ";

O.C.S. *brada* "beard", Russ. *borodá* ds., also "chin", Ser.-Cr. *bráda*, acc. *brádu* "beard" etc;

O.Pruss. *bordus* "beard" (unclear after Trautmann 27);

Ltv. *bārda* and (see to *zd* under) *bārzda*, Lith. *barzdà*, acc. *baĩzdaĩ* "beard";

Lat. *barbātus*, O.C.S. *bradatъ*, Lith. *barzdótas* "having a beard, bearded".

Maybe Rom. *bărbat* "man, jack, male, husband, spouse (bearded man?)" : Alb. *burrë* " man, jack, male, husband, spouse (bearded man?)"

Lith. and partly Ltv. *-zd-* is probably through the analogy the Balt correlation (**barzdā*) caused from O.C.S. *brazda*, Russ. *borozdá* " furrow " .

maybe Alb. *brazda* " furrow "

just as Slav. **bъръ* “millet, sorghum” (see under *bhar-* “bristle ear”) will be based also IE **bhar-dhā* “beard” on **bhar-* “bristle, stand up”, next to which extension **bhares-* ds.

References: WP. II 135, WH. I 96, Specht Decl. 87.

Page(s): 110

bharek^w– or bh_erek^w–

English meaning: to stuff

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vollstopfen, zusammendrängen”

Material: Gk. φράσσω, φράπτω (*φρακίω from *bh_ṛk^w–) “encloses, crams into, crowds together”, common Gk.-Illyr. -ks- > -ss- phonetic mutation;

φρακτός “locked in”, with secondary γ: Aor. ἐφράγην (Schwyzer Gk. I 760), φραγμός etc, epid. φάρχμα from *φάρκσμα, δρύ-φ[ρ]ακτος “wooden shack, shed”, in addition φύρκος τείχος Hes.;

Lat. *farciō*, -īre “to fill full, stuff full, cram”, *fartus* “stuff, fill up, gorge oneself, cram into”, perhaps *frequ-ēns*, -tis “crowded, numerous, full; of places, full, frequented, populous; of time, repeated, frequent, constant; of persons, often doing a thing; of things, often done or used”;

Note: common Lat. *ph* > *f* shift

M.Ir. *barc* f. “onrush (esp. the waves, billows)”; whereas derives M.Ir. *barc* f. “fortress” probably from Gallo-Rom. **bar(i)ca* “framehouse, a wooden house” (compare Bollelli L’It. dial. 17, 147 f.);

Toch. A *prākär*, B *prākre* “firmly fixed in place; not easily moved; physically stable” (Van Windekens Lexique 100).

References: WP. II 134 f., WH. I 456 f., Loth RC. 38, 303 f. Zweifel by EM 332.

Page(s): 110-111

bhares- : bhores-

English meaning: point, stubble (with formants)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Emporstehendes, Spitze, Borste"

Note: With **s**-extension

Material: **bhars-**

Lat. *fastigium* (**bharsti-*) "the gable end, pediment of a roof; hence a slope, either up or down; of measurements looking up, height; looking down, depth; abstract, high rank, dignity; principal point in a subject", here perhaps *fastus*, -*ūs* m. "pride, haughtiness, arrogance" (*tu*-stem), in addition *fastidium* "loathing, squeamishness, disgust, dislike; hence scorn, haughtiness, disdain" (from **fasti-tidium*, to *taedium*); s. also Pisani Rc. R. Ist. Lomb. 76, 2, 17 f.;

O.Ir. *barr* "top, point, summit, foliage", Welsh Corn. *bar*, Bret. *barr* ds., O.Brit. PN *Cuno-barros* "fierce, furious like a battle dog", Gaul. **barros* "bush, treetop" (M.-L. 964).

bhors-

M.Ir. *borr* "stout, proud, swollen", M.Welsh *bwrr* ds., Corn. *bor* "fat";

O.H.G. *parrēn* "stand up stiffly", *parrunga* "pride", O.Ice. *barr-* "needle, conifer", O.E. *bærs*, *bears*, M.H.G. *bars*, Ger. *Barsch*, O.H.G. *bersich* "barse, perch"; ablaut. Swe. *agh-borre* (**borzan*, IE **bhrs-*) ds.;

N.Ger. (out of it Ger.) *barsch* (**bhors-ko-*) "coarse, stern, rough"; M.Eng. *burre*, *borre* "burdock, roughness in the throat", Eng. *bur(r)* ds., Dan.-Swe. *borre* "burdock", Swe. *sjö-borre* "hedgehog", Nor. dial. *borren*, *byrren* "stout, proud".

Maybe Alb.Gheg *burrë* "man, valiant man, proud man", *burrni* "pride, bravery" *mburr* "be proud, boast" [common Alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation].

Note:

Maybe Alb.Gheg *burrë* “man, valiant man, proud man”, *burrni* “pride, bravery” *mburr* “be proud, boast” [common Alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation] proves that Root ***bhares-*** : ***bhores-*** : “point, stubble” derived from an extended Root ***bher-1*** : “to bear, carry” (see below).

bhr̥sti-, bhoṛsti-

O.Ind. *bhr̥ṣṭí-h* f. “prong, spike, cusp, peak, edge, point” = Gmc. **bursti-* in O.Ice. *burst* f. “bristle, ridge of the roof”, O.E. *byrst* f. “bristle”, O.H.G. *burst*, *borst* m. n., *bursta* f. “bristle”, M.H.G. *burste* “bristle brush” (from dem pl. from *burst* “bristle mass”); Slav. **bъrstiō-* in Russ. *boršč* “acanthus”, *boršč* “red turnip soup”, etc

With formants ***-dho-***, ***-dhā-***:

bhrezdh-

O.E. *breord*, *breard* m. “edge, bank, border, shore, surface, plain, area” (**brerdaz*), besides *briord* (**brerdia*), O.S. *brædder* ds., Mod.Swe. *brädd*, etc

Maybe Alb. (**bhrez*) *brez* “hillside, (*border) strap, belt” the same in Rom. ??? similar to Russ. *brozdé* “bridle, rein”.

bhrozdh-

Alb. *breth*, *bredhi* “fir”; O.Ir. *brot* “sting, prick”, O.Corn. *bros*, Bret. *broud* ds., compare M.Ir. *brostaim* “spur on, drive on, goad, incite, arouse” from **bhros-t-* (Loth RC. 42, 70), mistakenly O’Rahilly Eriu 13, 169 f.; O.H.G. *brart* “edge, border, stem, stem bar, stem post”, Swe. dial. *bradd*.

bhr̥zdh-, bhoṛzdh-

M.Ir. *brataim* “loots, robs” (in addition *bratán* “salmon”) = Welsh *brathu* “sting, bite, drill through”; **bhr̥zdh-* or **bh̥r̥zdh-* to Gmc. **bruzd-* in O.H.G. *brort* “edge, border”, O.E. *brord* m. “cusp, peak, germ, sprout, leaf”, wsächs. *brerd* (**brozdi-*),

O.E. *bryrdan* “sting, goad, stir, tease, irritate”, O.Ice. *broddr* “cusp, peak, grain germ, cutting edge”, O.H.G. *gibrortōn* “to hem, gird, border”; = Bal.-Slav. **bruzdā-* in O.C.S. *brъzda*, Russ. *brozdé* “bridle, rein”,

Lith. *bruzdùklis*, old “bridle, rein”, currently “peg, plug, toggle”. Whereas is Lith. *brìzgilas*, O.Pruss. *bisgelan* “bridle, rein” probably borrows from Proto-Gmc. **brizdila-* (O.E. *brigdels* “bridle, rein”, *bregdan* “flax, wattle, braid”). Different Specht Decl. 142.

References: WP. II 131 ff., WH. I 461 f., 546.

Page(s): 109-110

bhares –

English meaning: barley

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gerste”

Material: Lat. *far* (eig. *farr*), *farris* n. “spelt, grain, meal” from **far(o)s*, **far(e)zes* (respectively **fars*, **fars-es*) = Osc. *far*, Umbr. *far*, Lat. *farīna* “meal, flour” (from **farrīna*), *farreus* = Umbr. *farsio*, *fasiu* “made of spelt or wheat, meal”;

Note: common Alb. *ph-* > *f-* shift

maybe Alb. *farë* ‘seed, barley seed’

Goth. *bariz-eins* (= Lat. *farīna*) “from barley”, O.Ice. *barr* m. “corn, grain, barley”, O.E. *bere* “barley” (**bar(a)z-*, respectively **bar(i)z-*); but Slav. **barsina-* in O.C.S. *brašbno* “nourishment, food”, Ser.-Cr. *brăšno* “meal, flour”, Russ. *bórošno* “rye flour”, after Jokl Miletich-Festschr. (1933) 119 ff. rather to *bher-1* “bear, carry”.

Maybe Alb. *bar* “grass, pasture, fodder”: O.Ice. *barr* m. “corn, grain, barley”.

References: WP. I 134, WH. I 455 f., 864.

See also: compare also *bhares*- S. 109.

Page(s): 111

bharu-, -yo-

English meaning: fir-tree, tree, forest

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nadelbaum, Baum, Wald"

Material: O.Ice. *bǫrr* m. "tree", O.E. *bearu*, gen. *bearwes* m. "wood, forest, shrubbery, bush", O.H.G. *bara-wāri* "forest ranger...a keeper of a park, forest, or area of countryside, priest"; Slav. **borъ* in R.C.S. *borъ*, pl. *borove* "fir, spruce, spruce forest", Ser.-Cr. *bör*, gen. *böra* "pine tree", Cz. *bor* m. "pinewood".

References: WP. II 164, Trautmann 26 f., Hoops Waldbäume 362.

Page(s): 109

bhar- : bhor- : bhr̥-

English meaning: bristle, stubble, sharp point

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hervorstehendes, Borste, Spitze, Borstenähre, Grannenkorn"

Material: With vokal. formant:

Goth. *baíra-bagms* "mulberry tree", Eng. *black bear-berry* "uva ursi", Nor. *bjørneber* "rubus caesius" are reinterpreted after the bear's name **bara-* "shrub, bush" = "briar";

from Proto-Slav. **bъrъ* (**bh_or-*) derive Russ. dial. *borъ*, klr. *bor*, gen. *bru* "kind of millet, sorghum", Ser.-Cr. *bār* ds.

Other formations with *g* are:

O.Ir. *bairgen* f. "bread" (**barigenā* or **barigonā*), Welsh etc *bara* m. ds. (**barag-*, compare Lat. *farrāgō* "mixed fodder for cattle, mash; a medley, mixture").

With formants *-ko-*:

M.Ir. *barc* "spear shaft", Welsh *barch* f. 'spear, javelin', Slav. *bъrkъ* in Ser.-Cr. *brk* "cusp, peak, germ, sprout, whisker, moustache", Cz. *brk* "keel, pinion of birds, primary feather, quill-feather", also probably Russ. *bérce*, *bérco* "shinbone", dial. "pole" (Berneker 119).

Perhaps here (with consonant increase) **brokko-* "badger", M.Ir. *brocc*, Welsh mbr. *broch* ds., whether originally "pointy or sharp snouted, rat faced, incisive looking, spiky" to Lat. (Celt.) *broccus* "to with protruding teeth", Gaul. **broccos* "cusp, peak, spiky", Fr. *broche* 'spear' etc Unclear is, to what extent M.Ir. *brocc* "smut", Gael. *brocach* "mottled, speckled, *tabby", Welsh *broch* "rage, fury, din, fuss, noise, scum, froth, foam", Mod.Bret. *broc'hed* "mad, wicked, evil (= stung, bitten)" are to be owed to secondary semantic change or belong to different stems.

It is striking Pol. (Ven.-Illyr.). FIN *Brok*, perhaps signifies "river badger".

References: WP. II 134, 163, 164, WH. I 455 f.

Page(s): 108-109

bhasko- (*bhedh-sko)

English meaning: bundle, heap

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "Bund, Bündel"

Note: Root **bhasko-** : "bundle, heap" is a truncated formation of an older root ***bhedh-sko** from which derived both Root **bhedh-2** : "to bow, bend" and Root **bhasko-** : "bundle, heap" (see below). The alledged root ***bhedh-sko** derived from **bhegh-** [common Illyr. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Maked. βάσκιοι δεσμοὶ φρυγάνων and βασκευαὶ φασκίδες (these genuine Gk. vowel form), ἀγκάλαι Hes.; perhaps here Gk. φάσκωλος "leather sack";

Lat. *fascia* "bandage, band, girdle, girth, strap, land stripe", *fascis* "alliance, bundle, parcel; the fasces with excellent hatchet as a token of the imperious power";

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

Maybe Alb. *bashkë* "together, bound", *bashkonj* "put together, unite", *bashkë* "fleece (a bundle of wool)".

Note:

Alb. proves that from an early root ***bhegh-** [common Illyr. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation] derived Root **bhedh-2** : "to bow, bend" and Root **bhadh-sko-** : "bundle, heap" (see below).

M.Ir. *basc* "collar, neckband", O.Brit. *bascauda* "brazen rinsing boiler" (perhaps originally an earthen and burnt vessel formed about a twisted skeleton good as basket), Welsh *baich* "burden, load", M.Bret. *bech*, Bret. *beac'h* ds.; Gallo-Rom. **ambi-bascia* "load", O.Leon. *ambaissi* "kneader for the sheaves" (Jud Rom. 47, 481 ff.).

References: WP. II 135 f., WH. I 97, 459 f.

Page(s): 111

bhād-

English meaning: good

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gut"

Material: O.Ind. *bhadrá-ḥ* "joyful, gratifying, lucky, good", n. "luck, salvation", *sú-bhadra-ḥ* "lovely, superb, pretty, splendid" = Av. *hu-baδra-* "lucky";

Goth. *batiza* "better", *batista* "best", O.Ice. *betre*, *betstr*, O.E. *bet(e)ra*, *betst*, O.H.G. *bezzir(o)*, *bezzist*, Ger. *besser*, *best*, in addition das adv. of compar. O.Ice. *betr*, O.E. *bet* (**batiz*), O.H.G. *baz* (**bataz*, congealed Neutr. "benefit");

O.Ice. *bati* m. "improvement, salvation", O.Fris. *bata* m. "benefit, advantage", M.H.G. *bazze* ds.; Goth. *gabatnan* "acquire benefit", O.Ice. *batna* "become better", O.E. *batian*, O.H.G. *bazzen* ds.;

with ablaut Goth. *bōta* f. "benefit", O.Ice. O.E. *bōt* "improvement, replacement", O.H.G. *buoz(a)* f. "improvement, penance, atonement".

References: WP. II 151 f., Feist 83, 103, 174, J. Weisweiler Buße (1930).

Page(s): 106

bhāghú-s

English meaning: elbow, arm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ellbogen and Unterarm"

Material: O.Ind. *bāhú-ḥ* m. "arm, esp. forearm; with animals forefoot", Av. *bāzāu-š* "arm", gen. *bāzvō* (Arm. *bazuk* from dem Iran.);

Gk. *πῆχυς*, Eol.-Dor. *πᾶχυς* "elbow, forearm", O.Ice. *bōgr*, acc. PL *bōgu* "arm, shoulder", O.E. *bōg* 'shoulder, arm; twig, branch', O.H.G. *buog* (Ger. *Bug*) 'shoulder, hip, haunch, point of shoulder of animals';

Toch. A B *poke*, B *pauke* "arm".

References: WP. II 130.

Page(s): 108

bhǵh-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ Mud, marsh “

See also: s. *bhōgh-*.

Page(s): 108

bhāgó-s

English meaning: beech

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Buche"

Grammatical information: f.

Material: Gk. φηγός, Dor. φᾱγός f. "oak" (compare Specht KZ. 66, 59); Lat. *fāgus* f. "beech"; Gaul. *bāgos* in PN *Bāgācon*, *Bāgono*-; O.H.G. *buohha* "beech" (*bōkōn*-, compare *silva Bācenis* "resin" by Caesar and M.Lat. *Bōcōnia* "Rhön -an area in Germany"), O.Ice. *bōk* f., O.E. *bōc*, *bēce* (*bōkjōn*-), in addition Goth. *bōka* f. "alphabetic letter", O.Ice. *bōk*, O.E. *bōc*, O.H.G. *buoh* f. n. "book (as the wood of rune-tablets)", O.H.G. *buohstap* "alphabetic letter", actually "beech stick for scratching".

Ice. *beyki* n. "beech forest" is (because of *bæki* ds.) writing variant from **bōki*, a late collective to *bōk*; also is to define perhaps Mod.Ice. *beykir* "cooper". Unclear is mir O.Ice. *budkr*, *baudkr* "first aid kit, medicine box", after Cleasby-Vigfusson 85b a Lw. from M.Lat. *apotheka* "bin, box, case, crib, tank, bucket" is soil?

Slav. **buzā* : **bъzъ* "elder" in Russ. *buz* m. : Slov. *bεz*, Russ. dial. *boz* stay away probably; also kurd. *būz* "a kind of elm", goes back to older *vūz* (from IE **uigós*).

M.H.G. *būche*, *biuche* "lye", *biuchen*, *būchen* "boil or wash in lye" belongs rather to root *bheug(h)*- "clean, sweep".

IE side by side from *bhāug-* (: *bhəug-*: *bhūg-*) and *bhāg-* is extremely unlikely; compare W. Schulze KZ. 27, 428 = Kl. Schr. 55.

Perhaps after E. Leumann (KZ. 57, 190) to Av. *baga-* "interest, portion, lot, fate", also "fortune cookie tree", because marks were scratched into it by pilgrims.

References: WP. II 128 f., WH. I 445 f., 863 f., E. Passler in "Frühgesch. unter Sprachw."
(Wien 1948).

Page(s): 107-108

bhā-¹, bhō-, bhə-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, leuchten, scheinen”

Material: O.Ind. *bhā* (in compound) “shine, light, lustre”, *bhāti* “shines, (he) appears”, *bhāti-ḥ* “light”, *bhāna-m* n. “the shiners, apparition” (compare O.Ir. *bān* “white”, O.E. *bōnian* “polish”), *bhānú-ḥ* “light, ray, sun” (: O.S. *banu-t*), *bhāma-ḥ* “light, shine”;

Av. *bā* ‘shine, appear, seem’ only with *ā-* (*avāntəm* “the resembling, the similar”), *frā* (*fra-vāiti* “shines out”) and *vi-* (*vi-bā* “gleam, shine”, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 32, 86 f.), *vīspō-bām(y)a-* “all gleaming”, *bāmya-* “light, gleaming”, *bānu-* m. “light, ray”;

Arm. *banam* (**bhā-n-*) “open, reveal, divulge, uncover, expose” (if actually “point, allow to become visible”), Aor. *ba-tsi*, compare Gk. φαίνω and Alb. *bâj*;

Gk. πεφύσεται “will appear”, **bhə-n-* in present φαίνω (*φανῖω instead of *φά-vω Schwyzer Gk. I 694) “makes visible, points”, φαίνομαι “appear, seem, shine, gleam” (ἐφάνην, Aor. ἔφηνα);

φανερός “obvious, apparent, clear”, φανή “torch”, φάσις “rising of a star” (see also under *bhā-2*), φάσμα, -ατος “apparition, face, omen, sign” (compare πεφασμένος);

ἀμφαδόν, ἀμφάδιος “apparent, manifest, obvious” (ἀνα-φ-); φάντα λάμποντα Hes. (to *φᾱμι = O.Ind. *bhātī*); compare ἀργύ-φεος, ἄργυφος “glossy white”;

Alb.Gheg *bâj*, Tosc *bënj* (= φαίνω) “make, seem” (originally probably “bring to an apparition”);

Note:

Alb. uses a taboo explanation which reflects the religious aspect of the cognate.

O.Ir. *bān* “white”, *oíb* f. (**opi-bhā*) “apparition, beauty”;

O.S. *banut* “touchwood, tinder”; O.E. *bōnian* “polish” (i.e. “make gleaming”), N.Ger. (and out of it Ger.) *bōnen* “scour, rub, clean, beans”, M.H.G. *büenen* “beans (*white)” (from Goth. *bandwa*, *-wō* “mark, token, sign”, *bandwjan*, O.Ice. *benda* “give a mark, token, sign” here belong – perhaps as μ -derivative of participle *bhā-nt-* “shining, seeming” –, is doubtful. Lith. by Feist 79 f.);

O.Sor. *baju*, *bać so* “burn indiscernibly, gleam”, nsorb. *bajom*, *bajaś se* “gleam, flicker”;

Toch. A *paṃ* “clear, bright” (**bhano-*), *pañi* “beauty”, B *peñijo* ds. (Duchesne-Guillemain BAL.-SLAV. 41, 164); A *pākār*, B *pākri*, *a-pākärtse* “open, distinct”; A *pā-tsänk*, B *pa-tsänk* “window” (*-tsänk* etc “gleam, shine”), Van Windekens Lexique 78 f.; B *pate*, A *pāt* (in compound) “apparition” (**bhā-ti-*), Pisani Re. R. 1st. Lornb. 78, 2, 28.

s-extension ***bhō-s-***: O.Ind. *bhās-* n. (ved. also disyllabic), instr. *bhāsā* “light, shine, glory, magnificence, power”, *subhās-* “having beautiful shininess”, *bhā-sati* “glares, gleams”, *bhāsant-* “gleaming”, *bhāsaḥ* n. “light”;

Gk. $\phi\omega\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota$ $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota$ Hes., $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\acute{\omega}\sigma\kappa\omega$ “begins to shine” are perhaps (from $\pi\iota-\phi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$) reshaped after $\phi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, also $\phi\omega\sigma\tau\eta\rho$ “lustre, shine, shiner”

Doubtful is, whether M.Ir. *basc* “red”, O.E. *basu*, *baso* “purple” (**bhas-ko-*, *-uo-*) are to be connected, to Goth. *weina-basi* “grape”, O.H.G. *beri* “berry”, actually “red berry”? In addition the full grades MN O.H.G. *Buoso*, O.Ice. *Bōsi* etc?

μ -extension ***bhā-u-***: O.Ind. *vi-bhāva-h*, *vi-bhāvan-* “radiating, shining, seeming”;

Gk. Hom. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$ (* $\phi\alpha F\epsilon$) “gleamed, appeared”, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\theta\omega\nu$, $-\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$ “gleaming”, $\phi\alpha\epsilon\sigma\iota-\mu\beta\rho\tau\omicron\varsigma$, Pind. $\phi\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota-\mu\beta\rho\tau\omicron\varsigma$ “for the bright people shining”, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$ (Eol. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, pamph. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\beta\omicron\varsigma$) Att. kontr. $\phi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, gen. $\phi\omega\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, “light, salvation”, whereof * $\phi\alpha F\epsilon\sigma-\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ in Lesb. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\nu\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Ion. $\phi\alpha\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, Att. $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ “gleaming”, Hom. $\phi\alpha\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$ “gleams”; $\pi\iota\phi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\kappa\omega$ “allows to shine; points, shows, evinces; make known”. Different Specht KZ. 59, 58 f.

Is Gmc. **baukna-*, in O.Fris. *bāken* “emblem, landmark, mark, fire signal”, O.S. *bōkan* “mark, token, sign, emblem, landmark”, O.E. *bēacen* “mark, token, sign, banner, ensign, flag”, O.H.G. *bouhhan* “mark, token, sign” from such Gmc. **bau-* shaped after **taikna-* “mark, token, sign”?

References: WP. II 122 f., WH. I 454 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 694, 709.

Page(s): 104-105

bhā-2

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sprechen'

Material: O.Ind. probably in *sabhā* "congregation, meeting" ("*conversation, discussion"; *bhā* in O.Ind. indeed otherwise - up to *bhānati*, see under - only in the meaning 'shine, appear, seem, shine');

Arm. *ban* (**bhā-nis*), gen. -i "word, speech, reason, judgement, thing", *bay*, gen. *bayi* "word, verbalism" (**bhə-ti-s* = Gk. φάτις); *bay* particle " (he, she) says " (= φησί, also *bam* = φημί, *bas* = Lesb. φαι from **bhās*);

Gk. φημί, Dor. φᾱμί 'say', φήμη, Dor. φάμᾱ "knowledge, shout, call, revelation" (= Lat. *fāma* "a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition"; ἀφήμονες ἄρρητοι, οὐκ ὀνομαζόμενοι Hes. and only with Apuleius meeting *affāmen* "harangue, speech" needs to be no old equation); φάσκω "say, believe" (also βάσκανος, Lat. *fascinum*, see under **baba* onomatopoeic word), φάτις f. "rumor", φάσις "language, speech, assertion, announcement"; with ablaut φωνή "voice";

Lat. *for*, *fārī* (from **fā-iō(r)* = Church Slavic *baju*, O.E. *bōian*) 'speak';

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *me folë* "to speak", *fjalë* "word", Tosc *flas* "I speak" : Lat. *for* 'speak' [*r/* allophones].

Lat. *fācundus* "eloquent, fluent, ready of speech", *fātum* "an utterance, esp. a divine utterance; hence destiny, fate, the will of a god", *fāma* "a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition" (Denom. Osc. *faamat* perhaps "calls"), *fābula* "talk, conversation; a tale, story, fable, drama, myth" (**bhā-dhlā*), *fās* actually "divine command or law; sometimes fate,

destiny; in gen. right, that which is allowed, lawful”, probably from *(ne)fās* is with infinitive *fās* (*s*-stem) “ it is (not) to be pronounced “ (different EM 333);

in addition *diēs fāstus* “ day on which the praetor could administer justice, court-days. Transf. a list of these days, with festivals, etc., the Roman calendar; a register, record; a list of magistrates “, *fāsti* “ the list of these days, calendars “; as derivative of a participle **bhə-tó-s*, Lat. *fateor*, *-ēri*, *fassus* “ to confess, admit, allow; to reveal, make known “ = Osc. *fatium* “ speak “, Lat. *Fātuus* ‘speaking by inspiration’, epithet of “ foretelling Faunus”; Maybe Alb. (**fateor*) *fajtor* “guilty (*confess, admit guilt)”, then truncated Alb. *faj* “guilt”.

O.Ice. *bōn*, *bøn* “ request, prayer “, O.E. *bāen* “ request, soccage “ (**bhā-ni-s*; or with *ō*-gradation as Gk. φωνή?); O.E. *bōian* “brag, boast” (as Lat. *fōr* from **fāiōr*, Slav. *bajō*);

Russ.-Serb.-Church Slavic *baju*, *bajati* “tell, discuss, heal, cure”, Church Slavic *basnъ* “ fable, spell, charm “, O.C.S. *balъji*, gen. *-bъjъ* “ physician, medicine man, magician “.

At a present **bh-en-* based on O.Ind. *bhānati* “ speaks “; auf **bhən-ū-* (or auf Gmc. reshuffling after *spannan*) O.H.G. *bannan* redupl. verb. “ summon by proclamation (esp. to arms); curse or damn; pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon “, O.E. *bannan* redupl. verb “ summon, order “,

O.Ice. *banna* schw. Verb. “ forbid “, whereof O.H.G. *ban*, PL *banna* “ order under penal threat “ (Ger. *Bann*, *Bannwald*), O.E. *gebann*, O.Ice. *bann* n. “ forbid, ban “.

Toch. A *pā-*, *pā-ç-* “ beg “ (Van Windekens Lexique 87 f.).

After Kuiper (AO. XII 262) here (**bhə-s-*) O.Ind. *bhiṣakti* “heals”, *bhiṣaj-* “physician, medicine man, magician”, jAv. *-biš-* “ healing “; about Av. *bišazjāt* compare Kuiper NasalprO.S. 44 f.

References: WP. II 123 f., WH. I 437 f., 450, 458 f., 525 f., Schwyzter Gk. I 674 f.

Page(s): 105-106

bhāso– or bhēso–

English meaning: a kind of a large bird of prey

Deutsche Übersetzung: “größere Raubvogelart”

Material: O.Ind. *bhāsa-h* “ a certain bird of prey “; Gk. Hom. Att. φήνη “ an eagle kind, probably *Vultur monachus* “, was possible from **bhās-nā* or **bhēs-nā*, also **bhānā* (to *bhā-* 1).

References: WP. II 135.

Page(s): 111

bhāt- : bhət-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlagen, stoßen'

Material: Lat. *fatuus* "foolish, idiotic, silly, awful, tasteless from taste" (*from beaten the head, dull); Gaul. Lw. Lat. *battuō*, *-ere*, more recently *battō* "to beat, knock", out of it back-borrowed Welsh *bathu* "strike coins, mint",

Illyr. *Batto* "appellation for rebellion leaders", Alb. *batoj* "rock the boat"

compare also Gaul. *anda-bata* "blind combatant, gladiator fights with a helmet without openings" with *ā*: Russ. *batъ* "oaken stick, cudgel, club", Ser.-Cr. *bátati* "hit, knock", perhaps also (with *ǣ*) Russ. *bótatъ* "trample, swing" etc;

perhaps older Dan. *bad* "fight, struggle, damage, pity", M.L.G. *bat* "damage, pity, misfortune", Ger. *Blutbad*.

Unclear is the relationship to **bhāu-t-* (see under); it must be assumed instead of **bhāt-* is perhaps **bhūāt-*, or lies a root **bhā-* with variant formant the basic, which is perhaps present in Lat. *fāmex*, *-icis* "a bruise, contusion, bloodshot" (*haematoma, effusion of blood resulted from blow)?

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

References: WP. II 126 f., WH. I 46, 99, 452, 464.

Page(s): 111-112

bhāu-¹ : bhū-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, stoßen’

Material: a) With present formation -*st-*:

Lat. *fūstis* (**bhūd-sti-s*) “a knobbed stick, cudgel, staff, club” (= Gaul. *būstis* in aprov. *bust* “tree stump” etc), *fūsterna* “knot, burl, burr, stump, snag”;

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift, maybe Alb. *fut*, *fus* “hit, insert, copulate”

O.Ir. *bibdu* “culpable, fiend” (**bhe-bhud-ūōts*), M.Ir. *búalaim* “hit” from **bhāud-l-* ... (or **boug-l-* ... to Ger. *pochen* above S. 98); probably also O.Ir. *bodar* “deaf, stuns, dazes, deafens, baffles”, Welsh *byddar* “deaf” (**budaro-*);

O.Ice. *bauta* (-*aða*) “hit, bump, poke”, O.E. *bēatan* (*bēoþ*), O.H.G. *boz(z)an* (*biez* or schw. Verb) ds., M.H.G. *boz*, *bōz*, *būz* m. “blow, knock”, Ger. *Amboß*, O.E. *býtel* “hammer”, M.L.G. *botel* ds., M.H.G. *bæzel* “beetle, hammer”, O.Ice. *bøytill* “penis of horses”; O.Ice. *butr* “short piece of a tree trunk”; with expressivem *tt*. N.Ger. *butt* “dull, clumsy” (in addition the fish name *Butte*),

M.H.G. *butze* “truncated piece, clump”, O.E. *buttuc* “bottom, piece land”, Nor. dial. *butt* ‘stump, clot, chunk’ (also wood skid). But O.E. *bytt* “flask, a large cask or barrel, used esp. for wine, ale, or beer” derives from Lat. *buttis* “barrel, vat, cask”, also Welsh *both* “flask”;

O.Ice. *beysta* “knock, hit” (**bhaud-sti-*, compare Lat. *fūstis*); with -*sk-* suffix perhaps M.H.G. *būsch* “cudgel, club, blow, knock” (**bhūd-sko-*), perhaps different from *būsch* “wad, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb”, see above S. 101.

b) with *h*-formants:

Alb. *mbüt*, *mbüs* ‘suffocate, drown’, skut. *mūs* ‘slay, kill’, compare *përmismë* ‘downfallen’,

Note:

Common Alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation

Lat. *confūtō*, *-āre* ‘to check, repress; by speech, to put down, silence’, *refūtō*, *-āre* ‘to drive back, check, repress; to refute, disprove’ (mit *ū* from previously *au*), probably also *fūtuō*, *-ere* ‘have sexual relations with (a woman), to sleep with’;
maybe Alb. (**fūtuō*) *fut* ‘have sexual relations with (a woman), penetrate, insert, cheat’
O.Ir. *fo-botha* (**butāt*) ‘threatens’, Verbaln. *fubthad*, Goth. *baups* ‘deaf, dumb, mute’.

References: WP. II 125 ff., WH. I 259 f., 573 f.

Page(s): 112

bhāu-2

See also: s. *bhā-1*

Page(s): 112

bhebhru–, bhebhro–

See also: s. *bhēr-* “braun”

Page(s): 113

bhedh-¹

English meaning: to pierce, dig

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen, especially in die Erde stechen, graben’

Material: Lat. *fodiō*, *-ere*, *fōdī* “to dig; also to dig out; to excavate. Transf. to prick, prod, jog “, *fossa* “ditch, trench, channel”, *fodicāre* “sting repeatedly, dig, jog “;

Gaul. *bedo-* “canal, ditch, trench, channel” (Wartburg I 313), Welsh *bedd*, Corn. *bedh*, Bret. *béz* “grave “; Gaul. **bodīca* “fallow field “ (M.-L. 1184);

Goth. *badi* n. “bed”, O.E. *bedd* ds., O.H.G. etc *beti* “bed, a garden-plot (to be) filled with plants; a place where osiers, willows, etc., are grown “, O.N. *bedr* m. “bedspread, eiderdown “ (IE **bhodh₁io-*), originally “a bed burrowed in the ground “, compare Ger. *Flußbett*, *Beet*, Eng. *bed* also “garden bed, garden plot “;

Lith. *bedù*, *bedžiaũ*, *bèsti* “prick, bore, dig”, *badaũ*, *badýti* “prick, bump, poke”, *bādas* “hunger”, *bēdrė* f. “pit, pothole “, O.Pruss. *boadis* “prick, sting “, *em-badusisi* “he/she sticks “;

O.C.S. *bodq*, *bosti* (*s*-Aor. *basъ*) “prick”, *bodl* m. “thorn, backbone “ (**bod-lb*);

Toch. A *paṭ-*, *pāṭ-* “to plough”;

Perhaps also Hitt. *píd-da-i* (can also be read *pádd-da-i*) “makes a hole into the earth “, compare Pedersen Hitt. 77.

Perhaps here Gk. *πόθος*, *πόθυνος* m. “pit, pothole”, Schwyzler Gk. I 262, Zus. 2. Different Petersson Heterokl. 128 ff.

Probably in addition Celto-Gmc. *bodyo-*, *-ā* “fight, struggle” in Gaul. PN *Ate-boduus*, *-uā*, *Boduo-gnātus*, O.Ir. *bodb* f. “crow, battle goddess in the form of a crow “;

O.Ice. *boðf.* (**badwō*), gen. *bōðvar*, O.E. *beadu f.*, O.S. *Badu-*, O.H.G. *Batu-* (in PN) “fight, struggle”.

References: WP. I 126 ff., 188, WP. I 99, 521 f., 866, Trautmann 29.

Page(s): 113-114

bhedh-2

English meaning: to bow, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "krümmen, beugen, drücken, plagen"

Material: O.Ind. *bādhātē* "throngs, presses, plagues", Desid. *bībhatsatē* "is shy of something, feels disgust", *jñu-bādh-* "bending knee";

Alb. *bint*, med. *bindem* "be bent (*be convinced, pressured)", *bashkr* "together", *bashkonj* "unite, assemble";

Note:

Alb. proves that from an early root **bhegh-* [common Illyr. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation] derived Root *bhedh-2*: "to bow, bend" and Root *bhadh-sko-*: "bundle, heap" (see above).

Goth. *bida* "prayer", O.H.G. *beta* f. "request", Goth. *bidjan* (sek. *-bidan*) "bid, beg, ask, pray", O.Ice. *biðja*, O.E. *biddan*, O.H.G. *bitten*, O.Ice. *knē-beðr* m. "knee pad", O.E. *cnēow-gebed* n. "prayer" (compare O.Ind. *jñu-bādh-*);

Maybe Alb.Gheg *me u betu* "to vow", Tosc *betohem* "I vow, swear"

Lith. *bodūs* "unsavory, distasteful", *bodėtis* "nauseate before";

Toch. B *peti*, A *poto* "worship, veneration".

References: WP. II 130 f., 140, 185, WH. I 461, 495, Feist 89 b; different Kluge¹² 60.

Page(s): 114

bheg-, bheng-

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerschlagen, zerbrechen”

Material: O.Ind. *bhanákti*, perf. *babháñja* “break, rupture” (only afterwards after reshuffled the 7th class), *bhanga-h* “break; billow” (compare Lith. *bangà* “billow”), *bhañji-h* “diffraction, declension, crooked way, sale, step, wave”;

Arm. *bekanem* “break”, *bek* “broke”;

but Phryg. βερός “bread”, actually “crumb” (?) has unexplained *k*;

With *-u-* grade: also Alb. (**beuka*) *buka* “bread” : Phryg. βερός “bread”, actually “crumb”

Note:

From an extended Root *b(e)u-¹*, *bh(e)u-* : “expr. sound of hitting” derived Root *bheg-*, *bheng-* : “to break”, Root *bhenĝh-*, *bhĝh-* (adj. *bhĝhú-s*) : “thick, fat”, Root *bheug-¹* : “to flee, *be frightened”, Root *bheug-²*, *bheugh-* : “to clear away, free”, Root *bheug-³*, *bheugh-* : “to bow”, Root *bheug-⁴* : “to enjoy, *consume, bite” as taboo words.

O.Ir. *bongid*, *-boing* “breaks, reaps, harvests, wins (*gains)” verbal noun *búain* (**bhog-ni-*), enclitic *-bach*, *-bech* (**bhogo-m*), Thurneysen Grammar 447, 461; pass. preterit *-bocht*, perhaps = *bocht* “poor”;

dropping the nasal the preterit *buich* has probably secondary *u* (compare O.Ir. *mag* “field”, dat. *muig* < **mages*), so that it is not necessary, to go back in **bheug(h)-* “bend”;

M.Welsh *di-vwng* “inflexible”; to meaning “defeat, conquer” compare O.Ir. *maidid* “break out” = “defeat”. Too grade point at also M.Ir. *boimm* “morsel, bite, mouthful” from **bhog-smĝ*;

Lith. *bangà* “billow, heap, lashings, pelting rains “, *prabangà* “ excess “, Ltv. *buogs* “ a dense crowd “, in addition Lith. *bangùs* “rash, hasty, violent” (from brooks and downpours), *bingùs* “ gamy “ (of horses), *bengiù*, *bengiaũ*, *beĩgti* “ finish “, *pabangà* f. “termination”; pr. *pobanginnons* “ moves, weighs “; in the meaning “finish, end” come into being through ablaut derailment forms with *ei*, *ai* (compare Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 60) in Ltv. *beĩgas* pl. “ end, inclination, slope “, Lith. *pabaigà* ds., *beigiù* and *baigiù* “end”, Ltv. *bèidzu* ds.; here Ltv. *buoga* also stands for ‘stony place’, here belongs probably also Russ. *búga* “ flooded tract of forest “; different about *beig-* (to *bhei-* “hit”) Kuiper Nasalprä. 184.

The following forms are to be kept away because of the auslauts and because of meaning and to indicate probably as onomatopoeic words:

Gmc. **bang-* “hit” in O.Ice. *bangà* “hit”, *bang* “din, fuss, noise”, Eng. *bang* “knock, hit”, with ablaut M.H.G. M.L.G. *bungen* “drum”; N.Ger. *bengel* “ club, cudgel, boor “ = Ger. *Bengel*, Eng. dial. *bangle* “ gnarled stick “, O.N. epithet *bǫngull*.

In addition with intensive consonant increase:

Gmc. **bank-* in O.S. *banka*, abl. *bunka* “hit, knock”, obd. *bunken* “knock, bump, poke”, M.L.G. *bunken*, Dutch *bonken* “hit, thrash”.

Ltv. *bungã* “drum”, *bunga* “blow, knock” derive probably from M.N.Ger.

Maybe Alb. *bungë*, *bunga* pl. “kind of oak, Quercus sessiflora (stick for beating?)”

References: WP. II 149 f., WH. I 503, 541, Trautmann 26.

Page(s): 114-115

bheg^w–

English meaning: to run

Deutsche Übersetzung: “davonlaufen”

Material: Hindi *bhāg* “flee”;

Gk. φέβομαι, φοβέομαι “flee, be afraid”, φόβος “escape, fear”, φοβέω “startles”, φοβερός “frightening, timorous”;

lengthened grade Lith. *bėgu*, *bėgau*, *bėgti* “run, flee”, *bėgas*, *bėgis* m. “escape, run”, Ltv. *bēgu*, *bēgt* “flee”, with ablaut kausat. *boginù*, *boginti* “flee something, to get there quickly”;

Slav. **běgq* in Russ. *běgu* (Inf. *běžátʹ*), Clr. *bihú* (Inf. *bíčy*) “run”, in addition as neologism O.C.S. *priběgnq*, *priběgnqti* etc “flee”, as well as O.C.S. *běžq*, *bežati* “flee” etc;

Toch. A *pkänt* (*pkät*) “remote, distant, apart, separated” (Van Windekens Lexique 96).

References: WP. II 184 f., Trautmann 29, Meillet *Slave commun*² 220, 235, Schwyzler Gk. I 717.

Page(s): 116

bheidh-¹

English meaning: to advise, force

Deutsche Übersetzung: “jemandem zureden, zwingen”, med. ‘sich einreden lassen, vertrauen”

Material: Gk. πείθομαι “lets me persuade, follow” (Aor. ἐπιθόμην, Hom. πεπιθεῖν, πιθέσθαι; perf. πέποιθα “trust”), Akt. (sek.) πείθω, Aor. ἔπεισα “persuade, convince”, πειθώ, -οῦς “persuasion”, πιστός (for *φιστος) “reliable, loyal, faithful, relying”, πίστις, -ιος, -εως “loyalty, reliance”, Hom. ἐν πείσῃ “in reassurance” (*πειθ-σ-);

Alb. *bē* f. “oath, vow, pledge” (**bhoidhā* = O.C.S. *běda* “need”), E.Gheg *per-bej* “curse, hex” (in addition neologism *bese* f. “faith, belief, pact, covenant, loyalty”);

Note: Alb. *bē* f. “oath” derived from a truncated Alb. *betim* “oath”

maybe TN Illyr. *Besoi*: Alb. *besoj* “believe, have faith”

Lat. *fīdō*, -ere, *fīsus sum* “to trust, believe, confide in” (*fīsus* is *to*- participle), *fīdus* “reliable”; *foedus* (**bhoidhos*), by Ennius *fīdus* (**bheidhos*) n. “trusty, true, faithful, sure”, *fīdēs* “trust, confidence, reliance, belief, faith”, *Dius Fidius* “the god of faith, a surname of Jupiter”; Umbr. *combifiatu* (**bhidhiā*-) “you shall trust, confide, rely upon, believe, be assured”; about Osc. *Fiisiais*, Umbr. *Fise*, *Fiso*, *Fisovio*- s. WH. I 494;

Note:

Alb. Alb. *fē*, *fēja* “religion”, *fejonj* “perform engagement ceremony (marriage vows?)” : AN *fed*, OFr. *feid*, *feit*: Lat. *fides*;

Goth. *baidjan* “constrain, oblige”, O.Ice. *beiða*, O.E. *bædan*, O.H.G. *beitten* “urge, press, push, arrogate” = O.Bulg. causative *běždq*, *běditi* “constrain, oblige”, *poběditi* “defeat, conquer”, *běda* f. “need”;

here probably also Goth. *beidan* “wait, hold on”, O.Ice. *bīða*, O.E. *bīdan*, O.H.G. *bītan* ds., Swiss *beite* = O.H.G. *beitten*, but in the meaning “wait, hold on”. basic meaning “await” from “trust” or “oneself constrain, oblige”.

References: WP. II 139 f., 185 f., WH. I 493 f.

Page(s): 117

bheidh-2

Deutsche Übersetzung: "binden, flechten"

See also: s. *bhidh-*.

Page(s): 117

bheid–

English meaning: to prick, pierce

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spalten’

Material: O.Ind. *bhinádmī* (participle *bhindánt-* = Lat. *findēns*, *bhinná-ḥ* besides *bhittá-ḥ* = Lat. *fissus*), *bhēdāmi* ‘split, carve, rupture etc’, *bhidyátē* “is split”;

probably Gk. *φείδομαι* (redupl. Aor. Hom. *πεφιδέσθαι*) “with which are stingy, avoid sparingly; spare; avoid a thing” (basic meaning partly perhaps “separate myself from something = take myself away”, above all but “pinch off, stingy, from what cut off oneself only a little”);

Lat. *findō*, *-ere*, *fidī* (probably Aor. as O.Ind. Opt. *bhidēyam*, O.E. *bite*, O.H.G. *bizzi* “to split, cleave, divide, halve”), *fissum* “split, cloven”, *fissum* n., *fissūra* f. “cleft, fissure”;

Goth. *beitan* “bite”, O.Ice. *bīta* “bite; penetrate (from sword under likewise)”, O.S. O.E. *bītan*, O.H.G. *bīzzan* “bite” (= O.Ind. *bhēdati*, Gk. *φείδομαι*); Kaus. O.Ice. *beita* “allow to bite, allow to graze”, O.E. *bætan* “rein, curb, restrain, hunt, chase”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *beizen* “ds., corrode”, O.Ice. *beizl* “set of teeth, bridle, rein” (**baitislan*), O.E. *gebætu* N. pl., *gebætel* n. “set of teeth”; O.Ice. *biti* m., O.E. *bīta* m. “morsel, mouthful”, O.H.G. *bizzo* m., *bizza* f. “morsel, mouthful, nip”; Goth. *baitrs* “bitter” (“bitting from taste”);

changing through ablaut O.Ice. *bitr* “biting, sharp, painful”, O.E. *biter*, *bitter*, O.S. O.H.G. *bittar* “biting, sharp, bitter”; O.Ice. *beiskr* “sharp, bitter” (**bait-skaz*); Goth. *beist* “sourdough” (**bhe[d]-sto-*); O.E. *bitela* “biting”, *bitel* “beetle, chafer”, Eng. *beetle*;

Maybe Alb. *bisk* “branch, twig (**beam?*)”

O.Ice. *beit* n. ‘ship’ (originally “ hollow dugout canoe “ to O.Ice. *bíte* “balk, beam”), O.E. *bāt* m. “boat”, M.Eng. *bōt*, out of it borrows Ger. *Boot* and perhaps O.Ice. *bātr* ds.; M.L.G. *beitel*, *bētel* “chisel”, M.H.G. *beizel* ‘sting, prick’ (: O.Ind. *bhēdurá-h*, *bhēdirá-h* “thunderbolt”).

The fact is that *bheid*- extension to **bhei(ə)*- “hit” seems possible.

References: WP. II 138 f., WH. I 500 f.

Page(s): 116-117

bhei(ə)–, bhī– (*bher–)

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’

Material: Av. *byente* “they fight, hit” (H. Lommel KZ. 67, 11);

Arm. *bir* “big stick, club, mace, joint” (**bhi-ro*);

Gk. *φῆπρός* m. “tree trunk, wooden log”, *φῆμός* m. “toggle, muzzle”;

maybe Alb. (**bheir*) *bie* “hit, strike”, *bie* “fall, die”, sub. *bjeri* “strike”, *bie* (**bjer*) bring : Illyr.

TN *Boii*

Alb. and Arm. prove that Root *bhei(ə)–*, *bhī–* : “to hit” derived from Root *bher-1* : “to bear, carry” through an Illyr. *-r > -j* phonetic mutation.

Ven. PN *phiiio-s-*, Illyr. VN *Boioi* “the combatants, fighters” (: Russ. *boj*), Gk.-Illyr. PN *Boion* ὄρος, VN *Boiwtoi*, Celt.-Illyr. VN *Boii*, Messap. *βίσβην δρέπανον ἀμπελοτόμων, βισβαῖα κλαδευτήρια* Hes.;

Lat. *perfinēs* “break through, break in pieces, shiver, shatter” Hes.;

O.Ir. *ben(a)id* “hits, knocks” (**bi-na-ti*), *ro-bīth* “was hit”, *bīthe* “beaten”, *fo bīth* “weel” (= “under the blow”), M.Bret. *benaff* “cut, bite”, O.Welsh *etbinam* “to mangle”, without *n*-Infix O.Bret. *bitat* “cut loose, cut off”, Welsh *bidio* “cut a hedge”, *bid* “thorn hedge”, M.Ir. *fid(h)b(h)a* “sickle” = O.Welsh *uiddimm* “lignite”, Welsh *gwyddyf* “scythe, pruning knife” = gallo-Lat. *vidubium* “hack, mattock, hoe” (**vidu-bion* “wood hoe”), compare M.Ir. PN *Faíl-be* “(*weapon, magic wand for killing wolves) wolf killer” (**vailu-bios*); O.Ir. *binit* f. “rennet, cleaver” (“incisive”, **bi-n-antī*), M.Ir. *bian* “skin, fell, fur”, O.Ir. *bīail* “hatchet”, O.Welsh *bahell*, Welsh *bwyell*, *bwyall* ds., M.Bret. *bouhazl* ds. (**bhīi-āli*), O.Ir. *bēimm* n. “blow, knock” (**bhei-smn*), Corn. *bommen* ds., Gaul. **biliā* “tree stump”, Fr. *bille*;

O.Ice. *bīldr* “head of the arrow, bloodletting iron” (**bhei-tlo-*); O.H.G. *bī(h)al* “hatchet” (**bhei_ə-lo-*), hence probably Gmc. **bilja-* and not **bipla-* in O.H.G. O.E. *bill* n., O.S. *bil* ‘sword’, M.H.G. *bil*, *billes* ‘stone mattock’, Ger. *Bille* f. “hack, mattock, hoe”, M.H.G. *billen* “to hoe, chip, trim”, O.H.G. *bilōthi*, *bilidi*, Ger. *Bild*, O.H.G. *billa* f. ‘sourdough’; with formants -*li-* O.E. *bile* m. “bill, beak, neb”, additional form to Eng. *bill*,

O.C.S. *bijq* (*b_əj_q*) *biti* “hit”, Ser.-Cr. *bijēm bīti*, Russ. *b_əju bit_ə* ds., therefrom with formants -*dhlo-*: R.C.S. *bilo* n. “a louse rake or comb”, Ser.-Cr. *bīlo* “the transverse piece of wood at the front of a wooden rake (to rake leaves with)”, Cz. *bidlo* “shaft, pole”, Russ. *bīto* “beetle, hammer”; *bītva* “fight, struggle, blow, knock” (: Messap. βισβη), O.C.S. *bič_ь* “whip, scourge” (from Slav. Ger. *Peitsche*); in ablaut O.C.S. *u-boj_ь* m. “murder”, Ser.-Cr. *bôj*, gen. *böja* “battle”, Russ. Cz. *boj* ds. (: Illyr. *Boi*).

References: WP. II 137 f., WH. I 503 f., 506, Trautmann 33, Lidén KZ. 61, 12, Karstien KZ. 65, 154 f.

See also: S. above under *bheid-*.

Page(s): 117-118

bheig^w–

English meaning: to shine (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”?

Material: Apers. **bigna-* “lustre, shine”? in den PN *Bagā-bigna-*, Ἀρια-βιγνης;

Gk. φοῖβος “clean, gleaming”, φοιβάω, φοιβάζω “clean”, ἀφοίβαντος “smudges” (**bhoig^w-o-*), ἀφικτός, ἀφικτρός (**bhig^w-*) “impure, unclean”.

Note:

Typical *g^w* > *b* Gk. phonetic mutation

About Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων compare Kretschmer Gl. 15, 199.

References: WP. II 138, Schwyzer Gk. I 299.

Page(s): 118

bhei-

English meaning: bee

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Biene"

Note: with *n*-, *k*- or *t*-extension

Material: The short form still in O.Ice. *bȳ-fluga*, Alem. *bī*, bO.Ir. *beij*; besides forms with *n* (barely extracted only the weak Decl.), as O.H.G. *bini* n. "bee", ablaut. *bīa* f. (**bī-ōn*- = O.E. *béo*, Eng. *bee*), *bīna* (Ger. dial. *Bein*);

O.C.S. *бъčela*, *бъčela* ds. (**bhikelā*); Welsh *bydaf* "beehive", O.Pruss. *bitte*, Lith. *bitė*, *bitis*, Ltv. *bīte* "bee".

Gaul. **bekos* "bee" (M.-L. 1014), O.Ir. *bech* m. "bee", Gael. *speach* "prick, sting", Welsh *beg-eg(y)r* "drone" deviate of vowel (taboo causing distortion?).

References: WP. II 184 f., WH. I 555 f., Specht Decl. 46.

Page(s): 116

b(h)e¹ and b(h)eĝh

English meaning: outside, without

Deutsche Übersetzung: ... "außer, außerhalb, ohne"

Material: O.Ind. *bahiḥ* (-ś) "outdoor, outward, outside from" (m. abl.);

O.Pruss. *bhe* "without" (preposition m. acc.), Lith. *bè* "without" (preposition m. gen., and nominal prefix), Ltv. *bez* "without" (preposition m. gen., and nominal prefix);

O.C.S. *bez* etc (dial. also *be*) "without" (preposition m. gen., and nominal prefix). Here also Lith. *be* 'still, yet' ("*in addition"), *bèt* "however, but" (formation as *ne-t* "but"), *bės*, Ltv. *bēst* "possibly, perhaps" (**bhe* + *est*, Endzelin Stud. Balt 7, 32 f.).

On account of here O.Ir. *bés* "perhaps", vorton. from **béis* < **bhe-esti*?

References: WP. II 137, Trautmann 28, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 497 f.

Page(s): 112-113

bh(e)lāg-

English meaning: weak, ridiculous

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa 'schlaff, albern'?

Material: **bhlāg-* or **bhlōg-* in wRuss. *btáhyj* "evil, bad, nasty" (hence borrowed Ltv. *blāgs*, Lith. *blōgas* "feeble, weak"), *btážic* "romp", Gk., Russ. *blagój* "obstinate, nasty", dial. *blažnoj* "stupid", Pol. *btagi* "bad, nothing worth"; barely to Gk. φελγύνει ἀσυνετεί, ληρεῖ Hes., because in heavy Slav. word, which points Gk. light basis; see under *(s)p(h)elg-*.

Here (apparently with expressive Geminatio), however, Lat. *flaccus* "flabby; of men, flap-eared".

References: WP. II 183 f., 680, WH. I 507 f.

Page(s): 124

bheld–

English meaning: to knock, hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: “pochen, schlagen”

Note: perhaps originally *d*-present of the onomatopoeic word *bhel-*

Material: From Gmc. probably in addition M.L.G. *bolte(n)* “bolt for a door, dart, arrow”, O.H.G. *bolz*, Ger. *Bolz*, *Bolzen*, O.E. *bolt* “bolt for a door, dart, arrow”, Swe. *bult* “bolt for a door” (**bheld-*),

perhaps also Ger. *Balz*, Vb. *balzen* and *bolzen*, Nor. dial. *bolt* m. “male forest bird; tomcat, male-cat”, Ger. *Bolze* “tomcat, male-cat”; Nor. dial. *bolta* “rumble, storm ahead”, older Dan. *bolte* “curl up, roll oneself”, Swe. *bulta* “knock”, Swe. dial. *bultra* “wallow, romp”, Nor. dial. *bultra* “rant, roister, romp”, abl. Nor. dial. *baltra* “wallow, romp”;

Lith. *beldù*, *-ėti* and *bėldžiu*, *bėlsti* “hit, knock”, ablaut. *bildu*, *bildėti* “din, drone, rumble”, *báldau*, *-yti* “knock, stark rumble”, *baldas* “pestle”; Ltv. *beļzt* “hit” (perhaps contamination from **belžu* = Lith. *bėldžiu* with *telz-* “hit”, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-dt. Wb. 278).

References: WP. II 184, WH. I 560 f.

Page(s): 124

bheleg-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: "glänzen"

Note: extension from *bhel-* ds.

Material: **bhelg-**: O.Ind. *bhārgas-* n. "radiative lustre, shine" (**bhelgos*); *Bhṛ̥gavaḥ*, pl. "mythical priests of the flash fire"; Ltv. *bālgans* "whitish"; perhaps here O.C.S. *blagъ* "good", Russ. (old and mtdarl.) *bólogo* adv. "good", eig. "light" (contrast "dark": "mad, wicked, evil"); Toch. AB *pālk-* "burn, gleam, shine, get hot", A *pālk*, B *pilko* "look", A *polkāmts* 'stars' (: Lith. *bālgans*), B *empalkaitte* "careless, neglectful" (Negation + **palk-* "gleam, shine" besides *pālk-*);

bhleg-: Gk. φλέγω "burn, singe, ignite", φλεγέθω 'singe, to set on fire; intr. burn, be in flames", φλέγμα n. "blaze; inflammation; mucus", φλεγμονή f. "inflammation, ignition; ferventness, passion; rutting", φλεγύας ἀετός ξανθός Hes. (adj. "fiery red") φλόξ, φλογμός "flame";

Lat. *flagrō*, *-āre* "to blaze, burn, glow, flame, also to glitter. Transf., to glow or burn with passion; to suffer from", wherefore probably *flamma* "a flame, blazing fire; Transf. a source of light, torch, star, lightning; luster, glitter; the fire or glow of passion; devouring flame, destruction" as **flagmā*, Osc. *Flagiui* perhaps "an interpreter of lightning"; Maybe Alb. (**flagrō*) *flegra* "(*ardent, passionate breathing) nostrils", *flakëroj* "I shine", *flakë* "fire";

besides *flāg-* (red.- grades **bhlegró-*, **bhlegmā* or because of φλογμός, φλόξ rather **bhlegmā*) stand zero grades **bhl̥g-**, Lat. *fulg-* in Lat. *fulgō* and *fulgeō*, *-ēre*, *fulsī* "to flash, to lighten; in gen., to shine, glitter gleam; fig., to be distinguished, to shine", *fulgor*, *-ōris* "

lightning; in gen., glitter, brightness; fig., brightness, glory, lustre, shine”, *fulgus*, *-uris* “ a flash or stroke of lightning; sometimes an object struck by lightning; in gen., brightness “, *fulmen* (**fulgmen*) ds.;

M.Ir. *imblissiu* “ pupil (of the eye); orb “ (**mbhi-bhlg-s-*, Vendryes RC. 40, 431 f);

O.H.G. *blecchen* (**blakjan*), M.H.G. *blecken* “ become visible, allow to see “, Ger. *blecken* “ show the teeth “; O.H.G. *blecchazzen*, M.H.G. *blecken* “ flash “, M.Du. nDutch *blaken* “ flame, burn, glow”, O.E. *blæcern*, *blacern* “ candlestick, flambeaux “, O.Ice. *blakra* “blink, glitter, flash”; here probably as “burnt (compare nd. *blaken* from blackening lamp flame), sooty “, O.E. *blæc* “black”, n. “ink”, O.H.G. *blah* ds.;

nasalized Gmc. **blenk-*, **blank-* in M.H.G. Ger. *blinken*, M.H.G. *blinzen* (**blinkatjan*), Ger. *blinzeln* (besides with Gmc. *g* older Dan. *blinge* “blink, glitter, flash” under likewise, s. Falk-Torp under *blingse*); O.H.G. *blanch*, M.H.G. *blank* “blinking, gleaming, gleaming, white”, Ger. *blank*, O.E. *blanca* m. ‘steed’ (eig. from bright color, compare:) O.Ice. *blakkr* ‘sallow, paled’, poet. ‘steed’ (“dun horse, grey, *white horse “), O.S. *blakker* ‘sallow, paled, dun (horse)”, but also “black, dark” (from Gmc. borrows Fr. *blanc*, Ital. *bianco*). From this nasal form also pr. *blingis* “ pallid “;

Lith. *blágnytis* “ sober oneself up; lighten up”, O.Lith. *blinginti* ‘shine’.

A variant on *-ĝ-* perhaps in Ltv. *blāzt* “ shimmer “, *blāzma* (*blāġ-ma*) “ reflection of moonlight on the water “.

References: WP II 214 f., WH. I 510 f. 865, Pedersen Toch. 162, 218, Van Windekens Lexique 17, 98, EM. 398.

See also: Beside *bheleg-* stands synonymous to *bhereġ-*, see there.

Page(s): 124-125

bheleu-

English meaning: to hit; weak, ill

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, durch Schlagen kraftlos machen, schwach, krank’

Material: O.Corn. *ba/f.*, pl. *-ow* “disease, malady”, mbr. *baluent*,

Goth. *balwa-wēsei* “wickedness, malice, cowardice”, *balwjan* “torment, smite”, O.E. *bealo* “evil, mad, wicked, evil”, O.Ice. *bpl*, dat. *bplve* “misfortune”, O.H.G. *balo*, gen. *balawes* “ruin”; Goth. *bliggwan* (**bleuȳan*) “hit”, O.H.G. *bliuwan*, Ger. *bleuen* ds., M.Eng. *blowe* “blow, knock”, O.Ice. *blegðe* m. (**blauȳiðan-*) “wedge”;

O.Bulg. *bolъ* ‘sicker’, *boléti* “be ill”.

About Ger. *Block* etc see under *bhel*⁵.

References: WP. II 189, Hirt IE Gk. II 150, Feist 79, 100, Specht Decl. 133.

See also: Besides a root form *bhlēu-*: *bhləu-*: *bhlū-*, see there.

Page(s): 125

bhelgh-

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen; Balg (aufgeblasene Tierhaut), Kissen, Polster'

Note: (extension of *bhel-* "inflate, bloat" etc)

Material: O.Ind. *barhiś-* n. "sacrificial grass, (*sacrificial bed of straw)" = Av. *barəziś-* n. "cushion, pillow, cushion", Pers. *bālīś* "pillow, cushion"; O.Ind. *upa-bārhaṇa-m*, *upa-bārhaṇī* f. "cover, cushion";

Note:

Clearly Alb. *bar* "grass, straw" derived from Indian languages. Hence Alb. is a direct descendant of Sanskrit. Clearly Alb. belongs to satem family.

Whether with Asp.-Diss. against forms *-ha-* here O.Ind. *bārjaha-ḥ* "udder"?

Ir. *bolgaim* 'swell', *bolg* f. "bubble", *bolg* m. 'sack, bag, belly, husk, trouser', M.Ir. *bolgach* f. 'swelling, blister, bubble, blister; pox', *bolgamm* "gulp", Welsh *bol*, *bola*, *boly* "belly, sack, bag",

bul "seed capsule, seminal shell" (PL. of *boly*), Bret. *bolc'h* "linen pod", Vann. *pehl-en* (from **pehl-*) ds., Gaul. *bulga* "leather sack" (out of it O.H.G. *bulga* "water container made of leather"); Gaul. *Belgae* "the angry (*a warlike people in the north of Gaul)";

Goth. *balgs* m. "hose", O.Ice. *belgr* m. "stripped animal skin, bag, belly", O.H.G. M.H.G. *balg* "bag, hose, bellows, sword scabbard", O.E. *bielg*, *byl(i)g* 'sac, bag', Eng. *belly* "belly", *bellows* "bellows" (Gmc. **balzi-* m., compare O.Pruss. *balsinis*; perhaps hat also O.Ind. *barhiś-*, Av. *barəziś-* IE *-i-s-* as extension dieses *i*-stem);

O.Ice. participle *bolginn* 'swollen', Kaus. *belgja* "make swell up", O.S. O.E. *belgan* stem-V. "be angry", O.H.G. *belgan* 'swell up', refl. "be angry with", O.Fris. participle *ovirbulgen* "angers";

O.Ice. *bylgja* “wave”, M.L.G. *bulge* ds.; **bul(h)stra-* in O.Ice. *bolstr* m. “pillow, cushion”, O.E. *bolster* n. “pillow, cushion”, O.H.G. *bolstar* ds., Dutch *bolster* “fruit skin, husk”;

O.Pruss. *balsinis* “pillow, cushion” (**bholġhi-nos*), *pobalso* “feather bed”, Ltv. *pabàlsts* m. “pillow” (and “pad”, see above S. 123); Slov. *blazína* “pillow, cushion, mattress, a downy or feather bed; pad, ball of the foot or ball of the thumb, heel of hand [anat.]” (and “roof beam, crossbeam of the sledge, stake, stanchion”, see above S. 123), Ser.-Cr. *blàzina* “pillow, cushion, feather-bed”; Russ. *bólozenʹ* m. “weal, callus, swelling, blister, clavus, corn” (but Russ. dial. *bólozno* “thick board”).

Here probably as Ven.-Illyr. Lw. O.Pruss. *balgnan* n., O.Lith. *balgnas*, Lith. *bālnas* ‘saddle’ (probably from “pillow, cushion”). Further Bal.-Slav. forms see above S. 123.

References: WP. II 182 f., WH. I 122. compare about Gk. *μολγός* “leather sack” Vendryes BAL.-SLAV. 41, 134 f.

Page(s): 125-126

bhel-¹, bhelə-

English meaning: shining, white

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzend, weiß”, also von weißlichen Tieren, Pflanzen and Dingen, as Schuppen, Haut etc

Note: to *bhā-1* standing in the same relationship, as *stel-* to *stā-* ‘stand’, *del-* ‘split’ to **dā(i)-* ‘divide’

Material: O.Ind. *bhālam* n. “lustre, shine, forehead”, *sam-bhālayati* “glances” (lengthened grade); *balākā* “a crane’s kind “ with *b-* after *baká-h* “ a heron’s kind “;

Arm. *bal* “ pallidness, paleness “;

Maybe Alb. *balë* “badger (animal with white spots in the snout)”, *balo* “a dog with white spot on the forehead”.

Gk. φαλός “white” Hes., φαλύνει λαμπρύνει Hes., φαλι(F)ός “gleaming, white, white-fronted “, φαληρός, Dor. -ᾱρός ds., φαληρίς, Dor. -ᾱρίς “ coot (*bald-headed) “, φαλακρός “ bald-headed “,

Note: Dor. φαληρός -ᾱρίς “ coot (*bald-headed) “, φαλακρός “ bald-headed “ related to Alb. Alb. *balë* “forehead, (*shining forehead, *bold as a coot)”

Dor. παμφαλάω “look shyly around”; βαλιός “white, it is white-mottled “ is probably Illyr. Lw.;

Illyr. **balta* ‘swamp, marsh, white clay’, out of it Lat. *blatea* f., “excrement lump”, adalm. *balta* “ sea swamp “; ligur. **bolā* ‘swamp, marsh” (M.-L. 1191b), FIN *Duria Bautica* (from **Baltica*), perhaps here *mare Balticum* (Ven.-Illyr.?) “Baltic Sea “ (Einhard, 9. Jh), compare Bonfante BAL.-SLAV. 37, 7 f.;

Note: clearly Illyr. *Albanoi* TN derived from the IE root **bal* “white”

Alb. *balë* “forehead, (*bold as a coot?) “ (= O.Pruss. *ballo* ds.), *balásh* “ white horse or ox “, *baltë* f., *balt* m. ‘slime, mud, swamp, marsh, white clay’;
maybe Alb. (**balakha*) *balluke* “hair fringe”

Lat. *fulica* (compare O.H.G. *belihha*) and *fulix* f. “coot” (**bholik-* with dial. *u*); but whether *fēlēš*, *-is* f. “ a polecat, cat, marten; hence a thief “ here belongs, is dubious because of *mēlēš*, *-is* f. “marten, badger”;

Celt. *belo-* “luminous, white” in Welsh *beleu* (**bheleuo-*) “marten”, O.Ir. *oíbell* m. “blaze, glow, heat” (f. ‘spark, glowing coal’) = Welsh *ufel* m. ‘spark, fire’ (**opi-bhelo-*), M.Ir. *Bel-tene* “ festival of 1st May “ (= beacon), Gaul. GN (*Apollo*) *Belenos*, (*Minerva*) *Belisama* (SuperLat.), FIN *Belenā* > Fr. *Bienne*, Swiss *Biel*, aFr. *baille* “ paleness “ (out of it M.Bret. *baill* ds.) could on ablaut. Gaul. **baljo-* go back, compare frz PN *Bailleuil* < **Baljo-jalon*; Gaul. *belsa* “field” from **belisā*;

Goth. *bala* m. “ bald horse, horse with a blaze “ (from Belisar’s steed [Belisar was a Byzantine commander]), Eng. dial. *ball* “ horse with white paleness “ (out of it Welsh *bal* ds), M.Eng. *balled*, Eng. *bald*, Dan. *bældet* “ naked, bald, bleak “, O.H.G. *belihha* (compare Lat. *fulica*), Ger. *Belche* “coot”, BergN *Belchen* (to suffix s. Brugmann Grundriß II 1, 511, Specht Decl. 213 f.), lengthened grade O.Ice. *bāl* “flame”, O.E. *bæġl* “ pyres, funeral piles “ (**bhēl-*).

Whereas are Gmc. **pōl-* in O.E. *pōl*, Eng. *pool*, O.H.G. *pfuol* “pool”, ablaut. Dutch *peel* (**pali-*) “morass”, O.E. *pyll*, Eng. *pill* (**pulja-*, older **bljo-*) probably from Ven.-IH. borrows (see above **bolā*); different Petersson Heterokl. 205;

Lith. *bãlas* “white” and “ snowdrop “, *balà* f. “white anemone” and m. ‘swamp, marsh, moor, fen, pool’, *balù*, *balaũ*, *bálti* “become white”; Ltv. lengthened grade *bãls* “ pallid, pale, wan “; O.Pruss. *ballo* f. “forehead” and **balō* ‘swamp, marsh’ in PN;

O.C.S. lengthened grade *běľ* “white” (**bhēlo-*), f. ‘splint in wood’, Pol. dial. *bieľ* f. “marshy wood, forest”, Russ. dial. *bil* ‘swamp, marsh’; ablaut. *bala* (**bhōlā*) in Russ. *bala-ružina* “puddle, slop”, Clr. *balka* “marsh”;

Lith. *báltas* (**bholētos*), Ltv. *bāľts* “white”, North Sea *Baltiņa ezers*;

Slav. substant. neutr. adj. **bolto-* (**bholēto-*) ‘swamp, marsh, pond, pool, sea’ in O.C.S. *blato* ‘sea’, Ser.-Cr. *blāto* ‘sea, ordure’, Russ. *botóto* ‘swamp, marsh’;

Lith. *bāľinas* “white” (with glottal stop, IE **bholēnos*), *balañdis* “baptism”, *balānda* “orache”, Russ. *lebedá*, Serb. *lobòda* ds.;

Slav. **bolna* f. (with trail tone, IE **bholnā*) in Cz. Slov. *blána* “membrane, skin, cutaneously”, Russ. *botoná* “sickly outgrowth on trees, sap-wood, (dial.) lump”, *bótonь* f., ‘splint in wood’, originally identical with Cz. *blana* “meadow, grassland”, Pol. *łtórń* f., *łtonie* n. ds., Russ. *botonьje* n. “deeply situated meadows”;

perhaps Toch. B *palsk-*, *pāľsk*, A *pāl(t)sk* “cogitate” (*see, compare O.Ind. *sam-bhālayati*);

whether here Gk. *φελλός* (**bhel-so-*), “cork, oak cork”, *φελλεύς* “rocky ground”, *ἀφελής* “even (*of land, ground, etc.: level, flat, not hilly or sloping; of uniform height)”, *φολῖς* “scale, flake (ones of reptile)”?

References: WP. II 175 f., WH. I 108 f., 559 f., W. Schulze Berl. Sbb. 1910, 787 = Kl. Schr. 111, Trautmann 25, 29 f., Specht Decl. 116 f.

See also: Here further *bhel-2*; *bheleg-*; *bhleī-*, *-g-*, *-k-*; *bhlendh-*; *bhles-*; *bhleu-*, *-k-*, *-s-*; *bhlēuo-*; *bhīndho-*; *bhlāido-*.

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bhel-2

English meaning: in names of henbane

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Bezeichnungen of Bilienkrautes

Note: probably with *bhel*-¹ identical

Material: Gaul. (Illyr. ?) *belinuntia* f., βελένιον n. “hyoscyamus”, to names of *Apollo Belenos* (see above *bhel*-¹);

O.E. *beolone* (**bhelunā*), O.S. *bilene*, zero grade older Dan. *bylne* (Gmc. **buł-n-*), *bølme*, Swe. *bolmört*, Ger. dial. *bilme*; but O.H.G. *bil(ι)sa* is probably Celt. Lw. (compare aprov. *belsa*);

Slav. **belena-*, **belenā* in R.C.S. *belenъ* m., Russ. *belená* f., Slav. **belnъ* m. in Slov. *blèn*, O.Cz. *blén*, zero grade Slav. **bьlnъ* in Ser.-Cr. *bûn*.

References: WP. II 180, WH. I 99 f., Trautmann 30, Kretschmer Gl. 14, 97, Specht Decl. 140.

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bhel-³, bhlē-

English meaning: to grow, spread, swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufblasen, aufschwellen, sprudeln, strotzen”

Material: O.Ind. *bhāṇda-* n. “pot, pan, vessel” (**bhāln-da?*); after Thieme (ZDMG. 92, 47 f.)

here Av. *barə-s-man-* “bundle of branches”, O.Ind. *bārsva* m. pl. “bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, gums” (Lw. from Av. **barsman* “cushion”); compare under O.H.G. *bilorn*.

Arm. *betun* “fertile” (: Gk. φάλης), *betn-awor* ds. (: Gk. φαλλός), Adontz, Mél. Boisacq 9.

Gk. φαλλός, φάλης “penis” (φαλλός from **bh_lhnós* or **bh_elnós*; compare O.Ir. *ball*, Ger. *Bulle*);

Maybe Alb.Gheg *pallosh* “penis” : Gk. φαλλός “penis”

in addition φάλλαινα (formation as λύκαινα), φάλλη “whale” (compare that probably borrowed through Illyr. mediation Lat. *ballaena*; also M.H.G. *bullich* calls big fish kinds; identical is φάλλαινα “moth”, about ἀφελής and supplementary see above Z. 1; about ὄφελος see below *pheł*; after Persson Beitr. 299 also φλόμος (φλόνος) Great mullein, plant with thick woolly leaves, as **bh(e)lo-mo-s?*

Probably Phryg. βάμ-βαλον, βά-βαλον “αἰδοῖον” Hes., also βαλλίον “penis”; Thrac. VN Τρι-βαλλοί.

Lat. *foliis* “a leather bag; a pair of bellows; a purse; a puffed-out cheek” (**bh_lhnis* or **bholnis*, compare the Gmc. words with *-ll-* from *-ln-*);

Welsh *bâ/f*. “elevation, rise, mountaintop” (**bh_lā*);

zero grade O.Ir. *ball* m. “limb, member, part, body part”, then “deal, portion, place, spot, mark” (also in the body), hence perhaps also Welsh *ball* “epidemic”, *balleg* ‘sack, bag’;

changing through ablaut *bol*, *boll* in Welsh *dyrn-fol* “glove”, *arfolli* “become pregnant”, *ffroen-foll* “with swollen nostrils” (: φαλλός);

Maybe Alb. *bole* “testicle”

zero grade with formants *-ko-* and meaning as O.H.G. *bald* (see below): Ir. *bale* ‘strong’, Welsh *balch*, Bret. *balc’h* ‘stout, proud, hubristic, overbearing’.

bhl- (*bheF*) in O.S. *bulin*, *bolin* ‘swollen’, *bulde*, *bolde*, *byld* “hump, ulcer”; O.Ice. *bulr*, *bolr* m. “tree trunk, trunk”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *bole* f. “plank” (Ger. *Bohle*); O.Ice. *boli* “bull”, O.E. *bula* ds., *bulluc* “young bull”, Eng. *bull*, M.L.G. Ger. *Bulle* (as **bull-ōn* = Gk. **φάλλων* from a stem **bulla-* = φαλλό-ς); Hess. *bulle* “vulva”; O.Ice. *bolli* m. drinking bowl “(*spherical vessel”; M.Ir. *ballán* “drinking vessel” probably from Nord.), O.E. *bolla* m. “bowl”, *hēafodbolla* “brain box, cranium”, O.Fris. *strotbolla* “larynx”, O.S. *bollo* “drinking bowl”, O.H.G. *bolla* f. “vesicle, blister, fruit skin or knot of the flax”, M.H.G. *bolle* f. “bud, spherical vessel”, O.H.G. *hirnibolla* “cranium”, Ger. *Bolle*, *Roßbollen*, M.H.G. *bullich*, *bolch* “big fish among others cod” (compare φαλλαινα), compare also O.H.G. *bolōn*, M.H.G. *boln* “roll, throw, toss, fling” and with the meaning swollen = “thick, big, large”, Swe. dial. *bål*, *bol* “thick and large, strong, very daring”, O.Ice. poet. *bolmr* “bear”; here probably O.Ice. *bulki* ‘ship load’, Swe. Dan. *bulk* “hump, nodules, tubers”;

in heterokl. paradigm (?) **bhelr*, gen. **bhelnés* interprets O.H.G. *bilorn* m. f. “gums” (**bilurnō* ‘swelling, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb’), whether not from **beluznō*;

Gmc. **bel-n-* also in Hess. *bille* “penis” (: *bulle*), M.L.G. (*ars-*)*bille*, Dutch *bil* “buttock”, Swe. *fotabjälle* “ball of the foot”;

also Alb. *bili* “penis”, *bole* “testicle”

changing through ablaut O.H.G. *ballo*, *balla*, Ger. *Ball*, *Ballen*, O.H.G. *arsbelli* m. pl. “buttocks”, O.E. *bealluc* m. “testicles” (**bhol-n-*), O.Ice. *bqllr* “ball, sphere, testicle”; O.Ice.

bali “elevation along the the edge of the lake bank; small rise on ground level “; with formants *-to-* and the meaning ‘swollen, inflated’ = “ arrogant, bold “, Goth. *bal-Paba* adv. “ boldly “, *balPei* f. “ boldness “, O.Ice. *ballr* “dreadful, dangerous”, *baldinn* “defiant”, O.E. *beald* “bold, audacious”, O.H.G. *bald* “bold, audacious, quick, fast”, Ger. *bald* adv.; in addition O.E. *bealdor* “prince, lord, master, mister”, O.Ice. GN *Baldr*.

With coloring gradation **bhōl-* probably Nor. *bøl* “in heat, rutting, of the sow “ (changing through ablaut *bala* “ rutting, be in heat “).

root form *bhlē-*:

Gk. φλῆναφος “gossip, talkative”, φλην-έω, -άω “be talkative”; ἐκωφλαίνω as φαίνω from *bhā-*, Aor. ἐκφλῆναι “bubble out”;

Lat. *flō*, *flāre* “ to blow; intransit., of winds, persons and instru- ments; transit., to blow, blow forth; to blow on an instrument; to cast metals, to coin “ (probably from **bhlə-īō*), but *flēmīna* “ varicoses “ is probably Lw. from Gk. φλεγμονή; Nor. dial. *blæma* “ bleb on the skin, skin vesicle “; O.S. *blæmma* ds.; O.H.G. *blāt(t)ara*, O.S. *blādara* “blister, bubble”, O.E. *blædre* ds., reduplication-stem O.Ice. *blaðra* “vesicle, blister, bubble”, O.H.G. etc *blat* “leaf”; O.Ice. *blā-* in Zs. “excessive, very”; with prevalent meaning “blow” O.H.G. *io*-present *blājan*, *blāen* “blow, swell, blow out”, O.E. *blāwan* “blow” (here *w* from perf.), O.H.G. *blāt*, O.E. *blæd* “blow, breath, breeze, gust of wind”, O.Ice. *blær* “gust of wind”; with *-s-* Goth. *ufblēsan* “inflate, bloat”, O.Ice. *blāsa* “blow, pant, gasp, inflate, bloat; uPers.: ‘swell up”, O.H.G. *blāsan* “blow”, *blāsa* “bubble”, *blāst* “blast, breath, breeze”, O.E. *blæst*, O.Ice. *blāstr* (**blēstu-*) “blast, breath, breeze, snort, rage, fury”;

Maybe Alb. *plas* “blow”

Ltv. *blēnas* “prank” derives from Russ. Lw. *blēdis* “confidence trickster, swindler “.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *blenj* “I buy, bargain, strike a deal)” similar meaning shift as Lat. *īcō -ēre* “ hit, wound, strike, smite; esp., to strike a bargain “

Here perhaps Goth. *blōþ* “blood”, s. *bhel-4*.

References: WP. II 177 f., WH. I 515, 524 f.

See also: In addition *bhel-4* “bloom” etc and the extensions *bhelĝh-*, *bhlēd-*, *bhlegʷ-*, *bhleī-*, *bhleu-* “to swell” etc

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bhel-⁴ and bhlē-, bhlō-, bhlə-

English meaning: leaf; bloom

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Blatt, Blüte, blühen; üppig sprießen"

Note: probably from *bhel-* "to swell" in sense of "vegetable lushness" and 'swelling = bud'

Material: Gk. φύλλον "leaf" (**bh^uliom*), Lat. *folium* ds.; M.Ir. *bileóc* "leaf" (from **bile* < **bheljo-*); moreover probably O.Ir. *bile* n. "tree";

Maybe Alb. (**φύλλον*) *pyll* "forest" [common Alb. shift *u* > *y*]

bhlē-, mostly *bhlō-* in: Lat. *flōs*, *-ris* m. "a flower, blossom. Transf., the prime, flower of anything, the best, the pride; on the face, first beard, down"; *flōreō*, *-ēre* "to bloom, flower. Transf., to be in one's prime, to prosper, flourish, be in repute; with abl. to abound in, swarm with"; Osc. *Fluusaí* "the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, often with unbridled license", *Fluusiasiaís* "of the festivals of Flora", sabin. *Flusare* "of or belonging to the festival of Flora, of the Floralia".

M.Ir. *blāth* m. "bloom, blossom, flower", Welsh *blawd*, O.Corn. *blodon* "bloom, blossom" (**bhlō-t-*), M.Bret. (with *-men*-suffix) *bleuzven*, Bret. *bleuñ(v)enn* ds., with *s*-derivative M.H.G. *bluost* "bloom, blossom", Ger. *Blust*, O.E. *blōstma*, *blōsma*, *blōstm* "flower, blossom", O.N. *blōmstr* ds., Dutch *blōsen* "bloom" (= M.L.G. *blōsen* "blush", see below *bhles-* 'shine');

Goth. *blōma* m., O.H.G. *bluomo* m. "flower, blossom", O.Ice. *blomi* m. ds., *blōm* collective "flower, blossom"; O.H.G. *bluojen*, *bluowen*, O.S. *blōjan*, O.E. *blōwan* "bloom"; O.H.G. *bluot* f. "blossoming, bloom, blossom" = O.E. *blēd* f. 'scion, shoot, twig, branch, flower, blossom, fruit'; but Goth. *blōþ* n., O.Ice. *blōð*, O.S. O.E. *blōd*, O.H.G. *bluot* "blood" probably to **bhelē-* "effervesce".

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

With *ē*: O.E. *blæd* m. “breath, breeze”, n. “bubble”, f. “bloom, blossom”, O.H.G. *blāt* “bloom, blossom” (compare also O.E. *blæd*, O.H.G. *blāt* “life, breath, breeze” and *bhel-* “inflate, bloat”);

with *æ*: O.H.G. *blat*, O.S. *blad*, O.E. *blæd*, O.Ice. *blað* n. “leaf”; Toch. A. *pält* ds.

References: WP. II 176 f., WH. I 518 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 351.

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bhel-⁵ , mostly with **-ĝ-** (**-k-**): **bheləĝ-**, **bhelə-n-ĝ-**, **bheleĝ-**;

bhlk-

English meaning: balk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bohle, Balken”

Material: Basic **bhel-** in O.Ind. *bhurijāu* Du.” arms, arms or shafts of the cart’s pole”; Gaul. **balākon* “(wall) projection “, Welsh *balog* “pinnacle” (M.-L. 890).

With guttural extensions:

Gk. *φάλαγξ*, *-γγος* f. ‘stem, balk, beam; battle row, array “, *φάλαγγαι* “planks, planking” (if only with secondary nasal rendering from other nouns in *-γξ*, so **φαλαγ-* = O.Ind. *bhurij-*; yet perhaps with *bhelə-ĝ-* only parallel *ĝ*-extension from a *n*-stem **bhelən-* from); with *-k-*: *φάλκης* m. “balk, beam plank in ship”.

Lat. *fulciō*, *-īre*, *fulsī*, *-tum* (**bhlkīō*) “to prop up, support; to strengthen, secure; morally, to support, stay, uphold “ (eig. “through balk, beam”); *fulcrum* (**fulc-lom?*) “the post or foot of a couch (prop, rack, rest camp) “.

Perhaps also *sufflāmen* “a brake, drag, hindrance “ (**flāg-* = IE **bhləĝ-smen*);

O.Ice. *bialki* (**belkan-*) “balk, beam”; ablaut. (**balkan-*): O.E. *balca*, *bealca*; O.H.G. O.S. *balko* “balk, beam”; O.Ice. *balkr* “partition wall, dividing off, partitioning off”, *bqlkr* “dividing off, partitioning off”;

zero grade O.E. *bolca* m. “gangplank”; but O.H.G. *bloh(h)*, M.H.G. *bloch*, Ger. (N.Ger.) *Block* “clot, chunk, balk, plank” contains IE *u*, also from IE **bhluko-* or, whether with Gmc. consonant increase, from **bhlugo-*, to M.Ir. *blog* “piece, fragment”, further perhaps to Goth. *bliggwan*, O.H.G. *bliuwan*, Ger. *bleuen* “hit”, from IE **bhleu-ono-*; see under *bheleu-*.

Whereas belong probably to **bhelǵh-* “to swell” from a meaning mediation “thick, tumescent” from:

Lith. *balžiena* “long beam in the harrow”, *balžienas* “crossbar, crossbeam”, Ltv. *bālžiēns*, *bēlziēns* m. “prop”, E.Ltv. *bòlgzds* m. “props connected in the wood sledge level”, Ltv. *pabālstis* m. “prop, handle, grasp, handle in the plow”, *bālzīt*, *pabālsīt* “prop, sustain”;

Russ. dial. (Gouv. Olonez) *bólozno* “thick board”, Slov. *blazína* “roof beam, crossbeam of the sledge, stake, stanchion”; kašub. *błozno* “the runners connecting the sledge skids”.

References: WP. II 181 f., WH. I 559, Trautmann 25 f.

Page(s): 122-123

bhel-⁶

English meaning: to sound, speak, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallen, reden, brüllen, bellen’; Schallwurzel

Material: O.Ind. *bhaṣá-ḥ* “barking, baying” (**bhel-s-*), *bhāṣatē* “talks, speaks, prattles”; *bhaṇḍatē* (Dhatup.) ‘speaks, jeers, rebukes’ (**bhel-n-dō*), *bhāṇati* “talks, speaks” (**bhel-nō*) are after Kuiper Proto-Munda 32 f. nichtIE

O.Ice. *belja* “roar, bellow”, M.Du. *belen* “bark, bay”; O.Ice. *bylja*, *bulda* “threaten, drone, roar”, *bylr* “gust of wind”, O.E. *bylgan* “roar, bellow”, M.H.G. *boln* “cry, roar, bellow”;

With Gmc. // (consonant increase in the onomatopoeic words), O.H.G. *bellan* “bark, bay”, O.E. *bellan* “roar, bellow, bark, bay, grunt”; O.H.G. *bullōn* “howl (from the wind), bark, bay, roar, bellow”, Ice.-Nor. *bulla* “babble, chat”; O.Ice. *bjalla*, O.E. *belle*, Eng. *bell*, M.L.G. *belle* “bell”, Ger. (lit. N.Ger.) *Bellhammel* “bellwether (with bell)”;

With Gmc. /d (probably from a present *dh-* and perhaps with Lith. *bildu* to compare, because latter contains most probably IE *dh*) Dan. *baldre*, Nor. dial. *baldra*, schwed dial. *ballra* “rant, roister” M.L.G. Dutch *balderen* ds., Dan. *buldre*, Swe. *bullsa*, M.L.G. Dutch *bulderen*, *bolderen*, M.H.G. *buldern*, Ger. *poltern*; O.Pruss. *billit* ‘say, speak’, Lith. *bilstu*, *bilaũ*, *bilti* “to start to talk”, *bĩlu*, *biloti* “talk”, *bilóju*, *-óti* ‘say, talk’, *byl-aũ*, *-óti* ds., *bylà* ‘speech, pronunciation, conversation, entertainment’, Ltv. *bĩlstu*, *bĩlžu*, *bĩlst* (in Zs.) “talk, address, speak to”, *bĩldēt* “address, speak to”; Ltv. *bĩllāt* (from **bĩlŋa*) “weep, cry”; with formants -so- Lith. *baĩsas* “voice, sound, tone”;

Toch. AB *pāl-*, *pāl-* “praise, laud” (Van Windekens Lexique 89).

References: WP. II 182, WH. I 516, Trautmann 25.

See also: From this derived **bhlē* “bleat”.

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bhendh–

English meaning: to bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “binden”

Material: O.Ind. *badhnāti*, only later *bandhati* “binds, fetters, captures, takes prisoner, put together “, Av. *bandayaiti* “binds”, participle O.Ind. *baddhá-*, Av. ap. *basta-*, O.Ind. *bándhana-* n. “ligation “, *bandhá-ḥ* m. “ligation, strap”,

Note:

Probably from Av. ap. *basta-* n. “ligation “ derived Alb. *besë* “pact, covenant, faith, belief, armistice”, previously Illyr. TN *Besoi* [common Alb. shift *st* > *s*]; clearly Illyr. displays simultaneous satem and centum characteristics since it was created before the split of Indo European family. Because the institution of *besa* is the most important pagan medium that surpasses monotheistic religions in Alb. psyche, that means Alb. are the descendants of Illyr. Only Alb. and Indic languages relate to the fact of blood bond. The institution of *besa* marks the ancient code of blood revenge and the victory of patriarchy or the blood line of the father.

Av. *banda-* m. “band, manacle” (: O.Ice. O.S. *bant*, O.H.G. *bant* n., Ger. *Band*, Goth. *bandi*, O.E. *bend* f. ds.; Lith. *bandà* “cattle”, see under); O.Ind. *bándhu-ḥ* m. “kinsman, relative” (as πενθερός).

Gk. πείσμα “rope, hawser, rope, cable” (from *πενθσμα, Schwyzler Gk. I 287, compare Brugmann IF. 11, 104 f., also for πέσμα and πάσμα), πενθερός “father-in-law” (“linked by marriage “);

Here after Pedersen (REtIE. 1, 192) also πάσχω ‘suffer’ as “is bound, is entrapped “, as also Lat. *offendō* “to strike against, knock; to hit upon, fall in with; to shock, offend, displease; intransit. to knock, strike; to run aground; to stumble, make a mistake, to give

offence (with dat.); also to take offence”, *dēfendō* “ (*release from the entanglement) to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away (2) to defend, protect; esp. to defend in court; in argument, to maintain a proposition or statement; to sustain a part “; πάθνη (covers late, but old), with sound rearrangement Hom. Att. φάτνη “crib” (**bhṇdh-nā*; under a basic meaning “twisted, woven basket” as Celt. *benna* “carriage basket “);

Thrac. βενδ- “bind” (vgl Kretschmer Einl. 236); Alb. *besë* “pact, covenant, faith, belief, armistice”;

Illyr. TN *Besoi*

Lat. *offendimentum*, *offendix* “ the knot of a band, or the band itself, chin strap under priest’s cap, apex (a Roman priest’s cap), fastened with two strings or bands”;

Gaul. *benna* “kind of vehicle”, gaLat. Ζεύς Βέννιος, Welsh *benn* “wagon, cart” (out of it O.E. *binn*, and through romO.N. mediation Ger. dial. *benne* “carriage boxes”, Dutch *ben* “basket, trough”; basic form **bhendh-nā*); M.Ir. *buinne* ‘strap, bangle “ (**bhondhiā*);

Goth. O.E. *bindan*, O.Ice. *binda*, O.H.G. *bintan* “bind”, Goth. *andbundnan* “is unfastened “, Goth. *bandi* etc see above;

Lith. *beñdras* “partner, comrade” (formant associated with Gk. πενθερός), *bandà* “ herd of cattle “ (eig. “the tied (down) cattle, the bound cattle “).

Here also Goth. *bansts* m. “barn” (**bhondh-sti*; compare in other meaning O.Fris. *bōst* “matrimonial union” from **bhondh-stu*- “bond”;

N.Ger. *banse* “ silo, garner, barn”, O.E. **bōs*, Eng. *boose* “cattle shed”, O.E. *bōsig* “crib”, O.Ice. *bāss* m. “room for keeping, cattle stall” (**band-sa*-);

Jüt. *bende* “ divided off room in cattle shed” erases probably every doubt about the relationship of above group with *binden*.

References: WP. II 152, WH. I 102, Feist 79, 80 f., 93.

Page(s): 127

bhend–

English meaning: to sing, rejoice

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa ‘singen, schön klingen, jauchzen’

Material: O.Ind. *bhandatē* “receives cheering shout, is praised, glares, gleams”, *bhāndiṣṭha-ḥ* “in loudest cheering, shrilly, screaming, best of all praising”, *bhandána-ḥ* “cheering”, *bhandánā* “merry tintinnabulation, cheer” (doubts the meaning partly); zero grade O.Ir. M.Ir. *bind* “melodic”, O.Bret. *bann* “melodious, harmonious”.

References: WP. II 151 f.

Page(s): 126-127

bhenĝh-, bhṇĝh- (adj. bhṇĝhú-s)

English meaning: thick, fat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dick, dicht, feist”

Material: O.Ind. *bahú-* “dense, rich, much, a lot of” “compounds Sup. *baṁhīyas-*, *baṁhiṣṭha-* (= Gk. παχύς);

bahulá- “thick, dense, vast, spacious, big, large, rich, much, a lot of” (= Gk. παχυλῶς adv. by Aristot., if these not newer formation); *báṁhatē* (uncovered) “increase, multiply”, *bhámhayatē* “clamps, fastens, strengthens”;

Av. *baṇzah-* n. “height, depth”, *baṣnu-* m. ds., Bal. *bāz* “much, a lot of”, *baz* “dense”;

Gk. παχύς “thick, dense, fat, obese” (compounds πάσων), πάχος n. “thickness, fatness” (occurs after παχύς for *πέγχος = Av. *baṇzah-*), πάχετος “thick; thickness, fatness”;

O.Ice. *bingr* “heap”, O.S. *binge* ds., O.H.G. *bungo* “tuber, bulb”, Ger. *Bachbunge*; in addition with intens. consonant-sharpening O.Ice. *bunki* “stowed away shipload”, Nor. *bunka* (and *bunga*) “small heap, swelling, blister”, Dutch *bonk* “clump, lump” under likewise;

Note:

Alb. *bungë* “kind of edible oak fruit” : with -u- grade Alb. (**beuka*) *buka* “bread” : Phryg. βεκός “bread”, actually “crumb” prove that from an extended Root *b(e)u-1*, *bh(e)u-* : “expr. sound of hitting” derived Root *bheg-*, *bheng-* : “to break”, Root *bhenĝh-*, *bhṇĝh-* (adj. *bhṇĝhú-s*) : “thick, fat”, Root *bheug-1* : “to flee, *be frightened”, Root *bheug-2*, *bheugh-* : “to clear away, free”, Root *bheug-3*, *bheugh-* : “to bow”, Root *bheug-4* : “to enjoy, *consume, bite” as taboo words.

Ltv. *biezs* “dense, thick”, *biezums* “thickness, fatness”;

Lat. *pinguis* “ fat; oily; rich, fertile; n. as subst. fatness, fat. Transf. thick, dense; heavy, stupid; easy, quiet “ has perhaps originated through hybridization of **fingu-is* = παχύς, *bahú-* with that to *opīmus*, πίων respective words;

Toch. B *pkante*, *pkatte* “greatness, bulk, extent” (Van Windekens Lexique 96);

Hitt. *pa-an-ku-* (*panku-*) “ all, in general “.

References: WP. II 151, Couvreur H 177.

Page(s): 127-128

bhen–

English meaning: to hit, wound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, verwunden’; also von durch den Schlag böser Geister bewirkter Krankheit (avest.; compare to diesem Aberglauben Havers IF. 25, 380 f.)

Material: Av. *baṇayən* “it makes me sick”, *banta-* ‘sickens, waste away’;

Goth. *banja* “blow, knock, wound, ulcer”, O.Ice. *ben*, O.E. *benn* f., O.S. *beni-wunda* “wound”; O.Ice. *bani* m. “death; murderer”, O.E. *bana*, O.H.G. O.S. *banō* “killer, murderer”, O.H.G. *banō*, M.H.G. *bane*, *ban* “death, ruin”; perhaps also M.H.G. *bane*, *ban* f. and m. “pathway, way, alley” as “* by all means through an wood, forest” or “* a (well-) beaten track, a way used often “; M.Ir. *epit* f. ‘scythe, pruning knife” from **eks-bhen-tī*, Corn. *bony* “axe”; but Welsh *bon-clust* ‘slap in the face, box on the ear” contains *bon* ‘stick”.

Av. *bata-*, if “ ground coarsely, from the grain “, could be related as **bhṇ-to-*, but because of the uncertain meaning is only to name with reservation.

References: WP. II 149, Feist 80.

Page(s): 126

bheredh-

English meaning: to cut; board

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

Note: Root **bheredh-** : "to cut; board" derived from Root **bhereǵh-** : "high; mountain, *sharp"
[common Illyr. - balt *-ǵh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation].

Material: O.Ind. *bardhaka-h* "cutting, clipping", m. "carpenter", *śata-bradh-na-h* "having 100 metal points "; perhaps Gk. πέρθω "destroy, smash", πορθέω "destroy, smash, devastate";

bhredhos- in O.S. O.E. *bred* "board", O.H.G. *bret* n., therefrom O.H.G. *britissa*, Ger. *Pritsche*;

bhṛdho- in Goth. *fōtu-baúrd* n. "splint ", O.Ice. *bord* n. "board, table, desk", O.E. *bord* n. ds., O.H.G. *bort* ds. = Umbr. *forfo-* ds. in *furfant* "they lay on the board "; probably with it identical O.Ice. *borð* "edge, border, ship's rim ", O.H.G. M.H.G. *bort* ds. (Ger. *Bord* from N.Ger.), O.E. *bord* "board, edge, shield"; O.E. *borda* m. "edge, ornament, decoration", O.H.G. *borto*, Ger. *Borte*;

bhordho- in O.Ice. *barð* "edge, border", Nor. dial. *bard* ds.

From Gmc. **burð-* derive Ser.-Cr. *bŕdo*, Russ. *běrdo* etc "weaver's reed " and Ltv. *birde* f. "weaver's rack ".

References: WP. II 163, 174, Devoto Mel. Pedersen 227 f., Meillet Slave commun² 75.

Page(s): 138

bhereg-

English meaning: expr. to sound, roar, cry, etc., *sharp voice

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten “brummen, bellen, lärmern und likewise”

Note: compare *bher-* ds. as well as that by *bhreg-* “break, rupture” and “crack, creak” encountering onomatopoeic sounds

Note: Root *bhereg-* : “expr. to sound, roar, cry, etc., *sharp voice” derived from Root *bhereǵh-* : “high; mountain, *sharp”.

Material: O.E. *beorcan* stem-V., *bearkian* (**barkōn*), Eng. *bark* “bark, bay”, O.Ice. *berkja* “bark, bay, rumble, rage, clamor”;

Lith. (žem.) *burgėti* “drone, grumble, quarrel, squabble, be unfriendly”, *burgėsus* “crosspatch, grouch”; presumably also Ser.-Cr. *bigljati* “mumble, murmur, chat”, *brgalica* “turtledove”.

Besides similar *bhereq-*: Ltv. *brēcū, brēkt* “cry”, Russ. *brešū, brečátʹ* “yelp, cry, quarrel, squabble, lie”, *brechnjá* “empty gossip”, Ser.-Cr. *brěšēm, brèhati* “pant, gasp, loud cough” (**bhereq-s-*), *brëkcēm, brëktati* “pant, sniff, snort”.

Somewhat different because of the clear onomatopoeic words are the following words, which in their partial *i-* and *u-*vocalism in these by *bher(e)ǵ-* “roast” remind present vocal differences, which are explained from different sound imitation:

Gk. φρυγίλος “a small bird” (transposition from *φρυγύλος: Lat. *frig-*?);

Lat. *frigō, -ere* ‘squeak (of small children)’, *friguttiō, -īre* “chirp, twitter (from birds), lisp”, later *fringuliō, fringultiō* ds., *frigulō, -āre* “cry (from the jackdaw)”, *fring(u)illa* “finch, sparrow”; maybe Alb. (**fringuilla*) *fërgëlloj* ‘shiver, tremble (like a bird?)’

Russ. *bergléz* “goldfinch”, Ser.-Cr. *biglijez* “Sitta syriaca”, Cz. *brhel* “Eurasian golden oriole, golden oriole”, mähr. “woodpecker”, Pol. *bargiel* “mountain titmouse”.

Similar ones, but indeed new onomatopoeic words are Lat. *merulus frindit*, Lith. *briz-gėti* “bleat, grouse, drone, hum, grumble”.

References: WP. II 171 f., WH. I 548.

Page(s): 138-139

bhereǵh-

English meaning: high; mountain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hoch, erhaben"

Note: Root **bhereǵh-** : "high; mountain" derived from Root **bherēǵ-**, **bhrēǵ-** : "to shine; white, *ash wood, ashen, birch tree, elm"

Material: O.Ind. Kaus. *barháyati* "increases", *bṛmháti* "makes fat, obese, strengthens, uplifts", presumably *barha-s*, *-m* "tail feather, tail of a bird, esp. from a peacock"; *bṛhánt-* "big, large, high, convex, elevated, noble, sublime", also "high, loud (of the voice)", fern. *bṛhatī* (= Ir. *Brigit*, Gmc. *Burgund*), Av. *bərəzant-* (Pers. *buland*), f. *bərəzaitī* "high", in compound *bərəzi-* (: **bərəzra-*), *bərəz-* "high" and "height, mountain" (= Pers. *burz* ds., Ir. *bri* ' ; the nom. Av. *bars* Subst. could contain ar. *-ar-*, but also ar. *-r-*, Bartholomae IF. 9, 261), zero grade Av. *uz-bərəzayeni* "I shall allow to grow up " (in addition Σατι-βαρζάνης "improve luck ", Iran. **barzana-*), *bərəzan-* m. *bərəzah-* n. "height", *bərəšnu-* m. "elevation, height, sky, heaven, head", *bərəzyah-* "higher", *bərəzišta-* " the highest, the most suitable "; Pers. *bāl-ā* "height" (**barz-*), *burz* (see above);

O.Ind. *bṛhánt-* stands for also "big, large, vast, grand, thick, massive" and *bṛmhati* "makes fat, obese, invigorates, strengthens, increases, furthers", *bṛhánā* adv. "dense, tight, firm, strong, proficient; very, absolutely", *paribṛdha-h* 'standing firm, dense, solid".

Arm. *berj* "height" in *erkna-*, *lerna-berj* 'sky-, mountainous" (**bherǵhos*), *barjr* "high" (**bhrǵhú-*), (*ham-*)*baṛnam* (**barjnam*, Aor. *barj*) "lift up" etc.

Berg- in PN the Mediterranean countries: Thrac. Βεργούλη, Maced. Βέργα, Illyr. *Berginium* (Bruttium: *Bergae*), Lig. *Bergomum*, Celto-Lig. *Bergusia*, Hisp. *Bergantia* etc

about *p-* in *kleinaswe*. Πέργη, Πέργαμος, Maced. Cret. Πέργαμος suppositions by Kretschmer Gl. 22, 100 f., Krahe ZNF. 19, 64.

Lat. *for(c)tis*, aLat. *forctus*, dial. *horctus*, *horctis* “physically, strong, powerful, robust; morally, brave, courageous, steadfast, bold, audacious” (from **forg-tos*, IE **bhrġh-tos* = O.Ind. *bṛḡháh*).

Welsh *bera* “heap” (= Ger. *Berg*), O.Corn. Bret. *bern* ds. (*-rġh-n-?* s. Pedersen KG. I 105), Gaul. PN *Bergusia*, zero grade M.Ir. *brí*, acc. *brig* “hill” (see above), Welsh *bry* “high, above”, fem., Welsh Corn. Bret. *bre* “hill”, Gaul. *Litano-briga* among others PN; Gaul. *Brigantes*, Βρίγαντες people’s name (either “the sublime, noble” or “troglodyte, cave dweller, cliff dweller”; O.Ind. *bṛhant-*), *Brigantia* PN “Bregenz (Western Austria)” and name of a feminine divinity, O.Ir. *Brigit* (**bhrġhntī*) “name of a famous saint and generally women’s name” (also O.Ind. *bṛhatī* is used as woman’s name, also O.H.G. *Purgunt*), Welsh *braint* “privilege, prerogative” (eig. “highness”), pl. *breiniau*, in addition M.Welsh *breennin*, Welsh *brenin* “king”, Corn. *brentyn*, *bryntyn* ds. (**brigantīnos*).

Goth. *baírgahei* “mountain range, mountainous region”, O.Ice. *bjarg* and *berg*, O.H.G. O.S. *berg* “mountain”, O.E. *beorh*, *beorg* “height, burial mound”, Eng. *barrow* “burial mound” (compare Arm. *-berj*, Welsh *bera*, O.Ind. *barha-*);

Gmc. **burgundī* (= O.Ind. *bṛhatī*, Celt. **brigantī*, Ir. *Brigit*) in *Burgund*, oldest name of *Bornholm* (Danish island) (eig. “the high-rising”) and name Danish and Nor. islands, O.H.G. *Purgunt* women’s name, in addition *Burgundiōnes*, family name.

Goth. *baurgs* f. “town, city, tower”, O.H.G. *burg* etc “castle” is genuine Gmc. equivalent of Av. *bərəz-*, Celt. *brig-* with the meaning “fortified height as refuge”; With it is coincident though Lat. *burgus* “castle, fort”, that is borrowed from Gk. πύργος “tower”, an oriental loanword from urart. *burgana* “palace, fortress” derives (820 v. Chr., s. Adontz REtIE 1,

465), whereof would have also derived Arm. *burgn*, aram. *burgin*, *burgon* “tower” etc. after Kretschmer though πύργος Gmc. Lw.

Maybe Alb. *burg* “prison”

This contemplates **berġhō* ‘save, hide, shelter’, originally ostensibly “providing sancturay for someone at a refuge” as retrograde derivative to **bherġh-* “mountain” (Gl. 22, 113); s. above S. 145.

O.C.S. *brěgъ* “bank, border, shore, slope”, Ser.-Cr. *briġeg* “hill, bank, border, shore”, Russ. *bēreg* ds., is probably not Gmc. Lw., but rather Ven.-Illyr. origin; Brückner KZ. 46, 232, Persson Beitr. 927;

Maybe Alb. *bregu* “bank, border, shore, slope”.

from latter with *brěgъ* as genuine Slavic words related Clr. *o-bořih*, Cz. *brah* “haystack” etc belongs rather to O.C.S. *brěgъ* “care” (**preserve, save, hide, shelter*), as *stogъ* : στέγω.

Maybe Alb. *brenġe* “care, sadness, sorrow”, *brenġos* ‘sadden, worry”

With other vowel gradation **bhreġh-* perhaps in O.E. *brego*, *breogo* “master, mister, ruler, prince, lord”, O.Ice. *bragr* “best, most exquisite, most distinguished, leader, chief, prince”, M.H.G. *brogen* “rise, direct upwards, wanton brag”.

Toch. AB *pärk-* “rise”, A *pärkānt*, B *pirko* “the rising”, A *pärkär*, B *parkre*, *pärkre* “tall”; perhaps A *prākär*, B *prākre* “tight, firm, solid” (compare Lat. *fortis*); Hitt. *pär-ku-uš* (*parkus*) “high” (: Arm. *barjē*).

Maybe Alb. (**parkus*) *pragu* “threshold, elevation before the door” : Hitt. *pär-ku-uš* (*parkus*) “high”

References: WP. II 173 f., WH. I 124, 535 f., 853, Feist 75 f., 85 f., Trautmann 30 f., Van Windekens Lexique 90, Couvreur H 178.

Page(s): 140-141

bherem-¹

English meaning: to stick out; edge, hem

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hervorstehen, eine Spitze or Kante bilden; Kante, Spitze”?

Material: ***bhorm-***:

O.Ice. *barmr* “edge, hem”, *ey-barmr* “the edge of an island”, Nor. dial. *barm* “extremity, border, brim, edge, rim” (e.g. in the sail), N.Ger. *barm*, *berme* “a ledge at the bottom of a bank or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope, or to strengthen the bank; a narrow shelf or path between the bottom of a parapet and the ditch”.

bhrem-: bhrom-:

Perhaps Lat. *frōns*, *frondis* f. “a leaf, foliage; meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves” (**bhrom-di-*, as *glāns* from **glan-di-*);

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

O.N. *brum* n. “leaf buds”, O.H.G. *brom*, *brum* ds., Swiss *brom* “flower bud, young twig, branch”, ablaut. *brāme* ds.

In a basic meaning “bristly, thorn” go back: O.E. *brōm* m. “broom” (**bhrēmo-*), M.L.G. *brām* “blackberry bush, broom”, O.H.G. *brāmo* m., *brāma* f. “briar, blackberry bush”, *brāmberi*, Ger. *Brombeere*, O.E. *brēmel*, Eng. *bramble* (Proto-Gmc. **brāmi-*), ablaut. mnl. *bremme*, O.H.G. *brimma* “broom” and M.L.G. *brēme*, *brumme* ds.

With the meaning “edge, border”: M.H.G. *brēm* n. “border, edging, edge”, Ger. *verbrämen*, changing through ablaut M.Eng. *brimme*, Eng. *brim* “edge”.

References: WP. II 102.

Page(s): 142

bherem-²

English meaning: to buzz, drone

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brummen, summen, surren”

Material: O.Ind. *bhramará-ḥ* “bee”;

Gk. φόρμινξ, -γγος f. “zither”, because of suffixes loanword? Initial sound variant **brem-* probably in βρέμω “boom, blaster, sough, rustle, bawl, blaster”, βρόμος m. “noise, crackling”, βροντή f. “thunder” (*βρομ-τᾱ);

Lat. *fremō*, -ere “roar, murmur, growl; with acc. to murmur out something, grumble, complain”; *frontēsia* “thunder and lightning” is Lw. from Gk. βροντήσιος (to βροντή);

Maybe Alb. *frymë* “breath, exhalation”, *frynj* “blow”

Welsh *brefu* “bleat, roar, bellow”; O.H.G. *bremān* “drone, grumble, roar, bellow”, O.E. *bremman* “roar, bellow”, *brymm* n. “flood, sea”, M.H.G. *brimmen* ds., ablaut. *brummen* “drone, grumble” (in addition *brunft* “heat, rut, rutting season”); M.L.G. *brummen* and *brammen* ds., O.H.G. O.S. *brema* “gadfly, brake”, M.H.G. *breme*, O.S. *bremmia*, O.H.G. *brimisse*, Ger. *Breme* and (from dem N.Ger.) *Bremse*;

Pol. *brzmieć* ‘sound, clink, buzz’ (**br̥m-*), Bulg. *br̥mčǎ* “buzz, drone, hum”, *br̥mkam* ds., *br̥mb-al*, -ar, -ǎr “bumblebee, beetle, chafer”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg diminutive (**brum-el*) *brumull*, Tosc *brumbull* “bumblebee, beetle, bug” [common Alb. *m* > *mb* phonetic mutation]

As extensions **bhrem-* perhaps here the onomatopoeic words: O.Ind. *bhṛṇga-ḥ* “giant black bee”; Pol. *brzęk* ‘sound, tinkling, clinking; gadfly, brake’, Russ. *brjákatʹ* “clang, clink, clatter”, Cz. *brouk* “beetle, chafer”; Lith. *br̥inkterėti* “fall chinking” etc;

Lith. *brenzgu*, *brengsti* “clang, clink, knock”, ablaut. *branzgu*, *brangsti* ‘sound, clink’; Slav. *bręzgъ* in Russ. *brjázgi* pl. “empty gossip”; R.C.S. *brjazdati* ‘sound, clink’.

References: WP. II 202 f., WH. I 544 f., Trautmann 37.

Page(s): 142-143

bheres–

English meaning: quick

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnell’

Material: Lat. *festīnō*, *-āre* “to hasten, hurry; transit., to hasten, accelerate”, Denom. von **festiō(n)-*, *-īn-* “haste, hurry”, Erweit. to **festi-* (from **fersti-*) in *cōnfestim* “immediately, without delay” (from **com festi-* “with haste, hurry”);

M.Ir. *bras* “quick, fast, stormy” (**bhre_sto-*), Welsh *brys* ds. (**bh_rsto-*), M.Bret. *bresic*, *brezec* “hasty”;

Lith. *bruz-g-ùs* “quick, fast”, *bruz-d-ùs* “movable, nimble”, besides *burz-d-ùlis* ds., *burz-dėti* “run to and fro”;

Slav. **bъrъzъ* in O.C.S. *bъrъzo* adv. “quick, fast”, Ser.-Cr. *bъz* “quick, fast”, Russ. *borzój* “quick, fast, fiery”, besides **bъrzdъ* in wRuss. *bórzdo* adv. “quick, fast”, Ser.-Cr. *brzdica* f. “rapids, speed in stream”.

Perhaps here ligur. FIN *Bersula*, Swiss FIN *Birsig* (Krahe ZONF 9, 45).

Maybe Alb. (**bersul*) *vërsul*, “rush forward, attack”, truncated (**vërsul*) *sul* “rush, attack” [common Alb. *b-* > *v-* shift].

References: WP. II 175, WH. I 259, 488 f., Trautmann 40, Specht Decl. 192.

Page(s): 143

bh(e)reu- : bh(e)rũ-

English meaning: to boil, to be wild

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich heftig bewegen, wallen, especially vom Aufbrausen beim Gären, Brauen, Kochen etc"

Note: extension from *bher-2*.

Material: A. ablaut *bheru-* (*bheru-*), *bhrũ-*:

O.Ind. *bhurváṇi-ḥ* "restless, wild", *bhurván-* "uncontrollable movement of water".

Arm. *bark* 'sharp, sour, cruel, savage' (*barkanam* "I get angry"), which is very much ambiguous, it is constructed here from Dumézil BAL.-SLAV. 40, 52 as **bhr̥-ṷ-*, likewise *berkrim* "I am glad" as **bher-ṷ-*; very doubtful!

Gk. φαρυμός τολμηρός, θρασύς Hes. (**bher-u-*) and φορυτός "mixture, rubbish, chaff, crap, muck", φορῶνω, φορύσσω "knead, jumble, mingle, sully, besmirch", probably also φορυ-άσσομαι "gestures, behaves impatiently (esp. from wild horses); be rollicking, wanton" common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation.

Thrak. βρῦτος (see below).

Alb. *brum* m., *brumë* f. 'sourdough', *mbruj*, *mbrünj* "knead".

Lat. *ferveō*, *-ēre*, *fervō*, *-ēre* "to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow. Transf., to be in quick movement, to seethe; to be excited by passion, rage" (about *fermentum* s. *bher-2*); *dēfrūtum* "leaven, yeast; a kind of beer. Transf. anger, passion" (: Thrac. βρῦτος, βρῦτον, βροῦτος "a kind of barley beer"; from Thrac. **brūtīā* (Gk. βρύτια), derives Illyr. *brīsa* 'skins of pressed grapes', Proto-extension Alb. *bërsí* ds., from which Serb. *bersa*, *bīrsa*, *bīrza* "mould on the wine"; Lat. *brīsa* from dem Venet. or Messap.).

Note:

Not only Alb. is the direct descendant of Illyr. but Albans in **Alba Longa** brought their beer formula from Illyricum (*Albanoi* Illyr. TN) to Italy. Slavic languages borrowed their cognates from Illyr.

M.Ir. *berbaim* “cook, simmer, seethe”, Welsh *berwi*, Bret. *birvi* ‘simmer, seethe, boil’, *bero*, *berv* “cooked, boiled”, Gaul. GN *Borvo* (from spa, mineral spring), compare with other suffix *Bormō* above S. 133; perhaps also Fr. *bourbe* ‘slime, mud’ from Gaul. **borvā* “mineral water”; O.Ir. *bruth* “blaze, glow, fury”, M.Ir. *bruith* “cook”, *enbruithe* “broth, meat broth” (to *en-* “water”, see under *pen-2*), O.Welsh *brut* “courage, spirit, vivacity; also pride, arrogance”, Welsh *brwd* “hot” (*cymmrwd* “mortar” from **kom-bru-to-*, compare M.Ir. *combruith* ‘simmer, seethe, boil’), *brydio* ‘seethe, froth’, O.Corn. *bredion* “dealer, broker” (Umlaut), O.Bret. *brof* “jealousy”, Bret. *broud* “hot, fermenting”.

About Gmc. *bru*-forms see under B.

B. ablaut *bhrēu-* and (partially again) *bhrū-*:

At first in words for “wellspring” = “bubbling over” (*r/n*-stem, perhaps *bhrēu-*, *bhrēun-*, *bhrun-*); Arm. *atbiur*, *atbeur* (gen. *atber*) “wellspring” (from **bhrēw(a)r* =) Gk. φρέαρ, -ᾱτος ‘stream, brook’ (**φρηῖαρ-*, -ατος, Hom. φρήατα, consigns φρεΐατα); M.Ir. *tipra* f. “wellspring” (maybe from O.Ir. **tiprar* < **to-eks-bhrēu-*, gen. *tiprat* (**to-eks-bhrēuntos*); O.Ir. *-tiprai* “streams against...” (**to-eks-bhrēu-īt?*); from stem *bhrun-* the case obliqui from as *en*-stem Proto-Gmc. **brunō*, **brun(e)n-*, Goth. *brunna*, O.H.G. *brunno*, O.E. *brunna*, *burna* “well, water hole, spring” (O.Ice. *brunn*), with metathesis Ger. (N.Ger.) *Born*.

Maybe Alb. *buronj* ‘spring, originate’, *burim* “origin, source, spring, bubbling water (as if boiling)” : Russ. *brujá* “current”; also Alb. (**bruth*) *burth* “Cyclamen europaeum (burning of donkey’s mouth)” where *-th* is a diminutive Alb. ending.

Note:

Alb. shows that Root *bh(e)reu-* : *bh(e)rũ-* : “to boil, to be wild” is an extended Root *bher-2* : “to boil, swell; to get high” (see below) while the latter root evolved from Root *bher-1* : “to bear, carry”.

With similar meaning Russ. *brujá* “current”, *bruítb* “rapidly flowing, streaming in “, wRuss. *brújić* “urinate, pass water” (this meaning also in M.H.G. *brunnen* and in Ger. dial. *brunzen*, bO.Ir. *brunnlen* “urinate, pass water” from *Brunnen*), formal next to Lith. *br(i)áujs*, *br(i)áutis* “push forward with brute force “ (**bhrēu-*), Ltv. *braulīgs* “horny, lustful”; also O.Pruss. *brewingi* “conducive, helpful”?

bhre-n-u- (present with nasal infix, compare Ger. *brennen*) with with respect on licking flames lies before in Goth. O.H.G. O.S. *brinnan*, ais. *brinna*, O.E. *beornan*, *birnan* “burn”, Kaus. Goth. *brannjan*, O.Ice. *brenna*, O.H.G. *brennan*, O.E. *bærnan* “burn”, wherefore among others O.H.G. *brant* “blaze”, *brunst* “burn, blaze”, O.Ice. *bruni*, O.E. *bryne* “blaze”, O.H.G. *bronado*, O.E. *brunaPa* “itchiness, heat in the body “, Swe. *brånad* “rutting”;

bhréu- : *bhruu-* in: O.H.G. *briuwan*, O.E. *brēowan* “brew”, O.S. *bryggja* (from **bryggwa*) ds.; Gmc. **brudā-* in: O.Ice. O.E. *brodġ*, O.H.G. *prođ* “broth” (: *defrūtum*, O.Ir. *bruth*, Thrac. βρῦτος; M.H.G. *brodelen*, Ger. *brodeln*);

Gmc. **braudā-* in: O.Ice. *braudġ*, O.E. *brēad*, O.H.G. *brōt* “bread” (from the ferment); about O.H.G. *wintes prūt* “storm; tempest, whirlwind “ s. Kluge¹¹ 692.

References: WP. II 167 f., WH. I 333 f., 487.

Page(s): 143-145

bherǵ-, bhrēǵ-

English meaning: to shine; white, *ash wood, ashen, birch tree, elm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "glänzen, weiß"

Note: equivalent with *bherēk-*, s. d. the groups *bhereǵ-*, *bherek-* shine, appear, seem to be extensions to *bher-* "bright, brown". Similar to extension *bheleg-* besides *bhel-* 'shine'.

Material: O.Ind. *bhrājatē* "glares, gleams, shines"; O.Pers. *brāzaiti* ds. (**bhrēǵō*), Pers. *barāzīdan* 'shine', *barāz* "jewellery";

Bal.-Slav. **brēsk-* from *bhrēǵ-sk-* in Lith. *brékšta*, *brėško*, *brėkšti* "break, (dawn), (from the day)", *apybrėškis* "time around daybreak"; Slov. *bręsk*, Cz. *břesk*, Pol. *brzask* "daybreak, dawn", Pol. *obrzasknąć* "become bright", *brzeszczy się* "it dawns, the day breaks", with Assimil. of auslauts *-sk-* to the sounding word anlaut O.C.S. *pobrězgъ* "dawn, twilight, daybreak", Russ. *brezg*, Pol. *brzazg* ds.

With gradation *bh(e)rōǵ-* probably Swe. *brokig* "varicolored", Nor. dial. *brōk* "a young salmon with transverse bands" (", also as *brōka* f. "large-scale mottled animal".

With lengthened grade the 1. syllable: Goth. *baírhts* "bright, gleaming, distinct", O.H.G. *beraht*, M.H.G. *berht* "gleaming" (also in names O.H.G. *Bert-*, *-bert*, *-brecht*), O.E. *beorht* "gleaming, radiating" (Eng. *bright*), O.Ice. *biartr* "light, bright"; Welsh *berth* "gleaming, beautiful", PN Bret. *Berth-walarť*, Ir. *Flaith-bertach*; Lith. *javaĩ bėršt* "the grain becomes white"; probably also Nor. dial. *bjerk* "very bright" (compare noch *berk* "white trout", Swe. *björkna* "Abramis blicca").

reduction grade Alb. *barth* (*bardh-i*) "white" (**bh_arēǵo-*).

Note:

Common Alb. *-ǵ-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation

Illyr. *Bardhylus* “Illyrian king” a compound of Illyr. *barth* (**bherǵ-*) “white” + Illyr. *hyllus* ‘sun, star’.

In names of the **birch** (Slav. partly **elm**, Lat. **ash tree**):

O.Ind. *bhūrjā-h* m. “a kind of birch”; Osset. *bārz* “birch”; dak. PN *Bersovia*, Lat. *farnus* “ash tree” (**fár[a]g-s-no-s*, originally stuff adj. “ashen”, as well as:) *frāxinus* ds. (to begin probably with *ā*, **bherǵ-s-enós*); twofold development of *-erǵ-* in *farnus* and *frāxinus* would be caused by old accent difference as in *palma* = Gk. *πάλαμᾶ, παλάμη compared with *lātus* = τλητός;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *frashën* “ash-tree” : Lat. *frāxinus* “ash-tree”;

O.H.G. *birihha* (**bherǵ-iā*), O.E. *beorc*, *birce*, O.Ice. *björk* (**bherǵā*) “birch”;

Lith. *bėržas* m., pl. *bėržai* “birch”, ablaut. *bīržtva* f. “birch forest”; *bīržliai* “birch twigs”, Ltv. *bērzs* m., O.Pruss. *berse* “birch”; Russ. *berēza*, Ser.-Cr. *brēza*, ačech. *bříeza* “birch” (the old color meaning still in Bulg. *brěz* “white spotted” = Nor. *bjørk* s. o., Slov. *bréza* “name of a white spotted cow or nanny goat”);

Maybe Alb. *brez* ‘stripe’

with formants *-to-* (= Goth. *baírhts*) and intonation change Slav. **berstǵ* in Russ. *bérest* m. “elm, framework”, Ser.-Cr. *brǐjest*, Cz. *brěst* ds., but with the meaning “birch” against Russ. *berěsta* f., *berěsto* n. “birch bark”, Cz. *břesta* “upper birch bark”.

O.H.G. *-brecht* could, if this vocalization instead of *-ber(h)t* not a innovation is, are applied to *bherek-*, as also in Goth. *baírhts*, Welsh *berth*, Hitt. *parkuiš*.

References: WP. II 170 f., WH. I 458, 510 f., 544, Trautmann 32, 37 f., Specht Decl. 57.

Page(s): 139-140

bherǵk-, bhrēk-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: "glänzen"

Note: equivalent with *bherǵ-*, *bhrēg-* ds. (see there, also because of ambiguous words)

Material: O.Ind. *bhrāsātē* "blazes, shines" (uncovered);

Gk. φορκόν λευκόν, πολιόν, ρυσόν Hes., compare but S. 134;

perhaps here O.Ir. *brecc* "mottled, speckled, *tabby", Welsh *brych* ds., Gaul. PN *Briccius* (from **bhr̥k-*, with expressive consonant stretch);

uncertain suppositions about the origin of Welsh *breuddwyd* "dream", M.Ir. *bruatar* ds. by Pedersen Litteris 7, 18, Pokorny IF. Anzeiger 39, 12 f.; whether from **bhrog^whdh-eiti-*, -ro-?

M.H.G. *brehen* 'sudden and strong flash', O.Ice. *brjā*, *brā* (**brehōn*) "flash", *braga*, *bragða* 'sparkle, glitter, flame, burn', *bragð* ("blink) moment ", with originally bare präs. -dh- also O.Ice. *bregða*, preterit *brā* "quick, fast move, swing, reproach", O.E. *bregdan*, *brēdan* st. V. "quick, fast move, swing", Eng. *braid* "flax, wattle, braid", *upbraid* "reproach", O.H.G. *brettan*, M.H.G. *bretten* "pull, tear, twitch, weave" (in addition O.H.G. *brīdel*, O.E. *brīdel*, older *brigdels* "bridle, rein");

with formants *-yo-* Goth. *brahv* in *in brahva augins* "ἐν ῥίπτῃ ὀφθαλμοῦ, in a flash, at the moment " (compare O.Ice. *augnabragð* n. "blink, winking the eyes ") and lengthened gradees **brēhwā*, **brēzwā* in O.Ice. *brā* f. "eyelash", O.E. *bræw*, *brēaw*, *brēg* m. "eyelid", O.S. *brāha* "eyebrow", *slegi-brāwa* "eyelid", O.H.G. *brāwa* f. "brow", *wint-prāwa* "eyelash" (the meaning "brow" oriented from **brū-* "brow", IE **bhrū-*); that in spite of Schwyzler Gk. I. 350, 463⁶ and Specht Decl. 83, 162 O.H.G. *brāwa* could go not back to **bhrēuā*, is proved through the grammat. variation in O.E., the form with *-kū-* assumes (Sievers-Brunner 200).

Here probably a kind of fish O.H.G. *brahs(ì)a*, *brahsina*, O.S. *bressemo* “ bream, freshwater bream “, Nor. *brasma*, *brasme* ds., ablaut. O.Ice. *brośma* “a kind of codfish”.

Hitt. *pár-ku-iš* (*parkuiš*) “clean, pure”, *pár-ku-nu-uz-zi* (*parkunuzi*) “purified, clean”.

References: WP. II 169, Feist 76 f., 103 f., Couvreur H 327.

Page(s): 141-142

bherĝh-

English meaning: to hide, keep

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bergen, verwahren"

Material: Goth. *baírgan* 'save, store, keep', O.Ice. *bjarga*, O.E. *beorgan*, O.H.G. *bergan*, O.S. *gibergan* 'save, store'; changing through ablaut O.E. *byrgan* "bury", *byrgen* (**burgiznō*), *byrgels*,

O.S. *burgisli* "burial, funeral" and O.H.G. *bor(a)gēn* 'spare, look after, entrust, borrow', O.E. *borgian* "look after, watch over, keep, borrow".

Note:

Alb.-Illyr. and celt.- Slav. languages prove that from a zero grade of Root *bhereĝh-* : "high; mountain" derived Root *bherĝh-* : "to hide, keep". Cognates deriving from those two roots mark of wave of IE people who introduced burial mounds in Europe.

Maybe Alb. nasalized (**bergo*) *brenĝe* "concern, sadness (for a dead person?)", *brenĝos* 'sadden' : O.C.S. *brěgq*, *brěšti* "care, worry".

Slav. **bergq* in O.C.S. *brěgq*, *brěšti* "care, worry" in *nebrěšti* "neglect", Russ. *beregú*, *beréčb* "beware, preserve, protect, spare, look after, spare", Ser.-Cr. older *bržem*, *brijeći* "guard, watch, preserve, protect, care, worry; hold festivities"; changing through ablaut Clr. *oboíh*, gen. *oboróha* "haystack",

Cz. *brah* "haystack, heap", Pol. *bróg* "barn, haystack" (out of it Lith. *brāgas* ds.); zero grade Cz. *brh* "cave, cottage, tent"; E.Lith. *bīrginti* 'spare'.

Perhaps here Gallo-Rom. (rhät.-Illyr.) *bargā* "covered thatched hut ", whether from **borgā*, Tagliavini ZrP. 46, 48 f., Bonfante BAL.-SLAV. 36, 141 f.

References: WP. II 172, Trautmann 31, Feist 76.

See also: compare above S. 141.

Page(s): 145

bher-¹

English meaning: to bear, carry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tragen, bringen” etc (also Leibesfrucht tragen; med. “ferri”), also “aufheben, erheben”

Grammatical information: The root *bher-*, forms the exceptional both themat. and athemat. present, because the durative recognizes neither Aor. nor perf. in IE

Note: Beside *bher-*, with them. vowel *bhere-*, sees a heavy basis *bherē* : *bhrē-*.

Material: O.Ind. *bhárati* “carries”, Av. *baraiti* ds. (and “ride”), O.Pers. *barantiy* 3. pl. ds. (= Arm. *berem*, Phryg. αβ-βερει, Gk. φέρω, Lat. *ferō*, O.Ir. *biru*, Alb. *bie*, Goth. *baira*, O.C.S. *berq*); O.Ind. *bhárti* (also as Gk. φέρτε, Lat. *fert* old unthem. form), *bibhárti*, *bíbharti*, *bibhṛmáh*, *bibhrati* (compare that probably with πίφραμεν = *bibhṛme* derived ἐσ-πιφράναι “bring in, take in”), them. *abibhṛan*, *bibhramāna-ḥ* and Av. *-bībarāmi*,

perf. *babhāra* and *jabhāra* (hybridization of *babhāra* with *jahāra* from *hárti*);

participle O.Ind. *bhṛtá-ḥ*, Av. *bəṛəte-*; Supin. O.Ind. *bhártum*; Kaus. O.Ind. *bhārayati* = Iter. Av. *bāraya-*;

Sup. Av. *bairišta-* “he cherishes best, cares, looks after” (= Gk. φέριστος “most superior, best”, probably “he carries the richest, most fertile”);

O.Ind. *bhṛtí-ḥ* “carrying, sustenance, livelihood, food, wage” = Av. *bəṛətis* “carrying” (= Lat. *fors*, Goth. *gabaúrþs*, Arm. *bard*); O.Ind. *bhṛtyā* “food, nourishment, care, cultivation” (compare Goth. *baúrþei*);

O.Ind. *bhárman-* n. “preservation, nourishment, care, cultivation; load” (= Gk. φέρμα, O.C.S. *brěmę*), heavy basis in *bharīman-* n. ds.; *bharitra-m* “arm” (“*wherewith one carries”);

O.Ind. *bhára-h* “acquiring, carrying off, profit, gain, booty; burden”

Maybe Alb. *barrë* “burden” : O.Ind. *bhārá-h* “bundle, work, load”;

Pers. *bar* “fruit” (= Gk. φόρος, O.C.S. *sz-borъ*); O.Ind. *-bhará-h* “bearing, carrying, bringing etc”, Av. *-barō* ds. (= Arm. *-vor*, Gk. -φορος, e.g. δύσφορος = O.Ind. *durbhara-h*);

maybe Alb. *bar* “grass, herb” related to Pers. *bar* “fruit”.

O.Ind. *bháraṇa-m* “carrying, bringing, providing, support” (= Inf. Goth. *baíran*); O.Ind. *bhártar-*, *bhartár-* “bearer, provider”, *prábhartar-* “carrier (of the sacrifice)”, Av. *fra-bərətar-* “carrier of things, secondary priest” (compare Lat. *fertōr-ius*, Umbr. *arsfertur*), fem. O.Ind. *bhartṛī*, Av. *barəθrī* “supporter, upholder, mother”; lengthened grade O.Ind. *bhārá-h* “bundle, work, load”, *bhārin-* “bearing, carrying”, *bhārman-* (n.) “bringing, attendance”, *bhārya-h* “to bear, carry, support, nourish” (== O.H.G. *bāri* or = **bhōrio-* in Gk. φωριαμός); *ba-bhrí-h* “bearing, carrying, borne”.

Arm. *berem* “bear, bring” (Aor. *eber* = ἔφερε, *ábharat*), *bein*, gen. *bein* “burden, load” (compare Gk. φερνή “dowry”), *ber* “yield, fruit, fertility” and “movement, run”, *-ber* “bringing, bearing, carrying”, e.g. in *lusaber* “light-bringing, morning star”, secondary instead of *-vor*, e.g. *lusa-vor* “light-bringing” (compare Lat. *Lūci-fer*, Gk. λευκο-φόρος); *bari* “good”, *barv-ok* “good, best”; *bard* “heap; compound”, lengthened grade **bhōr-* in *buṛn* “hand, fist; force, might”;

Phryg. (κακουν) αββερετ (also αββερεται) “(injury, evil) cause, carry”;

gr φέρω “bear” (only present system, once participle φερτός; Ipn. φέρτε), med. φέρομαι “moves me fast” (also O.Ind. *bharatē*, Lat. *ferri*, compare above Arm. *ber* and under Alb.), Iter. φορέω “bear etc” (= Alb. *mbaj*); about φέριστος “the best, noble”, compar. φέρτερος see above S. 128 and Schwyzler Gk. I 300², 535, 538; about ὄφρα s. Boisacq s. v. and S. 132;

Note:

common Alb. *b-* > *mb-* > *m-* phonetic mutation as in Alb.Gheg *maj* “bear”

φέρτρον, with them. voc. φέρετρον “bier, stretcher” (Lat. *feretrum* “a litter, bier” from dem Gk.); φέρμα “fruit, field crop, agricultural crop, unborn child; fruit of one’s womb, fetus”; φερνή “dowry”, Eol. with them. vowel φέρενα f. ds.; φόρος “yield, tax”, -φόρος “bearing, carrying”, φορά: “carrying, plentiful yield, fullness, wealth”; ἀμφ[ι]ορεύς “means: container/vessel with two grips/handles”; φόρτος “burden, load, cargo”; φαρέτρᾱ “quiver”; δί-φορος “the charioteer’s and the combatants” holding part of the war chariot”; φώρ “thief” (= Lat. *fūr*), ἴσφωρες λησταί, κλέπται. Λάκωνες Hes.; from φώρ derived φωράω “spy on the thief”, then generally ‘spy on, track’, φωρά: “house search”; φωριαμός “box for the storage of clothes” due to **bhōrios* “wearable, bearable”.

From the heavy basis *bh(e)rē-* (?): Fut. -φρήσω, Aor. -έφρησα, -φρῆναι joined together (with δια- “let pass”, with εἰσ- “let in, put in”, with ἐκ- “bring out, let out, unburden”); paradigmatic with (ἐσ)-πι-φράναι (see above to O.Ind. *bibhṛmāh*).

Ligur. FIN *Porco-bera* “guiding fish”, *Gando-bera* “guiding scree”.

Mess. *ma-beran*, *beram* etc, *tabara* “priestess” (**to-bherā*), Dor.-Illyr. βερνώμεθα κληρωσώμεθα. Λάκωνες, Hes. (to Gk. φέρνη “dowry”), doubtful ἀβήρ οἶκημα στοὰς ἔχον, Hes.

Note:

Illyr., Mess. and later Alb. display satem characteristics the same as O.Ind. and Av. Not only Illyr. shares with O.Ind. and Av. the cognates for “bear” but also the institution of priesthood and earth fertility: Mess. *ma-beran*, *beram* etc, *tabara* “priestess” : Av. *fra-bərətar-* “carrier of things, secondary priest” (compare Lat. *fertōr-ius*, Umbr. *arsfertur*), fem. O.Ind. *bhartṛī*, Av. *barəθrī* “supporter, upholder, mother”;

Alb. [causative *bjeŋ*] *bie* (**bherō*), 2. pl. *biŋi* “bring, bear, lead, guide”, also “fall, fail, hit”, *ber*, *beronje* “dart, arrow”; kompon. **dz-bier*, *vdjer* etc “fall, lose, destroy”, *ndzjer* “bring out

“, *zber* “fall, lose”; also *bje* in the meaning “fall” (compare φέρομαι etc), wherefore *dzborë*, *vdorë* etc ‘snow’ (prefix *dz-*, *dë-* and **bhērā* eig. “the falling down, falling off”);
iterative **bhoréjō* in Tosc *mbanj*, *mbaj*, older *mba*, Gheg *mba*, *mbaj* “keep, tend, look after, observe, bear”, N.E.Gheg also used from carrying pregnant animals, with restored *r* also *mbar*, *bar* “bear, drag”; [common Alb. *b-* > *mb-* phonetic mutation]

Note:

Alb. (**ndë-borë*) *dëborë*, *dzborë*, *vdorë*, *bdorë*, *xborë*, *borë* ‘snow’ is a translated Germanic cognate.

Albanian *ndë-* “below, low” + (**bherō*) “fallen” = Swedish *nederbörd* ‘snowfall’ (*nedan* “below” + *börd* “descent, fall (birth, descent, ancestry, lineage, parentage)” = German *niederschlagsmenge* (*nieder-schlagsmenge*).

Alb. abbreviated (**nde-bor*) *zborë* ‘snow’: Rom. *zbura* “fly, fly out, flight, flit, tower, flash, career, sweep, hover, sail, dart, dash, flee, fleet, slip, glide”, *zbor* “flight, soar, soaring, fly, flying, race, volitation, gliding, towering”.

Latvian *birt* “to snow (**fall, descend*)” : Latvian: *bērt* ‘scatter’ from O.C.S.: *byrati* “gather, select” [verb], *berq* : Polish *zbór* “(church) gathering” : Russian *sobór* “church, assembly, meeting”

Also Alb. *borë* “(fallen) snow” : Latvian *birt* “to pour, fall, rain, snow, hail” : Hungarian *porhó* n. ‘snow’.

Altaic etymology :

Protoform: **pōru*

English meaning: “to snow, rain”

Turkic protoform: **bora-*

Mongolian protoform: **boruḡa*

Tungus protoform: **pur-*

Korean protoform: *pora

Japanese protoform: *pùr-

Note: Poppe 21, Ozawa 288-289, ОЧЯ 1, 188-189, АПиПЯЯ 69. Cf. *boru, a contamination with which should explain Mong. *b- (one would expect *h- with low tone and shortness).

Kaus. *bhōrēiō in Gk.-Alb. *bonj*, pass. *bonem* from mating of the mares and cows, eig. “make bear, make pregnant”, and *dzbonj* (etc) “chase away, drive out, drive away” (*“make fall away, make flee”); *mbarë* “good, lucky”, *barrë* “load” (**bhornā*, compare Goth. *barn* n. “kid, child”); *mberat* “pregnant”, *bark* “belly” etc, *bar* “grass, herb” (**bhoro*- “yield”);

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**brauk*) *barku* “belly” derives from Root *bhreus-1*: “to swell” (see below).

bir “son” (**bher-*, compare Goth. *baur* “son”), *bijë*, Gk. cal. *bilë* “daughter” (with diminutive suffix -*ëlë*, -*ëjë*) : O.E. *byre* “son”;

Note:

Maybe Alb. /*r* are mere allophones as in Alb. *gjarpën*, *gjalpër* “snake”.

burrë (**baur*) “man, husband” (compare to meaning O.H.G. *baro* “man, husband”; Alb. basic form **bhornos*, reduplication-stem besides Goth. *barn*); presumably also *mburr* “praise”, *mbuñem* “boast, brag, be proud”.

Maybe kurd. *bere* “offspring”

Lat. *ferō*, *ferre* “to bear, bring, carry; to bring forth, produce; to bring to a place or a person, fetch, offer; to bear away, carry off; to bear along, move forward, put in motion. Transf., to move, impel, carry away; without object, to lead, tend “ (as Gk. φέρω only present system), Umbr. *fertu* “you shall bear” etc, volsk. *ferom* “bear, carry”, marruc. *ferenter* “they are carried, they are born” (compare from compound *ad-*, *afferō*. Goth. *atbaíra*, *effērō*. ἐκφέρω, O.Ir. *as-biur*); *ferāx* “fertile”;

Lat. *ferculum* “a frame, litter, bier, tray; of food, a course or dish”, *praefericulum* “wide offering vessel”; **fertor* “the bearer”, assumed from *fertōrius* “a sedan which serves for carrying” and = Umbr. *ař-fertur*, *arsfertur* “the priest of some particular god”; *fertilis* “fertile”, päl. *fertlid* abl. sg.; *-fer* in compound secondary instead of *-for* “bearing, carrying, bringing”; *forda* f. “pregnant” (*do-* extension of adj. **bhoró-s* “bearing, carrying”, s. WH. I 527); *fūr* “thief” (= Gk. φῶρ, s.o.; to Lat. *ū* s. WH. I 569);

fors nom. (= IE **bh̥rtis*), *forte* abl. “chance, luck” = päl. *forte* pl. “chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune”;

fortūna “chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune. Transf., lot, condition, state, mode of life; property, possessions” (from *tu*-stem **bh̥r-tu-s*).

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift.

O.Ir. 1. sg. *biru*, *-biur*, 3. sg. *berid* “bear, carry”, *as-biur* “tell”, *do-biur* “give”, Welsh *cymeraf* “take” etc; M.Ir. *bert* m. “bundle, load”, f. “feat, dead, act, plan, birth” etc, *birit* “sow” = O.Ind. *bhārantī* “bearing, carrying”;

O.Ir. M.Ir. *breth* and (eig. dat. acc.) *brith*, *breith* (gen. *brithe* “carrying, parturition (Verbaln. to *biru*); birth; judgement” (**bh̥rtā*); Welsh *bryd* “thought, notion” (rather **bh̥rtu-* as **bh̥rti-*, s. Lewis-Pedersen 345), Corn. *brys* “thought, notion”, *brys* “womb”; Gaul. *uergo-bretus* Office title, whether for **-britos*;

Ir. *barn* “judge”, Welsh Bret. *barn* “judgement” (probably **bh̥ornos*, compare above Alb. *burre*; Pedersen KG. I 51 nimmt *-ǣ-*, i.e. *eʀə*, an);

O.Ir. *brāth*, gen. *-o* “court”, Welsh *brawd* “judgement”, Corn. *bres* ds., Bret. *breut* “address to the jury; summation; summing up; plea”, pl. *breujou* “the assizes of justice, judgments of a court of law”, Gaul. *Brātu-spantium* PN, βρατουδε “from judgment” (**bh̥erə-tu-*); Gaul. **com-boros* “the amassed”, out of it M.H.G. *kumber* “rubble, heap of rubble”, Ger. *Kummer*.

Goth. *baíran* “bear, carry, bring, beget, spawn, to give birth to children “ (*bērusjōs* “parents”);

O.Ice. *bera* “bear, carry, bear, endure, bring, produce, give birth to children “, O.E. O.H.G. *beran* “bear, carry, beget, spawn, to give birth to children “, Ger. *gebären*,

Goth. O.Ice. O.H.G. O.S. *barn*, O.E. *bearn* “kid, child”; Goth. *barms* “brost”, Swe. dO.N. *barm* “brost, lap”, O.Ice. *baðmr* “bosom”, O.H.G. O.S. *barm* “lap”, O.E. *bearm* ds. (= Gk. φορμός? s. S. 137); O.H.G. *baro* “man, husband”;

Swe. dial. *bjäre* (**beron-*), *bare* (**baron-*) “(carrying, i.e.) luck-bringing magical creature “; O.Ice. pl. *barar*, *barir*, *bqrur* “barrow, bier”, O.E. *bearwe*, Eng. *barrow*, E.Fris. *barwe*, Dutch *berrie* “barrow, bier”;

lengthened grade O.H.G. *-bāri*, Ger. *-bar* (e.g. *fruchtbar* = bearing fruit, bearing, carrying), O.E. *bāere* (*wæstmāere* “fertile”), O.Ice. *bāerr* “capable for carrying, bearable”; O.H.G. O.S. *bāra*, O.E. *bāer* f. “barrow, bier” (also O.Ice. *bāra*, M.Eng. M.L.G. *bāre* “wave”? perhaps here as “ the lifting one “, compare below the group from O.H.G. *burian* ‘soar, rise”);

zero grade Goth. *baúr* “ the born “, O.Ice. *burr*, O.E. *byre* ‘son”; Goth. *gabaúr* n. “money collected from people, (φόρος), tax”, *gabaúr* m. “feast, festival “ (to *gabaíran* “ collect, gather “), M.H.G. *urbor*, *urbar* f. n. “ interest of a property “, m. “ tax-payer”; O.H.G. *bor* f. “ upper space, height “, O.H.G. *in bor(e)* “at the height, upwards “, M.H.G. *enbor(e)*, Ger. *empor*, O.H.G. *burian*, M.H.G. *bürn* “raise, uplift”; here obd. *borzen* “overhang” = O.E. *borettan* ‘swing” (Gmc. **aṭjan*), in addition Ger. *Bürzel* under *purzeln*; O.H.G. *giburian*, M.H.G. *gebürn* “ occur, happen, close juridically, to be due”, O.S. *giburian*, O.E. *gebyrian*, O.Ice. *byrja* “ be proper, befit, be suitable”, O.Ice. *byrja* also “begin”, eig. * “lift, raise”; Maybe Alb. *buronj* “begin, gush, spring, originate”

O.E. *byre*, *gebyre* m. “favorable occasion, opportunity”, Goth. *gabaúrjaba* adv. “willing, fain, yearning”, *gabaúrjōbus* “lust, desire”; from the concept of “aroused, lifted, high” arose from the strengthening sense of O.H.G. *bora-*, e.g. in *bora-tall* “very tall, very high”, next to which *o*-grade O.S. *bar-* in *barwirdig* “very solemn, honorable, noble”; presumably also O.Ice. *byrr* m., O.E. *byre* “favorable wind”, M.L.G. *bore-los* “without wind” as “(the ship) bearing, carrying”.

Goth. *gabaúrps* f. “birth, parentage, ancestry, gender, sex”, O.Ice. *burðr* m. “carrying, parturition, birth”, *byrð* f. “birth”, O.E. *gebyrd* f., O.H.G. *giburt*, O.S. *giburd* “birth”, also “fate, destiny” (=O.Ind. *bhṛtī-ḥ*, Lat. *fors*); Goth. *baurpei* “burden, load”, O.H.G. *burdī* f. “burden”, **bhṛtīōn-: -tīn*; O.Ice. *byrdr*, O.E. *byrþen*, *byrden* ds.

O.C.S. *berq*, *brati* (*brati*) “gather, collect, take”, Ser.-Cr. *běrem brāti* ds., Russ. *berú bratʹ* ds. etc (Slav. **brati* derived from an older **brti* after the preterite stem Bal.-Slav. **birā-*), O.C.S. *brēmę* “load, burden”, Ser.-Cr. *brěme*, Russ. dial. *berémja*, ač. *břiemě* (**bherə-men-*), O.C.S. *sb-borъ* “congregation, meeting”; Church Slavic *brěžda* “pregnant”, Russ. *berěžaja* “pregnant (from the mare)”, Ser.-Cr. *brěda* ds. from cows (**bherə-dīā*), in forms similarly Lat. *forda*; O.C.S. *brašbno* “dish, nourishment, food” see under *bhares-* “barley”.

Lith. *bėrnas* “youngling; farm laborer”, O.Lith. “kid, child”, Ltv. *bērnas* “kid, child”; probably Ltv. *bars* “heap, bulk, mass”.

Here with specialization on delivering the seminal grain: transitive Lith. *beriu*, *bėriaũ*, *beĩti* ‘strew, distribute’ (from grain, then also from flour, ash, cinder etc), Ltv. *beru*, *bėrt* ds., in ablaut intransitive Lith. *byrũ*, *biraũ*, *bĩti* ‘strew, distribute, fall out’, Ltv. *bĩrstu*, *biru*, *bĩrt* ‘fall out, fall off, drop’, etc.

Toch. A B *pär-* “bear, carry, bring, get, fetch”, perhaps also in A *kos-preṃ* “how much?”
ku-pre “if”, *täpreṃ* “if”, *tāpär(k)* “yet”, whether to Gk. ὅ-φρα ... τό-φρα “as long as”
(see 129).

About Hitt. *bar-aḫ-zi* “hunts, scuds, chases” s. Pedersen Hitt. 185.

Specht will restore here also (Decl. 148), with *i-* and *u-*forms, O.E. *bri-d*, *bird* “young bird”,
Gmc. *brū-tis* “wife, woman, bride”, O.Ind. *bhrūná-* “embryo”, Ltv. *braūna*, čech. *brnka*
(**bhru-nka*) “placenta, afterbirth”. S. but under *bh(e)reu-* “gush, well up, soak”.

References: WP. II 153 f., WH. I 483 f., 527, 569, 865, 866, Trautmann 31, E. Hermann
Stud. Bait. 3, 65 f.

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bher-2

English meaning: to boil, swell; to get high

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “aufwallen”, von quellendem or siedendem Wasser (also vom Aufbrausen beim Gähren, Kochen, as well as vom fire) ‘sich heftig bewegen’

Note: often with *m-* forms; also as heavy basis *bherə-* : *bhṛ̥-*, *bh(e)rēi-*, *bh(e)r̥-*. compare *bher-6*.

Material: O.Ind. *bhuráti* (**bhṛ̥-é-ti*) “moves, shrugs, jerks, flounces, flounders”, Intens. *jár-bhurīti* ds.; also: “flickers, from fire”; *bhuraṇyáti* ‘shrugs, jerks, is restless; sets in violent movement, stirs, stirs up’ with *m-*forms O.Ind. *bhramati*, *bhrāmyati* “wanders around, turns round “,

bhramá-ḥ “whirling flame, whirlpool”, *bhṛ̥mi-ḥ* “movable, nimble; whirlwind” (see under O.Ice. *brimi* etc); *bhūr̥ni-ḥ* “violent, angry, irate, wild, keen, eager”, might be based as **bhṛ̥ni-* likewise on the heavy basis;

here probably Av. *avabaraiti* ‘streams from’, *uzbarēnte* “they stream forth (?)”, *barēnti ayaṇ* “during one day, where it squalls, storms”.

From Gk. πορφῦρω (*πορφυρ(ω) “boils up, surge up, be in restless stir “ (: O.Ind. *járbhurīti*); presumably also φῦρω “mix up, mix” (if originally from bubbling up from cooking; basic form **bh_or̥iō* with *u-* colouring conditioned by the labial of the reduction vowel), wherefore φύρδην “chaos, in a mess “, φυρμός “perplexity”, φυράω “mix, mingle, stir chaos, knead, bewilder”.

About Lig. and Ven. names see under.

Alb. *burmé* “fully ripe “ (*fully cooked) from **bh_ormo-*.

Maybe Alb. *burim* ‘spring, bubbling up’, *buronj* “to spring, bubble”

From Lat. probably *fretum* -i “n. a strait, sound, estuary, firth, channel; the sea in gen., usually plur.; fig., disturbance, turmoil”, *fretus*, -ūs m. “a strait; an interval, difference (surging of the sea, esp. strait, stream, foaming, heat)”, *fretāle* “frying pan”;

fermentum “leaven, sourdough, yeast; a kind of beer. Transf. anger, passion, “ (: O.E. *beorma*, Eng. *barm*, nd. *barme*, from which Ger. *Burme* “brewer’s yeast”); also *fervēre* S. 144;

O.Ir. *topur*, Ir. *tobar* “wellspring” (**to-uks-boro-*), M.Ir. *commar* = Welsh *cymmer* “confluence” (**kom-bero-*); Lig. FIN *Comberanea*; M.Ir. *fobar* “wellspring, subterranean stream, brook” = Welsh *gofer* ‘stream, brook’, Bret. *gouver* ds. (**u[p]o-bero-*), Welsh *beru* “drip, trickle”, M.Bret. *beraff* “flow”, Gaul. FIN *Voberā*, Fr. *Woivre*, *Voivre* etc; with *m*-forms Celto-Lig. *aquae Bormiae*, GN *Bormō*, Hisp. PN *Bormāte*, FIN *Borma*, dak. PN Βόρματον, Ven. FIN *Formiō* (but Gaul. GN *Borvō* belongs to *bhereu-* “boil”). Über M.Ir. *brēo* “flame” see under.

O.E. *beorma* m. etc (see above); from of a root form **bh(e)rē-* : *bh(e)rō-*: O.H.G. *brādam* m. “breath, breeze, heat”, M.H.G. *brādem* “haze, mist”, Ger. *Brodem*, O.E. *bræð* “haze, mist, breath, breeze, blow” (Eng. *breath*), O.Ice. *brāðr* ‘stormy, hot tempered, hasty’, *brāð* “tarred wood, creosoted”, *brāðna* “melt”, intrans., O.H.G. *brātan*, O.E. *brædan* “fry”; ablaut. M.L.G. *bröien* ‘sing, brood’, M.H.G. *brüejēn*, *brüēn*, Ger. *brühen*, O.E. *brōd* f., Eng. *brood* “brood, breed, breeding”; M.H.G. *bruot* f. “heat, *Brut*”, O.H.G. *bruoten* “brood”; unknown origin are O.H.G. *brāto* m. “soft eatable meat” (*Braten* previously are reinterpreted M.H.G. time to “roasted meat”), Ger. *Wildpret*, O.N. *brādo* “calf”, late Lat. borrows *brādo* “ham”, O.E. *bræde* m., O.Ice. *brāð* “raw meat”.

Beside the very productive root form *bhereu-* (see there) has to be recognized probably also *bh(e)rēi-*, *bh(e)rī-*. These are based on O.Ind. *jar-bhurī-ti*, Gk. *φουρι-ω, *πορφουρι-ω (see above);

with *m*-formant presumably Gk. φριμάω, φριμάσσομαι “makes me anxious, spring, snort” common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation;

O.Ice. *brimi* “fire”; M.Eng. *brim* “blaze, glow”, probably also O.Ice. *brim* n. ‘surf, surge, breakers’, O.E. *brim* n. ‘sea’; in *brühen*, *Brodem*, *braten* present meaning colouring turns again in Nor. *prim* “a kind of cheese prepared from sour wheys under strong cooking “ (also Ger. *Brimsenkäse*), dial. also *brīm* “ds.; also crust, sediment of boiled down liquid “ (Ger. *Brimsen*, *Brinzen* “ what settles with the mush browned in the frying pan “); besides with formant *-yo-* very probably O.H.G. *brīo*, M.H.G. *brī(e)*, O.E. *brīw* “porridge, mash” (as “*south, hot; cooked”), *brīwan* “cook”; moreover also M.Ir. *brēo* “flame” (**bhrī-yo-*).

An *s*-extension perhaps in O.Ind. *bhr̥ṣati* “wavers, staggers, sways “, Nor. dial. *brīsa* “blaze, flare, shine, show off; set on fire”, *brīs* “fire, flame”, *brisk* “agile, lively, alert, awake, smart”.

Maybe Alb. *brisk* ‘sharp, smart, keen; knife’

References: WP. II 157 f., WH. I 482 f., 546, 865.

See also: compare the related root forms *bherēg-* “cook”, *bhereu-* “boil”, *bhreus-* “to swell”, *bhrīg-*, *bhrūg-* “cook, fry”

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bher-³

English meaning: to scrape, cut, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with einem scharfen Werkzeug bearbeiten, ritzen, schneiden, reiben, spalten”

Material: O.Ind. (gramm.) *bhṛnāti* (?) “injures, hurts, disables” = Pers. *burrad* “cuts, slices”; Av. *tiži-bāra-* “with sharp edge “ (= Arm. *bir*, compare also Alb. *boríg(ë)*, perhaps here O.Ind. *bhárvasi* “chews, consumes” (Av. *baoirya-* “what must be chewed”, *baourva-* “chewing”) from **bharati* is transfigured through influence of O.Ind. *cárvati* “chews up”.

Arm. *beran* “mouth” (originally “cleft, fissure, orifice “), *-bir-* “digging up “ in *getna-*, *erkra-*, *hoṭa-bir* “digging up the ground, ransacking “ (**bhēro-*), in addition *brem* (**birem*) “digs out, hollows out, drills out “, *br-ič* “hack, mattock, hoe”; *bah*, gen. *-i* ‘spade’ (**bhṛ-ti-*, perhaps **bhṛti-* = Russ. *bortʲ*), *bor*, gen. *-oy* ‘scurf’.

Gk. **φάρω* ‘split, cut up, divide’ (*φάρσαιν σχίσαι* EM), *φάρω* “plow” = O.H.G. *borōn*), *φάρος* n. “plough, plow (?)”, m. = *φάρυγξ* (**bhēros*), ἄφαρος “plowed up “, *φάραγξ* “cliff with gaps, gorge, ravine, gulch” (in addition rom. *barranca* “gorge, ravine, gulch”, M.-L. 693a), jon. *φάρσος* n. “ragged piece, deal, portion”; here perhaps *φάσκος* m. “moss villus” as **φαρσ-κος*. A *k*-extension in *φάρκίς* “wrinkle”, *φορκός* “wrinkly” Hes.

Perhaps here (IJ. 13, 157 n. 100) mak. *βίρροξ* *δασύ* (compare *βίρρωθῆναι ταπεινωθῆναι* Hes.), basic meaning “wool villus “, Gk. Lesb. Thess. *βερρόν* *δασύ*, Dor. *βειρόν* ds., *βερβέριον* “shabby dress “, Lat. *burra* f. “straggly garment “, respectively “wool”, *reburrus* “wool with bristling hair “.

Alb. *bie* (2. pl. *birni*, Imp. *biere*) “knocks, hits, plays an instrument; whether (hit there) “.

Alb. *brimë* “hole” (**bhr̥-mā*), *birë* ds. (**bherā*), Gheg *brêj*, Tosc *brënj* “gnaw, argue”; *britmë* “september and October” (if eig. “harvest, autumn”, due to **bhr̥-ti-* “the reaping”); *bresë* “bitter root, chicory” (“bitter” = “incisive”; -*së* from -*tiā*, *boríg(ë)* ‘splinter, chip’ (**bhēr-* m. form. -*igë*).

Maybe Alb. *mbresë* “print, shock” [common Alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

Lat. *feriō*, -*īre* “to strike, knock, smite, hit; esp. to strike dead, slay, kill; colloq., to cheat” (see also WH. 1481 to *ferentārius* “a light-armed soldier, skirmisher”). About *forma* “form, figure” s. WH. I 530 f.

forō, -*āre* “to bore, pierce” (meaning as O.H.G. *borōn*, but in ablaut different; denominative of **bhorā* “the drilling”), *forāmen* “hole, opening, aperture”; *forus*, -*ī* “the gangway of a ship; a block of seats in the theater; plur., tiers of cells in a beehive”; but *forum* (aLat. also *forus*) “an open square, marketplace” not as “space surrounded by planks” here (Umbr. *furo*, *furu* “forum”); see under *dh̥yer-*.

M.Ir. *bern*, *berna* f. “cleft, gap, slit”, *bernach* “cleft”;

probably also M.Ir. *bairenn* “cliff piece” (in addition *bairnech* “mussel plate”); O.Ir. *barae*, M.Ir. *bara* (dat. *barainn*) “rage, fury”, *bairnech* “angry, irate”, Welsh *bar*, *baran* “rage, fury”.

O.Ice. *berja* (preterit *barða*) “hit, bump, poke”, *berjask* “fight”, *bardage* “battle”, O.H.G. *berjan*, M.H.G. *berjen*, *bern* “hit, knock, knead”, O.E. *bered* “low-spirited” (Gmc. **barjan* = Slav. *borjō*), O.Fris. *ber* “attack”; M.H.G. *bār* f. “balk, beam, bar, gate, barrier, enclosed land” (: Lat. *forus*, -*um*), Eng. *bar* “bar, gate, barrier”, O.Ice. *berlings-áss* “balk, beam”; Gmc. is probably (different Wartburg I 260) also M.H.G. *barre* “balk, beam, bar, bolt” and rom. family of Fr. *barre*, *barrière* etc (-*rr-* from -*rz-*);

**baru-ha*, -*ga*- “castrated pig” (perhaps with Slav. **borvъ* based on **bhoru-s* “castrated animal” and ending in -*ha*:- -*ga*- after **farha*- “pork, pig” extended) in: O.H.G. *barug*, *barh*, Ger. *Barg*, *Barch* (*Borg*, *Borch*);

Maybe Alb. *bariu* ‘shepherd, herdsman (of pigs?)’ phonetically equal to Ltv. *baru*, *bāru*, *bārt* ‘scold, chide’ (see below) not a truncated Gk. βώτωρ “herdsman, shepherd”.

O.E. *bearg*, *bearh*, Eng. *barrow*, O.Ice. -*bqrgr* “a castrated boar” (in addition also O.Ice. *valbassi* “wild boar” as **barh-s-an?* s. Falk-Torp under *basse* N.); O.H.G. O.S. *borōn*, O.E. *borian*, O.Ice. *bora*, -*aða* “bore” (see above); O.H.G. *bora* “borer”, O.E. *bor*, *byres* ds.; O.Ice. *bora* “hole” (*auga*-, *eyra-bora*).

Lith. *bāras*, Ltv. *bars* “grain swath, strip of cut grain”; Lith. *barù* (and *bariù*), *bárti* ‘scold, chide, vilify’, refl. “be quarrelsome”, Ltv. *baru*, *bāru*, *bārt* ‘scold, chide’ (== sl. *borjō*);

Maybe Alb. (**bárti*) *bértas* ‘scold, yell, scream’, *mbaroj*, “extinguish, finish, end, make ashamed”, Alb.Gheg (**bar-*) *mbare*, *marre* ‘shame, sth to be scolded’, [common Alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift].

Lith. *barnis* (acc. *baĩnĩ*) “quarrel” (=O.C.S. *branь*); Lith. *burnà* “mouth” = Bulg. *bǎrna* “lip” (basic form **bhornā*, compare above Ir. *bern* and to meaning Arm. *beran*).

Here with Balt forms Ž. Ltv. *beĩzt* “rub, scour, rub, clean”, intrans. *birzt* “crumb, spall, crumble”, *birze* “sowing furrow”, Lith. *biržis* f. “field furrow”.

With of a basic meaning “notch”: Lith. *bùrtai* pl. “lot, fate, charm, spell” = Ltv. *burts* “mark, token, sign the magician, alphabetic letter”, Lith. *bùrti* “conjure, perform magic”, Ltv. *buĩt* “conjure, perform magic”, *buĩtains* “perform wood-carving notch”; Gk. φάρμακον “remedy, magical cure, magic potion; philtre” (probably not IE) has nothing to do with it.

O.C.S. *borjō*, *brati* “fight” (frequent reflexive), Russ. *borjú*, *boróť* ‘subjugate, prostrate’, refl. “fight”, Pol. dial. *bróć się* “wrestle, struggle”; O.C.S. *branь* “fight, struggle”, aRuss.

boronь “fight, struggle”, Russ. *bóronь* “forbid”, Cz. *braň* “weapon, armament, armor” under likewise, Russ. *za-bór* “fence, plank fence”;

maybe Alb. (**broñ*) *mbronj* “defend”, *mburojë* ‘shield, armour’ : Pol. *brońić* “defend” [common Alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

(as Lat. *forus* on the concept “board” rejecting: compare Russ. alt. *zaborolo* “wooden town wall, scaffold, trestle”, Cz. *zábradlo* “handrail, parapet” under likewise); Russ. *boroná* “harrow”, and with Slav. *-zda*-forms Slav. **borzda* in O.C.S. *brazda*, Russ. *borozdá* “furrow”; maybe Alb. *brazda* “furrow” a Slavic loanword.

Russ. *bórov* “hog, castrated boar, (dial.) boar, castrated bull”, Ser.-Cr. *brâv* “sheep, cattle”, dial. “castrated pig”, Slovak. *brav* “castrated pig”, Pol. dial. *browek* “fattened boar, porker” (see above Gmc. **ðaruha-*); **bьrtь* “drilling, cavity” (**bh_orti-*) in Russ. *bortь* “the hollow of the tree in what bees have nested” etc.

References: WP. II 159 f., WH. I 481 f., 537, 865, 866, Trautmann 27, Mühlenbach-Endzelin 354.

See also: compare the related root forms *bheredh-*, *bhrēi-* (*bhrēig-*, *-k-*, see there also about *bherĝ-*), *bhreus-*, *bhreus-q-*, *-k-* “cut, clip”, *bhreus-* “break, rupture”, *bh_erug-* “gullet”.

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bher-4

English meaning: to roar, buzz, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten “brummen, summen” under likewise

Note: An extension at most in **bherem-* “drone, grumble” and treated onomatopoeic words under *bherg-* “drone, grumble”.

Material: Arm. *bor*, *-oy* “bumblebee, hornet”, to redupl. O.Ind. *bambhara-h* (unbel.) “bee”, *bambharāliḥ* (unbel.) “fly”, *bambhā-rava-h* “the bellow of the cows”;

Gk. πεμφορηδών “kind of wasp” (formation as ἀνθρηδών, τενηρηδών); similarly also Ser.-Cr. *bũmbar* “bumblebee”, Clr. *bombàr* “cockchafer”.

Maybe Alb. (**bũmbar*) *bumballa* “bumblebee” [common Alb. *r* > /shift]

Here at least partly (with fractured reduplication) also the Bal.-Slav. group from Lith. *barbėti* “clang, clink”, *birbiù*, *-iaũ*, *bĩrbti* “buzz”, *burbiù*, *burbėti* “drone, grumble, bubble, seethe” under likewise;

Maybe Alb. (*burbut-*) *burbuqe* “ladybug” a compound **burbiù* “bug” + *kuqe* “red” (Lat. *coccinus* ‘scarlet-colored’) = Ital. *coccinella* “ladybug, ladybird”

Clr. *borborósy* pl. “sullen talk”, Ser.-Cr. *bĩblati* “chat” under likewise, in which indeed the meaning “talk indistinctly, stammer” would go back to the group of O.Ind. *barbarāḥ* etc (see **baba*).

References: WP. II 161 f., Trautmann 39 f.

Page(s): 135-136

bher-⁵

English meaning: shining; brown

Deutsche Übersetzung: "glänzend, hellbraun"

Note: extensions of *bher-* 'shine, appear, seem', *bhereĝ-*, *bhereġ-* 'shine'.

Material: O.Ind. *bhallā-*, *bhallaka-*, *bhallūka-* "bear" (-*l-* from -*rl-*); O.H.G. *bero*, O.E. *bera* "bear" (**bheron-*), O.Ice. *biǫrn* ds. (**bhernu-*, whose *u* as like *ū* from O.Ind. *bhallūka-* from the stem **bheru-* derive might) = O.E. *beorn* "warrior, chieftain";

O.Ice. *bersi* "bear" (*s* as in *Fuchs* : Goth. *fauhō*, *Luchs*: Swe. *lo*); ablaut. Lith. *bėras*, Ltv. *bērs* "brown (from horses)";

Gk. φάρη νεφέλαι Hes.? (*φαρε[σ]a or *φάρεFa? If finally exactly to:) φαρύνει λαμπρύνει Hes., φρῦνη, φρῦνος "toad, frog" (* "the brown one" = O.H.G. *brūn*); if φάρη as "blanket of clouds" to 7. *bher-*?

nep. *bhuro* "brown" (**bhrūro-*); O.H.G. M.H.G. *brūn* "gleaming, brown", O.E. *brūn*, O.Ice. *brūnn* ds.; Russ. dial. *bryněť* "white, gray shimmer", changing through ablaut *bruněť* ds. (**bhrou-no-*?) and (from **bhr-ono-*, -*eno-*) R.C.S. *bronъ* "white; varicolored (from horses)", Russ. *bronъ* (and dial. *brynъ*), Clr. *breńítý* "become dun (of a dull or dingy brown colour, dull greyish-brown), ripen", O.C.S. *brъnije* (*brenije*) "ordure, excrement", Slov. *bŕn* "river mud";

O.Ind. *babhrú-* "reddish brown; giant ichneumon kind", Av. *bawra-*, *bawri-* "beaver"; Lat. *fiber*, *fibrī* "beaver" (also *feber* s. WH. I 491; probably *i* has changed for *e*, as also) Celt. (only in names): **bibros*, **bibrus* in Gaul. PN and FIN *Bibracte*, O.Brit. VN *Bibroci*, M.Ir. VN *Bibraige* (**bibru-rīgion*), PN *Bibar* (**Bibrus*) besides **bebro*s in Gaul. FIN **Bebrā*, Fr. *Bièvre*; *Bebronnā*, Fr. *Beuvronne*, *Brevenne* etc; O.H.G. *bibar*, O.E. *beofor* (oldest *bebr*), M.L.G. *bever*, O.Ice. *biōrr* ds. (urg. **bebru-*); compare also Ger. FIN *Bever*, old *Biverna*;

Lith. *bėbras*, *bābras*, *bėbrus* ds. (dissimil. *debrùs* under likewise), O.Pruss. *bebrus* ds.; about Lith. *brušis* etc “roach (Lat. *Leuciscus rutilus*)”, O.Pruss. *brun-se* ds. s. Specht Decl. 120;

Slav. **bebrъ* in Pol. FIN *Biebrza*, Russ. etc *bobr* (zur *o*-reduplication s. Berneker 47; besides perhaps **bъbrъ* in Ser.-Cr. *dăbar* “beaver” and aRuss. *bebrjanъ* “from beaver fur”). compare noch Lat. *fibrīnus* “of the beaver, beaver”, volsk. *Fibrēnus* brook name, Av. *bawraini-* “of the beaver”; O.H.G. *bibarīn*, Gaul. *bebrinus* (Schol. Iuv.), Lith. *bėbrinis* ds.;

Toch. B *perne*, A *parno* “luminous”, therefrom B *perne*, A *parām* “majesty, grandeur”.

References: WP. II 166 f., WH. I 490 f., Van Windekens Lexique 93.

See also: compare further *bhel-1* with similar meaning.

Page(s): 136-137

bher-⁶

English meaning: to roast, cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rösten, backen, kochen”

Note: with *g*-extensions, before partly *i*-, *u*- vowels; it derived from *bher-2* “move violently, surge, boil, cook”.

Material: 1. forms without *-i* or *-u*: ***bhereǵ-***:

O.Ind. *bhurájanta* “cooking” (**bhereg-*); *bhrjǵati* “roasts”, *bhr̥ṣṭa-h* “roasted”, *bhr̥ṣṭra-h* “frying pan”, *bhar̥(j)ayati* “roasts, brät”, *bharjana-h* “roasting”,

M.Pers. *barštan* ds.; presumably is **bhraž-* (**bhoraž-* in *bhurájanta*), **bharž-* ar. root form and ind. *-jj* only in present **bhr̥ǵ-skō*, from which derived **bhr̥(ǵ)sǵō*, as Gk. μίσγω from **μῑγ-σκω*.

Lat. *fertum* “a kind of sacrificial cake”, aLat. *ferctum* (*firctum*, s. Ernout El. dial. Lat. 165), participle **ferǵō* “bake”, Osc. *fertalis* “the ceremonies where sacrificial cakes were needed”.

Note:

common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift.

Maybe Alb. (**ferǵō*) *fěrgonj* “bake”; also truncated Alb. (**fertalis*) *fli* “sacrifice”.

Lith. *birgelas* “basic, simple beer”, Ltv. *biřga* “haze, mist, fume, smoke, coal smoke”, O.Pruss. *aubirgo* “cookshop”, *birgakarkis* “a big soup ladle” (with Ven.-Illyr. *g*).

2. forms with *i*, *ei*:

Pers. *biriš-tan* “fry”, *bārēzan* “oven”, Bal. *brējag*, *brijag* “fry”, Pers. *biryān* (**brīgāna-*) “roasted”, pam. (shifted) *wirzam* “roast” under likewise (Iran. **br̥ij-*, **braij-*).

Lat. *frīgō*, *-ere* “roast, dehydrate, desiccate”, Umbr. *frehtu* “cooked, boiled”.

3. forms with *ū*: ***bhrūǵ-***:

Gk. φρῦγω “roast, dry”, φρῦκτός “roasted; fire brand”, φρῦγανον “dry wood”, φρῦγετρον “vessel for roasting barley”.

It is extraordinary that in the onomatopoeic words of Gk. φρυγίλος “a bird”, Lat. *frigō* “(*roast, parch) squeak”, Pol. *bargiel* “mountain titmouse”, Russ. *berglézь* “goldfinch” the distribution of the forms with *u*, with *i*, and without either, is the same like in the words for cook.

References: WP. II 165 f., WH. I 486 f., 548 f.

Page(s): 137

bher-7

English meaning: to weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flechten, weben”?

Material: Hom. φᾶρος = Att. φάρος n. (*φαρFος) “kerchief, cloth, canvas, fabric, velum, cover”; φάραι (?) ὑφαίνειν, πλέκειν Hes.; φορμός “pannier, mat”;

Lith. *burva* “a kind of garment”, Ltv. *burves* pl. ‘small sail’ (-*ur-* suffix as in Gk. *φαρFος), Ltv. *buras* ds., Lith. *būrė* ‘sail’. S. to vocalism Walde Streitberg-Festschrift 176.

References: WP. II 164, Specht Decl. 182.

Page(s): 137-138

bhes-¹

English meaning: to smear, spread

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abreiben, zerreiben, ausstreuen”

Material: O.Ind. *bábhasti* “chews up”, 3. pl. *bápsati*; *bhásma-* n. “ash” resulted through verbal extensions of *psā(i)-*, *psō/i-*, *psə(i)-*, *psī-* in O.Ind. *psāti* “consumes”, Gk. ψάω, ψάιω “rub”, ψαίρω ds., ψαύω “touch”, ψηνός “baldheaded”, ψήφος f., Dor. ψᾶφος “pebble”, ψήχω “rub off”, ψώχω “grind, pulverize”;

Ψόλος, φέψαλος ‘soot, smoke’; ψάμμος f. ‘sand, beach, seaside’ from *ψάφμος, compare ψαφαρός “frail, breakable” (**bhsə-bh-*) and Lat. *sabulum* “coarse sand, gravel” (**bhsə-bhlo-* ?);

with already IE sporadic alteration of anlaut. *bhs-* to *s-*: Gk. ἄμθος ‘sand’ (= M.H.G. *samt*); through various contaminations ἄμμος and ψάμθος ds., in addition ψιλός “naked, bald, bleak, bare”, ψιάς “drop” etc;

Alb. *fšīn*, *pšīn*, *měšīn* ‘sweep, thresh’;

Maybe Alb. *fšeh*, *pšef*, *mšef* “cover, hide, sweep away” [common Alb. *p-* > *mp-* > *m-* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *sabulum* ‘sand’ (see above), wherewith EM. 881 compares Arm. *awaz* ds.;

M.H.G. *samt* (**samatho-*) besides O.H.G. *sant* ‘sand’ (**samtho-*, Gmc. *sanda-*, out of it finn. *santa*);

Toch. A *pās-* “diffuse, sprinkle” (?).

References: WP. II 189, Boisacq 48, 1074, Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Sand*, Schwyzler Gk. I 328 f., 676; Specht Decl. 255, 325, Van Windekens Lexique 91.

Page(s): 145-146

bhes-2

English meaning: to blow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hauchen, blasen”

Note: probably onomatopoeic words

Material: O.Ind. *bábhasti* “blows”, *bhástrā* f. “bellows, hose”, *bhasát* f. “rump”, *bháṁsas* n. “abdominal part”;

Gk. ψῦ-χω “blow” (to suffix s. Hirt IE Gk. 3, 256), ψῦχή “breath, breeze, soul”.

Here probably ψῦ-χω “cools off” (originally through blast), ψῦχος “coldness”, ψῦχρός “cold” etc in spite of Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 165 ff.; after Schwyzler Gk. I 329 onomatopoeic, as also ψίθυρος “lispings”.

References: WP. II 69, WH. I 477, Boisacq 1075, Uhlenbeck O.Ind. W. 186, 198.

Page(s): 146

bheudh-, nasal bhu-n-dh-

English meaning: to be awake, aware

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wach sein, wecken, beobachten; geweckt, geistig rege, aufmerksam sein, erkennen, or andere in addition veranlassen (aufpassen machen, kundtun, gebieten; darbieten)”

Material: Themat. present in O.Ind. *bōdhati, bōdhate* “awakened, awakens, is awake, notices, becomes aware”, Av. *baodaiti* “perceives”, with *paiti-* “whereupon direct one’s attention” (= Gk. πεύθομαι, Gmc. **biuðan*, O.Bulg. *bljudŭ*); Aor. O.Ind. *bhudánta* (= ἐπύθοντο), perf. *bubōdha, bubudhimá* (: Gmc. **bauð, *buðum*), participle *buddhá-* “awakened, wise; recognized” (== Gk. ἄ-πιστος “ignorant; unfamiliar”);

maybe Alb. (**bubudhimá*) *bubullimë* “thunder (**hear?*)” [common Alb. : Lat. *dh > ll* shift].

O.Ind. *buddhí-* f. “understanding, mind, opinion, intention” (= Av. *paiti-busti-* f. “noticing”, Gk. πύστις “investigating, questions; knowledge, tidings”); causative in O.Ind. *bōdhāyati* “awakens; teaches, informs”, Av. *baodāyeiti* “perceives, feels” (= O.Bulg. *buždŭ, buditi*, Lith. *pasibaudyti*); of state verb in O.Ind. *budhyátē* “awakes, becomes aware; recognizes”, Av. *buiḍyeiti* “becomes aware”, *frabuidyamnō* “awakening”; O.Ind. *boddhár-* m. “connoisseur, expert” (: Gk. πειστήρ-ιος “questioning”); Av. *baodah-* n. “awareness, perceptivity”, adj. “perceiving” (: Hom. ἄ-πειθής “unexplored, unacquainted; ignorant”); Av. *zaēni-buḍra-* “keenly watching” (: O.Bulg. *бѣдръ*, Lith. *budrùs*); Av. *baoidi-* “fragrancy” (= O.Ind. *bōdhi-* “plenary cognition”);

Gk. πεύθομαι and πυνθάνομαι (: Lith. *bundù*, O.Ir. *ad-bond-*) “to learn; to find out, perceive, watch” (πεύσομαι, ἐπυθόμην, πέπυσμαι), πειθῶ “knowledge, tidings”; πύστις, πειῦστις f. “question”;

maybe Alb. (**peus*) *pyes* “ask questions”, *pyetjē* “question” : Gk. πύστις, πεῦσις f. “question”.

Proto-Slavic form: *pytati*: O.C.S.: *pytati* “examine, scrutinize” [verb], Russian: *pytát* “torture, torment, try for” [verb], Slovak: *pytať* “ask” [verb], Polish: *pytać* “ask” [verb], Serbo-Croatian: *pítati* “ask” [verb], Slovene: *pítati* “ask” [verb], Other cognates: Lat. *putāre* “cut off branches, estimate, consider, think” [verb].

Note:

From Root *bheudh-*, nasal. *bhu-n-dh-* : “to be awake, aware” derived Root *peu-1*, *peuθ-* : *pũ-* : “to clean, sift” , Root *peu-2*: “to research, to understand” (see below).

Welsh *bodd* (**bhudhā*) “free will, approval”, Corn. *both* “volition” (: O.Ice. *boð*), O.Ir. *buide* “contentedness, gratitude”; here also O.Ir. *ad-bond-* “announce, promulgate”, *uss-bond-* “call off, cancel, refuse” (e.g. Verbaln. *obbad*); zero grade O.Ir. *robud* “admonishment”, Welsh *rhybudd* “warning”, *rhybuddio* “warn” (: Russ. *probudítʹ* “awaken”);

Goth. *anabiudan* “order, dispose”, *faúrbiudan* “forbid”, O.Ice. *bjōða* “offer, bid, give recognition”, O.E. *bēodan*, O.S. *biodan*, O.H.G. *biotan* “offer, bid, proffer”, Ger. *bieten* “*gebieten, verbieten, Gebiet* lit. “(area of) command”; O.Ice. *boð* n., O.E. *gebod* n., M.H.G. *bot* n. “commandment”, O.H.G. etc *boto* ‘summoner’, O.H.G. *butil* (Ger. *Büttel*), O.E. *bydel* ‘summoner, court servant’; Goth. *biuþs, -dis* “table, desk”; O.Ice. *bjōðr*, O.E. *bēod*, O.H.G. *beot, piot* “table, desk; dish”, eig. “which is offered on tray” (in addition also O.H.G. *biutta*, Ger. *Beute* “kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch, beehive”).

With *ū* (compare Hirt IE Gk. II 96): Goth. *anabūsns* f. “commandment” (**-bhudh-sni-*), O.S. *ambūsan* f. ds., O.E. *bȳsen* f. “model, example”, O.Ice. *bȳsn* n. “wonder, miracle” (from “*warning”), *bȳsna* “foretoken, warn”;

Lith. *bundù, bùstí* “wake up, arouse” and (without nasal infix) *budù, budéti* “watch”, *bùdinu, -inti* “waken, arouse, revive”, *budrùs* “watchful, wakeful”; causative *baudžiu, baūsti* “punish, curse, chastise, castigate”; refl. “intend, mean, aim” (**bhoundh-iō*), *baūdžiava* “sodage, compulsory labour”,

Lith. *bauslỹs* “command, order”, Ltv. *baūslis* “command”, Ltv. *bauma, baūme* “rumor, defamation” (**bhoundh-m*), Lith. *pasibaudyti* “rise, stand up, sally”, *baudinti* “to cheer up, liven up; ginger up, encourage, arouse, awaken one’s lust”, O.Pruss. *etbaudints* “to raise from the dead, reawaken”.

Themat. present in O.Bulg. *bljudǫ, bljusti* “look after; protect, beware, look out”, Russ. *bljudú, bljustí* “observe, notice” (about Slav. *-ju* from IE *eu* s. Meillet *Slave commun*² 58).

causative in O.Bulg. *buždǫ, buditi* “waken, arouse, revive”, Russ. *bužú, budítʹ* ds. (etc; also in Russ. *búdenʹ* “workday”, probably eig. “working day” or “day for corvée”); stative verb with *-ē*-suffix in O.Bulg. *bǣždǫ, bǣdǣti* “watch”, perfective (with *ne-/no-* suffix as in Gk. πυνθ-άvo-μαι, wo *-avo-* from *-ηno-*, Schwyzler Gk. I 700) *ν̂z-b̂nǫ* “awake” (**bhud-no-*, shaped from Aor. of type Gk. ἐπύθετο, etc, s. Berneker 106 f.;

Maybe truncated Alb. (**zbudzić*) *zgjoj* “awaken” : O.C.S.: *ubuditi* “awaken” [verb]; *ν̂zbuditi* “awaken” [verb]; phonetically equal Alb. *-gj-* : Pol. *-dzi-* sounds *budzić* “awaken, arouse” [verb], perf. *zbudzić* “awaken, arouse”.

also about Ser.-Cr. *bǣdnjī dān* “Christmas Eve”, *bǣdnjāk* “wooden log which one lays in the in the fire of Christmas Eve” etc), O.Bulg. *ŝ-na-bǣdǣti* “φυλάττειν”; O.Bulg. *bǣdr̂* “πρόθυμος; willing, ready”, *bǣždr̂* ds., Russ. *bódryj* “alert, awake, smart, strong, fresh”, Ser.-Cr. *bǣdar* “agile, lively”.

Toch. B *paut-*, A *pot* “honour”? (Van Windekens *Lexique* 87).

References: WP. II 147 f., Feist 41, 97, Meillet *Slave commun*² 202 f.

Page(s): 150-152

bheug-¹

English meaning: to flee, *be frightened

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fliehen”

Note: after Kretschmer (Gl. 30, 138) to *bheug(h)-2* (Av. *baog-* in the intransitive meaning “escape”)

Material: Gk. φεύγω (Aor. ἔφυγον, perf. πέφευγα) “flee”, φυγή f. (= Lat. *fuga*) “escape, a fleeing, flight, running away”, Hom. φύζα (*φυγία) ds., acc. φύγα-δε “to flight, to flee” of consonant-stem *φυγ-;

perhaps in Ven. PN Φεύγαρον (Westdeutschl.) “refuge, escape castle”;

Lat. *fugiō, fūgī, -ere* “to take to flight, run away; to pass away, disappear. Transit., to flee from, run away from, avoid; with infin., “fuge quaerere”, do not seek; of things, to escape the notice of a person”, *fuga* f. “flight, running away; esp. flight from one’s country, exile, banishment. Transf., swift course, speed; avoiding (with genit.)”;

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift

maybe Alb. *fugonj* “run”

Lith. *būgstu, būgau, būgti* intr. “be frightened”, kaus. *bauginti* “jemd. get a fright”, *baugūs* “timorous”.

References: WP. II 144, 146, WH. I 556 f., Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

Page(s): 152

bheug-², bheugh-

English meaning: to clear away, free

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wegtun, reinigen, befreien”; intrans. ‘sich retten’

Material: Av. *baog-*, *bunja-* “loosen, escape, they escape before” (*bunjainti* “release, escape”, *būjayamnō* “discarding”, *bunjayāt* “he escapes”), *būjim* acc. “cleaning, purification”, *azō-buj-* “from need of releasing”, *baoxtar-* “liberator”;

Maybe Alb. (**bhujissa*) *bujis*, *bujisa* aor. “bloom”, *bujë* “fuss” : pāli *bhujissa-* “released, free” pehl. paz. *bōxtan* “escape, release”, südBal. *bōjag* “unbolt, loosen, unbind”, as pers. Lw. Arm. *bužem* “heal, save, relieve”, *boiž* “healing, deliverance”; pāli *paribhuñjati* “purifies, cleans, sweeps from”; but pāli *bhujissa-* “released (from previously slave)” = O.Ind. *bhujīṣyā-* “free, independent” (Lex., in the Lith. as “exploitable”, Subst. “maid; maidservant, servant”), to *bheug-4*.

Illyr. PN Buctor, Ven. Fuctor (: Av. *baoxtar-*), Fugonia, *vhuxia*, *vhouxontios*, etc

Note:

Here Illyr. *Buctor* : Ven. *Fuctor* : Av. *baoxtar-* “liberator” proves that Av. a satem language can display centum characteristics. Alb. follows the same Illyr. - Ven. pattern in *-tor, -tar* suffixes. The tendency in Illyr. *-g-* > *-ct-* shows the intermediary phase from centum to satem in later Alb.: common Alb. *-g(h)-* > *-th-*, *-k-* > *-t-* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word.

Goth. *usbaugjan* ‘sweep up, sweep out, sweep away’, Ger. dial. *Bocht* “rubbish, crap, muck”; moreover probably also M.H.G. *biuchen* “cook in lye”, originally “clean”, *būche* f. “lye” (with secondary ablaut).

The doubleness Gmc. *gh* : ar. *g-* also by *bheugh-* (Ger. *biegen*): *bheug-* (O.Ind. *bhujati* etc) “bend”. Probably identical with it.

References: WP. II 145, WH. I 560, Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

Page(s): 152

bheug-³, bheugh-

English meaning: to bow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Material: O.Ind. *bhujāti* "bends, pushes away", *bhugná-h* "bent, curved", *bhúja-h* "arm", *bhujā* "twist, arm", *bhōgá-h* "coil of a snake; ring" (: O.H.G. *boug*); *niṣ-bhuj-* "push", pass. "flunk, escape; to get away";

perhaps bierher Alb. *butë* 'soft, flexible' from **bhug(h)-to-* "pliable";

common Alb. *-g(h)-* > *-th-*, *-k-* > *-t-* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word.

Ir. *fid-bocc* "wooden bow", probably also *bocc* "tender" ("*pliable"), Ir. *bog* 'soft' (from **buggo-*), KZ. 33, 77, Fick II⁴; for O.Bret. *buc* "rotten, putrid; loose, crumbling, friable, flabby", pl. *bocion* "rotten, decayed", Bret. *amsir poug* "soft, mild weather", allowed to expect Brit. *-ch-* = Ir. *-gg-*, Pedersen KG. I 161 considers borrowing from Ir.

In Gmc. **bheugh-*: Goth. *biugan*, O.H.G. *biogan* "bend", O.Ice. participle *boginn* "bent, curved"; ablaut. O.E. *būgan* "be bent", with *fram* "flee";

Kaus. O.Ice. *beygja*, O.S. *bōgian*, O.E. *bīegan*, O.H.G. *bougen*, Ger. *beugen*; O.Ice. *biūgr* "bent, curved", O.H.G. *biugo* "curve"; O.Ice. *bogi*, O.E. *boga* (Eng. *bow*), O.H.G. *bogo*, Ger. *Bogen* (O.H.G. *swibogo* "Christmas candle arcs (which literally means „an arched buttress“) " from **swi[bi-]bogo*); perhaps in addition Goth. *bugjan* "let out, lend, buy", O.Ice. *byggja* "obtain a wife", O.E. *bycgan*, O.S. *buggian* "buy" (compare Ger. dial. "be bent by something" = "acquire, take"); in addition probably Ltv. *bauga* and *baūgurs* "hill".

Intensive (with intensification) Gmc. **bukjan* in M.H.G. *bücken*, Swiss *bukche*; M.L.G. *bucken*, O.Fris. *buckia* "to stoop, bend forward, bend down" (Wissmann nom. postverb. 171, 181).

References: WP. II 145 f., WH. I 556, Feist 96.

Page(s): 152-153

bheug-⁴

English meaning: to enjoy, *consume, bite

Deutsche Übersetzung: "genießen"

Material: O.Ind. *bhuníktē* (with instr., newer acc.) "enjoys", compare *bhunákti*, *bhuñjati* "grants pleasure, enjoys, consumes", *bubhukṣā* "hunger", *bhōga-ḥ* "enjoyment";

about O.Ind. *bhujiṣyā*- see above under *bheug-2*,

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Alb. *bungë* f., *bunk*, *bungu* m. "kind of edible oak fruit" (as "nourishing or nutritious tree", post-verbal = "food granter");

Note:

Alb. *bungë* "kind of edible oak fruit" : with *-u-* grade Alb. (**beuka*) *buka* "bread" : Phryg. βεκός "bread", actually "crumb" prove that from an extended Root *b(e)u-1*, *bh(e)u-* : "expr. sound of hitting" derived Root *bheg-*, *bheng-* : "to break", Root *bhenḡh-*, *bhṇḡh-* (adj. *bhṇḡhú-s*) : "thick, fat", Root *bheug-1* : "to flee, *be frightened", Root *bheug-2*, *bheugh-* : "to clear away, free", Root *bheug-3*, *bheugh-* : "to bow", Root *bheug-4* : "to enjoy, *consume, bite" as taboo words.

Lat. *fungor* "to occupy oneself with anything, to perform, execute, undergo, usually with abl.; absol. in special sense, to be affected, suffer", with acc., later abl., *dēfungor* "to perform, discharge, have done with, bring to an end, survive", *perfungor* "to perform fully, execute, discharge; to go through, endure".

References: WH. I 565 f., Wackernagel Synt. I 68, Jokl L.-k. Unters. 179.

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bheu–, bheuə– (bhūā–, bhūē–) : bhōu– : bhū–

English meaning: to be; to grow

Deutsche Übersetzung: ursprünglich “wachsen, gedeihen”

Note: (probably = “to swell”), compare O.Ind. *prábhūta-h* with O.Ind. *bhūri-h* etc under **b(e)u-*, *bh(e)u-* “inflate, bloat, to swell”,

from which “originate, become, be”, farther “where usually one is, live”; **jo/ī-* present *bhū-jiō*, *bhū-jiē-si*, *bhū-ī-si* etc as verb “be” supplies often paradigm of *es-* “be”; extended root *bheuī-*, *bheuē-*

Material: O.Ind. *bhávati* “is, there is, happens, prospers, becomes” = Av. *bavaiti* “becomes, originates; happens; will be”, O.Pers. *bavatiy* “becomes”; Fut. O.Ind. *bhaviśyati*, Av. *būšyeiti* participle *būšyant-* “will come into existence” (latter = Lith. *būsiu*, Church Slavic *byšešteje* “τὸ μέλλον”,

compare Gk. *φῶσω*); Aor. O.Ind. *ábhūt* (= Gk. *ἔφῦ*) and *bhúvat*, perf. *babhūva*, participle perf. Akt. *babhūvān*, f. *babhūvúṣī* (: Gk. *πεφυώς*, *πεφυυῖα*, Lith. *būvo*, O.C.S. *byvati*), Inf. *bhávitur*, Absol. *bhūtvā* (compare Lith. *būtu* passive “to be”, O.Pruss. *būton* Inf.);

O.Ind. *bhūta-h*, Av. *būta-* “become, being, O.Ind. *bhūta-m* “entity” (: Lith. *búta* “been”, O.Ice. *būð* f. “dwelling”, Russ. *bytʹ* “entity, way of life, lifestyle”; with *ū* Gk. *φυτόν*, O.Ir. - *both* “one was”, *both* f. “cottage”, Lith. *būtas* “house”); *prá-bhūta-h* “rich, numerous”, Pers. Inf. *būdan* “be”;

O.Ind. *bhūti-h*, *bhūti-h* f. “being, well-being, good condition, prospering; flourishing” (Av. *būti-* m. “name *daēva*”? = O.C.S. *za-*, *po-*, *prě-bytʹ*, Russ. *bytʹ*, Inf. O.C.S. *byti*, Lith. *būti*, with *ū* Gk. *φύσις*).

pass. O.Ind. *bhūyate*; kaus. *bhāvayati* “brings into existence; looks after and nurtures, refreshes”, participle *bhāvita-h* also “pleasantly excited, in good mood” (=O.C.S. *iz-baviti* “free, release”), with ders. lengthened grade *bhāvā-h* “being, development, becoming, affection” (: Russ. *za-báva* f. “conversation, entertainment”) besides *bhavá-h* “development, welfare, salvation”;

bhavítram “world” (ablaut. with Gk. φύτλᾱ “nature, gender, sex” and Lith. *būkla* “dwelling” etc, and with Gmc. **buþla-* and **bōþla-*, next to which with formants *-dhlo-* Cz. *bydlo*); *bhavana-m* “the development, becoming; dwelling, house” (: Alb. *bane*, but M.Ir. *būan* “unwavering, steadfast” from **bhōu-no-*), ablaut. *bhūvana-m* “entity”;

O.Ind. *bhū-* f. “earth, world”, *bhūmī*, *bhūmīh-*, Av. ap. *būmī-*, Pers. *būm* “earth”, O.Ind. *bhūman-* n. “earth, world, being” (= Gk. φύμα), *bhūmán-* m. “fullness, wealth, bulk, mass, wealth”; *pra-bhū-h* “mighty, salient”;

s-stem *bhaviṣ-ṇu-h* “becoming, thriving”, *bhūṣati* “makes thrive, strengthens”, *bhūṣayati* “bedecks, blazons”, *bhūṣana-m* “amulet, jewellery”.

The *ṛ*-basis **bh(e)uṛ-*, as it seems, in O.Ind. *bōbhavīti* Intens. and *bhāvī-tva-h* “future”; about Iran. *bṛ*-forms see under.

Arm. *bois*, gen. *busoy* ‘sprout, herb, plant’, *busanim* “burst forth, spring forth”, further perhaps *boin*, gen. *bunoi* “nest” (**bheu-no-*), zero grade *bun*, gen. *bnoi* ‘stem’.

Thrak. PN Κασί-βουνον.

Gk. φύω (Lesb. φυίω as Osc. *fuia*, see under), “beget” (Aor. ἔφυσα), φύομαι “become, grow” (compare Schwyzler Gk. I, 686), probably neologisms to Aor. ἔφυν “was, became”, besides (neologism?) ἐφύην; φυτόν “growth, plant, kid, child, ulcer”, φυή “growth; nature, character”, φύμα n. “plant, growth, ulcer”, φύσις “nature”, φύλον n. ‘stem, gender, sex, kind of’, φύλή “municipality and from it located department” (:O.C.S. *bylʹ*, *l*-participle *bylʹje*); lengthened grades **bhō[u]o-* perhaps in φωλεός, φωλειός “hiding place, nook, bolt-hole,

den of wild animals”, φωλεύω “sleep in a cave”, φωλίσ “a sea fish which is hidden in the mud”; but O.Ice. *bōl* n. “a camp for animals and people”, is not from *bōl* (probably from **bōpla*) “dwelling” miscellaneous word; in addition zero grade Swe. dial. *bylja*, *bölja* ‘small nest’ from **bulja*.

As 2. compound-part in ὑπερφυής, ὑπερ-φ[*F]ιάλος. About φῖπυ see under.

Illyr. VN *Buni*, PN Boûννος (: Alb. *bunë*).

Messap. βύριον οἶκημα, βαυρία οἰκία Hes. (:O.H.G. *būr*);

Alb. *buj*, *bûj* (**bunjō*) ‘stay, stay overnight, spend the night’, *burr*, *burrë* (**buro-*) ‘man, husband’, *banë* ‘dwelling, abode, residence, half dilapidated house’ (**bhoṃonā*: O.Ind. *bhavanam*), *banoj* ‘stay, dwell’; *bun(ë)* ‘chalet’ (**bhunā*); perhaps also *bōtë* ‘earth, bottom, world, people’ (**bhūā-tā* or **bhūē-tā*).

Note:

Clearly Alb. *banë*, Illyr. VN *Buni*, PN Boûννος, Messap. βύριον, Thrac. PN Κασί-βουνον prove that Illyr. was indeed a satem language displaying also centum characteristics. The common Alb. shift *t > nt > n* inherited from Illyr. and Thrac. proves the common origin of those Balkan lang.

Lat. *fuī* (aLat. *fūī*) ‘I have been’ from **fū-ai*, rearrangement of older Aor. **fūm* (= Gk. ἔ-φῶν, O.Ind. *á-bhūt* ‘he was’), *fu-tūrus* ‘future, about to be’, *forem* ‘would be’, *fore* ‘will be’, aLat. Konj. *fuam*, *fuat* ‘be’ (**bhuyām*, compare Lith. *bùvo* ‘was’ from **bhu-yať*), besides *-bam* (**bhuyām*: Osc. *fu-fans* ‘they were’, O.Ir. *-bā* ‘I was’) in *legē-bam* etc, compare Lat.-fal. *-bō* (from **bhūō*) in *amā-bō*, aLat. *venī-bō*, fal. *pipafP* etc with dem Ir. *b-* future (*do-rīmiub* ‘I will enumerate’ from **to-rīm-ī-būō*), intensive *futāvit* ‘he/she was’;

Osc. *fu-fans* ‘they were’, *fu-fens* ‘they were’, *fusíd* = Lat. *foret*, *fust* (= Umbr. *fust*) ‘he/she will be’ and ‘he/she will have been’, *fuid* Konj.-perf. ‘he/she will have been’; but about *futír* ‘daughter’ s. Vetter Gl. 29, 235, 242 ff. against WH. I 557, 867;

Umbr. *fust* “he/she is going to be”, *furent* “ they are going to be “ (**fuset*, **fusenť*), *fefure* “ they will have been “, *futu* “ you will be “ (*fu_uetōd* or *fu-tōd*).

A *io/ē* present to root **bhū-* : **bhū-jiō* lies before in Lat. *fiō*, *fiērī* “ of persons and things, to be made, come into existence; with predicate, to become, be appointed; with genit., to be valued at; of actions, to be done; of events, to happen “, the *ī* instead of *ĩ* is correlated to *fīs*, *fiť* (**bhū-ī-si*, **bhū-ī-ti*); Osc. *fiiet* (**bhū_iient*) “ they become, they are made”, Umbr. *fito* “ good deeds, benefits?”, *fuia* “ he/she will become, he/she will be made “, *fuiesť* “ he/she will make “ (**bhū-jiō* besides **bhū_ijiō* as in Lesb. *φuíω*, see above);

Lat. nominal formation only in *dubius* “doubtful; act., wavering; in opinion, doubting; uncertain; as to action, hesitating, irresolute; pass., uncertain, doubted, doubtful, dangerous, critical “ (**du-bhū-jiō-s* “ of double form, consisting of two parts “, compare Umbr. *di-fue* “ split into two parts “ < **d_iui-bhū_iom*), *probus* “ good, excellent, fine; morally good, upright, virtuous, right “ (**pro-bhūos* : O.Ind. *pra-bhū-h* “ salient, superb “), Osc. *am-prufid* “ dishonest, lacking probity “, *prúfatted* “ has shown, marked, indicated, manifested, proven “, Umbr. *prufe* “ upright, honest, proper “; Lat. *super-bus* “ haughty, exalted, proud; arrogant, overbearing; brilliant, splendid “.

About Lat. *moribundus* see Niedermann Mel. Meillet 104, Benveniste MSL. 34, 189.

O.Ir. *baē* “benefit” (**bhū_ə-iom*), *būan* ‘steadfast, good” (**bhouno-*, in addition Welsh *bun* “queen, wife, woman”); M.Ir. *baile* “home, place” (**bhū_ə-lijo-*);

O.Ir. *buith* “be” (originally dat. of *ā-* stem *both* < **bhutā* = Welsh *bod*, Corn. *bos*, Bret. *bout* = O.Ir. *both* f. “cottage”, Welsh *bod* f. “dwelling”: Lith. *bùtas* “house”; moreover also M.Ir. *for-baid* “burial cloth, shroud, barrow, bier”), Fut. *-bīa* “will be “ (= Lat. *fiat*), preterit 1. sg. *bā* (**bhūām*), 3. sg. *boī* (**bhōue*), pass. preterit *-both* “one was “ (**bhū-to-*); the paradigm of the verb Subst. and the copula exists from forms von *es-* and *bheu-*, e.g. hat 1. sg. present Konj. O.Ir. *bēu* (**bh-esō*) the anlaut related to *bheu-*;

O.Ir. *-bīu* “I care to be”, M.Welsh *bydaf*, Corn. *bethaf*, M.Bret. *bezaff* ds. (**bhūjiō* = Lat. *fīō*, besides **bhūi-* in O.Ir. *bīth*, M.Welsh *bit* “([Imperative Future Tense] you will be” = Lat. *fīt*);

Gaul. PN *Vindo-bios* (**bhūijos*), compare Welsh *gwyn-fyd* “luck” (“weiße world”, *byd*), O.Ir. *su-b(a)e* “pleasure, joy” (**su-bhūijo-*), *du-b(a)e* (*du* = Gk. *δύς*) “mourning, grief”;

Goth. *bauan* ‘stay, dwell, inhabit’, *ald bauan* “lead a life”, *gabauan* “erect a house” (**bhōuō*, vocalism as in O.Ind. *bhāvayati*, *bhāva-h*, Slav. *baviti*),

O.Ice. *būa* (*bjō*, *būinn*) ‘stay, dwell, bring in good condition, equip’, O.E. *būan* and *buw(i)an* (*būde*, *gebūen*) ‘stay, dwell, farm’ (besides O.E. *bōgian*, O.Fris. *bōgia* ‘stay, dwell’, phonetic type based on Goth. *stōja* from **stōwijō* and *ō* as initial vowel), O.H.G. *būan* (*būta*, *gibūan*) ‘stay, dwell, farm’, Ger. *bauen*; O.Ice. *byggja* “live at a place, farm, populate”, later “construct, build” (from **buwwjan?* **bewwjjan?*); O.Ice. *bū* n. “domicile, household”, O.E. *bū* n. “dwelling” (pl. *by* n. of *i*-stem **būwi-* = O.Ice. *býr* m. “dwelling, residential site, court”; similarly Lith. *būvis* “permanent stay, residence”), O.H.G. *bū*, M.H.G. *bū*, gen. *būwes* m., seldom n. “tilling of the field, dwelling, edifice”, Ger. *Bau*;

O.Ice. *būð* f. “dwelling, tent, cottage”; O.S. *bōþ*, M.L.G. *bōde*, M.H.G. *buode* and *būde* “cottage, tent”, Ger. *Bude* (**bhā[u]-tā*); M.L.G. *bōdel* “fortune”, *bōl* “estate”, O.E. *bold* and *botl* n. “dwelling, house”, **byldan*, Eng. *to build* “to build”, O.Fris. *bold* and *bōdel* “house, household utensil, household appliance, property” (**bōþla-* from IE **bhā[u]tlo-* and **buþla-*, compare Lith. *būklā* and Westsl. *bydlo*), also O.Ice. *bōl* n. “dwelling” [(see above also to *bōl* “den (of animals)”];

O.Ice. *būr* n. “pantry, zenana (part of a house for women in India)”, O.E. *būr* m. “cottage, room”, O.H.G. *būr* m. “house, cage”, Ger. (*Vogel-*)*Bauer*, whereof O.H.G. *nāhgibūr*, O.E. *nēahgebūr*, Ger. *Nachbar*, Eng. *neighbour* and O.H.G. *gibūr(o)*, M.H.G. *gebūr(e)*, then *būr*, Ger. *Bauer* “farmer, peasant”;

O.E. *bēo* “I am” (**bhuyjō* = Lat. *fiō*, O.Ir. *-bīu*), besides *bēom*, O.H.G. *bim* etc after **im* from **es-* “be”, as O.H.G. *bis(t)*, O.E. *bis* after *is*.

Perhaps Goth. *bagms*, O.H.G. *bōum*, O.E. *bēam* “tree” from **bhou(ə)mo-* “φυτόν” and O.Ice. *bygg* n. “barley”, O.S. gen. PL *bewō* ‘sowing, seed, yield’, O.E. *bēow* n. “barley” (**bewwa-*) as “the tilled, the sown”.

Maybe Alb. (**bēam*) *bimë* “plant”, Alb.Gheg *ba* “ripen, become”, *bafsh* sub. “be!”

Lith. *būti* (Ltv. *būt*, O.Pruss. *boūt*) “be”, *būtu* Supin. “to be” (O.Pruss. *būton* Inf.), participle *būtas* “been”, Fut. *būsiu* (Ltv. *būšu*), preterit *būvo* “he was” (compare also *buvó-ju*, *-tī* “care to be” and O.C.S. Iter. *byvati*); Opt. O.Pruss. *bousai* “he is”, preterit *bēi*, *be* “he was” (from an expanded basis with *-ēi-*);

Lith. *būvis* m. “being, life”, *buvinėti* “stay here and there a while”, O.Pruss. *buwinait* “live!”;

Ltv. *būšana* “being, entity, condition”, O.Pruss. *bousennis* ‘state, condition’; Lith. *būtas*, O.Pruss. (acc.) *buttan* “house”;

Lith. *būklas* (**būtla-*) “nest, den, hideout, lair of wild animals”, *pabūklas* “tool, utensil; apparition, ghost”, *būkla*, *būklė* “presence (of mind), dwelling”, E.Lith. *būklė* ds. (see above; in addition *buklūs* “wise, sly, cunning”);

O.C.S. *byti* “become, be”, *lo-* participle *bylъ* “been” (therefrom *bylъje* “herb; healthy herb”, compare to meaning φυτόν), Aor. *bě* “was” (**bhuyē-t*);

Imperf. *běaše*, Fut. participle Church Slavic *byšešteje*, *byšašteje* “τὸ μέλλον”, Kondiz. 3. pl. *bq* (**bhuyā-n*), participle *za-bъvenъ* “forgotten”, besides miscellaneous participle **byt* e.g. in Russ. *zabýtyj* “forgotten”, compare in addition also Subst. Russ. *bytъ* “entity, way of life, lifestyle” under likewise, O.Pol. *byto* “nourishment, food”, O.C.S. *iz-bytъkъ* “affluence, remnant” under likewise, *bytъje* “the existence”;

maybe Alb. *mbetje* “residue, leftover”, *mbetet* “is left”, *mbeturinë* “trash” [common Alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

O.C.S. *zabytŭ* “oblivion”, *pobytŭ* “victory”, *prěbytŭ* “abode, residence”, Russ. *bytŭ* “entity, creature; facts (of the case), facts (of the matter), matter of fact”; present O.C.S. *bqđq* “become, γίνωμαι”, as Fut.: “will become” (if Lat. adj. in *-bundus?*);

maybe reduced Alb. (**bqđq*) *do* Future: “will become”

Kaus. O.C.S. *izbaviti* “free, release” under likewise (: O.Ind. *bhāva-yati*, compare to vocalism also Goth. *bauan* and O.C.S. *zabava* “stay, activity, pastime”); Cz. *bydlo* “whereabouts, dwelling”, Pol. *bydło* “cattle” (from *’state, prosperity, possessions”).

Maybe Alb. (**zabava*) *zbavit* “entertain, (*pastime)”

Perhaps here (Pedersen Toch. 228¹) Toch. B *pyautk-*, A *pyotk-*, AB *pyutk-* “come into being”, med. “bring about”.

From the basis *bh(e)uī-*:

Pers. Imp. *bī-d* “be!”; O.Pers. Opt. *bī-yāh* is placed by Wackernagel KZ. 46, 270 = O.Ind. *bhū-yā-h*, *-t*,

Gk. φῑtu n. “germ, sprout, scion, shoot” = φῑtῡμα, φῑtῡω “produce, sow, plant”;

Lith. alt. *bit(i)* “he was”, also Kondit. 1. pl. (*sùktum-*) *bime*; Ltv. *biju*, *bija* “I was, he was” (Ltv. *bijā-* extended from athemat. **bhūī-*); ablaut. O.Pruss. *bēi*, see above;

maybe Alb. *bujis* “germ, sprout, scion, shoot, bloom”

O.C.S. Kondit. 2. 3. sg. *bi* “were, would be” (**bhūī-s*, **bhūī-t*), wherefore secondary 1. sg. *bi-mŭ* with primary ending.

References: WP. II 140 f., WH. I 375 f., 504 f., 557 f., 865, 867, EM. 812 f., 1004 f., Trautmann 40 f., Feist 83 f.

Specht will place (KZ. 59, 58 f.) under citation of Gk. φάFος “light, salvation” = O.Ind. *bhava-* “ blessing; benediction, boon, salvation”, φαε-σί-μβροτος etc unsere root as **bhayə-*, not as **bheyə-*. see also above S. 91.

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bhēgh- : bhōgh-

English meaning: to resist

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'streiten'

Material: Gaul. *bāgaudae* "insurgent guerilla" (suffix as in *alauda*, *bascauda*), O.Ir. *bāgaid* "fights, brags, threatens", *bāg* f. "fight, struggle", M.Welsh *bwyo* (**bāgi*-) "hit", *kymwy* (: M.Ir. *combāg* ds.) "fight", *-boawc* = M.Ir. *bāgach* "warlike"; whether Welsh *bai* "fault, error", *beio* "rebuke" in addition belongs, it must contain IE **bhēgh*-;

O.H.G. *bāgan*, (*bāgēn*?) 'squabble, quarrel', O.Ice. *bāga*, *bægja* "oppose, resist", O.H.G. *bāga* "quarrel, fight", O.S. *bāg* m. "vainglory, boastfulness", M.H.G. *bāc*, *-ges* m. "loud yelling, quarrel", O.Ice. *bāge*, *bāgi* "adversary", *bāgr* "difficult, hard, sullen, obstructive"; it is presumed whether Gmc. family is not borrowed from Celt., ablaut Gmc. *ē* : Celt. *ā* (IE *ō*);

Ltv. *buōztiēs* "be angry" (**bhōgh*-), Endzelin KZ. 52, 118;

Russ. *bazel* "bawler, crier", *bazgala* "malicious" (Scheftelowitz KZ. 54, 242);

perhaps Toch. B *pakwāre* "evil, bad" (Adverb), A *pkānt* "hindrance" (**bhēgh*-), Van Windekens Lexique 85, 96.

References: WP. II 130.

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bhě², bhō

English meaning: a kind of particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: Partikel especially the Beteuerung and Hervorhebung

Material: Av. *bā, bāt, bē, bōīt* (the latter, as Lith. *beĩ*, probably with strengthening particle **id*) particles of the protestation and emphasis, *bāḍa* “yea, in truth” (“if O.Ind. *badham?*” Bartholomae Wb. 953);

Maybe emphasizing particle Alb. *bah* “absolutely not” [Alb. preserved the old laryngeal *-h*]

Arm. *ba, bay* emphasizing particle;

Goth. *ba* conditional particle (here *i-ba, i-bai* “if, because?” Konj. “that not”, *ni-ba, ni-bai* “possibly not yet?”, Konj. “if not”, *ja-bai* “if”, O.H.G. *ibu, oba*, M.H.G. *ob(e)* “if, whether” etc, s. Kluge¹¹ 422);

Lith. *bà* “yes, of course; certainly; sure”, *ben* “at least, not only but also”, E.Lith. *bè* (= O.Pruss. *bhe*), *beĩ* (see above) “and”, *bè, bà, bès, baũ* interrogative particle, O.Pruss. *beggi* “for”; O.C.S. (etc) *bo* “for”, *i-bo* “καὶ γάρ”, *u-bo* “also”, *ne-bo-nъ* “for indeed”; changing through ablaut Clr. *ba* “yes, of course; certainly; sure”, Cz. Pol. *ba* “trusted, yea, in truth”. maybe Alb. *po* “if, whether, yes” : Pol. *ba* “yea, in truth”.

References: WP. II 136, Trautmann 22 f.

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bhē- : bhō-

English meaning: to warm, fry, *bath

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wärmen, rösten"

Note:

From Root **bhē- : bhō-** : "to warm, fry, *bath" : Root **bhoso-s** : "naked" derived from Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] "naked" of Root **nogʷ-**, **nogʷod(h)o-**, **nogʷ-no-** : "naked" common Indo Iranian *m-/n- > bh* phonetic mutation : Gk.-Illyr. βαγαρόν χλιαρόν.

Material: O.H.G. *bāen*, *bājan*, Ger. *bāhen* (**bhēiō*) "warm with covers, bake bread", in addition with IE-*to*-suffix O.Ice. *bað* "steam bath", O.S. *bath*, O.E. *bæþ*, O.H.G. *bad* 'spa, bath'; in addition also Nor. dial. *bara* "clean with warm water", Swe. *bara* "warm up".

Note:

The cognates O.Ice. *bað* "steam bath", O.S. *bath*, O.E. *bæþ*, O.H.G. *bad* 'spa, bath' are created according to Alb. phonetic laws *-g > -th*, *-d*, maybe euphemistic Alb. *mbath* "get dressed, wear", *zbath* "get naked, get undressed (to have a bath?)"

Root **bhē- : bhō-** : "to warm, fry, *bath" : Root **bhoso-s** : "naked" as in: O.H.G. *bar* "naked, bare" (**baza-*), Ger. *bar*, O.E. *bær*, O.Ice. *berr* "naked, bare"; Lith. *bāsas*, Ltv. *bass*, O.C.S. *bosъ* "barefoot"; Arm. *bok* "barefoot" (**bhoso-go*).

thereof with *g*-extension **bhōg-**

in Gk. φάγω "roast, fry", O.E. *bacan*, *bōc*, O.H.G. *bahhan*, O.Ice. *baka*, *-aða* ds., M.H.G. *sich becheln* "bask, get warm, lounge in the sun"; besides with intensive consonant-sharpening O.H.G. *backan*, Ger. *backen*;

Gk.-Illyr. βαγαρόν χλιαρόν; Λάκωνες Hes. (v. Blumental IF. 49, 175);

In addition perhaps (as "burning desire, ardent wish") Russ. *bažítʹ*, *bažatʹ* "wish, want, whereupon starve", Cz. *bažiti*, perf. *zabahnouti* "ask for something".

References: WP. II 187.

Page(s): 113

bhidh–

English meaning: vessel, cauldron

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Topf, Kübel, Faß”

Note: From an early root **bhegh-* [common Illyr. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation] derived Root *bhedh-²*: “to bow, bend”, Root *bhadh-sko-*: “bundle, heap” and in *-i* grade Root *bhidh-*: vessel, cauldron (see above).

Material: Gk. πίθος n. “barrel, vat, cask, wine cask”, πιθάκη, Att. φιθάκη ds., Lat. *fidēlia* (**fides-liā*) “earthenware vessel, pot, pan”; presumably O.Ice. *biða* f. “milk tub”, Nor. *bide* n. “butter tub” (**bidjan-*), *bidne* n. “vessel”.

There from Lat. *fiscus* “a basket; hence a money-bag, purse; the state treasury; under the empire, the emperor’s privy purse”, *fiscina* “a small basket” (from **bhidh-sko-*) may be reconstructed for its family a basic meaning “twisted vessel”, it belongs probably to a root *bheidh-* “bind, flax, wattle, braid”.

References: WP. II 185, WH. I 492 f., 506.

Page(s): 153

bhili–, bhilo–

English meaning: harmonious, friendly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ebenmäßig, angemessen, gut, freundlich”

Material: M.Ir. *bil* (**bhi-lī-*) “good”, Gaul. *Bili-* in PN *Bili-catus*, *Bilicius* etc, O.H.G. *bila-* “kind, gracious”, newer *bilī-*, *bił-* in 1. part of people’s name; O.E. *bile-wit* ‘simple, just, innocent’ = M.H.G. *bilewiz*, *bilwiz* “fairy demon, ghost” (lit. “good ghost”); O.H.G. *bil-līch* “proper”; abstract noun **biliþō* in O.S. *unbilithunga* “unconventionality”, M.H.G. *unbilde*, *unbilede* n. “wrong; injustice, the incomprehensible”, Ger. *Unbilde*, to adjective M.H.G. *unbil* “unjust; unfair”, substantivized Swiss *Unbill*. About Ger. *Bild* see under *bhei(ə)-* “hit”, wherefore R. Loewe (KZ. 51, 187 ff.) will place also *Unbilde*.

Gk. φίλος “dear, friend” etc places Kretschmer (IF. 45, 267 f.) as pre Greek to lyd. *bilis* “be”; against it Loewe aaO., which explains the stress of the first syllable from the vocative.

References: WP. II 185, Kluge¹¹ under *Bild*, *billig*, *Unbill*, *Weichbild*.

Page(s): 153-154

bhlagh-men-

English meaning: priest

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Zauberpriester"; originally probably Neutrum "Opferhandlung"

Note:

Root **bhlagh-men-** : "priest" derived from the extended Root **bhlaǵ-** : "to hit", meaning Aryan priests assumed they would gain the grace of gods through immolation.

Material: O.Ir. *brahmán-* m. "magic priest", *bráhma-* n. 'spell, charm, devotion'; Messap. βλαμινι "priest"; Lat. *flāmen*, *-inis* m. "the priest of some particular god, sacrificial priest" (not the old **-ēn*).

Because of the numerous congruities in the religious terminology between the Italic and Indic this is equation of the preferred explanation of *flāmen* from **bhlād-(s)men*, angebl. "sacrifice, immolation" (to Goth. *blōtan* "worship", O.N. *blōta*, O.E. *blōtan*, O.H.G. *bluozan* 'sacrifice', O.N. *blōt* n. 'sacrifice, oblation' [-es-stem, compare finn. *luote* "chant, incantation" from Proto-Gmc. **blōtes*], O.H.G. *bluostar* n. ds., etc). compare also Dumézil REtIE. 1, 377, still compares Arm. *batjal* "strive after".

Maybe Alb. *lut* "chant, pray" : finn. *luote* "chant, incantation"

References: WP. II 209, WH. I 512 f., 865 f., Feist 100 f., 580 a.

Page(s): 154

bhlaĝ-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlagen'

Material: Lat. *flagrum* "whip, scourge", *flagellum* ds. "a whip, scourge; the thong of a javelin; a young sprout, vine-shoot; plur. the arms of a polypus; fig. "the sting of conscience", with lengthened grade probably *flāgitō*, *-āre* "to entreat, ask, demand earnestly; to demand to know; to summon before a court of justice" (originally probably with blows and threats), *flāgitium* "a disgraceful action, shameful crime; shame, disgrace; meton., scoundrel, rascal" (originally "public castigation and suppression"; *conflages* "places exposed to all the winds, place blown by the winds" Paul Fest. 35 *a* appears a spoil for *conflūgēs*);

Maybe Alb. *flak* "hurl"

O.Ice. and nNor. dial. *blaka*, *blakra* "strike back and forth, fan, flutter, flap", O.Ice. *blak* "blow, knock", O.Ice. *blekkja* (**blakjan*) "hit" (Nor. "flicker"), Swe. dial. *bläkkta* (**blakatjan*), M.Du. *blaken* "fan, flutter, shiver" (in Gmc. phonetic coincidence with the family of O.Ice. *blakra* "blink, glitter, flash" etc, see below **bheleg-* 'shine'; so is e.g. Nor. *blakra* "fan" as well as 'shine').

Lith. *blaškaũ* and *bloškiũ* (*-šk-* from *-ĝ-sq-*) "fling sidelong, travel here and there, run around here and there".

References: WP. II 209, WH. I 511 f.

Page(s): 154

bhleg^w–

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich aufblähen, schwellen’

Note: extension v. “inflate, bloat”

Material: Gk. φλέψ, -βός f. “vein”, φλεβάζοντες βρύοντες Phot.; O.H.G. *bolca*, *bulchunna* (**bh_lg^w-*) “a round swelling; in water, a bubble”.

References: WP. II 215, WH. I 519 f.

Page(s): 155

bhleī-2

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufblasen, schwellen, strotzen, überfließen”

Note: extension from *bhel-* ds.

Material: Nor. dial. *bleime*, O.S. *blēma* “bleb on the skin” (compare Nor. *bläema* ds. under *bhel-*, *bh(e)l-ē*); Dan. *blegn(e)* “vesicle” (**blajjinōn*), O.E. *blegen* f., Eng. *blain*, M.L.G. *bleine*, older Dan. *blen(e)*, O.S. *blena* “vesicle” (**blajinōn*).

That Gk. φιλῖα: “door pillar, door post” eig. “(*tumid =) thick balk, beam” is required only of foreign confirmation (Prellwitz² and Boisacq s. v.; basic form **bhlī-uā* or *-sā*); τὰ φλιμέλια “haematoma, effusion of blood” is corrupted from Lat. *flēmīna* “a bloody swelling or congestion of blood about the ankles”.

bhleis-: O.Ice. *blīstra* “blow, whistle”? (compare Goth. *-blēsan* under *bhel-*, *bh(e)l-ē*; new variation with *i* to the imitation of the bright tone?); perhaps Serb. *blīhām*, *blīhati* “flood; spit; have diarrhea”; *blīhnēm*, *blīhnuti* “splash, spray”, Bulg. *blīčǎ*, *blīkǎ*, *blīkvam* “pours out of me, flows out” (if not as Proto-Slav. **blychajǫ* to *u*-variant from Gk. φλύω etc).

bhleīd- (presumably *d*-present **bhlī-d-ō*).

Gk. φλιδάω “overflow of humidity, thereof swell up”, ἔφλιδεν διέρρεεν Hes., διαπέφλοιδεν διακέχυται Hes., πεφλοιδέναι φλυκτανοῦσθαι Hes., φλοιδάω, -έω, -ιάω “ferment, seethe, boom, blaster”, ἀφλοισμός “scum, froth, foam, slobber” (α- = η “έν”); presumably also φλοῖσβος “surging of the sea, the tumult of fighting”, πολύφλοισβος θάλασσα (**φλοιδσβος*, forms after onomatopoeic words as κónαβος, ἄραβος?); common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

perhaps here M.Ir. *blāed* “bellowing, braying, roar” (out of it Welsh *bloedd* ds.);

Eng. *bloat* “to bloat, bulge, swell” (**blaitōn* = φλοιόω);

Ltv. *blīstu*, *blīdu*, *blīzt* and *bliēžu*, *-du*, *-st* “grow fat, put on weight”.

References: WP. II 210 f.

Page(s): 156

bhleiq-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: "glänzen"

Note: extension from *bhlēi-* (: *bhel-*) ds., as *bhlēīg-*.

Material: O.E. *bāelge* (**blaigiōn-*) "gudgeon (type of freshwater fish)"; mnl. M.L.G. *blei(g)* and *bleger*, Ger. *Bleihe*, *Blei* "fish names"; besides M.H.G. *blicke* "carp", Ger. *Blicke* (Nor. dial. *blekka*, Ger. *Blecke* "dace (*white fish)" from the *e*-root *bhleg-*?); in other meaning change ('shine : glance, look") O.Ice. *blīgr* "looking staringly and rigidly", *blīgja* 'stare'

In addition Russ. *blēknutʹ* "bleach, fade, wither, wilt", *blēklyj* 'sallow, paled, faint, languid, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered', *blēkotʹ* "fool's parsley, Aethusa cynapium", Pol. *blaknąć* "fade, expire".

References: WP. II 211.

Page(s): 157

bhlendh–

English meaning: pale, reddish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fahl, rötlich”; “undeutlich schimmern”; “trübe sein or machen” (also durch Umrühren of water etc); “irren, schlecht sehen”; “Dämmerung”

Note: It belongs probably to *bhel-1*.

Material: O.Ind. *bradhná-h* (**bhlndh-no-*) “reddish, dun”;

Gmc. **blundaz* (**bhlndh-o*) in M.Lat. *blundus*, Ital. *biondo*, Fr. *blond*, from which M.H.G. *blunt*, Ger. *blond*;

Goth. *blinds* “blind”, O.Ice. *blindr* “blind, undistinguishable “, O.S. O.E. *blind*, O.H.G. *blint* “blind”, also “dark, cloudy, dull, not obvious”; Goth. *blandan sik* “mingle, diffuse, intermingle “, O.Ice. *blanda* “mix” (*blendingr* “mixture “), O.S. O.E. *blandan*, O.H.G. *blantan*, M.H.G. *blanden* “mix, tarnish “ (Ger. *Blendling* “hybrid, mongrel, half breed “); to Gmc. *a* compare the iterative-causative: O.H.G. *blendan* (**blandjan*) “darken, blind”, O.E. *blendan* “blind” (: *blandýtis*, O.C.S. *blāditi*); O.Ice. *blunda* “close the eyes”, *blundr* “slumber “, M.Eng. *blundren* ‘stir, bewilder”, nEng. *blunder* “be grossly mistaken, wander “;

Lith. *blendžiu*, *blęsti* ‘sleep; stir flour into soup, talk nonsense, become cloudy “, Ltv. *blendu*, *blenst* “have poor eye-sight, be short-sighted “; Lith. *blandaūs*, *-ýtis* “low the eyes down, be ashamed “, Ltv. *bluôdīties* “ds.; roam, be ashamed “,

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**flenj*) *flê*, Tosc *fle* “die, sleep”; [rare Alb. *ph-* > *f-* phonetic mutation, found in Gk. and Lat.]

Lith. *blañdas* ‘sleepiness, turbid weather, cloudiness “, *blandūs* “dim, cloudy, thick (soup), murky; dark”; Lith. *blįsta*, *blindo*, *blįsti* “dim, dusky, cloudy, become dark; become cloudy, from water”,

prýblindé (and *prieblandā*) “dusk, twilight”; here also *bliñdé*, *blendis*, *blùndé* “sallow”;

maybe Alb.Gheg *blî*, *blini*, Tosc *bliri* “linden tree” *n/r* stem

O.C.S. *blędŏ*, *blęsti* “err; wander; πορνεύειν”, *blędъ* “gossip, prank”, Slov. *blé-dem*, *blésti* “maunder, drivel, fantasize”, O.Cz. *blésti* (2. sg. *bledesť*) “maunder, drivel”; O.C.S. *blędъ* “debauchery, depravity, adultery”, Pol. *blęd* “mistake, delusion”, O.C.S. *blęždŏ*, *blęditi* “err, indulge in debauchery”, Ser.-Cr. *blúdīm*, *blúditi* “err, wander, cheat, deceive, spoil, caress” etc.

maybe Alb.Gheg *blê*, Tosc *blenj* “(*cheat), barter, buy” similar shift of the meaning in Gk. ἥπαφον “cheat, barter, exchange”.

References: WP. II 216, 218, Trautmann 34 f., Endzelin KZ. 52, 112, Specht Decl. 58, 117.

Page(s): 157-158

bhles–

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”

Note: : up to now only in the Gmc. provable extension from *bhel-* ‘shine’

Material: M.H.G. *blas* “naked, bald, bleak, pallid” (Ger. *blaß*) n. “torch, burning candle”, O.E. *blæse* “torch, fire”, Eng. *blaze* “blaze, glow; white forehead spot “, O.H.G. *blas-ros* “horse with with a bright spot” (with a bright spot on the forehead), M.L.G. *bles*, *blesse* (**blasjō*) “paleness”, O.Ice. **bles-* in *blesōttr* “ marked with a white spot “ and in compound on *-blesi*.

References: WP. II 217.

Page(s): 158

bhleu-(k)-, (-s-)

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen"

Note: extension from *bhel-* 'shine'.

Material: **bhleu-s-* in Gk. περι-πεφλευσμένος πυρί "blazed by the fire", ἐπέφλευσε, περιφλῶω "sear all around"; O.Ice. *blys* n. "flame", O.E. *blȳsa* m. "flame, torch", M.L.G. *blūs* "torch", O.E. *blyscon* "blush", Eng. *blush*.

**bhleu-k-* in M.H.G. *bliehen* "burning luminously", O.H.G. *bluhhen*.

The WestSlav. forms as Cz. *blýštěti* 'shimmer', *blýskati* 'shine' (besides O.C.S. *blъštati* etc, see below **bhleiĝ-*) are against it probably reshuffling after **lyskati*, Pol. *łyśkać* "flash, shine" etc - meaning not direct accordingly, respectively only from a primordial meaning 'shine' to justify, Trautmann GGA. 1911, 245 compares with M.H.G. *bliehen*: Lith. *blunkù*, *blūkti* "become pale, lose one's color".

References: WP. II 214.

Page(s): 159-160

bhleus-

English meaning: weak, mild

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa 'schlaff'?

Note: Perhaps to *bheleu-*.

Material: Swe. dial. *bloslin* "weak", norweg. *blyr* "mild, lukewarm", *bløyra* "weakling, wimp",
Ger. schwäb. *blūsche(n)* 'slow, idle': Lith. *apsi-blausti* "despond, despair, become sad".

References: WP. II 214.

Page(s): 160

bhleu-

English meaning: to blow; to swell, flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufblasen (schnauben, brüllen), schwellen, strotzen, überwallen, fließen”

Note: extension from *bhel-* “(inflate, bloat), swell up”

Material: Gk. φλέ(F)ω “to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be brimful”, Φλεύς (*Φληυς, lengthened grade), ephes. Φλέως (*ΦληΦος) epithet of Dionysos as a vegetation God; presumably from the lushness of growth also Att. φλέως, jon. φλοῦς “reed plant”;

φλοιώ (*φλοFιω) ‘swell, to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be in bloom, blossom’, ὑπέρφλοιος “growing excessively” or “exceedingly succulent”, Φλοῖος, Φλοία “epithet of Dionysos and the Kore as vegetation divinities” probably also φλοιός, φλόος “bark, husk”;

changing through ablaut φλύω “surge up, bubble, chat; be fruitful”, ἀποφλύειν ἀπερεύγεσθαι Hes. φλύος m. “gossip”, φλύᾱξ “gossip, prank; buffoon”;

Lith. *bliáuju*, *bliónia*, *bliáuti* “roar, bellow, bleat”, *bliūvauti* “roar, bellow”, Ltv. *bl’ aūnu*, *bl’ aūt* ds.; O.C.S. *bl’ ujq*, *bl’ ьvati* ‘spit, vomit’ (based on old preterite stem, compare Lith. *bliūvo* from IE **bhluuā*); in addition perhaps also O.Pruss. *bleusky* “reed” (would be correct in the meaning to Gk. φλέως!).

With a *s*-extension nd. *blüstern* “violent blow, storm, pant, sniff, snort”, Eng. *bluster* “boom, blaster, rant, roister” and Ser.-Cr. *bljuzgati* “stream noisily, chat silly stuff”; also Ser.-Cr. *blíhati* etc? (see under *bhlej-s*).

With dental formant: M.H.G. *blōdern* “chat, prate”? (rather new onomatopoeic word; compare Kluge¹¹ under *plaudern*); rather Swiss *bloder* “big bubble etc”, *blodern* “effervesce, surge, boil”, Ger. *Pluderhosen*; perhaps Ser.-Cr. *blútiti* “speak absurd, speak inappropriate”, Berneker 62; about O.H.G. *blātl(h)ara* “bubble” (**blē-drō-*) s. S. 121;

with **-d-** (originally present forming?): φλυδάω “ flows about, dissolves, become soft”, φλυδαρός “ muddy, sludgy, slushy, squashy, squishy, slobbery, sloppily”, ἐκφλυδάνειν “ break open, from ulcers “.

***g*-extension *bhleug^w*-** (compare the root form *bhleg^w*):

Gk. οινό-φλυξ “ wine-drunken ”; φλύζω “ to bubble up, boil up, surge up, overflow, also with words”; φλυκτίς, φλύκταινα “bubble”; but πομ-φόλυξ “blister, shield hump “ stays away;

Lat. *fluō*, *-ere*, *flūxi*, *flūctum*, newer *flūxum* “to flow; of a solid object, to flow, drip with any liquid, stream, pour; of abstr. things, to proceed, issue, spread; of circumstances, to tend; of language, to flow; to sink, droop”, *flūctus*, *-ūs* “current, wave, a streaming, flowing. Transf., commotion, disturbance”, *flūmen* (**fleugsmen*) “flowing water; hence a river, stream”, *conflūgēs* aLat. “confluence of two stretches of water”, *fluvius* “river” (from present *fluō* from), *flustra* nom. PL “calm (at sea)” (**flugstrom*); if here (with nasalization) Welsh *blyngu* “become angry”, *blwng* “angry, irate”, Bret. *blouhi* “rebuke”?

References: WP. II 213 f., WH. I 519 f., Trautmann 35; different EM. 372.

Page(s): 158-159

bh^hēd–, bh^hid–

English meaning: to boil; to chatter, boast

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufsprudeln, heraussprudeln, also von Worten”

Material: Gk. φλέδων “babbler”, φλεδών “gossip”; φληδῶντα ληροῦντα Hes.; παφλάζω “bubble, seethe, foam”; moreover also Aor. φλαδεῖν (intrans.) “tear”; compare to meaning Lat. *fragor* “a breaking; a noise of breaking, crack, crash”;

with varying lengthened grade *bhlōd-* O.Ir. *indlāidi* “brags, boasts”, *indlādud* “boasting” (**ind-blād-* “puff oneself up or make inflated words”) and Ltv. *blādu*, *blāzt* “chat”;

zero grade O.H.G. *uz-ar-pulzit* “boil, bubble out”;

Ger. *platzen*, *plätschern* are probably certainly of new onomatopoeic word formation.

References: WP. II 210, 216, WH. I 515, 518.

See also: to *bhel-3*.

Page(s): 155

bhl̥ēǵ-, bhl̥ǵ-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”

Note: extension from *bhl̥ēi-* ds., as *bhleiq-*

Material: O.E. *blīcan* ‘shine’, as, *blīkan* ‘shine’, O.H.G. *blīhhan* st.-V. “become pallid”, M.H.G. *blīchen* st.-V. ‘shine, blush’, O.Ice. *blīkja*, *bleik* “appear, gleam, shine”; O.Ice. *bleikr*, O.E. *blāc*, O.H.G. *bleih* “pallid, pale, wan”; O.H.G. *bleihha* “dace, roach”, Nor. *bleikja* and *blika* ds.; O.Ice. *blik* n. “bright lustre, shine; gold, gold plating”, O.H.G. *bleh* “(*shiny) thin metal panel”, Ger. *Blech*, M.L.G. *blick* ds.; O.E. *blike* m. (**bliki-*) “bare place”; O.H.G. *blic*, *-eches* “quick highlight, flash, lightning”, M.H.G. *blic*, *-ekes* “lustre, shine, look, lightning”, Ger. *Blick*, O.H.G. *blecchazzen* (**blekatjan*), M.H.G. *bliczen*, Ger. *blitzen*, O.S. *bliksmo* “lightning”, O.S. *blixa* “blink”, Mod.Swe. also “flash”.

Lith. *blizgù*, *-ėti* “flicker, shine”, *blýškiu*, *blyškėti* “sparkle, glitter, shimmer, shine”, *blykštu*, *blyškaũ*, *blýkšti* “blanch, pale”, ablaut. *blaikštaũs*, *-ýtis* “clear up, of the sky”; Ltv. *blaiskums* ‘spot, mark’, *meln-blaiskaiņš* “dark grey”.

R.C.S. *blěskъ* “lustre, shine” (**bhloiǵ-sko-*); changing through ablaut O.C.S. *bliskъ* “lustre, shine” and **bl̥skъ* in Cz. *blesk*, gen. old *blsku* “lightning”, O.C.S. *bl̥šťo*, *bl̥šťati* ‘shine’, Iter. *bliscajō*, *bliscati sē*.

References: WP. II 21 If., EM. 398, Trautmann 34, Meillet *Slave commun*² 133, Specht Decl. 144.

Page(s): 156-157

bhl̥ei-¹ : bhl̥ai- : bhl̥i-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”, also von Narben

Note: extension from *bhel-* ds.

Material: Gmc. **bhl̥pīa-* (**bhl̥ei-tio-* or rather **bhl̥i-tio-*) “light, cheerful, fair (of sky, heaven, then of the looks, appearance, the mood:) cheerful “ in Goth. *bleiþs* “merciful, mild”, O.Ice. *bliðr* “mild (of weather), friendly, pleasant”, O.E. *bliþe* “cheerful, friendly”, O.H.G. *bliði* “cheerful, blithe, glad, friendly”, O.S. *bliþhōn*, O.H.G. *bliþen* “be glad “.

As. *bli* n. “paint, color”, adj. “coloured “, O.Fris. *bli(e)n* “paint, color”, *bli* “beautiful”, O.E. *blēo* n. “paint, color, apparition, form” (probably **bhl̥ja-*).

On account of Gmc. **bhl̥iwa* “lead” (O.H.G. *bliō*, -*wes*, O.S. *bli*, O.Ice. *bliþ*) with Lith. *bl̥yvas* “purple, mauve, violet-blue “ corresponding color adj. with formants *-uo-* of our root (to accept Ger. *blau* congruent, indeed unoccupied Celt. **bhl̥uo-* from **bhl̥ē-uo-* as wellspring, was conceivable), would be debatable, but the most likely.

Here (after Specht Decl. 117) Russ. *bli-zná* “thread break, flaw in fabric “, Cz. Pol. *bli-zna* ‘scar’; because of the parallel forms under *bhl̥ēu-1* barely with WH. I 517 to *bhl̥ig-*.

Lith. *bl̥yvas* “purple, mauve, violet-blue “; perhaps Lith. *blaĩvas* ‘sober’ (if not as **blaid-vas* to related **bhl̥aido-s*), *blaivaũs*, *-ýtis* “clear up, become sober “; perhaps Ltv. *bl̥inēt* “lurk, a furtive (glance), blink”.

Toch. A. *plyaskem* “meditation”?? (Van Windekens Lexique 97).

References: WP. II 210.

See also: see also under *bhl̥ēu-1* and *bhl̥aido-s*.

Page(s): 155-156

bhlēu-¹ : bhləu- : bhlū-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”, also von weißem Hautausschlag, Narben, Schinn etc

Note: derivatives to *bhel-1*.

Material: Russ. *blju-šč* “ivy” (Specht Decl. 117); Pol. *btysk* (**bhlū-sk-*) “lightning”; sorb. *bl’ u-zná* ‘scar’, wRuss. *blu-zná* “weaving flaw”; Ltv. *blau-zgas*, *blau-znas*, Lith. *blù-zganos* “dandruff”, Ltv. *blū-zga* “peeling skin”, *blu-zga* “small particles, drill dust” etc

Maybe Alb. *bluanj* “grind, mill”

References: Specht Decl. 117.

See also: compare the parallel formation under *bhlēi-1*.

Page(s): 159

bhlēu-² : bhləu- : bhlū-

English meaning: bad

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwach, elend' (probably from "geschlagen")

Note: *bh(e)lēu-* is apparent, manifest, obvious parallel formation to *bheleu-* "hit".

Material: Gk. φλαῦρος, φαῦλος (both dissimil. from *φλαῦλος) 'slight, evil, bad';

Goth. *blauþian* "abolish" (lit. "make weak"), O.Ice. *blauðr* "timorous", O.E. *blēað* "daft, shy", with *-io*-suffix O.S. *blōdi* "shamefaced", O.H.G. *blōdi*, M.H.G. *blæde* "frail, breakable, shy, timid", Ger. *blöde*;

besides IE **bhləu-to-* stands a *d-* extension in O.Ice. *blautr* "mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, timorous", O.E. *blēat* "arm, woeful, wretched, miserable", M.N.Ger. *blōt*, M.H.G. *blōz* "bare", Ger. *bloß* (O.H.G. *bloß* with strange meaning 'stout, proud');

lengthened grade *bhlēu-* in O.E. *un-blēoh* "fearless" (suffix *-ko-*), with gramm. variation; O.Ice. *bljūgr* "timid", *blygð* "the genitals" (**bleugiþō*), changing through ablaut O.H.G. *blūgo* adv., M.H.G. *blūc*, *bliuc* 'shy', O.H.G. *blūgisōn*, *blūchisōn* "doubt", O.E. *blycgan* (**blugjan*) "frighten" (trans.); compare Lith. *blúkštu*, *-šti* "become limp".

References: WP. II 208 f., Hirt IE Gk. II 150, Feist 99, Specht Decl. 133.

Page(s): 159

bhlē-uo-s

English meaning: a kind of colour (blue, gold)

Deutsche Übersetzung: von lichten Farben "blau, gelb, blond"

Note: also *bhl̥-uo-s*, *bhlē-ro-s*, *bhlō-ro-s*, derivatives from the root *bhel-1*, *bhelə-*

Material: Lat. *flāvus* "golden brown, red-yellow, blond", Osc. *Flaviies* G. sg. "of or belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family" (from IE **bhl̥-*), besides *fulvus* "red-yellow, brown-yellow" from **bhl̥-uo-s*; *flōrus* "yellow", also PN, from **bhlōros* = Gaul. **blāros* (Wartburg), M.Ir. *blār* "forehead with white spot, spot, field", Welsh *blawr* "gray", besides **bhlē-ro-* in M.L.G. *blāre* "paleness, blessing, white spotted cow".

Maybe Alb. *blëronj* "blossom, be green" (see below Root *bhlēido-s*: "pale")

O.H.G. *blāo*, Ger. *blau* (M.H.G. *blā* also "gold, yellow"), O.E. **blāw* or **blæw*, O.Ice. *blār* "blue" from **bhlē-uo-s*; s. also S. 155;

O.Ir. *blā* "yellowish?" is late O.E. Lw.? About Gmc. **blīwa-* "lead" see under *bhlēi-1*.

Lith. *blāvas*, Ltv. *blāvs* "bluish, gold, yellow" are Gmc. Lw.

References: WP. II 212, WH. I 513 f., different EM 367.

Page(s): 160

bhlē-

English meaning: to howl, weep

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heulen, laut weinen, blöken"

Material: Lat. *fleō, flēre* (**bhlēiō*) "to weep; to drip, trickle; transit., to weep for, lament, bewail; flendus, to be lamented";

Ltv. *blēju, blēt* "bleat";

R.C.S. *blěju, blějati* "bleat" (besides Ser.-Cr. *blējīm, blējati* "bleat" etc, with *ě*); M.H.G. *blājen* "bleat" (Gmc. **blējan* = Lat. *fleō*); O.H.G. *blāzan*, nnd. *blässen*, O.E. *blāetan*, Eng. *to bleat* "bleat", O.E. *blagetan, blāgettan* "cry", N.Ger. *blage* n. "kid, child"; M.H.G. *blēren, blerren* "bleat, cry";

Maybe Alb. (**blāge-*) *blegërij* "bleat"

Ger. *plärren, plären* (also "weep, cry"), Dutch *blaren* "bleat", Eng. *to blare* "roar, bellow"; changing through ablaut M.H.G. *blürjen, blüelen* (**blōljan*), dissimil. *brüelen* "roar, bellow"; zero grade M.H.G. *bral* "shriek", schwäb. *brallə* "cry".

References: WP. II 120, WH. I 516.

See also: compare *bhel-* and the onomatopoeic words *blē-*.

Page(s): 154-155

bhləido-s

English meaning: pale

Deutsche Übersetzung: "licht, blaß"

Note: to *bhlēi-* 'shine', from extension root form **bhlēi-d-*

Material: O.C.S. *blędъ* "pallid, pale, wan" = O.E. *blāt* "pallid, livid"; O.H.G. *bleizza* "paleness". Perhaps Lith. *blaĩvas* 'sober' (if from **blaid-vas*, or from the an extension root *bhleĩ-*, s. d.),

blaivaũs, *-ýtis* "become sober; clear up, from the sky ". Alb. *błerónj* "blossom, be green" from adj. **błerē* from **bled-rē* (*e* = IE *ai* or *oi*), *błéhurē* "pale, wan, pallid".

In addition probably the Illyr. PN *Blaedarus*.

Note:

Alb. is one of Illyr. dialects.

Alb. also shows that Root *bhləido-s* : "pale", derived from Root *bhlē-uo-s* : "a kind of colour (blue, gold)".

References: WP. II 217, Trautmann 34, Specht Decl. 197.

Page(s): 160

bhl̥ǵ- (: *bhl̥ēig-)

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, schmeißen’

Note: also *bhl̥ǵu-* (Gk. Celt.), to indicate from *uō-* present **bhl̥ǵ-uō*.

Material: Äol. Ion. φλῖβω “push, press, squeeze” (about θλῖβω see under *dhlas-* “contuse, squeeze “); Welsh *blif* m. “catapult, pallista”, *blifaid* “quick, fast”;

Lat. *flīgō*, *-ere* “hit, beat or dash down” (**bhl̥ǵō*, or at most with through *flīxi*, *flīctum* assesses *u-* loss from **flīgūō*);

maybe Alb. (**bhl̥ēig-*) *mbledh* “squeeze (the hand into a fist)” [common Alb. *-ġ > -dh* shift]

Ltv. *blaîzîť* ‘squeeze, clash, hit’, *bliêzt* “hit”; O.C.S. *blizь*, *blizь* adv. “nigh, near” (lit. “adjacent”).

References: WP II 217, WH. I 517, EM. 369.

See also: about Russ. *blizná* see under *bhl̥ēi-1*.

Page(s): 160-161

bhlos-q-; -g-

English meaning: expr.

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten

Material: Ir. *blosc*, gen. *bloisc* “din, fuss, noise” (*bhlosko-*); compare also *brosc* ds. under **bhres-*;

Lith. *blązgu*, *-ėti* intr. “clatter”, *blązginti* “clatter, rattle, clash”.

References: WP. II 218.

Page(s): 161

bhlōk-

English meaning: wool, cloth?

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Woll- or Wergflocke, Gewebe"?

Material: Lat. *floccus* "a flock of wool" (**flōcos*) to O.H.G. *blaha* f. "coarse bed linen (esp. to covers or substratums)", Ger. *Blahe*, *Blache*, ält. Dan. *blaa* "oakum", now *blaar* (eig. pl.), Swe. *blånor*, *blår* ds., O.S. *blan*, *bla* ds. (Gmc. **blahwō-*), O.N. *blæja* (**blahjōn-*) "linen, sheet".

Page(s): 161

bhog–

English meaning: running water

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließendes Wasser, Bach”

Material: M.Ir. *búal* f. “running water” (**bhoglá*), *búar* m. “diarrhoea” (**bhogro-*); Proto-Gmc.

**baki-*, O.H.G. *bah*, Ger. *Bach*, besides **bakja-* in O.Ice. *bekkr*, O.E. *becc* m. ds.

With regard to O.Ind. *bhangá-h*, Lith. *bangà* “billow” could be related to the root *bheg-* “shatter, break, rupture”.

References: WP. II 149 f., 187.

Page(s): 161

bhok-

English meaning: to burn?

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flammen, brennen”?

Material: Lat. *focus* “a fireplace, hearth; meton., house, family, home; sometimes altar-fire or funeral pyre”; presumably to Arm. *bosor* “red” (“*fiery”), *boç* “flame” (**bhok-s-o-*).

References: WP. II 186, WH. I 521.

Page(s): 162

bholo–

English meaning: smoke, steam?

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “Dunst, Dampf, warm aufsteigender Geruch”??

Material: it is associated perhaps O.Ir. *bolad*, Ir. *boladh* and *baladh* ‘smell, odor’ and Ltv. *buls*, *bula* “misty muggy air, height smoke, dryness”;

it could form the basis IE *bhol-* (Irish): *bhel-* (Ltv.); perhaps is with above etymology also Peterssons Etym. Miscellen 34 connection of *buls* with combinable Arm. *bal* “fog, mist, darkness” (if originally “haze, mist”)?

References: WP. II 189.

Page(s): 162

bhorg^wo-s

English meaning: unfriendly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “barsch, unfreundlich”

Material: Arm. *bark* “violent, angry, irate; herb, bitter, sharp from taste” (**bhrg^wos*); O.Ir. *borb*, *borp* “crazy”; M.Ir. *borb* (**burbo-*, IE **bh_org^wo-*) “raw, ignorant”, Ltv. *baîgs* ‘stern, hard, unfriendly, pitiless “; Swe. dial. *bark* “ willful, unfriendly person “, *barkun* “rough, harsh”.

References: WP. II 188, Trautmann 27.

See also: compare also *bhag-2*.

Page(s): 163

bhoso-s

English meaning: naked

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nackt"

Note:

From Root *bhē-* : *bhō-* : "to warm, fry, *bath" : Root *bhoso-s* : "naked" derived from Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] "naked" of Root *nogʷ-*, *nogʷod(h)o-*, *nogʷ-no-* : "naked" common Indo Iranian *m-/n- > bh* phonetic mutation.

Material:

Avestan: LAv. *mayna-* [adj] "naked" (< Plr. **magna-*)

Khotanese: *būnaa-* [adj] "naked" (< Plr. **bagnaka-*)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) *βγnʾk* [adj] "naked", (Chr.) *βγny* [adj] "naked"

Middle Persian: *brahnag* [adj] "naked" (with secondary *-r-*)

Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] "naked"

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. *βγnnʾk* [adj] "naked"

O.H.G. *bar* "naked, bare" (**baza-*), Ger. *bar*, O.E. *bær*, O.Ice. *berr* "naked, bare"; Lith. *bãsas*, Ltv. *bass*, O.C.S. *bosъ* "barefoot"; Arm. *bok* "barefoot" (**bhoso-go-*).

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**bhas-*) *zbath-* "barefoot", *mbath* "wear shoes" [common Alb. *-s > -th* shift]
: Ltv. *bass* "barefoot".

As Gk. ψ-ίλος probably to *bhes-* "abrade, scrape" (and "grind"), also originally from barren, (naked) sharp places, compare Kretschmer KZ. 31, 414.

References: WP. II 189, Meillet Esquisse 38, Trautmann 28.

Page(s): 163

bhoudhi-

English meaning: victory

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sieg'?

Material: O.Ir. *búaid* n. "victory", O.Brit. FN *Boudicca* "the victorious", Welsh *budd* "profit, gain", *buddig* "victorious" (**bhou dhīko-*) = O.Ir. *búadach* ds.; aGmc. GN *Baudi-hillia* "victory fighter".

References: WP. II 186, Gutenbrunner Gmc. Göttern. 43.

Page(s): 163

bhouk^wos

English meaning: a kind of buzzing insect

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘summendes Insekt’

Material: Lat. *fūcus*, -ī m. “a drone bee” = O.E. *béaw* m. “gadfly, brake”, N.Ger. *bau* ds.

References: WP. II 184, WH. I 555 f.

Page(s): 163

bhōgh– or bhāgh–

English meaning: lowland, swamp

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlamm, Sumpf’

Material: Mnl. *bagger* m. ‘slime, mud’, out of it Ger. *baggern* “drain the mud”; Russ. *bagnó* “low, marshy place”, Cz. *bahno* ‘swamp, marsh, morass’, Pol. *bagno* ds.

References: WP. II 187, Petersson Heterokl. 123 f.

Page(s): 161

bhōi- : bhəi- : bhī- (bhijə-)

English meaning: to fear

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich fürchten'

Material: O.Ind. *bháyatē* "be afraid" (from **bhəietai* = Slav. *bojetъ*), Av. *bayente*, *byente* "they are in fear", M.Pers. *bēsānd* "they are in fear" (urlran. **bai-sk-*); O.Ind. *bibhēti* "be afraid", sek. to initial perf. m. Präsensbed. *bibhāya* "I am in fear" (*bibhīyāt*, *bibhītana*, *abibhēt*, participle *bibhīvān* = Av. *biwivā* "were afraid"); O.Ind. *bhiyānā-ḥ* "were afraid"; *bhī-ḥ* f., *bhīti-ḥ* f. (: Ltv. Inf. *bītiēs*) "fear", *bhīmā-ḥ* "dreadful", *bhītā-ḥ* "were afraid, horrified", *bhīrū-ḥ* "timorous, shy, coward" (if *r* = IE *l*, changing through ablaut with Lith. *báilė*, *bailūs*); Pers. *bāk* "fear" (from **bháyaka-*); with IE simplification of *āi* to *ā* before consonant here O.Ind. *bhāma-ḥ* perhaps "fierceness, fury", *bhāmitā-ḥ* "fierce, grim".

Gk. *πίθηκος*, *πίθων* m. "ape" (from **πιθος* "ugly", zero grade **bhidh-*).

Lat. *foedus* (**bhoidhos*) "foul, filthy, horrible, disgusting".

O.H.G. *bibēn*, O.S. *bibōn*, O.E. *beofian*, O.Ice. *bifa*, *-aða* and *bifra* (these in ending directed after **titrōn* "tremble") to urg. **bībāi-mi*, **bībōn* is probably only after to the other coexistence from *-ōn-* and *-ēn-* secondary verb besides one from the Perfect form developed grade **bībēn*.

Bal.-Slav. originally present **bhəiō-*, preterit-stem **bhijā-*, Inf. **bhītēi*, O.Pruss. *biātwei* "fear, dread", kausat. *pobaiint* "punish, curse"; Lith. *bijaũs*, *bijótis* (also not reflexive) "be afraid", Ltv. *bīstuōs*, *bijuōs*, *bītiēs* and *bijājuōs*, *bijātiēs* "be afraid"; Lith. *baijũs* "dreadful, terrible, hideous"; *baidaũ*, *-yti* "frighten", Ltv. *baĩdu*, *baĩdyt* and *biėdėt* "daunt, scare";

Maybe Alb.Gheg *mbajt* "be afraid", *nuk ma mban* "I am afraid"

in addition Lith. *baisà* “fright” (**baid-s-ā*), *baisùs* “terrible, horrid”, *baisióti* “smudge, besmear” (and O.C.S. *běsъ* “devil”, **bēd-sъ*); Lith. *báimė* “fear”; *báilė* ds. (*bailus* “timorous”).

O.C.S. *bojō*, *bojati sę* “be afraid”.

Further formation **bhji-es-*, **bhīs-* in O.Ind. *bhyásatē* “be afraid”, *udbhyása-h* “be afraid”, Av. perf. *biwivāṇha* (i.e. *biwyāṇha*) “stimulated fright, was dreadful”; O.Ind. *bhīsayatē* “frightens”, *bhīsaṇa-h* “causing fright”;

O.H.G. *bīsa* “north-east wind”, *bisōn* “run around madly”, *bēr* “boar” etc lead to a Gmc. **bīs-*, **bīz-* “storm ahead jumpily”; compare Wißmann nom. postverb. 78.

References: WP. II 124 f., 186, WH. I 522 f., Trautmann 24, Kluge¹¹ under *Biese*.

Page(s): 161-162

bhrag– (better bhrə–g–)

English meaning: to smell, scent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rieichen”

Material: Lat. *fragrō*, *-āre* “to emit a smell, esp. a sweet smell”, denominative **bhrag-ro-s* “smelling”; O.H.G. *bracko* (Ger. *Bracke*), M.L.G. mnl. *bracke* “beagle, sleuth, harrier, track hound” (out of it Ital. *bracco* etc), in addition M.Lat. *barm-braccus* “lap dog”; compare M.H.G. *brāhen* ‘smell’ (**brē-iō*); also anything for root *bhrē*, above S. 133.

It remains remote Gaul. *brāca* “trouser”; see under *bhreĝ-1* “break, rupture”.

References: WP. II 192, WH. I 540, Kluge¹¹ under *Bracke*.

Page(s): 163

bhrāter–

English meaning: brother

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Angehöriger der Großfamilie, Bruder, Blutsverwandter”

Material: O.Ind. *bhrātar-*, Av. O.Pers. *brātar-* “brother”; Osset. *ärvád* “brother, kinsman, relative”; Arm. *etbair*, gen. *etbaur* ds.; (**bhrātēr*, **bhrātrós*);

Maybe Etruscan (**ärvád*) *ruva* “brother” from Osset. *ärvád* “brother, relative”

Illyr. *bra* “brother! (vocative)” > Alb. *bre* “brother! (vocative)”

maybe Kurdish *bira* “brother” : turk. *birader* “brother”.

neuPhryg. *βρατερε* “brother”; mys.-Phryg. *braterais* = φράτραις?, Gk. φρήτηρ (Ion.) ἀδελφός Hes., Att. φρᾱτηρ, φρᾱτωρ “member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)”; Ven. *vhraterei* “brother”;

maybe Alb. *vëlla* “brother” : Estonian *veli* “brother” : Lithuanian: *brólis* “brother” [m io] 1; *broterėlis* “brother (dim.)” [m io]; Latvian: *brālis* “brother” [m io]; *brātarītis* “brother (dim.)” [m io]; O.Pruss.: *brāti* (Ench.) “brother”; *brole* (EV) “brother”; *bratīkai* (Ench.) “brother (dim.)” [Nomp];

Also Alb.Tosk (**vhraterei*) *vllazëri* “member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)”; Lat. *frāter* “brother”, Osc. *fratrúm*, Umbr. *fratrum*, *fratrom* “brothers” etc around LateesLat. *frātruētis* s. WH. I 542);

O.Ir. *brāth(a)ir* “brother, member of a big family”, Welsh sg. *brawd*, *brodyr*, O.Corn. *broder*, M.Bret. *breuzr*, Bret. *breur*, pl. *breudeur* ds.;

Goth. *brōþar*, O.Ice. *brōðir*, O.H.G. *bruoder*, O.E. *brōþor* “brother”;

Short forms in addition O.H.G. MN *Buobo*, M.H.G. *buobe* “boy”, O.E. MN *Bōfa*, *Bōja* (> Eng. *boy*), Nor. dial. *boa* “brother” etc; further O.H.G. MN *Buole*, M.H.G. *buole* “kinsman,

relative, lover “, M.L.G. *bōle* “kinsman, relative, brother” etc (see Kluge¹¹ under *Bube*, *Buhle*); O.Pruss. *brāti* (voc. *brote*) “brother”, Lith. *broterėlis*, short form *brožis*, *batis*, *brólis*, Ltv. *b(r)ālis* “baby brother “, *brātarītis* “dear brother!”;

O.C.S. *bratrъ*, *bratъ* “brother”, short form Serb. *baća*, ačech. *bát’ a* ds., Russ. *bátja*, *báčka* “father, priest”.

Also Alb.Gheg *bacë* “father, leader” : Serb. *baća* “father, priest”.

compare noch O.Ind. *bhrātrā-m* “brotherhood “; Gk. φρᾱτρᾱ, jon. φρήτρη ds.; O.Ind. *bhrātrya-m* : Gk. φρᾱτρία, O.C.S. *bratrъja*, *bratъja* ds., Lat. *frātria* “wife, woman of brothers”.

Toch. A *pracar* (Dual *pratn*), B *procer*.

References: WP. II 193, WH. I 541 f., 866, Specht KZ 62, 249, Fraenkel REtIE 2, 6 f., Risch Mus. Helv. 1, 118.

Page(s): 163-164

bhred(h?)–

English meaning: to wade, wander

Deutsche Übersetzung: “waten”, in Bal.-Slav. also “plantschen, die Zeit vergeuden; Unsinn schwatzen”

Material: Thrak. PN Βρέδαι; Lig. VN *Brodionti*; compare Gaul. FIN *Bredanna*, Fr. *La Brenne*, PN Βροδεντία (Bayern).

Alb. *breth*, Aor. *brodha* “(*wade) wander”.

Lith. *bredu* (E.Lith. *brendu*), *bridaũ*, *bristi* “wade”, Iter. *bradaũ*, *-yti* “wade”, *brastà*, *brastvà* “ford (miry)”, *bradà* “slime, mud”, *brādas* m. “fishing” (= Slav. *brodъ*), with sek. ablaut *brjdis* m. “wading, way in the water”, Iter. *braidaũ*, *-yti* “wade around continuously”; Ltv. *brienu* (dial. *briedu* = E.Lith. *brendu*), *bridu*, *brist*, Iter. *bradāt* “wade; tread with feet; speak foolishly”, *braslis* m. “ford”, *bridis* m. “while, short time”; O.Pruss. *Chucunbrast* “through the devil’s way”; zero grade *ir* = **r* noch in Lith. *birdà* “wet ordure”, O.Pruss. *Birdaw*, sea name.

R.C.S. *bredu*, *bresti* “wade through a ford” (zero grade present **br̥d̥q* in *nepr̥br̥domъ* “not wading through water”, Aor. *pribr̥de*, compare O.Cz. *přěbrde* “will wade”, Pol. *brnąć* “wade” from **br̥dn̥q̥ti*), Russ. *bredú*, *breští* “go slowly, fish with the train net”, *brédítъ* “chat nonsense, fantasize”, *bred*, *bredína* “willow” (‘standing there often in the water’), R.C.S., Russ. (etc) *brodъ* “ford”, iter. R.C.S. *broditi* “wade”, Russ. *brodíť* “go slowly, slink, wander around; ferment, seethe”, Ser.-Cr. *bròditi* “wade”.

References: WP. II 201 f., Trautmann 37, Mühlenbach-Endzelin 332 f.

Page(s): 164

bhreĝ-¹

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brechen, krachen"

Material: O.Ind. *giri-bhráj-* "bursting out from the mountains";

Lat. *frangō*, *-ere*, *frēgi* (: Goth. **brēkum*), *frāctum* "break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, shatter, fracture", *fragilis* "frail, breakable, easily broken, brittle, fragile" etc (**bhr_eg-*), *fragor* m. "a breaking; a crashing, a noise of breaking, crack, crash, noise, din"; with *ā* (after *frāctus* etc): *suffrāgium* "a voting tablet, a vote, noisy applause, approval; the right to vote, franchise; in gen. judgment; approval, support"; *suffrāginēs* f. "the hollows of the knee (suffragines, are so called because they are broken underneath = *subtus franguntur*, that is, they bend downwards and not upwards like the arm)", lit. "bend, kink";

M.Ir. *braigid* "farts", Verbaln. *braimm*, Welsh Corn. *bram* m. "breaking wind, fart", M.Ir. *t-air-brech* "crash, blast"; but Gaul. *brāca* "breeches" (compare βράκκαι αἴγεια διφθέραι παρὰ Κελτοῖς Hes.) is Gmc. Lw., O.Ir. *brōc* "trouser" is O.E. Lw.

Maybe Alb. (**brāca*) *brekë* "underwear";

Goth. *brikan*, O.S. *brekan*, O.E. *brecan*, O.H.G. *brehhan* "break, rupture" (Lat. *frēgimus* = Goth. **brēkum*, Ger. *brachen*), ablaut. Goth. *brakja* "wrestling match"; lengthened grade M.H.G. *brache* f. "breaking in the ground, unbroken recumbent unsowed land after the harvest", O.E. *ā-brācian* "press in", O.H.G. *prahhen*, *brahhen*, M.H.G. *braechen*, Ger. *prägen* (**brēkjan*), Causative to *brechen*; zero grade Goth. *gabruka* f. "piece, fragment, gobbet" (**bhr_eg-*) == O.E. *bryce* m. "the break, lump", O.H.G. *bruh* "break, cracked"; O.E. *brocian* "press", *broc* "woefulness"; with gemination O.H.G. *brocco* "broken", Ger. *Brocken*;

here perhaps Nor. *brake* m. “juniper” (as *brisk* ds. to *bhres-* “break, crack, cracking”), M.H.G. *brake* m. f. “twig, branch”, Eng. *brake* “brushwood, thorn bushes, fern”, ablaut. Nor. *burkne* m. “fern”, compare also Nor. *bruk* n. ‘shrubbery, bush’;

a nasal. form in Nor. dial. *brank* n. “affliction, defect”, *branka* “injure, break, rupture”; with the meaning “din, fuss, noise” here O.Ice. *braka* “crack, creak”, *brak* n. “row, din, fuss, noise”, M.H.G. O.E. *brach* m. ds., O.H.G. M.H.G. O.S. *braht* “din, fuss, noise, clamor”, with changed meaning Ger. *Pracht*, O.E. *breahm* m. “argument, quarrel”, O.S. *brahtum* “din, fuss, noise, clamorous mass”;

Gmc. **brōk-* “rump”, newer “trouser” in O.E. *brēc* pl. “buttocks”, Eng. *breech* ds., O.Ice. *brōk*, pl. *brøkr* “thigh, trouser”, O.E. *brōc*, O.H.G. *bruoh*, Ger. *Bruch* ds., Swiss *bruech* “pubic region”; geminated O.E. etc *braccas* “britches”;

here (rather to *bhres-*) belong Lith. *braškù*, *braškėti* “crack, creak” (**bhr_eĝ-skō*), Ltv. *brakškēt*, *brakstēt* ds.

A parallel root **bhre(n)gh-* seeks Wood (KZ. 45, 61) in O.Ind. *brhāti* “wrenches, tears from”, O.Ice. *branga* “damage”.

O.Ind. *br̥gala-m* “piece, gobbet, lump” is not IE (Kuiper Proto-Munda 49).

References: WP. II 200, WH. I 113 f, 539 f., 541, Feist 104 ff., 176, Wißmann nom. postverb. 11, 58, 123, 181.

Page(s): 165

bhreĝ-²

English meaning: to stick (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'steif emporstehen'

Note: extension from *bher-* "stand up, edge, bristle" etc, see Persson Beitr. 22 f. A. 2 in:

Material: O.Ind. *bhraj-* 'stiffness (of the member), rigor(?)'; Ice. Nor. *brok* 'stiff grass, grass bristles'; quite dubious also in O.Ice. *bqrkr* (**bhorĝu-s*), M.L.G. *borke*,

Ger. (eig. N.Ger.) *Borke* "rough, outer bark" (from the rough angularity? Similar is Gk. φορῖν "hard, rough skin, esp. pig's skin" to an extension to place root *bher-*).

An analogue *g*-extension from of a *i*-basis *bhreī-* could at most exist in Nor. *brikja* "stick up high, to show off, shine", *brik* "a tall woman keeping her head high", *briken* "fresh, agile, lively; showy, gleaming, pleasant", *brikna* "glory, magnificence, lustre, shine, pleasure, joy" (Wood KZ. 45, 66), if not perhaps 'shine, shine out' is the basis of this meaning.

Brikena Illyr. PN

A *bhrēi-k-* presumably in Gk. φοῖξ, -κός "shuddering, quiver, stare", φοῖσσω, -ττω, πέφορκα "stare up; shiver (**flicker?*)" common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation; Welsh Bret. *brig* "acme, apex" (**bhrīko-*).

Maybe Alb. (**φοῖξ, φοικός*) *frikë* "shuddering, fear", older (**φοικός*) *frikësoj* "make shiver, scare".

References: WP. II 201.

Page(s): 166

bhrendh–

English meaning: to swell, sprout

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufschwellen; schwanger, Fruchtkern ansetzend”

Note: Only for Celt. to cover Toch. and Balt-Slav.

Material: O.Ir. probably in *brenn-* (**bhrendh-uā-*) ‘spring up, bubble, effervesce’, e.g. *bebarnatar* 3 pl. preterit, with *to-ess-* : *do-n-eprinn* “gushes forth”, M.Ir. *to-oss-* : *toiprinnit* “interior flow, flow into”, Kaus. M.Ir. *bruinnid* “allows to gush forth, streams out” etc; compare also Thurneysen Grammar 461;

Maybe Alb. *brenda*, *përbrenda* “inside, inward, (*inward inflow)”, *brendësi* “inside, entrails” : O.Pruss. *pobrendints* “weighted”

Lith. *brėstu*, *brėndau*, *brėsti* ‘swell, ripen’, participle *brėndęs* “ripening”, *brįstu*, *brındau*, *brįsti* “gush, well up (e.g. from peas)”, *brandà* “ripeness, rich harvest”, *brandùs* “grainy”; Ltv. *briēstu*, *briēžu*, *briēst* “gush, well up, to swell, ripen”, *bruôžs* “thick, strong”; O.Pruss. *pobrendints* “weighted”, *sen brendekermnen* “pregnant”, i.e. “with body fruit”;

Slav. **brędъ* in O.Cz. *ja-břadek*, O.Pol. *ja-brząd* “twig, branch of grapevine” (besides one verschied. Slav. **brědъ* in kašub. *břod* “fruit-tree”); relationship to *bher-* (*bhren-*) “overhang, protrude” is absolutely agreeable;

Toch. A *pratsak*, B *pratsāk-* “brost”.

References: WP. II 205, Trautmann 35 f., Van Windekens Lexique 99.

Page(s): 167-168

bhrenk–, bhronk–

English meaning: to bring

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bringen”

Material: Welsh *he-brwng* “bring, glide, slide, guide, lead” (**sem-bronk-*), *hebryngiad* “guide, leader”, O.Corn. *hebrenchiat* “leader”, M.Corn. *hem-bronk* “will guide, lead”, *hem-brynkys*, *hom-bronkys* “guided”, M.Bret. *ham-brouc*, Mod.Bret. *am-brouk* “guide, lead”;

Goth. *briggan*, *brāhta*, O.H.G. *bringan*, *brāhta*, also O.S. (wo also *brengian*), O.E. *bringan* and *breng(e)an* preterit *brōhte* (from **branhta*) “bring”;

Toch. B *prāṅk-*, AB *prāṅk-* “depart”.

Angebl. contaminated from den root *bher-* and *enek-*; finally E. Fraenkel KZ. 58, 286¹ f.; 63, 198.

Maybe Alb. geg *me pru*, aor. *prura* “to bring”

References: WP. II 204, Lewis-Pedersen 40, Feist 105, Van Windekens Lexique 99.

Page(s): 168

bhre(n)k-

English meaning: to err

Deutsche Übersetzung: "to Falle kommen"?

Material: O.Ind. *bhrāmśate*, *bhraśyate* "falls, overthrows", participle *bhraṣṭá-ḥ*, *bhramśa-ḥ* "fall, loss", but in RV. only from nasal basis *bhrāśāyan* (Kaus.), *mā bhraśat* (Aor.), *áni-bhrṣṭa-ḥ* "not succumbing"; also *bhramśa-* with originally bare present, then further grown exuberantly nasalization? or old double forms? O.Ir. *brēc* "lie, falsity" (**bhrenkā*) is the half meaning not so certain with O.Ind. *bhramśa-ḥ* to compare, that chosen in the latter sense.

Kuiper (NasalprO.S. 141 f.) builds **bhrek-mi* next to **bhre-n-kō*; nevertheless, his etymological comparisons are not persuasive.

References: WP. II 204.

See also: To *bhreḡ-1*?

Page(s): 168

bhren-to-s

English meaning: herdsman, *wanderer, horn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Geweihträger, Hirt"

Material:

Messap. βρένδον (from *βρέντον) "ἐλαφον" Hes., βρέντιον "deer head" Hes., *brunda* ds., short form (besides *Brenda*) to PN *Brundisium*,

older Βρεντέσιον "Brindisi", Illyr. VN Βρέντιοι; Ven. FIN *Brinta* "Brenta"; still today in Ital. mountain names and plant names (Bertoldi IF. 52, 206 f.);

compare in addition Alb. *brî*, *brîni* "horn, antler" (**bhr-no-*), Plur. Gheg *brîena*, raetorum. *brenta* "pannier";

maybe Alb. *brinja* "rib, bone"

Note:

Clearly Alb. is an Illyr. Dialect; Alb. *bredh* "wander" suggests that there is a link between Root *bhred(h)-*: "to wade, wander" and Root *bhren-to-s*: "herdsman, *wanderer".

Mod.Swe. dial. *brind(e)*, Nor. (with *g* from *d*) *bringe* "male elk" (**bhrentós*), ablaut. Nor. *brund* "baby male reindeer" (**bhrntós*);

Ltv. *briēdis* "deer, deer stag", whether from of a IE additional form **bhrendis*, must be the origin of Lith. *brīedis*, O.Pruss. *braydis* m. "elk"; if Gmc. Lw.?

Note:

Baltic lang. were created before Slavic lang. hence the vocabulary shared by Baltic and Alb. is of Illyr. origin.

Perhaps to *bhren-* "overhang, edge"; different Specht Decl. 120.

References: WP. II 205, WH. I 116 f., 551, 852, A. Mayer KZ 66, 79 ff., Krahe Festgabe Bulle 191 f.

Page(s): 168-169

bhren-

English meaning: to stick out; edge

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hervorstehen; Kante under likewise"

Note: as *bher-* ds.

Material: Ir. *braine* "front part of the ship; guide, leader; edge, border", Corn. *brenniat* ds.

With formants *t*: Lat. *frōns*, *-tis* m., new f. "the forehead, brow, front"; O.Ice. *brandr* "sword" (**bhron-tó-*); in wider meaning 'stick, board; sword' against it probably from **bhron-dho-* to *bherdh-* "cut, clip".

With formants *d*: O.E. *brant*, O.Ice. *brattr* "high, sharp" (**bhron-dos*), Ltv. *bruôdiņš* "ridge of the roof".

bhren-q-: Gmc. **branha-* in O.S. *brā-*, Mod.Swe. *brå-* 'sharp' in PN; O.Ice. *bringa* "brost, thorax, brostbone of birds", Mod.Ice. *bringr* 'small hill'; maybe Alb. (**bhren*) *brinjë* "rib, chest bone, hillside"

Note:

Alb. proves that from Root *bhren-to-s* : "herdsman, *wanderer, *horn" derived from an extended Root *bhren-* : "to stick out; edge".

Lith. *brankà* "the swelling", *brankšoti*, *branksóti* "jut out stiffly (of bones, laths)"; ablaut. *brinkstu*, *brinkti* "to swell"; Slav. **bręknę*, **bręknęti* in Russ. *nabráknutъ* "to bloat, bulge, swell" etc.

bhren-g- perhaps in O.Ice. *brekka* (**brinkōn*) "steep hill", older Dan. *brink*, *brank* "upright", M.Eng. nEng. *brink* "edge, border, bank, shore", M.L.G. *brink* "edge of a field, field margin, meadow", M.Du. *brinc*, nDutch *brink* "edge, grass strip, border of grass, grass field".

References: WP. II 203 f., WH. I 551, Trautmann 36.

Page(s): 167

bhres–

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bersten, brechen” and “krachen, prasseln” (as beim Brechen)

Material: M.Ir. *brosc*, *broscar* m. “din, fuss, noise”; compare also *blosc* under *bhlos-q*;

O.H.G. *brestan* “break, crack, break, rupture”, uPers. “lack, defect “, O.E. *berstan* ds., O.Ice. *bersta* “break, crack, creak”; O.H.G. *brešt(o)* “disability, defect “, Ger. *Gebreſten*; O.H.G. *brust* “break, defect “, O.E. *byrst* m. “damage”; O.H.G. *brastōn* “crackle “, O.Ice. *brasta* “rant, roister, brag, boast”; without *-t* Nor. *bras* n. “clatter, brushwood “;

with *-k*: Nor. *brisk* “juniper “; M.H.G. *braschen* “crack, creak, cry, brag, boast”;

Lith. *braškėti* etc, see under *bhreg̃-1*.

References: WP. I 206.

Page(s): 169

bhreū-ǵ- (-k-)

English meaning: to strike; to throw

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'streichen, streifen'

Note: only balto-Slav., probably extension from *bhrēu-1*. For -k- compare above S. 18 Anm.

Material: Lith. *braukiù braukiaũ braũkti* "whisk, stroke; move slowly "; Ltv. *bràucu brāuču brāukt* "move";

ablaut. Lith. *brukù brukaũ brũkti* "wave flax, wedge ", Ltv. *brukt* "crumble ", *brucināt* "abrade, stroke the scythe";

Iterat. Lith. *braukýti*, Ltv. *braũcūt* "stroke" (with unoriginal intonation) and Lith. *brũkis* m. "stripe, line", Ltv. *brũce* f. "scratch, scar", in addition Lith. *brũknė, bruknis* f., Ltv. *brũklene* f. "cranberry ";

Slav. **brušo *brusiti* (originally iterative) in Bulg. *brúsja (brusich)* 'shake off, get rid of, beat off, chop, cut, reject', Ser.-Cr. *brûsim brúsim* "whet", Cz. *brousiti* ds., in addition O.C.S. *ubrusъ* "veronica (the impression of the face of Jesus believed by some to be miraculously made on a head - cloth with which St Veronica wiped his face as he went to his crucifixion; the cloth used for this) ", Ser.-Cr. *brûs* (gen. *brûsa*), Russ. *brus* (gen. *brúsa*, mostly *brusók*) "grindstone, whetstone"; Russ. etc *brusníka* "cranberry " ("lightly strippable "); ablaut. R.C.S. *br̥snuti* 'scrape, shave', Russ. *brosátъ* (dial. *brokátъ*), *brósitъ* "throw", *brósnutъ* "peel flax", *bros* "offal" etc in ablaut to Bulg. *br̥śšъ* "rub off". With *ũ* the iterative grade: O.C.S. *sъ-brysati* "scrape ", *brysalo* "a painter's brush or pencil; style ".

Perhaps here skR.C.S. *brutъ* "nail", Bulg. *brut* ds. as **bruktъ*, compare to meaning Lith. *brũkti* "put by force ", to form Ltv. *braukts* "knife for cleaning the flax".

Maybe Alb. (**breuks*) *pres* “cut, peel”, *mpreh* “whet, sharpen”, *mbreh* “harness, yoke, put by force” [common Alb. *p-* > *mp-*, *b-* > *mb-* shift], *mbres* “bruise, beat”.

Perhaps here the Illyr. VN *Breuci*, PN *Breucus* and the Gaul. PN Βρευκό-μαγος, today *Brumath* (Alsace); in addition places Krahe (Gl. 17, 159) Illyr. VN Βρεῦνοι: *Breones* (from **Breyones*).

Note:

Illyr. VN Βρεῦνοι: *Breones* (from **Breyones*) evolved according to Alb. phonetic laws *-t* > *-nt* > *-n* hence **Breyones* < **Breyontes*. But only Alb. displays the common *-k* > *-th*, *-t* shift found in Illyr. VN *Breuci*: Illyr. VN Βρεῦνοι (from **Breyones*), hence Alb. is a dialect of Illyr. Both Alb. and older Illyr. display centum and satem characteristics.

Finally Gaul. PN Βρευκό-μαγος, today *Brumath* (Alsace); has evolved according to Illyr. Alb. phonetic laws *-g* > *-th* as Alb. (*mag-*) *math* “big”.

About Russ. *brykátʹ* “kick, reject” etc s. Berneker 93.

References: WP. II 197, Trautmann 36 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 119.

Page(s): 170

bhreus-1

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen; sprießen'

Note: (compare above *bhreus-*)

Material: O.Ir. *brū* f., gen. *bronn* "belly, body" (**bhrus-ā[n]*: -*n-os*), *brūach* "big-bellied" (**brusākos*), Welsh *bru* m. "venter, uterus" (**bhreuso-*);

Maybe Alb. *bark*, *barku* (**bhrauk*) "belly": O.Ir. *brūach* "big-bellied"

O.Ir. *bruinne* "brost" (**bhrusn̥io-*), O.Welsh Welsh *bronn* f. "brost", Bret. *bronn*, *bron* ds. (**bhrusnā*) in place names also "round hill", M.Welsh *brynn*, Welsh *bryn* m. (**bhrusn̥io-*) "hill" (from Celt. derives Goth. *brunjō* f. "(brost)-armor", O.H.G. *brunja*, *brunna* "coat of mail");

Maybe Alb. *brinjë* "rib, side, hillside": Goth. *brunjō* f. "(brost)-armor"

Alb. proves that Root *bhreus-1*: "to swell" derived from Root *bhreus-k-* (-*k-*): "to strike; to throw". Hence centum languages predate satem language because of the -*k* > -*h* > -*s* phonetic mutations.

O.Ir. *brollach* "bosom" (**bhrus-lo-* with formants-*āko-*); M.Ir. *brūasach* "with large, wide brost" (from *bhreus-to-* = O.S. *briost*).

M.H.G. *briustern* 'swell up', O.Ice. *ā-brystur* f. pl. "beestings" (also *broddr* ds. from **bruz-da-z*), Swiss *briescht* ds. (besides *briesch* ds. from **bhreus-ko-*); O.S. *briost* N. pl., O.E. *brēost*, O.Ice. *briōst* "brost", zero grade Goth. *brusts* f. pl., O.H.G. *brust*, Ger. *Brust*, O.S. *brustian* "bud" (Slav. **brъstъ* "bud"), Ger. *Brös-chen* (from md.) "mammary gland of cows", schwäb. *Brüste*, bO.Ir. *Brüsel*, *Briesel*, *Bries* ds., Dan. *brissel*, Swe. *kalfbräss*, with *k-* suffix Dan. *bryske*, Eng. *brisket* "brost of the animals".

O.Ice. *briōsk* “gristle”, M.H.G. *brūsche*, Ger. *Brausche* ‘swelling, blister’, Ger. dial. *brausche*, *brauschig* “swollen; of style, turgid, bombastic, torose”, *brauschen* ‘swell up’.

Maybe Alb. (**brausch*) *bark* “belly”

Russ. *brjúcho* “lower abdomen, belly, paunch”, dial. *brjúchnutʹ* “yield, gush, well up, to bloat, bulge, swell”, Cz. alt. *břuch*, *břucho*, nowadays *břich*, *břicho* “belly” etc (**bhreuso-s*, -*m*);

here also Clr. *brostʹ* f. dial. *brost* m. “bud”, Bulg. *brъs(t)* m. “young sprouts”, Ser.-Cr. *břst* m. ds., *břstina* “foliage, leaves”.

Maybe Alb. *bisht(n)ajë* “legume, pod”, *bisht* “tail (shoot?)”

here Clr. *brost* “f. dial. *brost* m. “bud”, Bulg. *Brъs (t)* m. “younger shoots”, Ser.-Cr. *br ^st* m. ds., *břstina* “foliage”.

References: WP. II 197 f., Feist 107 f., 108 f.

Page(s): 170-171

bhreus-2

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerbrechen, zerschlagen, zerkrümeln und likewise”

Note: extension from *bhrēu-1*.

Material: Alb. *breshën, breshër* “hail”, if eig. “granule, mica” (*e* = IE *eu*); Lat. *frustum* “a bit, piece, morsel, gobbet” (from **bhrus-to-*);

O.Ir. *brūu* ‘shatter, smash’ (**bhrūsiō*, Gaul. *brus-*, Fr. *bruise*), M.Ir. *brūire, brūile* “piece, fragment”, *bruan* ds., *bruar* “fragment, broken piece”, *broсна* (**brus-tonio-*) “faggot, brushwood bundle”, Gaul. **bruskiā* “undergrowth, brushwood”, aFr. *broce* ds., M.Ir. *brusc* “tiny bit” etc; O.Ir. *bronnaim* “damage” (**bhrusnāmi*) (subjunctive *robria* from **bris-* “break, rupture” borrows, see under *bhrēi-*);

M.Welsh *breu*, Welsh *brau* “frail, easily broken”, M.Corn. *brew* “broken” (**bhrōuso-*);

M.Bret. *brusun* “tiny bit” (**brous-t-*);

O.E. *briesan* (**brausjan*), *brȳsan* (**brūsjan*) “break, rupture trans., shatter”, Eng. *bruise* “injure”, probably also O.H.G. *brōsma*, M.H.G. *brōsem, brōseme, brōsme* “bit, flake, crumb”; O.E. *brosnian* “molder”.

References: WP. II 198 f., WH. I 553.

Page(s): 171

bhreus-³, bhrūs-

English meaning: to boil; to sound, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brausen, wallen, rauschen, hervorquellen or -sprießen, sich bauschen, Büschel, Gestrüpp under likewise”

Note: esp. in Gmc. words; perhaps to *bhreus-1*; also a new onomatopoeic word could have helped (similarly akr. *brújīm, brújiti* “buzz, hum from an swarm of bees”, Berneker 89).

Material: M.H.G. *brūsen* “boom, blaster, roar”, *brūs* “the boom”, N.Ger. *brūsen* “boom, blaster, simmer, seethe, boil; be hasty (from people); spread out, grow new shoot (from plants); sprinkle, besprinkle “ (compare Ger. *Brause*) (out of it Dan. *bruse* ds.), Dutch *bruisen*, previous *bruischen* “foam, froth, bubble, roar, boom, blaster”, N.Ger. *brūsken* ds., M.H.G. *brūsche* “douche, shower, spray, sprinkler “, O.S. *brūsa* “storm ahead “, Nor. dial. *brōsa* “storm gust “, O.Ice. *brusi* “he-goat, billy goat “, Ice. *bruskr* “tussock, besom “, Eng. *brush* “bristle brush, paintbrush, brush, tail (of foxes)”, *brushwood* ‘shrubbery, bush, shrubbery “, M.Eng. *bruschen*, Eng. *to brush* “comb with a brush”, Nor. dial. *brauska*, *bruska* and *brausta*, *brusta* “make room, rush out forcefully “; Swe. *bruska* “rustle, rant, roister”.

With Gmc. **bruska-z* “brushwood “, **bruskan* “crackle, rustle “ (-sk- could be IE *zg*) one compares the Bal.-Slav. groups Lith. *brūzgai* pl. “brushwood “, *briauzgà* “babbler “, *bruzgù*, *-ėti* “rustle”, Russ. *brjuzgáju*, *-átʲ* “mumble, murmur”, *brjužžátʲ* “drone, grumble, murmur, growl “ etc; yet are the verb perhaps are only Bal.-Slav. onomatopoeic word formatlon. Because of the Gmc. meaning ‘spray’ is perhaps on the other hand to be compared with Russ. *brýzgaju*, *-atʲ* ‘spray, sprinkle, bubble “ etc.

References: WP. II 199 f., Trautmann 38.

Page(s): 171-172

bhreū-, bhreū-d-

English meaning: to swell, sprout

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprießen, schwellen’

Material: Lat. *frutex*, *-icis* m. “a shrub, bush; as a term of reproach, blockhead” based on probably on a participle **bhrūtōs* “sprouted out”; O.Ir. *broth* “awn, hair”; here *d*-present: M.H.G. *briezen*, *brōz* “bud, swell”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *broz* “bud, sprout”.

References: WP. II 195, WH. I 554.

See also: compare *bhreū-s-1* “to swell”, *bhrughno-* “twig, branch”.

Page(s): 169

bhrēi-, bhřī-

English meaning: to pierce, cut with smth. sharp

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with scharfem Werkzeug schneiden, etc”

Note: extension from *bher-*.

Material: O.Ind. *bhrīnānti* “be hurt” (Pf. *bibhrāya* Dhātup.), Av. *pairibrīnēnti* “be cut all around”, *brōiθrō-taēža-* “dashing sharply”, M.Pers. *brīn* “determined, fixed”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *pre-* “pierce, cut”

Thrak. (?) βριλών “barber”.

Lat. *friō*, *-āre* “rub, grind, crumb, spall, crumble”, *fricō*, *-āre* “to rub, rub down, rub off” (from **fri-co-s* “rubbing, scraping”), *refrīva faba* “ground bean”, *frīvolus* (from **frī-vo-s* “trituated”), “breakable, trifling, worthless; n. pl. as subst. sticks of furniture”.

Maybe Alb. (**frico-*) *fērkonj* “rub” possible Lat. loanword.

With *frīvolus* to be compared Welsh *brīw* “broke; wound”; *brīwo* “break, rupture, injure”;

with *s*-extension here Gaul.-Lat. *brīsāre* “break, shatter”, Fr. *briser* etc gallorom.

briscāre* “curdle, coagulate, harden”, Swiss *bretschi* ds. (Wartburg), O.Ir. *brissid* “breaks” (from participle Pert. **bristo-*), M.Ir. *bress* f. “din, fuss, noise, fight, struggle”, *breissem* ds., O.Ir. PN *Bres-(u)al* (bristo-ualos*), Corn. M.Bret. *bresel* “fight”, Bret. *bresa* “quarrel”, M.Ir. *brise* “frail, breakable”, br. *bresk* ds.; compare the parallel formation under *bhreus-2*.

Hereupon probably also Welsh *brwydr* “fight, struggle”, O.Ir. *briathar* “word, *argument” as **bhrei-trā* “quarrel, argument” (to Welsh *brwyd* “torn, perforates”), compare Lith. *bárti* ‘scold, chide’, refl. “be quarrelsome”, O.C.S. *brati* “fight”, s. *bher-2*.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *brīt*, Tosc *bértas* “to scold, chide, quarrel, yell” : Lith. *bárti* ‘scold, chide’.

Here presumably M.Du. *brīne*, nDutch *brijn*, M.Eng. *brīne*, nEng. *brine* “salted water, salt brine” (from the sharp taste like partly Slav. *bridъ*).

O.C.S. *britva* “razor”, R.C.S. *briju*, *briti* ‘shave, shear’, *bričъ* “razor”; O.C.S. *bridъ* “δριμύς”, Russ.-dial. *bridkój* ‘sharp, cold’, Ser.-Cr. *bridak* ‘sharp, sour’; O.C.S. *brъselije* ‘shards’, R.C.S. *brъselije*, *brъselъ* ‘shard’ (Proto-Slav. also probably **brъselъ*) as **bhri-d-selo-*.

Maybe Alb. *brisk* “razor”

ĝ-extension **bhrei-ĝ-* presumably in Lith. *brėžiu*, *brėšti* ‘scratch, scrape’, Iter. *braiž-*, *-yti* ds., and O.Ice. *brīk* f. “board, low wooden wall, low bar”; compare with **bhrei-ĝ-* parallel **ĝ**-extension the einf. root *bher-* in Ltv. *beriu*, *berzu*, *beržt* “rub, scour, clean” and Gk. φοργάνη ἡ ἀραιότης Hes. and auf a **k**-extension **bhrei-k-* traceable Gk. φρίκες χάρακες Hes.; *brėšti* not better with IE *b-* to O.E. *prica* “point”, M.L.G. *pricken*, M.H.G. *pfrecken* “prick” etc, besides that with other root auslaut Nor. dial. *prisa* “prick, stir, tease, irritate”, *preima*, *preina* “banter, stir, tease, irritate” etc (about age and origin Gmc. words nothing is certain).

References: WP. II 194 f., WH. 116, 549, Vendryes RC 29, 206.

Page(s): 166-167

bhr̥eu-¹, bhr̥ū-

English meaning: to pierce, break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with scharfem Werkzeug schneiden, abschaben etc”, especially Gmc. “zerschlagen, brechen”

Note: extension from *bher-*

Material: O.Ind. *bhrūṇā-m* “embryo” (named after the burst caul);

M.H.G. *briune*, *brūne* “lower abdomen, vulva”; O.H.G. *brōdi* “frail, breakable” (**bhrou-~~ti~~o-*), O.Ice. *broma* “piece, fragment” (**bhrumōn*); a *t*-present in O.E. *breoðan* “break, rupture”; probably *d*- present based on Gmc. family of O.E. *brēotan* “break, rupture”, O.Ice. *briōta* “break, rupture”, *broti* m. “heap of felled trees, barrier”, *braut* f. “way, alley” (compare Ger. *Bahn brechen*, Fr. *route* from *rupta*), *breyta* (**brautjan*) “alter, change, modify”, *breyskr* “frail, breakable, brittle”; O.H.G. *bruzī*, *buzzi* “fragileness”; O.Ice. *brytia* = O.E. *bryttian* “divide, share, allot, distribute”; O.Ice. *bryti* m. “colter, plough coulter, pre-pruner, i.e. the most distinguished of the farmhands; kind of estate manager, land agent” = agsl. *brytta* m. “dispenser, distributor”.

To Gmc. **breutan* perhaps also O.Ir. *fris-brudī* “reject”.

Ltv. *braūna*, *braūņa* ‘scurf, dandruff, flake, scale, abandoned skin or shell, caul, entrails’ (basic meaning “scrapings”, vgl Slav. *br̥asnŏti* ‘scrape, stripe’ under *bhreū-k̃*);

Cz. *br-n-ka* (**bhrun-*) “placenta, afterbirth”.

References: WP. II 195 f., W. Schulze KZ. 50, 259 = Kl. Schr. 216.

See also: S. the extension *bhreū-k̃*, *bhreū-s-2*.

Page(s): 169

bhrēu-², bhrū-

English meaning: edge

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kante, scharfer Rand"

Note: The group is extended from *bher-* 'stand up; edge'.

Material: O.Ir. *brū* "edge, bank, border, shore", *bruach* ds. (**brū-āko-*);

O.Ice. *brūn* "edge", whereof *brýna* "whet", *brýni* "whetstone"; O.E. M.H.G. *brūn* 'sharp' (from weapons).

Lith. *briaunà* "edge, border, cornice" (**bhrēunā*), ablaut. with O.Ice. *brūn*.

References: WP. II 196 f., W. Schulze KZ. 50, 259 = Kl. Schr. 216.

Page(s): 170

bhroisqo–, bhrisqo–

English meaning: bitter

Deutsche Übersetzung: “herb von Geschmack”

Material: R.C.S. *obrězgnuti*, *obrězgnuti* “ become sauer “, Cz. *břesk* “ sharp taste”, Pol. *brzazg* “ unpleasant, sharp taste; bad mood”,

Russ. *brezgátʹ* (old *brězgatʹ*) “ nauseate, feel disgust “;

Maybe Alb.Gheg (*prezi-*) *përzi* “ to nauseate, feel disgust “

at first to Nor. *brisk* “bitter taste”, *brisker* “bitter, sharp”; probably to *bhrē-* “cut, clip” (as M.Du. *brīne* ‘salt water, brine’).

Maybe Alb. *brisk*, *brisqe* pl. ‘sharp, bitter; razor’, *brisqe* pl. “razors”

References: WP. II 206.

Page(s): 172

bhrugh-no-

English meaning: twig

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Zweig, Stengel"

Note: perhaps in relationship to *bhreū-* "sprout"

Material: Welsh *brwyn-en* f. "bulrush", O.Corn. *brunnen* gl. "juncus, bulrush", Bret. *broenn-enn* ds. (from urk. **brugno-*); O.E. *brogn(e)* f. "twig, branch, bush", Nor. dial. *brogn(e)* "tree branch, clover stalk, raspberry bush".

References: WP. II 208.

Page(s): 174

bhrūg-

English meaning: fruit

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Frucht; genießen, gebrauchen"

Note: perhaps oldest "to cut off or peel off fruit for eating" and then to **bhreu-* "cut, clip" (compare there to meaning O.Ind. *bhārvati* "chews, consumes", also Bal.-Slav. **bhreu-q-*, -*ĕ-* "graze over, chip")

Material: Lat. *frūx*, *-gis* f. "fruit" = Umbr. Akk pl. *frif*, *fri* "fruits", Lat. *frūgī* (dat. **-* "useful, honest, discreet, moderate" =) "fruitful", *fruor*, *-i*, *frūctus* and *fruitus sum* "relish" (from **frūg^wor*, which has entered for **frūgor* ?), *frūniscor* "relish" (**frūg-nīscor*), *frūmentum* "corn, grain", Osc. *fruktatiuf* (**frūgetātiōns*) "fructus".

Maybe Alb. (**frūg-*) *fruth* "measles, breaking of the skin (disease of fruit and humans?)", *frut* "fruit" [common Alb. *-k*, *-g* > *-th*, *-dh* shift]

Goth. *brūkjan*, O.H.G. *brūhhan*, O.S. *brūkan*, O.E. *brūcan* "need, lack", Goth. *brūks*, O.H.G. *brūhhi*, O.E. *brȳce* "usable".

References: WP. II 208, WH. I 552 f.

Page(s): 173

bhrū-¹

English meaning: brow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Augenbraue"

Note: partly with initial vowel, IE *o-* or *a-* (full root form?); after Persson Beitr. 17 lies a dark composition part **ok^w-* "eye" (with. consonant-Assimilation) before.

Material: O.Ind. *bhrū-h* f., acc. *bhrúv-am* "brow", Av. *brvat-* f. (Du.) " brows ", Pers. *ebrū*, *brū* ds.(Hübschmann IA. 10, 24);

Gk. ὄφρῦς, -ύος f. "brow", figurative " raised edge, hill edge " (after Meillet BSL 27, 129 f. with Gk. vocal prosthesis?); Maced. ἄβροῦτες "ὄφρύες" (changed from Kretschmer Einl. 287 in ἄβρούτες; held on from Meillet, s.Boisacq 733 Anm. 3, because of the otherwise stated form ἄβροτες and because of Av. *brvat-*);

Note:

According to Gk. phonetic mutations *-k^w > -p*, *-g^w > -b*; hence Root *ok^w-* : to see; eye > Gk. ὀφθ-αλ-μός "eye". From there derived Maced. ἄβροῦτες, Gk. ὄφρῦς, -ύος f. "brow"; common Gk. / > r phonetic shift.

Maybe zero grade Alb. (*ἄβροῦτες : **vrenkula* > *vetulla* f. "brow" : *vrenjt* (**vrenk-*) "frown" common Alb. -kh > t phonetic mutation. : Khotanese: *brrauka-lä* "brow" : Sogdian: (Buddh.) *βr^hwkh* "eyebrow" (**brū-kā-*) : Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (*βrwc* [pl.tantum] "eyebrow"; SO.N. *vrīc* "eyebrow".

M.Ir. *brūad* gen. Du., *brāi*, *brōi* nom. Du. f. " brows " (to diphthong s. Thurneysen Grammar 199), O.Ir. *forbru* acc. pl. (**bhrūns* : acc. ὄφρῦς), *forbrú* gen. pl. " eyebrows "; unclear are M.Ir. pl. *abrait* (**abrant-es* or **abrantī*) " eyelids, brows ", likewise mbr. *abrant* "brow", Welsh *amrant* "eyelid", Specht (Decl. 83, 162) would like to put to Lat. *frōns* " the forehead, brow, front "; but vocalism and meaning deviate;

O.E. *brū*, O.Ice. *brūn*, pl. *brynn* “brow” (conservative stem, from **ḫruwūn*-).

Lith. *bruvis* m. “brow”, žem. also *brūnės* pl., O.Pruss. *wubri* f. “eyelash” (seems a transposition from **bruw*);

O.Bulg. *брѣвь* (originally nom. **bry*, as *kry* : *крѣвь*), skR.C.S. *obrѣвь*, Ser.-Cr. *öbrva* etc “brow”.

An *e*- abl. *bhr̥uē*- with syllabic become *r* regards Trautmann KZ. 44, 223 in Lith. *birwe* = *bruvis*.

Toch. A *pärwān*-, B *pärwāne* (Dual) “eyebrows”.

References: WP. II 206 f., Trautmann 38.

Page(s): 172-173

bhrū-², bhrēu-

English meaning: beam, bridge

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Balken, Prügel"; also as Übergang about ein Gewässer: "Brücke"

Material: O.Ice. *brū* f. "bridge"; O.Ice. *bryggia* " wharf, pier " N.Ger. *brügge* ds., O.H.G. *brucca*, O.S. *-bruggia*, O.E. *brycg* "bridge", bO.Ir. *Bruck* " Bretterbank am Ofen ", O.E. *brycgian* " pave " (originally with thrashed wood), Swiss *brügi* (O.H.G. **brugī*) " wood scaffolding ", *brügel* "wooden log", M.H.G. *brügel* "cudgel, club", Ger. *Prügel* ("bridge" is also "balk, rod; track made of beams ");

Gaul. *brīva* "bridge" (**bhrēua*);

O.Bulg. *бръвѣно* "balk, beam", Ser.-Cr. *bŕv* f. "balk, beam, bridge made of beams " (etc, s. about Slav. forms Berneker 92).

Unclear is the guttural in the Gmc. forms: **brugī-* from **bruḡī-*, or *k-* suffix? S. Kluge¹¹ under "*Brücke* = bridge" and Specht Decl. 211³ f., accepts the connection with *bhrū-1*.

References: WP. II 207.

Page(s): 173

bhudh-m(e)n

English meaning: bottom

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Boden"

Note: single-linguistic in part to **bhudh-mo-*, partly to **bhudh-no-*, besides with already IE metathesis **bhundho-* > **bhundo-* ?

Material: O.Ind. *budhná-h* "ground, bottom"; Av. *būnō* ds. (**bhundhno-*), out of it borrows Arm. *bun* ds., during Arm. *an-dund-k* "abyss" from **bhundh-* seems assimilated. From Proto-Iran. **bundhas* derives tscherem. *pundaš* "bottom, ground".

Gk. πυθμήν (**φυθ-*) m. "bottom, sole, base of a vessel", πύνδαξ m. ds. (for φύνδαξ after πυθμήν Schwyzer Gk. I 71, 333).

Maked. PN Πύδνα (**bhudhnā*), dissimil. Κύδνα?

Lat. *fundus*, -ī m. "ground; the bottom or base of anything; a farm, estate" (**bhundhos*), *profundus* "deep" = M.Ir. *bond*, *bonn* m. 'sole, foundation, groundwork, basis, pad, prop'. maybe Alb. (**fundus*), *fund* "bottom, end", *fundos* 'sink (to the bottom)'

O.H.G. *bodam*, Ger. *Boden*, O.S. *bodom*, O.E. **boðm* > M.Eng. *bothem* m. besides O.E. *botm* m. > Eng. *bottom* and O.E. *bodan* "bottom, ground",

Maybe Alb. (*bod-*) *botë* "bottom, ground, earth, world"

O.N. *botn* "bottom", O.E. *byðme* "bilge, floor, bottom" besides *bytme*, *bytne* ds., O.Ice. *bytna* "to come to the bottom", with unclear dental change; it seems to lie a basic Proto-Gmc. **buþma-*, probably is to be explained analogically; compare Petersson Heterokl. 18, Sievers-Brunner 167, Kluge¹¹ under *siedeln*. About Ger. *Bühne*, originally "wooden floor (made from floorboards)", angebl. from Gmc. **bunī*, IE **budhniā*, s. Kluge¹¹ under *Bühne*.

References: WP. II 190, WH. I 564 f., 867, Porzig WuS. 15, 112 ff. (against it Kretschmer Gl. 22, 116); compare also Vendryes MSL. 18, 305 ff.

Page(s): 174

bhūgo-s, nickname bhukko-s

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Bock"

Grammatical information: (fem. In -ā "goat, nanny goat")

Material: Zigeun. *buzni* "goat"; Av. *būza* m. "he-goat", Pers. *buz* "goat, he-goat; billy goat";

Arm. *buz* "lamb";

M.Ir. *bocc, pocc*, Ir. *boc, poc*, Welsh *bwch*, Corn. *boch*, Bret. *bouc'h* "he-goat; billy goat", in addition M.Ir. *boccānach* "ghost, bogeyman";

Gmc. **bukka-* (after Pedersen Litteris 7, 23 f. borrowed from Celt.?) in O.Ice. *bukkr, bokkr, bokki*, O.E. *bucca*, nEng. *buck*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *boc, -ekes*, Ger. *Bock*.

The aberrant consonant in O.Ind. *bukka-h* "he-goat" (uncovered) is probably from *bukkti* "barks" (see under *beu-1, bu-*) influenced hypocoristic reshuffling **bhūja-* = Av. *būza-*. Also Pers. dial. *boča* "young goat", pām. *buč, būč* seem to be a result of similar reorganization.

References: WP. II 189 f., Pedersen Litteris 7, 23 f., Martinet Gémation 182.

Page(s): 174

b_herug–, bhrug–, bhorg–

English meaning: throat

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlund, Luftröhre’

Material: Arm. *erbuc* “brost, brisket of killed animals “ (**bhrugo-*); Gk. φάρυξ, -υγος, later (after λάρυγξ) φάρυγξ, -υγος “windpipe, gullet”; Lat. *frūmen* n. “(a gruel or porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices) larynx, gullet” (**frūg-smen*); without *u* O.Ice. *barki* “neck “ (*bhor-g-*, formally closer to φάρυγξ “cleft, gap, abyss “)

Similar to Lith. *burnà*, Arm. *beran* “mouth” (lit. “ orifice “) to *bher-* “cut, clip” under conception “cleft, gap = gullet”.

References: WP. II 171, WH. I 482, 551 f., 866, Lidén Mél. Pedersen 92, Specht Decl. 162.

Page(s): 145

bis-(t)li-

English meaning: gall

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Galle"?

Material: Lat. *bīlis* (**bislis*, older **bistlis*) f. "gall, bile"; Welsh *bustl* m., O.Corn. *bistel*, Bret.

bestl (**bis-tlo-*, -*tl̥i-*) "gall"; Gallo-Rom. **bistlos* (Wartburg).

References: WP. II 111, WH. I 105 f.

Page(s): 102

blat–

English meaning: to chat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “plappern under likewise Schallbedeutungen” as well as ähnliche Schallworte schwer bestimmbaren Alters

Material: Lat. *blaterō, -āre* “ chatter, babble, empty gossip; also from shout of the camel, ram, frog”, *blatiō, -īre* “babble, prattle “;

M.N.Ger. *plad(d)eren* “chat, prate”, Mod.N.Ger. *pladdern* ‘splash, besprinkle “, Swe. *pladder* “ loose gossip”, Dan. *bladre* ‘spread lose gossip “, older also ‘splash”, lacking of consonant shift in onomatopoeic word.

Similar to onomatopoeic words are N.Ger. *plapperen* (Ger. *plappern*), M.H.G. *plappen* and *blappen*, O.H.G. *blabizōn* “babble” and M.N.Ger. *plūderen* “babble” (M.H.G. *plūdern*, Ger. *plaudern*).

compare with partly similar meaning *bhlēd-* “ to bubble up, chat”, *bhel-* ‘sound” and *bał-*, *bał-bał* under *baba-* (e.g. Lith. *blebėnti* with Ger. *plappern* similar formation).

References: WP. II 120, WH. I 109.

Page(s): 102

blē-

English meaning: to bleat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blöken”

Note: imitation of the sheep sound with different guttural extensions; in the Gmc. with consonant shift omitted as a result of continual new imitation.

Material: Gk. βληχάομαι “bleat”, βληχή “ the bleating “; Russ. (etc) *blekatī* (old), *blekotátʹ* “bleat”; M.N.Ger. *bleken*, *blöken* “bleat, bark, bay” (out of it Ger. *blöken*), Nor. dial. *blækta* (**blēkatjan*) “bleat”; Alb. *bl' egërás* ds.

Note:

Common Alb. *n* > *r* rhotacism. Alb. shows that from Root *bhlē-* : “ to howl, weep” derived Root *blē-* : “ to bleat”; hence the support for the glottal theory *bh-* > *b-*.

References: WP. II 120 f., WH. I 95.

See also: compare also *bhlē-* “howl” etc

Page(s): 102

blou- (bhlou-?), plou-

English meaning: flea

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Floh"

Note: With *k*- and *s*-suffixes and taboo transposition and anlaut alteration.

Material: With *p*: O.Ind. *plúšī-*, Arm. *lu* (**plus-*), Alb. *plesht*, Lat. *pūlex* (**pusl-ex*), IE **plouk-* in O.H.G. *flôh*, O.E. *fléah*.

Note:

Common Arm. (often Alb.) initial *pl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation also common Lat. *plou-* > *pule-* phonetic mutation since Lat. prefers initial consonant + vowel order. Lat. phonetic shift can be explained only through glottal theory *phlou-* > *pule* [*ph* > *pu*]

With *b* (or *bh?*): afgh. *vraža*, Gk. *ψύλλα* (**blušiā*), balto-Slav. **blusā* in Lith. *blusà*, Ltv. *blusa*, pr. PN *Blus-kaym*, R.C.S. *bl̥cha*, Ser.-Cr. *bùha*, Russ. *błochá*.

References: Meillet MSL. 22, 142, 539 f., Trautmann 35, Specht Decl. 42 f., 203, 235.

Page(s): 102

bol-

English meaning: tuber

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Knolle, runde Schwellung"

Material: Arm. *boṭk* "radish", Gk. βολβός "onion, bulb" (also βόλβιτος, dissimilated Att. βόλιτος "crap, muck, dung", , if possibly originally from nanny goats or horses?), βῶλος, βῶλαξ "clod of earth"; O.Ind. *bálba-ja-h* "Eleusine indica, a type of grass", if "nodules coming out from the root"?, Lat. *bulbus* "onion, bulb, tuber" is borrowed from βολβός.

Reduct.-grade or with Assimil. in voc. the 2. syllable Arm. *palar* "pustule, bubble".

References: WP. II 111 f., WH. I 122.

Page(s): 103

brangh–, brongh–?

English meaning: hoarse?

Deutsche Übersetzung: “heiser”?

Material: Gk. βράγχος “hoarseness”, βραγχάω “be hoarse”, O.Ir. *brong(a)ide* “hoarse”; but

Gk. Aor. ἔβραχε “cracks” probably stays away.

References: WP. I 683 f., II 119.

Page(s): 103

breuq-

English meaning: to jump, *throw, thrust, poke, touch, run

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'springen, schnellen'

Material: Perhaps combined so Gk. βροῦκος, βρεῦκος (βραῦκος), βρύκος "locust, grasshopper" (βροῦχος probably after βρῦχω "crunches with the teeth", and Sloven. *bŕknem, bŕkniti, bŕkam, bŕkati, bŕcati* "bump with the feet, kick, shoot the way up with the fingers, touch";

Maybe Illyr. TN *Breuci*: so Gk. βρεῦκος "locust, grasshopper (mythological monster?);

Alb. (**breuk*) *prek* "touch, frisk, violate", *pres* "crunches with the teeth, cut" [taboo word]:

Slovene: *bŕsati* "lead, touch": **Lithuanian:** *brùkti* "poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)" [verb];

Russian: *brosát'* "throw, (dial.) scutch flax" [verb]; *brokát'* (dial.) "throw" [verb]; **Serbo-**

Croatian: *bŕcati* "throw" [verb];

Russ. *brykáty* "kick with the back leg", Clr. *brykáty* "frisk mischievously, run" etc

Note:

Maybe the original cognate was of Baltic - Illyrian origin: **Lithuanian:** *braũktas* "wooden knife for cleaning flax" [m o], *braũkti* "erase, scutch (flax)", *brùkti* "poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)" [verb]

References: WP. II 119, Specht IE Decl. 251 f.

Page(s): 103

bronk–

English meaning: to lock

Deutsche Übersetzung: “einschließen, einengen”

Material: Goth. *anapraggan* “press” to **pranga-* “restriction, constriction” in O.S. *prang* “narrow alley”, M.Eng. *prange* “narrowness”, Eng. dial. *proug* “menu fork”,

Maybe Alb. *pranga* “restriction, fetter, chain, handcuff” : germ *Pranger* “pillory”

M.N.Ger. *prangen* “press”, *pranger* “pole”, M.H.G. *pfrengen* “wedge”, O.H.G. *pfragina* “bar, gate, barrier”, to Lith. *brañktas* m. “pole for hanging (*gallows)”, Ltv. *brankti* (Lith. Lw.) “fitting tightly”.

References: WP. II 119, 677 f.. Feist 43, Kluge¹¹ under *Pranger*.

Page(s): 103

bu–

English meaning: lip, kiss

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Lippe, Kuß”

Note: as an imitation of the kiss sound, bursting of the sucking lip fastener from inside, thus actually differently from *bu-*, *bhu-* “inflate” with normal spraying after outside.

Root *bu-* : “lip, kiss” derived from Root *ku-*, *kus-* (**k^wuk^wh-*): “to kiss” common Celtic - Greek *k^w-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Pers. *bōsīdan* “kiss”; Alb. *buzë* “lip”;

Maybe Alb. (**pus*) *puth* “kiss” [common Alb. *-s* > *-th* shift] : Swe. *puss* “kiss”.

M.Ir. *bus*, *pus* “lip”, *busóc*, *pusóc* “kiss” (in addition presumably Gaul. PN *Bussumāros* and *buđđutton* “mouth, kiss”);

Ger. *Buss* “kiss”, *bussen* “kiss”, *Busserl* “kiss”, Eng. *buss*, Swe. (with regular consonant shift) *puss* “kiss”; Lith. *bučiūoti* “kiss”, *buč* the onomatopoeic word, sound of the kiss dental interjection. Pol. *buzia* “mouth, face; kiss”.

Note:

The same phonetic construction for Pol. *buzia* “mouth, face; kiss” : Alb. *buzë*, *buza* “lip” :

Rom. *buză* “lip” : Ital. *bacio* “mouth, face; kiss”, older Lat. *basiatio -onis* f. “kissing, a kiss”.

References: WP. I 113 f., WH. II 98.

Page(s): 103

daḱru-

English meaning: tears

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Träne"

Grammatical information: n.

Material:

Gk. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα "tears"; out of it borrows altLat. *dacruma*, Lat. *lacruma*, *lacrima* ds. (with sabin. *l?*);

Note:

Common Lat. *dh-* > *ll-*, *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe Alb. (**lac-*) *lag* "to moist, damp, wet" [taboo word as in Alb. *lagen sytë* "cry silently"]

: O.Bret. *dacr-(lon)* "moist, damp, wet"

Also Alb. (**lok-*) *lot* "tear" [common Alb. *-k* > *-th*, *-t* phonetic mutation similar to Alb. (**mag-*) *math* "big".

O.Ir. *dē̃r* n., Welsh *deigr* (could go back to pl. **dakrī* the *o*-Decl.), pl. *dagrau*, O.Bret. *dacr-(lon)* "moist, damp, wet", Corn. *dagr* "tears" (Island-Celtic **dakrom* 'see, look' Thurneysen KZ. 48, 66 f); Gmc. **táhr-* and *tagr-*: Goth. *tagr* n. "tears", O.N. *tār* n. (from **tahr-*), O.E. *tæhher*, *tear*, *teagor* m., O.H.G. *zahar* m. (Ger. *Zähre* from dem pl.; whether in Gmc. still from old *u*-stem or it has changed out of it? *o*-stem has gone out, is doubtful).

IE **daḱru* is probably from **draḱru* dissimilated because of O.H.G. *trahan*, O.S. pl. *trahni* "tears", M.L.G. *trān* ds. and "(from fat of squeezed out drops through cooking:) fish oil", M.H.G. *traher* ds. (*-er* probably after *zaher* has changed) and Arm. *artasuk* "tears", sg. *artausr* from **draḱur*.

On the other hand one searches connection with O.Ind. *ásru*, *aśra-m* "tears", Av. *asrūazan-* "pouring tears", Lith. *ašarà*, *āšara* "tears", Ltv. *asara* ds.; probably sheer rhyme

word, so **akro-* “acer, sharp, bitter” as epithet of the tears (“bitter tears”) partially used in place of *dakru*, whereby it took over its *u*-inflection? compare also Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 142 f.

Note:

From early Italic, Illyrian people the cognate for tears passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **līgā* (~ **l̥-*)

English meaning: to weep, cry

Turkic protoform: **līg-(la-)*

Tungus protoform: **ligi-*

References: WP. I 769, WH. I 746 f.

See also: see above S. 23 under *akru*.

Page(s): 179

dāiuēr (gen. *daiurés*)

English meaning: brother-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: “the Bruder of Gatten, Schwager”

Material: O.Ind. *dēvár-*, Arm. *taigr*, Gk. δᾱήρ (*δαιFηρ), Lat. *lēvir* (in ending reshaped after *vir*, the / for *d* probably Sabine), O.H.G. *zeihhur*, O.E. *tācor* (presumably through hybridization with an equivalent from Lith. *lāigonas* “brother of wife”), Lith. *dieveris* (for **dievē* = O.Ind. *dēvár-*; older conservative gen. *dievērs*), Ltv. *diēveris*, O.C.S. *děverь* (*i-*, *io-* and conservative stem).

Note:

The Baltic cognate Lith. *lāigonas* “brother of the wife” proves the Balkan origin of Baltic languages inheriting Lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 767, WH. I 787, Specht KZ 62, 249 f., Trautmann 43.

Page(s): 179

dāu-, dēu-, dū-

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. “brennen”, 2. “verletzen, quälen, vernichten, feindselig”

Note: uncertainly, whether in both meaning originally identical (possibly partly as “ burning pain “, partly “ destroy by fire, burn down hostile settlements “?)

Material: O.Ind. *dunōti* “burns (trans), afflicts”, *dūnā-* “burnt, afflicted “, pass. *dūyatē* “burns” (intr.), kaus. *dāvayati* “burns” (trans), *dāvā-h* (with ablaut change *davā-h*) “blaze”, *dū* f. “affliction, pain”, *doman-* “blaze, agony” (-*eu-* as in δεδαυμένος);

Note:

O.Ind. and Alb. prove that Root **dāu-, dēu-, dū-** : “to burn” derived from Root **dheu-⁴ dheu-** (presumably: **dhue-**, compare the extension *dhue-k-*, *dhue-s-*) : “to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke etc.”.

Arm. *erkn* (to δύη) “throes of childbirth”;

Note: common Balt-Illyr. *d-* > *zero* phonetic mutation reflected in Arm.

Gk. δαίω (*ḍāF-*ω*) ‘set on fire, inflame’, perf. δέδηε “be in flames, be on fire” (: O.Ind. *dudāva*), participle δεδαυμένος (δαῦσαι ἐκκαῦσαι Hes., ἐκδαβῆ ἐκκαυθῆ Λάκωνες Hes.), δάος n., δαῖς, -ίδος f. “torch” (to *α*: von Att. δᾱς, δᾱδός s. Schwyzer Gk. I 266), δᾱνός “easily ignitable = to dry” (*δαεινός from *ḍāFεσ-νός), δᾱλός “ burning piece of wood” (*ḍāFελός = lakon. δαβελός); δῆιος “hostile”, Dor. (Trag.) δᾱῖος, δᾱος “afflicted, woeful, wretched, miserable”; Hom. δηῖω ‘slay, kill, murder’ (Att. δηῖω “ds., devastate”), δηιοτής, -τήτος “tumult of war, fight, struggle”, Hom. δᾱῖ loc. “in the battle” (to nom. *δαῦς, IE **dāus* Schwyzer Gk. I 578), δαι-κτάμενος “ killed in the fight”; probably δύη “affliction”, δυόωσι “fall in the misfortune” (ἀνθρώπους, Od.), δυερός “ unlucky “.

About ὀδύνη (mostly pl.), Eol. ἐδύνας acc. pl. “pain”, ὀδυνᾶν “cause pain, afflict, sadden” see under *ed-* “eat”; perhaps here δαῦκος ὁ θασύς (‘stormy, hot tempered’) Hes.

Alb. *dhunë* (**dus-n-*) “affliction, pain, force, violence, horrible action; disgrace, insult” (*dhunon* “revile, violate”; *dhun* “bitter”, originally “unpleasant”? or as sl. *gorьkъ* “bitter”: *gorěti* “burn”?) with **du-s-* (presumably as zero grade of *-es-* stem = or as Gk. δά(F)ος); Tosc *derë* “bitter” (**deu-no-*);

Lat. presumably *duellum, bellum* “war, fight” (WH. I 100 f.), with unclear suffix.

Note: common Lat. *dw-* > *b-* phonetic mutation

O.Ir. *dōim* “sing, burn” (about O.Ir. *dōim* “get, exert” see under *deu(ə)-*), Verbalnom. *dōud* = O.Ind. *davathu-ḥ* “blaze, fire”; *atūd* “kindle, inflame” from **ad-douth*, Welsh *cynneu* “kindle, inflame” under likewise, also Bret. *devi*, Welsh *deifio* “burn” (with *v* from *w* before *ḡ*) here (Thurneysen KZ. 61, 253, Loth RC. 42, 58); O.Ir. gen. *condid*, M.Ir. *connad, condud* “firewood”, Welsh *cynnud* “firing”, Corn. *kunys*, Bret. *keuneud* “firewood” (Pedersen KG. I 108, II 39, basic form perhaps **kom-dauto-*); Welsh *etewyn* “firebrand” (**ate-day-ino-*), Bret. collective *eteo ds*.

O.H.G. *zusen* “burn”; after φπῦνη : *braun* here also O.E. *tosca* “frog”, Swe. dial. *tosk ds*; perhaps (with **eu*, see under) O.N. *tjōn* n. “damage, wrong; injustice, derision, ridicule”, O.E. *tēona* m., *tēone* f. “damage”, O.S. *tiono* “evil, harm, wrong; injustice, enmity”, whereof O.N. *týna* “destroy, lose”, O.E. *tīenan* “plague, anger, slander”, O.S. *gitiunean* “act wrong against somebody”.*

*) In spite of Osthoff IA. 1, 82 has kept away the family of Ger. *zünden*, Goth. *tundnan* “is ignited”, *tandjan* “ignite, set on fire”, M.H.G. *zinden*, because of that *i* and *a* would not be probably first ablaut neologism in *u*, after Thurneysen IA. 83, 32 as *t-andjan* to O.Ir. *ad-and-* “kindle, inflame”.

Berneker IF. 10, 158 places here also Lith. *džįauti* “place down in order to dry”, Ltv. *žaut* “dry, burn incense, smoke” as **dēu-ti*, as also Alb. and Gmc. *eu-* forms can contain IE *ēu*; the relationship of this **dēu-* to **dāu-* is unclear; or to *dieu-* “sky, heaven”?

References: WP. I 767 ff., WH. I 100 f.

Page(s): 179-181

dā-

English meaning: to flow; river

Deutsche Übersetzung: "flüssig, fließen"

Material: O.Ind. *dā-na-* n. "liquid flowing from the temples of the elephant for the rutting", *dā-nu-* n. f. "every dripping liquid, drop, dew", Av. *dā-nu-* f. "river, stream", Osset. *don* "water, river"; Russ. FIN *Don*, (Greek) skyth. FIN Τάναϊς;

Also typical intensive reduplication Illyr. (**don-don*) *Dodona* Epirus

Russ. FIN *Dniepr* and *Dniestr*, old *Danapris* and *Danastius* from skyth. **Dānu apara* "back river" and **Dānu nazdya-* "front river";

Av. VN *Dānavō* pl. "river inhabitant" (become in Ṛgveda water demons, fem. GN *Dānu-*), skyth. nomadic people, also in Greece, hence (?) Gk. VN Δαναοί, ägypt. *Danuna*; with formants **-mo-** Arm. *tamuk* "humid, wet, moist", *tamkanam* "wet, mositen; of water, collect in pools, and of solids, to be liquefied; wet, moistened, soaked" and presumably Gk. δημός (Proto-Gk. *ā* or *η*?) "fat of animals and people", wherewith Alb. *dhjamë* "fat, bacon, tallow, suet" is not connected in a cleared way yet; the fat can be named as with the roast liquidly growing ones (compare O.C.S. *loj* "soft fat, lard, grease" : *lijati* "pour"). Here also Celt. *Dānuvius* "Danube river",

Gaul. ON *Condāte* "the confluence of two rivers; as a place-name Confluentes"; six Eng. FI *Don* (**dānu-*), Welsh FIN *Donwy* (**dānuuiā*).

Benveniste places to Arm. *tam-uk* yet Hitt. *dame(n)k-* "fall like rain" (BSL 33, 143).

References: WP. I 763, M. Förster Themse 145 f., Kretschmer Gl. 24, 1 ff., 15 ff., Mél. Pedersen 76 ff., Benveniste BSL 33, 143.

Page(s): 175

dā : də- and dāi- : dāi- : dī-

English meaning: to share, divide

Deutsche Übersetzung: “teilen, zerschneiden, zerreißen”

Grammatical information: originally athemat. Wurzelpräsens.

Material: O.Ind. *dāti*, *dyāti* “clips, cuts, mows, separates, divides”, participle *diná-h*, *ditá-h*, composes *ava-ttaḥ* “cropped, truncated, cut off”, *dítī-h* “the distributing”, *dānam* “the abscission, trimming”, *dānām* n. “distribution, deal, portion”, *dātu* n. “deal, portion”, *dātár-* m. (= δαιρός) “reaper, mower”, *dātrám* “allotted share”, *dātram* n. ‘sickle’, Pers. *dāra* “remuneration”, *dās* ‘sickle’; O.Ind. *dayā* “communion, concern, commiseration” = *dáyate* (**dāi-etai*) “divides, possess lot, has pity; destructs”.

Maybe nasalized form in Alb. (**dáyate*) *ndanj* “cut, separate, allot, share”.

Gk. δαίωμα med. “divide, allot, share” with probably after Fut. δαίω and the following words preserved ι (phonetic laws δάηται Konj. Φ 375 “is destroyed”); δαίς, -τος, δαίτη,

Hom. also δαιύς, -ύος ‘share, meal, sacrifice, oblation’ (: O.Ind. *dātu*); δαιτυμών “guest” (as ‘serving the meal’), δαιρός “colter, plough coulter, pre-pruner.” (: O.Ind. *dātár-*), δαιρόν ‘share’ (: O.Ind. *dātrám*); this αι of these Gk. words is partly according to phonetic laws - *āi*, *ai* - partly analogical, as in Cret. perf. δέδαισμαι to δατέομαι, compare also Cret. δαίσις “division”, καρποδαισταί “distributor of fruit”), δαίνυμι “host”, probably also δαίμων m. “god, goddess; fate, destiny, person’s lot in life” (actually “prorating; or “god of the dead as a corpse eater”, Porzig IF. 41, 169 ff., Kretschmer Gl. 14, 228 f.; about of Archilochos δαίμων “δαήμων” see below **dens-* “high mental power”); δαίζω, Fut. -ξω, Aor. -ξα “divide, carve,

slit, destroy” (due to **dh̥Fó-s* “sliced, destructed”), *ἄ-δατος ἀδιαίρετος* Hes., *δάνος* n. “interest, usury” (due to a participle **d̥ə-nó-s* = O.Ind. *díná-h*, compare *δάνας μερίδας*);

Gaul. *arcanto-danos* “minting” as “distributing silver”.

With formants *-mo-* : *dāmos* f. “people”: Gk. *δῆμος*, Dor. *δᾶμος* m. “(people’s division) people, area; the single region in Athens”, O.Ir. *dām* f. “retinue, troop, multitude, crowd”, O.Welsh *dauu* “boy, serf, servant”, Welsh *daw*, *dawf* “son-in-law”; apparently older fem. *o-* stem; in addition Hitt. *da-ma-a-iš* (*damaiš?*) “an other, foreigner, stranger”, from “*foreign people”, originally “*people”, Pedersen Hitt. 51 ff.

With formants *-lo-* perhaps O.C.S. *děľ* “deal, portion” (**d̥ei-lo-*) (see under **del-* ‘split’); about O.Ir. *fo-dālim* etc s. just there. Here belongs probably also Goth. *dails* “deal, portion”, runeninschr. *da[il]ibun* “divide”, O.Ice. *deill*, O.E. *dæľ*, O.H.G. *teil* m. “deal, portion”; Maybe Alb. *dallonj* “separate, distinguish”

O.Ice. *deila* f. “division, disunion”, O.H.G. *teila* f. “division”; O.Ice. *deila*, O.E. *dæľan*, O.H.G. *teilan* “divide” etc It could hardly derive from Slav., probably it derives from Ven.-Illyr., because the root form **d̥ei-* is attested in südIllyr. PN *Dae-tor*. An additional form IE *dh̥ei-* besides *d̥ei-* would be unplausible.

With zero grade *d̥i-* : Arm. *ti*, gen. *tioy* “age, years, days, time” (* < *d̥i-t(i)-* or **d̥i-to-*, **d̥i-tā*), O.H.G. *zīt* f. (n. Isidor), O.S. O.E. *tīd*, O.N. *tīð* f. “time, hour” (**tīþ-*, IE **d̥i-t-*, ursprgl “period of time”), in addition O.N. *tīðr* “usual, ordinary, frequent, often”, O.E. *tīdan* “occur”, O.N. *tīða* “aspire, strive”; O.N. *tī-na* “to pick to pieces, take apart, weed, take out, remove, clean”;

About Goth. *til* “fitting” etc see under *ad-2*, but Goth. *dails* under *del-3*, here against it O.H.G. *zila* “sequence, row, line”, Westfäl. *tīle* “sheaf row”, Ger. *Zeile*, probably from **tīð-lá-*.

p- extension *dāp-*, *dəp-*; *dəp-no-*, *-ni-* “sacrificial meal”:

O.Ind. *dāpayati* “divides”; Arm. *taun* (**dap-ni-*) “festival”; Gk. δάπτω (*δαπῖω) “tear, rend, mangle, lacerate, disassemble “, with intensive reduplication δαρδάπτω “tear, rend, (κτήματα) squander, dissipate in luxury”, δαπάνη f. “expenditure, esp. arising from hospitality (: *daps*) “,

δάπανος “lavish, wasteful “, δαπανάω “consume” (out of it Lat. *dapinō* ‘serve up (as food), provide for’), δαπιλός (Empedokles), δαπιλής “(*wasteful) exuberant, rich, generous “; Lat. *daps* “(*share) a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; in gen., meal, feast, banquet “, *damnum* “loss, damage, defect, fine”, *damnōsus* “ruinous “ (**dap-no-* : δαπάνη, different Pedersen Hitt 42);

maybe Illyr. *Epidamnos* (*Eppi-* “horse” + **dap-no* “sacrifice”), also Alb.Gheg *dam* (**dap-no*) “damage”: Lat. *damnum*.

O.N. *tafn* (**dap-no-*) “sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal “, compare den Gmc. GN *Tanfana* (Tacit.), if from **tafnana*, Marstrander NTS. 1, 159.

From Gmc. one still adds a lot, what was a meaning-development from ‘split up, cut up, divide’ to “tear, pluck, shortly touch, make short clumsy movement “ under likewise would assume; in following the meaning from δαπανᾶν, *damnum* derives aschw. *tappa* and *tapa* “put an end to, lose”, O.Ice. *tapa* ds.; O.Fris. *tapia* “pluck”, O.E. *tæppe* f. “cloth stripes “, M.Eng. *tappen* (Eng. *tap*) “hit lightly”, M.L.G. *tappen*, *tāpen* (lengthening in open syllable?) “pick, pluck”; O.N. *tæpr* “barely touching “, Ice. *tæpta* (**tāpatjan*) “just touch “, Nor. dial. *tæpla* “touch lightly, tread quietly”; but Nor. dial. *taap(e)* m., Dan. *taabe* “fool, rogue, awkward; clumsy person”, Nor. *taapen* “weak, feeble, ineligible “, *tæpe* n. “insignificant; unimportant thing”, O.N. *tæpiligr* “concise”, with other labial grades Swe. dial. *tabb*, *tabbe* “gawk “, *tabbet* “oafish “, are probably onomatopoeic words, also as N.Ger. *tappe*, Swiss *tāpe*, Ger. *Tappe* “paw “, as well as *tappen*, *täppisch* etc; s. also under *dhabh-1*.

Likewise are to be kept away O.H.G. *zabalōn*, Ger. *zappeln*, as well as O.H.G. *zapfo*, Ger. *Zapfen*, O.E. *tæppa* ds. (Gmc. **tappōn-*); also only Gmc. words with *i* and *u* (compare Specht Decl. 152 f.): M.Eng. *tippen*, Eng. *tip* “touch quietly, bump quietly”, Ger. *tippen*, M.H.G. *zipfen* “(in swift movement) trip, scurry”, O.N. *tifask* “walk on tiptoe; trip”, M.H.G. *zipf* “tip, cusp, peak”, nasalized M.L.G. *timpe* f. “tip, end”, O.E. *ā-timplian* “hold with nails”; on the other hand Nor. dial. *tuppa*, Ger. *zupfen*, O.N. *toppr* “tuft of hair, summit, acme, apex”, O.E. *topp* m. “cusp, peak, crest, summit, tip”, *toppa* m. “filament”, O.H.G. *zopf* “pigtail, braid, plait, end of a thing”; M.L.G. *tubbe*, *tobbe* “spigot”, *tobben* “pluck, rend”, süddt. *zöfeln* “waver” (as *zapfeln*); perhaps here also O.H.G. *zumpo* “penis”, M.H.G. *zumpf(e)*, Ger. *Zumpt*, whereat under *dumb-*.

Here Toch. A *tāp* “ate”, Van Windekens Lexique 187.

~~t~~-extension *də-t-* (compare but das participle *də-tó-s*):

Gk. *δατέομαι* “divide, tear, rend, consume” (Fut. *δάσσεσθαι*, Aor. Hom. *δάσσασθαι*, Att. *δάσσασθαι*), wherefore *δασμός* “division”, *δάσμα* “lot”, common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

δατήριος “dividing, splitting” (this certainly from **dā-tár-* “reaper, mower”), *ἄδαστος* “undivided”; *δατέομαι* is Gk. neologism (Schwyzer Gk. I 676) and not IE **də-t-*;

Goth. *ungatass* “disarrayed, disorderly” (compare ἄ-δαστος), M.Du. *getes* “be submitting, suitable”; O.H.G. *zetten* “(distributing) strew, outspread”, Ger. *verzette(l)n*, probably also O.N. *teðja* “outspread dung”, *tað* n. “(* outstretched) dung”; O.H.G. *zota*, *zata* f. “tuft of wool, hair hanging down together, filament or wool” (therefrom *zaturra* “a harlot, prostitute”), O.E. *tættec* (expressives *tṭ*) “scrap, shred, tatter, rag”, O.N. *tōturr* “scrap, shred”; altDan. *tothae*, older Dan. and Dan. dial. *tøde*, *taade* “retard, delay, hinder”.

Besides with *u*-voc. O.N. *toddi* ‘small piece’, Du. *todde* ‘scrap, shred’, O.H.G. *zota*, *zotta* “topknot”, Ger. *Zotte*, *Zote*; M.H.G. *zoten* “go slowly”, Ger. *zotteln*, E.Fris. *todden* “pull, tear, drag” under likewise; about Ger. *zaudern* s. Kluge¹¹ 704.

Toch. A *tāt-k* “divide, carve, slit”.

s-extension *d-es-*:

O.Ind. *dásyati* “suffers lack, swelters, languishes”, *upadásyati* “goes out, is exhausted”;

Nor. dial. *tasa* “wear out”, Swe. dial. *tasa* “pluck wool, outspread hay”, N.Ger. *tasen* “pluck”, Ger. *Zaser*, older *Zasel* “fibre, filament”, Nor. dial. *tase* m. “weak person”, *tasma* “languish”, *tasa* “become feeble”; ablaut. Dan. dial. *tæse* “work slowly”, N.Ger. *täsen* “work heavily”, identical with Nor. Dan. *tæse* “disentangle, wear out, pull out”; compare in similar meaning Nor. *tassee* “go quietly”, *taspa* “go slowly and sluggishly”, M.H.G. *zaspen* ‘scratch, go sluggishly’, O.H.G. *zascōn* “seize, snatch, tear away” (actually “drag”) = Ger. dial. *zaschen*, *zäschen* “drag, pull, tear, work slowly”, *zäschen* f. “a train in the dress”; about O.H.G. *tasca* “pouch, pocket” s. Kluge¹¹ 612.

Maybe truncated Alb.Gheg (**zascōn*) *me zanë* “to seize, snatch, tear away”

Hitt. *tešhā-* “keep oneself away from” (3. sg. preterit *tī-eš-ḫa-aš*).

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**tešhā*) *tesha* pl. “clothes, belongings, rags”, *teshë* ‘speck of dust, little splinter, torn piece’

Besides with *i*-vocalism (IE **di-s* as extension to *dī-*? Or only Gmc. neologism?):

Swe. dial. *teisa*, *tesa* “pull to pieces”, Dan. dial. *tese* “pluck (e.g. wool)”, O.E. *tāesan* “pull to pieces”, O.H.G. *zeisan*, *zias* “ruffle; tousle, pluck wool”; E.Fris. Du. *teisteren* “rend”, O.E. *tāesel*, O.H.G. *zeisala* “teasel”, Nor. dial. *test* “willow fibre, ringlet, hair lock”, with *ī* Nor. *tīst* “fibre, filament”, *tīs/* “shrubbery”, with *ī* M.H.G. *zispen* “go sluggishly” (as *zaspen*), probably also (?) O.E. *teoswian* “plague, disparage”, *teoso* “insult, deceit, malice”.

Finally with *u*-vocalism: Nor. dial. *tosa* “rub, wear out, pluck”, also “flub, work slowly “, *tose* “frail person”, *tos* “ fibers, ragged rigging “, *tossa* ‘strew, distribute, outspread “, M.Eng. *tōtūsen* “tousle, ruffle”, M.L.G. *tōsen* “ rend, pull”, O.H.G. *zirzūsōn* “tousle, ruffle”, M.H.G. *zūsach* “ brushwood “, *zūse* f. “ brushwood, hair lock “ under likewise; perhaps to Lat. *dūmus* “ a thorn bush, bramble brushwood, shrub” (**dūs-mo-s*) and O.Ir. *doss* “bush”.

From PIE this root passed to Altaic:

Protoform: **dàma*

English meaning: ill, sick, bad

Turkic protoform: **jAman*

Tungus protoform: **dam-*

Japanese protoform: **dàm-*

Note: Despite SKE 75 there is no reason at all to suppose a Chinese origin of the Turkic form (MC ja-mən ‘savage, barbarian’ is too distant semantically; the usage of PT **jaman* for a bad disease, sickness is very close to Japanese and may suggest that the original meaning of the root was “ill(ness), sick(ness)”).

References: WP. I 763 ff., WH. I 322, 323 f., 859; Schwyz. Gk. I 676.

See also: out at least basically as extensions from *dā-* “cut, split” agreeable root *del-* ‘split’, *del-* “ whereupon it is split apart “, *der-* ‘split, flay’ see under see under its own headwords.

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deiĝh–

English meaning: to prick; tick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “prickeln, kitzeln”? “zwickelndes Insekt”

Material: Arm. *tī* “tick”;

M.Ir. *dega*, acc. *degaid* (**digāt-*) “Hirschkäfer”;

Gmc. **tīkan-*, with intensive sharpening **tikkan-*, in O.E. *ticia* m. (lies *tiica* or *ticca*), Eng. *tike* and *tick* “wood tick, sheep louse”, M.L.G. *Zecke* m. f. “wood tick”, Ger. *Zecke*; besides a mediation form **tīkan-* in M.L.G. *teke*, M.H.G. *Zeche*, Eng. *teke* ds.;

Nor. dial. *tikka*, N.Ger. *ticken* “stumble lightly”, M.H.G. *zicken* ds.; O.H.G. *zechon* “pulsate, banter, skirmish”; Eng. *tickle* “titillate”; nasalized O.E. *tindian* ds.

A connection with *dhēig-* “prick” is not provable.

References: WP. I 777.

Page(s): 187-188

deiĥ-

English meaning: to show

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zeigen"

Note: from which Lat. and Gmc. partly "point to something with words, say", developed plural also "show the right, point to the culprit, accuse"

Material: O.Ind. *dídeṣṭi*, *disáti*, *dēsayati* 'shows, point at', Av. *daēs-* Aor. *dōiš-* 'show' (*daēsayeiti*, *disyeiti*, *daēdōišť*) 'show; assign something to somebody, adjudge', participle O.Ind. *diṣťā-* (= Lat. *dictus*); *diṣťi-ḥ* "instruction, regulation", Av. *ādišti-š* "directive, doctrine" (= Lat. *dicti-ō*, O.E. *tiht* "accusation", O.H.G. *in-*, *bi-ziht* ds., Ger. *Verzicht*), O.Ind. *dis-* f. "instruction, direction", *disā* "direction" (= δίκη "right, justice", from which probably Lat. *dicis causa* "for form's sake, for the sake of appearances"), *deśá-ḥ* "(direction), region" = O.N. *teigr* see under;

Gk. δείκνυμι, secondary δεικνύω "points, shows, evinces", Cret. προ-δίκνυμι "ἐπιδείκνυσι", δειξίς "the display" (with secondary lengthened grade), δίκη see above, δίκαιος, δικάζω, ἄδικος; the perf. Med. δέδειγμαι, and δειγμα "avermant, proof, example" not with IE *g*, but Gk. innovation;

Lat. *dīcere* "to indicate; to appoint; most commonly, to say, speak, tell, mention; in pass. with infin., to be said to; to mention, speak of, tell of, relate; to name, call; to mean, refer to", *dīcāre* "announce solemnly, award, consecrate, dedicate, set apart, devote, offer", Osc. *deikūm* 'say', Umbr. *teitu*, *deitu* "(Fut. Imper.) you will say, declare", changing through ablaut Osc. *dicust* "will have said", Umbr. *dersicust* ds., Osc. *da-dīkatted* "dēdīcavit", Lat. *dīciō* "power, sovereignty, authority", *indīcāre* "indicate, display, show, offer", *index* "an informer; a sign, token; the forefinger; a title; a touchstone" (as also O.Ind. *deśinī* "

forefinger “), *iūdex* “ a judge; in plur., a panel of jurors “, *vindex* (*vindicāre* = *vim dicere*), *causidicus*; about urlr. **Ek̑uo-decas*, *Lugudec(c)as* (gen. sg.) see under **deġ-1**.

Goth. *gateihan* “ indicate, promulgate “, O.N. *tēa*, newer *tīā* ‘show, depict, represent, explain, announce “, O.E. *tēon* “ indicate, promulgate “, O.H.G. *zīhan* “accuse, blame”, *zeihen*”;

maybe Alb. *zihem* “quarrel, argue”

wherefore O.N. *tīgenn* “(*show, point out, reveal, advise, teach) noble”, *tīgn* f. “rank; noble man, husband”; O.H.G. *zeigōn* ‘show”, whereof *zeiga* “instruction”; *inziht* etc see above; further O.N. *teigr* m. “ linear part of meadow “ (“*direction” = O.Ind. *deśá-h* “region, place, land”), changing through ablaut O.E. *tīg*, *tīh* “meadow, pasture “, M.L.G. *tī(g)* m. public collective place of a village “, O.H.G. *zīch* “forum”.

Here presumably with the meaning “finger” (= “*pointer”) and secondary, but already old “toe”, O.H.G. *zēha*, O.E. *tāhe*, *tā*, O.N. *tā* “toe” (**dóik̑uā*), M.L.G. *tēwe*, Ger. and südd. *zēwe* ds. (**doiġ-ūā*), and that probably from **dicitus* through dissimilation against the toneless *t* resulted Lat. *digitus* “finger, toe”.

Hitt. *tek-kuš-ša-nu-mi* “ makes recognizable, points, shows, evinces” here after Sturtevant Lang. 6, 27 f., 227 ff.; doubts the formation because of E. Forrer by Feist 204.

Besides IE **doiġ-** in Goth. *taikns* f. “mark, token, sign, wonder, miracle”, *taikn* n. ds., O.H.G. (etc) *zeihhan* n. “mark, token, sign”, O.E. *tāecan*, Eng. *teach* “instruct”, O.N. *teikna* ‘show, signify, designate”, O.H.G. *zeihhonōn* “ draw, depict, sign “, Goth. *taiknjan* ‘show”, O.H.G. *zeihnen* ds.

From Gmc. **taikna* derives finn. *taika*- “omen, sign”.

Whether **deiġ-** and **deiġ-** from *dei-* “bright shine” (also ‘see”) are extended as “ allow to see, allow to shine “?

References: WP. I 776 f., WH. I 348 f., 351, 860, Schwyzer Gk. I 696 f., Feist 204, 472.

Page(s): 188-189

dei-¹, deǵə-, dī-, dīā-

English meaning: to shine; day; sun; sky god, god

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hell glänzen, schimmern, scheinen"

Note: (older "*dart rays"?)

Note:

The origin of the sky god was Anatolia, where the Sumerian sun god Utu was called father god: *Utu* + Root *pəṭē(r)* gen. *pətr-és, -ós*: "father" - "father *Utu*": Luvian *^DUTU-wa-az*. 107 iii 8; KBo XXIX 25 ii 6*, *^DUTU-wa-za* 'sun god'.

Material: O.Ind. *dī-dē-ti* "seems, shines", 3. pl. *dīdyati*, Impf. 3. sg. *ádīdēt*, Imper. 2. sg. *didīhi, su-dī-ti-h*) "having nice brilliance", Kaus. *dīpāyati* "ignites, illuminates", *dīpyate* "blazes, shines, seems" (about *dīvyati* see under), *dīdi-* 'shining, seeming' (due to from *dī-de-ti*); similar **doi-d-o-* (broken Redupl.) in O.N. *teitr* "cheerful, blithe, glad" (lit. "radiating"), O.E. *tāetan* "caress", *tāt-* (in names) "blithe, glad", O.H.G. *zeiz* "tender, graceful" (compare *heiter* and "clear, bright" as "blithe, glad"; Uhlenbeck O.Ind. Wb. 126); perhaps here also Lith. *dīdis* "big, large" as "handsome, considerable";

Gk. Hom. *δέατο* (Imperfect) "he saw, discerned, perceived", *δεάμην ἐδοκίμαζον, ἐδόξαζον* Hes., arkad. Konj. *δεᾶτοι*, Hom. Aor. *δοάσσατο* "to appear", Konj. *δοάσσεται*, compared with arkad. Aor. *δεά[σε]τοι* with *o* after *ἐδοξε*, Schwyzler Gk. I 681⁶; common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

Maybe Alb. (**δέελος*) *diel* "(*bright) sun" [common Alb. *-e-* > *-ie-* shift].

Hom. *δέελος* "visible" (**δεῖλος*; with metr. lengthening *εὐδείελος*), *δῆλος* ds. (from **δέιαλος*, from which also Hesychs *δίαλος*; Hom. *ἀρίζηλος* "very distinct, clear, bright" (from **δῖη-λός*);

**doilo-* presumably in O.E. *sweo-to* (from **tā*) "apparent, manifest, obvious, distinct, clear, bright" and in M.Ir. *dōel* "beetle, chafer" ('shining black insect') as well as in Ir. river

names *Daol* (**doilā*) as “the shining”. Here probably also Lith. *dailūs* “dainty, pretty”, *dáilinti* ‘smooth, adorn’.

With formants *-tlo-* presumably here being found only in the compound Gmc. **tīpla-* : *zīdal-*, Ger. *Zeidel-*, nd. *tīl* “honey “(“ clearness, shine - clear honey “).

Against Pedersens raising from Hitt. *te-eš-ḫa-* “dream” (Muršilis 69) s. Couvreur H 53 and above S. 178.

u-extension: *dejeu-* (: *dīeu-*, *dīu-*, *dīu-*) “bright, divine revered sky and bright day:

Diphth. stem nom. *dīēus* (*dīēus*), acc. *dīēum*, voc. *dīēu*, loc. *dīēui* and *dīēu*, dat. *dīuēi*, gen. *dīu-ēs*, *-ós*, *dīēus-patēr* ‘sky father, heavenly father’.

O.Ind. *dyāuḥ* (*diyāuḥ*) ‘sky, heaven’, acc. *dyām*, loc. *dyávi*, *diví*, dat. *divē*, gen. *diváh* (and *dyōh*), instr. pl. *dyú-bhiḥ*;

Gk. Ζεὺς (= *dyāu-ḥ*), acc. Ζῆν (= *dyām*), voc. Ζεῦ (**dīēu*), gen. Δι(F)ός, dat. (loc.) Δι(F)ί (Ζῆν lengthened Ζῆνα, Ζηνός, Ζηνί; about Ζάς by Pherekydes of Syros s. Schwyzer Gk. I 577⁴); the gen. **dīues* in Thess. Διες-κουριάδεω, prien. Διες-κουρίδου (Schwyzer Gk. I 547); Maybe Rom. *zeu* “god” : Alb. *zot* “god” : Rom. *zeiță*, *zeitate*, *zână* “goddess” : Alb. *zana* f. “nymph, goddess”, *zota* f. m. “gods” : Gk. Ζῆνα [common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation].

in Lat. the old paradigm has split in two which designate the name of the uppermost God and the “day”; similarly in the Osc. and Umbr.:

Note: common Lat. Illyr. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation:

Lat. *Iuppiter* from *lū-piter*, Umbr. *Jupater* voc. = Ζεῦ πάτερ, to nom. O.Ind. *dyāuṣpītā* “father of the sky, heavenly father”, Ζεὺς πατήρ, dat. Umbr. *Iuvepatre*, Illyr. (Hes.) Δει-πάτυρος; Lat. gen. *Iouis* (altLat. also *Diovis*, also as nom.), Osc. *Diúveí* “Jove”, *íuvilam*, older *diuvilam* “* iovilam”, *íúvilas* “* iovilae” etc, compare GentilIN Lat. *Iūlius* (**Iovilios*);

Maybe [from Illyr. (Hes.) Δει-πάτυρος] the compound Alb. (*Δει- ἡέλιος) *diel* ‘sun god, sun’, older *dielë* ‘sunday (day of the sun)’, where Alb. follows Lat. paradigm which designates the name of the uppermost God and the “day”.

Also Alb. (**Jove-di*, **jeudi*) *enjte* “Thursday” similar to fr. *jeudi* “Thursday”, Ital. *jovedi* “Thursday”.

Lat. *Diēspiter* (whereof *Diālis* “relating to Jupiter; (flamen) dialis”, the priest of Jupiter”) with acc. *d(i)lēm* has changed after nom. *diēs*, otherwise would prevail in the meaning “day”, while to the name of “sky God” the ablaut grade **d(i)ou-* from **d(i)eu-* would be accomplished under the pressure of voc. **d(i)eu-* (up to *Diēspiter*, also Umbr. *Di*, *Dei* “[masc acc. sing.] god, [neut voc. sing.] god”, contracted from *diē-*, so that *D(i)m* = **diēm*); the old nom. **diūs* from **diēus* still standing in addition to *Vēdiovis*, *Vēiovis*, *Vē-diūs* “old-röm. Underworld God”;

in the meaning “day” Lat. *diēs* see above (m.; as f. in the meaning “date, day month year (according to the calendar), period, time” presumably after *nox*), yet besides the older nom. *diēus* still in *nu-diūs tertius* “now is the 3. day”, further *diū* “by day” (loc. **d(i)eu* or **d(i)ou*), “for a long time”, “a long time ago” out of it “long”.

diminutive Lat. *diēcula* “a little day, a short time”, Osc. [*d(i)ikúlús* “days”, *zicolo* m. “day”;

Maybe Alb. *diel* ‘sun’, *dielë* ‘sunday, (day of the sun)’ are diminutive Illyr. forms.

O.Ir. *dīe*, proclitic *dīa* “day” (from after the acc. **d(i)ēm* has changed **d(i)ēs*), Welsh *dydd*, Corn. *deth*, *dyth*, Bret. *deiz* “day” (also); O.Ir. *in-dīu* “today”, Welsh etc *he-ddyw* “today” (at first from **-d(i)ū*, probably = Lat. *diū*).

From the ablaut grade *d(i)u-* in the meaning “day”;

O.Ind. *dívā* “during the day”, *divēdivē* “day by day” (*divám* nom. otherwise ‘sky, heaven’), *naktáṁdivam* “night and day”, *sudivám* “a nice day”, *sudivá-h* “having a nice day”, Arm. *tiv* “day”, Gk. ἑνδιος “in the middle of the day (appearing)” (due to *ἐν διFί, compare ἐννύχιος);

Lat. *dius*, *interdius* “of the day, in the daytime, by day “ (with Lat. syncope from gen. **diuós*); *bi-*, *tri-duum* (**diuom*) “ period of two, three days “;

es-stem *diyes-* presumed from O.Ind. *divasá-h* “day”, formal to dak. διεσεμα “ common mullein, high taper “, probably from **diyes_emā* “luminous plant” (Detschev, Dak. Pflanzenn. 14 ff.); but Gk. εὔδιος (**εὔ-διFος*) “clear, cheerful”, older εὐδία “clear weather”, to O.Ind. *su-divám* (above); compare Sommer Nominalkomp. 73 ff.

***diuios** in O.Ind. *divyá-*, *diviá-* “ celestial “, *divyāni* “ the heavenly space”, Gk. δῖος (from **διFιος*, Schwyzter Gk. I 472a) “divine, heavenly “, Lat. *dīus* “ divine, god-like; hence fine, noble; also (apparently) out of doors, in the open air “ (different from *dīvus!*), *dīum* “open space of heaven”, *sub dīo*; *Diāna* deriving from **Diviāna*, “ the virgin goddess of the moon and hunting” **Diviā* (?); compare etr. *Tiv* “moon”, *tives* “ months “, after Kretschmer Gl. 13, 111 f. from Ital. **diviā*, and orph. Πανδία ‘selene (goddess of the moon)’ from **παν-διFiā* “ all kinds of illuminators “.

ablaut grade **dju-** in O.Ind. *dyu-mnám* “ splendor of the sky “, *dyu-mánt-* “bright, light”, verbal *dyut-* “gleam, shine” in *dyōtatē*, Aor. ved. *ádyaut* ‘shines’ (with *t* probably after *švit-* “be bright”); compare also O.C.S. *dъždь* “rain”, Russ. *dožd’*, O.Cz. *dešč*, etc, from **dus-dju-* “bad weather”, Trubetzkoy Z. sl. Ph. 4, 62 ff.

Note:

Probably from a fusion of Root **dheues-**, **dhyēs-**, **dheus-**, **dhūs-** “to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die” + Root **dei-1**, **deja-**, **dī-**, **dīā-** : “to shine; day; sun; sky god, god” derived Slav. (**dus-diu-*): O.C.S.: *dъždь* “rain” [m jo] (see below).

o-stem **déiuo-s** “god, the divine”:

O.Ind. *dēvá-h* “god” (*dēvī* “goddess”), Av. *daēva-* “demon”;

Lat. *deus* and *dīvus*, by of from the paradigm **deiyos* (> *deos*), gen. **deiyī* (> *dīvī*); Osc. *deívaí* “goddess” (Osc. *deivinais* = Lat. *dīvīnis*; Umbr. *deueia* “ [fem. acc. sing.] of a deity, goddess “;

maybe Alb. *dif* “giant”

Osc. *deiuatud* “ to swear an oath “ = Ltv. *dievâtiês* ‘swear, vow’; Lat. *dīves* “ rich, wealthy; with abl. or genit., rich in “, lit. ‘standing under the protection of the Gods’, as Slav. *bogatъ*, s. Schulze KZ. 45, 190);

Gaul. GN *Dēvona*, PN *Dēvo-gnāta*, O.Ir. *dia*, gen. *dē* “god”, O.Welsh *duiu-(tīt)* “goddess, deity”, M.Welsh *duw*, O.Corn. *duy*, Bret. *doué* “god”;

O.N. *tívar* pl. “gods” (**deiyōs*) as well as O.N. *Týr* (aGmc. *teiwaz*) “the god of war”, O.E. *Tīg*, gen. *Tīwes* “Mars”, O.H.G. *Zīo*, *Zio*;

aPruss. *deiw(a)s*, Lith. *diēvas* “god” (*deivē* “goddess, ghost” from **deiyiā*, *diēvo sūnēliai* ‘sons of the sky’, finn. Lw. *taiwas* ‘sky, heaven’), Ltv. *dievs* (verbal derivative lies before in Lith. *deivótis* ‘say farewell “, Ltv. *dievâtiês* see above), compare Trautmann 50, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 484, 485 f. Against it are O.C.S. *divъ* m. “wonder, miracle”, *divo*, -*ese* n. ds. (-*es*-stem probably previously after *čudo*, -*ese* ds), *divъnъ* “ wonderful “, didn’t derive from concept “god, deity “, but (as θαῦμα from θεάομαι) position itself to Clr. *dyvī’ ú*, *dyvýtý sja* ‘see, look, show’, Cz. *dívam se* “look, see, observe”, which behaves to O.Ind. *dī-de-ti* ‘shines’ in the meaning as e.g. M.H.G. *blick* “lustre, shine, lightning” and “look of the eyes”, Ger. *glänzen*: Slav. *ględati* ‘see, show’.

en-stem **deien-* (thematic *deino-*, *dino-*) only in the meaning “day”:

Note:

The extension **en-stem** **deien-* (thematic *deino-*, *dino-*) is of Illyrian origin. The attribute nouns that derived from adjectives in Illyr. Alb. take -*ta*, -*nta* suffix which was then reduced to common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation. (see Alb. numbers)

originally conservative still in O.C.S. *день*, gen. *дне* “day”; O.Ind. *dína-m* (esp. in compounds “day”, Lat. *nundinae* “the market-day held during every ninth day”, maybe Alb. (**dína*) *dita* “day”: O.Ind. *dína-m* (esp. in compounds “day” [common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation])

O.Ir. *denus* “a period of time”, *trēdenus* “three days” time, three days”; Alb. *gdhinj* “make day” from *-*dī-n-jō*;

maybe Alb. *gēdhinj* “the day breaks” is a compound of zero grade **ego* “I” + *dína* “I make the day”.

zero grade Lith. *dienà*, Ltv. *diena*, O.Pruss. acc. f. *deinan* “day” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 432 f., Būga Kalba Ir. S. 227 f.); Goth. *sinteiſ* “daily, perpetual, everlasting”; perhaps here O.H.G. *len(gi)zin* ‘springtime’ from **langat-tin* as “having long days”.

Kretschmer leads back to Gk. Τιν-δαριῖται ‘sons of Zeus’, etr. *Tin*, *Tinia* “Juppiter” of a pre-Greek *Tin-* “Diespiter (Zeus father)”, respectively Ital. **Dinus* (IE **din-* “day, sky, heaven”) (Gl. 13, 111; 14, 303 ff., 19, 207; s. also Schwyzler Gk. I 65); but the older form is Τυνδαριῖται!

r-extension *dēi-ro-*, *dī-ro-* in:

Gmc. **tēra-* (**dēi-ro-*) and **tīra-* (**dīro-*) in O.H.G. *zēri*, *ziari* “precious, lovely, delightful, nice, superb, pretty, splendid, beautiful”, *ziarī* “beauty, ornament, adornment”, *ziarōn* “adorn, embellish”, M.L.G. *tēr* “lustre, shine, fame, prospering; flourishing, good constitution”, *tēre* and *tīre* “habit, kind and way”, O.E. O.S. *tīr* “honour, fame”, O.N. *tīrr* ds.; Nor. dial. *tīr* “alertness, lookout, peering, light, lustre, shine”, *tīra* “peek, sparkle, glitter”;

in addition Lith. *dyrėti*, *dýroti* “gawk, lurk”, *dairýtis*, Ltv. *daĩrītīēs* ‘stare about’, O.Pruss. *endyrītwei* (under likewise, see Būga Kalba Ir. s. 227 f., Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 432 f.) “watch, see” (but Bulg. *дѣръ* ‘search, seek’ absents, s. Berneker 201);

Toch. A *tiri* “kind and way”.

About Hitt. *šīwat-* “day”, *šīwanni-* “god” (from **dīēu-*?), hierogl.-Hitt. *tina-* “god”, *šijāri* “appears” (**dīā-*?) s. Pedersen Hitt. 57, 175 f.

To O.Ind. *dīvyati* “plays, shows, throws dice” (supposedly “throws the eye”) compare with other ablaut *dyūtām* “dice game”, further *dēvanam* “the game, dice game”, and above *dyōtate* “shines”, *dyutiḥ* “lustre, shine”, *dyumānt-* “bright, light”. Whether here also Av. *ā-dīvyeinti* “bestir oneself, strive for” as “whereupon it is split apart”? compare Wackernagel, Berl. Sbb. 1918, 396 f.

The fact that our root as “vibrating light” originally one has been from *deīə-* “hurry, whirl”, seems conceivable.

Note:

Alb. cognate (**tiwali*) *diel* “sun” corresponds to Luvian: *tiwali(ya)-* “of the Sun-(god)” and Hitt. *dšiuš* “(sun)god”.

Hitt. *dšiuš* “(sun)god”, Luvian *ᵀŠiwata-* “sun-god” Attestations: [VSg] *ᵀŠi-wa-ta*: KBo XXII 137 iii 8.

Commentary: Hittitized version of Luvian *ᵀTiwat-*; *tiwali(ya)-* “of the Sun-(god)” Attestations: [VSg] *ti-wa-a-li-ya*: 45 ii 18, *ti-wa-li-ya*: 48 ii 11; XV 35 i 21; KBo VIII 69,5.

Commentary: As per Starke, StBoT 31.147, *iyo*-adj. to *Tiwat-* with *-l-* for *-d-*. See also *tiwari(ya)-*.

Luvian: *tiwari(ya)-* “of the Sun-(god)” Attestations: [N-APINT] *ti-wa-ri-ya*: KBo II 3 iii 40.

Commentary: As per Popko, KZ 97.228f, and Starke, StBoT 31.147, *iyo*-adj. to *Tiwat-* with *-r-* for *-d-*.

Luvian *ᵀTiwat-* “sun-god” Attestations: [N/VSg] (*ᵀ*)*Ti-wa-az*: 68,16; 91,8, *ᵀUTU-wa-az*: 107 iii 8; KBo XXIX 25 ii 6*, *ᵀUTU-wa-za*: 78,9; 48 ii 19; 107 ii 12, *ᵀUTU-az*: 127,9(?); 133 ii 13; IX 31 ii 30; KBo XXIX 40,6; HT 1 ii 6, *ᵀUTU-za*: 45 ii 25.26; 74,9, [VSg] *ti-wa-ta(?)*: 19,12(bis); XXXII 70,6(?), *ti-u-wa-ta(?)*: KBo VII 68 iii 3, [ASg] *ᵀUTU-an*: KBo IX 143 iii(!) 10, [DSg]

^DUTU-ti-i: 107 iii 10, ^DUTU-ti: 36,6; KBo XXII 254 Vo 7, [GenAdj] [NSgC] ^DTi-wa-d[a-aš-ši-iš]: 108,5, [DSg] ^DUTU-ša-an-za-a[n]: 90,7 (sic!).

Commentary: On the last example see Melchert, Gs Carter. Cf. also 107 iii 11 and XXXII 13,11*. The assignment of the *tiwata* forms here is tentative. Cf. the solution of Starke, StBoT 31.149!

Note:

The sky god originated in Anatolia where he had three eyes which signified the sun, the moon and Jupiter. Ancient people didn't make a clear distinction between the brightest planets and the sun. Actually the moon was a sun goddess. Her gender was determined by moon cycles identical with women's menstrual cycles. The oldest cognates for the sky god are found in Anatolian languages and AlbaniO.N. Those tongues make no distinction between Jupiter and the sun. Ancient Indo Europeans believed that there were several suns not just one. As the brightest celestial body at night sky, Jupiter was identified as the aspect of the sun at night - or just another sun. Because of their extreme luster Jupiter and often Mars were all considered minor sun gods. This is the reason why the brightest planet became known in Illyr. Δει-πάτυρος "father god". Probably Anatolian languages borrowed the sun god cognate from Sumerian **Utu** 'sun god'.

References: WP. I 772 f., WH. I 345 f., 347, 349 f., 355, 357 f., 727, 732, 860, Schwyzler Gk. I 576 f.

Page(s): 183-187

deǵə-² (dǵā-, dǵə-, dī-)

English meaning: to swing, move

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich schwingen, herumwirbeln (Balt and partly griech.); eilen, nacheilen, streben"

Material: O.Ind. *dīyati* "flies, hovers"; Gk. δῖνος m. "whirl, whirlpool; round vessel, round threshing floor", δίνη (Hom.), Eol. δίννα (compare Διννομένης, Hoffmann Gk. D. II 484) "whirl, whirlpool",

δινέω, δινεύω, Eol. δίννημι 'spin in whirl or circle, swing, brandish'; intr. "turn me by dancing in circles"; pass. "roam around, reel around, roll (the eyes) whirl (from river), spin dancing around", δίνω Eol. δίννω "thresh"; Hom. δίω "flee", δίομαι "chase away" (with ostentatious distribution the intr. and tr. meaning in active and Medium), Hom. διένται "to hurry", δίσσθαι "flee", ἐνδίσσαν "rush", διερός (πούς) "fleeting" (after ἴετε, ἴεται: ἴενται to thematic δίεται analogical διένται instead of *δίωνται neologism?),

διώκω "pursue" (contaminated from Φιώκω and δέμμαι, Meillet MSL. 23, 50 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 702); Hom. διζήμαι (Fut. Hom. διζήσομαι) "strive for, be troubled about, search, seek", nachHom. also "investigate" (*δι-δῖα-μαι), next to which due to *dīā-to- Att. ζητέω "strive for, let me be concerned with"; here with originally *dǵə- : ζάλη 'storm, violent movement, particularly of the sea', ζάλος "whirlpool, violent movement of water"?

compare about Gk. words containing the ζ Schwyzer Gk. Or. I 330, 833.

O.Ir. *dīan* "quick, fast", *dēne* "quickness"; Ltv. *deju*, *diēt* "dance", *diedelēt* "go idly". About Lith. *dainà* "folk song" (to *dejà* "lamentation?") compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 432 with Lith.

Quite doubtful Welsh *dig* “mad, wicked, evil”, Russ. *díkij* “wild”, Lith. *dỹkas* “minxish, wanton, bratty, unengaged, leisured, unemployed, idle, lazy”, Ltv. *dĩks* “free of work”, O.C.S. *divъljъ* “wild” (Berneker 203 f., Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 478, Trautmann 54).

Not here Gk. *δόναξ* “reed” (new Ion. *δοῦναξ* and occasional Dor. *δῶναξ* metr. lengthening? Schulze Qunder ep. 205, Boisacq 196), *δονέω* ‘shake’, *ἀλιδοῖς* “rove about in the sea” and Ltv. *duonis*, *duõñi* “reed, bulrushes”.

References: WP. I 774 ff.

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deḱ-¹

English meaning: to take, *offer a sacrifice, observe a custom

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nehmen, aufnehmen”, daher “begrüßen, Ehre erweisen”. Aus the meaning “annehmen, gern aufnehmen” fließt die meaning “gut passend, geeignet, sich schicken, ziemen, es jemandem recht machen; as unannehmbar darstellen, etwas einem gut shining, seeming machen, lehren, lernen”

Material: O.Ind. *daśasyāti* “proves honour, venerates a god, is gracious” (Denomin. of **daśas-* = Lat. *decus*), *daśā* f. ‘state, status, fate, destiny’; Av. *dasəm* n. “property, belongings piece”; O.Ind. Desiderat. *dīkṣatē* “is consecrated”, *dīkṣā* “consecration” (**di-dḱ-s-* with secondary *ṛ*), *dákṣati* “is proficient, makes it right, is compliant”, *dákṣa-ḥ* “proficient, skilful” (but Av. *daxš-* “instruct, teach, instruct”, Pers. *daxš* “business, toil” stay away because of the Gutturals), lengthened grade O.Ind. *dāśnōti*, *dāṣti*, *dāṣati* “offer a sacrifice, give, proves honour, grants”, *dāśvās-* “honoring the Gods, godly, pious”; Av. *dāšta-* “receive, obtains, attains” (participle);

after Frisk Etyma Armen. 25 f. here Arm. *əncay* “gift” from **ənd-tisāti-* (urArm. *-tis-* from **dēḱ-*); whether *tesanem* “I behold”? (compare under δοκεύω); different Meillet Esquisse 135;

Gk. (Ion. Eol. Cret.) δέκομαι “take in, accept”, Att. δέχομαι, athemat. Hom. 3. pl. δέχεται (χ after *δέχθω, Infin. δέχθαι), Aor. δέκτο, participle δέγμενος, compare προτίδεγμαι προσδέχομαι Hes. (γμ instead of κμ); κ is preserved in δοκός “[absorption] beam”, δοκάν θήκην Hes. (out of it Lat. *dogā* “a sort of vessel (perhaps a measure)”), δοκάναι αἱ στάλικες Hes., δεζάζω “to captivate, fascinate, be impressive”, δωρο-δόκος “the take of presents”, δεξαμενή (participle Aor.) “water container, water carrier”, ἀρι-δείκετος “distinguished” (ει

metr. lengthening); nasal present *δεικννμαι (: O.Ind. *dāśnōti*) in participle δεικνύμενος “rendering homage, honoring, greeting”, to δεικανόωντο “to greet”; intensive δειδέχεται ds., δει-δίσκομαι “greet” (for *δη-δέ(κ)-σκομαι after the present auf -ίσκω); δει- could be read δη- (IE *ē*), δεικν- also δεκν-, and δεικα- could be metr. lengthening for δεκα- (Schwyzer Gr Gk. I 648, 697); causative δοκέω (= Lat. *doceō* “to teach, instruct (with acc. of person or thing); with clause, to inform that or how; “docere fabulam”, to teach a play to the actors, to bring out, exhibit”, δοκεῖ μοι “it seems to me” (“is suitable to me”); δόξα f. “opinion, fame” (*δοκ-σα), δόγμα n. “decision”, δόκιμος “respectable, approved”; δοκεύω “to see, discern, perceive, observe; to think, suppose, imagine, expect”, προσ-δοκάω “anticipate, expect”; about διδάσκω see under *dens-1*.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *doke* “custom, ritual, tradition (observed)”, (**deuk-*) *dukem* “appear, seem”.

Alb. shows that from Root *dek-1*: “to take” derived the nasalized Root *tong-1* (**teng-*): “to think, feel”.

Alb. *ndieħ* “to feel” (**dek-skō-?*); *ndesh* “find, encounter” probably Slav. Lw.? S. under *dēs-*;

Lat. *decet*, *-ēre* “it is proper, it is fitting (physically or morally)”, *decus*, *-oris* n. “distinction, honor, glory, grace; moral dignity, virtue; of persons, pride, glory”, *dignus* “worthy, deserving; esp. of persons, usually with abl. or genit. of things, worth having, deserved, suitable, fitting” (from **dec-nos*, lit. “adorned with”); Umbr. *tiçit decet* (see in addition EM. 257); causative *doceō*, *-ēre* “instruct” (“lets accept something”); *discō*, *-ere*, *didīci* “to learn, get to know; “discere fidibus”, to learn to play on the lyre; in gen., to receive information, find out; to become acquainted with, learn to recognize” (from **di-elk-skō*);

O.Ir. *dech* “the best “ (= Lat. *decus*); also in PN *Echuid* (**ek̑vo-dek̑-s*), gen. *Echdach*, *Luguid*, gen. *Luigdech* (urlr. *Lugu-deccas* with *cc* = *k*), whether does not stand for *e* for older *i*, then to *deiċ* “point”, in the meaning “order”.

Perhaps here Gmc. **teh-uōn* in O.E. *teohhian*, *tiohhian* “mean, decide, define, ordain, determine”, *teohh*, *tiohh* “troop, multitude, crowd, group of people “, *tēon* (**tehōn*) “decide, define, ordain, determine”, O.H.G. *gizehōn* “bring in order “, M.H.G. *zeche* “alignment, guild, brotherhood, colliery, association “, Ger. *Zeche*, M.H.G. *zesem* (**teksma-*) “uninterrupted row”, wherefore perhaps with lengthened grade (**tēz-uō*) Goth. *tēwa* “order”, *gatēwjan* “dispose”; s. above also under *deyā-* “move spatially forward “.

Doubtful O.C.S. *dešō*, *desiti* “find”, Ser.-Cr. *děsīm* *děsiti* “meet”, refl. “meet somebody “, Cz. *po-desiti* and *u-desiti* “catch up, catch”; changing through ablaut R.C.S. *dositi* “find, meet”; s. also under *dēs-*.

Toch. A *tāk-* “adjudicate, decide, determine”; dubious A *tāskmām* (**tāksk-mām*) ‘similar’, Van Windekens Lexique 137; Pisani Rč. R. 1st. Lomb. 76, 2, 30.

For *es*-stem O.Ind. *daśas(yāti)*, Lat. *decus* the words stand for “right” (Specht KZ. 62, 218).

deks- with variant suffixes:

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

O.Ind. *dákṣiṇa-*, *dakṣiṇā-* “on the right, to the south, skilful”, Av. *dašina-* “right”, Lith. *dėšinas* ds., *dešinė* “the right hand”, O.C.S. *desnъ* “right”; Gk. δεξιτερός = Lat. *dexter*, *-tra*, *-trum* (compounds *dexterior*, superl. *dextimus*), Osc. *destrst* (abbreviated from **destrust*) “it is on the right “, Umbr. *destrame* “on the right side “; Gk. δεξιός “right, heralding luck, skilful, adroit” (from δεξι- with formants *-Fo-*, compare Gaul. *Dexsiva dea*); (the suffix *-uo-* probably after **lai-uos*, *skai-uos* “links”) O.Ir. *dess* “on the right, to the south”, Welsh *deheu* (**deksovo-*) ds., Goth. *taíhswa*, O.H.G. *zesō* “right”, Goth. *taíhswō-* O.H.G. *zes(a)wa* “the

right hand”; Alb. *djathtë* “right” (that from G. Meyer identical with it Church Slavic *destъ* is probably corruption for *desnъ*, s. Berneker 187).

Note:

The etymology of G. Meyer seems erroneous because of the common Alb. *-k-* > *-th-* phonetic mutation similar as Lat. *dexter*, *-tra*, *-trum* is a suffixed form of old PIE Root *dek-1*: “to take”. The *-ter*, *-tra* suffix has been attested in Av. Illyr. Alb. and Lat. Hence before *-tra*, *-ter* suffix the *-k-* becomes usually *-ks-* in all the above mentioned languages. Hence Alb. (**dek-*) *djath-të* “right” evolved from the common Alb. *-k-* > *-th-* phonetic mutation like in Alb. (*mag-*) *math* “big” while *-të* is the common Alb. suffix as in Alb. *maj-të* “left” from Lat. *male* “badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, extremely”.

References: WP. I 782 f., WH. I 330 f., 346 f., Trautmann 53, 54, Schwyzter Gk. I 648, 678, 684, 697, Wistrand Instrumentalis 14 ff.

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deĥ-² (: doĥ-, dēĥ-)

English meaning: to tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "reißen, zerreißen, zerfässern"

Material: O.Ind. *daśā* "protruding sheet filaments at the end of fabric, fringes"; Ir. *dūal* "lock, curl of hair" (**doĥlo-*); Goth. *tagl* n. "single hair", O.N. *tagl* n. "the hair in the horse's tail", O.E. *tæg* (Eng. *tail*) m. "tail", O.H.G. *zage* "tail, sting, prick, male member, rod"; Goth. *tahjan* "rend, pull, tear, tug", *distahjan* "scatter", Ice. *tæeja*, *tāa* "teasels", Nor. dial. *tæja* (**tahjan*) and *taa* (**tahōn*) "fray, tear";

O.N. *tāg*, pl. *tæger* and *tāgar* f. "fibre, filament", M.H.G. *zāch*, *zāhe* f. "wick, slow match (wick)", in other meaning ("tugging - lugging, pulling out") Nor. dial. *taag* "slow and enduring",

maybe Alb. *tegel* "sewing"

M.L.G. *tēge*, E.Fris. *tāge* "stringy, tenacious" and O.H.G. *zag* "hesitating, undecided, shy, timid" wherefore *zagēn* "be desperate and undecided";

perhaps here as "from which one tears himself" or "ragged, rimose piece", M.H.G. *zacke* m. f., Ger. *Zacke*, M.Eng. *takke* "fibula, clasp, a large nail", Eng. *tack* "peg, small nail", with other final sound *tagg*, *tagge* m. "jutting cusp, peak, prong, spike"; or belongs *Zacke* to Ltv. *dēgums* "nose, shoe point"?

Maybe Alb. *takë* "shoe heel (spike?)"

perhaps here as "in which one tears himself" or "ragged, cracked piece", M.H.G. *zacke* m. f., Ger. *Zacke*, M.Eng. *takke* "fibula", Eng. *tack* "pencil, small nail", with other final sound *tagg*, *tagge* m. "excellent point, point"; or *Zacke* to Ltv. *dēgums* hear "nose, shoe point"?

References: WP. I 785.

See also: see also under *denk-*.

Page(s): 191

deḱm̥, deḱm̥-t, deḱu- (*dyeḱm̥-t)

English meaning: ten

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zehn"

Note:

Root **deḱm̥, deḱm̥-t, deḱu-** (***dyeḱm̥-t**): "ten" is an extended Root **dyō(u)** (***dyei-**): "two". The subsequent roots ***yi-ḱm̥t-i-**: "twenty" and **ḱm̥tóm** "hundred" are mutated forms of the root ***dyeḱm̥-t**: "ten". They both reflect the common Illyr.- balt *d-* > *zero* phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *dása*, Av. *dasa*; Arm. *tasn* (after Meillet Esquisse 42 from **deḱ-*, as Russ. *(tri)dcatb* "30" from *(tri-)dbseti*), Gk. *δέκα*, Lat. *decem* (*dēnī* "per ten" from **dek-noi*; PN *Decius* = Osc. *Dekis*, gen. *Dekkieis*), Osc. *deketasiúi*, nom. pl. *degetasiús* "manager of the tithes" (**deken-tāsio-*),

Umbr. *desen-(duñ)* "twelve", O.Ir. *deich*, Welsh *deg*, Corn. Bret. *dek*, Goth. *taíhun* (*-n* as in *sibun*, *niun*), O.N. *tiu*, O.E. *tien*, *tyn*, O.S. *tehan*, O.H.G. *zehan* (a probably from *den* compounds, Brugmann II 2, 18),

Toch. A *śāk*, B *śak*; finn. *deksan* "10" is after Jokl Pr. ling. Baudouin de Courtenay 104 borrows from IE).

In the substantive number **deḱm̥-t(i)**, lit. "decade", go back:

O.Ind. *daśat-*, *daśati-* f. "decade", Alb. *djetë*, Gk. *δεκάς*, *-άδος* (to α s. Schwyzler Gk. I 498, 597), Goth. *taíhun-tēhund* "hundred" (actually "ten decades"), O.N. *tiund* f. ds., aPruss. *dessīmps* "ten", Lith. *dėšimt*, old *dėšimtis*, Ltv. old *desimt*, metath. *desmit*, old *desmits* (compare *desmite* m. f. "ten"); O.C.S. *desętb* (conservative stem in *-t*, Meillet Slave comm.² 428);

deḱu- probably in Lat. *decuria* "a body of ten men; a class, division, esp. of jurors; a party, club" (out of it borrows Ger. *Decher* ü. "ten pieces"; late Lat. **teguria* is assumed

through Swiss *Ziger* “ten pounds of milk”; probably identical with M.H.G. *ziger* “curd”) = Umbr. *dequrier*, *tekuries* “decuries, feast of decuries”; compare Osc.-Umbr. *dekvia-* in Osc. (*vía*) *Dekkviarim* “(a way) appropriate to a decury”, Umbr. *tekvias* “a way to a decury”; in addition probably Gmc. **tigu-* “decade” in Goth. *fidwor-tigjus* “40”, O.Ice. *fiðrer-tiger*, O.E. *fēower-tig*, O.H.G. *fior-zug* ds. Older explanations by WH. I 327 f. and Feist 150. see also under *centuria* under Kluge¹¹ under *Decher*.

Maybe Alb. *tek* “odd number”

Changing through ablaut (*(d)k̑mt-* (Dual), (*d)k̑ōmt-* (Plur.)) in figures of ten (only formations up to 50 are provable as IE), e.g. O.Ind. *triṃśāt* “30”, Av. *θrisaṣ*, Arm. *ere-sun*, Gk. τριᾱκοντα (from **-κωντα*; further details by Schwyzer Gk. I 592), Lat. *tri-gintā* (with unexplained *g*), gallo-Lat. abl. pl. TRICONTIS, O.Ir. *trīcho* (with *ī* after *trī* “3”), Bret. *tregont* (**tri-kōmt-es*), O.Welsh *trimuceint* (in the ending after *uceint* “20”); s. also under *ṽr-k̑mtī* “20”.

ordinals *dek_emo-s* and *dek̑-to-s*:

dek_emo-s in O.Ind. *daśamā-h*, Av. *dasəma-*, Osset. *däsäm*, Lat. *decimus*, therefrom *decumānus* “of the tenth.(1) relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; m. as subst. the farmer of such a tax. (2) belonging to the tenth legion; m. pl. as subst. its members. (3) belonging to the tenth cohort”, later “considerable”, Osc. *Dekm-anniúis* “**Decumaniis*”, compare also EN *Decumius*, out of it entl. etr. *tecumnal*, latinized back *Decumenus*; Gaul. *decametos*, O.Ir. *dechmad*, M.Welsh *decvet*, Corn. *degves*.

dek̑-to-s in Gk. δέκατος (see also Schwyzer Gk. I 595); Goth. *taíhunda*, O.N. *tíunda*, O.H.G. *zehanto*, *zehendo*, O.E. *teogeða*, aPruss. *dessīmts*, Lith. *dešīmtas*, Ltv. *desmitais*, older *desimtaiš*, O.C.S. *desętb*; Toch. A *škānt*, B *škante*, *škañce* (linguistic singles Arm. *tasn-erord*, Alb. *i-dhjetë*);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to Alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) “eight” : Alb. *teta* “eight”; Lycian *ñuñtāta* “nine” : Alb. *nanda* “nine”. Therefore Alb. *shtata* “seven” derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* “seven” later O.Ind. *saptáthaḥ*, Av. *haptaṭa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofōða*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatí-*, Av. *haptāiti-* 70; in Alb. *-ta*, *-të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to Alb. language alone.

Therefore Alb. *teta* “eight” is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) “eight”. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Lat. *octuāgintā* “80”].

Alb.Tosk *nanta*, Gheg *nanda* “ nine “ derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* “nine”.

Alb. *gjashta* (*seks-ta*) “six” [common Alb. *s-* > *gj-* phonetic mutation] : O.Ind. *ṣát* “six”, *ṣaṭthá-* “sixth” was initially an ordinal number.

Hence Alb. *die-ta* “ten” derived from a Proto-Romance cognate **die* + common Alb. *-ta* suffix used in attribute nouns; similarly in: **Portuguese** *dez*, *Galician* *dez*, **Spanish** *diez*, *Ladino* *dies*, *Asturian* *diez*, *Aragonese* *diez*, *Auvergnat* *dié*, *Limosin* *die*, *Rumantsch* *Grischun* *diesch*, *Sursilvan* *diesch*, *Vallader* *desch*, *Ladin* *diesc*, **Italian** *dieci*, *Venetian* *diese* etc.

Here *kṛntóm* “hundred” from **(d)kṛntóm* “(ten) dekades”:

O.Ind. *śatám*, Av. *satəm* (out of it finn. *sata*, krimGoth. *sada*);

Gk. ἑκατόν, ark. ἑκοτόν (from dissimil. **sém kṛntom* “a hundred”? compare Schwyzler Gk. I 592 f.), abbreviated *κατον in *τετρά-κατον etc (in τετρακάτιοι τετρακόσιοι, 400”, “ four hundred “);

Note:

Gk. ἑκατόν (**hekatón*) < **(d)kṛntóm* “(ten) dekades” is crucial to tracing the cause of old laryngeal *h* appearance in IE. Hence laryngeals were created after the loss of initial

d- in IE. Gk. and Anatolian tongues reflect the common Illyr.- balt *d-* > *zero* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *centum* (in addition *ducentum*, *ducentī* “200”, compare O.Ind. *dvi-śatam* from **d̥ui-kmtóm*; *trecentī* “300”, *quadringentī* “400”, etc; *centēsīmus* “the hundredth” after *vīcēsīmus*, *trīcēsīmus* from **uei-*, **trī-k̑mt-temo-s*);

O.Ir. *cēt*, Welsh *cant*, Bret. *kant*, Corn. *cans*;

Goth. O.S. O.E. *hund*, O.H.G. *hund* “100” (in compounds from 200), but O.N. *hund-rað* (to Goth. *raþian* “count”) “ 120 pieces (10 dozens) “ (“120”), out of it O.E. *hundred*; M.H.G. Ger. *hundert* from O.S. *hunderod*;

Lith. *šimtas*, Ltv. *simts*;

O.C.S. etc *szto* is barely Iran. Lw. (Meillet Slave commun.² 63);

Toch. A *känt*, B *känte*.

Alb.Gheg *dü*, Tosc *di* “two” hence Alb. (**hünt*) Alb. *një-qind* “one- hundred” [common Alb. *ü* > *i* phonetic mutation], hence Alb. displays centum characteristics while Rom. *sută* “a hundred” displays the satem nature of Rom.

In addition a *r*-derivative in Lat. *centuria* f. “ a division of 100; a company of soldiers; a century, a part of the Roman people, as divided by Servius Tullius “ (as *decuria*), O.N. *hundari*, O.H.G. *huntari* n. “a division of 100, administrative district”, O.Bulg. *sztorica* ds., Lith. *šimteriopas* “characterized by a hundred”, *šimter-gis* “ hundred-year-old “.

References: WP. I 785 f., WH. I 200 f., 327 ff., 859, Feist 150, 471 f., Trautmann 53, 305.

Page(s): 191-192

del-¹

English meaning: to put by; to count, tell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zielen, berechnen, nachstellen”, also “listig schädigen” and “zählen, erzählen”

Material: Perhaps Arm. *toť* “line, row”, *toťem* “line up”;

Gk. δόλος “artifice, bait”, δολόω “outwit, circumvent”, δόλων “small dagger of the assassinator” (about δόλων ‘sprit’ see under *del-3*);

from Gk. have been borrowed Lat. *dolus* “a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap artifice, deception”, *dolō* “a pike, sword-stick, a small foresail”, Osc. acc. *dolom*, abl. *dolud* “a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap”;

maybe Alb. (**tāl*) *tall* “tease, trick”: O.N. *tāl*/f. “deceit, guilefulness”.

O.N. *tal*/n. “bill, account, invoice, calculus, reckoning, calculation, number, speech” (O.E. *tāel*/n. “calculation, row”, *gital* “number”), therefrom O.N. *telja* “recount, narrate, relate”, O.E. *tellan*, O.H.G. *zellen* (Fem. O.N. *tola* ‘speech, number, bill, account, invoice, calculus, reckoning, calculation’), O.E. *talū* “narration, row”, O.H.G. *zala* “number, report, account” (therefrom O.N. *tala* “talk”, O.E. *talian* “reckon, consider, think, tell”, O.H.G. *zālōn* “calculate, count, pay”); *g*-extension in Eng. *talk* “talk”; from *s*-stem **talaz*- n.: Goth. *talzian* “instruct”, *un-tals* “indocile, disobedient”, in addition O.E. *getāel* “rash, hasty, quick, fast”, O.S. *gital* O.H.G. *gizal* “quick, fast”; with the in *dolus* “a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap” present coloring of meaning lengthened grade O.N. *tāl*/f. “deceit, guilefulness”, O.E. *tāel*/f. “reprimand, slander, derision”, O.H.G. *zāla* “pestering, temptation; snare, danger”, *zālōn* “tear away, rob”; zero grade O.E. *tyllan* “allure, entice” (**d/n*-).

Original resemblance with *de-* 'split' is doubtful; perhaps from the hatchet being aimed at the wood to be split or from the technique of runes (number marks as incision)?

About **di-* in Goth. *ga-tils* "fitting", etc, see under *ad-2*, probably barely from of an additional form **dai-* here. An association with **de-* Persson attempted root extension 115, Pedersen KZ. 39, 372, while they, deriving from *dā-*, *dāi-* "divide", **de-* and **dai-*, *dī-* grasped as parallel extensions.

References: WP. I 808 f.

Page(s): 193

del-2

English meaning: to shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wackeln, schwanken"

Material: O.Ind. *duḥā* f. "the wavering ", with secondary lengthened grade *ō*: *dōlayatē* " swings, sways ", -*ti* " swings, whirls up ", *dōlita-* " fluctuating, moves by oscillating "; Lith. *dėĩsti* " tarry, hesitate", *dulinėti* "amble, bum";

with *d*-extension doubtful (?) O.Ind. *duḍi-* f. "a small turtle, tortoise" ("waddling"), rather O.E. *tealt* "doubtful, uncertain, wavering", *tealt(r)ian* "waver, wobble, sway, be doubtful, uncertain", Eng. *tilt* "incline ", M.Du. *touteren* "waver, wobble, sway, swing", Nor. dial. *tylta* "tread quietly, like on toes ", Swe. *tulta* "walk with small, insecure steps, like children ";

with *t*-extension O.H.G. *zeltāri*, M.H.G. *zelter*, md. *zelder* "pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting ", Ger. *Zelter*, O.N. *tjaldari* ds. (influence of Lat. *tolūtārius* "pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting "; compare Ice. *tölta* "march in step, match in tempo " from **talutōn*; the relationship to that mentioned by Plinius spO.N. words *thieldones* "pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting " is unclear), O.N. *tjaldr* "Haematopus ostralegus, Eurasian oystercatcher" ("the trudger "); but rather with -*l-* from -*ln-* O.N. *tolla* "hang loose", *tyllast* "toddle, walk on tiptoe; trip". compare Falk-Torp under *kjeld*, *tulle*.

Maybe Alb. *tul* "boneless meat, pulp, leg meat (also meat hanging loose)"

References: WP. I. 809.

Page(s): 193-194

del-³ (dol-), delə-

English meaning: to split, divide

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spalten, schnitzen, kunstvoll behauen’

Material: O.Ind. *dālāyati* ‘splits, makes break, crack’, *dālati* ‘cracks’ (meaning influenced by *phālati* ‘broken in two’, Güntert Reimw. 48), *dalitá-h* ‘split, pull apart, blossomed, flourished’,

dala-m n. ‘deal, portion, piece, half, leaf’, *dali-h* f. ‘clod of earth’; but Prakr. *ḍālā*, *-ī* ‘bough’, probably also *daṇḍá-h*, *-m* ‘stick, bludgeon, beating, punishment’ are after Kuiper Proto-Munda 65, 75 not IE;

Arm. probably *taṭ* ‘imprinting, impression, mark, token, sign, stave’, *taṭem* ‘stamps, brands’ (Scheffelowitz BB. 29, 27; **de/-*);

Gk. *δαίδαλος*, *δαίδαλεος* ‘wrought artificially’, Intens. *δαι-δάλλω* ‘work skillfully, decorate’ (dissimil. from **ḍal-ḍal-*, Schwyzer Gk. I 647); *δέλτος* (changing through ablaut Cypr. *ḍάλτος*) ‘(*writing board) a writing-tablet’ (‘wood fissure, smoothly slammed wood board’, s. Boisacq 174 m. Lith. and to meaning esp. Schulze KZ. 45, 235; compare to the form under Ger. *tent*); perhaps here *δόλων* ‘sprit, small sail’ (out of it Lat. *dolō* m. ‘a pike, sword-stick; a small foresail’); quite doubtful whereas *δαν-δαλ-ίς*, *δενδαλίσ* ‘cakes of the flour of roasted barley’ *δεν-δαλ-ίδες* *ἱεραὶ κριθαί* as ‘crushed, coarsely ground’ (= ‘*split’?? Prellwitz² 104 between); lengthened grade *δηλέομαι* ‘destroy, smash, damage’ (not to Lat. *dē/eō* ‘to blot out, efface; in gen., to destroy, annihilate’); reduced grade Ion. *πανδάλητος* ‘annihilated’, *φρενο-δαλής* ‘disturbed senses’ Aisch.; el. *κα-δαλήμενοι* with el. *ā* from *η* (see Boisacq 182; against it Wackernagel Gl. 14, 51); with the meaning change ‘(the heart?) tear, maltreat, cause pain’ Gk. *δάλλει κακουργεῖ* Hes. (**dē/liō*), *δαλή κακουργή*

(δαλήσασθαι λυμήνασθαι. ἀδικῆσαι, δάλαν λύμην); compare also Ltv. *dēlīt* “torment, smite, agonize” and Lat. *doleō* “to suffer pain, physical or mental, to be pained, to grieve; of things, to cause pain”, *dolor* “pain, physical or mental; esp. disappointment, resentment. Transf., cause of sorrow; rhet., pathos”;

Alb. *dalloj* “separate, distinguish, divide”, *djal* “kid, child, offspring (*offshoot)” (**delno-*; compare M.Ir. *del* “rod”);

Lat. *dolō*, *-āre* “to hew with an axe, to work roughly”, *dolābra* “a pick-axe, mattock, hoe”, lengthened grade *dōlium* “a wine-jar, cask, barrel, vat” (as Proto-Slav. **dъly* “barrel, vat, cask” see under); *doleō*, *dolor* see above (but *dēleō* is because of perf. *dēlēvi* probably new formation from *dē-lēvi* “has erased, effaced, obliterated, blotted out”);

O.Ir. *delb* f. ‘shape, form’, O.Welsh *delu*, Welsh *delw* “image, figure, effigy”, Corn. *del*, as with causative ablaut O.Ir. *dolb(a)id* ‘shaped’, *doilbthid* “a worker in clay, potter” (to Celt. **deluā*, **dolu-*, compare *ū*-stem Slav. *dъly*); perhaps O.Ir. *fo-dālim* “discern, separate, exclude” (etc, s. Pedersen KG.II 502 f.), O.Corn. *didaul* “having no part in, not sharing in; wanting in, destitute of” (compare O.Ind. and Balt-slav, words for “deal, portion”), perhaps O.Ir. *fo-dālim* “discerno, sejungo” (etc., see Pedersen KG.II 502 f.), O.Corn. *didaul* “expers” (compare O.Ind. and Balt-slav, words for “part”), Welsh *gwa-ddol* “a portion or dowry” as *o*-forms besides δηλέομαι (just as well but as **dā-l-* correlate to **dā(i)-* “divide”); probably M.Ir. *del* ‘staff, rod’ (as ‘split piece wood’), Corn. *dele* “antenna” (or to θάλλω IE **dhāl-*, whose certain attachments indeed point only *a*-vocalism?; with meaning- transfer Alb. *djalë* “kid, child, youth, youngling” ? see below *dhāl-*);

M.L.G. *tol*, *tolle* “point of twig, branch”, Du. *tol* ‘spinning top’ (“*peg, plug”), M.H.G. *zo(l)* m., *zolle* f. “cylindric bit of wood, clot, chunk, block, toggle”, *zol* as measurement of length “inch”, *īs-zolle* “icicle”, aNor. *horntylla* “yoke, wood piece connecting the horns of two oxen going in the bottom plate” (**d̥l-n-*); but M.H.G. *zulle*, *zülle*, Ger. *Zülle* “riverboat, barge” is

probably in spite of Persson Beitr. 174 not genuine Gmc., but Lw. from dem Slav., s. Kluge¹¹ under *Zülle* “riverboat, barge”; other formations Du. *tolk* ‘stick, rod, chopstick’, Swe. *tolk* “wedge”, M.H.G. *zolch* “clot, chunk, block, (*blockhead), lubber “ (whether O.N. *tākn* n. “gill of fish” as “the split”? Falk-Torp under *tōkn*); with -*d* N.Ger. *talter* “rag, scrap, shred” (Holthausen Afneure Spr. 121, 292);

with *t*-suffix Gmc. **telda-* “stretched tent pole “ (: Gk. δέλτος) in O.N. *tiald* “curtain, cover, rug, tent”, O.E. *teld* n. “tent”, O.H.G. Ger. *zelt*, actually “stretched cover”; in addition O.H.G. *zelto*, Ger. *Zelten*, *Zeltkuchen*; or better as “shredded, ground “ (see above δενδαλῖς) to Toch. B *tself*, *tsālt-* “chew”; from Gmc. Lidén aaO. still ranks O.S. *tialdra*, *tiaeldra* “cairn “ in (**tel-prōn-* or *-ōrōn* “shaft, pole, peg, plug as a boundary marker “?);

Lith. *dylù*, *dilti* (*delù*, *dilti*), Ltv. *dēlu*, *dilstu*, *dīlt* “wear out, polish “ (from “to plane”), *dēlīt* “wear out, torment, smite”; Lith. *pūs-dylis* (*mėnuo*) “moon in the last quarter “, *delčĩa* “decreasing moon”, causative Ltv. *dēldēt* “wear out, liquidate, rub off, destroy”, *diluot* ‘skive, abrade, polish’;

out of it derived the concept of smoothness justified probably the transference there of Lith. *dėl̃na* (by Juskiewicz also *dát̃na*), Ltv. *dēl̃na* “inner flat hand”, O.C.S. *dlanь* “palm”, Russ. old *dolonь*, nowadays reconverted *ladónь* “palm; flat place on the threshing floor, threshing floor “ (Berneker 208, Trautmann 51, different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 454);

Lith. *dal̃is*, E.Lith. *dalià* “deal, portion, inheritance; alms” (= O.Ind. *dalí-h* “clod of earth”), *dalijù*, *dalyt̃i* “divide”, Ltv. *daľ’a* “deal, portion, lot”, *dalīt* “divide”, O.Pruss. *dellieis* “divide, share!”, *delliks* “deal, portion” (*e* from *a*, Trautmann O.Pruss. 100), Russ. (etc) *dólja* “deal, portion, lot” (in addition O.C.S. *odolěti* “defeat, conquer” = “*have, obtain the best part”, Berneker 206). compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 435.

Doubtful O.C.S. *děľ* “deal, portion”: either as **dēlo-s* here, or rather with IE *ai* as **dai-lo-* to root *dā(i)-* “divide”; about Goth. *dails*, Ger. *Teil* see above under *dā-*, *dāi-*.

Proto-Slav. *ŭ*-stem **dbly*, gen. **dъlvъ* (: O.Ir. *delb* from **deluā*) in R.C.S. *delvi* (**dъlvъ*) loc. sg., N. pl. “barrel, vat, cask”, mBulg. *dbli* (**dbly*), loc. sg. *dblvъ* “barrel, vat, cask”, nBulg. *delva* (**dъlvъ*) “big clay vessel with two handles”;

Toch. A *tālo*, B *tallāwo* “unlucky”, Van Windekens Lexique 136 (?); rather B *tsalt-*, *tsālt-* “chew”, Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 18 f.

extension *del-gh-*, *dl-egh-*; *dolgho-* etc ‘sickle, blade’.

Indo-Iran. **dargha-* (*dolgho-*) is assumed through mordvin. Lw. *tarvas* ‘sickle’; compare pamirdial. *lāregūš* ds.;

O.Ir. *dlongid* “he splits”, *dluige* (**dlogio-*) “the fissured”, M.Ir. *dluigim* ‘split’;

O.N. *telgja* “hew, cut out”, *talga* “the cutting, carving”, *talgo-knīfr* “slice knife”, also O.N. *tjalga* “thin twig, branch, long arm”, O.E. *telga* m. “twig, branch, bough”, *telgor* m. f., *telgra* m. “twig, branch, scion”, M.H.G. *zelge*, *zelch* “bough, twig, branch”, O.H.G. *zuelga* “twig, branch” (whose *zw-* probably previously is taken over from *zwig*);

about Lith. *dālgis*, gen. *-io* m., Ltv. *dalgs*, O.Pruss. *doalgis* ‘scythe’ see under *dhelg-*;

dolghā in Serb. *dlaga* “board for the splint of broken bones”, Pol. dial. *dtożka* “flooring from planks”, Cz. *dláha* (*dlaha*) “board, splint, base of the ground”, *dlážiti* (*dlaziti*), *dlážditi* “pave, hit the screed” (Berneker 207).

As for **del-* “whereupon it is split apart” is also for that with it perhaps originally resemble **del-* ‘split’ given the possibility, that *d-el-* is an extension from *dā[l]-* “divide, share”.

References: WP. I 809 ff., WH. 364 ff., Lidén KZ. 56, 216 ff., Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 18 f.

Page(s): 194-196

del-4

English meaning: to rain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tröpfeln"

Material: Arm. *teł* "heavy rain", *tełam*, *-em*, *-um* "to rain, shower, sprinkle, irrigate", *tiłm* (**tełim?*), gen. *tłmoi*;

M.Ir. *delt* m. "dew"; also FIN; Bret. *delt* "humid, wet, moist";

Gmc. **dol-kó-* or **dol-gho-* in dO.N. Swe. Nor. *talg* "tallow, suet", O.E. **tealg*, M.Eng. *talgh*, Eng. *tallow*, nnl. *talk*, Ger. *Talg* (from N.Ger.); ablaut. O.N. *tolgr* (**tł-kó-*) ds.

Note:

M.Ir. *delt* m. "dew"; Bret. *delt* "humid, wet, moist" display Alb.-illyr *-k* > *-th*, *-t* subsequent phonetic mutations.

References: Petersson Heterokl. 198 f., different Kluge¹¹ under "tallow, suet".

Page(s): 196

del-⁵

English meaning: long

Deutsche Übersetzung: “lang”, verbal “in die Länge ziehen”

Note: to put away more confidently only for Slav., but probably the basis for the widespread extension *delēgh-* and *(d)longho-* (see finally Persson Beitr. 889, 903 Anm. 1)

Material: Perhaps here O.N. *talma* “hinder”, M.L.G. *talmen* “loiter, be slow in talking and at work, stupid talk”, Nor. dial. *tøla* “hesitate, wait, hold on”, *tøle* “rogue, fool” (Persson Beitr. 889);

O.C.S. *pro-dbliti* “μηκύναι”, Russ. *dlitʹs* “protract, hesitate”, *dliná* f. “length”, Cz. *dle* f. “length”, *dlíti* “hesitate”, etc (Berneker 252); perhaps *νλ daljē* “far, aloof” (Meillet MSL.14, 373; Berneker 177 besides other supplements).

delēgh-, dīghó-:

zero grade O.Ind. *dīrghá-* = Av. *darəga-*, *darəya-*, O.Pers. *darga-* “long”, zero grade compounds superl. *drāghīyas-*, *drāghīṣtha-* “longer, for a long time”, Av. *drājyō* adv. “further”, *drājištəm* adv. “longest”, Pers. *dirāz* (actually comparative) “long”, O.Ind. *drāghimán-*, *drāghmán-* m. “length, duration”, Av. *drājō* n. ‘stretch, length’;

Gk. ἐνδελεχής “continuous, persistent, enduring” (“*drag out”), ἐνδελεχέω “continue”, δολιχός “long” (to *i* s. Schwyzer Gk. I 278, different Specht Decl. 126), δόλιχος “the long racecourse”;

about Alb. *glatë* etc see under;

Note:

Clearly Alb. (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatë* “long” derived from Hitt. *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. “length”: O.C.S. *dlъgota* “length” (= O.Ind. *dīrghatā*): Proto-Slav.. **dlgostъ*, Pol. *dlugość* etc ds.

Alb. and Balt forms agree in dropping the initial *d-* > *zero*, which means that Balt cognates originated from Proto-Illyr.:

Alb. (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatë* “long, tall, high”: Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *ilgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long”; Alb. is the only IE lang. where (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatë* “long” means also “tall, high” hence the name Alba Longa capital of Etruscan settlers is an Alb. concept of building fortresses on hilltops of future Rome.

Lat. presumably *indulgeō* “to be forbearing, patient, indulgent; to give oneself up to, indulge in; grant, allow, concede” (: ἐνδελχής, basic meaning then “be patient to somebody compared with, hold on patiently”) from **en-dolgh-eiō*.

Welsh *dal*, *dala*, *daly* “hold, stop”, Bret. *dalc’h* “possession”, *derc’hel* “hold, stop” (*r* diss. from *l*, compare participle *dalc’hel*) presumably with ders. meaning-development as Ger. “after which last “to “long” (basic form **d_el(ə)gh-*; Zupitza BB. 25, 90 f., Pedersen KG. I 52, 106); maybe nasalized Alb. *ndal* “hold, stop”.

Goth. *tulgus* “tight, firm, steadfast” (“*long, persistent, enduring”), O.S. *tulgo* adv. “very”, O.E. *tulge*, compounds *tylg* “better, rather”, superl. *tylgest* “best”;

Balt with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *ilgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long”;

O.C.S. *dľgъ*, Serb. *dŭg*, O.Cz. *dlúhý*, Russ. *dótgij* “long” (= O.Ind. *dīrghá-*), in addition Serb. *dŭž* f. “length”; O.C.S. *dľgota* “length” (= O.Ind. *dīrghatā*); Proto-Slav.. **dlgostъ*, Pol. *długość* etc ds.;

Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) “long”, *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. “length”.

/d/longho-s:

a) M.Pers. *drang*, Pers. *dirang* “long” (but Alb. *glatë*, *gjatë*, *gjat* “long” at first from **dlagh-t*);

b) Lat. *longus* “long; “navis”, a man-of-war; poet., spacious; of time, long, of long duration; esp. too long, tedious; of persons, prolix, tedious”, Goth. *laggs*, O.E. O.H.G. Ger. *lang* (O.H.G. *langēn* “become long, seem long, long, want”, etc); but O.Ir. etc *long* ‘ship’ seems to be borrowed from Lat. (*navis*) *longa*; nevertheless, because of second meaning “vessel” and M.Ir. *coblach* “fleet” (**kom-uo-log-* or **-lug-*) though Loth (RC. 43, 133 f.) holds that word for genuine Celtic; compare also O.Brit. FIN Λόγγος (Ptol.) and Gaul. VN ΛΟΓΓΟ-ΣΤΑΛΗΤΕΣ (Aude); anlaut. *d-* remains preserved otherwise Celtic. In the group b) would display an already common WestIE simplification, might be connected with the *d-*loss of Balt *ilgas* . compare also Specht Decl. 126.

Maybe *Alba Longa* (Rome) capital of Illyr. - Etrus. : Illyr. *Albanoi* TN

References: WP. I 812 f., WH. I 694 f., 820 f., Trautmann 55, Pedersen Hitt. 34 f.

Page(s): 196-197

demel-

English meaning: worm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wurm?"

Material: Epidaur. δεμελέας f. acc. pl., δεμβλεῖς βδέλλαι Hes.;

perhaps Alb. *dhemjë* "caterpillar, inchworm" (could stand for **dhemlië*), *dhëmime*, *dhimizë*
"meat maggot".

Note:

In Alb. *dhëmime*, *dhimizë* "meat maggot" -*zë* is Alb. diminutive suffix.

References: WP. I 790.

Page(s): 201

(demə-), domə-, domə-

English meaning: to tame

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zähmen, bändigen"

Material: O.Ind. *dāmyāti* "is tamed; tamed" (**dm̥-iet*), *dāmtā-* "tamed" (**dm̥-tós*); Kaus. *damáyati* "tames, overmasters" (**domejō*), participle *damita-*; *damitár-* "tamer"; *damitvā* "taming", *damāyati* "tames" (**domā-io* = Lat. *domo*); *damá-h* "domesticating", *dáma-h* "taming";

Osset. *domun* "tame", Pers. *dam* "domesticated animal"; after Pisani Crest. Indeur.² 113 here (as **dm̥-so-s*) *dāsá-h* "fiend, non-Aryan", lit. 'slave', but because of the incredible stem formation;

Gk. δάμνᾱμι, Ion. -ημι, Aor. ἐ-δάμα(σ)σα (for *ε-δέμασσα) "tame", various secondary reshaped, as δαμνάω etc, πανδαμάτωρ "the all-subduer, all-tamer", Dor. δμᾱτός "tamed" (**dm̥-tós*), Hom. ἄδμητος and ἄδμης, -ῆτος "untamed, unrestrained, unwed, unmarried", Ion. perf. δέδμημαι, δμητήρ "tamer", δμησις "taming, domestication";

forms with root vowel *o* are missing in Gk.;

Lat. *domō* (**domā-iō* = *damāyati*), *domās* (**domā-si* = O.H.G. *zamōs*) "to domesticate, tame, break, subdue, master", perf. *domuī* (from **domə-ua*), participle *domitus* (reshaped after *domuī* and *domitor* from **dmātos*, IE **dm̥-to-s*), *domitor* "tamer" (= O.Ind. *damitár-*); *domitus*, -ūs m. "taming" (compare O.Ind. *damitvā*);

O.Ir. *damnaim* "bind (tight, firm), tame (horses)", Verbalnom. *damnad* and *domnad* (probably = Gk. δάμνημι); phonetic mixture with *damnaim* from Lat. *damnō*, also the unruléd *m* has probably arisen from participle *dammainti*, O.Ir. *dam-* "acquiesce, endure, grant" (e.g. *daimid* "admitted to" probably = O.Ind. *dāmyāti*, composes *ni-daim* "not enduring, not

suffering”; perf. *dāmair* from lengthened grade **dōm-*), with *ad-* “admit” (e.g. 3. PL *ataimet*), with *fo-* “endure” (e.g. 1. sg. *fo-daimim*), Welsh *addef*, Bret. *añsav* “admit”, O.Welsh *ni cein guodeimisauch* Gl. “have not endured well”, Welsh *go-ddef* ‘suffer, endure, allow’, Corn. *gothaf* “bear, endure”, Bret. *gouzañv*, *gouzav* us. (but Welsh *dofi* “tame”, O.Welsh *dometic* “domesticated”, *ar-domaul* “docile”, Welsh *dōf*, Bret. *doff* “tame, domesticated” stems from Lat. *domāre*, so that native forms with *o* were absent in Celt.);

Goth. *ga-tamjan*, O.N. *temja*, O.E. *temian*, M.L.G. *temmen*, O.H.G. *zemmen* “tame” (Kaus. **doméjō* = O.Ind. *damáyati*); O.H.G. *zamōn* ds. (= Lat. *domā-re*), O.N. *tamr*, O.E. *tam*, O.H.G. *zam* “domesticated, tamed, subdued, mastered” (unclear, whether back-formation from verb, or if the pass. meaning has arisen from “domestication = the tamed”, so that in historic connection with O.Ind. *dāma-h* “taming”).

Because of O.Ind. *damya-* “to tame” and “young bull, which still should be tamed” and because of Gk. *δαμάλης* on the one hand “overmastering, taming” (Ἐρως, Anakreon), on the other hand “young (still to be tamed) bull”, wherefore *δαμάλη* “young cow”, *δάμαλις* “ds.”; also “young girl”, *δάμαλος* “calf”, is probably Alb. *dëntë*, *dhëntë*, Gheg *dhënt* ‘small cattle, sheep and goats, sheep’ (**dem-tā* or **dem-to-s*, respectively **dom-tā*, *-to-s*), *dem* “bovine animal, cattle, young bull” (= O.Ind. *damya-*), as well as also Gaul. GN *Damona* f. and O.Ir. *dam* “ox” (**damos*), *dam allaid* “deer” (“wild ox”), as well as Welsh *dafad*, O.Corn. *dauat*, Bret. *dañvat* ‘sheep (then = Gk. ἄ-δάματος) to add (originally appellation of domesticated bovine animal); Lat. *damma* or *dāma* is probably borrowed from Celt. or from elsewhere; unclear is O.E. *dā* f. “roe deer” (out of it O.Corn. *da* “a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope”), Eng. *doe*, Alem. *tē* ds., compare Holthausen AltEng. etym. Wb. 68; from aFr. *daim* “fallow-deer” derives Bret. *dem* ds.; Gmc. additional forms s. by Falk-Torp under *daadyr* m. Lith.; corresponding to niederAustrian *zamer*, *zamerl* “young ox” (Much ZfdA.42, 167; Proto-Gmc. **a* or **o?*).

Hitt. *da-ma-aš-zi*“ thronged “, preterit 3. pl. *ta-ma-aš-šir*, Pedersen Hitt. 95 f.

Maybe those cognates derived from *Tumuzi* the shepherd in SumeriO.N.

References: WP. 1 788 f., WH I 367 f., 861, Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 33, 110.

Page(s): 199-200

dem-, demə-

English meaning: to build; house

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bauen”, originally probably “zusammenfügen”

Material: Gk. δέμω “build”, from the heavy basis participle perf. pass. δεδμημένος, Dor. (Pindar) νεόδμητος “newly built”,

δέμας n. “physique, shape” (μεσόδμη, Att. inschr. -μνη “spanning crossbeams in the middle of the building”, yet η [ā] could also be suffix).

The meaning “settle, fit” in Goth. *ga-timan*, O.S. *teman*, O.H.G. *zeman* ‘suit, fit’, wherefore lengthened grade Goth. *ga-tēmiþa* adv. “befitting”, M.L.G. *be-tāme* “fitting”, O.H.G. *gi-zāmi* “proper” and abstract zero grades O.H.G. *zumft*, M.H.G. *zumft*, *zunft* “propriety, rule, association, guild” (**dṁ-ti-*) = M.Ir. *dēt* “disposition, temperament” (O.Ir. *dētlae* “bold, daring”), M.Welsh *dant* “temperament, character” (mostly Plur. *deint*), basic form **dṁ-to-*, Loth RC 46, 252 f. compare M.Welsh *cynnefin* “trustful” (**kom-dam-īno-*).

ro-stem O.Ice. *timbr* “timber”, O.S. *timbar*, O.E. *timber* “timber, edifice, building, building”, O.H.G. *zimbar* “timber, building, dwelling, chamber”, whereof Goth. *timrjan* “build”, O.N. *timbra*, O.H.G. *zimberen* and *zimbaron* “build, do carpentry, do woodwork”.

root nouns *dēm-*, *dōm-*, *dm-*, *dṁ-* “house”.

O.Ind. *pátir dán* “householder”, Av. *dāng patoiš* “master of (*lord of the house)” with gen. **dem-s*, as also Gk. δεσ-πότης “master, mister” (see Risch IF. 59, 12, Schwyzler Gk. I 547 f.), O.Ind. *dám-pati-ḥ* “lord, master” (new shifting together from **dán pati-* [= Av. *dāng pati-*], less probably with loc. ar. **dam* as “master in the house”);

Av. loc. *dām*, *dāmi* “in the house”, loc. pl. *dāhv-ā*, nom. -*dā* from Proto-ar. **-dās* in *ušī-dā* name of a mountain range (“having one’s house by the aurora”), wherefore probably Av. *ha-dəmōi* loc. “in the same house”;

Arm. *tun* nom. acc. “house” (**dōm*), instr. *tamb* (**dṃ-bh*), whereupon gen. dat. *tan*;

Gk. ἔν-δον loc., originally “inside in house” (also reshaped to ἔνδο-θι, -θεν, ἔνδοι), perhaps also δῶ (**dō[m]*) as nom. acc. sg. n. or loc.; δῶμα, δώματος originally acc. sg. mask. **dōm-m* with structure in Neutr. after στρώμα under likewise; derivative Δμία, Μμία, Δαμία (“mistress of the house”);

as 1. composition part in δάμ-αρ “wife” (**dām-rt* “governing of the house”), δάπεδον “floor (originally of the house)” from **dṃ-pedom* (ζάπεδον out of it after the concurrent of δα- and ζα- as intensive prefix; so perhaps also Ion. ζάκορος “temple male servant, temple female servant” for **δά-κορος*) = Swe. *tomt*, O.Ice. *topt* “place for edifice, building” in Nor. Mdaten “loam” (Gmc. **tum-fetiz*, IE **dṃ-ped-*), compare also Lith. *dim-stis* “courtyard, property; courtyard” (2. part **sto-s* to **stā-* “stand”).

***o*-stem *domo-s*:** O.Ind. *dāma-h* “house, dwelling”, Gk. δόμος “house” (δομή “τείχος etc? Hes), οἰκο-δόμος (**-δομός*) “builder”, Lat. loc. *domī* “to a house” (= O.Ind. *dāmē* “in a house, to a house”), *dominus* “master, mister” from **domo-no-s*.

u*-stem *domu-s (Brugmann Grdr. II² 1, 180 presumes an adv. loc. **domū* as originator): Lat. *domus*, -*ūs* f. “a house, dwelling-house, building, mansion, palace” (out of it is M.Ir. *dom-*, *dam-liacc* “stone house”, *aur-dam* “pronaos (the space in front of the body of a temple, enclosed by a portico and projecting side-walls) “undertaken with the thing together);

O.C.S. *domъ* m. “house”, Russ. *dóma* “at house” (**domō[u]*); **domovъ*: aRuss. *domovъ* “after the house”; presumed also through O.Ind. *dāmū-nas-* “housemate” and Arm. *tanu-tēr* “householder”;

Maybe Alb. *dhoma* “room” : O.Ind. *dāma-ḥ* “house”.

a stem **dmōu-* in Ion. δμῶς, gen. δμῶος “prisoner of war, farm laborer”, δμῶή “bondmaid”, Cret. μνῶᾱ f. “people in slavery, population in serfdom”;

ar. **dm-āna-* in Av. *dəməna-*, *nmāna-* n. “house”, also O.Ind. *māna-ḥ* “edifice, building, dwelling”;

Lith. *nāmas*, pl. *namaĩ* “house, dwelling” is dissimilated from **damas*, in compounds as *namũ-darỹs* “homemaker”, s. WH. I 861.

Note:

It is a common trait of Alb. and Lith. to drop the initial *da-* as in Root **del-5**: “long”: Balt with unexplained *d* loss (see below): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *ilgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long”; Alb. *glatë* “long” Baltic and Albanian languages often drop the initial *da-* > zero. This is a common Balt-Alb. phonetic mutation. Hence Lith. *nāmas* derived from a nasalized form **ndām* O.S.

O.Ir. *damnae* “Material”, Welsh *defnydd*, M.Bret. *daffnez* could have originally signified “timber”.

Toch. B *tem-*, A *tam-*, AB *tām-* “create, beget, be born” and B *tsam-*, AB *tsām-*, A *śam-*, *śām-*, perhaps after Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 217 here;
in addition also B *c(o)mel*, A *cmol* (**cmelu*) “birth”, Van Windekens Lexique 51.

An old branching of the root is *demā-* “tame”, originally probably “tie up in the house, domesticate”.

Note:

Root **dem-**, **demə-**: “to build; house” derived from Root **ḡhei-2**: **ḡhi-**: **ḡhei-men-**, ***ḡheimn-**: “winter; snow”. But the **ḡh** > **d** phonetic mutation has been recorded in Illyr. Alb. alone. This makes Proto-Illyr. the oldest IE branch.

References: WP. I 786 ff.; WH. I 367, 369 f., Schwyz. Gk. I 480, 524, 547 f., 625,
Trautmann 44.

Page(s): 198-199

denk-

English meaning: to bite

Deutsche Übersetzung: "beißen"

Note:

Root **denk-** : "to bite" derived from Illyr. derivative of Root **ǵembh-**, **ǵmbh-** : "to bite; tooth" common Illyr. **ǵ-** > **d-** phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *dásati* "bites" (**dṇkétī*), perf. *dadámśa* (thereafter also a present *dámśati*), Kaus. *damśáyate* "makes bite", *dámśa-h* "bite, gadfly, brake", *damśana-m* "the biting", *damśtra-h*, *dámstrā* "sharp tooth, fang" = Av. *tiži-dastra-* "with sharp teeth, toothed" (for *-daštra-* s. Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 653);

Gk. δάκνω "bite" (**dṇk-nō*), Aor. ἔδακον (= Impf. O.Ind. *ádaśam*), wherefore Fut. δήξομαι (aberlon. δάξεται), perf. δέδηγμαι, δεδηχώς (as well as δήγμα "bite") with ablaut neologism (Schwyzer Gk. I 770); δακτόν, τὸ δάκος "biting animal"; in addition probably ὀδάξ "with biting teeth", perhaps originally "tooth" or "bite" (Liddell-Scott, different Schwyzer Gk. I 620, 723), probably hybridization of *δάξ "biting" with ὀδοῦς, therefrom derived ὀδάξω (ἀδάξω with Assimil. of *o* in *α*), ἀδαχέω etc 'scratch, itch', ἀδαγμός "the scratch";

Alb.Gheg *danë* (**donk-nā*), Tosc *darë* "pliers";

O.H.G. *zangar* "biting, sharp", M.L.G. *tanger* "ds., vicious, strong, fresh"; O.N. *tong* (gen. *tengr* and *tangar*), O.E. *tang*, *tange*, O.H.G. *zanga* "pliers" (**donkā*), i.e. "the clenching of the teeth"; with further shifting to "to press (lips) together", probably O.S. *bitengi* "moving close to, oppressive", O.E. *getang* ds., *getenge* "near to, close to, oppressive, thronging, pressing", O.H.G. *gizengi* "passing by, moving nearby", adv. *gizango*, wherefore O.N. *tengja* (**tangjan*) "join", O.E. *tengan* "assail, urge, press, push, aspire to move forward",

getengan “make adhere, be obedient “ (O.E. *intinga* m. “weary, weak”, *sam-tinges* “at once”, *getingan*, st. V., “press in” after Fick III⁴ 152 neologism?);

besides in gramm. variation Gmc. **tanhu-* “adjoining tightly, appendant, tough” in O.E. *tōh* “tough “; M.L.G. *tā* “abiding, tough “, O.H.G. *zāhi*, Ger. *zäh*; O.N. *tā* n. ‘stamped place before the house’ (finn. Lw. *tanhua* “corral, pen, fold”);

perhaps originally different from the root **dēk-* “tear”, although **denk-* perhaps as nasalized form to **dēk* and “bite” could be understood as “tear with the teeth”.

References: WP. I 790 f.

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dens-¹

English meaning: talent, force of mind; to learn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hohe Geisteskraft, weiser Ratschluß”; verbal: “lehren, lernen”

Material: **densos** n.: O.Ind. *dám̐sas-* n. “powerful wonder, wise feat” = Av. *daṇhah-* “dexterity, adroitness” (in addition O.Ind. *dam̐su-* “powerful wonder”, *dam̐-* “very powerful wonder” = Av. *daṇhišta-* “very wise, the wisest”); O.Ind. *purudām̐sas-* “rich in miracles” (= Gk. πολυδῆνεα πολύβουλον “much-counselling” Hes), *dám̐sana-m*, *dam̐sánā* “magic power, witchcraft”; in Gk. after zero grade forms with *ḍa[σ]- = **dṇs-* to *ḍάνσος unvocalized: Hom. δῆνεα N. pl. “pieces of advice”, sg. δῆνος by Hesych, (Dor.) ἄδανές (-ā) ἀπρονόητον Hes. = (Ion.) ἀδηνής ἄκακος, adv. ἀδηνέως Chios.

dṇs-ró-s ‘sensible, very wise’: O.Ind. *dasrá-* “miraculous” = Av. *daṇra-* ‘skilful’; doubtful Gk. δάειρα epithet of Persephone, perhaps “the knowing or the power of wonder”; δαῖφρων “having clever sense” to hold as *ḍa[σ]í-φρων to O.Ind. *das-rá-* as κῦδι-άνειρα to κῦδ-ρό-ς, if it not originally if it has not signified originally only “the sense directed on the fight” (compare δαι-κτάμενος “killed in the battle”, ἐν δαί: “in the battle”; s. finally Bechtel Lexil. 92) and only, after this the meaning was forgotten, the ambiguous connection came through in δαῖναι, see under, to come into usage in sense of “wise”.

dṇs-mo-: O.Ind. *dasmá-* “power of wonder (from Gods)” = Av. *dahma-* “expert, inaugurated in religious questions”.

Maybe Alb. *dasma* “wedding, ceremony (religious rite?)”

Verbal forms: partly reduplicated “handle knowledge, instruct, teach”:

Av. *dīdaiṇhē* “I am instructed” (in addition zero grade *dāstvā* f. “apprenticeship, doctrine, dogma”);

perhaps Gk. δέδαε Aor. “taught”, Aor. pass. δαῖναι, δαήμεναι “learn”, participle perf. δεδαώς “erudite, expert, skillful”, δεδάασθαι π 316 “examine, question”, ἀδαής (Soph.) “ignorant, wherein inexperienced”; in addition δαήμων (Hom.) ‘sensible, wise’, ἀδαήμων “ignorant, wherein inexperienced”, δαήμεναι ἔμπειροι γοναῖκες Hes. By Archilochos frg. 3, 4 is unclear δαίμων (?) “skillful, experienced”.

Debrunner Mel. Boisacq 1, 251 ff. has shown that διδάσκω “instruct, teach” belongs to δέδαε and not to Lat. *discō* “to learn, learn to know, acquire, become acquainted with” (see above under *deh-*). The fact that also δα- (as **dhs-*) is to be put to our root, can be explained best of all by the fact that one accepts, from διδάσκω (**di-das-skō*) has been abstracted an erroneous root **dah-* (M. Scheller briefl.);

compare finally Schwyzer Gk. I 307 and see under *dens-2*.

References: WP. I 793.

Page(s): 201-202

dens-2

English meaning: dense

Deutsche Übersetzung: "dicht"

Material: Gk. δασύς "dense" : Lat. *dēnsus* ds.; the direct derivation from **d̥h₂sús* does not contradict the explanation of **δᾶω* from **d̥h₂sō* (see above under *dens-1*); indeed from W. Schulze (Kl. Schr. 116 f.) the stated examples of -σ- from IE -*h₂s-* are absolutely not proving. On the other hand δαυλός "cover with dense vegetation" could go back to δα-υλός (: ὕλη), but δασκόν δασύ etc would barely be formed by abstraction to δά-σκιος "(*densely) shady" (*διά-σκιος). Meillet MSL. 22, 63 will define σ in δασύς as expressive gemination σσ (?) common Gk.-Illyr. -*ks-* > -*ss-* phonetic mutation. About phok. PN Δαυλῖς s. WH. I 468.

About Alb. *dënt* "make dense", etc see under *dhen-3*.

Note:

Alb.Gheg *dend* (**den-*) "make dense" common Alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *dēnseō*, -*ēre* (perf. *dēnsī* only by Charisius Gk.-Lat. I 262, 4) "to make thick, condense, press together", denominative of *dēnsus* "dense" (**densos* or **d̥h₂sos*, event. **dēnsuos*).

Hitt. *dassuš* (dat. sg. *ta-aš-šu-u-ì*) 'strong (*thick)'.
References: WP. I 793 f., WH. I 341 f., Schwyzler Gk. I 307.

Page(s): 202-203

deph–

English meaning: to stamp, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stampfen, stoßen, kreten’

Material: Arm. *topʻel* (-em, -ec) “hit”; Gk. δέφω “knead, drum; tumble “, argiv. δεφιδασταί “fuller”, with *s*-extension δέψω (Aor. participle δεψήσας) “knead; tan, convert hide into leather” (out of it Lat. *depsō* “to knead”), δέψα “tanned skin”; διφθέρα “leather” (*διψτέρα); Serb. *děpîm*, *děpiti* “bump, poke, hit”, Pol. *deptać* “tread”.

maybe Alb. *dëboj* “drive away”

Note:

It seems that Root *deph-* : “to stamp, push” derived from Root *dhābh-1*, nasalized *dhamb(h)-* : “to astonish, be speechless”

References: WP. I 786, WH. I 342, Schwyzer Gk. I 298, 351.

Page(s): 203

derbh-

English meaning: to wind, put together, *scratch, scrape, rub

Deutsche Übersetzung: "winden, zusammendrehen"

Material: O.Ind. *ḍrbhāti* "joined, patched together, winded", participle *sándṛbdha-* "group of shrubs planted together", *ḍrbdhí-* f. "convolution, concatenation, daisy chain", Av. *dərəwδa-* n. "bundle of muscles" pl. "flesh (of muscles)", O.Ind. *darbhá-* m. "hassock, clump of grass, grass", *darbhaṇa-* n. "netting";

Maybe truncated Alb. *dredha* "convolution", *dredh* "curl": O.Ind. *ḍrbdhí-* f. "convolution", Av. *dərəwδa-* n. "bundle of muscles" pl. "flesh (of muscles)".

Arm. *tor̄n* "σχοινίον, funiculus, a noose, halter, snare, trap" (**dorbh-n-*);

Gk. δάρπη "basket" is contaminated from *δάρφη and τάρπη ds. (Güntert IF. 45, 347);

O.E. *tearflian* (**tarbalōn*) "roll oneself", O.H.G. *zerben*, preterit *zarpta* refl. "turn, turn round", *e*-grade M.H.G. *zirben* schw. V. "turn in circles, whirl", Ger. dial. Swiss *zirbeln* ds., Ger. *Zirbeldrüse*, *Zirbelwind* (probably also *Zirbel* "pineal", see under *deru-*); zero grade O.E. *torfian* "throw, lapidate" (compare *drehen*: Eng. *throw*), as O.N. *tyrfa* "cover with turf", O.N. *torf* n. "turf", *torfa* f. "peat clod", O.E. *turf* f. "turf, lawn", O.H.G. *zurba*, *zurf* f. "lawn" (Ger. *Torf* from N.Ger.); O.E. *ge-tyrfan* "to strike, afflict";

maybe Alb. diminutive (**turfel*) *turfulloj* "snort, blow": O.E. *ge-tyrfan* "to strike, afflict".

wRuss. *dórob* "basket, carton, box", Russ. old *u-dorobъ* f. "pot, pan", dial. *ú-doroba* "low pot, pan" ("wickerwork pot coated with loam"), wRuss. *dorób'íc* "crook, bend"; zero grade **ḍrba* in Russ. *derbá* "Rodeland, Neubruch", *derbováť* "clean from the moss, from the lawn; uproot the growing", *derbíť* "pluck, tear, rend", Serb. *drbácati* "scrape, scratch", Cz. *drbám* and *drbu*, *drbati* "scratch, scrape, rub; thrash", with lengthened grade Russ. *derébitъ*

“pluck, rend” (perhaps hat sich in latter family a *bh*-extension from *der-* “flay”, Slav. *derǫ dьrati* eingemischt). S. Berneker 211, 254 with Lith.

References: WP. I 808.

Page(s): 211-212

der(ep)–

English meaning: to see, *mirror

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sehen’?

Material: O.Ind. *dárpana-* m. “mirror”; Gk. δρωπάζειν, δρώπτειν ‘see’ (with lengthened grade 2. syllable??).

Note:

The Root **der(ep)–** : “to see, *mirror” could have derived from Root **derbh–** : “to wind, put together, *scratch, scrape, rub, polish”

References: WP. I 803; to forms *-ep-* compare Kuiper NasalprO.S. 60 f.

See also: compare also δράω ‘sehe’ and **derk–** ‘see’.

Page(s): 212

derə–, drā–

English meaning: to work

Deutsche Übersetzung: “arbeiten”

Material: Gk. δράω (*δρᾱιω) “make, do”, Konj. δρῶ, Eol. 3. pl. δρᾱίσι, Aor. Att. ἔδρᾱσα, Hom. δρηστήρ “worker, servant”, δρᾱμα “action”, δράνος ἔργον, πρᾱξίς . . . δύναμις Hes., ἀδρανής “inactive, ineffective, weak”;

Maybe Alb. nasalized form *nder* (**der-*) “hang loose”;

Hom. ὀλιγοδρᾱνέων “make only less powerful, fainting, unconscious”; Hom. and Ion. (see Bechtel Lexil. 104) δρᾱίνω “do”;

Lith. *dar(į)aũ*, *daryti*, Ltv. *darīt* “do, make”; in spite of Mühlenbach-Endzelin s. v. *darīt* not to Lith. *derėti* “be usable”, Ltv. *derēt* “arrange, employ, engage” etc, because the meaning deviates too strongly.

References: WP. I 803, Specht KZ. 62, 110, Schwyzer Gk. I 675⁷, 694.

Page(s): 212

dergh-

English meaning: to grasp

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen"

Material: Arm. *trçak* "brushwood bundle" (probably from **turç-ak*, **turç-* from **dorgh-so-*, Petersson KZ. 47, 265);

Gk. δράσσομαι, Att. δράπτομαι "grasp", δράγδην "gripping", δράγμα "handful, fascicle, sheaf", δραγμεύω "bind sheaves", δραχμή, ark. el. δραχμά, gortyn. δαρκνᾶ (i.e. δαρχνᾶ; s. also Boisacq 109) "drachma" ("*handful of metal sticks, ὀβολοί"), δράξ, -κός f. "hand", pl. δάρκες δέσμαι Hes.;

M.Ir. *dremm*, Ir. *dream* "troop, multitude, crowd, dividing of people" (**d̥rgh-smo-*), Bret. *dramm* "bundle, fascicle, sheaf" (false back-formation to pl. *dremmen*);

O.H.G. *zarga* 'side edging a room, edge', O.N. *targa* f. 'shield', O.E. *targe* f. (N.. Lw.) 'small shield' (actually "shield brim"), elsäss. (see Sutterlin IF. 29, 126) (*käs-*)*zorg* m. "vessel, paten on three low feet" (= Gk. δραχ-);

References: WP. I 807 f.

Page(s): 212-213

derk-

English meaning: to look

Deutsche Übersetzung: "blicken"

Note: punctual, wherefore in O.Ind. and intrinsic in Ir. linked suppletively with a cursive present other root

Root **derk-** : to look derived from Root *gher-3* und *gherə-*, *ghrē-* : to shine, shimmer + zero grade of Root *okʷ-* : to see; eye

Material: O.Ind. [present is *páśyati*] perf. *dadárśa* "have seen", Aor. *adarsat*, *adrāksīt* (*ádrāk*), participle *dṛṣṭá-*, kaus. *darśáyati* "make see"; Av. *darəs-* "behold", perf. *dādarəsa*, participle *dərəšta-*; O.Ind. *dṛś-* f. 'sight', *ahardṛś-* "looking day", *upa-dṛś-* f. 'sight', *dṛṣṭi-* f. 'sight', Av. *aibīdərəšti-* ds. (gen. sg. *darštōiš*), O.Ind. *darśatá-* "visible, respectable", Av. *darəsa-* m. 'sight, gaze, look';

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Gk. *δέρκομαι* "look, keep the eyes open, be alive", *δέδορκα*, *ἔδρακον*, *δέρξις* "vision" (with a changed lengthened grade compared with O.Ind. *dṛṣṭi-*), *δέργμα* 'sight', *δεργμός* "look, gaze", *δυσ-δέρκετος* "heavy to behold" (= O.Ind. *darçata-*), *ὑπόδρα* adv. "one looking up from below" (*-δρακ = O.Ind. *dṛç-*, or from *-δρακ-τ), *δράκος* n. "eye", *δράκων*, -οντος "dragon, snake" (from banishing, paralyzing look), fem. *δράκαινα*;

Alb. *dritë* "light" (**dṛk-tā*);

Note:

According to Alb. phonetic laws Alb. *dritë* "light" derived from (*dṛik-a*) not (**dṛk-tā*) because of the common Alb. *-k-* > *-th-* phonetic mutations, *-të* common Alb. suffix;

maybe Alb. (**darçata-*), *darkë* 'supper, evening meal, evening'; (**drech-*), *drekë* "dinner meal, midday": O.Ir. *an-dracht* "loathsome, dark".

after Bonfante (RIGL. 19, 174) here Umbr. *terkantur* “seen, discerned, perceived” (d. h. “shall be seen, discerned, perceived”);

O.Ir. [present *ad-cīū*] *ad-con-darc* “have seen” (etc, s. Pedersen KG. II 487 f.; present *adrodarcar* “can be seen”), *derc* “eye”, *air-dirc* “illustrious”, Bret. *derc* “h” ‘sight’, O.Bret. *erderc* “evidentis”, zero grade Ir. *drech* f. (**dṛkā*) “face”, Welsh *drych* m. (**dṛksos*) ‘sight, mirror’, Welsh *drem*, *trem*, Bret. *dremm* “face” (**dṛk-smā*), O.Ir. *an-dracht* “loathsome, dark” (*an-* neg. + **drecht* = Alb. *dritë*);

Goth. *ga-tarhjan* “make distinct” (= O.Ind. *darśayati*); Gmc. **torza-* ‘sight’ (== O.Ind. *dṛś-*) in Nor. PN *Torget*, *Torghatten* etc, IE *to-* suffix in Gmc. **turhta-* : O.E. *torht*, O.S. *toroht*, O.H.G. *zoraht*, newer *zorft* “bright, distinct”.

References: WP. I 806 f.

See also: Perhaps with *der(ep)-* (above S. 212) remote, distant related.

Page(s): 213

der-¹ (: dōr-, d_er-) or dōr- : dər-

English meaning: hand span, *hands

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spanne der Hand'

Material: Gk. δῶρον "palm, span of the hand" (measurement of length), ὀρθόδωρον "the distance from the wrist to the fingertip", Hom. ἑκκαίδεκάδωρος "16 spans long", zero grade ark. acc. δᾱριν σπιθαμὴν Hes. (lak. δάρειρ Hes. is false spelling for δάρις, Schwyzer Gk. I 506);

Alb. (*d_uor-) *dorë* "hand" from **dōrom* (M. La Piana IF. 58, 98); [conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]

Phonetic mutations: Alb. (*d_uor-) *dorë* "hand" : Gk. δῶρον "palm, span of the hand" : Ltv. (*d_uor-)*dùre*, *dûris* "fist"; Proto-Illyr. Alb. *d_uo-* > *do-*, Gk. *d_uo-* > *do-*, Ltv. *d_uo-* > *dù-*.

Note:

Clearly Root **der-1** (: **dōr-**, **d_er-**) or **dōr-** : **dər-** : "hand span" derived through Root **ĝhesor-1**, **ĝhesr-** : "hand"; Root **ĝhesto-2** : "hand, arm" through Illyr. intermediary. The phonetic shift *kh* > *t*, *ĝh* > *d* is a unique Alb. phonetic mutation. Hence Alb. *dorë* "hand" derived from truncated *ĝhesor*. The source of Root **der-1** (: **dōr-**, **d_er-**) or **dōr-** : **dər-** : "hand span" is of Illyrian origin and then it spread to other languages.

That means Homeric Iliad is a translation of Illyrian Iliad. The Greek translation left many Illyr. cognates of the Illyrian Iliad unchanged. There is no doubt that Gk. δῶρον "hand span" is a suffixed Illyr. *dora* "hand" consequently Iliad was brought to Balkan languages by Illyrians.

O.Ice. *tarra* "outspread", *terra* ds.

Only under a beginning *d_uer-* : *dur-* or *d_uōr-*: *d_uer* : *dur-* to justify major key-phonetical comparison with Celt. *dur-no-* in O.Ir. *dorn* "fist, hand", Welsh *dwrn* "hand", *drynod*

(M.Welsh *dyrnawt*) ‘slap in the face, box on the ear’, *dyrnaid* (M.Welsh *dyrneit*) “handful”, Bret. *dorn* “hand”, *dournek* “who has big hands”; however, these words also stand off in the coloring of meaning “pursed, clenched hand, fist, fisticuff, punch” so far from Gk. that they do not demand an association with them.

On the other hand for Celt. **durno-* one considers relationship with Ltv. *dùre, dūris* “fist”; this is to Ltv. *duŗu, dūru, duŗt* “prick, bump, poke” to put (compare *pugnus* : *pungo*); if so also Celt. *dur-no-?* compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 529 and see under *der-4*.

Note:

From Alb.Gheg (**d̥uō̃*), *dorë* hand, (**d̥uə̃*), *duer* pl. “hands” it seems that the oldest root was Alb. pl. (**d̥uə̃*), *duer* pl. “hands” [conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]. Hence the original of Proto-Illyr. - Gk. idea was Root *d̥uō̃(u)* : “two” meaning two hands. That means both Root *der-1* (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : “hand span, hands” and Root *d̥uō̃(u)* : “two, *two hands” derived from older Anatolian languages Root *ǵhesor-1*, *ǵhesr-* : “hand” because of the common Alb. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 794 f.

Page(s): 203

(der-²), redupl. **der-der-**, **d̥rdor-**, broken redupl. **dor-d-**, **d̥r-**
d-

English meaning: to murmur, to chat (expr.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “murren, brummen, plaudern”; Schallwort

Material: O.Ind. *dardurá-h* “frog, flute”; O.Ir. *deirdrethar* “raged”, PN *Deirdriu* f. (**der-der-iō*);

Bulg. *d̥rdór̥* “babble; grumble”, Serb. *dr̥dljati* “chatter”, Sloven. *dr̥dráti* “clatter, burr “;

Maybe Alb. *dërdëllit* “chatter, prattle”, *derdh* “pour out (*talk a lot)”

Also *Dardanoi* (**dardant*) Illyr. TN : Gk. δάρδα μέλισσα Hes : Lith. *dardėti*, Ltv. *dardēt*, *dārdēt* “creak” probably “talk indistinctly “; common Illyr. Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation.

with fractured reduplication: Gk. δάρδα μέλισσα Hes., Ir. *dord* “bass “, *fo-dord* “growl, bass “, *an-dord* “clear voice” (“not-bass “), Welsh *dwrdd* “din, fuss, noise” (Welsh *twrdd* “din, fuss, noise” *t-* has taken over from *twrf* ds.), O.Ir. *dordaid* “bellow, roar” (from deer); Lith. *dardėti*, Ltv. *dardēt*, *dārdēt* “creak”; Toch. A *tsārt-* “wail, weep, cry” (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 19), with secondary palatalization *śert-* (Van Windekens Lexique 145).

References: WP. I 795, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 447.

See also: The Celt., tochar. and Bal.-Slav. words could also belong to ***dher-3***.

Page(s): 203-204

(der-³), drā-, dreb-, drem-, dreu-

English meaning: to run

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laufen, treten, trippeln"

Material: **drā-**:

O.Ind. *drāti* "runs, hurries", Intens. *dáridrāti* "wanders around, is poor", *dári-dra-* "wandering, beggarly";

Gk. ἀπο-διδρᾶσκω "run away", Fut. δρᾶσομαι, Aor. ἔδρᾶν; δρᾶσμός, Ion. δρησμός "escape", ἄδρᾶστος 'striving not to escape', δρᾶπέτης "fugitive", δρᾶπετεύω "run away, splits, separates from" (compare to -π- O.Ind. Kaus. *drāpayati* "brings to run", Aor. *adidrapat* [uncovered] "runs");

O.H.G. *zittarōm* (**dī-drā-mī*) "tremble (*ready to flee)", O.Ice. *titra* "tremble, wink" (originally perhaps "walk on tiptoe; trip, wriggle restlessly");

perhaps here Slav. **dropy* "bustard" (Machek ZslPh. 17, 260), Pol. Cz. *drop*, older *drop(i)a* etc, out of it M.H.G. *trap(pe)*, *trapgans*.

dreb-:

Lith. *drebù*, -*ėti* "tremble, quiver";

Pol. (etc) *drabina* "ladder";

O.E. *treppan* (**trapjan*) "tread", M.L.G. Dutch *trappen* 'stomp', N.Ger. *trippen*, Ger. (nd.) *trappeln*, *trippeln*, M.H.G. (nd.) *treppe*, *trappe* f., Ger. *Treppe*, O.E. *træppe* f. "trap", Ger. *Trappel*, E.Fris. *trappe*, *trap* "trap, splint, staircase, stairs";

through emphatic nasalization, as in Ger. *patschen* - *pantschen*, *ficken* - *fiéncken* (see W. Wissmann nom. Postverb. 160 ff., ZdA. 76, 1 ff.) to define:

Goth. *ana-trimpan* “approach, beset”, M.L.G. *trampen* ‘stomp’, M.H.G. (N.Ger.) *trampeln* “appear crude”, Eng. *tramp*, *trample* “tread”, M.H.G. *trumpfen* “run, toddle”.

drem-:

O.Ind. *drámati* “running”, Intens. *dandramyatē* “runs to and fro”;

Gk. Aor. ἔδραμον, perf. δέδρομα “run”, δρόμος “run”;

O.E. *trem*, *trym* “Fußtapfe”, O.N. *tramr* “fiend, demon” (see above), M.H.G. *tremen* “waver”, Dan. *trimle* “roll, fall, tumble”, Swe. dial. *trumla* ds., M.H.G. *trame* “rung of a ladder, stairs”;

here probably Ger. FIN *Dramme* (Göttingen), *Dremse* (Magdeburg), from **Dromiā* and **Dromisā* (probably N.Illyr.), in addition Pol. (Illyr.) *Drama* (Silesia), Bulg. *Dramatica* (Thrac.); s. Vasmer ZsIPh. 5, 367, Pokorny Urillyrier 3, 37, 127;

Maybe Alb. *dromcë* “piece, chip (of a blow)”

insecure is Woods KZ. 45, 62 apposition of serb *dřmati* ‘shake’, *dřmnuti* “upset, allow to shake”, Sloven. *dřmati* ‘shake, jiggle’, *drámiti* “jiggle from the sleep”, *drâmpati* “ungentle jiggle”;

maybe Alb. *dremít* ‘sleep’, *dërrmonj* “exhaust, tire, destroy”

Alb. proves that from Root **der-**, heavy basis **derə-**, **drē-**: “to cut, split, skin” derived Root (**der-3**), **drā-**, **dreb-**, **drem-**, **dreu-**: “to run”.

Cz. *drmlati* “flit, stir; move the lips, as if one sucking”, *drmoliti* “take short steps” (these in the good suitable meaning; ‘shake’ from “stumble with the foot (?)”, *drmotiti* “chat, prate” (probably crossing of meaning with the onomatopoeic word root **der-der-2**, see there).

Maybe Alb. onomatopoeic (**der-der-*) *dër dër* ‘stupid talk’;

dreu- (partly with *ū* as zero grade, probably because of **dreyā**-), FIN (participle) *dr(o)u(u)entī/jā*.

O.Ind. *drávati* “ runs, also melts “, FIN *Dravantī*, *drutá-* “hurrying”, Av. *drāvaya-* “run” (being from daēvischen), *draoman-* n. “attack, onrush”, *aēšmō-drūt(a)-* “ calling from Aēsma, sends to attack “ (very doubtful O.Ind. *dráviṇa-m*, *dráviṇas-* n. “blessing, fortune”, Av. *draonah-* n. “ bei der Besitzverteilung zufallendes Gut, Vermögensanteil “ perhaps as “traveling fortune?”);

Illyr.-pannon. FIN *Dravos* (**droyo-s*), out of it Ser.-Cr. *Dráva*, compare O.Pol. *Drawa* (Illyr. Lw.); IE **droyent-* “hurrying” > Illyr. **dryent-* (: above O.Ind. *Dravantī*), out of it dial. **trayent-* in FIN Τράεντ- (Bruttium) > Ital. *Trionto*; IE **druyent-*, Illyr. **druent-* in Pol. FIN *Drwęca*, Ger. *Drewenz*, Ital. **truent-* in FIN *Truentus* (Picenum); maybe Alb. (**druent-*) *Drinos* river name “hurrying water?” common Alb. *nt* > *n* phonetic mutation.

Gaul. FIN (from dem NordIllyr.?) *Druentia* (Fr. *la Drance*, *Drouance*, *Durance*, Swiss *la Dranse*); **Drutos*, Fr. *le Drot*, *Drutā*, Fr. *la Droude*;

Lith. sea name **Drūv-intas* (wRuss. *Drywiaty*); aPruss. stream, brook *Drawe*.

Auf *dreu-*, participle **dru-to-* based on perhaps (see Osthoff Par. I 372 f. Anm.) Goth. *trudan* “tread”, O.N. *troða*, *trað* ds.; O.E. *tredan*, O.H.G. *tretan* “tread” (by Osthooffs outlook of ablaut neologism), O.H.G. *trata* “tread, spoor, way, alley, drift, trailing”, O.S. *trada* “tread, spoor”, O.E. *trod* n., *trodu* f. ‘spoor, way, alley’ (Eng. *trade* “trade” is N.. Lw.), O.H.G. *trota*, M.H.G. *trotte* f. “ wine-press “, Intens. O.H.G. *trottōn* “tread”; Ger. dial. *trotteln* “ go slowly “.

Here also Gmc. root **tru-s-* in E.Fris. *trūseln* “lurch, stumble, go uncertainly or staggering “, *trūsel* “ dizziness, giddiness “, Dutch *treuzelen* “ to be slow, dawdle, loiter”, Westfäl. *trūseln*, *truəseln* “ roll slowly “, M.H.G. *trollen* (**truzlōn*) “move in short steps constantly”, Ger. *trollen*, Swe. dial. *trösale* “fairy demon, ghost”, Nor. dial. *trusal* “idiot, fool”, *trusk* “ despondent and stupid person”;

Maybe through metathesis Alb. (**trusa*) *trullos*, *trallis* “make the head dizzy”, *tru* “brain”

as well as (as **truzlá-*) O.N. *troll* n. “fiend, demon”, M.H.G. *trol*, *trolle* m. “fairy demon, ghost, fool, uncouth person” (compare unser *Trampel* in same meaning; the Wandals called the Goths Τρούλους, Loewe AfdA. 27, 107); it stands in same the way besides Gmc. *tre-m-* (see under) O.N. *tramr* “fiend, demon”.

In Gmc. furthermore with *i*-vocalism M.L.G. *trīseln*, Westfäl. *triäseln* “roll, lurch”, Du. *trillen* “tremble” (from which Ital. *trillare* “quiver, trill hit”) etc against association of O.Ind. *drávati* with Av. *dvaraiti* “goes” see under **dheu-*, **dheyer-* “flee”.

References: WP. I 795 ff., Krahe IF. 58, 151 f., Feist 45.

Page(s): 204-206

deru-, dōru-, dr(e)u-, drou-; dreuə- : drū-

English meaning: tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Baum", probably originally and actually "Eiche"

Note: see to the precise definition Osthoff Par. I 169 f., Hoops Waldb. 117 f.; in addition words for various wood tools as well as for "good as heartwood hard, fast, loyal"; Specht (KZ. 65, 198 f., 66, 58 f.) goes though from a nominalized neuter of an adjective **dōru* "das Harte", from which previously "tree" and "oak": *dōru* n., gen. *dreu-s*, *dru-nó-s*

Material: O.Ind. *dāru* n. "wood" (gen. *drōh*, *drúṇaḥ*, instr. *drúṇā*, loc. *dāruṇi*, *dravya-* "from tree"), *drú-* n. m. "wood, wood tool", m. "tree, bough", Av. *dāuru* "tree trunk, bit of wood, weapon from wood, perhaps club, mace, joint" (gen. *draoś*), O.Ind. *dāruṇā-* "hard, rough, stern" (actually "hard as wood, lumpy"), *dru-* in compounds as *dru-pāda-* "klotzfüßig", *dru-ghnī-* "wood ax" (-wooden rod), *su-drú-ḥ* "good wood"; *dhruvā-* "tight, firm, remaining" (*dh-* through folk etymology connection in *dhar-* "hold, stop, prop, sustain" = Av. *dr(u)vō*, O.Pers. *duruva* "fit, healthy, intact", compare O.C.S. *съ-дравъ*); Av. *drvaēna-* "wooden", O.Ind. *druvāya-ḥ* "wooden vessel, box made of wood, the drum", *drūna-m* "bow, sword" (uncovered; with *ū* Pers. *durūna*, baluči *drīn* "rainbow"), *drunī-* "bucket; pail", *dróna-m* "wooden trough, tub"; *drumá-ḥ* "tree" (compare under *δρυμός*);

O.Ind. *dárvī-ḥ*, *darvī-* "(wooden) spoon";

Arm. *tram* "tight, firm" (**drūrāmo*, Pedersen KZ. 40, 208); probably also (Lidén Arm. stem 66) *targal* "spoon" from **dr̥u-* or **deru-*.

Gk. *δόρυ* "tree trunk, wood, spear, javelin" (gen. Hom. *δοῦρός*, trag. *δορός* from **δopFós*, *δοῦπατος*, Att. *δόπατος* from **δopFῆτος*, whose *ῆ* is comparable with O.Ind. *drúṇaḥ*);

Cret. *δοπά* (**δopFά*) "balk, beam" (= Lith. Ltv. *darva*);

Sicil. ἀσχέδωρος “boar” (after Kretschmer KZ. 36, 267 f. *ἀν-σχε-δωρFος or -δωρFος “standing firm to the spear”), ark. Dor. Δωρι-κλής, Dor. böot. Δωρί-μαχος under likewise, Δωριεύς “Dorian” (of Δωρίς “timberland”);

Note:

Who were Dorian tribes? Dorians were Celtic tribes who worshipped trees. In Celtic they were called Druids, priests of ancient Gaul and Britain (also Greece and Illyria). The caste of Druids must have worshiped the dominant thunder god whose thunderbolt used to strike sacred trees. Druids must have planted the religion around the sacred oak at Dodona.

δρῦς, δρυός “oak, tree” (from n. **dru* or **deru*, **doru* g. **druuós* become after other tree name to Fem.; as a result of the tendency of nominative gradation), ἀκρό-δρυα “fruit tree”, δρυ-τόμος “woodchopper”, δρύϊνος “from the oak, from oak tree”, Δρυάς “dryad, tree nymph”, γεράνδρουον “old tree truck”, ἄδρυα πλοῖα μονόξυλα. Κύπριοι Hes. (**sm̥*-, Lith. by Boisacq s. v.), ἔνδρουον καρδία δένδρου Hes.

Hom. δρῦμά n. pl. “wood, forest”, nach Hom. δρῦμός ds. (the latter with previous changed length after δρῦς); δένδρεον “tree” (Hom.; out of it Att. δένδρον), from redupl. **dev*(= *δερ*)-*δρεFον*, Dimin. *δενδρύφιον*; compare Schwyzler Gk. I 583;

δρoF- in arg. δροόν ἰσχυρόν. Ἀργεῖοι Hes., ἔνδροια καρδία δένδρου καὶ τὸ μέσον Hes., Δροῦθος (**ΔροF*-υθος), δροῖτη “wooden tub, trough, coffin” (probably from **δροF*itā, compare lastly Schwyzler KZ. 62, 199 ff., different Specht Decl. 139); δοῖτρον πύελον σκάφην Hes. (diss. from **δροF*ιτρον), next to which **druio-* in δραιόν μάκτραν. πύελον Hes.

PN Δρύτων: Lith. *Drūktenis*, O.Pruss. *Drutenne* (E. Fraenkel, Pauly-Wissowa 16, 1633);

in vocalism still not explained certainly δρίος ‘shrubbery, bush, thicket’; Maced. δάρυλλος f. “oak” Hes. (**deru-*, compare O.Ir. *daur*); but δρίς δύναμις Hes., lies δFίς (Schwyzler Gk. I 495⁵);

Alb. *dru* f. “wood, tree, shaft, pole” (**druuā*, compare O.C.S. *drъva* n. pl. “wood”); *drush-k* (*es-stem*) “oak”; ablaut. **drū-* in *dri-zë* “tree”, *drüni* “wood bar”;

Note:

Alb. definite form nom. *dru-ni* = Alb. gen. *dru-ni* “of wood”: O.Ind. *dāru* n. “wood” (gen. *drōh*, *drūṇah* “of wood”; but a pure Slavic loanword is Alb. *druvar* “woodcutter, woodchopper” [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]

Thrac. καλαμίν-δαρ ‘sycamore’, PN Δάρανδος, Τάραντος (**dar-ant-*) “Eichstätt a district in Bavaria”, Ζίνδρουμα, Δινδρύμη “Zeus’s grove”, VN Ὀ-δρύ-σ-αι, Δρόσοι, *Dru-geri* (*dru-* “wood, forest”);

Maybe VN Ὀ-δρύ-σ-αι : *Etruria* (Italy)

from Lat. perhaps *dūrus* “hard, harsh; tough, strong, enduring; in demeanour or tastes, rough, rude, uncouth; in character, hard, austere, sometimes brazen, shameless; of things, hard, awkward, difficult, adverse” (but about *dūrāre* “to make hard or hardy, to inure; intransit., to become hard or dry; to be hard or callous; to endure, hold out; to last, remain, continue” see under S. 220), if after Osthoff 111 f. as ‘strong, tight, firm as (oak)tree’ dissimilated from **drū-ro-s* (**dreu-ro-s*?);

Maybe Alb. *duroj* “endure, last”, *durim* “patience”.

but Lat. *larix* “larch tree”, Lw. is from an IE Alpine language, IE **derik-s*, is conceivable because of heavy *l*,

Note:

Common Lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation hence Lat. *larix* (**derik-s*) “larch tree”.

Maybe Pelasgian *Larissa* (**dariksa*)

O.Ir. *derucc* (*gg*), gen. *dercon* “glans”, Welsh *derwen* “oak” (pl. *derw*), Bret. *deruenn* ds., Gaul. place name *Dervus* (“oak forest”), O.Brit. *Derventiō*, place name, VN *Dervāci* under likewise; O.Ir. *dērb* ‘safe’; reduced grade O.Ir. *daur*, gen. *darō* “oak” (*d_eru-*), also *dair*, gen.

darach ds. (**d_{eri}*-), O.Ir. *daurde* and *dairde* “oaken “; derived Gaul. **d(a)rullia* “oak” (Wartburg III 50); Maced. δάρυλλος f. “oak”; zero grade **dru-* in intensification particle (? different Thurneysen ZcPh. 16, 277: “oak-”: *dru-* in galat. ὅρυ-ναίμετον “ holy oak grove “), e.g. Gaul. *Dru-talos* (“*with big forehead”), *Druides*, *Druidae* pl., O.Ir. *drūi* “Druid” (“the high; noble “, **dru-uid-*), O.Ir. *dron* “tight, firm” (**drunos*, compare O.Ind. *dru-ṇa-m*, *dāru-ṇá-*, *dró-ṇa-m*), with guttural extension (compare under Ger. *Trog*) M.Ir. *drochta* “(* wooden) barrel, vat, cask; barrel, tub”, *drochat* “bridge”; here also gallorom. *drūtos* ‘strong, exuberant (: Lith. *drūtas*)”, Gk. PN Δρύτων, O.Ir. *drūth* “foolish, loony” (: O.Ice. *trūðr* “juggler, buffoon”?), Welsh *drud* “foolish, loony, valiant” (Welsh *u* derives from romO.N. equivalent);

deru- in Gmc. *Tervingl*, *Matrib(us) Alaternis*, O.N. *tjara* (**deruōn-*), finn. Lw. *terva*, O.E. *teoru* n., *tierwe* f., -a m. “tar, resin” (**deruio-*), M.L.G. *tere* “tar” (Ger. *Teer*); O.N. *tyrvi*, *tyri* “pinewood”, *tyrr* “pine” (doubtful M.H.G. *zirwe*, *zirbel* “ pine cone “, there perhaps rather to M.H.G. *zirbel* “whirl”, because of the round spigot);

dreu- in Goth. *triu* n. “wood, tree”, O.N. *trē*, O.E. *trēow* (Eng. *tree*), O.S. *trio* “tree, balk, beam”; in übtr. meaning “tight, firm - tight, firm relying” (as Gk. ισχυρός “tight, firm”: ισχυρίζομαι “ show firmly, rely on whereupon, trust in “), Goth. *triggws* (**treuuz*) “loyal, faithful”, O.H.G. *gi-triuwi* “loyal, faithful”, an: *tryggr* “loyal, faithful, reliable, unworried “, Goth. *triggwa* “ alliance, covenant “, O.E. *trēow* “faith, belief, loyalty, verity”, O.H.G. *triuwa*, Ger. *Treue*, compare with ders. meaning, but other ablaut O.N. *trū* f. “religious faith, belief, assurance, pledge”, O.E. *trūwa* m., M.L.G. *trūwe* f. ds., O.H.G. *trūwa*, O.Ice. *trū* f., besides *trūr* “loyal, faithful”; derived O.N. *trūa* “trust, hold for true” = Goth. *trauan*, and O.E. *trūwian*, O.S. *trūōn*, O.H.G. *trū(w)ēn* “trust” (compare n. O.Pruss. *druwis*); similarly O.N. *traustr* ‘strong, tight, firm’, *traust* n. “confidence, reliance, what one can count on”, O.H.G. *trōst* “reliance, consolation” (**droust-*), Goth. *trausti* “pact, covenant”, changing through ablaut

Eng. *trust* “reliance” (M.Eng. *trūst*), M.Lat. *trustis* “loyalty” in afränk. “law”, M.H.G. *getrūste* “troop, multitude, crowd”;

maybe Alb. *trūs*, *trys* “press, crowd”

(*st-* formation is old because of Pers. *durušt* “hard, strong”, *durst* “fit, healthy, whole”; Nor. *trysja* “clean the ground”, O.E. *trūs* “deadwood”, Eng. *trouse*, O.Ice. *tros* “dross”, Goth. *ufar-trusnjan* “disperse, scatter”.

drou-* in O.E. *trīg*, Eng. *tray* “flat trough, platter”, O.S. *trō* “a certain measure vessel” (trauja-*, compare above *δοιτή*), O.N. *treyju-sqðull* (also *trýju-sqðoll*) “a kind of trough shaped saddle”;

**drū-* in O.Ice. *trūðr* “jester”, O.E. *trūd* “merrymaker, trumpeter” (:gallorom. **drūto-s*, etc)?

dru-* in O.E. *trum* “tight, firm, strong, fit, healthy” (dru-mo-s*), with *k*-extension, respectively forms *-ko-* (compare above M.Ir. *drochta*, *drochat*), O.H.G. Ger. *trog*, O.E. *trog*, *troh* (m.), O.N. *trog* (n.) “trough” and O.H.G. *truha* “footlocker”, Nor. dial. *trygje* n. “a kind of pack saddle or packsaddle”, *trygja* “a kind of creel”, O.H.G. *trucka* “hutch”, nd. *trügge* “trough” and with the original meaning “tree, wood” O.H.G. *hart-trugil* “dogwood”; maybe nasalized Alb. *trung* (**trügge*) “wood, tree”

Bal.-Slav. **der̥ya-* n. “tree” in O.C.S. *drěvo* (gen. *drěva*, also *drěvese*), Ser.-Cr. dial. *drěvo* (*drijevo*), Sloven. *drěvo*, O.Cz. *drěvo*, Russ. *derevo*, Clr. *derevo* “tree”; in addition as originally collective Lith. *dervà*, (acc. *deĩvą*) f. “chip of pinewood; tar, resinous wood”; ablaut, Ltv. *daĩva* “tar”, O.Pruss. in PN *Derwayn*; lengthened grade **dō̃ru-ĩā-* in Ltv. *dùore* f. “wood vessel, beehive in tree”; **su-dor̥ya-* “fit, healthy” in O.C.S. *szdravъ*, Cz. *zdráv* (*zdravý*), Russ. *zdoróv* (f. *zdoróva*) “fit, healthy”, compare Av. *dr(u)vō*, O.Pers. *duruva* ds.

Balt **dreuiā-* f. “wood beehive”, substantiv. adj. (O.Ind. *dravya-* “belonging to the tree”) : Lith. *drėvé* and *drevė* “cavity in tree”, Ltv. *dreve* ds.: in ablaut Lith. *dravis* f., Ltv. *drava* f. “

wood beehive “, in addition O.Pruss. *drawine* f. “prey, bee’s load “ and Lith. *dravẽ* “hole in tree”; furthermore in ablaut E.Lith. *drėvẽ* and *drovẽ* f. ds., Ltv. *drava* “cavity in beehive”;

Proto-Slav.. **druya-* nom. pl. “wood” in O.C.S. *drъva*, Russ. *drová*, Pol. *drwa* (gen. *drew*); **druyina-* n. “wood” in Clr. *drovno*, slovz. *drěvnø*;

Slav. **drъmъ* in Russ. *drom* “ virgin forest, thicket “, etc (= O.Ind. *drumá-h*, Gk. *δρυμός*, adjekt. O.E. *trum*);

Lith. *su-drus* “abundant, fat (from the growth of the plants)” (= O.Ind. *su-drú-h* “good wood”);

Balt *drūta-* ‘strong’ (== gallorom. **drūto-s*, Gk. PN *Δρύτων*) in Lith. *drūtas*, *driūtas* ‘strong, thick’, O.Pruss. in PN *Drutenne*, PN *Druthayn*, *Druthelauken*; belongs to O.Pruss. *druwis* m. “faith, belief”, *druwi* f., *druwīt* “believe” (**druwēti*: O.H.G. *trūen*), *na-po-druwīsnan* “reliance, hope”. Beside Lith. *drūtas* also *drūktas*; see under *dher-2*.

In ablaut here O.C.S. *drevlje* “ fore, former, of place or time; higher in importance, at first or for the first time “, O.Cz. *dřěve*, Russ. *drěvle* “ages before”; adverb of comparative or affirmative.

Hitt. *ta-ru* “tree, wood”, dat. *ta-ru-ú-i*;

here also probably Toch. AB *or* “wood” (false abstraction from **tod dor*, K. Schneider IF. 57, 203).

Note:

The shift *d- > zero* is a Balt-Illyr. phonetic mutation inherited by Toch.

References: WP. I 804 ff., WH. I 374, 384 ff., 765 f., Trautmann 52 f., 56, 60 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 463, 518, Specht Decl. 29, 54, 139.

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der-, heavy basis derə-, drē-

English meaning: to cut, split, skin (*the tree)

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schinden, die Haut abziehen, abspalten, spalten'

Note:

Root **der-**, heavy basis **derə-**, **drē-** : "to cut, split, skin (*the tree)" derived from Root **deru-**, **dōru-**, **dr(e)u-**, **drou-**; **dreyə-** : **drū-** : "tree"

Material: O.Ind. *dar-* "break, make crack, split, burst ", present the light basis *dáršī*, *adar*, *dárt*, *n*-present the heavy basis *dr̥nāti* "bursts, cracks", Opt. *dr̥nīyāt*, perf. *dadāra*, participle *dr̥ta-*, of the heavy basis *dīr̥ná-*, Kaus. *dārayati*, Intens. *dardirat*, *dárdarti* (compare Av. *darədar-* 'split'; Cz. *drdám*, *drdati* "pluck, pick off, remove"), *dardarīti* 'split up', *dara-h* m., *darī* f. "hole in the earth, cave" (: Gk. *δορός* "hose", Ltv. *nuōdaras* "dross of bast", Church Slav. *razdorъ*), *dṛti-h* m. "bag, hose" (= Gk. *δάρις*, Goth. *gataúrPs*, Russ. *dertь*), *darmán-* m. "smasher" (: Gk. *δέμμα* n.), next to which from the heavy basis *dārīman-* "destruction"; - *dāri-* 'splitting' (= Gk. *δῆρις*), *dāra-* m. "crack, col, gap, hole", *dāraka-* "ripping, splitting", *darī-* in *dardarī-ti*, *darī-man-* with *ī* for *i* = *ə* (compare Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. 1 20), barely after Persson Beitr. 779 of the *i*-basis; Pers. Inf. *dirīdan*, *darīdan*, jüd.-pers. *darīn-išn*, Maybe Alb. (**dāras*) *dérrasë* "board, plank (cut wood)", *dërrmonj* "destroy, break, exhaust, tire".

Dardani Illyr. TN

Note:

The name *Dardani* Illyr. TN and [Latin transcription: *Dōriēis*] **Greek:** *Δωριεῖς*, Att. *-iēs* derive from the same root.

Dardanus

by Micha F. Lindemans

The son of Zeus and Electra. He sailed from Samothrace to Troas in a raft made of hides. He eventually married Batea, the daughter of King Teucer, who gave him land near Abydos. There he founded the city of Dardania (the later, ill-fated city of Troy). Hence the name Dardanelles for what was once called the Hellespont.

DARA

DARA (Dara, Ptol. vi. 8. § 4). 1. A small river of Carmania, at no great distance from the frontier of Persis. There can be little doubt that it is the same as the Dora of Marcian (Peripl. p. 21) and the Daras of Pliny (vi. 25. s. 28). Dr. Vincent conjectures (Voyage of Nearchus, vol. i. p. 372) that it is the same as the Dara-bin or Derra-bin of modern charts.

2. A city in Parthia. [APAVARCTICENE]

3. A city in Mesopotamia. [DARAS] [V.]

DARADAE

DARADAE the name of Ethiopian tribes in two different parts of Africa; one about the central part, in Darfour (Daradôn ethnos, Ptol. iv. 7. § 35), the other in the W., on the river DARADUS also called Aethiopes Daratitae. (Polyb. ap Plin. v. 1; Agathem. ii. 5.) [P. S.]

DARADAX

DARADAX (Daradax), a Syrian river, mentioned only by Xenophon (Anab. i. 4. § 10). It has been identified with the Far, a small tributary of the Euphrates. At the source of the river

was a palace of Belesis, then satrap of Syria, with a large and beautiful park, which were destroyed by Cyrus the Younger. (Anab. I. c.) [G.W.]

DARADUS

DARADUS, DARAS, or DARAT (Darados ê Daras, Ptol. iv. 6. § 6), a river of Africa, falling into the Atlantic on the W. coast, near the Portus Magnus, and containing crocodiles (Plin. v. 1); probably the Gambia or Dio d'Ouro. [P. S.]

DARAE

DARAE a Gaetulian tribe in the W. of Africa, on a mountain stream called Dara, on the S. steppes of M. Atlas, adjacent to the Pharusii. (Plin. v. 1; Oros. i. 2; Leo Afr. p. 602.) [P. S.]

DARADRAE

DARADRAE (Daradrai, Ptol. vii. 1. § 42), a mountain tribe who lived in the upper Indus. Forbiger conjectures that they are the same people whom Strabo (xv. p. 706) calls Derdae, and Pliny Dardae (vi. 19), and perhaps as the Dadicae of Herodotus (iii. 91, vii. 66). It is possible, however, that these latter people lived still further to the N., perhaps in Sogdiana, though their association with the Gandarii (Sanskrit Gandhāras) points to a more southern locality. [V.]

DARANTASIA

DARANTASIA a place in Gallia Narbonensis.

DARAPSA

DARAPSA [BACTRIANA p. 365, a.]

DARDAE

DARADRAE

DARADRAE (Daradrai, Ptol. vii. 1. § 42), a mountain tribe who lived in the upper Indus. Forbiger conjectures that they are the same people whom Strabo (xv. p. 706) calls Derdae, and Pliny Dardae (vi. 19), and perhaps as the Dadicae of Herodotus (iii. 91, vii. 66). It is possible, however, that these latter people lived still further to the N., perhaps in Sogdiana, though their association with the Gandarii (Sanskrit Gandhāras) points to a more southern locality. [V.]

DARDANI

DARDANI (Dardanoi), a tribe in the south-West of Moesia, and extending also over a part of Illyricum. (Strab. vii. p. 316; Ptol. iii. 9. § 2; Caes. Bell. Civ. iii. 4; Liv. xl. 57; Plin. iii. 29; Cic. p. Sest. 43) According to Strabo, they were a very wild and filthy race, living in caves under dunghills, but very fond of music. [L. S.]

Av. *darədar-* (see above) ‘split’, Inf. *dərəṇam* (: O.Ind. *dṛṇāti*), Iter. *dāraya-*, participle *dərətō* (= O.Ind. *dṛtá-*);

Arm. *terem* “skin, flay, make callous” (because of *r* probably for root form **der-s-*, Persson Beitr. 779 Anm. 1); doubtful Arm. *tar* “foreign land”, *tara-* “besides, without, afar”, *taray* Aor. “take to one’s heels, made oneself scarce” (Persson Beitr. 778 a 2);

Gk. *δέρω* ‘skin, flay’, *-io*-present *δείρω* ds. (as Lith. *derù* besides *diriù*), Aor. pass. *ἐδάριν*, participle *δρατός*, *δαπτός* (= O.Ind. *dṛtá-*); *δορός* “hose” (= O.Ind. *dara-*, Ltv. *nuõ-daras*); *δάρις* “the skinning” (= O.Ind. *dṛti-*), next to which with (has changed) lengthened grade Att. *δέρρις*, *-εως* ‘skin, leathery dress, cover’; **δέριπον*, diss. *δέτρον* “the membrane which

contains the bowels “; δέρας, -ατος n. ‘skin, fur’ (heavy basis?), δέρος n., δέρμα n., δορά ‘fell, fur’; lengthened grade δῆρις, -ιος (poet.) ‘fight, struggle’ (= O.Ind. *-dārī-*); here probably also δαρ-δαίνω ‘bedraggle’ instead of *δαρ-δαίπω (: O.Ind. *dár-dar-tī*)?

Welsh Corn. Bret. *darn* ‘piece, part’ (= O.Ind. *dīrṇā-*);

Goth. *dis-táiran* (= Gk. δέπω) ‘break, pull apart’, *ga-táiran* ‘tear, destroy’, O.E. *teran* ‘tear’, O.H.G. *zeran*, *fir-zeran* ‘tear, destroy’; M.H.G. (*ver*)*zern*, Ger. (*ver*)*zehren* ‘consume’, M.Eng., M.L.G. *terren* ‘quarrel, squabble’, N.Ger. *terren*, *tarren* ‘stir, tease, irritate, banter’, O.H.G. *zerren* ‘pull’; Goth. intrans. *dis-*, *ga-táúman* ‘tear’ (: O.Ind. *dṛṇāti*), Du. *tornen* ‘unstitch, unpick, take apart’, compare nominal O.E. O.S. *torn*, O.H.G. *zorn* ‘anger, fight, violent displeasure’ and in original meaning Du. *torn* ‘cleavage, separation’ (= O.Ind. *dīrṇā-*, Welsh *darn*; also O.Ind. *dīrṇā-* is named besides ‘split’ also ‘confused, put in desperation’); next to which zero grade O.N. *tjörn* f. (**dernā*), *tjarn* n. (**dernom*) ‘small sea’, originally probably ‘water hole’ (compare O.Ind. *dara-*, *darī* ‘hole in the earth’); causative is trod to *ga-táúman* (iterative) *gataŕnjan* ‘mug, rob’ (but O.H.G. *uozurnen* ‘despise’ Denom. of **uo-zorn*); Goth. *gataúra* m. ‘crack’, *gataúrps* f. ‘destruction’ (= O.Ind. *dṛti-*, Gk. δάρσις); O.N. *torð* in compounds, O.E. *tord* n. ‘ordure’ (**dṛ-tóm* ‘separation’, compare Ltv. *dirstu*, *dirst* ‘defecate’, *dīrsa* ‘buttocks’, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 470, and of a guttural extension M.H.G. *zurch*, *zürch* m. ‘animal excrements’);

Maybe truncated Alb. *dhjes* ‘defecate’: Ltv. *dirstu*, *dirst* ‘defecate’.

besides of the heavy basis O.N. *trōð* n. ‘batten, lath, support from poles’ (**drō-to-m*), M.H.G. *truoder* f. ‘slat, pole, from it manufactured rack’; O.H.G. *trāda* ‘fringe’ (Ger. *Trodde*), M.H.G. *trōdel* (for **trādel*) ‘tassel, wood fiber’;

actually to *der-(e)u-* (see under) with nasal infix belong **dṛ-nu-ō* in M.H.G. *trünne* f. ‘running shoal, migration, swarm; surge’, O.H.G. *abe-trunnig*, *ab-trunne* ‘apostate’, *ant-trunno* ‘fugitive’, and **dren-uō* in *trinnan* ‘seclude oneself’, M.H.G. *trinnen*, *trann* ‘be

separated from, depart from, run away “, Ger. *entrinnen* (**ent-trinnen*), Kaus. Gmc. **trannjan* in M.H.G. *trennen* “cut, clip”, Ger. *trennen*, Du. (with transposition) *tarnen*, *tornen* ‘separate’ (the latter, in any case, more directly to derive from **der-* ‘split’; *nn* of Gmc. **trennan* from -*ny-*); certainly here Swe. dial. *trinna*, *trenta* “split fence rack”, further with the meaning “split trunk piece as a disc, wheel” O.H.G. *trennila* “ball”, *trennilōn* “roll”, M.L.G. *trint*, *trent* “circular”, *trent* m. “curvature, roundness, circular line”, O.E. *trinde* f. (or *trinda* m.) “round clump”, M.H.G. *trindel*, *trendel* “ball, circle, wheel” under likewise

With fractured reduplication or formant -*d-* (compare Gk. δαρδαίνω and Cz. *drdati*) and from “tear, tug unkindly” explainable meaning probably here Gmc. **trat-*, **trut-* in O.E. *teart* “stern, sharp, bitter”, M.Du. *torten*, Du. *tarten* ‘stir, tease, irritate, challenge, defy’, M.L.G. *trot* “contrariness”, M.H.G. *traz*, *truz*, -*tzes* “obstructiveness, animosity, contrariness”, Ger. *Trotz*, *Trutz*, *trotzen*, bO.Ir. *tratzen* “banter”; with the meaning-development “fray” - “thin, fine, tender” perhaps (?) M.L.G. *tertel*, *tertlīk* “fine, dainty, mollycoddled”, Dan. *tærtet* “squeamish” (perhaps also Nor. dial. *tert*, *tart* ‘small salmon’, *terta* “small play ball”); O.H.G. Ger. *zart* (the last from **dor-tō-*, compare M.Pers. *dart* “afflicted”, Pers. *derd* “pain” Wood KZ. 45, 70);

Lith. *diriù* (: δείρω), žem. *derù* (: δέρω), *dirti* “flay, cut off the grass or peat” (heavy basis compared with O.Ind. *dṛti-*, Gk. δάρσις, Goth. *gataúrþs*), *nudirtas* “flayed”, Ltv. *nuōdara* “pole with cut branches, bread slice”, pl. -*as* “dross, esp. of bast” (: Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 772, O.Ind. *dara-*, Gk. δωρός), Lith. *dernà* “board, plank, balk”; with *u*-colored zero grade Lith. *duriù*, *dùrti* “prick” (preterit *dūriau*) = Serb. *ù-drim* (*ù-driti*) “hit” (Russ. *u-dyrítʹs* “hit” with iterative grade to **d̥r-*, compare Lith. *dūriau*, Berneker 179 f.). Against it are Lith. *duĩnas* “frenzied, stupid”, Ltv. *duĩns* borrowed from Slav.; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 519.

Slav. **derō* and **diriō* in O.C.S. *derq*, *d̥rati* “rend, flay” and **d̥rō* (Serb. *zàdrēm*, Cz. *dru*); *u-darjō*, *u-dariti* “hit” (**dōr-*, compare **dēr-* in Gk. δῆρις), with iterative grade *raz-dirati*

“tear”, Serb. *iz-dirati* “exert oneself, (maltreat oneself); clear off, pass away, disappear “ (in addition O.C.S. *díra* “crack”; s. Berneker 201, whereas also about the meaning-development of probably related family Serb. *díra* “hole, crack “, Bulg. *dír’a* “track of a person or animal, or from wheels “, *dír’ъ* ‘search, seek, feel, pursue’); about **d̥r-* in Serb. *ù-drim* see above;

nouns: with *ē*-grade Sloven. *u-dêr* “blow, knock”, with *ō*-grade O.C.S. *razdorъ* “crack, cleavage “ (= O.Ind. *dara-*, Gk. *δορός*, Ltv. *nuõ-daras*), Serb. *ù-dorac* “attack, with zero grade (IE **d̥rto-*): serb Church Slavic *raz-drъtъ* “lacerate “, Clr. *dértyj* “torn, flayed “ (= O.Ind. *d̥rta-*); IE **d̥rti-* : Russ. *dertъ* “residue of crushed grain, bran; cleared land “ (= O.Ind. *d̥rti-* etc); Russ. (etc) *děrnъ* “lawn, meadow” (: O.Ind. *d̥rná-* etc, meaning as in Lith. *dĩrti* “cut the lawn grass”);

Maybe Alb. (**dermō*) *dërmoj* “exhaust”.

Russ. *dermó* “rags stuff, the unusable, rubbish, dirt “ (**dross* by splitting, peeling), *děrkij* “rash, hasty, fast “, *dranъ* f. “shingle, lath”, *drjanъ* = “*dermō*”, *dráka* “brawl “, *drač* “nail puller, tool used to remove nails”, *o-dríny* pl. “chaff” etc.

With *h* extended Lith. *nu-dirlioti* “peel the skin”, Serb. *d̥rljām*, *d̥rljati* “harrow”, *d̥rljīm*, *d̥rljiti* “divest” (Berneker 255);

Toch. AB *tsār-* ‘separate, split’, *tsrorye* “cleft, fissure, crack” (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 19).

d(e)rī- (: **derēi-?*) only barely covered (see esp. Persson Beitr. 779 f.):

Gk. *δ̥pī-μύς* “(incisive, splitting) piercing, sharp, herb, bitter” (probably after *ὀξύς* reshaped from **δ̥pī-μός* or -*σμός*), Ltv. *drīsmē* “crack, scratch “, perhaps (if not derailment of ablaut to Lith. *dreskiù* because of whose zero grade *drisk-*) from Ltv. *driksna* (**drīskna*) “scratch “, *draĩska* “tearer “, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 488 f., 500;

remains far off *δρῖλος* “bloodsucker, leech, penis”, lit. “the swollen”, to *δριάουσιν* *θάλλουσιν* Hes. (M. Scheller briefl.).

With *u-* forms of the light (*der-eu-*) and heavy basis (*derə-u-*, *d̥r̥-u-*) “tear, (the land) break, burst, erupt”: *dorə-uā*: *d̥r̥-uā* ‘species of grain’, *deru-*, *de-dru-* etc “lacerate skin”.

M.Pers. *drūn*, *drūdan* “reap”;

about Gmc. forms with nasal infix see above S. 207;

here O.N. *trjōna* f. (**dreu-n-ōn-*) “proboscis of the pig” (“bursting, burrowing”), *trȳni* n. ds., M.H.G. *triel* (**dreu-lo-*) m. ‘snout, muzzle, mouth, lip’,

maybe Alb.Gheg (**trȳn*) *turini*, Tosc *turiri* “mouth of animals, snout”

Nor. dial. *mūle-trjosk*, *-trusk* (**dreu-sko-*) “horse muzzle” (Falk-Torp under *tryne*). Because of the meaning insecure is Falk-Torps apposition under *træg* and *trygle* of O.N. *trauða* “lack, come short”, *trauðla* adv. “barely”, *trauðr* “querulous” and - with *g*-extension - O.E. *trūcian* “be absent, lack, come short” (nEng. dial. *to truck* “to fail”, M.L.G. *trüggelen* “beg, cheat, deceive”);

Ltv. *drugt* “diminish, collapse” (Ir. *droch*, Welsh *drwg* “penurious, evil, bad” from *k*-extension?, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 505).

O.Ind. *dūrvā* “millet grass” (*d̥r̥-uā*);

compare Gk. delph. *δάρατα* f., Thess. *δάρατος* m. “bread” (**d̥r̥ə-*), Maced. *δράμις* ds.;

Gaul. (Lat.) *dravoca* “ryegrass” (**drə-u-*); Bret. *draok*, *dreok*, Welsh *drewg* ds. are borrowed from RomO.N. (Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 158);

M.Du. *tanve*, *terwe*, Du. *tarwe* “wheat”, Eng. *tare* “weed, ryegrass, vetch” (Gmc. **tar-uō*, IE **dorəuā*);

Lith. *dirva* “farmland” (**d̥r̥-uā*, with intonation change the *ā*-stem), lit. “freed, cleared”, *dirvónas* “virgin soil, land” (compare to meaning Russ. dial. *dor* “new tillage, cultivated land”, *rózderť* “land made arable”), Ltv. *druva* “the tilled farmland, sown field”

(Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 470, 505), Russ. (see Berneker 186) *derévŋja* “village (without church); land property”, dial. “piece of field”, *pášet derévŋju* “tills the field”;

with the meaning “skin rash” (‘splitting off skin flakes, cracked skin’):

O.Ind. *dar-dru-* m. “kind of skin rash”, *dar-dū-* m. (uncovered), *da-drū-* m., *da-dru-ka-* m. “leprosy”;

Lat. *derbita* f. “lichen” is Lw. from Gaul. **dervēta* (compare also M.Ir. *deir*, O.Ir. **der* from **derā* “lichen”), to Welsh *tarwyden*, *tarwden* (pl. *tarwed*) (besides *darwyden* through influence of the prefix group *t-ar-*, Pedersen KG. I 495), M.Bret. *dervoeden*, Bret. *deroueden* ‘sick of lichen’ (**deru-eit-*);

Gmc. **te-tru-* in O.E. *teter* ‘skin rash’, O.H.G. *zittaroh* (**de-dru-ko-s* = O.Ind. *dadruka-*), Ger. *Zitterich* ‘skin rash’;

Lith. *dedervinė* “rash resembling lichen” (Trautmann 47, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 450; compare in similar meaning of the root form **der-* Cz. *o-dra*, pl. *o-dry* “prickly heat, miliaria, heat rash”, Pol. *o-dra* “measles”, of the *g*-extension Bulg. *drǎgnъ-se* “rub myself, itch myself, become scabby”);

dereg- :

MDutch *treken* st. V. “pull, tear” and ‘shudder’, O.H.G. *trehhan* “push, poke, intermittently tear, scrape, cover scraping”, **trakjan* in M.L.G. *trecken* “pull, tear (tr. intr.)”, O.E. *træglian* “to pluck”, wherewith because of the same vocal position maybe is to be connected to Ltv. *dragāt* “pull, rend, upset, shake”, *draguls* “shivering fit”, *drāga* “a strong angry person, renders and demands a lot”; Ltv. *drigelts*, *drigants*, Lith. *drigāntas* ‘stallion’ are Lw. from Pol. *drygant*; compare Būga Kalba ir s. 128, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 498.

deregh- (see Persson root extension 26, Berneker 254 and 212 m. Lith.):

O.E. *tiergan* (Gmc. **targian*) “banter, stir, tease, irritate”, M.L.G. *tergen*, *targen* “pull, stir, tease, irritate”, Du. *tergen*, Ger. *zergen* “pull, tear, anger”, Swe. dial. *targa* “tug with the

teeth or sharp tools “, Nor. dial. *terga* “banter”; Lith. *dirginu, dirginti* “flurry, irritate, stimulate, excite, pull (the trigger of a gun) “; Russ. *děrgatʹ* “pluck, pull, tear, rend “ (etc), *sú-doroga* “cramp”.

derek-:

Δρέκανον name of foreland in Kos (as Δρέπανον plural as name of forelands, Bugge BB. 18, 189), δόρakai κονίδες, δερκύλλειν αἰμοποτεῖν (actually “tear the skin open” as analogous meaning δερμύλλειν) Hes.;

Gk. δόρπος m., δόρπον n. ‘supper’ (**dork-* + *yo-*forms) = Alb. *darkë* ‘supper, evening’ (unclear the ablaut relation in *dreke* “lunch, middle of the day”; compare Persson Beitr. 859¹); perhaps to (N.Ilyr.?) PN Δρακούινα (leg. Δαρκούινα?) in Wurttemberg, as “place to rest “;

Note:

This seems wrong etymology since Alb. *dreke* “lunch, middle of the day” seems to have derived from Root **derk-**: “to look, light”; Gk. δέρκομαι “look, keep the eyes open, be alive”, δέδορκα, ἔδρακον, δέρξις “vision”, δέργμα ‘sight’, δεργμός “look, gaze”, δυσ-δέρκετος “heavy to behold” (= O.Ind. *darçata-*), ὑπόδρα adv. “one looking up from below”, δράκος n. “eye”, δράκων, -οντος “dragon, snake” (from banishing, paralyzing look), fem. δράκαινα; Alb. *dritë* “light” (**drk-tā*);

According to Alb. phonetic laws Alb. *dritë* “light” derived from (*drík-a*) not (**drk-tā*) because of common Alb. **-k- > -th-** phonetic mutations;

maybe Alb. (**darçata-*), *darkë* ‘supper, evening meal, evening’; (**drech*), *dreke* “dinner meal, midday, light of the day”: O.Ir. *an-dracht* “loathsome, dark” (see above).

Sloven. *drkam, drčem, drkati* “glide, slither, on the ice trail; run, trot run “ (probably from “clear off, run away, leave”), Cz. *drkati* “bump, poke, jolt”, Bulg. *dr̥cam, dr̥cne* “pull, riffle flax, hemp “ (Berneker 255, Persson Beitr. 85, 359).

deres-

Arm. *terem* (see above under *der-*);

M.Ir. *dorr* “anger”, *dorrach* “rough, coarse” (see Persson Beitr. 779 Anm. 1); presumably O.E. *teors*, O.H.G. *zers* “penis”, Nor. *ters* “nail”; also O.N. *tjasna* f. “kind of nail” from **tersnōn*?, Nor. *trase* “rag, clout”, *trasast* “become ragged”, *tras* “deadwood”, *trask* “offal, deadwood”;

Maybe Alb. *trastë* “bag, (ragged cloth?)”, *tras* “pull (a boat on the coast) : Rom. *trage* “pull”

Sloven. *drásati* “disband, separate”, Cz. *drásati* “scratch, scrape, stripe”, *drasta*, *drásta* “splinter, scrap, shred; garment”, *draslavý* “rough, jolting”, zero grade *drsen* “rough”, *drsnatý* “jolting” (compare above M.Ir. *dorr*).

dre-sk-

Lith. *su-dryskù*, *-driskaũ*, *-driksti* “tear”, *dreskiù*, *dreskiaũ*, *-drėksti* “rend”, *draskaũ*, *draskýti* iter. “tear”, Ltv. *draskât* ds., *draska* “rag”, Lith. *drėkstinė lentà* “crafty slat, thinly split wood” (Leskien abl. 325, Berneker 220, 224)., Bulg. *dráskam*, *dráštъ* (**draščo*) “scratch, scrape; fit tightly”, perfective *drásnъ* (**drasknō*); *dráska* “scratcher, crack”; Cz. old *z-dřies-kati* and (with assimilation of auslaut and a sounding anlaut) *z-dřiezhati* “break, rupture”, *dřieska*, *dřiezha* “splinter, chip, splinter”, nowadays *dřízha* “chip, splinter”; Pol. *drzazga* “splinter”;

With formant ***-p-***:

drop-, drap-

O.Ind. *drāpī-ḥ* m. “mantle, dress”, *drapsá-ḥ* m. “banner (?)” (= Av. *drafša-* “banner, ensign, flag, banner”), Lith. *drāpanos* f. pl. “household linen, dress”, Ltv. *drāna* (probably **drāp-nā*) “stuff, kerchief, cloth”; Gallo-Rom. *drappus* “kerchief, cloth” (PN *Drappō*, *Drappus*, *Drappes*, *Drapōnus*) is probably Ven.-Illyr. Lw.; the *a*-vowel from IE *o* or, as das *-pp-*, expressive;

Gk. δρέπω “break off, cut off, pick”, δρεπάνη, δρέπανον ‘sickle’, also δράπανον (out of it Alb. *drapën* ‘sickle’ ds.), that is defined through assimilation of δρεπάνη to *δραπάνη; *o*-grade δρώπτω διακόπτω Hes. (= Serb. *drâpljēm*), δρώπαξ, -κος “Pechpflaster, um Haare ausziehen”, δρωπακίζω “pull the hair out”; O.N. *trǫf* n. pl. “fringes”, *trefr* f. pl. ds., *treffa* “rub, wear out”, M.H.G. *trabe* f. “fringe”;

**drōp-* in Russ. *drjápa-ju*, -*ť* (with unclear *ja*), dial. *drápatъ*, *drapátъ* ‘scratch, rend’, Serb. *drâpām*, *drâpljēm*, *drápati* “tear, wear out; scratch, scrape”, Pol. *drapać* ‘scratch, scrape, scrape, rub, flee’; *dʀp-*, Slav. **dʀp-* in Bulg. *dǎrpam*, perfective *dǎrpnъ* “tear, pull, drag”, Serb. *dǎpām*, *dǎpati* and *dǎpīm*, *dǎpiti* “rend”; Bal.-Slav. *dreb-*, *drob-* ‘scrap, shred, dress’ in Ltv. *drēbe* f. ‘stuff, dress, laundry’, Lith. *dróbė* f. “canvas, fabric”, *drābanas* m. “rag, scrap, shred”, *drabūžis*, *drobūžis* m. “dress”; O.Sor. *draby* m. pl. “dress stuff”, Cz.-mähr. *zdraby* m. pl. “rag, scrap, shred” have probably through influence the root **drob-* (see under *dhrebh-*) “carve, slit, dismember” -*b-* instead of -*p-*;

drip-

Gaul. (Ven.-Illyr.) PN *Drippia*, *Drippōnius* (compare above *Drappus* etc);

Note: Alb. *drapën* ‘sickle’: (Ven.-Illyr.) PN *Drippōnius*

Bulg. *dřípa* “rag, scrap, shred”, Sloven. *dřípam* (*dřípljem*), *dřípati* “tear, have diarrhea”, Cz. *dřípa* ‘scrap, shred’, *dřípati* “rend, tear”;

drup-

Gk. δρύπτω “scratch”, ἀποδρύπτω, -δρύφω (with secondary φ instead of π, s. Persson Beitr. 859) “scrub, flay off the skin”, δρυφή “scratching, peeling”, δρυπῖς “a kind of thorn”.

For variation of *a* : *i* : *u* in “popular words” compare Wissmann *Nomina postverbalia* 162 ff.

References: WP. I 797 ff., WH. I 342 f., 373, 861, Trautmann 51 f.

Page(s): 206-211

des–, dēs–

English meaning: to find

Deutsche Übersetzung: “finden, nachspüren”

Material: Gk. δῆν “become find” (futur. gebrauchtes present), ἔδην εὔρεν Hes.;

Alb. *ndesh* “find, encounter”, *ndieh* (**of-skō*) “feel, find”; perhaps also O.C.S. *deŝo*, *desiti* “find”, ablaut. R.C.S. *dositi* (*udositi*) “find, meet”, whether not to *deŭ-*; whereas is O.Ind. *abhi-dāsati* “is hostile, attacked” rather Denomin. of *dāsá-h* ‘slave, fiend’.

About Alb. *ndesh* s. also above S. 190.

References: WP. I 783, 814, Trautmann 54, Schwyzer Gk. I 780.

Page(s): 217

deuk–

English meaning: to drag

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen”

Material: Gk. δαι-δύσσεσθαι ἔλκεσθαι Hes. (*δαι-δुक-ιω with intensive reduplication as παι-φάσσω). In addition perhaps also δέυκει φροντίζει Hes., wherefore Hom. ἀδευκής “inconsiderate”; unclear is Πολυδεύκης “der vielsorgende” (but Δευκαλίων is dissimilated from *Λευκαλίων, Bechtel), and with zero grade ἐνδυκέως “keen, eager, painstaking”. The meaning “care, worry, be considerate of” arose from “pull, drag” perhaps about “bring up”; similarly stands for O.N. *tjōa* (**teuhōn*) “help” (see Falk-Torp 1315 f.).

Somewhat other spiritual change of position shows Lat. *dūcere* as “to draw; to draw along or away; hence to shape anything long, to construct. Transf., to charm, influence, mislead; to derive; to draw in; to lead; in marriage, to marry a wife; to calculate, reckon; to esteem, consider”.

Alb. *nduk* “pluck, tear out the hair”, dial. also “suck out”.

MWelsh *dygaf* “bring” (**dukam*); about O.Ir. *to-ucc-* (*cc* = *gg*) “bring” see under *euk-*.

Lat. *dūcō* (altLat. *doucō*), *-ere*, *dūxī*, *dūctum* “to draw; to draw along or away; hence to shape anything long, to construct. Transf., to charm, influence, mislead; to derive; to draw in; to lead; in marriage, to marry a wife; to calculate, reckon; to esteem, consider” = Goth. *tiuhan*, O.H.G. *ziohan*, O.S. *tiohan*, O.E. *tēon* “pull, drag” (O.N. only in participle *toginn*).

verbal compounds: *ab-dūcō* = Goth. *af-tiuhan*, *ad-dūcō* = Goth. *at-tiuhan*, *con-dūcō* = Goth. *ga-tiuhan*, etc.

root nouns: Lat. *dux*, *ducis* m. f. “ a guide, conductor; a leader, ruler, commander “ (therefrom *ēducāre* “bring up, educate, rise “; linguistic-historical connection with formally equal O.N. *toga*, O.H.G. *zogōn* “pull, drag” does not exist), *trādux* “(here guided) vine-layer “. Is O.S. etc *heritogo*, O.H.G. *herizogo* “ military leader “, Ger. *Herzog* replication of στρατηγός? compare Feist 479.

ti-stem: Lat. *ductim* “by drawing; in a stream”, late *ducti-ō* “duct” (besides *tu*-stem *ductus*, *-ūs* “ direction, leadership, duct, conduction “) = Ger. *Zucht* (see under).

Specially rich development form in Gmc., so: iterative-Kaus. O.N. *teygia* “pull, drag, pull out” = O.E. *tíegan* “pull, drag” (**taugian*); O.H.G. *zuckan*, *zucchen*, M.H.G. *zucken*, *zücken* “quick, pull fast, wrest, draw back” (with intensive consonant stretch; therefrom M.H.G. *zuc*, gen. *zuckes* m. “ twitch, jerk”); O.N. *tog* n. “the pulling, rope, cable”, M.H.G. *zoc*, gen. *zoges* m. “pull”, whereof O.N. *toga*, *-aða* “pull, drag”, O.E. *togian*, Eng. *tow* “pull, drag”, O.H.G. *zogōn*, M.H.G. *zogen* “pull, drag (tr., intr.), rend, pull”, compare above Lat. (*ē*)-*ducāre*, O.E. *tyge* m. *i*-stem “pull”, O.H.G. *zug*, Ger. *Zug* (**tugi-*); O.H.G. *zugil*, *zuhil*, M.H.G. *zugil*, Ger. *Zügel*, O.N. *tygill* m. “band, strap, strip”, O.E. *tygel* “rope”; O.N. *taug* f. “rope”, O.E. *tēag* f. “band, strap, manacle, paddock “ (therefrom O.E. *tīegan* “bind”, Eng. *tie*); with zero grade O.N. *tog* n. “rope, hawser”; O.N. *taumr* m. “rope, cable, rein”, O.E. *tēam* m. “ pair of harnessed oxen, yoke, bridle, parturition, progeny “ (therefrom *tīeman* “ proliferate, be pregnant “, Eng. *teem*), Dutch *toom* “brood”, O.Fris. *tām* “progeny”, O.S. *tōm* “a strap or thong of leather; plur., reins, bridle; scourge, whip”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *zoum* m. “rope, cable, thong, rein”, Ger. “bridle, rein” (Gmc. **tauma-* from **tau3-má*); O.H.G. *giziugōn* “bear witness, prove” (actually “ zur Gerichtsverhandlung gezogen warden “), M.H.G. *geziugen* “ prove from evidence “, Ger. *(be)zeugen*, *Zeuge*, M.L.G. *betūgen* “ testify, prove “, *getūch* n. “ attestation, evidence “; further with the meaning “bring out, bring up, generate” O.H.G. *giziug* (**teugiz*) “ stuff, device, equipment “, Ger. *Zeug*, M.L.G. *tūch* (-g-) n. “ stuff, device “

and “penis”, M.H.G. *ziugen*, Ger. *zeugen*, Goth. *ustaúhts* “consummation”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *zuht* f. “raise, upbringing, breed, breeding, progeny”, Ger. *Zucht* (= Lat. *ductus* see above); therefrom Ger. *züchtig*, *züchtigen*, O.E. *tyht* m. “upbringing, breed, breeding”, O.Fris. *tucht*, *tocht* “ability to procreate”.

Specially because of *Zucht* “progeny”, bO.Ir. also “breeding pig” under likewise one draws O.H.G. *zōha*, M.L.G. *tōle* (**tōhila*), Ger. schwäb. *zauche* “bitch”, neulce. *tōa* “vixen” to the root; yet compare M.H.G. *zūpe* “bitch”, Nor. dial. *tobbe* “mare, small female creature” and Gmc. **tīkō* and **tībō* “bitch”.

A simple root form **den-* “pull, drag” perhaps in O.N. *tjōðr* n. (**deu-trom*) “tether, bandage rope” = M.Eng. *teder-*, *teþer* ds., O.H.G. *zeotar* ‘shaft’, Ger. bO.Ir. *Zieter* “front shaft” (also O.E. *tūdor*, *tuddor* n. “progeny”(?); but O.Ind. *ḍōrakam* “rope, strap” is dravid. Lw. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 131).

References: WP. I 780 f., WH. I 377 f., 861.

Page(s): 220-221

deu-¹

English meaning: to plunge, to penetrate into

Deutsche Übersetzung: “einsinken, eindringen, hineinschlüpfen”

Material: O.Ind. *upā-du-* “to go into, (of clothes), to put on, to wear, assume the person of, enter, press into, cover oneself, wear”;

The cause of *-(e)s-* stem seems to belong to: O.Ind. *doṣā*, new *dōsa-h* “evening, darkness”, Av. *daošatara-*, *daošastara-* “situated towards evening, to the West”, Pers. *dōš* “the former yesterday night”;

Gk. δειλος (more properly δειλός) “evening” (metr. lengthening for *δεελός from δευσελός? originally adj. “vespertine”, as still in Hom. δειλὸν ἡμαρ); Gk. δύω (Att. υἱ, ep. ὤ), trans. “sink, dive, swathe” (only in compounds: καταδύω ‘sink’), intrans. (in simplex only in participle δύων; Aor. ἔδυν) “dive in, penetrate (e.g. αἰθέρα, ἐς πόντον), slip in, pull in (clothing, weapons; so also ἐνδύω, ἀποδύω, περιδύω), sets (from the sun and stars, dive, actually, in the sea)”, also med. δύομαι and δύνω (Hom. δύσετο is old augment tense to the future, Schwyz. Gk. 1 788); ἀλιβδύω, Kallimachos ‘sink in the sea’ (β unclear, s. Boisacq s. v.; preposition *[a]ρ[σ]?); δύπτω “dip, dive, sink” (after βύπτω); ἄδύτον “the place where one may not enter”, δύσις “disappearing, dive, nook, hideaway, setting of the sun and stars”, πρὸς ἡλίουδύσιν “towards evening”, δυσμαί pl. “setting of the sun and stars”; unclear ἀμφίδυμος, δίδυμος “coupled” s. Schwyz. Gk. I 589; after Frisk Indog. 16 f. here also δυτή ‘shrine’.

References: WP. I 777 f., WH. I 3, 682.

Page(s): 217-218

(deu-² or dou-) : du-

English meaning: to worship; mighty

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "(religiös) verehren, gewähren, verehrungswürdig, mächtig"

Material: O.Ind. *dúvas-* n. "offering, worship instruction", *duvasyáti* "honors, reveres, recognizes, recompenses", *duvasyú-*, *duvōyú-* "venerating, respectful"; altLat. *duenos*, dann *duonos*, klass. *bonus* "good" (adv. *bene*, Dimin. *bellus* [**d̥uēnelos*] "pretty, cute");

Note: common Lat. *d̥u-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

probably = O.Ir. *den* "proficient, strong", Subst. "protection"; Lat. *beō*, *-āre* "to bless, enrich, make happy", *beātus* "blessed, lucky" (**d̥u-éiō*, participle **d̥u-enos*); in addition O.S. *twīthōn* "grant", M.L.G. *twīden* "please, grant", O.E. *langtwīdig* "granted long ago", M.H.G. *zwīden* "grant", md. *getwēdic* "tame, domesticated, compliant" (**d̥u-ei-to-*; Wood Mod. Phil. 4, 499);

after EM² 114 perhaps still here Gk. *δύ-να-μαι* "has power".

Perhaps also here Gmc. **taujan* "make" (from "** be mighty") in Goth. *taujan*, *tawida* "make", Run. *tawids* "I made", O.H.G. *zouuitun* "exercebant (cyclopes ferrum)", M.H.G. *zouwen*, *zōuwen* "finish, prepare", M.L.G. *touwen* "prepare, concoct, tan, convert hide into leather", wherefore O.E. *getawa* "an implement, utensils, tools, instruments" (therefrom again *(ge)tawian* "prepare", Eng. *taw* "make ready, prepare, or dress (raw Material) for use or further treatment; spec. make (hide) into leather without tannin") and (with original prefix stress in nouns) O.E. *geatwe* f. pl. "armament, armor, jewellery, weapons" = O.N. *gōtvar* f. pl. ds., O.Fris. *touw*, *tow* "tool, rope, hawser", nFris. *touw* "the short coarse fibres of flax or hemp, tow", M.L.G. *touwe* "tool, loom", *touwe*, *tou* "rope, hawser" (out of it Ger. *Tau*), O.H.G. *gizawa* "household furniture, apparatus" (but also 'succeed', see above), M.H.G.

gezōuwe n. “appliance” (out of it with bO.Ir.-dial. vocalization M.H.G. *zāwe*), Ger. *Gezähe* (see about these forms Psilander KZ. 45, 281 f.).

In addition with *ē* (Psilander aaO. expounded also **taujan* through Proto-Gmc. abridgement from **tæwjan*) perhaps Goth. *tēwa* “order, row”, *gatēwjan* “dispose”, O.H.G. *zāwa* “coloring, paint, color, dyeing”, langobard. *zāwa* “row, division of certain number, uniting”, O.E. *æ/tæwe* “altogether, wholly, entirely well, sound, whole, healthy, well” (about possible origin of Gmc. **tēwā* from **tēz-wā* see under **deh-* “take”; then it would be natural to separate from *taujan*); with *ō* Goth. *taui*, gen. *tōjis* “action”, *ubiltōjis* “evildoer, wrongdoer”, O.N. *tō* n. “uncleaned wool or flax, linen thread Material” = O.E. *tōw* “the spinning, the weaving” in *tōw-hūs* “spinnery”, *tōw-cræft* “skillfulness in spinning and weaving”, Eng. *tow* “the short coarse fibres of flax or hemp, tow”; with *-*suffix O.N. *tōl* n. “tool”, O.E. *tōl* n. ds. (**tōwula-*), verbal only O.N. *tōja*, *týja* “utilize, make usable”, actually “align”, denominative to **tōwja-* after Psilander aaO., while Falk-Torp seeks under *tøje* therein belonging to Goth. *tiuhan* **tauhan*, **tiuhj*O.N.

Thurneysen places (KZ. 61, 253; 62, 273) Goth. *taujan* to O.Ir. *doïd* “exert, troubled”; the fact that this, however with *doïd* “catches fire” is identical and the meaning “make” has developed from “kindle the fire, inflame”, seems unlikely.

About other interpretations of *taujan* s. Feist 474 f.

References: WP. I 778, WH. I 111, 324 f., 852.

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deu-³, deuhə-, dūā-, dū-

English meaning: to move forward, pass

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. 'sich räumlich vorwärts bewegen, vordringen, sich entfernen', out of it Lateer 2. "zeitliche Erstreckung"

Material: O.Ind. *dū-rá-h* "remote, distant, wide" (mostly locally, however, also chronologically), Av. *dūraē*, O.Pers. *duraiy* "afar, far there", Av. *dūrāit* "at a distance, far, far there, far away", compounds Sup. O.Ind. *dāvīyas-*, *dāviṣṭha-* "more distant, most distant"; ved. *duvās-* "moving forward, striving out", transitive Av. *duye* "chase away", *avi-frā-ḍavaite* "carry away itself (from water)"; O.Ind. *dūtā-h*, Av. *dūta-* "summoner, delegator"; perhaps here O.Ind. *doṣa-h* m. "lack, fault, error" (**deu-s-o*);

Gk. Dor. Att. δέω, Eol. Hom. δεύω (not *δευσ-, but *δεF-) "lack, err, miss", Aor. ἐδέησα, ἐδεύησα; uPers. δει, δεύει, participle τὸ δέον, Att. τὸ δοῦν "the needful"; Medium δέομαι, Hom. δέομαι "lack" etc, Hom. "stay behind sth, fall short, fail to attain, be insufficient", Att. "please, long for"; ἐπιδεής, Hom. ἐπιδευής "destitute, lacking", δέημα "request"; in addition δεύτερος "follow in the distance, the second one", in addition superl. Hom. δέυτατος.

Perhaps in addition with *-s*-extension (see further above O.Ind. *doṣa-h*) Gmc. **tiuzōn* in O.E. *tēorian* "cease, languish" (*stay behind), Eng. *tire* "exhaust".

compare further md. *zūwen* (strong. V.) "move in the front, move, proceed there", O.H.G. *zawen* "proceed, go ahead, succeed", M.H.G. *zouwen* "hurry, somewhat hasten, proceed, go ahead, succeed", *zouwe* f. "haste, hurry".

2. Apers. *duvaištam* adv. "for a long time", Av. *dbōišṭam* adj. "long, extended" (temporal); about O.Ind. *dviṭā*, Av. *daibitā*, O.Pers. *duvitā-paranam* see under *dyōu* "two";

Arm. *tevem* “last, endure, hold, hold off”, *tev* “endurance, duration”, *i tev* “long time through”, *tok* “duration, endurance” (**teuo-ko-*, **touo-ko-*), ablaut. *erkar* “long” (temporal) from **duā-ro-* (= Gk. *δῆρόν*), *erkain* “long” (spacial);

Gk. *δῆν* (el. Dor. *ḍān* Hes.) “long, long ago” (**ḍFān*), *δοᾶν* (**ḍoFān*) “long” (accusative of **ḍFā*, **ḍoFā* “duration”), *δῆρόν*, Dor. *ḍāρόν* “long lasting” (**ḍFā-ρόν*), *δηθά* “long”, therefrom *δηθύνειν* “hesitate, stay long”, *δαόν πολυχρόνιον* Hes. (**ḍFā-ιον*); about *ḍāρόν* compare Schwyz. Gk. I 482, 7;

Lat. *dū-dum* “some time ago; a little while ago, not long since; a long while ago or for a long time” (to form see WH. I 378). Here also (in spite of WH. I 386) *dūrāre* “endure” because of O.Ir. *cundrad* “pact, covenant” (**con-dūrad*); but Welsh *cynnired* “movement” remains far off in spite of Vendryes (BAL.-SLAV. 38, 115 f.); here also Lat. *dum*, originally “short time, a short while”, see above S. 181;

lengthened grade O.Ir. *doē* (**dōyio-*) “slow”;

O.C.S. *davě* “erstwhile, former”, *davьnъ* “ancient”, Russ. *davnó* “since long ago”, etc;

Hitt. *tu-u-wa* (*duwa*) “far, away”, *tu-u-wa-la* (nom. pl.) “remote, distant” from **duā-lo-*, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 143.

References: WP. I 778 ff., WH. I 378 f., 861, Schwyz. Gk. I 348, 595, 685.

Page(s): 219-220

deup- (: kteup-?)

English meaning: a kind of thudding sound, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dumpfer Schall, etwa as von einem Schlag”; Schallwurzel

Material: Gk. Hom. δοῦπος “dull noise, din; sound of the kicks”; δουπέω “to sound heavy or dead”; the in Hom. ἐγδούπησαν, ἐρίγδουπος “loud-thundering” (μασίγδουπον ...μεγαλόηχον Hes.) revealed treading original anlaut γδ- is maybe parallel with κύπος “blow, knock” besides τύπος or is copied to it, so that no certainty is to be attained about its age; after Schwyzler would be (γ)δουπέω intensive to zero grade κτυπ-; Serb. *dŭpīm, dŭpiti* “hit with noise”, Sloven. *dŭpam (dupljem) dŭpati* “punch on something hollow, rustle thuddingly”, *dupotáti*, Bulg. *dŭp’ъ* “give the spurs to a horse”, Ltv. *dupētiēs* “dull sound” (Bal.-Slav. *d-* from *gd-*? or older as Gk. γδ-?);

Maybe onomatopoeic Alb. *dum* (**dump*) “thudding sound” [common Alb. *p* > *mp* > *m* phonetic mutation]

after Van Windekens Lexique 138 here Toch. A *täp-* “allow to sound, announce” (**tup-*) in Infin. *tpässi*, participle Pass, *cacpunder*

References: WP. I 781 f., Endzelin KZ. 44, 58, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 518, Schwyzler Gk. I 718³.

Page(s): 221-222

de-, do-

English meaning: a demonstrative stem

Deutsche Übersetzung: Demonstrativstamm, partly ich-deiktisch; Grundlage verschiedener Partikeln

Material: Av. *vaēsmən-da* “up there to the house”;

Gk. -δε in ὅ-δε, ἤ-δε, τό-δε “that here, this” (I - deixis), ἐνθά-δε, ἐνθέν-δε, τεῖ-δε, hinter acc. the direction, e.g. δόμον-δε, οἶκον δε, οἰκόνδε, Ἀθήναζε (*Aθᾱṇᾱns-δε), as Av. *vaēsmən-da* (arkad. θύρδα ἔξω Hes., reshuffling of -δε after double forms as πρόσθε : πρόσθα), also in δε-ὑπο (δεῦπο emulated pl.) “here”, Lat. *quan-de*, *quam-de* “as like” = Osc. *pan*, Umbr. *pane* “as”, also Osc. *pún*, Umbr. *pon(n)e* “as well as” (**quom-de*), Lat. *in-de* “thence, from there” (**im-de*), *un-de* “whence, from where”; Gk. δέ “but”; Gk. δή “just, now, just, certainly”, ἤ-δη “already”, ἐπει-δή “since, whereas, because”; δαί after interrogative words “(what) then?”;

IE **de* put also in O.Ir. article *in-d* (**sind-os*, IE **sēm-de*);

Ital. -**dām* in Lat. *quī-dam*, *quon-dam*, Umbr. *ne-rsa* “as long as” (probably solidified acc. f. **ne-dām* “not at the same time”; besides m. or n. in:);

Lat. *dum* (**dom*) ‘still’, as Konj. “while, during the time that; so long as, provided that; until”, originally demonstratives “then”, compare *etiam-dum*, *interdum*, *nōndum*, *agedum* (: Gk. ἄγε δή), *manedum*, *quidum* “as so?” under likewise, then in relative-conjunctive meaning, as also in *dummodo*, *dumnē*, *dumtaxat*, Osc. *ísídum* “the same as” however, is to be disassembled in *ís-íd-um*, as also in. Lat. *īdem*, *quidem*, *tandem*, *tantusdem*, *totidem* is not to be recognized with *dum* from **dom* the changing by ablaut -*dem*, *īd-em* from **id-em* = O.Ind. *id-ám* “just this”, compare Osc. *ís-íd-um*, as *quid-em* from **quid-om* = Osc.

píd-um, and as a result of the syllable separation *i-dem* would be sensed as *-dem* an identity particle and would grow further);

but the primary meaning of *dum* is “a short while”, wherefore *u* perhaps is old (compare *dūdum*) and *dum* belongs to root *deuə-* (EM² 288 f.).

IE **dō* originally “here, over here” in Lat. *dō-ni-cum* (archaically), *dōnec* (**dō-ne-que*), for Lukrez also *donique* “so long as, till that, to, finally”, but also “then” (*dō* equal meaning with *ad-*, *ar-* in Umbr. *ar-ni-po* “as far as” from **ad-ne-q^{om}*) and in *quandō* “when” = Umbr. *panupei* “whenever, as often as; indef. at some time or other”; O.Ir. *do*, *du*, O.Welsh *di* (= *đi*), Corn. *ḍe* “to” from **dū* (in Gaul. *du-ci* “and”), Thurneysen Grammar 506; O.E. *tō*, O.S. *fō* (*te*, *tī*), O.H.G. *zuo* (*za*, *ze*, *zi*, the abbreviated forms are in spite of Solmsen KZ. 35, 471 not to understand as previously Proto-IE ablaut variants), Ger. *to* (Goth. *du* “to” with dat. and preverb, e.g. in *du-ginnan* “begin”, seems proclitic development from **tō(?)*, is marked from Brugmann II², 812 as unresolved); O.Lith. *do* preposition and prefix “to”; O.C.S. *da* “so, and, but; that” (meaning-development “*in addition” - “still, and”, from which then the subordinating link); different Pedersen Toch. 5.

Besides IE **dō* in O.C.S. *do* “until, to”.

Lith. *da-*, perfektivierendes verbal prefix, and Ltv. *da* “until - to”, also verbal prefix e.g. in *da-iet* “hinzugehen”, derive from dem Slavischen.

en-do: aLat. *endo*, *indu* “in”, Lat. only more as composition part, e.g. *indi-gena*, *ind-ōles*, other formations in Hom. τὰ ἔνδον (right ἔνδον) “intestines, entrails”, M.Ir. *inne* “ds.” (**en-d-io-*); against it wird O.Ir. *ind-* preposition and prefix “in” von Thurneysen Grammar 521 as after *in-* umgefärbte Entsprechung von Gaul. *ande* contemplates and further von Pedersen KG. I 450 with Goth. *and* “until”, O.Ind. *ādhi* connected; and Gk. ἔνδοθι “indoors, in, within”, ἔνδοθεν “from inside” are reshaped as Lesb. Dor. ἔνδοι after οἶκο-θι, -θεν, -ι from ἔνδον, s. **dem-* “to build”; Hitt. *an-da* “in” to **en-do* (or **ṇ-do?*), Pedersen Hitt. 166. Whereas it

is the adverbial- and predicate character of nouns O.Ir. *in(d)*, O.Bret. *in*, M.Welsh *yn* probably instrumental of article; s. further Thurneysen Grammar 239.

dē (as *dō* probably an instr. extension) in Lat. *dē* “prep. with abl. in space, down from, away from. Transf., coming from an origin; taken from a class or stock, made from a Material, changed from a previous state; of information, from a source. in time, following from, after; in the course of, during. about a subject; on account of a cause; according to a standard”, falisk. *de* (besides Osc. *dat* “*dē*” (for **dād*, with *t* after *post*, *pert* etc; Osc.-Umbr. **dād* is probably replacement for **dē* after *ehtrād* etc, respectively after the ablative transformed in instr. -*ē(d)*, *ō(d)*:*ād*); as preverb in *da[da]d* “give away, give up, surrender, deliver, consign, yield, abandon, render “, *dadikatted* “dedicate, consecrate, set apart “, Umbr. *daetom* “a fault, crime “; in addition compounds Lat. *dēterior* “lower, inferior, poorer, worse “, Sup. *dēterrimus*, *dēmum* (altLat. also *dēmus*) “of time, at length, at last; in enumerations, finally, in short; “id demum”, that and that alone “ (*to loWest “ - “lastly, finally”), *dēnique* “at last, finally; in enumerations, again, further or finally; in short, in fine “;

O.Ir. *dī* (besides *de* from IE *dě*, wherewith perhaps Gaul. βρατου-δε “from a judicial sentence “ is to be equated), O.Welsh *di*, Welsh *y*, *i*, Corn. *the*, Bret. *di* “from - down, from - away “, also as privative particle (e.g. O.Welsh *di-auc* “slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, inactive, lazy “, as Lat. *dēbilis*; intensifying O.Ir. *dī-mōr* “very large “ as Lat. *dēmāgis* “furthermore, very much”)

The meaning “from - down, from - away “ these with Gk. *δή*, *δέ* formally the same particle probably is only a common innovation of Celtic and Italic; also German? (Holthausen KZ. 47, 308: O.H.G. *zādal* “poverty, need” from **dē-tlom*, of **dē* “from - away “, as *wādal* “poor, needy” : Lat. *vē* “enclitic, or, or perhaps” ?).

The ending of the following adverbial groups also belongs to this root: O.Ind. *tadā* “then”, Av. *taḍa* “then”, Lith. *tadà* “then”; O.Ind. *kadā* “when?”, Av. *kadā*, jAv. *kaḍa* “when?”, Lith.

kadā “when”; O.Ind. *yadā* “when, as”, Av. *yadā*, jAv. *yaḍa* “when”, O.C.S. *jeda* “when” (vgl also O.Ind. *yadi* “if”, O.Pers. *yadiy*, Av. *yeḍi*, *yeiḍi* “as soon as” and Av. *yaḍāt* “whence”); O.Ind. *idā* “now, yet”; also the Slav. formations as Russ. *kudá* “whereto, where”; Maybe Alb. *ku-do* (**kudā*) “everywhere, anywhere”, nasal *nga-do* (*kąḍě*) “everywhere” O.C.S. *kądu*, *kąḍě* “whence”, *nikъda-že* “never”, Pol. *dokąd* “whereto, where”, O.C.S. *taḍě* “from there”, *sądu* “from here” under likewise, but it could contain also IE *dh*.

A cognate stem **di* perhaps in enklith. Iran. acc. Av. O.Pers. *dim* “her, she”, Av. *dīt* “es”, *dīš* pl. m. f., *dī* pl. n., and O.Pruss. acc. sg. *dīn*, *dien* “ihn, sie” (etc); compare but Meillet MSL 19, 53 f.

References: WP. I 769 ff., WH. I 325 f., 339 f., 370 f., 694, 859, Schwyzter Gk. I 624 f.

Page(s): 181-183

dēg–

English meaning: to grab?

Deutsche Übersetzung: “packen”?

Material: Goth. *tēkan* “touch”;

Maybe Alb. *takonj* “touch”

Additional cognates: [PN *taka* = WFrīs. *take*, EFrīs. *tāken*, MDu. *tāken* grasp, seize, catch, rel. by ablaut to Goth. *tēkan*]

with ablaut O.N. *taka*, (Eng. *take*) “take”; Toch. B *tek-*, *tak-* “touch”, B *teteka* “as soon as”.

Maybe Alb. *takonj* “touch” : Goth. *tēkan* “touch”;

References: WP. I 786, WH. I 351, Van Windekens Lexique 138, 139 (compares also Lat. *tangō* “to touch”), Pedersen Toch. 207¹.

Page(s): 183

dē- : də- and dēi-, dī-

English meaning: to bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "binden"

Note:

Root **dē-** : **də-** and **dēi-**, **dī-** : "to bind" derived from *duai*, *duel-*, stems of Root *duō(u)* : "two" meaning "bind in two"

Material: O.Ind. *dy-āti* (with *ā-*, *nī-*, *sam-*) "binds" (*dy-* zero grade of **dēi-*, from 3. pl. *dyánti*, compare Av. *nī-dyā-tam* 3. sg. Med. in pass. meaning "it has made soil holdback", *-ā-* extension from the zero grade *dī-*, Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 761), O.Ind. participle *ditā-* "bound" (= Gk. δετός), *dāman-* n. "band, strap" (= Gk. -δημα), *nī-dātār-* "binder";

Gk. (Hom. Att.) δέω (*δέjω) "bind", δετός "bound", δετή "shavings tied together as a torch, faggot, torch, fetter, sheaf" (δε- for IE **də-* as θετός : τίθημι), ἀμαλλοδετήρ "sheaf binder", δέσις "the fastening, binding", δεσμός "band, strap", κρήδε-μνον "head fascia", δέμνια pl. "bedstead"; Hom. present δίδημι "bind" is to δήσω after τίθημι: θήσω "neologism"; ὑπό-δημα (compare O.Ind. *dāman-*) 'sandal', διόδημα "a band or fillet, turban, diadem";

Alb. *duai* "fascicle, sheaf" (about **dōn-* from IE **dē-n-*), *del* "(*band, strap), sinew, tendon, vein" (IE **dō-lo-*).

References: WP. I 771 f., Schwyz. Gk. I 340 f., 676, 688.

Page(s): 183

dəgh–mó–s

English meaning: slant

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schief’?

Material: O.Ind. *jihmá-h* “slantwise, slant, skew” (Urar. **žízhmá-* assimil. from **dízhmá-*),

Gk. δόχμιος, δοχμός ‘slant, skew’ (assimil. from **δαχμός*).

References: Pedersen KZ. 36, 78, WP. I 769.

See also: Other possibilities see under *gei-* “turn, bend”.

Page(s): 222

dhabh-2

English meaning: proper, * fitting, dainty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “passend fügen, passend”

Material: Arm. *darbin* “smith” (**dhabhr-ino-*);

Lat. *faber*, *fabrī* “craftsman, artist”, adj. “ingenious, skilful”, adv. *fabrē* ‘skilful’, *affabrē* “skillfully”, contrast *infabrē*, *fabrica* “dexterity, workshop” (pā lign. *faber* is Lat. Lw.); perhaps here Lat. (Plaut.) *effāfilātus* “exposed”, Denom. from **fāfilla*, “*acquiescence” (*f* dial.?)

Note:

common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation;

Alb.Tosk *thembërë* “heel, hoof (where a smith would attach a horseshoe)” [common Alb. *f-* > *th-* phonetic mutation.

Goth. *ga-daban* “occur, arrive, reach, happen, be suitable”, perf. *gadōb* “to be clearly seen, to be conspicuous”, adj. *gadōf is* “it is suitable, proper, fitting” = O.E. *gedēfe* “fitting, mild” (**ga-dōbja*), *gedafen* “proper”, *gedafnian* “be fitting, suitable” = O.N. *dafna* “proficient, proper, become strong, prosper, thrive”, O.E. *gedæfte* “fitting, mild”, *gedæftan* ‘sort, order, arrange’;

O.C.S. *dobrъ* “good, beautiful, beauteous, fair” (= Arm. *darbin*, Lat. *faber*), *dobъ*, *dobljъ* “the best, assayed, examined, tested, strong”, *doba* (older *rln*-stem) “fitting, applying, opportunity”, *podoba* “ornament, adornment, decorousness, decency”, *u-dobъnъ* “light”, *u-dobъ* adv. “light”; Lith. *dabà* “quality, nature, habit, character”, *dabinti* “adorn”, *dabnùs* “dainty” etc.

Maybe Alb. *i dobët* (**u-dobъnъ*) “emaciated, dainty, elegant, (beautiful)”, *dobi* “profit, advantage”.

Note:

Root *dhabh-2*: “proper, * fitting, dainty” derived from Root *dhābh-1*, nasalized *dhamb(h)-*:
“to astonish, be speechless, *hit” [see below]

References: WP. I 824 f., Trautmann 42 f., WH. I 436 f., 863.

Page(s): 233-234

dhanu– or dhonu–

English meaning: a kind of tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eine Baumbezeichnung” (?)

Material: O.Ind. *dhánvan-* n., *dhánu-* m., *dhánuṣ-* n. “bow”, *dhanvana-* m. “a certain fruit tree “ : O.H.G. *tanna* “fir, oak” (**danwō*), M.H.G. *tanne*, and. *dennia* “fir”.

References: WP. I 825.

Page(s): 234

dhau-

English meaning: to press

Deutsche Übersetzung: “würgen, drücken, pressen”

Material: Av. *dvaidī* 1. Du. Präs. Med. “ we press “, *davaš-činā* (could stand for *duvaš-*) “ although pressing oneself further “; Phryg. δάος . . . ὑπο Φρυγῶν λύκος Hes. (therefrom the people’s name Δᾶοι, *Dā-ci*), lyd. Καν-δαύλης (“κυν-άγχης “ Indian Hemp, dogbane (plant poisonous to dogs)”), compare Καν-δάων, name of Thrac. god of war, Illyr. PN *Can-davia*; *dhauno-s* “wolf” as “ shrike “ in Lat. GN *Faunus* (to Gk. θαῦνον θηρίον Hes.) = Illyr. *Daunus* (therefrom VN Δαύνιοι, inhabitant of Apul. region of *Daunia*; compare Thrac. Δαύνιον τεῖχος); Gk. Ζεὺς Θαύλιος i.e. “ shrike “ (thessal.; s. also Fick KZ. 44, 339), with ablaut Gk. θῶς, θω(F)ός “jackal” (i.e. “ shrike “);

Maybe Alb. *dac* “cat” : Phryg. δάος

Goth. *af-dauips* “ rended, mangled, afflicted “;

O.C.S. *davljъ, daviti* “ embroider, choke, strangle “, Russ. *davítъ* “ pressure, press, choke, crush “, *dávka* “crush”.

References: WP. I 823, WH. I 468.

See also: Über *dhāu-* “be astonished, marvel “ see below *dheja-*.

Page(s): 235

dhǵbh-¹, nasalized dhamb(h)-

English meaning: to astonish, be speechless, *hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘staunen, betreten, sprachlos sein’

Note: presumably as “beaten, be concerned “ from a basic meaning “hit”

Probably common origin of Root *dhǵbh-1*, nasalized *dhamb(h)-* : to astonish, be speechless, *hit; Root *dhebh-*, *dhebh-eu-* : “to harm”, Root (*dhembh-*), *dhm̥bh-* : “to dig”, Root *dhem-*, *dhemə-* : “to smoke; to blow”.

Material: Gk. τάφος n. “astonishment, surprise”, perf. ep. Ion. τέθηπα, participle Aor. ταφών “astonish”, θώπτω, θώπεύω (“gaze in wonder =) flatter “ (see Boisacq s. v. θώψ), nasalizedθάμβος n. “astonishment, amazement, fright”, θαμβέω “marvel, astonish, frighten”; to β compare Schwyzler Gk. I 333, 833;

Goth. *afdōbn* “become silent!”.

Under prerequisite a basic meaning “hit” can the following Gmc. family be added: O.N. *dafla* “splash in the water”, Nor. dial. *dabba* “stamp, tread down, trample, make a blunder “,

Maybe Alb.Gheg *zhdëp* “beat, strike”

O.N. *an(d)dōfa* “hold on a boat against wind and stream”, M.Eng. *dabben*, nEng. *dab* “hit lightly”, E.Fris. *dafen* “hit, knock, bump, poke”, M.H.G. *beteben* “stun, wander about, press”, N.Ger. *bedebbert* “reprimand, flog, embarrassed”, Ger. *tappen*, *Tapp* “flick”, M.H.G. *tāpe* “paw” (Gmc. *ē*, but not to use for statement of IE vocalism), M.Du. *dabben* “tap, splash” under likewise. However, see also Persson IF. 35, 202 f., several of these words with M.H.G. *tappe* “clumsy, awkward; clumsy person” etc correlates in a Gmc. root *dabb-*, *dēb(b)-*, *daḇ-*, *dap-* “thick, lumpy”, from which “clumsy, stupid, doltish”, under

comparison with Ltv. *depis* swearword, perhaps “ fool “, *depe* “ toad “ (“the awkward”), *depsis* ‘small, fat boy’ [maybe Alb. *djep* “cradle (for a baby)”]

and Gmc. words, as Swe. dial. *dabb* “ tough lump of mucus “, *dave* “puddle, pool, slop” (: O.N. *daffa* ‘splash’?) etc (Ltv. *dep-* is perhaps a change form to **dheb-* in O.C.S. *debelъ* “thick” etc, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 455); it is to be counted on merger of different word cognates in Gmc. (see also under *dāi-*, *dāp-* “divide”);

after Endzelin (KZ. 51, 290) places Eng. *dab* “tap” to Lith. *dóbiu*, *dóbtį* “beat to death “, Ltv. *dābiu*, *dābt* “hit”.

maybe Alb. *dëboj* (**dobēt*) “chase away”, *i dobēt* (**u-dobъnъ*) “emaciated, dainty, elegant, (beautiful)”, *dobi* “profit, advantage”.

Note:

Alb. proves that Root *dhabh-2* : “proper, * fitting, dainty” derived from Root *dhābh-1*, nasalized *dhamb(h)-* : “to astonish, be speechless, *hit” [see above]

References: WP. I 824.

Page(s): 233

dhāl-

English meaning: to blossom, be green

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blühen, grünen”

Material: Arm. *dalar* “green, fresh”;

Gk. θάλλω “blossom, be green, flourish”, perf. τέθηλα, Dor. τέθαλα, whereof present θηλέω, Dor. θαλέω ds., θάλος n. “young scion, shoot”, ἐριθηλής “sprouting lusciously”, εὐθαλής, Dor. εὐθαλής “sprouting or blossoming lusciously”, θαλλός “young scion, shoot, young twig, branch”, θαλία “bloom, blossom, blossoming prosperity, esp. pl. festive joy, feast”.

Alb. *dal* (**dalnō*), Aor. *doḷa* (**dāl-*) “arise, sprout, rise, extend”, participle *dalë* (**dalno-*) etc (about *djalë* “kid, child, youngling” see under *del-3*).

There Alb. only arranges original *ǣ*-vocalism and hence also in Gk. the grade *ā* is not perceived as neologism of ablaut in *ǣ*, which could be developed in itself from */a/* are to be covered at best by a parallel root **dhe/-*:

perhaps Arm. *det* “physic, medicine” (whether from “*herb”);

Welsh *dail* “leaves” (analogical sg. *dalen*), O.Corn. *delen* “leaf” etc (*i*-umlaut of *o*), M.Ir. *duille* (**dolīniā*) collective, f. “leaves”, Gaul. πομπέδουλα “five leaves” (Dioskor.) : leg. **pimpe-dola*.

maybe Alb. (**dalīniā*) *dëlinjë* “juniper”

Essentially is unsatisfactory apposition from Gmc. **dilja* in O.E. *dile*, O.S. *dilli*, O.H.G. *tilli*, *dilli* “dill, strongly smelling plant umbel”, changing through ablaut O.E. *dyle*, older Dan. *dylle*, Ger. dial. *tülle* ds., with other meaning O.N. *dylla* ‘*sonchus arvensis* L., sowthistle”; at

least very doubtful of O.H.G. *tola* “a cluster, esp. of grapes”, *toldo* m. “treetop or crown of a plant, umbel”, Ger. *Dolde* “umbel”.

Maybe Alb. *dyllë* “wax”

A cognate being far off the meaning of the family is the form O.E. *deall* “illustrious”, see *dhel-* “gleam, shine”.

References: WP. I 825 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 302, 703, 714, 720, WH. I 524.

Page(s): 234

dhebh–, dhebh–eu–

English meaning: to harm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beschädigen, verkürzen, betrügen”

Note: the nasalized forms (**dhembh-*) are as proportional neologisms to interpret the root after containing *n-*.

Material: O.Ind. *dabhnōti* “damages, disables, cheats, pass. gets damaged” (**dhebh-n-éu-ti*), perf. *dadābha* and (changed) *dadāmbha*, participle perf. pass. *dabdhá-* and (from the root form on *-u-*) *á-dbhu-ta-* adj. “wonderful”, actually “* the inaccessible deception, untouchable”; *dambháyati* “makes confused, frustrated” (*dambhá-ḥ* “deceit”), Desid. *dipsati* (= Av. *diwž-*, see under), *dabhrá-* “a little, slightly, poorly”;

Av. *dab-* “cheat, defraud sb of sth”: *davaiṣyā* G. sg. f. “the cheating”, *davayeinti* N. Sg. f. “the dishonest”, *dəbənaotā* 2. pl. present (ar. **dbhanaṣ-mi*, IE **dbh-en-eu-mi*), Inf. *diwžaidyāi* (without more desiderative meaning, but = O.Ind. *dipsa-ti*), participle perf. pass. *dapta-* (innovation); *dəbā-vayaṭ* “he shall beguile, infatuate” (root form **dbheu-*), *ā-dəbaoman-* n. “infatuation”; Osset. *dawin* ‘steal’; Hitt. *te-ip-nu-* “esteem slightly”, Pedersen Hitt. 144.

In addition very probably Gk. ἀτέμνω “damage, rob, cut (θυμόν), bewilder, deceive”, pass. “I am robbed”, with ἀ- probably from *ἀ-, *sm̥- and with to the same consonant relationship as between πύνδαξ : O.Ind. *budh-ná-ḥ*.

References: WP. I 850 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 147, Schwyz. Gk. I 333.

Page(s): 240

dheb–

English meaning: fat, heavy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dick, fest, gedrungen”

Material: O.H.G. *tapfar* “burdensome, filled; heavy, weighty”, M.H.G. *tapfer* “tight, firm, thickset, full, weighty, signifying”, late “valiant (tight, firm in the battle)”, O.H.G. *tapfare* “mole”, *tapfarī* f. “moles”, M.L.G. *dapper* “heavy, weighty, vast, grand”, Dutch *dapper* “valiant; much, a lot of”, Nor. *daper* “pregnant”, O.N. *dapr* “heavy, elegiac, dismal, sad”.

Perhaps O.N. *dammr*, Ger. *Damm*, M.H.G. *tam* ds., Goth. *faúrdammjan* “dam up, hinder”, as *dhobmó*- here?

O.C.S. *debeľ* “thick”, Russ. dial. *debělyj* “corpulent, strong, tight, firm”, abl. *dobólyj* ‘strong’ (etc, s. Berneker 182); O.Pruss. *debīkan* “big, large”; perhaps also Ltv. *dabl’š* under *dàbls* “luscious”, *dabl’i audzis* “lusciously sprouted”, *dabl’īgs* “luscious” (Berneker aaO.; after Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 428 nevertheless, are Ltv. words probably to be connected with O.C.S. *dobrľ*);

Toch. A *tsopats* “big, large”, *tāppo* “courage”, *tpär* “high”, B *tappre*, *täpr*- ds., Pedersen Toch. 243, Toch. Sprachg. 23, 27, 29, Van Windekens Lex. 135, 148. doubtfully.

References: WP. I 850, WH. I 437.

Page(s): 239

dheg^wh-

English meaning: to burn, *day

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen"

Material: O.Ind. *dáhati*, Av. *dažaiti* "burns" (= Lith. *degù*, O.C.S. *žego*, Alb. *djek*), participle O.Ind. *dagdhá-h* (= Lith. *dègtas*), Kaus. *dāhāyati*; *dāha-h* "blaze, heat", *nidāghā-h* "heat, summer", Pers. *dāy* "burn brand" (in addition LateGk. δάγαλος, -ις "red-brown horse (?"); Av. *daxša-* m. "blaze";

Gk. θέππανος ἀπτόμενος Hes. ("kindled "; == Lith. *dègtinas* "who or what is to be burned"), τέφρα "ash" (**dheg^whrā*);

Alb. *djek* "incinerate, burn", Kaus. *dhez*, *n-dez* "ignite" (basic form **dhog^whēiō* = Lat. *foveō*);

Note:

Common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

Lat. *foveō*, *-ēre* "to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow. Transf., to be in quick movement, to seethe; to be excited by passion, rage", *fōculum* "a sacrificial hearth, fire-pan, brazier" (**foye-clom*), *fōmentum* "a poultice, fomentation. Transf., alleviation" (**foyementom*), *fōmes*, *-itis* "touchwood, tinder" (**foyemet-*, Bedeut. as Ltv. *daglis*), *favilla* "glowing ashes, esp. of the dead; a spark" (probably from **dhog^wh-lo-lā*); *favōnius* "zephyrus, the warm West wind" (from **fovōnios*): *febris* "fever" (**dheg^whro-*; after Leumann Gnom. 9, 226 ff. die *i*-inflection after *sitis*).

M.Ir. *daig* (gen. *dega*) "fire, pain" (from **degi-*); about M.Bret. *deuiff*, Bret. *devi*, Welsh *deifio* "burn" see under **dāu-* "burn"; Welsh *de* "burning"; *go-ddaith* "blaze" (from **-dekto-*); but O.Ir. *ded-ól* "break of dawn" after Marstrander Dict. Ir. Lang. I 213 actually "parting drink, the last drink"; Ir. *dogha* "burdock" (: Lith. *dagys* see under);

about Goth. *dags* “day” etc see under **āgher-* S. 7;

Note:

from Root *dhegʷh-*: “to burn, *day” derived Root *āgher-*, *āghen-*, *āghes-* (or *ōgher* etc): “day” the same as Root *akru-*: “tear” derived from Root *daḱru-*: “tears”. The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, *zero* is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare Root *del-5*: “long”: Balt with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *īlgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long”: Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) “long”, *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. “length”. This is a sound proof of Aryan migration from the Baltic region to North India.

Lith. *degù*, *dègti* “burn” (trans. and intrans.), *dègtas* “burnt”, *dègtinas* “ what is to be burned “, *degtinė* f. “ brandy, alcohol “, ablauted *dagys*, *dāgis* “thistle” (Ltv. *dadzis*); *dāgas* “ the burning; summer heat; harvest “, *dagà* “harvest”, O.Pruss. *dagis* ‘summer’; Lith. *dāglas* “ to brand “, *dēglas* “ torch, cresset, brand; black-dappled “; Ltv. *daglas* f. pl. ‘scorch’, *daglis* “tinder”; Lith. *nuodėgulis* “ firebrand “, *dēgis* “ burner; burning “; ablaut. *atúo-dogiai* (?) m. pl. “ summer wheat, summer crops “;

Sloven. *dégniti* “burn, warm”, Cz. old *dehna* “devil”, ablaut. *dahněti* “burn”; Russ. *děgotʹ* “tar” (from “* wood rich in resin “), as Lith. *degùtas* “ birch tar “; with Assimil. (?) von **dego* to **gego*: O.C.S. *žego*, *žešti* “burn”, ablaut. Russ. *iz-gága* “pyrosis, heartburn” (see Meillet MSL. 14, 334 f., different Brugmann II² 3, 120).

Maybe Alb. *zheg* ‘summer heat’

Toch. B *teki* “disease, malady” (= Ir. *daig*); A *tsäk-*, B *tsak-* “burn”, *ts* after ablaut. *tsāk-* (**dhēgʷh-*) “gleam, glow”; AB *cok* “light” (from “pinewood torch”) : Bal.-Slav. **degut-* “tar” (see above).

References: WP. I 849 f., WH. I 466 f., 469, 471 f., 864, Trautmann 49, Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 23.

Page(s): 240-241

dheiĝh-

English meaning: to knead clay; to build

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Lehm kneten and damit mauern or bestreichen (Mauer, Wall; Töpferei; dann also von anderweitigem Bilden); also vom Teigkneten (Bäckerei)"

Note: s. to Sachlichen Meringer IF. 17, 147.

Material: O.Ind. *dēhmi* "coat, cement" (3. sg. *dēgdhi* instead of **dēdhi*), also participle *digdhá-*, *dēha-* m. n. "body, structure", *dēhīf.* "embankment, dam, curve, bay", Av. *pairi-daēzayeiti* "walled all around" (= O.Ind. Kaus. *dēhayati*) *uzdišta* 3. sg. Med. "has erected (a dam)", participle *uz-dišta-*, *uz-daēza-* m. "pile, embankment", *pairi-daēza-* m. "enclosure, park" (out of it Gk. παράδεισος "a royal park or pleasure ground, a Persian word brought in by Xen.; used for the garden of Eden, Paradise"), O.Pers. *didā* "fortress" (from **dizā-*, root nom. in *-ā*), Pers. *diz*, *dēz* ds.;

Arm. *dizanem* (Aor. 3. sg. *edēz*) "pile up", *dizanim* "be piled up", *dēz* "heap";

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**dheiĝh-*) *deng* "heap" [common Lat. *-h-* > *-g-* phonetic mutation].

Thrac. -διζος, -διζα "castle" (: O.Pers. *didā* or **dhiĝh-ia*); also δέξιον, PN Δειξας, *Burto-dexion*, *Burtu-dizos*; Δίγγιον (: Lat. *fingerō*); pannon. VN *An-dizetes* "castle inhabitant";

Note:

Illyr. pannon. VN *An-dizetes* "castle inhabitant" displays satem characteristics [common Alb. *-ĝh-* > *-d-*, *-z-*].

Gk. τεῖχος n., τοῖχος m. (formal = O.Ind. *dēha-*) "wall"; θιγγάνω, Aor. θιγεῖν "touched" (meaning as Lat. *fingerē* also "shaped, fashioned, formed, molded; arranged", voiced-nonaspirated *g* previously original from the nasalized present form);

Note:

Common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

Lat. *fungō*, *-ere*, *finxi*, *fictum* “to shape, fashion, form, mold; also to arrange, put in order; to represent, imagine, conceive; to feign, fabricate, devise, make up; touch strokingly”, *figulus* “a worker in clay, potter” (:Gmc. **ǵizulaz*), *filum* (**figslom*) ‘shape’, *effigiēs* “(molded) image, an image, likeness, effigy; a shade, ghost; an ideal”, *figūra* “form, shape, figure, size; an atom; shade of a dead person; in the abstr., kind, nature, species”, *fictiō* “forming, feigning; assumption”, *fictilis* “shaped; hence earthen, made of clay; n. as subst., esp. pl. earthenware, earthen vessels” (to Lat. *g* instead of *h* s.Leumann Lat. Gk. 133; after latter derives from forms as *fictus* also *k* from altfalisk. *fiḱked* “touched, handled”, Osc. *fiḱkus* perhaps “you will have devised”); probably Umbr. *fiḱla*, *fiḱlam* “a gruel used at sacrifices, a cake, offered to the gods”, Lat. *fitilla* “a gruel used at sacrifices” (with dial. *t* from *ct*); Osc. *feiḱúss* “walls” (**dheiḡho-*);

about Lat. *filum* (identical with *filum* “filament”?) compare WH. I 497, on the other hand EM² 360;

O.Ir. *digen* “tight, firm” (“*kneaded tightly, compact”); O.Ir. **kom-uks-ding-* “to build, erect” in 1. sg. *cunutgim*, 3. sg. *conutuinc* etc and perhaps also *dingid*, *for-ding* “put down, oppressed”, see under 1. *dhengh-* “press, cover” etc;

Goth. *pamma digandin* “the kneading”, *kasa digana* “clay vessel”, *gadigis* (meaning for *gadikis*, “anything moulded, an image, figure, shape, construction”, *es*-stem, similarly τείχος “a wall”); *daigs* m. “dough” (**dhoiḡhos*), O.N. *deig* (n.), O.E. *dāg*, O.H.G. *teig* ds.; O.N. *digr* “thick, corpulent” (meaning as Ir. *digen*), Goth. *digrei* “density, thickness, bulk, mass”, M.H.G. *tiger*, *tigere* adv. “fully, entirely”, Nor. dial. *digna* “become thick”, *diga* “thick, soft mass” besides M.L.G. Nor. *dīger*, O.H.G. *tegal*, O.N. *digull* “glaze pot, crucible, skillet” seems to be a genuine Gmc. word (**ǵiz .. laz*), however, this has sponged in the meaning of Lat. *tēgula* (from τήγανον “a frying-pan, saucepan”);

Maybe Alb. *tjegula* “roof-tile” : Lat. *tēgula* “tile, roof-tile” [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)].

Lith. *díežti*, *dýžti* “flay, flog” (“*knead, smear one down”), Ltv. *diezēt* “convince, offer” (“*to humbug sb.”); aRuss. *děža*, Clr. *diža* etc “kneading trough, form, mould” (**dhoiǵh-i-ā*; Berneker 198, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 487).

Maybe Alb. (**dhoiǵh*) *dhoga* “plank”

An adapted form (**ǵheidh-*) is probably Lith. *žiedžiù*, *žiesti* “form, mould”, O.Lith. *puod-židys* “a worker in clay, potter”, O.C.S. *ziždq*, *zъdati* “to build”, *zъdъ*, *zidъ* “wall” (Būga Kalba ir s. 184 f);

Toch. A *tseke.si peke.si* “figure, shape or painting” (W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 257 f., IE **dhoiǵhos*).

A parallel root **dheig-* seeks Wood Mod. Phil. 4, 490 f. in M.H.G. *tīchen* “make, create etc”; O.E. *diht(i)an* “to say often; to say over, dictate a thing to be written; hence to get written down”, O.H.G. *tih-ton* “invent and create; versify” derive from late Lat. *dictāre* “to say often; to say over, dictate a thing to be written; hence to get written down”.

References: WP. I 833 f., WH. I 501 f. 507.

Page(s): 244-245

dhejə- : dhjā- : dhī-

English meaning: to see, show

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sehen, schauen'

Material: O.Ind. *ádīdhēt* "he looked", pl. *dīdhimāḥ*, Med. *dīdhyē*, *ádīdhīta*, Konj. *dīdhayat* (perhaps converted to present perf., compare perf. *dīdhaya*); *dhyā-ti*, *dhyā-ya-ti* (io-present) "looks in spirit, d. i. thinks, reflects", participle *dhyā-ta-* and *dhī-tā-*, *dhyā* "the thinking, meditating", *dhyā-tar-* "thinker", *dhyā-na-* n. "meditation, contemplation", *dhyāman-* n. (Gk.) "thought, notion"; *dhī-h*, acc. *dhīy-am* "thought, notion, imagining, discernment, understanding, religious meditation, devotion", *dhī-tí-* "awareness, thought, notion, devotion", *dhīra-* "seeing, smart, wise, skilful", *avadhīrayati* "disdains (despites), rejects, despises", prakr. *herai* "sieves"; *s-* formation O.Ind. *dhiyasāná-* "attentive, observant, heedful"; presumably also *dhiśāṇa-* if "sensible, wise, smart", *dhiṣanyant-* if "observant, pious", *dhiṣā* instr. adv. if "with devotion, zeal, or lust", yet compare on the other hand that belong to Lat. *fēstus*, *fānum*, IE *dhēs-* "religious", *dhiṣnya-* "devout, religious";

Av. *dā(y)-* "see", e.g. *ā-diḍā'ti* "contemplates", *daiḍyantō* nom. pl. participle "the seeing" (etc, s. Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 724); participle *paiti-dīta-* "beholds", *-dītī-* f. "the beholding", *dāḍa-* "sensible, smart" (lengthened grade as *-diḍā'ti*), *-dā(y)-*, *-dī-* f. as 2. composition part "vision, look; discernment, intention"; *-dāman-* "intention"; *daēman-* n. "eye, eyeball; look", *dōiḍra-* n. "eye", *daēnā* "religion" and "internal being, spiritual I"; Pers. *dīdan* "see", *dīm* "face, cheek";

Gk. σῆμα, Dor. σᾶμα "mark, token, sign, Kennzeichen, Merkmal etc" (**dhjā-mḡ* = O.Ind. *dhyāman-*; Lith. by Boisacq s. v., compare Schwyzler Gk. I 322; after E. Leumann [Abh.

Kunde d. Morgenl. 20, 1, S. 96] rather to Sakisch *śśāma* “mark, token, sign”), σημαίνω “mache durch ein Zeichen kenntlich etc”;

Alb. *díturë*, *dítme* “wisdom, learning”, *dinak* “cunning”.

Also Alb. *dí* “I know, discern”

It goes back to a synonymous **dhāu-*:

Gk. θαῦμα “what excites admiration, astonishment; veneration, astonishment” (**dhau-mh*) θαυμάζω “be surprised, astonish, venerate, admire”, next to which with gradation θῶ(υ)μα; compare böot. Θώμων, Dor.Θωμάντας (Lith. by Boisacq under θαῦμα; about θῆβος θαῦμα Hes. probably θῆFος, s. Boisacq under θάμβος m. Lith.); Att. θεᾶ “looking, sight; show” from *θᾶFᾶ, compare syrak. θάα, Ion.θηέομαι, Dor. θᾶέομαι “consider” (Att. θεάομαι reshaped after θεᾶ), etc, s. Boisacq under θεᾶ and θεωρός (to latter still Ehrlich KZ. 40, 354 Anm. 1). Except Gk. equivalents are absent.

References: WP. I 831 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 349, 523.

Page(s): 243

dhelbh–

English meaning: to bury

Deutsche Übersetzung: “graben, aushöhlen; herausschlagen; stick, Stange (originally as Werkzeug to ditch, trench, channel); Röhrenknochen (gehöhlt? or as Grabwerkzeug benannt?)”

Note: Only germO.N. and Bal.-Slav.

Material: O.H.G. *bi-telban*, *-telpan* (participle *bitolban*) “bury”, O.S. *bi-delġan* ds., M.N.Ger. Dutch *delven*, O.E. *delfan* “dig, bury”, Flem. *delv* “gorge, ravine, gulch, ditch, trench, channel”; in addition Swiss *tŭlpen* “hit, thrash”, tirol. *dalfer* “slap in the face, box on the ear, blow, knock”, N.Ger. *dölben* “hit”;

Bal.-Slav. **dilbō* “dig, hollow out “: in Lith. *dėlba* and *dálba* f. “crowbar“, Ltv. *dīlba* f., *dilbis* m. “hollow bone, epiphysis, shinbone”, *delbs* “upper arm, elbow”, *dalbs* m., *dalba* f. “fishing rod, hayfork “; perhaps Lith. *nu-dīlbinti* “lower the eyes down “;

Slav. **dylbq*, **delti* in Ser.-Cr. *dúbēm*, *dúpstī* “hollow out”, *dùbok* “deep, etc (ablaut. **delti* in Ser.-Cr. dial. *dlisti* “chisel, cut “, compare *dlijèto* “chisel”); Cz. *dlubu*, *dlubati* “hollow out, poke “, ablaut. **dolb-* in Cz. *dlabati* “chisel, cut “, *dlab* “seam “ (= Ltv. *dālbs*), aRuss. *nadolobъ* m., *nadolba* f. “town enclosure “; **dolb-to-* “chisel, sharp iron “ in O.Pruss. *dalptan* “press copy, impact break “, Slav. **dolto* “chisel” in Bulg. *dlató*, R.C.S. *dlato*, Russ. *dołotó* ds.

maybe truncated Alb. (**dolto*) *daltë* “chisel”

References: WP. I 866 f., Trautmann 54, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 434.

Page(s): 246

dhelgh–, dhelg– (?)

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’??

Material: O.E. *dolg* n., O.H.G. *tolc*, *tolg*, *dolg* n. “wound” (“*blow, knock”), O.N. *dolg* n. “enmity”, *dolgr* “fiend”, *dylgja* “enmity”, wherefore probably N.Ger. *dalgen*, *daljen* “hit” (borrows Nor. dial. *dalga* ds.), Ger. (hess.-nassauisch, E.Pruss.) *dalgen*, *talken* “thrash, hit”, M.H.G. *talgen* “knead”. After Havers KZ. 43, 231, IF. 28, 190 ff. was also for Gk. θέλγω “enchant, beguile etc”, θέλκτωρ, θελκτήρ, θελκτήριος “ charming, tempting “, θέλξις “enthralment “ (IE **dhelg-* besides **dhelgh-*?) the basic meaning “ enchantment through a blow “ probably, as well as also Τελχίνες, Θελγίνες demons were damaging through blows the health of the people and at the same time the smiths.

Everything quite uncertainly. Rather Toch. A *talke* n., B *telki* ‘sacrifice, oblation’ could still belong to it.

References: WP. I 866.

Page(s): 247

dhelg-

English meaning: to stick; needle

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stechen, Nadel'

Material: O.Ir. *delg* n. (*es*-stem) "thorn, cloth needle", Corn. *delc* (i.e. *delch*) "a necklace, collar [for horses and other animals]", M.Welsh *dala*, *dal* "bite, prick, sting";

O.N. *dalkr* "needle to fasten the mantle about the right shoulder; spinal column of fish; dagger, knife", O.E. *dalc* m. "clasp, hairpin" (Ger. *Dolch*, older *Tolch*, N.Ger. *dolk*, after Mikola BB. 25, 74 the origin of Cz. Pol. *tulich*, Sloven. *tolih*, is namely borrowed at first from Lat. *dolō* "a pike, sword-stick; a small foresail sword-cane", but perhaps reshaped after Gmc. words as O.E. *dalc*);

Lith. *dilgùs* "pricking, burning", *dilgė*, *dilgėlė* f. "nettle", *dilgstu*, *dilgti* "get burned by nettle"; *dālgis* 'scythe' here, not to S. 196!

Note:

Both Root **ak-**, **ok-** : 'sharp; stone' and Root **āik-** : **īk-** : 'spear, pike' are reduced roots of an older root **heḡ^w-el* created through metathesis from Root/ lemmna ***helḡ^wa*. This older root was solidified by Church Slavic: (**heḡ^w-el*) *igla* "needle" [f ā]

Slavic languages inherited the common *da-* > *zero* phonetic mutation from the older Baltic-Germanic languages. The phonetic shift *da-* > *zero* is a common Baltic phonetic mutation. Compare Root **del-5** : "long": Balt with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *īlgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. "long" : Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) "long", *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. "length".

Hence from Root **dhelg-** : "to stick; needle" derived an alledged Baltic Root/ lemmna **helḡ^wa* from which Church Slavic: (**heḡ^w-el*) *igla* "needle" [f ā], then Both Root **ak-**, **ok-** : 'sharp; stone' and Root **āik-** : **īk-** : 'spear, pike'.

The Illyr.-Balt *d-* > *zero* phonetic mutation caused the birth of old laryngeal *h* in IE languages.

Finally Alb.Gheg *gjilpanë* n. f. “needle” is a compound of **gjil-* “needle” + *peni* “thread”; Alb. common zero grade **ilga* > **gil-* “needle” phonetic mutation corresponds to zero grade in **Lower Sorbian**: *gŕa* “needle” [f ā].

Note:

common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

Here perhaps Lat. *falx* “a sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook; a sickle-shaped implement of war”, after Niedermann Essais 17 ff. regressive derivative from *falcula*, that derives from ligur. (?) **đalkla* (**dhal-tla*), also as Sicil. Ζάγκλη, Δανκλῆ “Messina” (: δρέπανον).

maybe Illyr. TN *Docleatae*

However, one derive just as well from **dhalg-tlā* ; if in that Ital. dialekt would have become IE */to al/*, the *a*-vowel can be also explained.

LateLat. *daculum* ‘sickle’ could be in addition the ligur. equivalent. Against it Terracini Arch. Glott. Ital. 20, 5 f., 30 f.

References: WP. I 865 f.

Page(s): 247

dhel-¹, dholo-

English meaning: curve; hollow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wölbung” and “Höhlung” (from “Biegung”)

Note:

From Root *ǵhel-1* (and *ǵhel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhelə- : ǵhlē-, ǵhlō- : ǵhlə- : “to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun”* derived Root *dhel-1*, *dholo-* : “curve; hollow”, Root *dhel-2* : “light, shining”, Root *dhel-3* : “to tremble” [common Alb.-Illyr. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Gk. *θόλος* f. “dome, cupola, domed roof, round building (sudatorium)”; Sicil. *θολία*, *lak.* (Hes.) *σαλία* “round summer hat”, *θάλαμος* m. “situated in the interior of house room, bedroom, pantry”, *θαλάμη* “cave, den (of animals)”, *ὄφ-θαλμός* “eye” (*ὄψ-θαλμός “* eye socket”);

Welsh *dol* f. “valley”, Bret. *Dol* in PN;

O.N. *dalr* “bow”; Goth. *dals* m. or *dal* n. “valley, pit, pothole”, O.S. *dal*, O.E. *dæl*, O.H.G. *tal* n. “valley”, O.N. *dalr* m. “valley”; Goth. *dalaþ* “downwards”, *dalaþa* “under”, *dalaþrō* “from below” (here as **Daliþernōz* “valley inhabitant” the *Daliterni* of Avienus, German Alps in Valais, after R. Much, *Germanist. Forschungen*, Wien 1925), O.Fris. *tō dele* “down”, O.S. *tō dale*, M.L.G. *dale*, nnd. *dal* “down, low”, M.H.G. *ze tal* ds.; O.E. *dell*, M.H.G. *telle* f. “gorge, ravine, gulch” (**dāljo*); changing through ablaut O.N. *dǫll* m. “valley inhabitant” (**dōlja-*), Nor. dial. *døl* “small valley, long gully resembling dent” (**dōlja*) = O.H.G. *tuolla*, M.H.G. *tüele* “small valley, dent”, mnl. *doel* “ditch, trench, channel”; O.N. *dǣla* “gully” (**dēlja*), *dǣld* “small valley” (**dēliðō*); N.Ger. *dole* “small pit, pothole”, M.H.G. *to(e)* f. “drainage ditch” (O.H.G. *dola* “gully, ditch, trench, channel, duct, tube, pipe” probably actually N.Ger.), O.H.G. *tulli*, M.H.G. *tülle*, N.Ger. *dölle* “short duct, tube, pipe” (also N.Ger. *dal* stands for “duct, tube, pipe”);

O.C.S. (etc) *do/b* “hole, pit, pothole, valley”, *do/lu* “downwards”, *do/ě* “under”.

References: WP. I 864 f., Loth RC. 42, 86.

Page(s): 245-246

dhel-2

English meaning: light, shining

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten, hell"

Note:

From Root *ǵhel-1* (and *ǵhel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhelə* : *ǵhlē*, *ǵhlō* : *ǵhlə* : "to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun" derived Root *dhel-1*, *dhelo-* : "curve; hollow", Root *dhel-2* : "light, shining", Root *dhel-3* : "to tremble" [common Alb.-Illyr. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Perhaps Arm. *deṭin*, gen. *deṭnoy* "yellow, sallow, paled, pallid" (**dhelēno-*);

M.Ir. *dellrad* "radiance"; O.E. *deall* 'stout, proud, bold, illustrious', O.N. GN *Heimdallr*, *Mar-dǫll* "epithet of the light goddess Freyja", *Dellingr* "father of the day", M.H.G. *ge-telle* "pretty, good"(?).

Maybe Alb. (**del*) *diell* "sun" [common Alb. *e* > *ie* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 865.

Page(s): 246

dhel-³

English meaning: to tremble

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zittern, trippeln”?

Note:

From Root *ǵhel-1* (and *ǵhel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhelə* : *ǵhlē*, *ǵhlō* : *ǵhlə* : “to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun” derived Root *dhel-1*, *dholo-* : “curve; hollow”, Root *dhel-2* : “light, shining”, Root *dhel-3* : “to tremble” [common Alb.-Illyr. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Arm. *doṭam* “tremble”; Nor. and Swe. dial. *dilla* ‘swing, swerve “, Nor. dial. *dalla*, *dulla* “ walk on tiptoe; trip “, nd. *dallen* “amble”, Nor. *dilte* “trot, walk on tiptoe; trip “, *dalte* ds.

Doubtful; s. Falk-Torp under *dilte* addendum.

References: WP. I 865.

Page(s): 246

(dhembh-), dhṃbh-

English meaning: to dig

Deutsche Übersetzung: "graben"

Note: only Gk. and armen.

Material: Arm. *damban* "grave, Gruft; Grabmal", *dambaran* ds.;

Gk. θάπτω (**dhṃbh-iō*), Aor. pass. ἐτάφην "bury, entomb", ἄθαπτος "unburied", τάφος m. "funeral, obsequies; grave, burial mound", ταφή "funeral, grave", τάφος (**dhṃbh-ro-s*) f. "ditch, trench, channel"; but O.Pruss. *dambo* f. "ground" is amended in *daubo* (see 268).

Maybe Alb. *dhemb* "pain, sadness"

Note:

Clearly Root (*dhembh-*), *dhṃbh-* : "to dig" derived from Root *dhem-*, *dhemə-* : "to smoke; to blow" which means that Aryans initially burnt the dead while the ritual of burial was born much later.

References: WP. I 852.

Page(s): 248-249

dhem-, dhemə-

English meaning: to smoke; to blow

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stieben, rauchen (Rauch, Dunst, Nebel; nebelgrau, rauchfarben = düster, dunkel), wehen, blasen (hauchen = riechen)"

Material: O.Ind. *dhámati* "blows" (*dhāmi-ṣyati*, *-tá-* and *dhmā́ta-*, pass. *dhāmyatē* and *dhmā́yatē*), Av. *dāōmainya-* " puffing up, swelling, of frogs ", Pers. *damīdan* "blow", *dam* "breath, breath ", Osset. *dumun*, *dīmīn* 'smoke; blow";

Maybe Alb.Tosk *tym* n. 'smoke': also Alb.Gheg *dhem*, Alb. *dhemb* "hurt, ache", *dhimbje* "pain" [common Alb. shift *m* > *mb*].

Note:

Clearly from Root **dhem-**, **dhemə-** : "to smoke; to blow" derived Root **dheu-4**, **dheuə-** (presumably: **dhue-**, compare the extension *dhue-k-*, *dhue-s-*): "to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.".

Gk. θέμερος, σεμνός, θεμερῶπις "somber, dark-looking" (: O.H.G. *timber* "dim");

M.Ir. *dem* "black, dark";

Nor. *daam* (**dhēmo-*) "dark", *daame* m. "cloud haze", *daam* m. "taste, smell, odor" = O.N. *dāmr* "taste";

with Gutt.-extension: **dhenguo-**, **dhengui-** "misty" in O.N. *dǫkk* f. "dent in the landscape" = Ltv. *danga* (**dhonguā*) "faecal puddle, slop, swampy land, sea mud", further O.N. *dǫkk*, O.Fris. *diunk* "dark" (Gmc. **denkva-*); zero grade O.S. *dunkar*, O.H.G. *tunkal*, Ger. *dunkel* (originally and with the meaning "misty - humid, wet" Nor. and Swe. dial. *dunken* "humid, wet, dank, muggy", Eng. *dank*, dial. *dunk* "humid, wet"); in addition Welsh *dew* m.

(**dhengʷos*) “fog, smoke, sultriness” etc, *deweint* “darkness” (mistakenly Loth RC 42, 85; 43, 398 f), Hitt. *da-an-ku-i-iš* (*dankuiš*) “dark, black” (Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 142);

O.N. *dý* “slime, mud, ordure, morass” from **dhm̥kio-*, compare with gramm. variation Dan. *dyng* “damp, humid, wet”, Swe. dial. *dungen* “humid, wet”;

with Gmc. *-p-*: M.H.G. *dimpfen*, *dampf* “steam, smoke”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *dampf* m. “vapor, smoke”, M.L.G. Eng. *damp* “vapor, damp fog”, N.Ger. *dumpig* “dull, humid, wet, musty”, Ger. *dumpfig*, *dumpf* (also = confused, scattered, sprayed); kaus. O.H.G. *dempfen*, *tempfen*, M.H.G. *dempfen* “stew through steam, stew”;

with Gmc. *-b-*: Swe. dial. *dimba* st. V. “steam, smoke, spray”, *dimba* “vapor”, Nor. *damb* n. “dust”, O.N. *dumba* “dust, cloud of dust” (besides with *-mm-* O.N. *dimmr* “dark”, O.Fris. O.E. *dim* ds., Nor. dial. *dimma*, *dumma* “lack of clarity in the air, fog cover”, Swe. *dimma* “thin fog”), O.H.G. *timber*, M.H.G. *timber*, *timmer* “dark, dim, black”;

to what extent of background the *s*-forms Swe. dial. *stimma*, *stimba* “steam”, norw dial. *stamma*, *stamba* “stink” IE have been newly created or only after concurrence of O.H.G. *toum* : O.E. *stēam*, dt. *toben* : *stieben* (see under *dheu-*, *dheu-bh-* “scatter, sprinkle”), is doubtful;

Lith. *dumiù*, *dùmti* “blow”, *apdùmti* “blow with sand or snow (of wind)”, *dùmplės* “bellows”, *dùmpiu*, *dùmpti* “blow” (probably with *p*-extension), O.Pruss. *dumsle* “bladder”;

O.C.S. *дѣмѣ*, *дѣти* “blow” (to Bal.-Slav. vocalism s. Berneker 244 f. m. Lith., Meillet Slave comm.² 63 f., 164, Trautmann 63).

References: WP. I 851 f.

Page(s): 247-248

dhengh-¹

English meaning: to press; to cover

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drücken, krümmeln, bedecken, worauf liegen”

Material: O.Ir. *dingid*, *for-ding* “oppressed” (see also *dheigh-*); compare Pedersen KG. II 506;

Lith. *dengiù*, *deĩgti* “cover”, *dangà* “cover”, *dangùs* “sky, heaven”, in addition *diĩgti* “disappear” (from “* be covered”), Slav. **doga* “bow” (: Lith. *dangà*) in Russ. *dugá* “bow”, old “rainbow”, Bulg. *дѣгá*, Serb. *dúga*, Pol. dial. *dęga* ds., probably to:

O.Ice. *dyngia* “dunhill, house in the earth where the women did the handwork”, O.E. *dyngē*, O.H.G. *tunga* “fertilization”, O.S. *dung*, O.H.G. *tung*, M.H.G. *tunc* “the subterranean chamber where the women weaved” (originally winter houses covered with fertilizer for the protection against the cold), O.E. *dung* “jail”, O.H.G. *tungen* “depress, fertilize”, O.E. Eng. *dung* “manure”, Ger. *Dung*, *Dünger*.

Maybe Alb. *dengu* “heap”

References: WP. I 791 f., 854, Trautmann 44 f.

Page(s): 250

dhengh-²

English meaning: to get, gripe

Deutsche Übersetzung: "erreichen, fest zugreifen, fest, kräftig, schnell"

Material: O.Ind. *daghnōti* (Aor. *dhak*, *daghyāh* etc) "reaches up to, achieves", -*daghná*- "reaching up to something" (**dhngʰ*-);

Gk. ταχύς "quick, fast", compar. θάσσων (**dhngʰ*-);

O.Ir. *daingen* "tight, firm, strong" = Welsh *dengyn* ds. (**dangino*- or **dengino*-);

Slav. *dęgъ*: *dqgъ* "strength, power, luck" in R.C.S. *djagъ* "strap, leather belt", Russ. *djága* "leather belt", *djáglyj* 'strong, fit, healthy', *djágnutъ* "grow, become strong"; ablaut. aBulg. *ne-dqgъ* "disease, malady" (but Russ. *dúžij* 'strong' belongs rather to *dheugh*-, under S. 271); the meaning has taken place after probably an intermingling with Slav. *tęg*- "pull, drag, draw" (Brückner KZ. 42, 342 f).

References: WP. I 791 f., Berneker 190, 217 f.

Page(s): 250

dhen-¹

English meaning: to run, *flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laufen, rennen; fließen"

Material: O.Ind. *dhanáyati* "runs, set in movement", Pers. *danīdan* "hurry, run", O.Ind. *dhánvati* "runs, flows", O.Pers. *danuvatiy* "flows", O.Ind. *dhánutar-* "running, flowing";

Messap. river name *ardannoa* (**ar-dhonu-ā*) "situated in the water" (?), Apul. PN *Ardaneae* = *Herdonia* (Krahe Gl. 17, 102);

Lat. probably *fōns*, *-tis* "a spring, fountain; fresh or spring water. Transf. spring, origin, source"; perhaps hybridization of *to*-stem **fontos* and *tí*-stem **fentis* (**dh_ṛ-tí-*);

Note: common Lat. initial *d-* > *f-* shift.

Toch. AB *tsän* "flow", B *tseñe* "current, gush", *tsnam* "flow".

References: WP. I 852, Couvreur BAL.-SLAV. 41, 165.

Page(s): 249

dhen-2

English meaning: surface of hand/land, etc. (*dry land)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fläche der Hand, of Erdbodenes, flaches Brett"

Note:

From Root ***dhen-1*** : " to run, *flow" derived Root ***dhen-2*** : 'surface of hand/land, etc. (*dry land)" meaning "arid flat area".

Material:

O.Ind. *dhánuṣ-* n., *dhánvan-* m. n. " dry land, mainland, beach, dry land, desert ", *dhánu-*, *dhanū-* f. 'sandbank, seashore, island";

maybe Alb. (**dhent*) *det* "(* seashore, flat surface of the sea) sea" [common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation]

Gk. *θέναρ* n. " palm, sole, also from the surface of the sea or from deepening in the altar to the admission of the offering ", *ὀπισθέναρ* " opisthenar, back of the hand " (**ὀπισθοθέναρ*), O.H.G. *tenar* m., *tenra* f. (**denarā-*), M.H.G. *tener* m. "flat hand", Curtius⁵ 255 (samt O.Ind. *dhánuṣ-*, see below).

In addition V.Lat. *danea* "area" (Reichenauer Gl.), O.H.G. *tenni* n., M.H.G. *tenne* m. f. n., Ger. *Tenne* " barn floor, threshing floor, flattened loam ground or wooden floor as a threshing place, hallway, ground, place, surface generally ", Dutch *denne* "area, a pavement of tiles, brick, stone; floored, boarded; n. as subst. a floor, story; a row or layer of vines "; as " smoothly trodden place good as threshing floor " can be also understood meeklenb. *denn* "trodden down place in the grain layer ", M.L.G. *denne* "lowland, depression" (and " valley forest " see below), M.Du. *denne* " den of wild animals " (and " valley forest ", see below), *dan* " waste, from shrubbery surrounded place, place generally,

land, scenery “ (and “ valley forest “, s.under), O.E. *denn* “cave, wild den”, nEng. *den* “cave, pit, pothole”, oFris. *dann(e)* “bed, garden bed, garden plot “.

About Lith. *dėnis* m. “ deck board of a small boat “, Ltv. *denis* ds. (Gmc. Lw.?) s. Trautmann 51, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 455.

References: WP. I 853.

Page(s): 249

dhen-³

English meaning: to hit, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, stoßen’

Note:

From Root *dhen-1* : “to run, *flow” derived Root *dhen-2* : ‘surface of hand/land, etc. (*dry land)’ meaning “arid flat area”, then from Root *dhen-2* : ‘surface of hand’ derived Root *dhen-3* : “to hit, push”.

Material: Only in extensions (almost exclusively Gmc.):

d-extension: O.N. *detta* st. V. “fall down heavily and hard, hit” (**dintan*, compare Nor. dial. *datta* [**dantōn*] “knock”: *denta* “give small punches”), nFris. *dintje* “shake lightly”, Nor. *deise* “fall tumbling, glide” (from:) N.Ger. *dei(n)sen* (**dantisōn*) “reel back, flee”; E.Fris. *duns* “fall” (*s* from *-dt-* or *-ds-*), O.N. *dyntr*, O.E. *dynt* m. (= O.N. *dytttr*), Eng. *dint* “blow, knock, shove”;

Alb. *g-dhent* “hew wood, plane, beat”, Gheg *dhend*, *dhênn* “cut out, cut”.
maybe (**g-dhent*) *gdhë* “piece of wood”, Alb.Tosk *dënd* “hit, beat”.

Gutt-extension: O.N. *danga* (**dangōn*) “thrash”: O.S. *diunga* st. V. “hit”, M.Eng. *dingen* “hit, bump, poke”, nEng. *ding* (skand. Lw.), M.H.G. *tingelen* “knock, hammer”, Nor. *dingle* (and *dangle*) “dangle”; Kaus. O.N. *dengja*, O.E. *dengan*, M.H.G. *tengen* (*tengelen*) “hit, knock, hammer (Ger. *dengeln*)”; O.H.G. *tangal* m. “hammer”.

Labial-extension: Swe. *dimpa* (*damp*) “fall fast and heavily”, N.Ger. *dumpen* “hit, bump, poke”, Eng. dial. *dump* “hit heavily”.

References: WP. I 853 f.

Page(s): 249-250

dherāgh–

English meaning: to pull; to drag

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen, am Boden schleifen”

Note: equal meaning with *trāgh-* (see d.).

Material: O.N. *draga*, Goth. under O.E. *dragan*, Eng. *draw* “pull, drag”, O.N. *drag* n. “base of a pulled object”, Nor. *drag* “draught, wash of the waves, watercourse, towing rope”, dial. *drog* f. (**dragō*) “short sledge, road track of an animal, valley”, O.N. *dregill* “band, strap”, *drōg* f. ‘stripe’, O.S. *drøgh* “sled”, O.E. *dræge* f. “seine”, M.L.G. *dragge*, nnd. also *dregge* “boat anchor”, Eng. *dredge* ds.; changing through ablaut Nor. *dorg* f. (**durgō*, IE **dh̥rghā*) “fishing line, which one pulls up behind the boat”; with the meaning “bear, carry” (from “drag”, s. Berneker 212), O.H.G. *tragan* “bear, carry”, *sih (gi)tragon* “bear oneself, conduct oneself, behave”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (*dherāgh-*) *tërhek* “pull, drag” [common Alb. -g- > -h- shift]

Probably here sl. **dārgā* in: Serb.-Church Slavic *draga* “valley”, Russ. *doróga* “way, alley, journey”, dial. “fishing rod”;

maybe Alb. (**do-róga*) *rruga* “way, alley, journey” [common Alb. *de-* > *zero grade*] similar formation to Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) “long” : Alb. (**da-lu-ga-e-eš*) *glatë* “long”; also Alb. (**doróga*) *dërgonj* ‘send in a trip’.

The phonetic shift *da-* > *a-*, *zero* is a common Baltic Illyrian phonetic mutation. Compare Root *del-5* : “long”: Balt with unexplained *d*-loss (see under): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *ilgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long” : Hitt. nom. pl. *da-lu-ga-e-eš* (*dalugaes*) “long”, *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. “length”.

Serb. *drāga* “valley”, Pol. *droga* “way, alley, road, journey”, Russ. *doróžitʹ* “hollow out”, Cz. *drážiti* “make a rabbit or a furrow, hollow out”; perhaps also Cz. *z-dráhati se* “refuse, decline”, Pol. *wz-dragać się* “to flinch from doing sth, flinch, shudder” (as “protract, draw”) and O.C.S. *podragъ* “hemline, edge of a dress” under likewise (different under *dergh-* “catch”).

Lat. *trahō* “to trail, pull along; to drag, pull violently; to draw in, take up; of air, to breathe; to draw out, hence to lengthen; then; to draw together, contract. Transf. to draw, attract; to take in or on, assume, derive; to prolong, spin out; to ascribe, refer, interpret”, *traha* “sledge, drag”, *trāgum* “seine”, *trāgula* “ds., small drag, a species of javelin” could go back through Spirante dissimilation (**dragō* to **dragō*) in *dhrāgh-*, but also IE *t-* have (: O.Ir. *traig* “foot” etc, s. *trāgh-*).

References: WP. I 862, Trautmann 45.

Page(s): 257

dherbh– (dherəbh–?)

English meaning: to work

Deutsche Übersetzung: “arbeiten”

Material: Arm. *derbuk* “rough, stiff, rude”;

O.E. *deorfan* st. V. “work; perish, die”, *gedeorf* n. “work, hardship “, O.Fris. *for-derva*, M.L.G. *vor-derven*, M.H.G. *verderben* “die, perish”, also Kaus. ‘spoil”;

Lith. *dirbu*, *dirbti* “work”, *dárbas* “work”, *darbùs* “laborious “.

Note:

Root ***dherbh– (dherəbh–?)*** : “to work” derived from Root ***dherebh–*** : “to harden”.

References: WP. I 863, II 631, Kluge¹¹ 101, 649.

Page(s): 257

dherebh-

English meaning: to harden

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gerinnen, gerinnen machen, ballen, dickflüssig”

Material: O.Ind. *drapsá-h* m. “drip”??;

Gk. τρέφεσθαι, τετροφέναι “curdle, coagulate, harden, be firm”, τρέφω, Dor. τράφω “make curdle, coagulate, harden (γάλα; τυρόν), nourish (*make thick, fat, obese), bring up” (θρέψω, ἔθρεψα) τροφός “nourishing”, f. “wet nurse”, θρέμμα “the nourished, foster child, child, breeding livestock”, τρόφις “fat, obese, strong, big, large”, τροφαλῖς, -ίδος “fresh cheese, coagulated milk”, ταρφύς “dense”, τάρφεα pl. n. “thicket”, τραφερή (γῆ) “firm land”;

maybe truncated Alb. (*τρόφις) *trashë* “fat, obese, strong, big, large, coagulated”.

nasalized and with IE *b* (IE Articulation variation in nasal surroundings) θρόμβος “coagulated mass (from milk, blood etc)”, θρομβόομαι “coagulate”, θρομβεῖον “clots”;

O.S. *derbi* (**ǵarǵia*) ‘strong, mad, wicked, evil’, O.Fris. M.L.G. *derve* ‘strong, just, rightful’ (different from O.H.G. *derb* “unleavened” = O.N. *þjarfr*), ablaut. O.N. *djarfr* “gamy, bold” (the older meaning still in Nor. dial. *dirna* from **dirfna* “put on weight, recover, regain one’s strength”); O.N. *dirfa* “encourage”; nasalized probably O.N. *dramb* “lavishness” (*be thick), Mod.Ice. *drambr* “knots in the wood”; O.N. *drumbr* “clot, chunk”, M.L.G. *drummel* “sturdy person”.

Note:

Probably from (O.S. *thervi*, O.H.G. *derbi* “unleavened”, Ger. bO.Ir. *derb* “arid, dry, thin”)

Root *(s)ter-1*, *(s)terə-* : *(s)trē-* : ‘stiff, immovable; solid, etc.’ derived the extended root Root *dherebh-* : “to harden” [common *st-* > *t-* PIE phonetic mutation]

References: WP. I 876.

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dheregh-

English meaning: thorn?

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Namen beerentragender strauchiger Pflanzen, especially also von solchen Dornsträuchern, from which partly “Dorn”?

Note: with formants *-(e)s-* and *-no-*. Dubious equation.

Material: O.Ind. *drāksā* “grape”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

gallorom. **dragenos* “thorn”, O.Ir. *draigen* m. “blackthorn”, Welsh *draen* m., Bret. *dréan* “briar” (Celt. **drageno-* from **dhr_egh-*);

perhaps also O.H.G. *tirn-pauma* “of the cornel-tree”, *tyrn*, *dirnbaum* “a cornel cherry-tree”, Ger. dial. *di(e)rle*, *dirnlein* “Cornelian cherry (dogwood)”, Swiss *tierli*, whether it is not borrowed from Slav. in very old time;

Lith. *drignės* pl., Ltv. *drīgenes* “black henbane” (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 498), whether it is not borrowed from Slav.;

Russ. *déren*, *derén* “Cornelian cherry (dogwood)”, Ser.-Cr. *drižen*, Cz. *dřín* ds., Pol. (old) *drzon* “barberry”, kaschub. *dřòn* “prickle”, polab. *dren* “thorn”.

Gmc.-sl. basic form could be **dherghno-* and would stand admittedly in its meaning ‘sprout, twig, branch’, pl. “young shrubbery, bush” considerably differently colored Gk. τρέχνος (Hes., anthol.), τέρχνος (Maximus), Cypr. τὰ τέρχνια very close.

References: WP. I 862 f., Pedersen KG. I 97, M.-L. 2762.

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dh_hereĝh- (dh_hĝh-nā-)

English meaning: to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, winden, wenden” (also ‘spinnen, nähen’)

Material: Pers. *darz*, *darza* “suture”, *darzmān*, *darznān* “filament”, *darzan* “needle”, pehl. *darzīk* “tailor”;

Arm. *dāinam* (**darjinam*), Aor. *darjay* “turn over, revolve, turn; return”, *dāin* “bitter, sharp” (compare οἶνος τρέπεται under likewise), *darj* “turn, reversal, return”, Kaus. *darjučanem* “turn round, turn away, whirl round, return”;

Alb. *dreth* (stem **dredh-*), Aor. *drodha* “turn round, turn together, twine, spin”, Alb.-skutar. *nnrizë* “diaper” (*n-dred-zë*); after Pedersen Hitt. 123, 125, Toch. Sprachg. 20 here Hitt. *tar-na-aḥ-ḥi* “I pocket, let in”, Toch. A *tärnā-*, *tärk-*, preterit A *cärk*, B *carka* “let, allow, disband, release” (?).

Maybe secondary meaning Alb. *dreth* “perturb, terrify”

also nazalised Alb. *ndrizë* “band, bandage”, *ndrydh* “twist”.

maybe an older form Alb. (**dh_hereĝh-*) *derdh* “pour, release, discharge, disband, pocket, deposit (liquid, turn over?), ejaculate semen” [common Alb. -ĝh- > -d- phonetic mutation] : Toch. A *tärnā-*, *tärk-*, preterit A *cärk*, B *carka* “let, allow, disband, release” (?).

Note:

The oldest IE form is actually Hitt. *tar-na-aḥ-ḥi* “I pocket, plug in, let in” : Alb. (**dh_hereĝh-*) *derdh* “pour, release, discharge, disband, ejaculate semen”. It seems that the old meaning of Root *dh_hereĝh-* (*dh_hĝh-nā-*) : “to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband” derived from the act of intercourse which became a taboo word in patriarchal society.

Alb. shows that Root *dh_hereĝh-* (*dh_hĝh-nā-*) : “to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband” derived from the extended Root *dher-1*, *dherə-* : “a kind of deposit or dreg, *ordure,

defecate “, Root (*dher-4*.) *dhor-* : *dh~~e~~r-* : “to jump, jump at, *stream, ray, drip, sperm” becoming an euphemistic root. The intermediary bridge root between the two was: **dhere-gh-*: Gk. θρᾶσσω, Att. θρᾶπτω (perf. Hom. τέτρηχα intr.) “bewilder, perturb “, ταραχή “perplexity” found in secondary meaning Alb. *dreth* “perturb, terrify, twist”.

References: WP. I 863, Lidén Arm. stem 101 ff., Meillet Esquisse² 111, Kuiper Nasalprä^s. 151.

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dher-¹, dherə-

English meaning: a kind of deposit or dreg

Deutsche Übersetzung: in kons. extensions “trüber Bodensatz einer Flüssigkeit, also allgemeiner von Schmutz, Widerlichkeit, von quatschigem weather, von trüben Farbentönen etc; verbal: Bodensatz and Schlamm aufrühren, trüben”

Note: Originally with *dher-5* “ordure, defecate”?

Material: a. *dhere-gh-*:

Gk. θρᾶσσω, Att. θρᾶπτω (perf. Hom. τέτρηχα intr.) “bewilder, perturb “, παραχή “perplexity”, παράσσω, Att. -πτω “bewilder” (**dherəgh-iō* : Lith. *dirgti* see under); τρᾶχύς, Ion.τρηχύς “rough, uneven” (probably originally from dirt crusts; -pā- here from sog. *ḡ*, i.e. **dherəghú-s*); τάρχη τάραις Hes. (vowel gradation as σπαργή: Lith. *sprógti*);

Note: common lat *d-* > *f-* shift:

Lat. *fracēs* f. “ (broken bits, fragments; hence) grounds or dregs of oil “, *fracēre* “ be rancid “ from **dhrəgh-*; *c* is covered probably from *faēcēs*, *floccēs*, there **dherk-* otherwise is testified only in Baltic;

in the meaning “ lees, dregs, yeast”: Alb. *drā* f., Gheg *drâ-ni* “ residuum of oil, from abundant butter; tartar “ (basic form **draē* from **dragā*, **dhrəghā*);

O.N. *dregg* f., pl. *dreggiar* “yeast” (out of it Eng. *dregs*);

O.Lith. *dragės* (**dhrəghīās*) pl., O.Pruss. *dragios* pl. “yeast”, Ltv. (Endzelin KZ. 44, 65) *dradži* “ residuum from boiled fat”; Slav. **droska* from **dhrəgh-skā* in mBulg. *droštija* pl.n. “yeast”, Clr. *dríšči* ds., otherwise assimilated to **troska* (Sloven. *trôska* “ residuum, yeast”) and mostly **drozga* (O.C.S. *droždьje* pl. f. “тpуγία, yeast” etc; s. Berneker 228);

here also gallorom. **drasica* “dry malt” (M.-L. 2767), this anyhow from older **drascā* (= Slav. **droskā*) or **drazgā* (= Slav. **drozgā*) transfigured sein wird;

with *st*-formants: O.H.G. (**trast*, pl.:) *trestir* “what is left of squeezed fruit, dregs, pomace”, O.E. *dærst(e)*, *dræst* f. “dregs, yeast” (Gmc. **ðraxsta-*, Sverdrup IF. 35, 154), *drōs* ds.;

with *sn*-formants: O.E. *drōsne* f., *drōsna* m. “yeast, smut”, O.H.G. *druosana*, *truosana* “yeast, residuum”;

here probably Lith. *dérgia* (*dérgti*) “it is bad weather”, *dárgana*, *dárga* “weather, bad weather” (glottal stop, compare die Gk. root forms and Lith. *drégnas*, *drégnùs* “humid, wet”); in addition aRuss. *padoroga* probably “thunder-storm”, Sloven. *sô-draga*, *-drag*, *-drga* “hail with small grain size; frozen snow lumps, graupel”; Lith. *dargùs* “nasty, dirty, filthy”; O.Lith. *dérgesis* “filthy person”, O.Lith. *dergėti* “hate”, Ltv. *deîdzētiēs* “quarrel, squabble” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 456 m. Lith.), O.Pruss. *dergē* “to hate”; Lith. *dérgti* “become dirty, get dirty”, *daĩgti* “revile”, *dárga* f. “rainy weather, defilement, contamination, vituperation”;

b. dherg- in: M.l.r. *derg* “red”; M.H.G. *terken* “befoul”, O.H.G. *tarchannen*, *terchinen* “(darken) conceal, hide”, M.L.G. *dork* “keel of water depth”, O.E. *deorc* “swart”, Eng. *dark*, O.E. *peorcung* “dawn, twilight” probably with *ð* after *ðēostor* “dark”, *geðuxod* “dark”. Maybe Alb. *darkë* “evening, evening meal, supper”, *dreke* (**derk-*) “dinner, midday”.

c. dherk- in: Lith. *deĩkti* “nasty make, befoul”, *darkýti* “vilify, inveigh, deform”, *darkùs* “nasty”, O.Pruss. *erdērks* “poisoned”, Ltv. *dārks*, *dārci* (**darkis*) “pinto” Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 448 (see the kinship by Leskien abl. 361); or to M.H.G. *zurch* “ordure”, *zürchen* “defecate”? Zupitza Gutt. 170 under accentuation of intonation difference of *deĩkti* compared with *dérgesis* etc;

here probably Toch. AB *tārkār* “cloud” (Frisk Indog. 24);

WP. I 854 ff.

d. dherəbh- : dhrābh- : dhrəbh-.

Doubtful Av. *δriwi-* (**dhrəbhi-*) ‘stain, birthmark’;

M.Ir. *drab* ‘grape marc, yeast’ (**dhrəbho-*), *drabar-šluāg* ‘base, vulgar people’;

O.Ice. *draf*, Eng. *draff* ‘berm, yeast’, M.L.G. *draf*, O.H.G. *trebir* pl. ‘grape marc’, O.N. *drafli* m. ‘fresh cheese’, *drafna* ‘to disband’, Nor. *drevja* ‘soft mass’; geminated nl. *drabbe* ‘berm, residuum’, N.Ger. *drabbe* ‘slime, mud’; Swe. *drōv* n. ‘residuum’ (**dhrābho-*), O.E. *drōf*, O.H.G. *truobi* ‘cloudy’, Goth. *drōbjan*, O.H.G. *truoben* ‘tarnish, bewilder’, O.E. *drēfan* ‘agitate, tarnish’ (identical meaning-Verh. as between Gk. ταρασσω and O.N. *dreggja*).

A nasalized form with Balt *u* as zero grade vowel of a dissyllabic basis (caused by a limited nasal *m*?) seems Lith. **drumb-* in Lith. *drum̃stas* (could stand for **drumpstas*) ‘residuum’, *drumstūs* ‘cloudy’, *drumsčiū*, *drum̃sti* ‘tarnish’ (Schleifton caused by a heavy group *mpst*?).

References: WP. I 854 f., WH. I 538 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 715.

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dher-², dherə-

English meaning: to hold, support

Deutsche Übersetzung: "halten, festhalten, stützen"

Material: O.Ind. *dhar-* "hold, stop, bear, carry, prop, support, receive, hold upright" (present mostly *dhārayati*, perf. *dadhāra*, *dadhrē*, *dhṛtá-*; *dhártum*) pass. "are held back, be steady, behave sedately", Av. *dar-* "hold, seize, restrain; whereof adhere, observe (a law); hold fast in the memory; perceive with the senses, grasp; sojourn, while, stay" (*dārayeiti* etc, participle *darəta-*), ap. *dārayāmiy* "hold", Pers. Inf. *dāštan*, Osset. Inf. *darun*, *daryn*;

O.Ind. *dhāraṇa-* "bearing, carrying, preserving", *dharúṇa-* "holding, supporting; n. foundation, prop", *dhāraṇa-* "holding; n. the clamps, the restraining" = Av. *dārana-* n. "means for withholding", O.Ind. *dhartár-* and *dháritar-* m. "holder", *dharitrī-* "girder, bearer", *dhartrá-* n. "support, prop" = Av. *darəθra-* n. "the grasp, understanding", O.Ind. *dhárma-* (= Lat. *firmus*) m. "firm, strong, stout; lasting, valid; morally strong", *dharmán-* m. "holder", *dhárman-* n. "support, prop, law, custom", *dhārīmani* loc. "after the statute, according to custom", *dhāraṇa-* "holding; m. container", *dhṛti-* f. "the holding on, determination", *dhṛ-á-* "tenacious", *sá-dhrī* (or *sadhrīm*) adv. "holding out on a purpose, holding on to a purpose", *sadhríy-añc-* "be directed by a purpose, be united, together"; *didhīrśā* "the intention to support to support", Av. *didarəšatā* "he composes himself for, he gets ready for",

about O.Ind. *dhīra-* "tight, firm" s. Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 25;

Arm. perhaps *dadar* (redupl.) "abode, residence, rest" ("*adherence, abide by, stay", compare Av. meaning "while, stay, behave quietly"), *dadarem* "abate (from the wind)",

compare under O.E. *darian* “ the side, flank; of persons “, Dutch *bedaren* “ become quiet (from the wind, weather)”;

Gk. with the meaning “ prop themselves up, force open “ (from the heavy root form) θρᾶνος m. “ bench, footstool “, Hom. (Ion.) θρῆνυς, -υος “ footstool, thwart “, Ion. θρῆνυξ, böot. θρᾶνυξ, -υκος ‘stool’ (place an early Proto-Gk. *θρᾶνο-, which would contain -pā- from -ṛ-, i.e. -*erθ-*), Ion. Inf. Aor. θρήσασθαι “ sit down “ (Proto-Gk. θρᾶ-); due to the thematic root form **dherē-*: θρό-voς m. ‘seat’; Cypr. lak. θόρ-vaξ ὑποπόδιον Hes.; with the meaning “ grasp through the senses, observe “ and “ hold on custom, a religious custom “, ἄ-θερέζ ἀνόητον, ἀνόσιον Hes. (compare under Lith. *derėti* “ be usable “), ἐνθρεῖν φυλάσσειν Hes. (from the thematic root form **dhere-*; against it from **dherθ-*) θρήσκω νοῶ Hes. (Ion.), θράσκειν (ᾱ) ἀναμιμνήσκειν Hes., Ion. θρησκηῖν, Koine θρησκεία “worship”, θρήσκος “religious, godly, pious”, θρησκεύω “ observe the official law of god “.

Is ἄθρέω “observe keenly “ up to zero grade *ṇ* the preposition **en* (or α- = **sm̥-*?) to compare afterwards with ἐνθρεῖν? (Lith. by Boisacq s. v.) Probably here ἄθρόος, ἄθρόος “ concentrated, crowded together, gathered “ (compare to meaning O.Ind. *sadhryañc-*; Lith. by Boisacq s. v., in addition Brugmann IF. 38, 135 f.).

With. O.Ind. *dhāraka-* “ container “ is compared with θώρᾱξ, -ᾱκος “ brostplate; trunk; vagina”.

Lat. *frē-tus* “ relying on, confiding in “, Umbr. *frite* “leaning, supported, relying, depending, trusting, daring, confident; trust, confidence, reliance, assurance”, Lat. *frēnum* “ bit, bridle, rein” and “rein”, if originally “ holder “ (stand to Gk. θρᾶνος as *plē-nus* to O.Ind. *pūr-ṇá-*); with a meaning “ tenacious, tight, firm: fast” perhaps *ferē* “closely, almost, nearly “, *fermē* (**ferīmēd*, Sup.) “ quite approximately, nearly “, as well as *firmus* “ firm, strong, stout; lasting, valid; morally strong “ (with dial. *ῥ*).

O.Welsh *emdrít* “ orderly “, Welsh *dryd* “ economical “ (**dhrto-*).

O.E. *darian* “hidden, concealed, secret, unknown” (“*restrain, hold themselves together, “ or “keep shut so one does not see somehow”), Dutch *bedaren* “become quiet (from the wind, weather)”, in addition O.S. *derni* “hide, conceal”, O.E. *dierne* “hide, conceal, clandestine”, O.H.G. *tarni* “lying hid, hidden, concealed, secret, unknown”, *tarnen*, M.H.G. *tarnen* “cover up, conceal”, Ger. *Tarn-kappe*.

Lith. *deriù*, *derėti* “employ, engage (*belay), buy”, *derù*, *derėti* “be usable”, Kaus. *darãu*, *daryti* “make, do”, *dorà* f. “the useful”, Ltv. *deru*, *derēt* “employ, engage, hire out, arrange”, Kaus. *darīt* “make, create, originate”;

perhaps with formants *-go-*: Ltv. *dārgs* “dear, expensive, precious”, O.C.S. *dragъ* ds., Russ. *dórog*, Ser.-Cr. *drâg* ds.;

Hitt. *tar-aḫ-zi* (*tarḫzi*) “can, be able, defeated” (**dh̥r̥-*?) belongs rather to **ter-4**.

guttural extensions:

dh̥eregh- “hold, stop, hold down; tight, firm”:

Av. *dražaitē*, Inf. *drājan̥he* “hold, stop, contain oneself, guide, lead”, *upadaržuvainti* “they hold out, persist = accomplish, finish”, wherefore O.Ind. *-dh̥rk* (only nom.) in compounds “bearing, carrying”; this form (**dh̥rgh-s*) testifies for anlaut *dh̥-* the ar. and hence probably also Slav. family;

O.C.S. *drъžō*, *drъžati* “hold, stop, contain” (etc, s. Berneker 258); Russ. *drogá* “wooden bar or metal strip uniting the front and the rear axis of a cart, centre pole”, Dem. *dróžki* pl. “light, short carriage”, hence Ger. *Droschke*.

As nasalized forms in addition Av. *dr̥anjaiti* “solidifies, strengthens, hardens”, *ā-dr̥anjayeiti* “determines”, Desiderativ *dīdray̥žaitē* “looks for protecting himself”; participle *draxta-*; also Av. *dr̥anjayeiti*, *dādr̥ajoiš*, participle *draxta-* “learnt by heart, murmured memorized prayers” (compare Church Slavic *tv̋rditi* “moor”: Russ. *tverditʹ* “learn by heart”); M.Ir. *dringid* “he climbs”, *drēimm* “climb” (“*holding on climbing”); kymr. *dringo* “

rise, climb “; O.N. *drangr* “high cliff “, *drengr* (**drangja-*) “thick stick, column “ (and übertr. “young man, husband”), O.C.S. *drǫgъ* “shaft, pole, turnpike “; different Specht Decl. 139.

dhareǵh- “hold down, tight, firm”:

O.Ind. *dṛhyati*, *dṛmhati* (*dṛmhāti*) “makes tight, firm”, participle *dṛdhá-* “tight, firm”, *drahyát-* “proficient”, Av. *darəzayeiti* “binds tight, fetters”, Desid. *dīdərəžaiti*, *darəza-* m. “the fastening, binding, snatch, griffin “, *dərəz-* f. “band, manacle”, *dərəzra-* “tight, firm”, probably also Pers. *darz* “suture” and similar to Iran. words for “sew filament “;

Thrac. GN *Darzales*;

probably Lith. *dīržas* ‘strap’, *diržmas* ‘strong’, O.Pruss. *dīrstlan* ‘strong, stately’, *dirž-tū*, *dīržti* “become tenacious, hard “;

Lith. *dařžas* “garden”, Ltv. *dārz* “garden, courtyard, enclosure, fenced area “ could be reconverted from **žārdas* (compare Lith. *žārdis* “Roßgarten “, *žardas* “hurdle “) (different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 448 f.), but to *dīržas* (above) and O.H.G. *zarge*, M.H.G. *zarge* f. “border, side, verge of a space, edge “;

Slav. **dъrъzъ* “bold, foolhardy “ in O.C.S. *drъzъ*, Sloven. *dřz*, Cz. *drzý*, Russ. *dérzkij* ds. and O.C.S. *drъznъ*, *drъznъti* “have the audacity, venture “, Russ. *derznútъ* etc.

dhreugh-:

awN.. *driūgr* “withstanding, strong, full”, *driūgum* “very”, aschw. *drýgher* “respectable, strong, big, large”, N.Fris. *dreegh* “tight, firm, persistent “ (but to ***dhreugh-1*** belong O.E. *drýge* “dry”, *drēahnian* “dry up, strain, filter”, - with *h* instead of *g?* -, O.N. *draugr* “withered tree trunk”, O.H.G. *truchan* “dry”);

maybe nasalized Alb. *trung* “tree trunk”

here as “withstand “ and “hold together - assemble “ Goth. *driugan* “do military service “ (O.E. *drēogan* “withstand, commit “), O.E. *gedrēag* “troop, multitude, crowd”, O.H.G. *truht-* f. “cohort, troop, multitude, crowd”, O.S. *druht-*, O.E. *dryht*, O.N. *drōtt* f. “cortege “, Goth.

draúhti-witōþ “(*laws of war =) military service “, *gadaúhts* “warrior”, O.N. *drōttinn* “prince, lord, master, mister”, O.E. *dryhten*, O.H.G. *truhtīn* “master, mister” (suffix as in Lat. *dominus*), O.H.G. *trust* (**druhstī-*) “warrior’s troop “;

Lith. *draũgas* “travelling companion “, O.C.S. *drugъ* “fellow, other etc”, *družina* “συστρατιῶται”;

O.Pruss. *drūktai* adv. “tight, firm”, *podrūktinai* “I confirm “, Lith. žem. *drúktas*, *driúktas* “thick, bulky, strong”;

O.Ir. *drong* “troop, multitude, crowd”, O.Bret. *drogn* “meeting together, union, assembly “, *drog* “a party, group; esp. a political party, faction, side “ are, as late Lat. *drungus* “troop “ borrowed from Gmc. (see under *trenq-1*).

References: WP. I 856 ff., WH. 505 f., 536, Trautmann 45, 59 f.

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dher-³, dhereu-, dhřēn-

English meaning: expr. (to purr, murmur, etc.), onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel “murmur, brummen, dröhnen”

Material: Gk. θόρυβος “woozy noise”, θορυβέω “make a noise, bewilder”, τονθορύζω “grumble, murmur”, τονθρύς φωνή Hes.; θρῦλος m. “murmur, din, fuss, noise”, θρῦλέω “murmur, babble”; θρέομαι (*-F-) “cry loudly”, τερθρεία “empty gossip, subtleness”, τερθρεύομαι “make empty gossip” (see Boisacq s. v.), θρόος, θροῦς “loud cry”, θροέω “shout, let become loud”;

O.S. *drōm*, O.E. *drēam* m. “making a glad noise, jubilation” (different Kluge KZ. 26, 70: as “*troop, multitude, crowd”, **drauyma-*, to Goth. *draúhts*); O.E. *dora* m. “bumblebee” (**đuran-*), Eng. *dorr-* “cockchafer”;

redupl. Ltv. *duñduris* “big, giant gadfly, brake, wasp”, *deñderis* (?) “weeping knave, boy” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 455).

Also for Celt. and Balt-Slav. words, are mentioned under *der-* “murmur”, IE anlaut *dh-* comes in question.

dhren-

O.Ind. *dhraṇati* “sounds” (Dhātup.);

Gk. θρῆνος m. “funeral song, lament, dirge”, θρηνέω “lamentation”, θρώναξ κηφήν (drone) Hes., τεν-θρήνη “hornet”, ἄν-θρήνη (**άνθο-θρήνη*) “forest bee”; O.S. *dreno*, O.H.G. *treno* “drone”, lengthened grade O.S. *drān* ds., also O.E. *drān* *drāen* f. “drone”; zero grade Goth. *drunjus* “clangor”, Nor. *dryn* n. “low shout”, *drynja* “low roar, bellow”, nd. *drönen* “make noise, talk slowly and monotonously” (out of it Ger. *dröhnen*).

An anlaut doublet maybe lies in Lith. *trānas*, O.C.S. **trǫtъ*, **trǫdъ* “drone” before; compare Trautmann 326.

s-extension in M.Ir. *drēsacht* “creaky or squeaking noise”, Gaul.-Lat. *drēnsō*, *-āre* “cry (of swan)”, N.Ger. *drunsen* “low roar, bellow”, Dutch *drenzeln* “whimper”, Hess. *drensen* “groan”, Ger. dial. *trensen* “elongated roar, bellow” (from cows).

A Gutt.-extension probably in Arm. *dinčim* “blow the horn, toot” (**dhrēnk-*) and O.Ir. *drēcht* “song, tale” (**dhrenktā*), Proto-Slav. **drǫkъ* (**dhrnk-*) in Sloven. *drok* “pestle” etc; perhaps Toch. A *tränk-*, B *trerik-* “speak”.

References: WP. I 860 f., WH. I 374, Mladenov Mel. Pedersen 95 ff.

Page(s): 255-256

(dher-4:) dhor- : dher-

English meaning: to jump, jump at, *stream, ray, drip, sperm

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'springen, bespringen'

Material: O.Ind. *dhārā* 'stream, ray, drip, sperm';

Gk. (Ion.) *θορός*, *θορή* "manly sperm", *θορίσκεισθαι* "absorb sperm", poetically *θρώσκω*, Att. *θρώσκω*, Fut. *θοροῦμαι*, Aor. *ἔθορον* 'spring', *θρωσμός* "protrusion, hill" (*θρω-* from **dherə-*, because of *o* of the secondary forms is developed to **dhere-*, *dherə-*, *θρω-*);

from a base *dhereu-*: *θόρνυμαι*, *θορνύομαι* "spring, jump" (op probably Aeolian instead of *αρ* from *ῥ*) compare *θαρνέυει ὀχεύει. σπείρει. φυτεύει* Hes., *θάρνυσθαι ὀχεύειν* Hes.; *θοῦρος* 'stormy, boisterous' probably from **thorFos* (Bechtel Lexil. 167);

M.Ir. *dar-* "spring, jump", Impf. *no-daired*, preterit *ro-dart*, Verbalnom. *dāir*, gen. *dāra*, myth. PN *Dāire* (**dhārjo-s*), *der* "girl", Welsh *-derig* "rutting, in heat".

References: WP. I 861, WH. I 528, Schwyzer Gk. I 696, 708.

Page(s): 256

dher-⁵, dhrei-d-

English meaning: to defecate

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Unrat, cacāre"

Note: (whether related to *dher-1* "muddy residuum" and *dher-4*?)

Material: Lat. *foria* pl. "diarrhea" (by Varro of pigs), *foriō*, *-īre* "defecate";

Gk. *δαρδαίνει μολύνει* (**dh_ṛ-d-*) Hes., after Fick KZ. 44, 339 Macedonian, either from *θαρ-* *θ-* with fractured reduplication or from *θαρ-δ-* with the same formant *-d-* as the *i*-extension *dhr-ei-d-*; very dubious;

Lith. *der-k-iù deĩkti* "soil with feculence, defecate".

maybe truncated Alb. (**deĩkti*) *dhjet*, *dhjes* "defecate" : Alb. *derth* (**der-k-*) "release semen, pour" [common Alb. *-k-* > *-th-*, *-g-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation]

dhr-ei-d-:

O.N. *drīta* (*dreit*), O.E. *drītan*, M.Du. N.Ger. *drīten*, O.H.G. *trīzan* "defecate", *o*-grade O.N. *dreita* "make defecate", zero grade M.Eng. nEng. *dirt* (from **drīt*), O.Ice. *drít*, Flem. *drits*, *trets* "filth, faeces", Westfäl. *driæt* "scared shitless, the defecated";

Russ. dial. *drístáť* "have diarrhea", Bulg. *drískam*, *dríšť* "have diarrhea", Serb. *drískati*, *dríćkati*, Cz. *dřístati* ds. (Slav. **drisk-*, **drist-* from **dhreid-sk-*, *-(s)t-*, Berneker 224).

References: WP. I 861 f., WH. I 527 f.

Page(s): 256

dhers–

English meaning: to dare

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wagen, kühn sein”, älter “angreifen, losgehen”

Note: (also with *-i-*, *-u-* extended)

Material: O.Ind. *dhṛṣ-ṇō-ti*, *dhárṣ-ati* “is audacious, courageous, ventures”, *dhṛṣú-* (Gramm.), *dhṛṣat* “hearty” (= Av. *darəšāt*), *dhṛṣṇú-* “bold, valiant, gamy, audacious, cheeky”, *dhṛṣtá-* “insolent, cheeky”, *dhṛṣita-* “bold, gamy”, *dādhṛṣi-* “intrepid, bold”, with object *dharṣayati* “ventures in, makes a mistake, overcomes”, *dharṣaṇa-* n. “attack, maltreatment”, *dharṣaka-* “attacking, assaulting”; Av. *daršam* adv. “violent, very”, *darši-*, *daršyu-*, *daršita-* “bold”, O.Pers. *adaršnauš* “he ventured”, *dādarsi-* EN;

Gk. Lesb. *θέρσος* n. “courage, boldness” (Hom. *Θερσίτης* “bold, cheeky”), with from adj. displaced zero grade Ion. altAtt. *θάρσος* (Att. *θάρπος*) ds., Att. *θράσος* n. “courage, boldness; audacity, brashness”, *θαρσέω*, *θαρπέω* “be gamy”, *θαρσύς* (rhod. *Θαρσύβιος*, ther. *Θαπούμαχος*), *θαρσύς* “bold, gamy; foolhardy, cheeky” (= O.Ind. *dhṛṣú-*), Lesb. adv. *θροσέως*, *θάρσυνος* “courageous, confident, trusting” (**θαρσο-σῦνος*);

Lat. *infestus* “aggressive, hostile, dangerous”, *infestāre* “to attack, disquiet” and *manifestus* “palpable, clear, visible, evident; caught out, detected” (**dhers-to-*);

Goth. *ga-dars* (: O.Ind. perf. *dadhárṣa* “has had the audacity”), Inf. *gadaúrsan*, “I venture”, O.S. *gidurran*, O.E. *dear*, *durran*, O.H.G. *(gi)tar*, *(gi)turran* “venture, risk”, O.H.G. *giturst*, O.E. *gedyrst* f. “boldness, audacity” (= O.Ind. *dhṛṣtí-h* “boldness”);

Maybe Alb. (**(gi)tar*) *guxoj* “dare”: O.H.G. *(gi)tar*, *(gi)turran* “venture, risk”.

Lith. nasalized Lith. *drėšù* “dare, venture” (**dhrensō*), *drįstù*, *dĩĩsti* (*dhṛṇs-*) “venture, risk”, *drąsà* (**dhrons-*) “forwardness”, *drąsùs* = Ltv. *drūošs* “gamy, brave” (**dhrons-*; O.Lith. still

dr̥sùs and *dransniaus*); without nasalization O.Pruss. *dīrstlan* ‘stately’ and *dysos* ‘proficient’ (**dīrsu-*);

here perhaps Toch. A *tsār* ‘rough’, *tsraši* ‘strong’, B *tsirauñe* ‘strength’.

References: WP. I 864, WH. I 698 f., Trautmann 60, Van Windekens Lexique 147.

Page(s): 259

dheubh–, dhubh–

English meaning: spike, wedge

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pflock, Keil; schlagen”?

Note: uncertain, because almost only Gmc.

Material: Gk. τύφοι σφῆνες Hes.

diminutive M.H.G. *tübel*, M.L.G. *dövel* “clot, chunk, peg, plug, spigot, nail” (Ger. *Döbel*, *Dübel* with md. anlaut), O.H.G. *tubila*, *-i* “spigot”, Eng. *dowel-pin* “peg, plug, pin”; M.L.G. *dövicke*, Dutch *deuvik* “spigot”; Swe. Nor. *dubb* “peg, plug”, tirol. *tuppe* “big piece of wood”, M.L.G. *dob(b)el*, M.H.G. *top(p)el* “dice, cube”. Besides Gmc. words the meaning “hit”: E.Fris. *dufen*, *duven* “bump, poke”, Dutch *dof* “shove, stroke”, O.Ice. *dubba*, O.E. *dubbian* “knight, make a man a knight”, E.Fris. *dubben* “bump, poke”; there it also gives Gmc. **ǵab-* “hit” (see below *dhābh-* “marvel”), could be a new variant of **ǵub-* (perhaps come about under the help of words for “peg, plug, spigot”).

References: WP. I 848.

Page(s): 268

dheu-b-, dheu-p-

English meaning: deep, *black, bottom, dark waters

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tief, hohl"

Note:

The shift $g^w > -b-$, $k^w > -p-$ is a common Gk. phonetic mutation hence all other IE tongues borrowed Root *dheu-b-*, *dheu-p-* : "deep, dark" from respectively Proto-Illyr. Gk. *dheu-g^w-*, *dheu-k^w-*. But Proto-Illyr. Gk. *dheu-g^w-*, *dheu-k^w-* is an extension of an older root. After Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here Thrac. PN Δόβηρος (**dhubēr-*), Δέβρη (**dheubrā*) it seems that Baltic languages derived the concept of "deep" from Illyr. "black, dark", hence from Root *dheu-4*, *dheuθ* (presumably: *dhue*, compare the extension *dhue-k-*, *dhue-s-*): "to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke, dark, gray, deep etc." derived Root *dheu-b-*, *dheu-p-* : "deep, *dark".

Material: forms in *-b-*:

Gk. βυθός, Ion. βυσσός m. "depth (of the sea)", probably reconverted from **dhub-*; maybe Alb. (**byssa-h*), *bytha* "buttocks, backside hole" : Gk. βυθός, Ion. βυσσός m. "depth (of the sea)" [common Alb. *-s-* > *-th-* phonetic mutation] the same formation as Pol. *dupa* "buttocks, backside hole", Ser.-Cr. *düpe*, gen. *-eta* " buttocks ".

after Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here Thrac. PN Δόβηρος (**dhubēr-*), Δέβρη (**dheubrā*);

Also Alb. PN *Dibra*

Illyr. δύβρις θάλασσα (Kretschmer Gl. 22, 216), also in Alb.Tosk FIN *Tubra*, *Drove* etc (Pokorny Urillyrier 99);

O.Ir. *domain*, *fu-dumain*, Welsh *dwfn*, Corn. *down*, Bret. *doun* (i.e. *dun*) "deep (**dhubni-*), Gaul. *dubno-*, *dumno-* "world" (*Dubno-rīx* eig. " world king"), O.Ir. *domun* ds., O.Welsh

annwf(y)n, Welsh *annwn* “God’s kingdom and the underworld” (**an-duǵno-* eig. “underworld, outside world” as O.Ice. *ūt-garðr*); s. also under S. 268 Slav. **dǣbno*; maybe Alb. (**diep*) *djep* “(*deep) cradle, hollowed wood”: Pol. *dziupło* n., *dziupła* f. “tree hole”.

Goth. *diups*, O.Ice. *diūpr*, O.E. *dēop*, O.S. *diop*, O.H.G. *tiof* “deep”; Goth. *daupjan*, O.E. *dīepan*, O.S. *dōpian*, O.H.G. *toufen* “baptize” (eig. “dive”), O.Ice. *deypa* “dive”; with -pp-: Nor. *duppa* “dive” and *j*-formation, O.E. *dyppan* “dive; baptize”, N.Ger. *düppen*, O.H.G. *tupfen* “bathe, wash”; with gemin. spirant faer. *duffa* “swing” (from barge); with gemin. voiced-nonaspirated Nor. *dubba* “bend down”, *dobbe* “marshy land” (compare Wissmann nom. postverb. 170, 186); nasalized Nor. *dump* m. “dent in the earth”, Dan. dial. *dump* “cavity, lowland, depression”, Eng. *dump* “deep hole full with water”, O.H.G. *tum(p)filo* “whirlpool”, M.H.G. *tümpfel*, Ger. (from N.Ger.) *Tümpel* “deep place in the flowing or standing water; puddle”, Eng. *dimple* “cheek dimple”, Dutch *domp(e)len* “dive, sink”;

Lith. *dubùs* “deep, hollow”, in addition FIN *Dùbé*, *Dubingà* and *Dubýsa* (= Welsh FIN *Dyfi* from **Dubīsā*, Pokorny Urillyrier 46 f.), *dùgnas* “bottom” (probably because of Ltv. *dibens* from **dùbnas* = Slav. **dǣbno*, Gaul. *dubno*; s. die Lith. by Berneker 245 f.); also the FIN wRuss. *Dubna* (= Ltv. *Dybnòja*) “the deep river” and die O.Pruss. PN *Dum(p)nis*, *Dubna* show still *bn*; *dumbù*, *dùbti* “become hollow, sink in”, *daubà*, *dauburỹs* “gorge, ravine, gulch”, *dúobti* “hollow out”, *duobẽ* “cave” (Ltv. *duôbs*, *duôbjš* “deep, hollow”, *dùobe* “pit, pothole, grave” with *uo* from *ōu?*), *dubuõ*, *-eñs* “basin”, *duburỹs*, *dūburỹs*, *dubuĩkis* “pit full of water, hole, pool”, nasal. *dumburỹs* “deep hole full with water”, *duĩblas* “slime, mud, morass” (yet see above S. 261); Ltv. *dubęns* (besides *dibęns*) “ground, bottom” (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 465 under 509), *dubt* “become hollow, sink in”, *dubl’i* pl. m. “ordure, morass”; O.Pruss. *padaubis* “valley” and *daubo* f. “ground” (compare above S. 249);

O.Bulg. *дѣбрь* (and out of it *дѣбрь*) “φάραγξ, gorge, ravine, gulch” (: Ltv. *dubra* “puddle, slop”); Church Slavic *дѣно* (**дѣбно*) “ground, bottom”; about den FIN pomerell. *Dbra* s. S. 264.

forms in -p:

O.H.G. *tobal*, M.H.G. *tobel* “narrow valley”, Ger. *Tobel*, O.S. *dūva* probably st. V. “dive”, O.Ice. *dūfa* “press downwards”, *dýfa*, *deyfa* “dive”, O.E. *dīefan*, *dūfan* ds., Eng. *dive*, M.L.G. *bedūven* “flooded, be coated”, *bedoven* “sunk down”;

Slav. **dupa* f. in Sloven. *dúpa* “burrow”, Cz. *doupa* “hole”, O.Bulg. *dupina* “cave”, mbg. R.C.S. *dupl’ь* “hollow, light”, Russ. *dupló* n. “cavity in tree trunk”, Ser.-Cr. *dūpe*, gen. -*eta* “buttocks”, *dúplja* “tree hollow”, old *dupan* “cave” etc; ablaut. Pol. *dziupło* n., *dziupla* f. “tree hole” etc

Note:

From Slav. languages Root *dheu-b-*, *dheu-p-* : “deep, *dark, bottom” passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **tūp*”e (~ **tūp*”i, **č-*)

English meaning: bottom

Turkic protoform: **dūp*

Mongolian protoform: **dow-*

Note: A Turk.-Mong. isogloss. The relationship to TM **dō-* “to sit down (of birds)”, suggested in TMC 1, 211, is unclear; if it exists, we may be dealing here with an archaic case of *-p”-suffixation.

from here as **dheu-g-*: Gmc. **dū-k-*, **du-kk-* “*tauchen* = dive, *sich ducken* = crouch”?

References: WP. I 847 f., WH. I 565, 867, Trautmann 45 f.

Page(s): 267-268

dheugh-

English meaning: to touch, press, milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: "berühren (sich gut treffen), drücken, ausdrücken, melken, reichlich spenden"

Material: Indo-Iran. **dhaugh-* "milk" in O.Ind. *duhāti*, athematic *dógdhi* "milked", the desirable cow *Kāma-duh(ā)* "the plentifully bestowing" (= Gk. Τύχη), pers. *dōγ*, *dōxtān* etc, O.Pers. *han-dugā* "proclamation" (compare Lat. *pro-mulgāre*);

Gk. τυγχάνω (τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, ἐτύχησα, τετύχηκα) "meet, find, meet by chance; achieve a purpose or an aim; intr. to find oneself, and be close", τύχη "success, luck, destiny, lot", goddess Τύχη (probably originally a the desirable cow?); τεύχω (τεύξω, Aor. ἔτευξα, Hom. τετυκεῖν, Med. τετύκοντο, τετυκέσθαι - with sek. *k* -, perf. τετευχώς, τέτυκται, τετεύχεται) "make suitable, make, produce, arrange, produce", τιτύσκομαι "to make, make ready, prepare", τεῦχος n. "all made, ware, pottery, stuff, esp. armament, military equipment, weapons; ship instrument; pot, vessel";

Ir. *dūan* "a poem, ode, song" (**dhughnā*), *dūal* "fitting" (**dhughlo-*);

O.Ice. Inf. *duga*, present *dugi*, preterit *dugða* "be useful, be suitable for, succeed", preterit present Goth. *daug*, O.E. *dēag*, O.S. *dōg*, O.H.G. *toug* "it is good for, is useful", Kaus. M.L.G. *dōgen* "withstand", O.S. *ā-dōgian* "ds., sort, order, arrange", O.E. *gedīegan* "bear, endure, come through"; O.H.G. *tuht* "skillfulness, power", M.H.G. *tühtec*, Ger. *tüchtig* = O.E. *dyhtig* "stalwart" (about Goth. *dauhts* "feast" s. Feist 116);

Lith. *daũg* "much, a lot of", *dáuginti* "increase, intensify"; Russ. *dúžij* etc 'strong'.

References: WP. I 847, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 30, 73 f., Pisani REtIE. 1, 238 ff.

Page(s): 271

dheu-¹

English meaning: to run, *stream, flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laufen, rinnen"

Material: O.Ind. *dhávatē* "runs, streams", lengthened grade *dhāvati* ds., *dhāuti-h* f.

"wellspring, stream, brook"; M.Pers. *dawīdan* "run, hurry", pām. *dav-* "run, rush";

Maybe Alb. (**dhoueti*) *dēti* "sea" : nasalized Gk.-Illyr. (**dh(o)uenti*) *δυάν κρήνην* Hes. : M.Ir.

dōe 'sea' common Alb. attribute nouns suffixed in *-t* formant. [see Alb. numbers].

gr *θέω*, ep. also *θείω*, Fut *θεύσομαι* "run"; lak. *ση τρέχε* Hes.; *θοός* "quick, fast", *βοη-θοός* "auf einen Anruf schnell zur Hand, helfend", in addition *βοηθέω* (instead of **βοηθοέω*) "help", *θοάζω* "move in quick dashing movement; scoot, move fast";

Gk.-Illyr. *δυάν κρήνην* Hes.;

O.N. *dogg*, gen. *doggwar* (**dawwō*), O.E. *dēaw*, O.S. *dau*, O.H.G. *tou*, Ger. *Tau* (**dawwa-*);

doubtful M.Ir. *dōe* 'sea' (**dheuiā*) as "the violently moving";

Maybe Illyr. TN *Tau-lanti* (wetland, swamp): Ger. *Tau* (**dawwa-*)

here probably **dhu-ro-* in Thrac. FIN 'A-θύρας (**h-dhu-r-*) and in numerous Ven.-Illyr. FIN, so Illyr. *Duria* (Hungarian), Ger. *Tyra*, *Thur*, older *Dura* (Alsace, Switzerland), oberItal. *Dora*, *Doria*, Fr. *Dore*, *Doire*, *Doron*, iber. *Durius*, *Turia* etc (Pokorny UrIllyr. 2, 10, 79, 105, 113, 127, 145, 160, 165, 169 f.);

Note:

Finally the ancient *Dorian* tribe that overrun Mycenaean civilization was of Illyrian origin. Their name meant "river people" since they spread very rapidly traveling on fast river boats. Their migration took Mycenaean cities by surprise. The Dorian expansion was similar to the Viking rapid expansion hundreds of years later.

maybe Illyr. (**Durra-hion*) *Dyrrhachium -i*, n. a port in Illyria.

after Rozwadowski (Rev. Slav. 6, 58 ff.) here the FIN *Düna*, West-Slav. *Dvina* (**dhueinā*), borrowed as finn. *väinä* “wide river”, estn. *väin(a)* “straits”, syrj. “*dyn*” “estuary”.

References: WP. I 834.

Page(s): 259-260

dheu-², dh̥u-ēi-

English meaning: to vanish, faint, die

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hinschwinden, bewußtlos werden, sterben"

Material: Goth. *diwans* (**dhéu-ono-*) "perishable, mortal", ablaut. O.H.G. *touwen*, O.S. *dōian* "die", O.N. *deyja*, *dō* (**dōw*), *dāinn* "die"; Goth. *dauþs* "dead", also *aþ-dauþs* "afflicted", O.H.G. *tōt*, O.E. *dēad*, O.N. *dauðr* "dead", Goth. *dauþus* "death", O.H.G. *tōd*, O.E. *dēaþ*, O.N. *dauðr*, *-ar* and *dauðe* "death";

O.Ir. *duine* (**dhu-n̥-io-*), pl. *dōini* (**dheuen̥-io-*), Welsh *dyn*, Corn. Bret. *den* "person" ("mortal, human being", Brugmann ZfceltPh. 3, 595 ff.); s. also under *ghōem-*;

perhaps Lat. *fūnus* (*fōnus*?) n. "a funeral, burial. Transf., the corpse; death; destruction, ruin; a cause of ruin", whether from **dheu(e)-nos* "in death"; formally, nevertheless, exactly = O.Ir. n. *s*-stem *dūn* "fortress", probably originally "hill castle" (see under *dheu-4* S. 263);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

after Marstrander Prés. à nasale inf. 15¹ here O.Ir. *-deda* "dwindles away" from **dhe-dh̥u-ā-t*, compare also above under *dhē-3*;

in Gmc. also the meaning "insensible, become unconscious", awN.. *dā* (**dawa*) "unconsciousness, faint, swoon", preterit *dō* also "became numbed" (of limbs), O.S. *dāna* "faint, pass out", Nor. *daana* "become stiff, become lame (from limbs), faint, pass out" (Ableit. from participle *dāinn*), Ice. *doði* "insensibility", *doðna* "become unfeeling, became numbed", Goth. *usdauþs* "not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic, eager", O.H.G. *tawalōn* "to dwindle, to die", Dutch *dauwel* "sluggish woman";

further O.N. *dā* also “delight of the soul” (“*anesthetization”), *dā* (**dawēn*) “admire, venerate”; O.N. *dān* f. “death”.

extension *dh̥u-ēi-: dh̥u-ī-* in:

Arm. *dī*, gen. *dioy* “dead body, corpse”, O.Ir. *dīth* (**dh̥uītu-*) “end, death”; O.E. *dwīnan* (st. V.) “abate, dwindle”, besides dem *nōn*-Verb O.N. *duīna* and *duena* ds.; O.E. *dwāescan* “annul, annihilate” (**dwaiskjan*), Lith. *dvīsti* “die” (Būga by Endzelin KZ. 52, 123).

maybe Alb.Tosk (*dvīsti*) *vdes*, Gheg *dekë* “die” [common Alb. -s- > -k- shift].

Clearly from Root *dheues-*, *dh̥uēs-*, *dheus-*, *dhūs-*: “to dissipate, blow, etc. *breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die” derived Root *dheu-2*, *dh̥u-ēi-*: “to vanish, faint, die”.

As Lith. *dvīsti* “die”: Lith. *dvesiù*, *dvesiaũ*, *dvėsti* “breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die” (see below);

References: WP. I 835, WH. I 451, 568.

Page(s): 260-261

dheu-³

English meaning: shining, to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blank, glänzen”

Material: O.Ind. *dhavalá-* “gleaming white”, *dhāvati* “makes blank, purifies, cleans, swills “,
Av. *fraḍavata* “rubbed off (cleaning) “;

Gk. θοός . . . λαμπρός, θοῶσαι . . . λαμπρῦναι Hes., ὀδόντες λευκὰ θέοντες Ps.-Hsd.,
θαλείον καθάρων. καὶ θωλέον Hes. (Kontr. from *θoFaλέος).

References: WP. I 835, Schulze KZ. 29, 260 f. = Kl. Schr. 369.

Page(s): 261

dheu-⁴, dheuə- (dhyē-, extended dhyē-k-, dhyē-s-)

English meaning: to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke, dark, gray, deep etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stieben, wirbeln, especially von Staub, Rauch, Dampf; wehen, blow, Hauch, Atem; hence dampfen, ausdünsten, riechen, stinken; stürmen, in heftiger, wallender Bewegung sein, also seelisch; in heftige, wirbelnde Bewegung versetzen, schütteln”

Material: With *m*-formant:

O.Ind. *dhūmā-ḥ* m. ‘smoke, vapor”, *dhūmāyati* “smokes, steams” = Lat. *fūmāre* ‘smoke, steam, reek, fume”, formal also = O.H.G. *tūmōn* “turn in circles”;

Gk. θῦμός “breath, life, soul, heart, spirit, courage, mind, temper, will, anger, wrath” (θῦμιάω still purely sensually ‘smoke, fumigate”; θῦμάλ-ωψ “charcoal pile”, θυμικός “ardent”, θῦμαίνω “rage against” etc);

Lat. *fūmus* “smoke, steam, vapor” (*fūmāre* see above);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

Lith. *dūmai* pl. ‘smoke”, Ltv. *dūmi* pl., O.Pruss. *dumis* ds.;

O.C.S. *dymъ* ‘smoke”;

maybe Alb.Tosk *tym* “fume” [common Alb. *d-* > *t-* shift.] : also Alb.Gheg *dhem*, Alb. *dhemb* “hurt, ache”, *dhimbje* “pain” [common Alb. shift *m* > *mb*].

Note:

Clearly from Root *dhem-*, *dhemə-* : “to smoke; to blow” derived Root *dheu-4*, *dheuə-* (presumably: *dhyē-*, compare the extension *dhyē-k-*, *dhyē-s-*): “to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.”.

with *ũ*: M.Ir. *dumacha* pl. “fog” (Ir. *dumhach* from **dhumuko-* “misty, dark”); Gk. θύμος, -ον “thyme” (strong-smelling plant as also θύμβρα, θύμβρον ‘satureja thymbra L.” s.

Boisacq m. Lith.; after Niedermann Gl. 19, 14 to Russ. *dubrávka*, *dubróvka* “Potentilla Tormentilla”, that after Berneker 215 to O.C.S. *dqmbъ* “oak” [see under S. 264] belongs). maybe truncated Alb. (**dhumusk-*) *dushk* “oak” : Ltv. *dumûksnis* ‘swamp, marsh’ : O.C.S. *dqmbъ* “oak” not from Alb. *drushk* “oak”, *dru-* “tree, wood” because Alb. *dr-* > *d-* shift is not common.

Lat. *finus* “crap, muck, manure” (as **dhū-i-mos* due to growing from *suffio*, *-īre*);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

with IE *ou-*: O.H.G. *toum* “vapor, haze, mist, Duft”, O.S. *dōmian* ‘steam’.

In addition coloring adjective the meaning “smoke-color, fog-gray, dismal”: O.Ind. *dhūmrá-* “smoke-color, gray, puce, cloudy, dull (also from the mind)”, *dhūmala-* “smoke-color, puce”;

Lith. *dum̃blas* ‘slime, mud, moor on the bottom of pond’, Ltv. *dubl’i* ‘slime, mud, ordure’ (presumably = O.Ind. *dhūmra-*; compare but under S. 268 and Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 509), Ltv. *dūmal’š* “swart, brown”, *dūmaîns* “smoke-color”, *dumjš*, fem. *dumja* “dark brown, paled, cloudily (from the eyes), stupid”, *dumûksnis* ‘swamp, marsh’, *dumbra zeme* “black moorland”, *dum̃bris*, *dum̃brs* “spring, fountain, moor, morass” (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 514; in detail about such moor names after the color Schulze Kl. Schr. 114);

compare with dem coloring name suffix *-no-*: Ltv. *dūñi*, *dūñas* pl. ‘slime, mud’;

with *-ko-*, respectively of the root extension with *-k-*: Ltv. *dûksne*, *dûkste* ‘swamp, marsh, pool, morass’: *dūkans* “a red-brown hue, swart”;

with *-g-*: Ltv. *duga* “the glutinous mucus which swims on the water”, *dugains ūdens* “impure water”, *dugains uguns* “dark, clouded flame”, *dungans* “a red-brown hue” (if latter not from **dumgans*, compare *bālgans* “whitish”, *salgans* “sugary”);

with *-t-* Toch. B *tute* “yellow”?

With *f*-formant :

O.Ind. *dhūli-*, *dhūlīf*. “dust, dusty surface of the earth, pollen”, *dhūlikā* “fog”, Alb. *dëljënjë* “juniper” (as “wood smoking chips”, from **dhūlīñio-*);

Maybe Alb. *dyllë* “wax, bee wax” : Lith. *dūlis* m., Ltv. *dūlājs*, *dūlējs* “smoker, smoking incense incense to drive away the bees” (see below).

Note:

The common Alb. *a* > *ë* shift suggests that alb, cognate for “juniper” derived from Root *dhāl-*: “to blossom, be green” : Alb. (**dalīñiā*) *dëlinjë* “juniper” and not from Root *dheu-4*, *dheue-*: “to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.”.

Lat. *fūlīgo* “soot; powder for darkening the eyebrows”

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

M.Ir. *dūil* “wish, desire” (*mind boiling, as θῦμός “the soul”), Lith. *dūlis* m. “smoker, smoking incense incense to drive away the bees”, *dūlkė* “mote, speck”; Ltv. *dūlājs*, *dūlējs* “more smoking than burning torch to take the honey from the bees”; Lith. *dūlšvas* “smoke-color, mouse grey”; changing through ablaut Russ. *dúlo* “barrel (of a gun, a cannon)”, *dúlʹbce* “mouth piece of a wind instrument” (etc, s. Berneker 237; previously Slav. derivatives von *duti* “blow”).

Verbs and single-linguistic nominal formation:

Note:

O.Ind. and Alb. prove that Root *dāu-*, *dəu-*, *dū-*: “to burn” derived from Root *dheu-4*, *dheue-* (presumably: *dhue-*, compare the extension *dhue-k-*, *dhue-s-*): “to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke etc.”.

maybe Alb. *dhunoj* “violate, rape”, *dhunë* “violence”;

O.Ind. *dhūnōti* (*dhunōti*, *dhuvāti*) “shakes, moves to and fro, ventilates”, Fut. *dhaviṣyati*, perf. *dudhāva*, pass. *dhūyāte*, participle *dhutá-ḥ*, *dhūfā-ḥ* ‘shaken, agitated’, M.Pers. *dīt* ‘smoke’; O.Ind. *dhunāti* “moves to and fro, shakes”, participle *dhūnāna-*, *dhūni-* f. “the

shaking”, *dhūnayati* “ moves to and fro, shakes “, *dhavītram* n. “ flabellum, whisk “, *dhavitavyā-* “ fan, ventilate “; Av. *dvaīdī* “ we both beset “? (**du-vaidī*); Kuiper Nasalprä. 53 places here O.Ind. *dhvajati* (Dhp. 7, 44), Av. *dvažaiti* “ flutters “ (in addition O.Ind. *dhvajá-h* “banner, ensign, flag”) from **dh̥u-eg-* (?);

Arm. *de-dev-im* “ sway, swing “ (compare that likewise redupl. intensive *dhvajá-h* O.Ind. *dō-dhavīti*);

Gk. *θῦω* (ἐθῦσα), Lesb. *θυίω* “ storm along, roar, rave, smoke “ (**dhu-iō*, u: from *θῦσω*, ἐθῦσα, as also *ū* in O.Ind. pass. *dhūyāte* and O.N. *dýja* ‘shake’ neologism is; in the meaning ‘rage’ maybe from **dhusiō*, s. *dheues-*), *θυάω*, *θυάζω* ds., *θύελλα* ‘storm’ (see S. 269 unter *dheues-*), ep. *θῦνω* “ roam, therefore blow, rage “ (**θυνFω*), *θυνέω* ds. (**θυνέFω*), *θῦνος πόλεμος*, *ὄρμη*, *δρόμος* Hes. with the meaning ‘smoke (smoke offering), smell’: *θῦω* (*θῦσω*), *τέθυκα* “ sacrifice “, *θυσία* ‘sacrifice, oblation’, *θύμα* “ sacrificial animal “, *θύος* n. “ incense (hence Lat. *tūs* “incense, frankincense”), oblation, sacrifice, oblation” (therefrom *θυεία* “mortar” [Alb. *thuk* “mortar”, *thyenj* “break, grind”]? s. Boisacq m. Lith.), *θυόεις*, *θυήεις* “ laden with incense, odorous, fragrant “, *θύον* “ a tree whose wood was burned because of its fragrance “, *θυία*, *θύα* “ an African tree with scented wood “, *θυηλή* “ oblation “ (: Ion. *θυαλήματα* : Att. *θῦλήματα*, **θῦFα-* : **θυ:-*, s. Bechtel Lex. 168 f., Boisacq s. v.), *θῦμέλη* “ sacrificial altar, altar”.

On the base of the meaning “(together) whirl” *θίς*, *θινός* “heap, sandpile, esp. dune, sandbank, heaps generally “, from **θF-iv*, shaped as *ακτῖν-*, *γλωχῖν-*, *δελφῖν-*, *ὠδῖν-*, compare Gk. *θίλα* “heap” (Hes.), to meaning under Ger. *Düne*; barely with Schwyzer Gk. I 570² to O.Ind. *dhíṣṇya-* “ litter put on earth “;

Alb.Gheg *děj*, Tosc *děj* “fuddle”, Med. “ dwindle away, melt “ (**deunīō*, compare Goth. *dauns* “ fume, haze, mist”), *dējet* “ flows, melts “;

Maybe Alb. *dêje* “vein (where the blood flows)”, *duf* “air blow, anger, impatience, rage” : O.E. *dofian* “rage” : Lat. *suffio -ire* “to fumigate” (see below), also duplicated Alb. (**duh-duh*) *dudë* “gum”.

Lat. *suf-fiō, -fīre* “to fumigate, perfume; to warm” (*suffimentum* “incense”; about *fīmus* see above) from **-dh_u-jiō*, as *fio* “of persons and things, to be made, come into existence; with predicate, to become, be appointed; with genit., to be valued at; of actions, to be done; of events, to happen” from **bh_u-jiō*, *foeteo, -ēre* “evil smell, stink” due to a participle **dh_u-oi-to-s* (as *pūteō* from **pūtos*);

Note:

common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift. Clearly Lat. *suffio -ire* “to fumigate” derived from an Illyr. Alb. *duf* “blow”.

here (as *piled up) Gaul., urlr. Δοῦνυον, latin. *dūnum*, O.Ir. n. *s*-stem *dūn* (: Lat. *fūnus*, s. S. 260) “castle” (*hill), O.Welsh *din* (Welsh *dinas*) ds.; O.Ir. *dú(a)ě*, arch. *dóě* “bulwark, rampart, wall” (**dhō_uio-*); O.Ir. *dumae* m. “hill”, Gaul. GN *Dumiatis*; also O.Ir. *dé* f. gen. *dīad* ‘smoke’, M.Ir. *dethach* ds. (**dh_ujiat-*);

O.E. *dūn* m. f. “height, mountain”, Eng. *down* “sand-hill, dune”, mnl. *dūne*, M.L.G. *dūne*, out of it Ger. *Düne*; compare to meaning Clr. *vý-dma* “dune” to Slav. *дѣмъ* “blow”; whereas is Gmc. **tū-na-* “fence, a preserved place” (O.Ice. O.E. *tūn* ds., “town, city”, Ger. *Zaun*) probably Celt. Lw.;

O.N. *dýja* ‘shake’ see above;

Goth. *dauns* f. “sweet scent, smoke” (**dh_u-ni*), O.N. *daunn* m. “fetidness” (vgl Alb. *dej*; about O.H.G. Ger. *dunst* see under the root form **dhe_ues-*); O.N. *dūnn* m. “down feather (*fan)” (out of it M.L.G. *dūne*, whereof again Ger. *Daune* ‘soft loose fluffy feathers, as on young birds’; compare M.Du. *donst* “down feather (*fan), dust powder (*ash)” = dt. *Dunst*, s. Falk-Torp under *dun*); O.S. *dununga* “delusion” (*ǔ* or *ū*?); O.Ice. *dūni* “fire”;

Lith. *dujà* f. “mote, speck”, *dujė* “down feather (*fan)”; *dvỹlas* “black, black-headed”,
ablaut. *dũlas* “grayish”;

Slav. **dujǫ*, **duti* (e.g. Russ. *dúju*, *dutʲ*) “blow”, changing through ablaut **dyyǫ* in Sloven.
díjem, *díti* “blow, smell, breathe quietly”; O.C.S. *dunǫ* *dunǫti* (**dhoun-*) “blow” (changing
through ablaut with O.Ind. *dhũ-nóti*, *-nāti*, Gk. *θῦνω*);

Toch. A *twe*, B *tweye* “dust”.

compare still perhaps identical Proto-root **dheu-* “run, flow”.

Root extensions:

I. *bh*-extension: *dheubh-* “fly, smoke; misty, darkens, also from the mind and the
reflection”.

Gk. *τύφω* (*θῦψαι*, *τῦφῆναι*) “smoke, vapor, fume, make smoke; burn slowly, singe; pass.
smoke, give off vapor, gleam”, m. *τύφος* “smoke, steam, dense smoke; wooziness, folly,
silly pride”;

Maybe Pol. *duma* “pride”, *dumny* “proud”.

τετῦφῶσθαι “be brainless, conceited, haughty”, *τῦφῶς*, *-ῶ* or *-ῶνος* “whirlwind,
thunderstorm”, *τῦφεδών*, *-όνος* “disastrous fire”, *τῦφεδανός*, *τῦφογέρων* “feeble-minded
age”; *τυφλός* “blind, dark, stupid”, *τυφλώ* “blind”, *τυφλώψ* “blind”, *τυφλώσσω* “become
blind”.

O.Ir. *dub* (**dhubhu-*) “black”, O.Welsh *dub* (**dheubh-*), Welsh *du*, O.Corn. *duw*, M.Corn.
du, Bret. *dũ* “black”, Gaul. *Dubis* “Le Doubs (eastern France)”, i.e. “black, dark water”;
probably also M.Ir. *dobur* “water”, Welsh *dwfr*, Corn. *dour* (i.e. *dowr*), Bret. *dour* (i.e. *dur*)
ds., Gaul. *Uerno-dubrum* river name (“alder water”) are named after the same observation;
however, maybe there are Celt. words with IE *b* which must be assumed that belong to
dheub- “deep” (under S. 268), because “deep” and “black” could be slightly identical.

So can the pomerell. FIN *Dbra* (**dъbra*) be identical just as well with Ltv. *dubra*, Church Slav. *дѣбрь*.

Note:

After Jokl (Eberts RL. 13, 286 f.) here Thrac. PN Δόβηρος (**dhubēr-*), Δέβρη (**dheubrā*) it seems that Baltic languages derived the concept of “deep” from Illyr. “black”, hence from Root *dheu-4*, *dheue-* (presumably: *dhue-*, compare the extension *dhue-k-*, *dhue-s-*): “to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke, dark, gray, deep etc.” derived Root *dheu-b-*, *dheu-p-*: “deep, *dark”.

Goth. *daufs* (-*b-*) “deaf, obdurate”, O.N. *daufr* “deaf, idle”, O.E. *dēaf* “deaf”, O.H.G. *toup* (-*b-*) “deaf, obtuse, foolish”, O.N. *deyfa*, M.H.G. *touben* “deafen, stun, make feeble”, changing through ablaut nd. *duff* “muggy (air), dim (color), muted (sound)”;

Maybe Alb. *duf* “air blow, anger, impatience, rage”: O.E. *dofian* “rage”.

Dutch *dof*, M.H.G. *top* “senseless, brainless, crazy”,

Maybe Alb. *topis* “stun”;

ō-Verb: O.H.G. *tobon*, O.S. *dovōn* “be mad”, O.E. *dofian* “rage”, *ē*-Verb: O.H.G. *tobēn*, Ger. *toben*, as well as (as participle a st. V.) O.N. *dofinn* “dull, limp, half-dead”, wherefore *dofna* “limp, become stale”; O.N. *dupt* n. “dust”, Nor. *duft*, *dyft* f. ds., M.H.G. *tuft*, *duft* “haze, mist, fog, dew, hoarfrost”, O.H.G. *tuft* “frost”, Ger. *Duft* “fine smell, odor” (or zur root form *dheup-*, see under); Goth. (*hraiwa-*) *dūbō*, O.N. *dūfa*, O.E. *dūfe*, O.H.G. *tūba* “dove, pigeon” (after the dark color). Nasalized Goth. *dumbs*, O.N. *dumbr*, O.E. *dumb* “dumb”, O.H.G. *tumb* “silent, stupid, incomprehensible”, O.S. *dumb* “oafish”. However, a **dhu-m-bhos* “dark” seems to be supported also by Slav. (see below).

Maybe expressive Alb. Tosk *dudum* “dumb”

Perhaps (Berneker 215) O.C.S. *дѣбрь* “oak, then tree generally” as “tree with dark heartwood” as Lat. *rōbur*. Against it can be by Ltv. *dumbra zeme* “black moorland” etc *b*

Einschublaut between *m* and *r*, see above, also by Lith. *duñblas* ‘slime, mud’ (M.H.G. *tümpfel*, Ger. *Tümpel*, Prellwitz KZ. 42, 387, rather to Ger. *tief*, M.L.G. *dumpelen* ‘submerge’, s.Schulze SBpr.Ak. 1910, 791 = Kl. Schr. 114).

Besides *dhūp-* in: O.Ind. *dhūpa-* m. ‘smoke, incense’, O.H.G. *tūvar*, *tūbar* ‘phrenetical’ (also in *Duff?* see above).

2. *dh*-extension: *dheu-dh-* ‘whirl, shake, confuse through another’.

O.Ind. *dōdhat-* ‘stupefying, vehement, raving’, *dúdhī-*, *dudhra-* ‘boisterous’, probably also *dúdhita-* (epithet von *tamas* ‘darkness’) perhaps ‘confused, thick’;

Gk. θύσσεται τινάσσεται Hes. (*θυθιεται), θύσανος ‘tassel’, Hom. θυσσανόεις ‘festooned with tassels or fringes’ from *θυθια (**dhudhīa* = Ltv. *duža* ‘bundle’), τευθίς, τευθος, τευθός ‘squid’ (‘misting, muddling the water’);

Gmc. **dud-*, geminated **dutt-* and **dudd-*: Dan. *dude*, older *dudde* ‘ryegrass, dandelion’ (but about Ice. *doðna* ‘become insensitive’ see above S. 260), nd. *dudendop*, *-hop* ‘drowsy person’, O.Fris. *dud* ‘anesthetization’, Nor. *dudra* ‘tremble’, O.E. *dydrian* ‘deceive’; with *-dd-*: Eng. dial. *dudder* ‘bewilder’, *dodder* ‘tremble, wobble, sway’, Eng. *dodder* ‘any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*; any of various choking or climbing weeds’; with *-tt-*: M.Du. *dotten*, *dutten* ‘be crazy’, M.L.G. *vordutten* ‘bewilder’, M.H.G. *vertutzen*, *betützen* ‘become deaf, but get collectedness’, Ice. *dotta* ‘fall asleep due to tiredness, nod because of exhaustion’;

maybe Alb. *vërtit* ‘bewilder, turn’

similarly, on the basis of **dhuedh-*: E.Fris. *dwatje* ‘stupid girl’, *dwatsk* ‘oafish, eccentric’, Jütisch *dvot* ‘suffering from *Coenurus cerebrales*’, Swe. *dodra*, M.H.G. *toter* m. ‘yellow plant, dodder’, M.Eng. *doder*, nEng. *dodder* ‘any plant of the genus *Cuscuta*, comprising leafless threadlike twining plants with parasitic suckers; it attaches itself to some other plant as to flax etc. and decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it’, Dutch

(*vas*)-*doddre* ds. After Falk-Torp under *dodder* if the word was transferred as a name for certain plants with yellow threadlike stems: O.S. *dodro*, O.H.G. *totoro*, O.E. *dydring* “egg - yellow “ (-*ing* prove the derivative of plant name); rather has been for it “clump” = “thick mass” in contrast to melting egg white the mediative meaning (Persson) or compare Nor. *dudra* “tremble” the elastic shivering of this colloid rocking core; compare O.Ice. *doðr-kvís* “a bird”.

3. k-extension: *dhūēk-*, *dhūk-* and *dheuk-*:

O.Ind. *dhukṣatē*, *dhukṣayati* with *sam-* “blown up the fire, kindled, animated “, *dhūka-* m. (unleashed) “wind”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lith. *dvēkti*, *dvėkúoti*, *dvėkterėti* “breathe, pant, gasp”, *dvōkti* “stink”, *dvākas* “breath, breeze, breath”, *dūksas* “sigh”, *dūkstū*, *dūkti* “become raving, rage “, *dūkis* “fury”, Ltv. *dūcu*, *dūkt* “roar, rage “, *ducu*, *ducēt* it. “roar”, *dūku* (**dunku*), *duku*, *dukt* “become mad “; color names as Ltv. *dūkans* “swart “ (see above) hit presumably the bridge to:

O.H.G. *tugot* “variegated”, *tougan* “dark, concealed, mysterious, miraculous “, n. “mystery, miracle “, O.S. *dōgalnussi* “mystery, hiding place, nook”, O.E. *dēagol*, *dīegle* “clandestine “, O.H.G. *tougal* “dark, concealed, secret “; also O.E. *dēag* f. “paint, color, red or purple dye; red or purple color; rouge; in gen., paint, dye of any color; bee-glue “, *dēagian* “dye”, Eng. *dye*.

4. l-extension: *dh(e)uel-* (compare in addition above the *l*-nouns as O.Ind. *dhūli-*) “whirl up, cloud (water, the mind); murky, dark, spiritually weak “.

Gk. *θολός* “slime, mud, smut, esp. from murky water, the dark juice of the cuttlefish “ (= Goth. *dwal(s)*, adj. “cloudy”, *θολόω* “cloudy”, *θολερός* “muddy, cloudy, eclipse; verwirrt, beguile “;

Δύαλος, name of Dionysos by the Paeones (Hes.) “the raving “, Illyr. *Δευάδαι οἱ Σάτ[υρ]οῖσι* “*Ἰλλυριῶν* (Hes.);

maybe Alb. *dal* “go out, move out, wander aimlessly”, nasalized *ndal* “stop, hinder, delay” : O.N. *dvelja* “hinder, delay”, O.S. *bidwellian* “hinder”, O.N. *dvǫl* f. “delay”, O.E. *dwala* m. “aberration”.

O.Ir. *dall* “blind”, *clūas-dall* “deaf” (“unable to hear, blind”), Welsh Corn. Bret. *dall* “blind” (about **dualllos* < **duillos* from **dhulno-s*);

Goth. *dwals* “oafish”, O.N. *dvala* f. “coma, doze, stupor”; changing through ablaut O.S. O.E. *dol* “clownish, crazy”, O.H.G. *tol*, *tulisc* “crazy, nonsensical”, Ger. *toll*, Eng. *dull* “stupid, tasteless, weak (also from colors)”, O.N. *dul* f. “concealment, illusion, arrogance”, *dylja* “negate, conceal” and on the other hand O.N. *dǽlskr* (**dwōliska-*) “crazy”; O.S. *fordwelan* st. V. “miss, fail”, O.Fris. *dwilith* “errs”; O.E. participle *gedwolen* “wrong, mistaken”, O.H.G. *gitwetan* “be dazed, tarry”, O.N. *dulinn* “conceited, arrogant”; Kaus. O.N. *dvelja* “hinder, delay”, O.S. *bidwellian* “hinder”, O.E. *dwelian* “misguide”, O.H.G. **twaljan*, *twallen*, M.H.G. *twel(l)en* “hinder, delay”; O.N. *dvǫl* f. “delay”, O.E. *dwala* m. “aberration”, O.H.G. *gitwolo* “infatuation, heresy”; Goth. *dwalmōn* “crazy, be phrenetical”, O.E. *dwolma*, O.S. *dwalm* “anesthetization”, O.H.G. *twalm* “anesthetization, narcotic smoke, smoke”, O.N. *dylminn* “thoughtless, frivolous”, Dan. *dulme* “drowse”.

5. *n*-extension : *dh̥uen(ə)-* “scatter, sprinkle, be moved violently; whirling smoke, fog, cloud; befogged = dark, also from the darkening of the consciousness, the death”.

O.Ind. *ádḥvanīt* “he burnt out, was extinguished, dwindled” (of anger, actually “evaporated, sprayed”), Kaus. *dhvānayaṭi* “darkens”, participle *dhvāntā-* “dark”, n. “darkness”;

Av. *dvan-* with pre verb “fly” (*apa-dvaṣaiti* “macht sich auf zum Davonfliegen”, *upa-dvaṣaiti* “goes flying there”, Kaus. *us-dvaṇayaṭ* “he allows to fly upwards”); *dvaṇman-* n. “cloud”, *aipi-dvaṇara-* “cloudy, misty”, *dunman-* “fog, cloud”;

Gk. θάνατος “death”, θνητός “perishable” (**dh_uenētos* and **dh_uñtós*), Dor. θνᾶσσω “die”, reshaped after the present in -ίσσω Att. ἀποθνήσκω (-θανοῦμαι, -θανεῖν), Lesb. θναίσσω ds. (Schwyzer Gk. I 362, 709, 770);

Ltv. *dvans*, *dvanums* “haze, mist, vapor”, *dviñga* “haze, mist, coal steam” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 546).

6. r-extension: *dheuer-* (*dh_uer-*, *dheur-*) “whirl, attack, hurry; vortex = dizziness, folly”.

O.Ind. (unleashed) *dhōraṇa-* n. “trot”, *dhōraṇi* “trots” (= sl. *dur-*, see under); perhaps *dhurā* adv. “violent, forcible”; *dhātī* “raid, night raid”, if mind. development from **dhvārtī* “Heranstürmen”;

perhaps Gk. ἄ-θυρω (**ā-* = *ἦ* “in” + **θυρω*) “play, I amuse”, ἄθυρμα “play, toys; jewellery, ornament things” (if “play” from ‘spring’);

Lith. *padūmai* adv. “with impetuosity, stormy”, O.Pruss. *dūrai* nom. pl. ‘shy’; Russ. *durʹ* “folly, fatuity, stubbornness”, *durěť*, “lose the mind”, *durítʹ* “make pranks”, *durák* “fool”, *dúra* “fool, clown”, *durnój* “evil, bad, ugly”, dial. “unreasonable, furious”, *durníca* “henbane, ryegrass, darnel”, Clr. *dur*, *dura* “anesthetization, dizziness, tomfoolery”, Serb. *dûrīm*, *dúriti se* “flare up, foam” etc;

Toch. A *taur*, B *tor* “dust”?

References: WP. I 835 ff.; WH. I 499 f., 561 f., 57 lf., 865; Trautmann 62 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 686, 696, 703.

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dheues-, dhüēs-, dheus-, dhūs-

English meaning: to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stieben, stäuben, wirbeln (nebeln, regnen, Dunst, Staub; aufs seelische Gebiet angewendet: gestoben, verwirrt sein, betäubt, dösig, clownish), stürmen (vom Wind and aufgeregtem Wesen), blow, wehen, hauchen, pant, gasp (Hauch, Atem, Geist, ghost, animal; smell, smell, odor)"

Note: extension of *dheu-4*; also expressions for "dark colors" seem to be supposed to be added as "fog-gray, dust-color".

Material: O.Ind. *dhvam̐sati* "sprays, sprinkles, disintegrates, goes to pieces", participle *dhvastá-*, Kaus. *dhvam̐sáyati*, *dhvasáyati* "powdered, destroyed", *dhvasmán-* m. "obscuration", *dhvasirá-* "powdered, sprayed", *dhvasrá-* "powdered, indistinguishable", *dhvásti-* f. "the spraying" (= O.H.G. *tunist*, *dun(i)st* "wind, storm, breath, smoke", O.E. O.Fris. *dūst* "dust"), *dhūsara-* "dust-colored"; to formation (**dh̥u-és-mi*, Konj. *dhéu-s-ō* besides **dh̥u-n-és-mi*, Konj. **dh̥u-én-s-ō*) compare Kuiper Nasalpräz. 41;

Gk. θῦω (θυίω) "blow, storm, surge, smoke, sacrifice" as **dh̥u̯-iō* (u: from θῦσω, ἔθυσσά) to einf. root **dheu-* (see S. 262), however, maybe in the meaning "rage" from **dh̥u̯s-iō*, as θυῖα f. "female bacchant", θυιάς "a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante" ds. (θυάζω "be grasped by bacchanalian dizziness") probably from **dh̥u̯s-ja* because of θυστάδες Βάκχαι Hes. and θύσθλα the implements of Bacchus, the thyrsi and torches, θυστήριος epithet of Bacchus;

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

Lat. *furō -ere* "to rage, rave, be mad" could be **dh̥usō*, so that *Furiae* = Gk. θυῖαι; compare also v. Blumenthal IF. 49, 172 to δύσμαιναι Βάκχαι; ἐχθύσση ἐκπνέυση Hes.; but

θύελλα “ a furious storm, hurricane “ probably feminine of *θυελος “ storming, raging “, probably from *θυελος; θυμός “anger, soul “ is = θυμός “ air, a current of air, breeze, breath, wind “ and not because of Ltv. *dusmas* “anger” lead back to a various basic form *θυσμός; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 521;

Ablaut form **dhues-* in Hom. θέειον and θείον (with metr. lengthening to θήιον), Att. θείον “ sulphur steam, sulphur “ (*θFεσ-(ε)ιον?).

Perhaps here θεός “god” because of Lith. *dvasià* “ghost”, M.H.G. *getwās* “ghost” and forms as Gk. θέσ-φατος “ spoken from god “, θεσπέσιος, θέσπις “divine” as *θFεσός from **dhuesos* after Hirt Indog. Gk. I 195, Pisani REtIE. 1, 220 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 450, 458, WH. I 102; Lith. by Feist 122;

Alb. *dash* “Aries, ram, sheep (*animal), after Jokl (L.-k. Unters. 240) from **dhuos̥i-*;

Lat. perhaps *furō*, see above; *fimbria* f. “ fringe, border, edge “ maybe from **dhuensriā*, with the ablaut form *dhūēs-* : *februō*, *-āre* “ clean, expiate religiously “ from *februum* “ religious purification “ (sabin. after Varro), as also *Februārius* “ the cleansing month “, on the basis of **dhues-ro-* “ fumigating “; *fērālis* “ relating to the dead, funereal; deadly, fatal; mournful; n. pl. as subst. the festival of the dead, in February “ probably also here;

Note:

Common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation.

whether *bēstia*, *bēllua* “ an animal without reason, a brute, beast, large animal; as a term of reproach, monster “ belong here as **dhuestiā*, **dhūēsloṽā*, it is extremely dubious because of anlauts in spite of WH. I 102;

Note:

Common Lat. *dw-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

gallorom. *dūsius* “ impure, foul daemon, incubus “, out of it lad. eng. *dischöl*, Ger. Westfäl. *dūs*, Basque *tusuri* “devil”; compare Pedersen Et. celt. 1, 171; O.Ir. *dāsacht* “fury”,

dāistir immum “ I become raving “ (**dh̥yōs-t-*, ablaut. with O.E. *dwāes* etc); O.Ir. *dōē* “idle”, perhaps as **dhousio-* to Ger. *dösig*;

O.E. *dwāes* ‘stupid, crazy’, M.L.G. *dwās* ds., M.H.G. *twās*, *dwās* m. “idiot, fool, villain “, *getwās* n. “ghost; foolishness “ (compare to the former meaning M.H.G. *tuster* n. “ghost”; to lengthened grade O.Ir. *dāsaid*); ablaut. O.E. *dysig* “ clownish “, Eng. *dizzy* “ giddy “, M.L.G. *dūsich* “ benumbed, giddy “, nd. *düsig*, *dösig*, O.H.G. *tusic* “ sluggish “, M.L.G. *dūsen*, *dosen* “ pass away thoughtlessly “, Eng. *doze* “doze”, Ger. (N.Ger.) *Dusel* (in the meaning “ light drunkenness “ compare Ger. dial. *dusen* “ carouse “ and M.H.G. *tūsen* “rant, make a noise, whizz “);

in addition: Nor. *dūsa* “doze”, O.N. *dūsa* “ behave quietly “, *dūs* “ calm “, *dūra* ‘sleep’, M.H.G. *türmen* “ be dizzy, reel, lurch “ etc;

with Gmc. *au*: M.H.G. *dōsen* “ behave quietly, slumber, drowse “, *tōre* “ insane, fool”, Ger. *Tor*, *töricht*, M.L.G. *dōre* m. “fool, crazy person”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *torrë* “fool”

with the meaning “ spray, get dusty, scatter “: M.H.G. *tæsen*, *dæsen* ‘scatter’, *verdæsen* “destroy” (from **dausjan*), Nor. dial. *døysa* “lump, pile up”, probably originally from “ dust heaps and waste heaps “, under which medium meaning can be added also O.N. *dys* f. “ from pouting stones of burial mounds “, Nor. dial. *dussa* “ messy heap “;

with the meaning “ scatter, sprinkle, dust rain under likewise”: Nor. *duskregn* “ dust rain “, *duska*, *dysja* “ rain finely, trickle “, Eng. *dusk* “cloudy, dim”, Ger. bO.Ir. *dusel* “ dust rain “; WestGmc. **dunstu-* “ transpiration “ (see above S. 263) in O.H.G. *tun(i)st* “wind, storm”, M.H.G. *tunst* “ fume, mist “, O.E. O.Fris. *dūst* n. “dust” (O.N. *dust* n. “dust” is M.L.G. *Lw.*), Dan. *dyst* “ flour powder “, M.L.G. nnd. *dust* m. “dust, chaff, husk”;

with the meaning “breathe - animal”: Goth. *dīus* n. “wild animal” (**dheus-*), O.N. *dýr* n. “Vierfüßler, wild animal”, O.H.G. *tior* “animal”, O.E. *dēor* “wild animal”, adj. “violent, wild, valiant”;

Lith. *dvesiù, dvesiaũ, dvėsti* “breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die “;
maybe Alb. (**dves*) *vdes* “breathe out the spirit, perish, die”;

Clearly from Root *dheues-, dhueš-, dheus-, dhūs-* : “to dissipate, blow, etc. *breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die” derived Root *dheu-2, dhū-ēi-* : “to vanish, faint, die”.

As Lith. *dvīsti* “die” : Lith. *dvesiù, dvesiaũ, dvėsti* “breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die “ (see above);

Note:

Aryans created the storm god, sky god *Deus Pater* from the ritual of burning the dead. Hence the very spirit of the dead was identified with the breath in the cold, smoke in heaVen. Animal fat was burned to appease the sky god hence animals were named after the father god.

Ltv. *dvėsele* f. “breath, soul, life”, ablaut. (**dhuos-*), Lith. *dvasas* m., *dvasià* f., gen. *dvāsios* “ghost”, “breath”, Ltv. *dvaša* “air, breath, smell “ (: Russ. *dvochatb*, IE **dhuos-*); zero grade (**dhūs-*), Lith. *dūsas* ‘sigh’ and “haze, mist” (= Clr. *doch*), *dūstū, dūsti* “run out of breath”, Ltv. *dust* “pant, gasp”, *dusmas* “anger”, Lith. *dūsiù, dūseti* “take a deep breath, sigh, gasp heavily”, *dūsauti* ds.; Lith. *daūsos* f. pl. (**dhous-*) “the upper air, paradise “, *dausinti* “ventilate, air “;

Russ. *dvóchatb, dvochatb* “pant, gasp” (see above); O.C.S. (*vbs*)*dъchnqti* “take a deep breath, heave a sigh “, Clr. *doch* “breath, breeze” (**dъchъ*), O.C.S. *dychajq, dyšo, dychati* “breathe, exhale, blow”, *duchъ* (: Lith. *daūsos*) “respiration, breath, spirit “, *duša* “breath, soul” (**dhousiā*), *dušo, duchati* “breathe, blow, from wind” etc
maybe Alb. (**dychati*) *dihās* “breathe heavily”.

words for sombre colors (“dust-colored, fog-gray”) :

O.Ind. *dhūsara-* “dust-colored” (see above); Lat. *fuscus* “dark-colored; of the voice, indistinct” (**dhus-qo-*), *furvus* “dark-colored, black” (**dhus-uo-*);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

O.E. *dox* (**dosc*) “dark”, Eng. *dusk* “cloudy, dim; twilight” (= Lat. *fuscus*; compare also Nor. *dusmen* “misty”), with formants *-no-* O.E. *dunn* (Celt. Lw.?), O.S. *dun* “chestnut-colored”, O.N. *dunna* “the common domestic duck”, O.S. *dosan*, O.E. *dosen* “chestnut-colored”, O.H.G. *dosan*, *tusin* “pale yellow” (WestGmc. Lw is Lat. *dosinus* “ash-colored”); M.Ir. *donn* “dark”, Welsh *dwenn* ‘subfuscus, dark-colored, blackish’, Gaul. PN *Donnos* etc (**dhyosnos*).

Note:

Probably from a fusion of Root *dheues-*, *dhyēs-*, *dheus-*, *dhūs-* “to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die” + Root *dei-1*, *dejē-*, *dī-*, *dīā-* : “to shine; day; sun; sky god, god” derived Slav. (**dus-diu-*): O.C.S.: *дъждь* “rain” [m jo] (see below).

References: WP. I 843 f., WH. I 102, 386, 472 f., 570 ff., Trautmann 64 f.

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dhēig^w– : dhōig^w– : dhīg^w–

English meaning: to stick, plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen, stecken, festsetzen’

Material: Lat. *fīgō*, *-ere* “to fix, fasten, make fast, attach, affix; esp. with oculos, to fix the gaze; to thrust home a weapon, etc. so as to fix fast; to transfix “ (urLat. *ī*, compare *fīgier* S. C. Bacch.), aLat. *fivō*, Umbr. *fiktu* “you shall fix, fasten, drive, thrust in, attach, affix, post, erect, set up “, *afiktu* “he/she shall fasten, implant, drive in, affix “; probably in addition as “pinned “ also *finis* “boundary, limit, border; summit, end; object, aim; in pl. enclosed area, territory “ (= Lith. *dýgsnis* “prick, sting”), compare *finiō*, *-īre* also “to bound, limit, enclose, restrain; to define, determine, appoint; to put an end to, conclude, finish; esp. to finish speaking, or to die; pass., to end, cease “;

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

O.E. *dīc* “drainage ditch, canal”, N.Ger. *dīk*, O.Ice. *dīk(i)n*, M.H.G. *tīch*, from which Ger. *Deich*, *Teich* (actually) “the digging”.

Lith. *dýgstu*, *dýgti*, Ltv. *dīgt* “germinate” (actually “jut. stick out, protrude”, Lith. *dygùs* ‘spiky, prickly “), in addition *dygiù*, *dygėti* “feel piercing pain “, *dyglỹs* “thorn”, *dýgė* “gooseberry “, O.Pruss. *digno* “the hilt of a sword “ (as Ger. *Heft* “the handle of a cutting or piercing instrument, as a knife, spear, etc.; the hilt of a sword, dagger “, d. h. “wherein the blade is fixed, to fix”); zero grade Lith. *díegiu*, *díegti*, Ltv. *diêgt* “prick”, Lith. *díegas* “germ, sprout”, O.Pruss. *deicktas* “site, place “, originally “point, dot, prick, sting”; with *ōi*: Lith. *dáigas* “germ, sprout, seedling “, *dáiktas* “point, dot; thing”, *daiginti* “make germinate “;

References: WP. I 832 f., WH. I 495 f., 865; Trautmann 49 f.

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dhē(i)– (besides dh–ei–?)

English meaning: to suck

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'saugen, säugen'

Note: (: *dhēi-*, *dhī-* and *dhē-*, *dhə-*) s. esp. Schulze KZ. 27, 425 = Kl. Schr. 363.

Material: O.Ind. *dhāya-* "nourishing, nursing", *dhāyas-* n. "the sucking", *dhāyú-* "thirsty", *dhātavē* "to suck", Fut. *dhāsyati*, Aor. *ádhat* "he sucked", *su-dhā* "juice, sap, nectar", *dhātrī* "wet nurse, mother", *dhēnú-* f. "producing milk" = Av. *daēnu-* "female of four-footed animals", O.Ind. *dhēnā* "milker", ablaut. *dhīṭa-* "sucked", perf. Plur. 1. 3. *da-dhi-má* (*i* = *ə*), *da-dh-úḥ*, redupl. noun *da-dh-an-*, nom. *dá-dh-i*, gen. *dadhnás* "sour milk" (: O.Pruss. *dadan*, Alb. *djathë*);

from stem *dhēi-*: *dháyati* "sucks" (**dhēietī* : Kaus. **dhoi-éie-ti* in Slav. *dojiti*, Goth. *daddjan*) and *dhinōti* "nourishes";

Arm. *diem* "suck" (*i* == IE *ē* or rather *ī*, so that = O.N. *dīa*), *stn-di* "(sucking brost =) suckling", *dal* from *dail* "beestings" (*dhēi-li-*), *dayeak* "wet nurse" (from **dayi-* = IE *dhə-ti-*);

Gk. *θήσατο* "he sucked", *θήσθαι* "milk", *θήνιον* "milk", *τιθήνη* "wet nurse" (short form *τίθη* underlikewise, whereat different Falk-Torp under *taate*), *γαλαθηνός* "sucking milk", *τιθασός* "tame, domesticated, well-bred";

Alb. *djathë* "cheese" originally "curd made from sour milk" (: O.Ind. *dádhi*), Gk.-Alb. *dithë* "cheese";

Note:

Spectacularly Alb. *djathë* (**das*), Gk.-Alb. *dithë* "cheese" derived from a solidified Illyr. root **dh-ei-s* "curd made from sour milk" because of common Alb. *-s* > *-th* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *fēmina* "wife, woman" (**the nursing one*); about *fēlix*, *fecundus* see under;

O.Ir. *dīnu* “lamb”, *dīth* “he/she has sucked” (*ī* = IE *ē* or *ī*), *denaid* “he sucks” (**di-na-ti*), Bret. *denaff* “suck”, Welsh *dynu* “suck”;

Goth. *daddjan* = O.S. *dæggja* “suckle” (Proto-Gmc. **ǣjjan*, compare O.Ind. *dháyati*, O.C.S. *dojǫ*, das Gmc. **ǣjj-* has originated normally from **dhoi-eie-*), O.S. *dīa*, Dan. Nor. *die* “suck”, M.H.G. *dīen*, *tīen* “suckle; brost feed a baby” (compare o. Arm. *diem*), zero grade O.H.G. *tāen*, present *tāju* (= Ltv. *dēju* “suck”), Westfäl. *däierrn* “nourish a calf with milk”;

Ltv. *dēju*, *dēt* “suck”, *at-diene*, *at-dienīte* “a cow that calves in the second year”, Lith. *dienì* f. “pregnant” (= O.Ind. *dhēnú-*), *dienà* ds. (= O.Ind. *dhēnā* “cow”), O.Pruss. *dadan* “milk” (= O.Ind. *dadhan-*); O.C.S. *dojǫ* “suckle” (O.Ind. *dháyati*), *doilica* “wet nurse”, with *ě* (= IE *ē* or *ə*) *děťb* f. “children, kids.”, *děva*, *děvica* “girl, virgin” (replaced by “* woman” = “the nursing one, the one who suckles”, s. Berneker 197).

With *l*-formant: O.Ind. *dhārú-* “sucking” = Gk. *θήλυς* “nourishing (ἐέρδη), lactating, female” (fem. *θήλεια* and *θήλυς*), *θηλώ*, *θηλαμών* “wet nurse”, *θηλάζω* “suckle, suck”, *θηλή* “brisket”, Alb. *dele* “sheep” (**dheil-n-*), *delmë* ds., *dhallë* “sour milk”, Illyr. *dalm-* “sheep” in PN *Δάλμιον*, *Δελμίνιον*, VN *Dalmatae*, *Delmatae*, Messap. PN gen. m. *dalmaihi*, fem. PN *dalmaθoa*; Lat. *fēlō*, *-āre* “suckle”, *filius* “son” (“*suckling”, from **fēlios*) = Umbr. *feliuf*, *filiu* “give milk, give suck”;

Note:

Common lat *d-* > *f-* phonetic shift

M.Ir. *del* “teat” (**dhǵ-lo-*), *delech* “milker”, Dan. *dæl* “mammary glands or udder of the sow”, Swe. dial. *del* m. “teat”, O.H.G. *tila* f. “female brost”, O.E. *delu* f. “nipple, teat”, O.N. *dilkr* “lamb, baby, youngling”; Ltv. *dēls* “son”, *dēle* “bloodsucker, leech”, Lith. *dėlė* ds., *pirmdėlė* “the first born”, *pirmdėlyš* “who has just been born”; Ltv. *dīle* “sucking calf”, *dīlīt* “suckle”.

Identical Alb. *djalë* 'son' : Ltv. *dēls* 'son'.

from Gk. θῶσθαι (*θῶσθαι) "to feast", θοίνη "feast" (from *θῶι-vā?) with gradation suit here, is doubtful; if θῶξαι and (Dor.) θᾶξαι "μεθύσαι" as *θῶιακ-σαι points to a light root **dhōi-* (also then θοίνη; also θῶσθαι could be θῶια-σθαι)?

Lat. *fēlīx* "fertile, lucky" to *fēlāre* goes back to a fem. Subst. **fēlī-c-* "the nursing one = fertile", after Specht (KZ. 62, 237) from **fēlu̯-k-s*, Femin. to O.Ind. *dhārū-*, Gk. θῆλυς; Lat. *fēcundus* "fertile", *fētus*, -*ūs* "(1) pregnant; fruitful, fertile; teeming with, full of. (2) that has brought forth, newly delivered; (3) m. the bringing forth or hatching of young; of the soil, bearing, producing. Transf., that which is brought forth; offspring, brood; of plants, fruit, produce, shoot", *fēta* "filled with young, pregnant, breeding, with young", also "what is born", *effēta* "past bearing, exhausted, worn out, weak after a lot of parturition", *fēnus*, -*oris* "yield, interest on money, usury", perhaps also *fēnum* "hay" (as "yield") define themselves through a special application from *dhēi-* "suckle" for "be fertile";

in addition but not **dhōnā-* "corn, grain" : O.Ind. *dhānāḥ* f. pl. "grain, seeds", *dhānyā-* n. "corn, grain", Pers. *dāna* "corn, grain", Av. *dānō-karša-* "an ant kind", i.e. "towing grain (= an ant)", Toch. B *tāno* "corn, grain" and Lith. *dúona*, Ltv. *duõna* f. "bread" (originally "corn", O.Lith. "provision for retired farmers, retirement, settlement on retirement"); Dor.-Illyr. (Cret.) δῆαί. . . αἱ κριθαί EM., δητταί αἰέππισμέναι κριθαί (**dhē-k-iā-*) Hes.; different Jokl by WH. I 475;

References: WP. I 829 ff., WH. I 474 ff., 864, Trautmann 51.

See also: s. also above *dhē-1*, *dhē-dhē-*.

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dhē-¹, redupl. dhē-dh(ē)-

English meaning: child word for “grandparents”

Deutsche Übersetzung: Lallwort der Kindersprache für ältere Familienglieder

Material: Gk. θείοϛ “uncle”, θεία “aunt” (*θη-οϛ, θη-ᾱ), τήθη “grandmother” (from *θη-θη), Ital. (Ven.) *deda* “aunt” (?), Gk. τηθίϛ “aunt” (in addition GN Θέτιϛ); Illyr. *deda* “wet nurse” (Krahe IF. 55, 121 f.), also probably originally zur root *dhē(i)-* “suckle”; Lith. *dėde*, *dėdis* “uncle” (but *diėdas* “graybeard, old man, elder” from wr. *džėd* ds.), O.C.S. *dědъ* “grandfather”; similarly Ger. *deite*, *teite*, Swiss *däddi* “father, elder”, Russ. *djádja* “uncle”.

Note:

Turk. *dayi* “uncle” derived from Russ. *djádja* “uncle” while Alb. *daja* n. f. “uncle” could have existed before turk. *dayi* “uncle”, however, Alb. cognate is phonetically identical with other cognates: also turk. *hala* “paternal aunt” : Alb. *halla* “paternal aunt”, turk. *teyze* “maternal aunt” : Alb. *teze* “maternal aunt”.

References: WP. I 826, Trautmann 47, Schwyzer Gk. I 193.

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dhē-2

English meaning: to put, place

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'setzen, stellen, legen'

Material: O.Ind. *dád dhāti*, Av. *daδāiti* "he places", O.Pers. Impf. sg. *adadā* "he has installed", O.Ind. Aor. *á-dhā-m* "I placed", Med. 3. sg. *á-dhita* (= Gk. ἔθετο); *to*-participle O.Ind. *hitá-h* (*-dhitá-h* in ved. compounds) 'set, settled' (= Lat. *con-ditus*, *ab-ditus*, *crēditus*, probably also Gk. θετός "sedate, calm, settled, placed, set; having position; taken as one's child, adopted"), with full grade Av. O.Pers. *dāta-* (= Lith. *dėtas* "sedate, calm, settled", O.Pruss. *sen-ditans* acc. pl. f. "folded", also Gk. θητόν βωμόν Hes., eig. "set raised platform, placed stand"); Inf. O.Ind. *dhā-tum* (= Lith. *dėti* Supin., O.C.S. *děti* "to place": Lat. [late] *conditus*, *-ūs* m. "pickled, preserved; of corpses, embalmed; in gen., seasoned, savory", Supin. *-um*, *-ū*, compare also O.Ind. *dhātu-h*), m. "component, set", Av. *vīdātu-* n. "grounds, rationale, steady acquiescence"); *jo*-present O.Ind. *dhāyatē* "places for oneself" (= Ltv. *dēju*, *dēt* "place, lay eggs", *dēju dēt* "solder together", O.C.S. *dějo* "lay, place", O.Cz. *děju* "make"); perf. O.Ind. *dadhāu*, *dadhimá*, Av. 3. sg. *daḍa* (: Gk. τέθεμαι, Lat. *-didī*, Osc. *prú-ffed*, O.H.G. *teta* etc).

Arm. *ed* Aor. "he placed" (= O.Ind. *á-dhāt*, 1. sg. *edi*, 2. sg. *ediṛ*), present *dnem* "I place" (**dinem*, IE **dhē-no-*, compare Russ. *děnu* 'sit, put, lay, place', Ser.-Cr. *djènēm* "do, put, lay");

Maybe nasalized Alb.Gheg *me ndenj* "to sit, while, stay", *ndej* "hang loose, place"

Phryg. εῑαεῑ "has placed" (**e-dhā-es-t*? rather = Hitt. *da-a-iš*);

Gk. τίθημι "put" (Aor. ἔθηκα - see under -, ἔθεμεν, ἔθετο, Fut.θήσω, participle θετός);

Messap. *hi-pa-of* "has placed" (**ghi-po-dhēs-t*, J. B. Hofmann KZ. 63, 267);

Lat. *abdere* “put away, remove, set aside, stow away”, *con-dere* “to put together, make by joining, found, establish, build, settle” (in addition *Cōnsus* [**kom-d-to-*] an ancient deity, god of secret plans), *perdere* “to make away with, destroy, ruin, squander, dissipate, throw away, waste, lose”, *crēdere* “believe, trust” (see below **kered-* “heart”); about the interference of *dare* with respective forms s. WH. I 362; perf. *condidī* etc, Osc. *prú-ffed* “has placed” (**-fefed*).

Note:

Common italic.-Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

With einer *k*-extension Lat. *faciō*, *-ere*, *fecī* (: ἔθηκα), *factum* “to make, form, do, perform; of feelings and circumstances, to cause, bring about”, Osc. *fakiiad*, Umbr. *façia* “he/she makes, constructs, fashions, frames, builds, produces, composes”, *fakurent* Fut. II [subjunctive] “they will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed”, praen. (passionate inscription) *FheFhaked* “he/she has made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed”, Osc. *fefacit* Konj. perf. “let he/she have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed”, *fefacust* Fut. II “he/she will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed”;

with **fēk-* Umbr. *feitū*, *fetu* [Imperative] “he/she will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed”:

facilis “(feasible) easy to do; easy to manage, convenient, favorable”, Umbr. *façefeleds.*; *faciēs* “shape, form, figure, outward appearance; esp. face, countenance. Transf., character, nature; seeming, pretence”, *facinus*, *ponti-fex*, *arti-fex bene-ficus* under likewise; to meaning of *interficiō* “to put out of the way, destroy, bring to naught, slay, kill” (“*allow to disappear”) compare O.Ind. *antar-hita-h* “vanished”.

The same *k*-extension besides in Gk. ἔθηκα also in θήκη “receptacle”, O.Ind. *dhā-ká-h* “container” and Phryg. αῖ-δακετ “afflicts, causes death”, Med. αῖ-δακετορ; Ven. *vhaxsθo* “

he/she makes, constructs, fashions, frames, builds, erects, produces, composes “ (**fak-s-*to, the *f* probably from Ital.); Hitt. *dak-ki-eš-zi* (*dakkeszi*) “ makes, places down “ (: Lat. *facessō*), *dak-šu-ul* (*daksul*) “friendly” (: aLat. *facul*); perhaps Toch. A *tākā* “I was, became”, B *takāwā* ds. (different Pedersen Toch. 194);

Gaul. *dede* “ he/she has placed “; compare Lat. *con-*, *ab-*, *crē-didī*, O.H.G. *teta* “ I made, did”; O.Ir. *-tarti* “gives, yields “ (**to-ro-ad-dīt* from **dhē-ṭ*), perf. *do-rat* (**to-ro-ad-dat* from **dhē-ṭ*), Thurneysen Gk. 35;

O.H.G. *tōm*, *tuom*, O.S. *tōn*, O.E. *dōm* “do”, Inf. O.H.G. *tuon*, O.S. O.E. *dōn* (**dhō-m*) “do”, preterit O.H.G. *teta* “I made, did” (2. sg. *tāti*, pl. *tātu-m*; reshaped after the type of Goth. *sētum*), O.S. *deda* (2. sg. *dedōs*, 3. pl. *dādun*, *dedun*), O.E. *dyde* < *dudi* (see above to O.Ind. *dadhāu*); particle perf. pass. O.H.G. *gī-tān*, O.E. *dōn* “ done “ from **dhē-no-* = O.C.S. *o-děnъ* “ wrapped, dressed “;

in the ending of reduced Präter. (Goth. *salbō-dēdun* etc) one tries to seek mostly the root *dhē-*, whereas in Goth. *kunþa* “ granted “, must contain the IE *-t-*, to accept an other formatlon. compare Hirt, IE Gk. IV, 99, Sverdrup NTS. 2, 55 ff., Marstrander, NTS. 4, 424 f., Specht KZ. 62, 69 ff., Kretschmer Sbb. Wien, 225. Bd., 2. Abh., 6 f.

Lith. *dėti* “lay, place, put”, present 2. pl. old *deste* (**dhe-dh-te*), sg. *demi*, *desie-s*, *dest(i)* (compare Būga Kalba ir s. 158, 213), neologism *dedù*, Ltv. *dēt* (see above);

O.C.S. *děti* “lay, place” (also ‘say’), present *deždō* (**dediō*) and *dějō* (see above); *dějō*, *dějati* “lay, place, do”; *-va*-iterative O.C.S. *o-děvati* “(to put), dress “, Russ. *děvátъ* ‘set down, do, place’;

in addition probably Lith. *dėviù*, *dėvēti* “wear a dress”; a formant *υ* also in Gk. **θoFακος* and (assim.) **θαFακος*, compare *θαάζω* ‘sit, put’, Ion. *θῶκος* (Hom. *θόωκος* written for *θó[F]ακος*) ‘seat’, *θάβακον* *θᾱκον* ἢ *θρόνον* Hes., Att. also *θᾱκος* ds., Hom. *θαάσω* ‘sit’, Att. poet. *θᾱσσω* ds. (see to Gk. group Bechtel Lexil. 161 f., Boisacq 335); compare also

Thrac. *-dava* “settling, settlement” from **dhēuā* or **dhəuā*, probably reshuffling after the concurrent **dō-*: **dou-* “bestow, give”;

Note:

The suffix *-dava* “settling, settlement” frequently scattered over the Thrac. territory and city names is absent in Illyr. toponyms, hence Illyr.-Alb. and trak. were two different people.

Hitt. *da-a-i* (*dā*) “setzt, legt”, 1. sg. *te-eḫ-ḫi* (*tehh*), 3. pl. *tī-an-zi* (Pedersen Hitt. 91, 112 f., 166), preterit 3. sg. *da-a-iš*, perhaps also *dak-ki-eš-zi* (see above);

Toch. A *tā*, *tās*, *tas*, B *tes* “lay, place” (**dhē-s* Pedersen Toch. 186 f.);

Lyc. *tā* “lay, place” (Pedersen. Lyc. and Hitt. 30 f.).

Root nouns (in compositions): e.g. O.Ind. *vayō-dhā-ḥ* “imparting vitality”, *saṁ-dhā* f. “pact, agreement, promise” (: Lith. *arklì-dé* “stable”), *saṁ-dh-á-m* “association” (: Lith. *sam-das*), *ratna-dh-á-ḥ* “imparting treasure”, *nī-dh-í-ḥ* m. “container, treasure, tribute”, *sam-dh-í-ḥ* m. “association, covenant, fusion”, Av. *gao-ḍi-* “milk container”; Lith. *samdas* “rent, rental”, *iñdas* “vessel”, *nuodaĩ* “poison”, (old) *núodžia* “debt, blame, offense”, *pādis* “the hen lays an egg”;

O.Pruss. *umnode* “bakehouse”, Lith. *pelùdė*, Ltv. *pelude* “chaff container”, O.C.S. *obъ-do* n. “θησαυρός”, *сѣ-дѣ* “κρίσις, κρίμα”; compare Berneker 193 ff., Trautmann 47 f.; if so also O.Ice. *oddr*, O.E. *ord*, O.H.G. *ort* “cusp, peak” as **ud-dho-s* “pointed up”?

nominal formation:

O.Ind. *dhātār-* m. “instigator, founder”, *dhātār-* “creator, god” (compare also O.C.S. *dětelъ* “perpetrator”), Gk. *θετήρ*, Lat. *con-ditor* “a founder; hence, in gen., contriver, composer, author”;

compare **dhə-tlo-* in O.Ir. *dāl*, O.Welsh *datl*, Welsh *dadl*, O.Bret. *dadl* “congregation, meeting”, Bret. *dael* “contest, quarrel” (compare to meaning Phryg. *δοῦμος*);

dhə-ti-* in O.Ind. *-dhiti-ḥ* f. “stead”, *dēvā-hiti-ḥ* “God’s statute”, Gk. *θεσις* f. “statute, order”, Lat. *con-diti-ō* f. “an agreement, stipulation, condition, compact, proposition, terms, demand”; **dhē-ti-s* in Av. *ni-ḍāiti-* f. “laying down, putting away, hiding”, Goth. *gadēds* “deed, position, place”, O.Ice. *dāð* “skillfulness, deed, act”, O.E. *dæd*, O.H.G. *tāt* “deed, act”, Lith. *dėtis* “load, burden”, pl. *dėtys* “lay of the chicken, the goose”, O.C.S. *blago-děť* “Grace, blessing, gratitude”; **dhə-t-* in Thrac. PN *Δάτος*, Alb. *dhatë* (dhə-tā*) “site”; **dhō-t-* in Av. *dami-dā-t* “the created creature”, Lat. *sacer-dōs* “a priest, priestess” (**sacro-dhōt-s*).

O.Ind. *dhāna-m* “container”, el. *συνθῆναι* (?) “pact, covenant”, O.H.G. participle *gitān*, O.E. *dōn* “done”, O.C.S. *o-děňъ* “(completed), vested”; O.Ind. *dhāna-m* “sacrifice, offering, price in competition etc”, *nidhānam* “layover, stay, inhabitation etc”, *gōdhana-m* “cattle possession”, Av. *gao-ḍana-* n. “milk container”.

O.Ind. *dhāman-* n. “statute, law, dwelling, troop, multitude, crowd etc”, Av. *dāman-*, *dāman-* n. ‘site, creature’, Gk. *ἀνάθημα* “anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing”, *ἐπίθημα* “something put on, a lid, cover; statue on a grave”, *θημῶν* m. “heap”; *εὐθήμων* “probably keeping tidy, keeping in order”; Thrac. plant name *κοα-δάμα ποταμογείτων* (Dioskor.) from **k^wa-dhēm̥n* “water settlement”, PN *Uscu-dama*; secondary (after *θεσις*) Gk. *θέμα* n. “that which is placed or laid down: money deposited, deposit; also, of grain; treasure, pile, of loaves, coffer, position, situation, nativity, common burial-place, common land, private burial-ground, something proposed as a prize, case proposed for discussion, theme of an argument, proposition, premise, arbitrary determination, primary (non-derivative) element or form, of the present tense, mode of reduction of an irregular syllogism”, compare also Inf. *θέμεναι*; Av. *dām-* f. “creation”, adj. (also fem.) “constituting, originating, creator, god”; Gk. *θέμις* “that which is laid down or established by custom”, gen. originally *θέμιστος* “*allowed by the laws of God and men, righteous” as Goddess’s name,

then “right, law, custom”, θέμεθλα pl. “ the foundation of a building; the innermost, core “, θεμέλιοι λίθοι “ the foundation-stones “, Hom. θεμέλια (ει metr. lengthening) “ the foundations, lowest part, bottom, ground”;

Alb. *themel* “ the foundation of a building; the innermost, core “ : Hom. θεμέλια (ει metr. lengthening) “ foundation, ground” [probably a loanword]; *themēn* “heel, bottom of the foot”.

zero grade: θαμά “*massed; frequent, often “, θαμινός “frequent, often, massed”, Hom. θαμέες, femin. θαμειαί pl. “ the piled up, tightly packed, crowded, close-set, thick “ (from *θαμός), θάμνος “ thicket, shrubbery, bush, shrub”; in a **dhə-mo-* “ settlement, branch, dwelling” (compare θαμός οικία, σπόρος, φυτεία Hes. [**dhəmio-*], also O.Ind. *dhāman-* “dwelling”) or “heap, troop, multitude, crowd (the servant)” correlates one perhaps rightly also with Lat. *famulus* “ a servant, a male slave, attendant “, *familia* “ a household (of slaves), establishment “, Osc. *famel* “ a servant, a male slave, attendant “, *famelo* “ a household (of slaves), establishment “, Umbr. *fameñias* “ a household (of slaves), establishment “;

Note:

Common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

ō-grade Gk. θωμός “heap, barn, haystack”; Phryg. δουμος “an assembly, meeting, congress, a living together”, Lat. *ab-dōmen* “lower abdomen” as “intimate, hidden, secret part”, compare O.H.G. *intuoma* “ the chief internal organs of the body, significant organs “ (would be Lat. **indōmen*), M.L.G. *ingedōme*, Bavar. *ingetum* ds., Goth. *dōms* m. “judgement, fame” (*dōmjan* “adjudicate”; from dem Gmc. Russ. *dúma* “thought, notion, care; council meeting “ etc, s. Berneker 237), O.E. *dōm* “opinion, sense, mind, judgement, court”, O.H.G. *tuom* “judgement, feat, deed, act, custom, state, status”, Lith. *domė*, *domesỹs* “ attention, directing of the thought and will on something “, also Lith. *dėmė* “ spot upon which

attention is directed “ etc, *démétis* = *dométis* “ wonder, care, concern, follow, go, take interest “.

O.Ice. *dǣll* “ easy to do, easy, without difficulty “ (**dhē-li-s*); compare Run. *dalidun* “ they did “ (preterit of Gmc. **dēlian*), Lith. *pa-dėlỹs* “ nest-egg (the hen lays an egg) “, *priedėlė*, *priedėlis* “ inclosure “, O.Bulg. *dělo* n. “work”, wherefore (see Berneker 195 f., Trautmann 48) O.C.S. *dělja*, *děljьma* m. gen. “because of”, Lith. *dėl*, *dėl*, *dėliai*, Ltv. *dēl* with gen. “because of, for the sake of”.

Maybe from Slavic *ne* “not” + O.C.S.: *dělo* “work, matter” = Bulgarian неделя (*nedel’ a*), Serbian *nedelja*, Czech *neděle*, Polish *niedziela* ‘sunday, holiday = no work’ : Lithuanian: *dėlioti* “put down, away” : Albanian *djelë* ‘sunday, holiday’.

An occasional formation compare still Gk. τεθμός (Pind.), θεθμός (Iak. etc), θεσμός (Att.) “ statute “ after Thurneysen (KZ. 51, 57) to O.Ir. *dedm*, Welsh *deddf* (**dhe-dh-mā*) ds. (different Schwyzer Gk. I 492¹²); θωή, Att. θωά: “ punishment “. Very doubtful a *s*-extension would be attributed to O.Ice. *des* (**dasjō*) “ hay stick, hay rick “ (Lw. from dem O.Ir.?), O.Ir. *dais* (**dasti-*) “heap, hay rick”, wherewith E. Lewy (KZ. 52, 310) compares rather Osset. *dasun* “pile up, lump”.

References: WP. I 826 ff., WH. I 266, 362 f., 439 ff., 863, Trautmann 47 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 492, 686, 722, 725, 741, Pedersen Hitt. 141 ff., 192.

Page(s): 235-239

dhē-³, dhə-

English meaning: to disappear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hinschwinden"?

Material: Lat. *famēs* f. "hunger", *ad fatim*, *affatim* "ad lassitudinem, zur Genüge", *fatīgō* "hetze ab, ermüde", *fatīscō*, -or "gehe auseinander; ermatte";

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

O.Ir. *ded-* (present *ru-deda*, Fut. Plur. *dedait*, preterit *con-ro-deda*) "vanish, pass away, die away, disappear, dwindle, waste away, melt, decay"; O.E. *demn* "damage" (**dhə-mi-s*);

with -s O.N. *dāsi* "idle" (Gmc. **dās-*), M.H.G. *dāesic* 'still, uncommunicative, stupid', changing through ablaut Nor. dial. *dase* "flabby person", Dan. *dase* "be decayed"; O.N. *dāesa(sk)* "swelter, decay", *dasask* "go bad, get worse"; M.Eng. *dasen* "stun" (Eng. *daze*), *dasewen* "be dark".

In all parts some dubious connections. About O.Ir. *de-d(a)*. compare Pedersen KG. II 504 f. (from perf. **dhe-doye* from to Goth. *diwans* "perishable"? s. *dheu-* "disappear", where also about O.Ir. *dīth*, Arm. *dī*). The Gmc. family finally reminds partly under **dheues-* "whisk" discussed from N.Ger. *dösig* and have been directed partly after this not only in the *s-* extension, but also in the meaning itself; at least, is to be reckoned on an old relationship from O.N. *dāesask* etc. and Ir. *-deda*.

References: WP. I 829, WH. I 451.

Page(s): 239

dhēs–, dhəs–

English meaning: a root used in religious terms

Deutsche Übersetzung: in religiösen Begriffen

Material: Arm. *di-k* “gods” (PL **dhēses*);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

Lat. *fēriae* (aLat. *fēsiae*) “ days of rest, holidays, festivals”, *fēstus* “ of holidays, festive, festal, solemn, joyful, merry, originally from the religious celebration to devoted days “, Osc. *fīisnam* acc. “ an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur’s staff “, Umbr. *fesnaf-e* “in a shrine, sanctuary, temple “; zero grade Lat. *fānum* (**fas-no-m*) “ a shrine, sanctuary, temple “ and O.Ind. *dhiṣṇya-* “ devout, godly, pious, holy” (insecure *dhiṣaṇyant-* under likewise, see under *dheḷiə-* ‘see’); about Gk. θεός “god” see under *dheḷes-*, about Lat. *fās*, *fāstus* above S. 105 f.

References: WP. I 867, WH. I 453, 3 f.; EM² 333, 347 f.

Page(s): 259

dhlas– or dhelB– (: dhls–)

English meaning: to squeeze, press

Deutsche Übersetzung: “quetschen, drücken”?

Material: O.Ind. *dhṛśád-* “millstone”;

Gk. θλάω “squeeze, crush” (IE **dhlas-ō* or **dhlsō*), ἐθλάσθην, θλαστός;

Cz. *dlasmati* “press” (**dhlās-mo-* or **dhols-mo-*);

φλάω “θλάω” is hybridization of θλάω with φλῖβω, as on the other hand φλῖβω through hybridization with θλάω is also transfigured to θλῖβω.

References: WP. I 877, Schwyzer Gk. I 676.

Page(s): 271

dh₁gh-

English meaning: debt

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schuld, Verpflichtung'

Material: O.Ir. *dligim* "be entitled to, earn", M.Welsh *dlŷu*, with epenthetic vowel *dylyu* "withheld, kept back", Corn. *dyllŷ* ds., M.Bret. *dellit* ds., O.Ir. *dliged* n. "obligation, law, right" (**dh₁ghito-m*), Welsh *dled*, *dyled*, me. *d(y)lyet* f. "obligation", besides *dlit* "earnings" (**dh₁ghītā*); Goth. *dulgs* "debt" (in money); O.C.S. *dlъgъ* "debt", Russ. *dolg*, Ser.-Cr. *dûg* (gen. *dûga*), Pol. *dlug*, Cz. *dluh* ds.

Goth. *dulgs* and the Slav. words have probably common origin.

References: WP. I 868, Trautmann 55.

Page(s): 271-272

dhō[u]– : dhū–

English meaning: rope

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘strick’??

Material: Gk. θῶμι(γ)ξ, -ιγγοξ f. “rope, cord, band, strap, string of the bow “ (places ahead *θω-μo- or -μā);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

Lat. *fūnis* “ a rope, sheet, line, cord “; ablaut *ō[u]*:- *ū*-, if Lat. *ū* not at most dial. development from *ō*, after J. Duchesne-Guillemin (BAL.-SLAV. 41, 178) ostensibly here Toch. AB *tsu*-, B *tsaw* “to unite “ (??).

References: WP. I 868, WH. 567 f. compare also Petersson Heterokl. 169 f.

Page(s): 272

dhō-

English meaning: to sharpen

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schärfen'

Material: O.Ind. *dhārā* "cutting edge, sharpness, blade", Av. *dārā* f. ds., *tižidāra*- "with sharp edge", Gk. *θοός* 'sharp, sharp', *ἐθόωσα* "I sharpened, sharpen" (**θo-Fός* *μo*-participle, as e.g. **δα-Fός* "sliced" in *δαῖζω*; for **dhə-* to *o* compare *δοτός*: *δω-*).

from here due to **dhə-ro-* "pointed" (: O.Ind. *dhā-rā*) also O.E. *daroð* m. 'spit, pike, spear, lance', O.H.G. *tart* m. 'spit, pike', O.N. *darrað-r* m., *darr* n. 'spit, pike'? And at most in addition as "wound with a pike" further die Gmc. family of O.S. O.E. *derian* "injure, hurt", O.H.G. *terren* besides *tarōn*, *-ēn* "harm, injure", O.E. *daru* f. "damage, pity, injury", O.H.G. *tara* f. "injury"?

References: WP. I 867 f.

Page(s): 272

dhrebh–

English meaning: to crush, grind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerbrechen, zermalmen”

Material: Goth. *gadraban* “cut out, λατομεῖν”; O.N. *drafn.*, O.E. *dræfn.* “offal”, O.N. *drafna* “separate in small parts”, *blōþ-dreffar* m. “bloodstain”;

O.C.S. *drobljǫ*, *drobiti* “crush, break, rupture, grind”, Russ. *drobʹ* f. “break, piece, fragment”, R.C.S. *drobʹnъ*, Bulg. *dróben* ‘small, little’, next to which with ablaut *e* : Bulg. *drében* ds., *drebn* “secession of wool, by rippling the flax; liver”, Russ. *drébezg* ‘shards, debris’; Fick BB. 2, 199, Berneker 225-226 (m. further Lith.).

With Goth. *hlaiw*, *Patei was gadraban us staina* compares Hoffmann BB. 18, 288 τράφος τράφος Hes., so that the application of our root to “quarrying out of stones” would be old.

A similar to root *dhreb-* in:

O.N. *drepa* “prick, bump, poke, slay”, O.E. *drepan* ‘slay, meet’, M.L.G. *drepen* “meet, fight”, O.H.G. *treffan* “meet, touch”, O.N. *drepan* “blow, knock”, O.E. *gedrep* ds., M.H.G. *tref* m. n. “prank, blow, club, meeting”, O.E. *drepe* m. (**drapi-*) “manslaughter”, O.N. *drāp* n. ds.; presumably as *kvæði drepit stefjum*. O.N. *drāpa* f. “one from several distinguished parts of existing poem by sog. *stef*, usually a praise song”.

References: WP. I 875 f.

Page(s): 272-273

dhregh-¹

English meaning: to run

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laufen"

Material: Arm. *durgn*, gen. *drgan* "potter's wheel" (after Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 36, 122 from **dh_hregh-*);

Gk. τρέχω (Dor. τράχω), Fut. ἀποθρέξομαι, θρέξω "run", τροχός (: O.Ir. *droch*) "wheel", τρόχος "run", τρώχης "runner, summoner", τροχίλος "sandpiper"; barely τράχηλος "nape, neck" ?? Pedersen IF. 5, 56, Zup. KZ. 36, 57;

O.Ir. *droch* "wheel" (**drogo-n*);

It shows in palatal whereas Ltv. *drāžu*, *drāzu*, *drāzt* "quick, fast run", Lith. *padróžti* ds., but to say the least could be considered just as well as a variant in palatal besides *dherāgh-* "pull, drag". Yet are likewise Lith. *(pa)dróžti* as also Ltv. *drāzt* "run quickly, fast" identical with Lith. *dróžti*, Ltv. *drāzt* "carve" (see *dhreĝ-*). The primary meaning is "carve". All numerous other interpretations are to be explained by casual use.

References: WP. I 874 f.

Page(s): 273

dhregh-2

English meaning: to pain, to suffer

Deutsche Übersetzung: "quälen, reizen"

Material: O.Ind. *drāghatē* (Dhatup.) "afflicts, plagues, strives itself";

Osset. *äw-därzin* 'stir, tease, irritate' (E. Lewy KZ. 52, 306);

O.E. *dracu* f. "plague, agony", *dreccan* 'stir, tease, irritate, plague' (? with expressive *k*?);

O.C.S. *raz-dražo*, *-dražiti* "enrage, irritate", Serb. *drāžīm*, *drāžiti* 'stir, tease, irritate';

Maybe Alb. *trazonj* 'stir, tease, irritate'.

ein *nī*-abstract noun **dražn̥* "irritation" lies Russ. *draznítʹ* 'stir, tease, irritate, banter' the basic, *z* instead of *ž* after the synonymous forms *-zn̥*.

Also a root **dhrāgh-* or **dhrēgh-*: **dhrōgh-*: **dhrəgh-* wäre möglich.

References: WP. 1 875.

Page(s): 273-274

dhreĝ-

English meaning: to pull

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ziehen; dahinziehen, gleiten, streifen"

Note: synonymous with *trāgh-* (see there)

Material: O.Ind. *dhṛájati* "glides, slides there", *prá-dhrajati* "hurries", *dhṛájas-* n., *dhrajati-* f. "the pranks, pull", *dhṛāj-* perhaps "attraction", *dhṛāji-*, *dhṛāji-* f. "pull, urge, desire";

O.N. *drāk* f. 'stripe' (: O.Ind. *drāj-*); nasalized in addition perhaps Goth. *drigkan*, O.Ice. *drekka*, O.E. *drincan*, O.H.G. *trinkan* "drink" ("make a good gulp, draw from drinking-vessel");

Maybe Alb. *dreka*, *drekë* "dinner", *darkë* (**drakë*) 'supper'

Lith. *drežoti* "smooth down", *drýžas*, *druožė* "streaky", also (?) Lith. *drėž-iu*, *-ti* "rend", *nudrėžti* "pull down, destroy" (Juškevič 346); in addition probably *dróžti* "carve, hit, gehen" etc, Ltv. *drāzt* ds.; see under *dregh-1*;

Ltv. *dragāt* "pull" against it presumably to M.Du. *trecken* "pull, drag", s. *der-4* (*dergh-*, *dreg-*) "flay" and Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 488 m. Lith.

References: WP. I 874.

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dhreibh–

English meaning: to drive, to push

Deutsche Übersetzung: “treiben, stoßen” etc

Material: Goth. *dreiban* “drive, push, bump, poke”, O.N. *drīfa* “come pulling, pull, drag, stream” etc, O.E. *drīfan* “drive, push, hunt, chase, overthrow “, O.S. *drīban* “be moved, dispelled “, O.H.G. *trīban* “beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel, expel “ (zero grade schw. Verb *tribōn* “set in violent motion, drive onward, move, impel, urge “, *uolatribōn* “thrust through, pierce through, transfix “); O.N. *drift* f. “drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, snowdrift “, *drif* n. “what floats through the air, snowfall “, O.E. *drif* n. “drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, the driven “, *drāf* f. “drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, drift, herd”, M.H.G. *trift* ds., Ger. *Trift* “pasture, herd”;

Lith. *drimbù, drìbti* “laggard, clodhopper, lubber, looby, hobbledehoy, lummo, squab, dub, lug”, *sniēgas drim̃ba* “the snow falls thickly “ (= O.N. *þā drīfr snæ̃r*); from *drib-*, to which could belong likewise the *i-* as the *e-* series, the transfer has occurred in the *e-* series: *drebiù, drēbti* “pour, make stains with viscous liquid “.

References: WP. I 872, 876, Wissmann nom. postverb. 68 f., Specht KZ. 68, 41.

Page(s): 274

dhreugh-¹

English meaning: to tremble, shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zittern, (sich) schütteln, einschrumpfen”

Material: O.E. *dry̆ge* “dry” etc, see above S. 254 f. under *dhereugh-*;

Lith. *drugỹs* “fever; butterfly”, Ltv. *drudzis* “cold fever; fever”, *drudzinât* “neigh after fodder “ (“*to shake”), perhaps O.Pruss. *drogis* “reed” (if for *drugis*, s. Trautmann O.Pruss. 323 m. Lith., Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 502); perhaps Ltv. *drugt* “collapse, diminish “, Berneker 231 between; s. also under S. 279;

Pol. *drzę*, *drzec* “tremble”, old also “have a fever”, *drgać*, perf. *drgnąć* “tremble, quiver; flounder, twitch “, Russ. *drožu*, *-átʹ*, perf. *drógnutʹ* “tremble, quiver” (etc, s. Berneker 231).

Dissyllabic root form **dhereugh-* or **dhereug-* one supposes in Gk. τοιθορύσσειν σείειν Hes., τοιθορύκτρια ή τοὺς σεισμοὺς ποιοῦσα Hes. and τανθαρεύω, τανθαλύζω ds. Hes.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**dhereugh-*) *dredh* “tremble, twist”, *dridhem* “tremble, quiver, have a fever” [common Alb. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 873 f., Berneker 231.

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dhreugh-2

English meaning: to deceive, harm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trügen, listig schädigen"

Material: O.Ind. *drúhyati* 'seeks to harm, harms' (Fut. *dhṛōkṣyati*, participle *drugdhá*); common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

O.Pers. Imperf. *adurujiya* (= O.Ind. *adruhyat*) "lied", Av. *družaiti* "lies, cheats", O.Ind. *drōgha-*, *drōha-* m. "insult, damage, betrayal", Av. *draoga-* "fallacious", m. "lie, falsity, deception", O.Pers. *drauga-* "fallacious", O.Ind. *drúh-* "injuring", f. "damage, fiend, ghost", m. "fiend, demon", Av. *drūj-* f. "lie, falsity, deception; impersonating the lie, falsity";

M.Ir. *aur-ddrach* (after the sounds from **druag* = O.Ind. *drōgha-*) "ghost";

O.S. *bidriogan*, O.H.G. *triogan* "deceive", O.N. *draugr* m. "ghost"; zero grade O.S. *gidrog* n. "delusion", M.Du. *gedroch* ds., O.H.G. *gitrog* n. "deceit, devilish phantasmagoria"; O.N. *draumr*, O.H.G. *troum*, O.S. *drōm*, Eng. *dream* "dream" (Gmc. **ǵrau(γ)ma-* "delusion").

IE *dhreugh-* is very probably related with *dh̥uer-* "bring to trap through deception", while to zero grade **dhru-gh-* from **dh̥ur-gh-* adjusted itself to a new zero grade IE **dhreugh-*, **dhrough-*. With the extending *gh* would be identical with Ger. *Zwerg*, if this word not goe back to a miscellaneous IE *dh̥uergh-* "dwarfish, crippled" (see there).

References: WP. I 874.

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dhreu-

English meaning: to crumble, grind

Deutsche Übersetzung: with kons. extensions “zerbrechen, zerbröckeln”

Note: with it are probably linked from intransitive “crumble” explicable words for “tumble, fall down, trickle down”

Material: 1. *dhreus-*, *dhreū-s-*:

Gk. θραύω (τέθραυσμαι, ἐθραύσθην) “rupture, crunch”, θραυστός, θραυλός (*θραυσ-λός), θραῦρος (Hes.) “frail, breakable”, θραῦμα, θραῦσμα “piece, fragment, wound”, θραῦνύσσω (Lyc.), συντεθραῦνται (Eur.) “shatter” (point at *θραυ[σ]-ανός, s. Boisacq s. v. m. Lith.); θρῦλίχθη (Hom.), θρῦλίξας (Lyc.) “break, rupture, shatter”, θρῦλεῖ ταρασσεί ὀχλεῖ Hes. (*θρῦλος from *θρῦσ-λο-; Gk. -αυ- and -υ:- are to be interpreted as zero grade and lengthened grade of *dhreū-s-*, next to which *dhreus-*; s. Bechtel KZ. 46, 164);

Welsh *dryll* “piece, fragment” (**dhru-s-lio-*), gallorom. pl. *drullia* “dross” (Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 163);

Goth. *drauhsnōs* f. pl. “gobbet, crumbs”; probably as rearrangement from **dhreūs-kna* with nearest connectable Balt *druska*, interference to Ger. *trocken*, O.E. *drēahnian* - s. *dher-2*, *dhreugh-* “hold, stop” - respective words would permit to look at most at both traditional forms as really spoken; but compare besides Goth. *drausnōs* ds.;

Goth. *driusan* “fall, tumble, fall down”, O.S. *driosan*, O.E. *drēosan* “fall”, norw dial. *drysia* “trickle down”; Kaus. Goth. *gadrausjan* “prostrate”, O.H.G. *trōren* “drip, trickle, make drip, moult”; in addition as “collapse, bend” with lautsymbolisch gedehnter zero grade: O.E. *drūsan* “be sluggish (from age)”, Eng. *drowse* “be sleepy”; O.H.G. *trūrēn* “be knocked down, mourn; lower the eyes”, M.H.G. *trūrec* “sad”; O.E. changing through ablaut *drēorig*

“grieving “; O.N. *dreyri* m. (**drauzan-*) “the blood dripping from the wound “, O.S. *drōr* m. “blood” (O.E. changing through ablaut *drēor* m. ds.), M.H.G. *trōr* m. “dew, rain, blood”;

Ltv. *druska* “crumb”, Lith. *druskà* ‘salt’ (**crumb*), O.Pruss. *druskins* “earwax” (consigns *dmskins*); in addition Bal.-Slav. **druzga* ‘small piece’ in Lith. *drùzgas* ds., Sloven. *drûzgatì* “crush”, etc

Labial extensions:

dhreubh-: Gk. θρύπτω (ἐτρύφην) “grind, crumb, spall, crumble; enfeeble, soften, make fragile “, θρύμμα and τρύφος n. “piece, fragment”, τρυφή “softness, luxuriance “, τρυφερός “mushy, softish, delicate, mollicoddle “ (see also Boisacq s. v. θρύπτω);

Ltv. *drubaža* “Trumm “, *drubazas* ‘splinter of wood’.

dhreup-: O.S. *drūbōn*, *drūvōn* “be grieving “; Ltv. *drupu*, *drupt* “zerfallen, in Trümmer gehen “, *draûpît* “crumb, spall, crumble “; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 505.

dhreub-: O.N. *driūpa*, O.S. *driopan*, O.E. *drēopan*, O.H.G. *triofan* “drip, drop “, *σ*-grade schw. Verb, O.E. *drēapian* “drip, trickle down “, *ε*-grade *drēopian* ds., O.N. *drūpa* (**-ēn*) “überhängen, droop down, bend down “, O.N. *dropi* m. “drip”, O.E. *dropa*, O.S. *dropo* ds.; Intens. O.E. *dryppan*, *droppian*, O.H.G. *tropfōn* “drip”, *tropfo* “drip”; O.Ice. *dreyþa*, O.E. *dríepan* “drip, trickle”;

O.Ir. *drucht* “drip” (**dhruptu-s*).

References: WP. I 872 f., WH. I 553 f., Wissmann nom. postverb. 21, 104, 136, 140 f., 182, Trautmann 61 f., Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Trauer*.

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dhrih- (or dhreikh-)

English meaning: hair, bristle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haar, Borste"

Note:

Root **dhrih-** (or **dhreikh-**) : "hair, bristle" derived from Root **dhreǵh-** (**dh̥r̥ǵh-nā-**) : "to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband".

Material: Gk. θρίξ, τριχός f. "hair, bristle", therefrom θρίσσα, Att. θρίττα f. "a fish with fine fishbone", τριχίας, τριχίς ds.;

M.Ir. *gairb-driuch* (**drigu-* or **driku-*) "bristle" (*garb* "rough");

from Gk. θρίσσα derives probably Ital.-lombard. *trissa* "burbot"; out of it probably likewise Swiss *Trische* (11. Jh. *trisca*);

whether Bal.-Slav. **draika-* 'stretched long' as **dhroiko-* here belongs, also Lith. *driẽkti* "distend, take off (a thread)", *drỹkti* "hang down in long threads", slovak. *driek* m. 'stem', *driečny* "stocky", O.Bulg. *drъkolъ* "shaft, pole", etc, could our root be placed as **dhreikh-*. Maybe Alb. (**dhreikh*) *derth*, *derdh* "hang down, pour", (**dhreikh*) *dreth*, *dredh* "twist, curl (hair)", *dredhë* "lock, curled hair" common Alb. *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 876, Jud BullGIPat. Suisse Rom. 11, 8², Trautmann 58 f., Berneker 223, 232.

Page(s): 276

dhrono–

English meaning: multicoloured

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bunt”?

Material: For Gk. θρόνα pl. “flower decorations in garments (by alexandrin. poets for φάρμακα, charm, spell, sorcery, necessitated medicinal herbs), colored garments, colored animals” infer Hoffmann BB. 15, 86, Lidén Stud. 67 f. a basic meaning “varicolored”.

Under these basic meaning compares Lidén aaO . Alb. *drē-rī*, Gheg *drē-nī* m. “deer” (Animals like the deer and roe are named often as “dappled, varicolored”), therefore an Illyr. basic form **drani-* (IE *dhroni-*) through the probable Illyr. Hesych explanation αρavis ἔλαφος (Λ- recommended for Δ-) is advisable.

Stokes Mel. Kern [RC 24, 217] supposed for θρόνα “embroidery” because of M.Ir. *druine* ds.

References: WP. I 876 f., WH. I 374.

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dhug(h)əter–

English meaning: daughter, *thin girl

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Tochter”

Note: guttural as with *eg(h)om* “I”, see there.

Root *dhug(h)əter-*: “daughter” derived from *dh*-suffix root: *dheu-dh-* “shake, confuse” of

Root *dheu-4*, *dheuə-* (: *dhue-*), *dhue-k-*, *dhue-s-*: “to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.” earlier Root *deuk-*: “to drag, pull, attract”.

Material:

Maybe from **dhuedh-*: E.Fris. *dwatje* “stupid girl”, *dwatsk* “simple, unusual”, jütisch *dvot* “suffering of dizziness”

Note:

meaning Lat. Alb.Gheg (**vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vajë* “girl, virgin”: Lat. *virga* “thin branch, rod” (from **uiz-gā*), *virgō* “girl, virgin”;

Root *uer-3*: E. *uer-gh-* (**suergh-*): “to turn, press, strangle” < rhotacism s/r of Root *ueis-2*: “to turn, bend”.

O.Ind. *duhitár-* (*duhitā*), Av. *dugədar-*, *duγədar-* (from **dugther-*), Pers. *duxtar*, *duxt*, Arm. (with *s* from *k* after *u*) *dustr*, gen. *dster*, (*dowstr*)

Gk. *θυγάτηρ* (shift of stress as in *μήτηρ*, but still *θυγατέρα* as *μητέρα*), Osc. *futír*, dat. *fu(u)treí* (Vetter Gl. 29, 242);

Maybe Lycian *cbatru*, *kbatra* “daughter”: Toch. A *ckācar*, B *tkācer* “daughter”.

Goth. *daúhtar*, O.N. *dōttir* (Run. nom. pl. *dohtriR*), O.H.G. *tohter*, Lith. *duktė*, *-eĩs*, O.Pruss. *ducktī*, O.C.S. *дѣсти*, *-ere*, Toch. A *ckācar*, B *tkācer* “daughter”.

Note:

O.C.S.: *dъšti* “daughter” [f r], *dъštere* [Gens]

Russian: *doč* “daughter” [f r], *dóčeri* [Gens]

Old Czech: *dcí* “daughter” [f r], *dceře* [Gens]

Serbo-Croatian: *kći* “daughter” [f r], *kćè`ri* [Gens]; *šći* “daughter” [f r], *ščéra* [Gens]

Slovene: *hči* “daughter” [f r], *hčere* [Gens]; *hči* “daughter” [f r], *hčere* [Gens]

Nte:

Alb.Tosk (**doč*) *gocë* “daughter”, Gheg *cucë* “daughter”.

References: WP. I 868, WH. I 557.

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dh̥uēn–, dhun–

English meaning: to hum

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dröhnen, tönen”

Material: O.Ind. *dhvānati* “sounds, soughs”, *dhvaní-* m. ‘sound, echo, thunder, word’, *dhvaná-* m. ‘sound, a certain wind’, *dhvanita-* n. ‘sound, tone, echo, thunder’, *dhúni-* “soughing, roaring, thundering”, *dhunáyati* “soughs”;

O.N. *dynr* m. “resonance”, O.E. *dyne* n. ds., Eng. *din*, O.H.G. *tuni* ds.; O.N. *dynia* (preterit *dunda*) “din, drone, rant, roister”, O.E. *dynnan*, O.S. *dunnian* M.H.G. *tünen* “din, drone”; Gmc. extensions therefrom seem O.N. *dynkr* “din, fuss, noise, blow, knock”, M.Eng. *dunchen*, Eng. *dunch* “strike with a short rapid blow, jog with the elbow” and N.Ger. *dunsen* “din, drone, stomp”, Swe. dial. *dunsa* “crack, creak, hit”.

Interference of new sound imitations (onomatopoeic words) comes for Gmc. words just as for Lith. *dundėti* “violent knock, hit, din, drone” in question.

References: WP. I 869.

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dh̥uer-, dh̥uerə-

English meaning: to ruin by deceiving

Deutsche Übersetzung: "durch Täuschung, Hinterlist to Fall bringen, schädigen"

Note: (: *dh̥ur-* : *dhru-*)

Material: O.Ind. *dhvāratī* "damages", participle *dhrutá-*, *-dhrut* (and *-dhvṛt*), *dhṛúti-* f. "deception, seduction", **dhvará-* "deceiving" in *dhvarás-* f. (nom. *-āḥ*) "a kind of female daemon"; *dhūrvati* "brings down through deception, damages" (zero grade of a heavy basis *dh̥uerə-*), *dhūrta-* "deceitful", m. "cheater", *dhūrti-* f. "deceitful injury, damage";

Lat. *fraus*, *-dis* f. "deceit, cunning deception, damage, punishment", *frausus sum* (Plaut), Umbr. *frosetom* "cheated, beguiled, defrauded, robbed", Lat. *frūstra* (newer *frūstrā*) "in deception, in error, in vain", therefrom *frūstror*, *-āri* "deceive, cheat" belong probably as *d-* extension our root here (see above under *dhreugh-*); unclear is only *a* (popular saying? EM 382; incredible WH. I 543);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

here probably Hitt. *du-wa-ar-na-aḥ-ḫu-un* (*dwarnaḥḫun?*) "I broke".

References: WP. I 869 f., 874, WH. I 543 f.

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dh̥uergh- : drugh-

English meaning: low (in stature), crippled

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zwerghaft, verkrüppelt”?

Material: Bartholomae IF. 12, 131 Anm. connects Av. *drva-* (i.e. *druyva-*), which is reckoned under other names of physical ailments and perhaps stands for “dwarfish, crippled”, with O.N. *dvergr*, O.E. *dweorg*, Eng. *dwarf*, M.L.G. *dwerch*, nnd. *dwarf*, O.H.G. *twerc*, M.H.G. *twerc*, *-ges*, Ger. *Zwerg*, wherefore zero grade **durgī* in O.N. *dyrgja* “dwarf, midget”, N.Ger. *dorf*, after Krogmann (KZ. 62, 143) in addition Ltv. *drugt* “sink down” (see above *dhreugh-1*).

Otherwise for Gmc. the interpretation would derive as “creature of deception” with regard to to O.Ind. *dhvarás-* “a kind of female daemon”, root *dh̥uer-* “bring down through deception”;

it could have derived from *dh̥uer-* then with the same *-gh*, which agrees also with the root form *dhreu-gh-* (*dh̥uer-gh-* : *dh̥urgh-* : *dhruigh-*, *dhreugh-*); also latter deriving from appellation for puckish creature of deception.

References: WP. I 871 f.

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dh_uēr-, dh_uōr-, dhur-, dh_uṛ-

English meaning: door

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Tür"

Note: besides this conservative stem, the Proto-form of plural and dual of such a measure (see below), would probably fit to a certain degree already Proto-forms *-o-* and *-ā-* extensions partly with to supposed collective meaning, partly (as neuter) in the position as 2. composition parts.

Material: O.Ind. nom. pl. *dvāraḥ*, acc. pl. *duráḥ*, *dúraḥ*, nom. Du. *dvārá(u)* "door" (loss of Aspiration originally in den *bh*-case through influence of *dvāu* "two"), *durōñā-* n. "dwelling, homeland" (*-no*-derivative of loc. Du. ar. **dhurāu*); *o*-stem *dvāram* n. (new) "door" in compounds *śatádura-* n. 'secretive place with 100 doors'; Av. acc. sg. *dvarəm*, loc. *dvarē* "gate, courtyard", O.Pers. *duvarayā* "at the gate";

Arm. pl. *dur-k*", acc. *z-durs* (**-ḥs*) "door", *i durs* "out of doors, forth, out, outside", sg. *duin*, gen. *dran* "door, gate, courtyard" (*n*-Decl. derive from acc. sg. in *-m*), *dr-and* "doorpost, doorsill" (**dhur* + **anētā*, see there);

Gk. presumably from conservative stem still *θύρδα ἔξω Ἀρκάδες* Hes.; *θύραζε* "out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out" (i.e. *θύρασ-δε*, either O.Ind. *duraḥ*, Arm. *durs* or from *ā*-stem *θύρā*, so that from *-āvy* about *-āvvy*), as 1. composition part perhaps *θυραυλέω* "habe meinen Aufenthalt an (vor) der Türe, lagere im Freien" from *θύρ-αυλος* (but it could have derived also from *θύρα*), very archaic *θαιρός* "the revolvable doorpost" (also "Wagenachse, Eckpfosten des Wagenkastens" from **dh_uṛ-io-*);

o-stem in *πρόθυρον* "room before the door, vestibule of the house" (: O.Ind. *śatá-dura-* n.);

\bar{a} -stem $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}$ “door” (Hom. mostly pl.), Att. $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ “outside”, Hom. $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\text{-}\theta\iota, \text{-}\varphi\iota$; compare still $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$ “Türchen” (: O.Ind. $d\acute{u}r(\acute{\iota})\gamma\bar{a}$ “zur door or zum Haus gehörig”), $\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma, \text{-}\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ “window” (eig. “Türchen”) $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$ “door”, $\theta\upsilon\rho\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ “Türstein; großer long shield”, $\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$ “Vorhalle, vestibule in Haus” (: Goth. $daúrōns$ f. pl. “zweiflügliges gate”, yet barely in historic connection with it);

Alb. ($dh\grave{x}uer$ -) $der\grave{e}$ f. “door”, pl. $d\ddot{u}er$ (conservative stem $*dh\grave{x}u\bar{o}r$);

Note: conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)

Phonetic mutations: Alb. Alb. ($dh\grave{x}uera$) $der\grave{e}$ f. “door” : Gk. ($dh\grave{x}uera$) $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}$ “door” : Proto-Slavic form: $[d\text{v}\bar{y}r\bar{b}]$ See also: $d\text{v}\bar{o}r\bar{b}$ - Page in Trubáček: V 171-172] O.C.S.: $d\text{v}\bar{y}r\bar{b}$ “door” [f i] : Russian: $d\text{ver}$ “door” [f i]

Therefore Proto-Illyr. gave Alb. $dh\grave{x}ue$ - > de -, Gk. $dh\grave{x}ue$ - > du -, Slav. $dh\grave{x}ue$ - > dve -.

Lat. Plur. $for\bar{e}s$ f. “folding-doors” (older conservative stem $*dh\grave{x}u\bar{o}r$ reshaped to \acute{i} -stem); the sg. $for\acute{\iota}s, \text{-}\acute{\iota}s$ is secondary; \bar{a} -stem in $for\bar{a}s$ “out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out”, $for\bar{\acute{\iota}}s$ “an open space, public place, court, market-place” (the vowel after $for\bar{e}s$); in addition $forum$ n. “an open space, public place, court, market-place”; Umbr. $furo, furu$, “an open space, public place, court, market-place”; about Lat. $forus$ see above S. 134;

Welsh O.Bret. Corn. dor f. “door” ($*dhur\bar{a}$ or $*dh\grave{x}u\bar{o}r\bar{a}$; latter vowel gradation certainly in O.Ir. $dorus$ n. “door”, $in\text{-}dorus$ “before” from Celt. $*d\grave{x}u\bar{o}restu$ -; with it phonetically not compatible Welsh $drws$ “door”, from Thurneysen IA. 33, 25 places to M.Ir. $drut, druit$ ‘shut’, Ir. $druidim$ “I close” from $*druzd$ -); \acute{o} -stem Gaul. $doro$ “door”, $Duro$ -, $-durum$ in PN, O.Ir. dor m. ds.; O.Corn. $darat$, M.Corn. $daras$ “door”, Bret. pl. $dorojou$, dial. $doredou$ (Loth RC 20, 355) from $*dh\grave{x}u\bar{o}rato$ -; compare Gaul. $*doraton$ “grille, lattice door” in gallorom. $*doratia$ (or $*duratia$?), Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 139; unclear is Gaul. $dvorico$ (Holder I 1390), GN?;

O.H.G. $turi$, anfränk. $duri$ “door”, O.N. $dyrr$ “doorway”, fem. pl. (nom. pl. $*dhur\text{-}es$); O.E. $duru$ ds. (extended after acc. pl. $*dhur\text{-}\eta s$, Gmc. $*durunz$, also O.H.G. dat. pl. $tur\text{-}un, \text{-}on$); \acute{o} -

stem Goth. *daúr* n., O.H.G. *tor*, O.S. *dor*, *dur*, O.E. *dor* n. “gate” (**dhurom*); Goth. *daurōns* see above (: θυρών); O.Ice. *for-dyri* n. “vestibule”;

Lith. *duris* acc. pl. *dūrų* gen. pl., dial. and old *dūres* nom. pl. (then *i*-inflection: nom. pl. *dūrųs*), Ltv. *duris*, *dūrvī*, O.Pruss. *dauris* f. pl. “door” (*au* error); however, lacks Lith. *dvāras* “grange” because of *dvėrti* “unbolt, unlock” (also *dūrųs* “door” from “*aperture”?) it is not certainly Pol. Lw.;

O.C.S. *dvьrī* “door” (*acc. pl. in *-ns*; root stem *dhur-* from the reduced case with consonant-ending e.g. loc. **dvьrchъ*); *o*-stem O.C.S. *dvorъ* “courtyard”;

Toch. B *twere* “doors”.

References: WP. I 870 f., WH. I 529 f., Trautmann 63, EM 377 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 625¹.

Page(s): 278-279

digh-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziege"

Note:

Root **digh-** : "goat" derived from a zero grade of Root **deigh-** : "to prick; tick". From the older root Root **deigh-** : "to prick; tick" derived Root **aiĝ-** : "goat" and Root **āĝ-** : "goat" [common Balt - Illyr. - Alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero phonetic mutation]. Hence the Gk. cognate derived from Proto-Illyr.

Material: Gk.-Thrac. δίζα αἶξ. Λάκωνες (**digh_hia*), compare Thrac. PN Διζα-τελμῖς (as Ἐβρου-τελμῖς to ἔβρος τράγος Hes.); O.H.G. *ziga* "goat", with hypocoristic consonant increase O.E. *ticcen*, O.H.G. *zickī*, *zickīn* "young goat, kid" (but about Ger. *Zecke* see above under **deigh-**); here perhaps Nor. dial. *tikka* 'sheep' (event. hybridization of Swe. dial. *takka* 'sheep' with N.. equivalent of *Zicklein*), *tiksa* 'sheep, bitch', *tikla* "young sheep or cow", as well as O.N. *tīk* f. "bitch" = M.L.G. *tīke* ds.

Arm. *tik* "hose from animal skin " it is put here by Lidén (Arm. Stud. 10 f., Don. nat. Sydow 53¹) as originally "goatskin", must go back to **dig-* (taboo distortion?).

References: WP. I 814, WH. I 632, 868. After Risch (briefl.) perhaps originally Lockruf.

Page(s): 222

dīp-ro-, dīp-erā

English meaning: cattle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Opfertier, Vieh”

Material: Arm. *tvar* “ram, herd of cattle” (**tivar* < **dīperā*); Goth. *tibr* “oblation” (meliorated from *aibr*), O.H.G. *zebar* “sacrificial animal”, O.E. *tifer*, *tiber* ds., LateM.H.G. *ungezibere*, *unziver*, Ger. *Ungeziefer* eig. “impure, animal not suited to the sacrifice”. AFr. (*a*)*toivre* “draft animal” derives from Gmc.

Maybe Alb. (**dīberā*) *dorbëria* “heard of cows”.

References: WP. I 765, WH. I 323, Feist 19 b, 477 a.

Page(s): 222

d̥l̥kú– (?)

English meaning: sweet

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'süß'

Material: Gk. γλυκύς, γλυκερός 'sweet', γλυκκόν γλυκύ, γλύκκα ή γλυκύτης Hes. (-κκ- from -*κμ*-), γλεῦκος (late) "must, stum" (ablaut neologism); γλ from δλ because of folg. κ; -λυ- from -λα- after folg. υ; about late δεῦκος "must, stum", δευκής 'sweet' s. WH. I 380;

Lat. *dulcis* 'sweet, mellifluous, gentle' (from **d̥l̥kui-s*).

References: WP. I 816, WH. I 380.

Page(s): 222

d̥ḡhū, d̥ḡhūā

English meaning: tongue

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Zunge"

Note: often reshaped through anlaut change and rearrangements

Material: O.Ind. *jihvā* f., Av. *hizvā* ds. (vorar. **ḡḡhūā* from **daḡhūā* with *i* from *lih-* "lick" or from *jih-* "turn down"; Iran. **sizvā* probably through sound dissimilation);

Maybe Root **d̥ḡhū, d̥ḡhūā**: "tongue" derived from Root **dhereḡh-** (**dhr̥ḡh-nā-**): "to wind, turn".

besides *ū*-stem in O.Ind. *juhū* f. "tongue, spoon" (with *u* after *juhōti* "pour into the fire", different Wackernagel-Debrunner III 192), Av. *hizū* m. ds.; with *-ōn-* for *-ā* O.Pers. *hizbāna-*, M.Pers. *huzvān* ds., N.ar. *bisān* m. "tongue, discourse" (**vižhvān* after E. Leumann Nordar. Spr. 127 f.);

Arm. *lezu*, gen. *lezvi* places in ending *-ghūā* away from **d̥ḡghūā*, the first syllable probably influenced by **leiḡh-** "lick";

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation; also common Italic-Latin *d-* > *f-* shift.

aLat. *dīngua*, Lat. *lingua* (with *l-* from *lingere*); Osc. *fangvam* (Vetter Serta Hoffilleriana 153;

Maybe Alb. (**d̥ḡghūā*) *gluha* "tongue, language" not from Lat. *lingua* for Alb. has preserved *-h-* in contrast to Lat. Hence Alb. *d-* . *l-* mutation is genuine. Alb. (**d̥ḡghūā*) *gluha* "tongue" is similar to formation Alb. (**dlagh-t*) *glatë, gjatë, gjat* "long".

O.Ir. *teng* (*ā*-stem) and *tengae*, gen. *tengad* with *t-* after *tongid* "swears"; but O.Ir. *ligur* "tongue" to Lat. *ligurriō*; unclear is M.Welsh *tafawt*, Welsh *tafod*, O.Corn. *tauot*, M.Bret. *teaut*, Bret. *teod*, wherefore Corn. *tava*, M.Bret. *taffhaff*, Bret. *tañva* "taste" (Celt. **tamāto-*?);

Goth. *tuggō* f., O.N. O.S. *tunga*, O.E. *tunge*, O.H.G. *zunga*, with *-ōn-* instead of *-ā-*, as ablaut neologism perhaps here O.N. *tangi* “clutch piece of the blade”, M.L.G. *tange* ‘sand shift between two marshes’;

Bal.-Slav. *inžū-* m. in O.Pruss. *insuwis*; Lith. *liežuvis* (after *liėžti* “lick”); O.C.S. *jězy-kъ*, Ser.-Cr. *jèzik*, Pol. *język*, Russ. *jazyk*, to contraction of anlaut. *d-* s. J. Schmidt, Krit. 77;

Note:

Common Illyr.-Balt *d-* > *zero* phonetic mutation.

Toch. A *käntu*, gen. *käntwis*, B *käntwo*, Obl. *käntwa sa* (**kantwa*, reconverted from **tankwa*, IE **d̥ḡh̥uā*).

References: WP. I 1792, WH. I 806 f., Trautmann 104, Specht Decl. 83, Havers Sprachtabu 123 f.

Page(s): 223

dous-

English meaning: arm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Arm"

Note:

Root **dous-** : "arm" derived from an archaic root ***ǵheus** "hand, arm" (see below). But the shift *ǵh- > d-* is a unique O.Pers., Balt, celt., Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *dós-* n. (m.), gen. *doṣṇáh* " forearm, arm, lower part of the forefoot with animals", Av. *daoš-* m. " upper arm, shoulder", Pers. *dōš* 'shoulder'; O.Ir. *doë* (**dous-ṇt-s*), gen. *doat* "arm"; Ltv. *pa-duse* (zero grade) " Achselhöhle; Busen des Kleides "; Sloven. *pâzduha*, *pâzdiha* besides *pâzuha*, *pâziha* "armpit", and with the same *d*-loss (ein Erklärungsversuch by Berneker 233 f.) O.Bulg. etc *pazucha* "κόλπος".

Note:

Root **dous-** : "arm" derived from an archaic root ***ǵheus** "hand, arm" (see below). But the shift *ǵh- > d-* is a unique O.Pers., Balt, celt., Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation.

Two other roots, respectively Root **ǵhesor-1**, **ǵhesr-** : "hand" and Root **ǵhesto-2** : "hand, arm" derived from an extended archaic root ***ǵheus** + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre* : O.Ind. *hásta-ḥ* m. "hand", Av. *zasta-*, O.Pers. *dasta-* ds.;

The key link between Root **dous-** (***ǵheus**): "arm" derived from an archaic root ***ǵheus** "hand, arm" and Root **ǵhesor-1**, **ǵhesr-** (***ǵheus**): "hand" and Root **ǵhesto-2** (***ǵheus**): "hand, arm" are Balt : Ltv. *pa-duse* (zero grade) " armpit " : Lith. *pa-žastė*, *pa-žastis* f. " place under the arm, armpit ".

Note: common Balt-Illyr. *ǵh- > z* phonetic mutation : O.Pers., Av., Illyr.- Alb. - celt. *ǵh- > z*, *d* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 782, Trautmann 64.

Page(s): 226

dō- : də-, also dō-u- : dəu- : du-

English meaning: to give

Deutsche Übersetzung: "geben"

Grammatical information: (perfective) Aoristwurzel with secondary present *di-dō-mi*.

Material: O.Ind. *dá-dā-ti* (Aor. *á-dā-m*, Opt. *dēyām*, Fut. *dāsyāti*, Aor. Med. *ádita* = Gk. ἔδοτο, Inf. *dámanē* : Gk. δόμεναι, compare Lat. *damini* "hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender", whether originally infinitive) "gives" (pāli. *dinna* to a present **di-dā-ti*), Av. *dadāiti* ds., O.Pers. Imp. *dadātuv* "he should give"; root nouns O.Ind. *dā[s] ástu* "be a giver"; Infin. *dātum* (: Lat. Supin. *datum*); participle *dítá-h* (uncovered), secondary *dattá-h*, zero grade in *ā-t-tá-h*, *prá-t-ta-h* "devoted", ablaut. in *tvā-dāta-h* "you gave from", Av. *dāta*; to Fut. O.Ind. *dāsyāmi* (: Lith. *dúosiū*) s. Schwyzler Gk. I 788¹¹;

Arm. *ta-m* "dō", *ta-mk* "we hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender" (**də-je-mi*), Aor. *etu* (= *á-dā-m*, IE **e-dō-m*);

Gk. δί-δω-μι "give", Aor. ἔδωκα, Opt. δοίην (**doīēm*). Fut. δώσω, Aor. Med. ἔδοτο, participle δοτός, Infin. Hom. δόμεναι and Hom. Thess. etc δόμεν (locative without suffix);

Ven. *zoto* "he/she has handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished" = Gk. ἔδοτο; *zonasto* "he/she has given as a present, presented, bestowed, granted, vouchsafed, conferred" maybe from **dōnā-s-to* from a denom. **dōnāiō* (**dōno-m* : Lat. *dōnum*); mess. *pi-do* (**dō-t* : O.Ind. *a-dāt*);

Alb. (**dh̥uo-sm̥*) *da-shë* Aor. "I gave" (**də-sm̥*); : Alb. subjunctive *dhashtë* "let him give"

Lat. *dō*, *dās*, *dat*, *dāmus* (**də-mós*), *dātis*, *dānt* (secondary fur **dent* from **(di)-d̥n-ti*), aLat. *danunt*, *dedī*, *dātum*, *dāre* "give, grant, bestow", refl. "betake oneself" (*dās* with *ā* after *stā* for **dō* = Lith. *duō*, *dúo-k* [Specht KZ. 55, 182], Gk. Hom. δί-δω-θι);

vest. *dí-de-t* “ delivers, gives up, renders, furnishes, pays, surrenders “, päl. *dí-da* “he/she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender “, Umbr. *dirsa, darsa, teřa* “ he/she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender “ (**didāt*), *teřtu, dirstu, titu* “he/she shall deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender “ (**dí-de-tōd*), *teřte* “he/she has been given” (**dí-da-ter*), *a-teřa-fust* “he/she will have handed round “ (**am-de-da-fos-t*); Osc. *da[da]d* “ he/she should give away, give up, surrender, deliver, consign, yield, abandon, render “ (**dād(-dī)-dād*), *dadid* “he/she will have delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered “ (**dād(-de)-dīd*), *dí-de-st* “he/she will hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender “, *dedet*, Umbr. *dede* “he/she has handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered “ (= Lat. *dē-d-īt*, old *dedet*), Umbr. *teřust, dirsust* “he/she will have handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered “ (**dedust*), etc; fal. *porded* “he/she has stretched out, spreaded out, put forth, reached out, extended “ (**por(-de)-ded*);

redupl. present Ital. **dī-dō(?)* in Lat. *reddō (reddidī, redditum, reddere)* “give back” from **re-d(ī)-dō(?)* is ostensibly themat. rearrangement from **dī-dō-mī*, other compounds are *dē-dō, dī-dō, ē-dō, prō-dō, trā-dō* and **ven-dō*;

participle Lat. *dātus* “bestowed” = falisk. *datu* “given, delivered, given up, surrendered “, vest. *data* “ been delivered, given up, surrendered “, päl. *datas* “ been delivered, given up, surrendered “ (: Gk. *δοτός*); Supin. *datum* (: O.Ind. Infin. *dātum*);

here perhaps in spite of WH. I 193 Lat. *ce-dō* “ go from, give place, remove, withdraw, go away, depart, retire!” pl. *cette* from **ce-dāte* (: Gk. *δότε*);

Lith. *dúomi* (nowadays secondary *dúodu*, Ltv. *duōdu*, based on neologism to O.Lith. lpv. *duodi* from **dō-dhī-*, E.Lith. *dúomu*), 2. sg. *dúosi*, 3. sg. *dúost(ī)* “gives”, O.Pruss. *dāst* ds., after Kōřínek Listy filol . 65, 445 and Szemerényi Et . Slav. Roum. 1, 7 ff. (compare E. Fraenkel Balt Sprachw. 11 f.) not on older reduplication (angebl. **dō-dē-mī*, Bal.-Slav.

dōdmi*, 3. sg. **dō-də-ti*, Bal.-Slav. **dōdti* > **dōsti*), but on an unreduplicated athemat. inflection (dōmi*, pl. **dəmós*); Lith. *dúosti*, O.Bulg. *dastъ* are imitations from Lith. *ėsti* “eats” etc, which lie besides Lith. **é(d)mi*, O.Bulg. *jamъ* (from **ēd-m-*), where *d* would be perceived as suffix of the root; to Fut. Lith. *dúosiu* see above S. 223.

The same would be assumed from O.C.S. *damъ* “I will give”, 3. pl. *dadętb* (after *jadętb* etc); O.C.S. *dažda* “gift” is an analogical form after **ēdja* “food, eating”, where *d* was perceived again a formant.

Infin. Lith. *dúoti*, Ltv. *duôt*, O.Pruss. *dāt* (**dō-ti-*) = O.C.S. *dati*, Serb. *dāti*, Russ. *datъ*.

For preterit Lith. *daviaũ*, Ltv. *devu* “gave” see under.

participle **dō-na-* in O.C.S. *prě-danъ*, Serb. *dân*, Cz. *dán*, Clr. *dányj* “bestowed”; **dō-ta-* ds. in O.Pruss. *dāts*, Lith. *dúotas*, Ltv. *duôts*; einzelsprachl. innovations are Serb. dial. *dāt*, Cz. *dátý*; in addition Lith. *duotina* “nubile, marriageable”, R.C.S. *podatъnъ*, Russ. *podátnyj* “generous”; Supin. **dōtun* “to give” in O.Pruss. *daton* (Infin.); Lith. *dúoty*, O.C.S. *otъdatъ*, Sloven. *dat*, compare Slav. **datъ-kъ* in Sloven. *dodâtek*, Pol. *dodatek*, Russ. *dodátok* “bonus, addition”;

Hitt. *dā-* “take”, 1. sg. *da-aḫ-ḫi* (*daḫḫi*), 3. sg. *da-a-i* (*dāi*), would be placed here by Pedersen (Muršilis 68) and Kretschmer (Glotta 19, 207) (“give” - “for give to oneself”- “take”); against it Couvreur J 206 ff.

nominal formation: O.Ind. *dātar-*, *dātar-* “giver”, Gk. δῶτωρ, δωτήρ ds., zero grade δοτήρ, δότηρ, Lat. *dātor*, *datrīx*. - O.Ind. *dātrā-*, Av. *dāθra-* n. “gift”.

dō-tel-* in O.C.S. *dateljъ* (dō-tel-ju-*) “giver”, Cz. *udatel* “bighead”, Russ. *dátelъ* “giver”.

O.Ind. **dāti-* “bestowal, gift” in *dāti-vāra-* “allotting willingly, generous”, *havya-dāti-* “procuring the offering, presenting the sacrifice”, Av. *dāiti-* “grant, gift, impartment”, Gk. δῶτις Hes. (and conservative stem **dō-t-* in δῶς) “gift”, Δωσί-θεος, -φρων, Lat. *dōs*, *-tis* “dowry”;

Lith. Inf. *dúoti*. Slav. **datъ* “gift” (e.g. in O.C.S. *blagodatъ* “χάρις”, Russ. *pódatъ* “tax”), Inf. *dati*, zero grade O.Ind. *dítī-h*, Gk. δόσις “gift”, Lat. *dati-ō*, *-tiōnis* (old **-tīnes*) “the bestowing” (suffix as in Gk. δωῖν “gift”); with zero gradation in enclitic O.Ind. *bhága-tti-* “luck bringer”.

O.Ind. *dāna-* n. “gift” (substantiviertes *-no*-participle) = Lat. *dōnum*, Osc. etc. *dunum* ds. (*duunated* “he/she has presented, bestowed, granted, vouchsafed, conferred”); Welsh *dawn* ds., O.Ir. *dān* m. “gift, present, practical skill, innate quality, nature, temperament (faculty, talent)”, compare Slav. **danъ-kъ* in Serb. *dának* “tribute, tax” etc and den *-ni*-stem O.C.S. *danъ* “tribute, tax, toll”, Lith. *duōnis* “gift”; zero grade Alb. *dhënë* “bestowed”, f. “gift, tribute, tax”, Gheg *dhânë*, (**dhyon-*)

Also Alb. (**dhūonti*) *dhunti* “gift, faculty, talent”.

Gk. δῶρον “gift” (*-ro-* in pass. value, compare e.g. *clā-ru-s*), O.C.S. *darъ* “gift” (m. as **danъkъ*), Arm. *tur* ds.;

Maybe Alb. (**dhūonata*) *dhurata* “gift, faculty, talent” rhotacism n/r; *darsmë*, *dasmë* “wedding” : Lat. *dōs*, *-tis* “dowry”;

O.Ind. *dāyā-* “giving”, *dāyā-* m. “gift”, aPruss. *dāian* acc. “gift”, Serb. *prò-daja* ‘sale’ (etc, Berneker 176).

Maybe nasalized Alb. *ndanj*, *shpërndanj* (**shprë-ndanj*) “allot, give, separate” : Lith. *priėdas* “bonus, addition, wage increase”.

As 2. composition part O.Ind. *-dā-* e.g. in *aśvadā-* “horse giving, horse offering”, Slav. with structure in *o*-Decl., e.g. Russ. dial. *pó-dy* pl. “tributes, taxes”, Serb. *prî-d* “Draufgabe beim Tausch”; Lith. *priėdas* “bonus, addition, wage increase”.

dō-u- lies before in O.Ind. *dāvānē* “to give” (also perf. *dadáu* “have bestowed”), Av. *dāvōi* “to give”, Cypr. δυFάνοι “he may give”, Inf. δοFεναί (about ark. participle ἀπυ-δόας s. Schwyzler Gk. I 745 f.), contracted Hom.-Att. δοῦναι;

Lat. *duim*, *duīs* etc “I, you should hand over, deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender”, Fut. II *-duō*, contain an Aorist-stem **du-* from **do-*; *duim* is from Optat. **-do-* originated in compounds (*prō-duint* from **prō-do-*, etc), then also by compounds from **dhē* : *per-duim*, etc For Ital. optative **do-* probably trod only secondary in Umbr. and Fal. a present **doiō* in fal. *doviad* “may grant” (it seems to be reduced in compounds hence Lat. *duam* etc **doviām*), Umbr. *pur-dovitu*, *pur-tuvitu*, *-tuetu* “stretch out, spread out, put forth, reach out, extend”, *purtuvies* “stretch out, spread out, put forth, reach out, extend”, Umbr. *purditom* (**-d(o)uitom*) “stretched out, spread out, put forth, reached out, extended”, *purtiius* (**d(o)uius*) “you will have stretched out, spread out, put forth, reached out, extended”, *purtifile* “stretched out, spread out”, from synkopiertem **por-d[o]ui-* with alteration from *du* to *d*, in *purdovitu* Imper. it was hindered syncope through Indik. **pór-dovīt*,

Lith. *daviaũ* “I gave”, *dovanà* f. “gift”, Ltv. *dāvana* f. “gift”, iterative *dāvât*, *dāvinât* “offer, give”, O.C.S. *-davati* “allot” (the pattern forms for the Iterative in *-vati*).

About O.S. *twīthōn* “grant” etc see under *deu-2* “friendly grant”.

References: WP. I 814 ff., WH. I 266, 360 ff., 371 f., 861, Schwyz. Gk. I 686⁸, 722, 741, 794, 806 ff., Trautmann 56 ff.

Page(s): 223-226

dreĝh-

English meaning: unwilling, displeased

Deutsche Übersetzung: “unwillig, verdrossen”

Note: or perhaps originally “be slack, tough”?

Material: Goth. *trigo* “mourning, grief, repulsion”, O.N. *tregi* m. “mourning, grief, hindrance”, *tregr* “unwilling, averse”, *treginn* “grieving”, O.E. *trega* m. “mourning, grief, affliction”; O.S. *trego* m. “pain”, *tregan* (only Inf.) with dat. “be afflicted”, M.Du. *tregen* “lose the courage”, O.N. *trega* = O.E. *tregian* “afflict, sadden”; compare with a probably old concrete meaning “zähe, zähe haftend” Nor. dial. *treg* also “persistent, firm”, *trege* “tough fibre, filament, sinew, hard skin”, Swe. *trägen* “fatigueless”; lengthened grade O.H.G. *trāgi* “idle, slow, querulous”, O.S. *trāg* “evil, bad”, O.E. *trāg* f. “affliction, wickedness”, O.S. O.H.G. *trāgī* f. “sluggishness, displeasure”;

Lith. *dryž-tù, drižau, drižti* “faint, languid, slack become” (Būga Kalba Ir. s. 219), *drižinti* ‘slack make’; to Lith. *ri* compare Hirt IE Gk. II 83. [common Illyr.-Balt *-ĝh-* > *-d-* shift]

Maybe Alb. *treth* “castrate, clip” [common Alb. *-g* > *-th* shift] (see below)

Note: Root *tr-eu-d-* : “to press, push, * displeasure” derived from Root *dreĝh-* : “unwilling, displeased” [common Illyr.-Balt *-ĝh-* > *-d-*, Illyr. Alb. *-g* > *-th* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 821 f., Persson Beitr. 46 f.

Page(s): 226-227

drē- : drə-, extended dr-ēm-

English meaning: to sleep

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlafen'

Material: O.Ind. *drāti*, *drāya-ti*, *-tē* "asleep", *ni-drā* 'sleep'; in addition zero grade *ni-drita-h* 'sleeping, dozed off';

Arm. *tartam* 'slow, sleepy' (**der-d-*, Pedersen KZ. 39, 416);

Gk. Hom. Aor. ἔδραθον (**e-dr-dh-om*), new ἔδραθον "slept", secondary καταδραθάνω "dozed off";

Lat. *dormiō* 'sleep, drowse' (**dʰrm-īō*);

Slav. **drēmīō* "drowse" in Church Slavic *dremlju drěmati* "drowse", Serb. *drijemljêm drijèmati* "have sleep desire", etc
maybe Alb. *dremīt* "drowse".

About the formal Verhältnisse s. EM. 284, to *-em-* extension also Pedersen Groupement 22.

References: WP. I 821, WH. I 372, Trautmann 60.

Page(s): 226

dumb- (-bh?)

English meaning: penis, tail

Deutsche Übersetzung: “penis, Schwanz”, perhaps actually ‘stab’

Material: Av. *duma-* m. “tail”, Pers. *dum*, *dumb* (**dum(h)ma-*), O.H.G. *zumpfo* “penis”, M.H.G. *zumpf(e)*, *zumpfelin* (Sütterlin IF. 4, 93); in addition perhaps Av. *dumna-* n. “hand (?)” (**dumbna-*), s. Scheffelowitz IF. 33, 142 with numerous parallels for the meaning-development “shaft, pole, staff - penis, tail” and ‘staff - arm, hand’. Probably to M.L.G. *timpe* “cusp, peak, acme, apex”, O.E. *ātimplian* “provide with nails”, nasal. form from Gmc. **tippa* “tip, tail” in Eng. *tip* “cusp, peak”, M.H.G. *zipf(e)*; Gmc. **tuppa-* “pigtail” in O.N. *toppr* ds., O.E. *topp* m. “acme, apex”, M.H.G. *zopf* “plait, tress”, with *bb*: M.L.G. *tobbe*, *tubbe* ‘spigot’, compare Ltv. *duba* “assigned sheaf”; Gmc. **tappan* ‘spigot’ in O.E. *tæppa* m. (Eng. *tap*), M.L.G. *tappe* m., O.H.G. *zapho*, M.H.G. *zapfe* m. apparently “popular saying” with intensive consonant increase, nasalization and vowel change *a* : *i* : *u*, compare above S. 221 **drop-**: *drip-*: *drup-*.

References: WP. I 816, Fick III 155, 164, 168, Petersson Heterokl. 70 f.

See also: see also above S. 177.

Page(s): 227

dus-

English meaning: bad, foul

Deutsche Übersetzung: "übel, miß-" as 1. composition part

Material: O.Ind. *duṣ-*, *dur-*, Av. *duš-*, *duž-* "dis-, wrong, evil", Arm. *ժ* "un-", Gk. *δυσ-* "dis-, de-, evil", Lat. in *difficilis* "difficult, hard", O.Ir. *do-*, *du-* ds. (construction after the example from *so-*, *su-*), Goth. *tuz-* (in *tuz-wērjan* "doubt"), O.N. O.E. *tor-*, O.H.G. *zur-* "un-", Slav. in O.Bulg. *дъждъ* (**duz-djus* "bad weather" =) "rain", Russ. *дождь*, Pol. *deszcz*, O.Cz. *děšť*, gen. *děště* and analogical *deště*. connection with *deus-* "lack" is very probable.

Note:

Probably from a fusion of Root *dheues-*, *dhueš-*, *dheus-*, *dhūs-* "to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die" + Root *dei-1*, *dejə-*, *dī-*, *dīā-* : "to shine; day; sun; sky god, god" derived Slav. (**dus-diu-*): O.C.S.: *дъждъ* "rain" [m jo] (see below).

Only ind. from *duṣ-* has evolved *dúṣyati* "goes bad, goes off", *duṣṭa* "spoiled, evil, bad", *dūṣāyati* "spoiled, disabled".

References: WP. I 816, E. Fraenkel Mel. Pedersen 453.

Page(s): 227

duēi-

English meaning: to fear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fürchten"

Material: Av. *dvaēθā* "menace";

Arm. *erkečim* "I fear", *erkiut* "fear" (anlaut as in *erku* "two" : **duōu* Meillet MSL. 8, 235);

Gk. Hom. δίδω "dread" (*δέ-δFοι-α), Plur. δίδιμεν (i.e. δέδFιμεν), Att. δέδιμεν (thereafter the new sg. Hom. δίδια, i.e. δέδFια, Att. δέδια), Aor. Hom. ἔδδειςεν (i.e. ἔδFειςεν), Hom. δίε "dreaded"; reshaped from *δεδFοια perf. Hom. δίδοικα, Att. δέδοικα, Cret. δεδFοικώς Hes. (Hs. δεδροικώς), in addition δεδεικελος Hes. "timorous"; to δεδίσκομαι (after Hom.) "terrify" (*δε-δFί-σκο-μαι) would be shaped secondary δειδίξομαι, whereof previously Att. δεδίπτομαι, Hom. δειδίσσομαι; Hom. δειδήμων "timorous" (*δεδFειήμων); δέος n. "fear" (*δFειος), θεουδής "godfearing" (*θεο-δFειής), δειμα n., δειμός m. "fear", δεινός "terrible", δειλός, "timorous, fearful; unlucky, lamentable" (*δFειελός); διερός "to fear, dread" (*δFι-ερος);

Lat. *dīrus* "ill - omened, ominous, boding, portentous, fearful, awful, dread" (from Servius to Aen. III 235 also as *sabin.* and *Umbr.* stated word, so that *dī-* instead of *bī-* from **duī-* as a dialectal sound development), with formants *-ro-* "before what one is afraid", as *clā-rus* "audible, distinguishable".

s-extension in O.Ind. *dvēṣti* "hated, is hostile", *dviṣtā-* "detested", *dvēsa-ḥ* m., *dvēsas-* n. "hate", Av. *dvaēš-*, *ṭbaēš-* "be hostile to, mortify", participle *ṭbišta-*, *dvaēšaḥ-*, *ṭbaēšaḥ-* "hostility", M.Pers. *bēš* "affliction, mischief", probably to *duis-* S. 232.

References: WP. I 816 f., WH. I 353 f., Schwyz. Gk. I 710⁶, 769, 774. After Benveniste (briefl.) belongs the root as "be in doubt" to consecutive *duō(u)* "two".

Page(s): 227-228

duō(u) (*du̯ei-)

English meaning: two

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zwei"

Grammatical information: m. (grammatical double form *duuōu*), *duai* f. n., besides *duēi*, *duot*, *dui*-

Note: compare the summary by Brugmann II² 2, 6-82 passim.

Material: 1. O.Ind. m. *dvāu*, *dvā* (ved. also *duvāu*, *duvā*) = Av. *dva* m., O.Ind. f. n. *dvē* (ved. also *duvē*) = Av. *baē* f. and n. "two";

instr. dat. abl. O.Ind. *d(u)vābhyām* (has changed with *ā*), Av. *dvaēibya* (with old *i*-diphthong, as Lith. *dviēm* etc), gen. sg. O.Ind. *d(u)vāyoḥ*, by compression of O.Ind. *d(u)vā*: *d(u)vā-daśa* "12" (== Gk. δώδεκα);

Arm. *erku* "two" (= O.Ind. *dvā*);

Gk. Hom. δύ(F)ω (*δFω in δώ-δεκα), gen. dat. Ion. Att. δυοῖν, next to which uninflected Hom. Att. Dor. etc δύ(F)ο (to form s. Schwyzler Gk. I 588 f.; to rudiment IE *du̯ō s. Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 21, 273, due to Arm. *erko-tasan* 12, Lat. *duō-dēnī*, O.Ind. *dva-kā*- "the two together", but it could be directed after compositions with *o*-stems in the first part, as well as from Goth. O.N. O.S. O.E. O.Fris. *wi-t* "we two", O.N. *it*, O.S. O.E. *git* "you two");

Alb. *dü* m., *düj* f. "two" (**duuō*, respectively **duuaj*);

Lat. *duo* (from **duō*), f. *duae* (neologism), Umbr. (only with plur. inflection) *dur* nom. m. "two" (**duōs*, **duūr*), *desen-duf* acc. m. (12), *duir* "two", *tuva* acc. n.;

O.Ir. *dāu*, *dō* nom. acc. m. (= O.Ind. *dvāu*), before Subst. *dā* (proclitic form), fem. *dī* (= O.Ind. *dvē*), neutr. *dā n*- "two", O.Welsh Bret. masc. *dou*, fem. Welsh *dwy* (etc); Gaul. VN *Vo-cor-ii*, *Vo-contii* (compare *Tri-corii*) with **u*- besides *du*-; compare Thurneysen Gk. 182;

Goth. m. *twai*, f. *twōs*, n. *twa*, O.N. *tueir* m., *tuær* f., *tuau* n., O.E. *tū* m., *twā* f. (= O.Ind. *dvē*); O.H.G. *zwēne* m., *zwā*, *zwō* f., *zwei* n. etc (O.H.G. *zweio* “to two” loc. Du. = Lith. *dviejau*, *dviejaus*);

Lith. *dù* m. (from **dvúo* = O.Ind. *dvā*), *dvi* f. (= O.Ind. *dvē*); Ltv. *divi* m. f. (from **duwi* f. n.), O.Pruss. *dwai* m. f.; O.C.S. *dvъa* m., *dvъě* f. n.;

Toch. A m. *wu*, f. *we*, B m. f. *wi* (neologism); compare above Gaul. *vo-*; Hitt. *ta-a-an* (*tān*) “secondly, second”, *ta-a-i-u-ga-aš* (*tāyugaš*) “two years old” (: Lith. *dveigys* “two years old animal”?).

About the first part from εἴκοσι, *vīgintī* etc (old dissimilation from **duĩ-*, **duēi-dkmtī*??) s. *uĩ-kmt-ĩ* “twenty”.

Note:

The following *dw-*, *vd-* > *b-* is originally a Lat.-italic phonetic mutation.

In compound IE *duĩ-* and from it under unclear condition developed *di-*: O.Ind. *dvi-* (e.g. *dvi-pád-* “bipedal”), Av. *bi-* (e.g. *bi-māhya-* “lasting two months”), Arm. *erki* (*erkeam* “biennial”), Gk. *di-* (e.g. *δίπους*; da *δίφρος* “curule chair, seat” was not *di-*, rather *diFi-φρος*, if not perhaps dissimilatory loss of F is not against the following φ, also for other *di-* formation to consider from IE **duĩ-*), aLat. *dui-*, Lat. *bi-* (e.g. *dui-dens*, *bidens*; about forms as *diennium* s. WH. I under *biennium*, Sommer Hdb.³ 223; Umbr. *di-fue* “cleft, parted, split” probably sound pattern from *duĩ-*), O.N. *tve-* (also *tvē-*, see below), O.E. *twi-*, O.H.G. *zwi-* (e.g. O.E. *twi-fēte* “bipedal”, O.H.G. *zwi-houbit* “bicipital”), Lith. *dvi-* (e.g. *dvi-gubas* “twofold”, O.Pruss. *dwi-gubbus*).

Ital. *du-* in Lat. *du-bius*, *-plus*, *-plex*, *-pondius*, *-centī*, Umbr. *tuplak* acc. sg. n. “twofold”, *du-pursus* “bipedibus” is innovation after being perceived as *du-* stem from *duo*; also is to define *du-* in Umbr. *duti-* “again, a second time, once more, anew”, pāli *dutiyam* “for the

second time “; about Ltv. *du-celes* “ zweiräderiger Wagen “ compare Trautmann 125, Mühlhach-Endzelin I 509, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 358.

Zero grades *duē-* in compounds is to be admitted for Celt. (e.g. O.Ir. *dē-riad* “ a span of horses, pair, two horses harnessed to an open car “, *díabul* “ twofold “, Welsh *dwy-flwydd* “two years old”; O.Ir. *días* “ duality of persons “ probably from **duēio-stho-*) and for Gmc. (e.g. O.N. *tuī-faldr* “ twofold “ besides *tuēfaldr*, Goth. *tweifla-*, probably n., O.H.G. *zwīfal* n. besides Gk. δι-πλός, Lat. *duplus*).

duoi- in O.E. *getwāefan*, *twāeman* ‘separate, cut, clip’ < **twaifjan*, **twaimjan*; perhaps also for the Ar. (Av. *baēarəzufaṣah-* “ two fingers wide “, *dvaēpa-* n. “island”? or rather from *duaii-*, as probably O.Ind. *dvēdhā* “ twofold, (*divided) in two parts”, compare *dvīpā-* “island” above S. 51); perhaps Phryg. GN Δοίας, gen. -αντος (**duoi-nt*) “twin”.

Slav. *dvo-*, *dvu-*, *dvě-* in compounds s. Berneker 247.

2. ordinals: O.Ind. *dvītiya-*, Av. *bitya-*, *dabitya-*, O.Pers. *duvitiya-* ‘second’; under *duti* “ again, a second time, once more, anew “ (probably replacement for **diti* from **duiṭiom* after *du-*, see above); Arm. *erkir*, *erkrord* ‘second’; Alb. *i-düte*; all new neologisms.

3. Multiplikativadverb: *duis* “twice”: O.Ind. *dvīḥ* (ved. also *duvīḥ*), Av. *biš*, Gk. *δīs*, aLat. *duis*, Lat. *bis*, M.H.G. *zwir* “twice” (but Ir. *fo-dī* = O.Ind. n. *dvē*, Pedersen KG. I 301, II 127), Gmc. myth. PN *Tuisto* “ hermaphrodite “; Maybe Alb. *düşh* “in two”

through *u*-forms extended Av. *bižvāṭ*, O.N. *tysuar*, *tuisuar*, O.H.G. *zwiro*, *zwiror* (*zwiron*, *zwironṭ*), with voiced ? *z*- reduction O.E. *twiwa*, *twiga*, *twia*, *tuwa*, *twie*, O.Fris. *twia*, *twerā*, O.S. *twio* (to these forms lastly Loewe KZ. 47, 98 - 108, reminded in the forms in O.Ind. *kṛtvas* “ male “);

therefrom with formants *-ko-* O.H.G. *zwisk*, O.S. *twisk* “ twofold “ (see below), probably also Arm. *erkičs* “twice”;

with *l*-forms O.E. *twislian* “bisect”, *twisla* “confluence of two streams”, Ger. *Zwiesel* “bifurcation” (perhaps restricted to **d̥uis* in the meaning “divided”, see below);

with *t*-forms O.Ind. *dvitā* “twofold, double” (therefrom *dvāitā-m* “Dualität”), ap. *duvitāparnam* “in two Linien”, gthAv. *daibitā* “again(?)”.

4. multiplicative: Gk. διπλός, διπλόος, Lat. *duplus*, Umbr. *dupla* “double, twice as large, twice as much”, O.Ir. *dīabul* (**d̥uei-plo-*; see also above Goth. *tweifls*), wherefore perhaps Av. *bifra-* n. “comparison, affinity” (: root *pel-* “fold”, compare with *t*-extension:)

Gk. διπλάσιος (**p̥lt-io-*), Ion. διπλήσιος “waved with both hands”, O.H.G. *zwifalt* ds.

Gk. δίπλαξ, Lat. *duplex*, Umbr. *tuplak* n. “duplex” (: root *plāk-* “flat, spread”); from adv. z.B. *duvī-dhā*, *dvē-dhā* (probably **dvāii-dhā*, that to be read in the oldest texts 3-syllable) “twofold, in two parts”, wherewith the ending from O.Ir. *dēde* “duality of things” seems to be connected, as well as the from and. *twēdi* “halb”, O.E. *twæde* “two thirds”, O.H.G. *zwitaran* “hybrid, mongrel, half breed”, Ger. *Zwitter*.

Gk. δίχα “twofold, divided in two parts” (after Hom. διχῆ, διχοῦ), next to which (through hybridization with **di-thá* to O.Ind. *dvídhā*) Hom. διχθά “δίχα”, therefrom Ion. διξός “twofold” (**d̥ixθiós* or **dikθós*), and δισσός, Att. διπρός ds. (**d̥ixiós*, Schwyzler Gk. I 598, 840); about Hitt. *dak-ša-an* “Halbteil” s. Pedersen Hitt. 141.

Here also Alb. *degë* “twig, branch, bough, brushwood” (**d̥uoi-ghā*);

O.H.G. *zwīg* “twig, branch” (**d̥uei-gho-*), O.E. *twig* “twig, branch” (**d̥ui-gho-*); O.S. *tōg(o)*, M.L.G. *toch*, O.H.G. *zuog(o)* “twig, branch” are reshaped after cardinal forms with *twō-*;

Lith. *dveigys* m. “zweijähriges animal”, Serb. *dvizāk* “zweijähriger Aries, ram”, old *dviz* “biennial” (: Hitt. *dāyugas*, see above).

5. collective: O.Ind. *dvayá-* “double” (*dvayá-m* “twofold creature, falsity”, nachved. “pair”), dat. f. *dvayyái* = Hom. ἐν δοιῇ; *dvandvám* “pair” (from ved. *duvā-duvā* “every two”);

Gk. Hom. *δοῖώ*, *δοιοί* “double, two” (with preservation of *-i-* through influence of **ḏFoī*[F]iv), *ἐν δοιῇ* “in doubt” (Ir. *dīas* from **duejo-stho-*ʔ);

Goth. gen. pl. *twaddjē* (compare with other ending O.Ind. gen. Dual *dváyoḥ*, Lith. gen. *dviejų*), O.N. *tueggia*, O.H.G. *zweiio*, O.E. m. *twægen*, f. *twā*, n. *tū* “two” (see above Sievers-Brunner 264), nom. acc. pl. O.H.G. *zwei* (**dueiā*), next to which from IE **duejo-* O.H.G. M.H.G. *zwī*, g. *zwīes* m.n. “twig, branch” (the *n*-stem O.N. *týja* “doubt” presumably balanced from nom. **tvīja*, gen. *týju*);

Bal.-Slav. *dueja-* and *duaja-* in Lith. *dveji*, f. *dvėjos* “two” (the substantival n. sg. in *dvėja tīek* “twice as much”);

O.C.S. *d(ъ)voji* adj. “twofold, two”, *d(ъ)voje* n. Subst. “two things” (therefrom derivatives as Russ. *dvojnój* “double”, *dvójni* “twins”, *dvójka* “pair”, *dvojník* “zweidrähtiger Faden”, *dvoítb* “in zwei Teile teilen, zwei Fäden zu einem zusammendrehen”, etc, s. Berneker 247).

With *-no-* (partly due to from *duis*):

Arm. *krkin* “double” from *(*r*)*ki-rki-no-*, IE **dui-duis-no-* (?) (L. Mariès REtIE. 1, 445);

Lat. *bīnī* “every two” (distributive) and “two” (collective) from **duis-no-* (= Gmc. **twiz-na-*);

Gmc. **twi-na-* in O.H.G. *zwinal*, *zwenel* “born together, twin-born, twin-”, *zwiniling* m., M.H.G. *zwinilīn* n. “twin”, **twai-na-* in O.S. *twēne* “two”, O.H.G. *zwēne* ds. (it has substituted with *ē* instead of *ei* after **zwē* = Goth. *twai*), O.H.G. *zwein-zug*, O.S. *twēn-tig*, O.E. *twēn-tig* “20” (“Doppelzehn”);

Maybe Alb. 20, *një-zet* “one - ten”, 40, *dy-zet* “double - ten”

Gmc. **twiz-na-* in O.N. *tvennr*, *tvinnr* “twofold”, pl. *tvenner* “zwei zusammengehörige” (*tvinna* “redouble”), O.H.G. *zwirnēn*, *-ōn* “zweifach zusammendrehen”, M.H.G. *zwirn*, M.L.G. *twern* “doppelt zusammengedrehter Faden” probably = O.E. *twīn*, Du. *twijn* “linen

thread, linen “ (O.E. *getwinne* “ every two “, *getwinnas* “ twins “ is led back then to **twi-nja-*). Besides due to **twīha-*, IE **d̥uei-ko-*, Goth. *tweihnai* “two”, O.E. dat. *twēonum*, *betwēonum*, Eng. *between* “ between “;

Lith. m. pl. *dvynai*, Russ. *dvójni* “ twins “.

With *-ko-*:

O.Ind. *dviká-* “ aus zweien bestehend, zweifach “ (*dvaká-* “in pairs, by pairs” connected after *ēkaká-*);

O.H.G. *zwe(h)o*, O.S. *twe(h)o*, O.E. *twēo* m. “doubt”, O.E. *be-twih*, *-tweoh* “ between “, *mid unctwīh* “ between us both “ (compare above Goth. *tweih-nai*);

from *d̥uis-* from: O.H.G. *zwisk*, O.S. *twisk* “ twofold “, pl. “both” dat. pl. O.H.G. (*undar*, *en*) *zwiskēn*, Ger. *zwischen*; in addition O.E. *getwisa* m., O.S. *gitwiso*, M.H.G. *zwiseleinc* “twin”.

With *d̥uis-* “twice” identical is *d̥uis-* “divided, asunder” in Goth. *twisstandan* “to divide” and den derivatives O.N. *tvistra* “separate”, M.L.G. O.Fris. *twist*, M.H.G. *zwist* “discord (split)” and M.Eng. *twist* = O.N. *kvistr* “twig, branch” (as also bO.Ir. *zwist*), further O.N. *kvīs/f.* “ split branch or tools, arm of a river “ (these with IE *e*); further O.N. *tvīs-var* “twice”, *tvistr* “ dichotomous, sad “ (= O.Ind. *dviṣṭha-* “ ambiguous “, Gk. **διστος* in *διστάζω* “ doubt “, IE **d̥ui(s)-sto-* : root *stā-*, at most *d̥uis-to-* with formant *-to-*), O.E. *twisla* “ arm of a river “, *twislian* “ bisect “, O.H.G. *zwisila*, Ger. *Zwiesel* “ divided object, twig, branch”, M.H.G. *zwisele* “double”; here very probably ar. *dviṣ-* “hate” (see under **d̥uei-* “fear, dread”).

Maybe Alb. *më dysh* “apart, in two”, *dyshi* “two”

6. IE additional form *dis-* in Lat. *dis-*, O.S. O.Fris. *tē-*, *tī-*, O.E. *tē-*, O.H.G. *zi-*, *zē-* (new *zir-* through amalgamation from *zi-* and *ir-*) “dis-”, Goth. *dis-* “apart” (probably borrowed from Lat., barely preceding from **tis-* = Lat. *dis-*), Alb. *tsh-* e.g. in *tshk'ep* “unpick”, Gk. *διά* (i.e. after *μετά* etc filled in **δι[σ]ά*), e.g. *δια-σχιζω* “through” : Lat. *discindo* “ to tear asunder, cut

apart, cleave, divide, rend, tear “ (*split in the middle “), as prefix also “ through and through, thoroughly, all through “ = “very” (Eol. ζα-).

References: WP. I 817 ff., WH. I 104 ff., 354 f., 381 ff., 860, 861, Feist 484 ff., Trautmann 64, Schwyzer Gk. I 588 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner O.Ind. Gk. III, 342 f.

Page(s): 228-232

(ebhi?) : obhi : bhi

English meaning: around, from to, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “auf - to, auf etwas hin and es überwältigend”

Material: O.Ind. *abhi-* prefix “from - to”, *abhi* preposition with acc. “to”, gthAv. *aibī*, jAv. *aiwi*, *avi*, *aoi*, O.Pers. *abiy* as prefix “to, around -”, as preposition m. acc. “to - toward”, with loc. “about, in regard to” (in Ar. *abhi* lies also partly **mbhi* “before”, see above S. 34);

Lat. *ob* “towards, to” appears only in the function, but not the sounds according to the partial successors from IE *obhi* (see under *epi*);

Goth. *bi*, O.H.G. etc *bi*, *bī* “from - to (Goth.), with regard to, about” with acc.; “an, by” with dat. (loc.), also with instr., prefix “be-”, s. also under *ambhi*, above S. 34, which contains in final sound identical element;

O.C.S. *obъ*, *obъ* as preverb “around-, about-, to-” in *obъ-stojati* or *obъ-stojati* “encircle”, in compounds, as *obъdo* n. “treasure, tribute”, in derivatives, as *obъšťь*, R.C.S. *obъčъ* “common” (**obhi-tio-*); intensified form *obi-* in russ -Church Slavic *obichoditi* “to walk around, perambulate”; the form *o*, *ob* contains previous **op-* (Lith. *ap*), see under *epi*.

References: WP. I 124, Trautmann 1, Meillet Slave comm.² 155 f.

Page(s): 287

edh-2

English meaning: fence, paling

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Zaunstecken, Zaun from Pfählen"

Material: Doubtful Gk. ὄστριμον 'stall, hurdle' (**odh-tro-*)??

O.E. *eodor* m. " hedge, fence, dwelling; prince, lord" (ablaut. M.L.G. *ader* " fence post "), O.H.G. *etar*, Ger. *Etter* "fence, edge" (if in addition bO.Ir. *ester*, Swiss *ester* " penstock " ?), O.Ice. *jǫður-r*, *jaðar-r* "edge, upper fence pole", perhaps O.E. *edisk* m. " fenced pasture ", bO.Ir. *iss(e)* "enclosed meadow" (**edh-siā?*); O.Bulg. *odrъ* "bed", *odrina* 'stall', Russ. *odr* " scaffolding board ", Cz. *odr* "picket, pole", Ser.-Cr. *odar*, *odrina* " encircling grapevine ".

References: WP. I 121.

Page(s): 290

edh- (*heĝ^w-)

English meaning: sharp

Note:

From an older root *heĝ^w-el* derived: Root *ak-*, *ok-*: ‘sharp; stone’ and Root *āik-*: *ṛk-*: ‘spear, pike’, finally Root *edh-* (**heĝ^w-*): ‘sharp’ [common Illyr.-Balt *ĝh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spitz’

Material: Lat. *ebulus*, -ī f. and -um n. “dwarf-elder (danewort, a fetid European species of elder, also dane’s weed, dane’s blood [said to grow on spots where battles were fought against the Danes]”;

Note: common Lat. *ĝ^w-* > *b-* phonetic mutation, hence Lat. *ebulus* < **heĝ^w-el* where -el, -ul are diminutive formants.

ablaut. (with *k*-suffix) Gaul. and gallorom. *odocos* “dwarf elder”;

O.H.G. *attuh*, *attah*, O.S. *aduk* “dwarf elder” (borrowed from Celt.);

Bal.-Slav. **edlā-* and **edli-* f. “fir” in

O.Pruss. *addle* (**edle*), Lith. *ėglė* (out of it dial. *āglė*), Ltv. *egle* ds. (secondary *ē*-stem; -*g*- from -*d*-);

Note: common Illyr.-Balt *ĝh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation hence -*g*- from -*d*- is wrong etymology.

moreover probably Iterat. Lith. *adyti* “prick”, Ltv. *adīt* “knit”, compare Lith. *ādata* “sewing-needle”;

Church Slavic etc *jela* (**edlā*), Russ. *jelb*, O.Cz. *jedl* etc (**edli-*).

References: WH. I 14, 388 f., Trautmann 66.

See also: from zum Folgenden (*edh-2*)?

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ed- (*heĝh-)

English meaning: to eat, *tooth

Note:

From an older root (**heĝh-*) derived Root *ed-* (**heĝh-*): “to eat, *tooth” and Root *ĝembh-*, *ĝmbh-*: “to bite; tooth”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “essen”

Note: originally athematic, but mostly thematic change

Note:

Common Illyr.-Balt *ĝh-* > *d-*, *z-*, O.Pruss. - Illyr. *ĝh-* > *zz-*, *ss-*, *s-* phonetic mutation

Material: O.Ind. athematic present 1. sg. *ád-mi*, 3. sg. *át-ti* “you eat”, perf. *ādimá* (: Lat. *ēdimus*, Goth. *etum*); themat. in Medium *ada-sva*,

Av. 3. sg. Konj. *aḏāiti*,

Arm. *utem* “eat”, themat. (**ōd-*);

Gk. Hom. Infin. ἔδμεναι, Fut. (older Konj.) ἔδ-ο-μαι, Imper. originally *ἔσθι (: O.Ind. *addhī*), thereafter secondary ἔσθίω (ἔσθω) “eat”; secondary themat. ἔδω (after participle ἔδοντ- and the thereafter resulted in 3. pl. ἔδοντι), perf. Hom. ἔδ-ηδ-ώς, ἔδήδοται (after πέπο-ται), Att. ἔδήδοκα;

Lat. *edō*, *ēs*, *est* etc “eat” (length of *ē* either old or after the sog. Lachmann’s rule to define; if old in participle *ēsus* and passive *ēs(s)um?*); perf. *ēdī*, Osc. Infin. *edum*, about Umbr. *ezariaf* see under S. 288;

O.Ir. Konj. *ci-ni estar* “although he does not eat” (**ed-s-tro*), Fut. *īss-* (**i-ed-s-*), perf. *dofūaid* (**de-u(p)o-od-e*), participle *esse* “eaten” (**ed-tio-*); Welsh *ys* “you eat” (**ed-ti*);

Goth. themat. *itan* (perf. 1. pl. *ētum*, O.H.G. *āzum* etc: aLat. *ēdimus*), O.N. *eta*, O.S. O.E. *etan*, Eng. *eat*, O.Fris. *īta*, O.H.G. *ezzan* “eat” (= O.Ind. *ādanam* “act of eating”, Gk.

ἔδανόν “dish, food”); with prefix *fra-* (**pro-*): Goth. *fra-itan* “consume”, O.E. *fretan* “gnaw”, O.H.G. *frezzan* “devour”; kaus. Goth. *fra-atjan*; O.N. *etia* “allow to consume”, O.E. *ettan* “allow to graze”, O.H.G. *azzen, ezzen* “give to eat, allow to graze”, Ger. *ätzen*, actually “a spicy dish that can be eaten”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *etun* “thirsty”, *etje* “thirst”

Bal.-Slav. **ēd-mi* in:

Lith. *ėdu, ėdžiau, ėsti* (alt. *ė[d]mi*, 3. sg. *ėst*) “eat, devour”, Supin. *ėstu*, Ltv. *ēmu* (older **ēmi*) and *ēdu, ēst* ds., Supin. *ēstu*, O.Pruss. *īst, īstwei* “eat”; O.C.S. *jamь* (**ěmь*), 3. sg. *jastь* (**ěstь*) IE **ēd-ti*, 3. pl. *jadęť* (IE **ēdnti*), Infin. *jasti* (old *ěsti*), Supin. *jastь*, O.Cz. *jěst*,

Lith. participle *ėdęs*, O.Pruss. *īduns*, O.C.S. *jadь* “having eaten”;

Hitt. *et-* “eat”, Imper. *e-it* (*eṭ*), 1. sg. present *e-it-mi* (*etmi*), 3. pl. *a-da-an-zi* (*adanzi*); the first *a* through assimilation?, s. Friedrich IF. 41, 371; different Pedersen Hitt. 128;

in compounds: Gk. ἄρι-στον (**-d-tom*) “breakfast”; with lengthening in compound δειπνηστός “mealtime”, δορπηστός “time for supper, evening meal, evening” (compare also Hom. ὠμησής “Rohes essend”: O.Ind. *āmād-* ds.); Gk. ἐδεστός, -τέος is arranged from **ἔστός*, **ἔστέος* after ἔδομαι (as ἐδεσθῆναι from **ἔσθῆναι*).

nominal formation:

1. Lengthened grade:

ēdīo-, *ēdīā-* in O.Ind. *ādyā-* “edible” (*ādyūna-* “voracious” is derived from **ādyu-h* “eating food, “);

O.N. *ætr* “eatable” (compare also Goth. *afētja* m. “excessive eater”);

Lith. *ėdžios* f. pl. “Raufe”, *ėdžià* “devourer” (originally “food fed to livestock”), *ėdis* m. “dish, food”, *mės-ėdis* “carnivore, family of meat-eating animals”; O.Pruss. *īdis* m. “food, eating”; Russ. *jěžá* “food, eating, dish, food” (under likewise; s. Berneker 271 f.);

about Lat. *inēdia* “fast” s. WH. 393.

ēdo-, ēdā-: in O.N. *āt* n. “ravenousness, dish, food” (also *āta* f. “ravenousness, nourishment, food”), O.E. *ætt* n., O.S. *āt* n., O.H.G. *āz* n. “dish, food” (compare also Goth. *uzēta* m. “crib, manger”), Lith. *ėda* f. “the eating” (= O.N. *āta*), Ltv. *ēdas* f. pl. “food fed to livestock”, O.Pruss. *īdai* f. nom. sg. “the eating”, O.C.S. *obědъ* “repast, meal” (perhaps also *jadъ* “poison”, s. Berneker 271 f.), Russ. *jědá* f. “breakfast, dish, food”.

ēdi-: in O.C.S. *jadъ* “dish, food”, *medv-ědъ* “the bear” (honey eater, compare O.Ind. *madhv-ād-* ds.).

ēd-to-: in Lith. *ėstas* “eaten”, O.Pruss. Subst. dat. sg. *īstai* “food, eating”, mbg. *jasto* “serving of food”, etc.

ēdes-: in Lith. *ėdesis* “dish, food”, *ėškà* f. “appetite”, old “food fed to livestock, carrion” = Lat. *ēscā* (**ēd-s-kā*) “dish, food, food fed to livestock, carrion”, Ltv. *ēška* “wolverine”; O.H.G. O.S. *ās* “flesh of a dead body, bait, carrion”, O.E. *æss* “carrion” (**ēd-s-om*); O.C.S. *jasli* pl. m. “crib, manger, manger” (**ēd-s-li*); if Umbr. *ezariaf* stands for “food”, it can be maybe explained from **ēdes-āsio-*; different about Lith. *ėškà* EM² 295.

Maybe Alb. *eshkë* “dried mushrooms for kindling the fire”

With *ō*: Gk. *ὠδῖς* f., pl. *ὠδῖνες* “throes of childbirth”, *ὠδίνω* “be in labor pains” (Frisk Etyma Armen.13); *ἐδ-ωδ-ή* “dish, food” (compare *ἐδηδώς*); in addition Lith. *úodas*, Ltv. *uôds* m. “mosquito” (Schulze KZ. 43, 41 = Kl. Schr. 627; from Zubaty AfslPh. 16, 407, Brugmann Grundr. I² 337 placed to wRuss. *wadzen* “a gad-fly, horse-fly, breese”).

2. Full grade, e.g.:

O.Ind. *ádman-* n. “dish, food” (: *ἔδμεναι*); *-advan-* “eating”;

Arm. *erkn* “birth pain, labor pains” (**edyōn*), *erk* “plague” (**edyo-?*);

Hom. *εἶδαρ*, -ατος n. “nourishment, food” (i.e. *ἔδφαρ*, compare *ἔδαρ βρώμα* Hes.), *ἐδητύς*, *ἔδεσμα* “dish, food”;

Lat. *prandium* “a late breakfast, luncheon” (**pram-ediom*?), *edulus* “trencherman” (see also WH. I under *acrēdula*, *ficedula* and *monēdula*), *edūlis* “eatable” (possibly because of from Fick III⁴ 24, Falk-Torp under *jætte* as **etuna-* “voracious eater” or “cannibal” our root form added to O.N. *jǫtunn* “giant”, O.E. *eoten* “giant”, older N.Ger. *eteninne* “witch” an older *u-* stem *edu-* is added?);

3. *ǝ*-grade: ὀδύνη (Eol. but ἔδυνα) “pain” (compare Lat. *cūrae edācēs*), ὀδύρομαι “lament, bewail, mourn for, felt pain” etc. (influenced from μύρομαι “flow, run, trickle, cry, weep”).

edont-, dont-, dñt- “tooth”, probably previous participle present

O.Ind. *dán* m., acc. *dántam* (**dont-*), gen. *datáh* (= Lat. *dentis*) “tooth” (secondary *dánta-h* m.); Av. *dantan-* m. ds., *dātā* f. ds.;

Arm. *atamn*, gen. *-man* “tooth” (**dñt-mñ*);

Gk. (Ion. Att.) ὀδών, -όντος “tooth” (Att. ὀδούς neologism after (δι)δοús), Eol. ἔδοντες (ὀδόντ- assimilated from *ἔδόντ-?), νωδός “edentulate, toothless” for *νωδων after στράβων : στραβός under likewise;

Lat. *dens*, *-tis* m. (**dñt-s*); Osc. *dunte[s]* is ablaut “teeth”;

O.Ir. *dēt* n., Welsh Bret. *dant*, Corn. *dans* “tooth” (**dñt*);

O.H.G. *zand*, O.E. *tōð* (dat. sg., nom. pl. *tēð*, conservative stem), O.N. *tǫnn* (nom. pl. *teðr*, *tennr*, conservative stem); zero grade (from the weak case), Goth. *tunþus* (from dem acc. *tunþu* = Lat. *dentem*) “tooth” (derivative O.E. *tūsc* “fang” from **tunþ-ska-*);

Lith. *dantīs*, gen. pl. *dantỹ* (dial. also *dančỹ*) “tooth”;

Slav. probably in Pol. *dzięgna* “stomatitis, inflammation of the mouth, mouth decay, inflammation of the gums” (**dēt-gna*, s. Berneker 190).

forms with *e*-grade don’t stand firm accordingly; O.N. *tindr* “cusp, peak, crag”, M.H.G. *zint*, *-des* “prong, spike, tine”, O.E. *tind* m. ds., O.H.G. *zinna* (**tindjā*) “pinnacle”, O.H.G.

zinko (**tint-kō*) “tine” belong to O.Ir. *dind* “hill, lifting”, Phryg. Δίνδυμος mountain name, Illyr. VN Δίνδαροι.

References: WP. I 118 ff., WH. I 340 f.

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egnis : ognis

English meaning: fire

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Feuer"

Note: Root **egnis** : **ognis** : "fire" derived from Root **ong-** (better **ang-**) (***heng-**): coal < Root **okʷ-** : "to see; eye"

Grammatical information: m.

Material: O.Ind. *agní-h* m. "fire" (= Hitt. *Agnis*, Hrozný ZA . 38, 185, after Laroche, *Recherches sur les noms of dieux hittites* 119, taken over from Hurrians);

Lat. *ignis*, *-is* m. "fire, flame, light, blaze, glow" (**egnis*);

Lith. *ugnis* f. (O.Lith. also m., Specht KZ. 59, 278²), Ltv. *uguns* m. f. ds.; *u* derives from O.S. *ughn* "oven";

O.C.S. *ogónь* m. "fire" (**ognis*; *i*-stem, secondary *io*-stem), Cz. *ohěň* (*ohně*), Russ. *ogónь* (*ognjá*); about Cz. *výheň* f. "flue, chimney, smithy", Ser.-Cr. *vĭganj* m. "blacksmith", with quite unclear anlaut, s. Meillet *Slave comm.*² 85, lastly J. Holub *Stručný slovník etym . jazyka českoSlov.* 341.

Maybe Alb. *vigan* "giant" : Ser.-Cr. *vĭganj* m. " blacksmith" [a translation of Cyclops who were giant blacksmiths; they got their name for covering one eye as a spare if one got damaged from sparks of melted metal, that is why Root **egnis** : **ognis** : "fire" derived from an extension of Root **okʷ-** : "to see; eye"]; common Alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels.

References: WP. I 323, WH. I 676, Trautmann 334 f.

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eg–

English meaning: a lack of smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mangel"

Material: Lat. *egeō*, *-ēre* "want, be in need; with genit. or abl. to be in want of, to be without, not to have; also to desire, wish for, want", *egestās* "poverty, indigence, need; with genit., want of", *egēnus* (**egesnos*) "needy, destitute; with genit. or abl., in need of". Hereupon also Osc. *egmo* f. "a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance; possessions, property, wealth; interest, advantage, benefit; cause, ground, reason; a matter of business; a law suit, action" (to meaning development compare Gk. *χρή* : *χρήμα*);

O.N. *ekla* "lack", *ekla* "barely", O.H.G. *ekorōdo* "bare, only", *ekrōdi*, *eccherode* "thin, weak".

References: WP. I 114 f., WH. I 394 f.

Page(s): 290

eĝhero- (*heĝhero-)

English meaning: lake, inner sea

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Landsee"?

Note:

From Root *eĝhero-* : "lake, inner sea" derived Root *ad(u)-*, *ad-ro-* : "water current": Illyr. pannon. VN Ὀσεριᾶτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt *-ĝh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* ; O.Pruss. -Illyr. *-ĝh-* > *ss-*, *s-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Maybe Illyr. TN *Oseriates* (*Osseriates*) [common italic -Illyr. *-ĝh-* > *ss-*, *s-* phonetic mutation].

Der comparison from Bal.-Slav. **ežera-* n. 'sea shore' in O.Pruss. *assaran* n. 'sea', Lith. *ėžeras* m. (out of it dial. also *āžeras*), Ltv. *ezers* m., O.C.S. *(j)ezero*, Russ. *ózero* ds., with:

Balt **ežĩā* f. "border line" in O.Pruss. *asy*, Lith. *ežė*, Ltv. *eža*, Slav. **ěžь* m. in Serb.-Church Slavic *jazь* "canal", O.Cz. *jěz* "water weir", aRuss. *ězь*, Russ. *jaz* "fish weir", is doubtful, also the with pannon. VN Ὀσεριᾶτες in the flat sea surface (because of. of σ it must be Thrac.), and with:

Gk. Ἀχέρων, -οντος, river of the underworld (therefrom Ἀχερουσία λίμνη and ἀχερωῖς "abele, white poplar"), whose α (instead of ε or ο) could indeed derive from ἄχος "a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm";

Note: common Gk. *-ĝh-* > *-χ-* phonetic mutation

Bal.-Slav. forms could go back particularly perhaps also to **ažera-*, in which case one could place IE **aĝhero-*.

References: WP. I 184¹, Trautmann 73, Kretschmer Gl. 14, 98, Jokl Eberts Real-lex. 6, 39.

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eĝhi- (*eĝhi-no-s)

English meaning: hedgehog (*serpent eater)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Igel"

Note: probably short form to *eĝhi-no-s* "of the serpent, serpent eater" (see above S. 44).

Note:

Root *eĝhi-* (**eĝhi-no-s*): "hedgehog (*serpent eater)" derived from Root *ang^w(h)i-* (**eg^whi-*, *og^whi-* and *eĝhi-*) : 'snake, worm, (*hedgehog = snake eater)"

Material: Arm. *ozni* "hedgehog";

Phryg. εζις "hedgehog";

Gk. ἐχῖνος "hedgehog";

Maybe Gk. χήρ χηρός "hedgehog" (= Lat. *ēr*, *ēris* ds., *ērīcius*, *ērīnāceus*, *hērīnāceus* ds.)

O.H.G. *igil*, M.H.G. *igel*, M.L.G. *egel*, O.E. *igil*, *igl*, *īl* "hedgehog", O.N. *igull* 'sea urchin'

(with īO.H.G. also *īgil*, by Luther *Eigel*, O.N. also *īgull*);

Lith. *ežys*, Ltv. *ezis* "hedgehog";

Church Slavic *ježb* (**eĝhios*) ds. (in addition Russ. *ježevika*, *ožina* "blackberry", *ožika* "bulrush" etc., s. Berneker 267).

Here probably following Balt-Slav. appellation of perch (prickly fish):

O.Pruss. *assegis* m. "perch", Lith. *ežgys*, *ežegys*, *egžlys*, O.Lith. *ėkšlis*, *jėkšlis* "chub";

lengthened grade Slav. **ězgъ*, out of it **ěždžb*, čech. *ježdík* "perch", Pol. *jażdż*, *jaszcz* (also *jazgarz*) "chub"; basic form perhaps **ēĝh(e)-g(h)ios* "hedgehog-like".

Maybe Alb. (**eĝh*) *esh* "hedgehog", according to the shift [common O.Pruss. - Illyr. *ĝh-* > *z-*, *ss-* phonetic mutation].

maybe Lat. (**essecus*) *ericius* -i, m. "hedgehog; miLith., chevaux de frise" : Alb. *iriq* "hedgehog" [common Lat. -s- > -r- rhotacism].

References: WP. I 115, Trautmann 73, Schwyzer Gk. 491².

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eĝhs (eĝhz)

English meaning: of, out, from

Deutsche Übersetzung: "from"

Note: Aspirata erwiesen through Gk. ἔσχατος.

Material: Maybe nasalized zero grade Alb. (**ĝha*) *nga* "of, out, from"

Gk. ἐξ (dial. ἐς, before consonant ἐκ, ἐγ) "from", prefix and preposition m. ablative, (genitive) and (ark.-Cypr., pamph.) dative; Ion. Att. ἐκτός "out of" (after ἐντός with τ for θ, compare:) lokr. ἐχθός (from ἐκσ + τος Schwyzer Gk. I 326) epidaur. το ἐχθω, ἐχθοι reshaped, ἔσχατος "of the extreme, last" (based on *ἐσχο- from *eĝzgho-, older *eĝhs-ko-), less certainly ἐχθρός "fiend, detested", originally "Landflüchtiger" or "foreigner, stranger" from *eĝhstros, wherefore were created after αἰσχ-ρός : -ίων, -ιστος, -ος further ἐχθίων, ἐχθιστος, ἔχθος, also ἔχθεσθαι, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθαίρω etc.;

Lat. *ex* (out of it *ē* before *b*, *d*-, *g*-, *t*-, *m*- etc., *ec* before *h*) "from", prefix and preposition m. abl., Osc.-Umbr. (about **exs*) *ē*-, e.g. Osc. *ehpeilatas set* "are pillaged, are assigned", Umbr. *ehe-turstahmu* "drive out, drive away, expel, exile, banish"; Lat. *exterus* "outward, foreign, strange; compar. exterior -ius, genit. -oris, outer; superl. extremus -a -um, outermost; n. as subst. outer edge, extreme; in time, last; n. as subst., an end; "extremum", acc., for the last time; "ad extremum", to the end or at the end; in degree or quality, extreme; esp. lowest, worst; "extremum bonorum, malorum", the highest good, evil; superl. extimus -a -um, outermost" (*exterior, extrēmus, externus, extrā, extimus*), because of in **ek-t*- indicating Osc. *ehtrad* "outside; except, unless; prep. with acc., beyond, outside of, without; except for", Umbr. *ap ehtrē* "ab extrim", O.Ir. *echtar*, Welsh *eithyr* "outside;

except, unless; prep. with acc., beyond, outside of, without; except for “, O.Welsh *heitham*, Welsh *eithaf* (: *extimus*) its *x* previously was restored from *ex*;

O.Ir. *ess-*, preceding *ass-*, *a*, Welsh *eh-*, Gaul. *ex-* (e.g. in *Exobnus* “fearless” : O.Ir. *essamain*, M.Welsh *ehofyn*), before consonant *ec-*, prefix and (Ir.) preposition m. dat.(-abl.);

O.Pruss. *esse*, *assa*, *assæ* (with an unclear extension), *es-teinu* “from now on”;

with hard *i*: Lith. *iž*, *iš*, Ltv. *iz*, *is*, O.Pruss. *is*, O.C.S. *iz*, *izъ*, *is* “from”, prefix and preposition m. abl.(-gen.), probably also partly real gen.; after Meillet Slave comm.² 155, 505 zero grade Bal.-Slav. **iž* (?); s. also Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 33, about Ltv. *īz* 507.

WH. I 423 places also Arm. preverb *y-* (e.g. *y-ainem* “uplifts me”: Lat. *ex-orior* “to come out, come forth, spring up, rise, appear”) and the preposition with abl. *i* “from” here (doubtful); also dubious is Meillet’s (MSL. 18, 409) explanation the Toch. A-Postposition *-š* “not at all” from **-kš*. common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kš-* phonetic mutation

Maybe Alb. negative particle *s* “not at all” : Toch. A-postposition *-š* “not at all”

About verbal compounds in several languages, as e.g. Gk. ἐκ-φέρω, Lat. *ef-ferō* “to carry out, take out, bring forth, take away, remove”, O.Ir. *as-biur* “say, express, *take out” (**eks-bherō*), Gk. ἐξ-εἶμι, Lat. *ex-eō* “to go out, go forth, go away, depart, withdraw, retire”, Lith. *iš-eĩti*, O.C.S. *iz-iti* ds. etc., s. WH. I 423 f.

Maybe nasalized Alb. *nxjerr* “bring out, take out” : Lat. *ex-orior* “to come out, come forth, spring up, rise, appear”

References: WP. I 116 f., WH. I 423 ff., Trautmann 105, Schwyzler Gk. I 326.

Page(s): 292-293

eĝ-, eĝ(h)om, eĝō

English meaning: I

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ich"

Note: *-ĝh-* besides *-ĝ-* is ensured only for O.Ind., thus probably secondarily after dat. *máhyam*.

Note:

From Root *ehem, eheu, eho* (**eĝh-*): "interjection, *an exclamation of joyful surprise"
derived Root *eĝ-, eĝ(h)om, eĝō*: "I"

Material: O.Ind. *ahám*, Av. *azəm*, O.Pers. *adam* (**eĝ(h)om*);

Note:

The shift *ĝ(h) > d, t* is recorded in Alb. and O.Pers. alone see below.

Arm. *es* (from **ec*, IE *eĝ* before conservative anlaut);

Gk. *ἐγώ, ἐγών*, boot. *iw, iwv*; Lat. *egō* as Gk. *ἐγώ* has changed from **egom*, perhaps while **ἐγὸν φέρω* stretched after *ἐγὼ φέρω*, *egō ferō*, and **ἐγών* are directed after **ἔδων* "gave" etc. (about Lat. *egomet* "I myself" s. WH. I 396)? fal. *eko, ego*; probably also Osc. *íiv* "I?"; s. finally Kretschmer Gl. 21, 100, Sommer IF. 38, 171 ff.;

Ven. *exo* "I" (compare *mexo* "me");

Goth. *ik*, O.H.G. *ih* (*ihh-ā* "I myself" with the particle *-ā*), O.S. *ic*, Run. *ek, ik*, O.N. *ek* and enclitic Run. *-ika* (**eĝom*), WestGmc. also **ik* (lengthening after **tu*) in O.E. *īc*, Ger. fränk. *aich*, O.N. also *ēk* (Proto-Gmc. **éka*ⁿ, from which proclitic *ek, ik*, enclitic **ka*);

Lith. *àš*, old *eš*, Ltv. *es*, O.Pruss. *es, as* (**eĝ*);

O.C.S. *azъ* (quite seldom *jazъ*) from **eĝhom*?, nSloven. Russ. Pol. *ja* (to explanation of anlaut vowels s. lastly WH. I 862, Meillet Slave comm.² 452);

Note:

Maybe: O.C.S. *jazъ* derived from Swedish *jag* “I”

Toch. *ñuk* “I” after Petersen Lang. 11, 204?;

Hitt. *ú-uk* (*uk*) with *u* after *am-mu-uk* “me, I”, secondary “I”, that against *u* has related from the 2. sg. *tu-uk* “you (dat.) you”.

Maybe reduced nasalized Alb. (**unk*) *unë* “I” : Alb. Arbëresh *uthë* “I” [common Alb. *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation]

Note:

The common shift *gh* > *d* also *kh* > *t* is found only among Persian tongues and Albanian dialects. With regard to Root *eĝ-*, *eĝ(h)om*, *eĝō*: “I” the shift *ĝ(h)* > *d* in O.Pers. [Av. *azəm*, O.Pers. *adam* (**eĝ(h)om*)] corresponds to Alb. *gh* > *th* [*eukham-* > *utha* “I”] of Alb. Arbëresh which is the oldest cognate. It was then nasalized in Alb. Arbëresh *utha* “I” > Alb.Tosk (**unta*) *unë* “I” [common Alb. phonetic mutation *t* > *nt* > *n*].

Also important is the fact that Hitt. language uses the endings before the word like Lat. while Alb. uses the ending after the word like Indian and Persian tongues. But clearly Illyr. marks the intermediate period between satem and centum languages. Alb. Arbëresh [*eukham-* > *utha* “I”] is the only cognate similar to Hitt. *ú-uk* (*uk*) “I” with *u* after *am-mu-uk* “me”, and Toch. Toch. *ñuk* “I”.

In archaic Alb. the ending of the word actually stood before the word like in Hitt.

IE *eĝ(h)om* is presumably after J. Schmidt (KZ. 36, 405) neuter; which actually stands for “(my) hereness” and it has evolved from the Pron.-stem *e-* which is considered worth under **ghe*, **gho* enclitic particles.

References: WP. I 115 f., WH. I 395 f., 862; Schwyzzer Gk. I 209, 602, 604², Trautmann 72, Pedersen Hitt. 73 f.

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ehem, eheu, eho (*eĝh-)

English meaning: interjection, *an exclamation of joyful surprise

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausrufe

Note: mostly independent neologisms

Material: Ved. *áha*, O.Ind. *ahahā*, *ahē*, *ahō*, *hamhō* etc.;

Lat. *ehem*, *hem* (an exclamation of joyful surprise), *eheu*, *heu* (: O.Ind. *ahō*) “ach, oh!”,
eho “hey there!”;

Ger. *hem*, *hum*, *hm* (: Lat. *hem*); compare Ger. *aha*, *oh!*;

for O.Ind. *ah-*, Lat. *eh-* one could place IE **eĝh-*.

References: WP. I 115, WH. I 396 and above S. 281 *ē*, *ō*.

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eibh- (: oibh-), jebh-

English meaning: to copulate

Deutsche Übersetzung: "futuere"

Note: probably a taboo with rearrangement of anlaut

Material: O.Ind. *yábhati* "copulated";

Gk. οἶφω, οἶφέω "copulate"; οἶφότης "obscene";

Dor.-Illyr. mythical PN Οἶβαλος "of or belonging to one's birth";

perhaps Gmc. **aiþō* "family, a district, canton, province, region" in langob. -*aib* (*Ant-aib*, *Burgund-aib*), O.H.G. -*eiba* (*Weter-eiba*, *Wingart-eiba*);

Slav. **jebō* "copulate" in Russ. *jebú*, *jetí*, Ser.-Cr. *jèbêm*, *jèbatí* (with newly formed infinitive), etc.

References: WP. I 198, Specht KZ. 59, 121², Schwyzer Gk. I 722¹ (sieht in Gk. ὀ- ein preverb *e*, *o*, above S. 280).

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eig–, oig–

English meaning: to complain, entreat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “laut jammern, kläglich bitten”

Material: Gk. οἶκτος “pity, compassion, the lamenting”, οἰκτός “pitiable, in piteous plight, lamentable, wretched”, οἰκῆν (Eol. οἰκίπρω) “have mercy on, bemoan”;

in addition verb **eigiō* in M.Ir. *éigid* “screams”, *éigem* f. “cry”, *to*-formation in *lachtaid* “groans, shouts”;

Goth. *aihrōn* “ask, cadge” (denominative of Gk. οἰκτός corresponding noun agent or rather of neuter **oiktrom*).

References: WP. I 105 f.

Page(s): 298

ei-³

English meaning: multicoloured; reddish

Deutsche Übersetzung: Farbadjektiv "rötlich, bunt"

Note: extended *(e)i-uo-*, *(e)i-uã* "yew" etc.

Material: Arm. *aigi* "grapevine" (**oiuā*);

Gk. οἴη, ὄη, ὄα "service-tree, rowan tree" (**oiuā*) = Lat. *uva* "a grape, berry of the vine";

Gaul. *ivo-*, urlr. *iua-*, O.Ir. *ēo* m., Welsh *ywen* m., O.Corn. *hiuin*, Bret. *ivin* m. "yew";

O.H.G. *īwa*, M.H.G. *īwe*, mnl. *ijf*, Ger. *Eibe* f., O.E. *īw* m., O.Ice. *ȳr* "yew" (**eiuo-*), named after the red-brown wood;

besides **ei-ko-* in O.H.G. *īgo*, O.S. pl. *īchas*, Swiss *īche*, *īge*, O.E. *īh*, *ēoh* "yew";

Lith. *ievà*, *jievà* f., Ltv. (with irregular intonation) *iēva* "alder buckthorn, alder dogwood" (**eiuã*), O.Pruss. *iuwis* "yew" (**iua-*), named after the red-brown wood;

R.C.S. *iva*, Ser.-Cr. *īva* (= Ltv. *iēva*), Russ. *íva* "Weide", O.Cz. *jíva* "yew, willow";

O.Ind. *éta-* "glimmering, varicolored", m. 'steed, bird, antelope' etc., urind. PN (14. Jh.) *Aita-ggama* "riding on a ram" (Kretschmer KZ. 55, 93), f. *énī*, in addition (with *ṇ* for *n* after *hariṇī*, Femin. to *harita* "yellowish", compare also *hariṇá-* "gazelle"): *ēna-* m. "kind of antelope" (Schulze Kl. Schr. 123).

References: WP. I 105 f., 165, Trautmann 68, Kluge¹² s. v. *Eibe*, Specht Decl. 63, 205.

Page(s): 297-298

ei-⁴ : oi-

English meaning: pole; thill

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stange', dann "Deichsel"

Note: extended through *s-* or *l-*, *n-*, *r-*stem; *oi-es-* : *īs-* : *ois-* 'shaft'

Material: O.Ind. *īśā* 'shaft';

Gk. οἰήιον "rudder, helm", Att. οἰᾶξ, -κος ds.; Gk. *oi[σ]ā corresponds:

Balt **aisā* as wellspring from finn. wotj. (etc.) *aisa* "shaft, pole of the helm, thill";

ei-el- in Lith. *ielekstis* f. "Deichselstange", Ltv. *ielukši*, ablaut. *īlkss*, *ilkmis* ds.; Lith. *ailė* "shaft, pole", žem. *ailis* "a knotty branch, rough stick, cudgel, club", Ltv. *ailis* "shaft, pole";

ei-en- in Lith. *iena* f. "thill pole";

oi-er- in O.Ice. O.E. *ār* "helm pole", that according to the Lw. finn. *airō* and Ltv. *air-is*, *aīre*, Lith. *vairas* "rudder" based on Proto-Gmc. **airō*;

oi-es- also in Sloven. Ser.-Cr. Cz. *oje* 'shaft' (gen. Sloven. *ojese*).

References: WP. I 167, Lidén Studien 60 ff., Specht Decl. 101.

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eis-¹ (*h₂euis)

English meaning: to move rapidly, *iron

Deutsche Übersetzung: "(sich) heftig, ungestüm, schnell bewegen; antreiben = anregen, erquicken; also of Entsenden, Schleudern von Geschossen, Pfeilen"

Material: O.Ind. *iṣṇāti*, *iṣyati* "sets in motion, swings, shoots up (squirts out), comes floating; it hurries, presses forward", *éṣati* "glides" (*ēśā* "hurrying", *éśa* "the rush"), *īṣatē* "hurries away" (adv. *īśāt* "approaching"), *iṣaṇat* "he came floating", *iṣaṇyāti* "comes floating, stimulates, animates", *iṣayāti* "is fresh, astir, strong; refreshed, animated", *īṣ-* f. "refreshment, invigoration" (also in *īṣ-kṛti* "healing"), *iṣirá-* (: *ἰσρός*, *Isara*) "strong, active"; Maybe Alb. Alb. (**euse*) *ethe* f. "fever" see Root *eus-*: "to burn"

Av. *aēš-* "set in hasty motion" (present stem *iša-*, *iṣya-*, *aēšaya-*, O.Pers. *aišaya-*), Av. *aēšma-* m. "anger";

Gk. Dor. *ἰσρός* (: O.Ind. *iṣirá-*), Att. *ἰσρός* (*r* : *er*, Schwyz. Gk. I 482), Lesb. Ion. *ἰσρος* (**isros*) "strong, lively"; further Gk. *ἰνᾶω*, *ἰνέω* (if read with *i*:, so that is deducible from **ἰσν-άω*, *-έω*) "send away, empty, drain; pour out", Med. "empty oneself" (compare O.Ind. *iṣṇāti*); οἶω, οἶομαι (οἶσσομαι, ἀνωιστός, ἀν-ωιστί, ὠίσθη, ὀσθεις) "meine, komme mit meinen Gedanken worauf, verfall worauf", by Hom. with *i*: either through metr. lengthening from **ò-ī[σ]-ω* or from **ò-ī[σ]ιο*:, after Hom. οἶμαι (from οἶομαι);

with ablaut. *oi*:

οἶμα "stormy attack, rush", οἶμάω "tear off", beides from bird of prey, as ved. *éṣati* also from shooting out the bird of prey on his nest (Gk. basic form **oîsma*, compare Av. *aēšma-*); here also still οἶστρος "the gadfly, breese, an insect which infests cattle; a sting, anything that drives mad; the smart of pain, agony; mad desire, insane passion; madness, frenzy"

Maybe Lat. *asilus* “a gad-fly, horse-fly”

next-related to Lith. *aistrà* “intense ferventness, passion”, *aistrùs* “ardent” (not better above S. 12); in similar meaning ἰστυάζει ὀργίζεται;

if Gk. ἰάομαι “heal”, ἱατρός “physician, medicine man, magician” here belong, is dubious; Att. forms without Asper speak rather against intervocalic -s- and *ī* against anlaut. *eī*; it is not surprising by a cultural word would be of foreign origin; Theander (Eranos 21, 31 ff.) derives from the sacred name ἰά from, which would also define the swaying quantity of *i* (die Heilgötter “*lāśw*, “*lḡśw* f., “*lāśw*on, “*lḡśw*on m. etc., perhaps also the root name “*lā(F)ovēs*, compare Schwyzer Gk. I 80, as ἰά-Rufer);

ἰαίνω “warm” has and requires *ī* furthermore in spite of Schwyzer Gk. I 681, 694, 700 it doesn’t belong to it; see above S. 11 and W. Schulze Qunder ep. 381 ff.; after Wissmann nom. postverb. 203 should explain ἰάομαι the sound-symbolic lengthened zero grade the root *eis-*, it did not need to be separated of the quantity difference because of ἰαίνω;

Lat. *īra*, Plaut. *eira* (**eisā*) “anger”;

perhaps here Gaul. *Isarno-* PN, *isarno-dori* “a door made of iron”, O.Ir. *īarn*, M.Ir. *īarann* n., Welsh *haiarn* (required *ī*), O.Corn. *hoern*, Bret. *houarn* “iron” as ‘strong metal’ in contrast to soft bronze;

maybe old laryngeal *h*- in Alb. (**heur*) *hekur* “iron”: Spanish *hierro*: Eng. *iron* [(Du. *ijzen*, G *Eisen*), PN *ísarn*, Goth. *eisarn*, f. Gmc, prob. f. Celt. and rel. to L *aes*, *aīs* bronze, OE *ar* ORE *n.1*, Skt *ayO.S.*]

Gmc. **īsarnan* n., Goth. *eisarn*, O.H.G. O.S. O.N. *īsarn* “iron” is because of *ī*- maybe borrowed from Ven.-Illyr. **eisarnon* before Gmc. alteration from *ei* to *ī*, compare Ven. FIN “ἰσάρας, later *īsarcus*, Ger. *Eisack* (Tirol);

in addition the urlr. PN *I(s)aros*, O.Ir. *īār*, balkanIllyr. *iser*, Messap. *isareti* (Krahe IF. 46, 184 f.);

further perhaps Celt.-ligur.-Ven.-Illyr.-Balt FIN word */s-* in Celt. FIN *Isarā*, Ger. *Isar*, *Iser*, Fr. *Isère*; **Isiā*, Fr. *Oise*; **Isurā*, Eng. *Ure*, etc. (Pokorny Urilryrier 114 f., 161);

Ger. FIN *Ill*, *Illach*, *Iller* could also go back to Proto-Gmc. **Is-/* and be compared with Ltv. FIN *Isline*, *Islicis*, wRuss. *Ista* (it could not be genuine Slav. because of *-st-*) etc.; the name the *Iller*: **Illurā* could be compared with VN the *Illyrii*,

the full grade **Eis-* besides in *Isarcus* still in many Balt FIN: **Eisiā*, Lith. *Iesiā*, **Eislā*, Lith. *Ieslā*, Lith. *Eisra*, etc. (Būga RSI. 6, 9 f., Rozwadowski RSI. 6, 47); whereas Būga introduces back wRuss. *Istra*, Ltv. Sea name *Istra*, Lith. FIN *Isra*, O.Pruss. FIN *Instrutis* “Inster” and Thrac. Ἰστρος from **Instr-*; yet one could explain Ἰστρος from **Is-ro-s*;

from **ois-* go back wRuss. *Jesa* (urLith. **aisā*), Lith. *Aĩsė*; It is unclear, if defies anlauts Αἴσαρος (Bruttium), Ven. *Aesontius* > *Isonzo*, Umbr. *Aesis*, *Aesinus* may be placed here;

O.N. *eisa* (**ois-*) “storm along”, Nor. FIN *Eisand*, wherefore O.E. *ofost*, O.S. *oġast* “haste, hurry, eagerness” from **oġ-aist-*;

here also O.Ind. *īṣu-*, Av. *išū-* m. “arrow”; Gk. ἰός ds. from **isṷ-os*, compare to meaning οἰστός;

etrusk. *aesar* “god”, Ital. **aiso-*, **aisi-* ds. are to be kept away and barely equate with Gk. ἰερός.

References: WP. I 106 f., WH. I 717 f., Schwyzzer Gk. I 282, 482⁵, 491, 679⁷, 681, 694, 700, 823.

Page(s): 299-301

ei-s-², ei-n- (**h₂euis*)

English meaning: ice

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eis, Frost"

Material: Av. *isu-* "icy", *aēxa-* n. "coldness", pāM.Ir. *īš* "coldness", Osset. *yex*, *ix* "ice", afghO.N. *asai* "frost" (if from inchoative formation **is-sk-*?; different Specht Decl. 18, 201, 234);

O.N. *íss*, pl. *íssar* m. "ice", O.E. *īś* n., O.S. O.H.G. M.H.G. *îś* n. "ice";

Bal.-Slav. **īñia-* m. and **īñjia-* m. "hoarfrost" in Church Slavic *inej*, *inij* 'snow flurry', Russ. *inej* m. and O.Cz. *jínie* n. "hoarfrost", Lith. *ýnis* m. (also fem. *į*-stem).

References: WP. I 108, Trautmann 104.

Page(s): 301

ei-

English meaning: to go

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gehen"

Note: extended *ei-dh-*, *ei-gh-*, *i-tā-* and *i-ā-*, *i-ē-* : *iō-* : *iə-*

Material: O.Ind. *ēmi*, *ēti*, *imáh*, *yánti* "go", Av. *aēiti*, *yeinti*, O.Pers. *aitiy* "goes", themat. Med. O.Ind. *áya-tē* etc. (apparent lengthened grade of O.Ind. *āiti*, Av. *āiti* "goes to, comes to, comes up to, approaches, draws near" is **ā-aiti*, with prefix *ā*);

Gk. Hom. εἶμι "will go", εἶ (**eis*), εἶσι (Dor. εἶπι), pl. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἰᾶσι (neologism for *ἴεσι instead of *hēsi*, **henvi*, IE **i-enti*, O.Ind. *yánti*); Impf. Att. ἴια (neologism for *ἴα = O.Ind. *āyam*); Konj. ἴω (instead of *ἔω, IE **eiō*, O.Ind. 3. sg. *áyat*); Opt. εἴη (instead of *ἴη, IE **jiēt*, O.Ind. *iyāṭ*), Imper. ἔξ-ει (Lat. *ī*, Lith. *eĩ-k*), ἴθι (O.Ind. *ihí*, Hitt. *i-iṭ*);

Maybe Alb. *ik-i*: Lith. *eĩ-k* "go"

Lat. *eō* "go" (**ei-ō* for athemat. **ei-m*), *īs*, *it*, pl. *īmus*, *ītis* (neologism as Lith. *ei-mè*), *eunt* (**ei-onti* for previous **i-enti*), Imper. *ī* (**e*), particle present *iēns* instead of **iēns* = O.Ind. *yán*, gen. *yat-áh* (**i-nt-es*, compare Gk. ἑπίσσω), O.Lith. *ent-* (instead of **jent-*); perf. *ĩ* (**ji-* *ai*: O.Ind. *iy-āy-a*), secondary *ĩvĩ*,

päl. *eite* = "you go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass", Umbr. *etu* = "to go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass" (*ampr-etu*, *apretu* "ambit, circuitous route", *en-etu* = in-ītō), *etu-tu* "he/she shall go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass", *eest*, *est* "he/she will go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass" (**ei-set*), *ier* "be going away" (demonstrates a perf. **ied*), etc.; Osc. *eítuns* (*set*) "they will be gone" (**ei-tōn-es*);

Welsh *wyf* "I am", actually "I go" 2. sg. *wyt* (different about *wyt* Stern ZfceltPh. 3, 394 Anm.);

Goth. *iddja* “I walked “ probably = Lat. *īl*, O.Ind. *īy-āy-a*; s. die Lith. by Feist 288; O.E. *ēode* “ walked “ is unexplained;

O.Pruss. *ēit* “goes”, *ēisei* “ you go “, *perēimai* “ we come “, Inf. *perēit*,

O.Lith. *eĩmi*, *eĩsi*, *eĩti*, pl. *eimė*, *eitė*, and *eimi*, *eisi*, *eĩt(i)*, pl. *eĩme*, *eĩte*; Dual *eivà*, *eità*, preterit *ėjaũ*, Inf. *eĩti*, Supin. *eĩtu* (= O.Ind. *étum* Inf.); Ltv. *eĩmu* (older **eĩmi*), *iēmu* (secondary *eju*, **ietu*, Lith. dial. *eitù* etc.); Inf. *iēt*, *iēt*, Supin. *iētu*,

O.C.S. Inf. *iti* (== Lith. *eĩti*), present *idq*, Aor. *idъ*, neologism to Imper. **i-dhi* > **idъ* > *idi*, as also Lith. *aidu* “I go” to Imper. **eidĩ*,

Toch. A *ymäs* “ we go “, B *yam* “he goes”, usually *no*-present *yanem* “they go”, etc.;

Hitt. Ipv. *i-it* (*it*) “go!” (= Gk. ἰ-θι), medial *e-ḫu* “come!”; *pa-a-i-mi* (*paimi*, with preverb **pe-*) “I go away”, 3. pl. *pa-an-zi* (**i-enti*, O.Ind. *yánti*), etc.; s. Pedersen Hitt. 129 f.;

unclear is the IE basic form of a voiced stop *i-ja-at-ta-ri* (*ijattari*) “goes, marches”; compare Couvreur H 101;

-i-o- “going” as 2. composition part in Gk. πεζός among others, s. W. Schulze LEN. 435³.

t-formations: O.Ind. *ití-* f. “ gait, alteration”, *ityā* “ gait “, *dur-itá-* (Av. *duž-ita-*) “ hardly accessible “, *prātar-itvan-* “ früh ausgehend oder auskommend “, *itvará-* “going”, *vīā-* (**vi-ita-*) see under; *ēta-* “hurrying”; Infin. *étum*;

Maybe Alb.Tosk *vete* “I go”, Gheg *me vajt* “to go”

Gk. ἀμαξ-ιτός “ mobile for carriage “, ἱραμός, ἱτης “(brave =) pert, foolhardy “, εἰς-ιπήρια “ Antrittsopfer “; *o*-grade οἶτος “ fate of people, destiny “? (compare “ course of the world “, s. different above S. 11);

Lat. *exitium*, *initium* (: fem. O.Ind. *ityā*); *itiō* “ going out or away; hence destruction, ruin; also a cause of destruction “ (: O.Ind. *ití-*); *iter*, *itineris* n. “way, alley” (compare Toch. A *ytār* f., B *ytārye* f. “way, alley”, Hitt. *i-tar*, gen. *innas* “ the going “, O.Ir. *ethar* m. “ scow, ferry-boat “), originally *r/n*-stem; *com-es*, *-itis* “ companion “; *itus*, *-ūs* m. “ gait “, next to which zero

grades **eġtu-s* probably as base from Osc. *eġtuam*, *eġtiuvam* “property, riches, wealth, *incomings” (compare to meaning “entrance, incomings, returning, return, εἴσοδος” or “moving property”);

O.Ir. pass. *ethae* “gone away, departure”, *ethaid* “goes”, *ad-etha* (**-it-āt*) “seizes”; perhaps O.Ir. *ōeth* “oath”, O.Welsh *an-utonou*, M.Welsh *an-udon* “perjury” = Goth. *aiþs*, O.N. *eiðr*, O.E. *āþ*, O.S. *ēth*, O.H.G. *eid* “oath” (formal = Gk. οἶτος, meaning perhaps evolved from “oath way, stepping forward to taking of an oath”, compare Swe. *ed-gång?*, s. but above S. 11.);

asachs. *frēthi* “apostate, fleeting”, O.H.G. *freidi* “fleeting, bold, foolhardy” (from **fra-ibya-*, **pro-ītios* “the the gone away, the departed”, compare O.Ind. *prēti*-f. “leave, escape, departure”, in addition *prētya* “after the death, on the other side”);

Maybe Alb.Gheg *me pritë* (**pre-ita*) “to host”

probably O.N. *vīðr* “capacious, wide, vast, spacious”, O.E. O.S. *wīd*, O.H.G. *wit*, Ger. *weit* from **ui-itos* “gone apart” (compare O.Ind. *vītā-* “gone, dwindled, missing, without”, *vītābhaya-* “fearless”, *vīti*-f. “go away, pass over, depart, seclude oneself” and Lat. *vītāre*, see under).

iterative *i-tā-* in Gk. ἰτητέον, ἰτητικός el. ἐπ-αν-ιτᾱκῶρ, Lat. *itō*, *-āre*, O.Ir. *ethaid* “goes”, Umbr. (with secondary lengthened grade probably after *eġtu*, *eġte*) *etatu*, *etato* “have gone, will go”; unclear Gk. φοιτάω “go here and there” (ἰτάω with prefix **φοι*, to Goth. O.H.G. *bi-??*), Lat. *vītāre* “to shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade” = “(by Plaut. m. dative) go from the way, go from sb”; doubtful, if here Lat. *ūtor* (aLat. *oetor*, *oitile*) “to use, make use of, employ, profit by, take advantage of, enjoy, serve oneself with”, päl. *oisa aetate* “get used to an enjoying life”, Osc. *úittiuf* “usufruct”, with prefix *o-*, originally “approach, wherewith deal with” (*úittiuf* still distinct with corresponding Lat. *itō*; still it remains to be clarified, if the present from **o-itārī* would be transferred in the way of the root verb);

if οἴσω “ will carry “ as “ go up to something “ or “ go with something “ as based on *ūtōr* from **o-* + **it-*? After Schwyzer Gk. I 752⁹ rather from **oi-s-*; compare under οἴχομαι.

dh-formations: Gk. ἴθμα n. “ gait “, εἰσίθμη “ entrance “; doubtful ἰσθμός, Att. inschr. Ὀλσθμός “ narrow access, tongue of land, promontory, isthmus; neck “ (basic form **idh-dhmos*? at least the way of the penetration from σ would not be clear in older *ἴθμος); compare Schwyzer Gk. I 492¹²;

O.N. *eið* “ isthmus “;

Lith. instr. *eĩdine* “ in amble, easy pace “ (of horses), O.C.S. *idq* “go” (see above).

m-formation:

O.Ind. *éma-* m. “ gait “ (but Gk. οἶμος, οἶμος “ gait “ to ἐείσατο, s. *uei-* “ἔμαι”); Lith. *eismẽ* “ gait, Steige” with Lith. *-sm*-suffix.

u-formation:

O.Ind. *éva-* m. “run, departure, way, consuetude, custom”; O.Ind. *dur-éva-* “ of bad kind, mad, wicked, evil”; O.H.G. *ēwa* (**oiuā*) f “ law, norm, covenant, matrimony “, O.S. *ēu*, *ēo* m., O.E. *æw*, *æ* f. “ law, sacred custom, matrimony “ (for resemblance with *ēua* “ eternity, perpetualness “ pleads Weigand-Hirt s. v.); compare also Goth. *hvaiwa* “as, like” (if from **q^wōiūs* from **q^wo-oiūs*; so also Gk. ποῖος under likewise?, see under *q^wo*);

e-grade Lith. *pėreiva*, *pėreivis* “ landloper “, after Specht KZ. 65, 48 from adj. **ejūs*, to ved. *upāyú-* “ approaching “.

h-formation probably in intensive O.S. *īlian*, O.H.G. *īllan* “hurry, rush “ (from **ijillian*; **ejeliō*, formation as Lat. *sepeliō*); at most, yet very doubtful, Nor. dial. *ei* f. “ gully resembling a dent “, Swe. dial. *ela* ds., Lith. *eilẽ* “row, furrow”, Ltv. *ailis* “ area, row”.

gh-extension in:

Arm. *ēj* “ descent “, *ijanem* (Aor. *ēj*) “climb down, go down”, *ijavank* pl. “ inn “, *ijavor* “guest”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *hyj* “enter” [Alb. preserves the old laryngeal *h*-]

Gk. εἶχεται οἶχεται Hes., οἶχομαι “go away, be away”, οἶχνέω “go, come”, perhaps also ἵχνος, ἵχνιον “footprint” (as “tread, step”);

O.Ir. *ōegi*, gen. -*ed* “guest”;

Lith. *eigà* f. “gait”.

ḱiā- in:

O.Ind. *yāti* “goes, travels”, Av. *yāiti* ds., O.Ind. *yāna-h* m. “pathway”, n. “gait, vehicle”, Av. *yāh*- n. “crisis, (turning point), verdict” (*s*-stem);

Gk. Ἐπ-ίσσα “pressed, squeezed, being upon” (with -*nt*-suffix), epithet of Demeter (: O.Ind. *yafī* “the going”);

Lat. *Jānus* “altItal. God of the doors and the beginning of the year; he had a small temple in the Forum, with two doors opposite to each other, which in time of war stood open and in time of peace were shut”, *jānua* “doors”;

O.Ir. *ā* “pivot, axle, cart” (IE **iā*), *āth* “ford” (**iā-tu-s*; Brit. supplementary assumes Pedersen KG. I 322 f.);

Lith. *jóju*, *jóti*, Ltv. *jāju*, *jât* “ride”, Lith. *jodyti* “ride continually”;

O.C.S. *jadq*, *jachati* (*s*-extension **iā-s*) “drive, be carried, conveyed”, particle pass. *prě-javъ*, *jazda* “the going, riding”, *jato* “herd, flock” (see to Slav. forms Berner 441 f., v. d. Osten-Sacken IF. 33, 205, Brückner KZ. 45, 52, Persson Beitr. 348 f.); in addition Slav. FIN *Jana* (Nowgorod), *Janka* (Vilna), *Jana* (Bulgaria), Ger. *Jahna* (Saxony); s. Rozwadowski RSI. 6, 64.

Perhaps also here Ltv. *Jānis* (thrown together with christl. Johannes) as a ruler of the sky gate; compare above E. Fraenkel Balt Sprachwiss. 134;

Toch. A *yā* “he walked”, B *yatsi* “go”, with *p*-extension *yopsa* “he entered”, etc. (Pedersen Toch. 231); compare O.Ind. *yāpāyati* “allows to reach to”.

jē- in jēro-: jōro-: jero- “year, summer”:

O.Ind. *paryāñinī-* (*pari-yāñinī-*) “calving after one year only” (?);

Av. *yārə* n. “year”;

Gk. ὥρα “season, daytime, hour, right time”, ὥρος “time, year”;

perhaps Lat. *hōrnus* “of this spring, this year’s”, if being based on **hōjōrō* “in these years”, compare O.H.G. *hiuru* “this year” from **hiu jārū*;

Proto-Celt. **jārā* (**jərā*), Welsh Bret. *iar* “hen”, Gaul. PN *larilla*, M.Ir. *eir-īn* “chicken” (O.Ir. **air-īn*); incorrect O’Rahilly Eriu 13, 148 f.;

Goth. *jēr*, O.N. *ār*, O.E. *geār*, O.S. O.H.G. *jār* n. “year”;

R.C.S. *jara* “spring”, Russ. *jarb* “summer harvest” (etc., s. Berneker 446, therefrom derivatives for one-year-old animal, e.g. Russ. *jārec* “one-year-old beaver”, *jārka* “sheep lamb”, Bulg. *jārka* “young chicken”);

against it certainly here M.H.G. *jān* “row, way”, Ger. *Jahn* “way, row of mowed grain”, Swe. mundartl. *ån* ds.

References: WP. I 102 ff., WH. I 406 ff., 658 f., 668 f., 723, Schwyzer Gk. I 674.

Page(s): 293-297

eḱwo-s (*heḱwo-)

English meaning: horse

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Pferd"

Note:

Horses were often considered the most precious sacrifice for the sea god. That is why from Root *akwā-* (correct *əkwā-*: *ēkwā-*: "water, river" derived Root *eḱwo-s*: "horse".

Material:

O.Ind. *ásva-h*, Av. *aspa-* O.Pers. *asa-* "horse"; about Osset. *yäfs* see under;

Gk. ἵππος ds. m. f. (originally without Asper: Ἰππος etc.);

Thrac. PN Βετέσπιος, Ουτάσπιος, *Autesbis*, *Esbenus*, Lyc. Κακασβος; about Lyc. *esbe-di* "cavalry" (Phryg. Lw.?) s. Pedersen Lyc. and Hitt. 51, 67 (**ekujjo-m?*);

Lat. *equus* "a horse, steed, charger" (compare Osc. names *Epius*, *Epidius*, *Epetinus*, yet s. Schulze EN 220⁴, 355);

O.Ir. *ech*, Gaul. *epo-* (in *Eporēdia*, *Epona* "The Celtic horse goddess whose authority extended even beyond death, accompanying the soul on its final journey", etc.), Welsh Corn. *ebol* "foals" (**epālo-*);

O.E. *eoh* m., O.N. *iōr* "horse", O.S. in *ehu-skalk* "groom, stableman", Goth. in *aíhva-tundi* "briar" (**horse tooth*);

Toch. A *yuk*, gen. *yukes*, B *yakwe* "horse" with prothet. *y* (as in Osset. *jäfs*, neuind. dial. *yāsp* ds.); out of it borrowed Turk. etc. *jük* "horse's load", from which Russ. *juk* "Saumlast" etc.

About Lat. *asinus* "an ass", *hinnus* "mule", Gk. ὄνος etc. s. WH. I 72 f., 647, 849.

fem. O.Ind. *ásvā*, Av. *aspā-*, Lat. *equa*, O.Lith. *ašvā*, *ešva* “mare” (the formation held by Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 29, LXIV rightly for single-linguistic, Lommel IE Fem. 30 f. for previously Proto-form);

O.Ind. *ásv(i)ya-*, Av. *aspya-*, Gk. ἵππιος “of a horse, of horses”; Lat. *equinus* “of a horse, of horses”, O.Pruss. *aswinan* n. “kumys, mare milk”, Lith. *ašvīenis* m. ‘stallion’, compare also FIN *Ašvinē*, *Ašvā*; Gk. ἵππότης “equestrian, horseman”: Lat. *eques*, *-itis* m. ds “a horseman, rider”. (letzteres from **eqʷot-*).

The Gk. word could exist because of tarent. epid. ἵκκος Illyr. Lw.; compare pannon. PN *Ecco*, *Eppo*, Maced. PN Ἐπό-κίλλος, the builder of the Trojan horse Ἐπειός, VN Ἐπειοί in Illyr. Elis, etc. (Krahe Festgabe Bulle 203 ff.); neither the *Asper* nor *i* can be explained by Gk., yet the various treatments from *k̑u-* in Gk. were not surprising, because also the labiovelars are treated dialectically differently there (Risch briefl.).

Maybe Lat. *caballa* “mare”, *caballus* “a nag, pack-horse, hack, jade”

Ru. *kobyła* “mare”, then Cz. *komoň* “horse” finally:

O.C.S.: *konʹb* “horse” [m jo]

Russian: *konʹ* “horse” [m jo]

Czech: *kuň* “horse” [m jo], *koně* [Gens]

Slovak: *kôň* “horse” [m jo], *koňa* [Gens]

Polish: *koń* “horse” [m jo]

Serbo-Croatian: *kò`nj* “horse” [m jo]

Slovene: *kònj* “horse” [m jo]

Indo-European reconstruction: kab-n-io-?? {1} (kom-n-io-??) {2}

Maybe Alb. *patkonj* pl. “horseshoes”, Alb.Gheg *potkoi* “horseshoe”: Rom. *potcoavă* “horseshoe” < Russ. подкова (*podkova*) “horseshoe” [Slav. **pod* “under” + Ital. *cavallo* “horse” folk etymology]

Spanish *caballo*, French *cheval*, Ital. *cavallo*, Alb. *kalë*, Rom. *cal* "horse".

References: WP. I 113, WH. I 412 f., 862, Trautmann 72, Schwyzer Gk. I 68, 301, 351, 499.

Page(s): 301-302

elg-

English meaning: miserable, poor

Deutsche Übersetzung: “armselig, dürftig”

Material: Arm. *ałkałk* “miserable, poor, small, evil, bad”; O.H.G. *ilki* “hunger”; Lith. *eĩgtis* “beg”, *eĩgeta* “beggar” (Lidén Arm. stem 99 f.); kinship with **elk-* “hungry; evil, bad” is but quite doubtful; see there.

References: WP. I 160.

Page(s): 310

elkos–

English meaning: boil n.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Geschwür”

Grammatical information: n.

Material: O.Ind. *árśas*- n. “hemorrhoid”;

Gk. ἔλκος n. “wound, esp. pustulating wound, ulcer” (Splr. asper after ἔλκω), ἔλκανα τραύματα Hes., ἐλκαίνω “I am wounded”;

Lat. *ulcus*, *-eris* “ulcer” (**elkos*); to Lat. *ulcus* probably also *ulciscor*, *ultus sum* “to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, punish, recompense” as “collect bitterness, rancor against somebody”.

The latter would be placed against it from Pedersen KG. I 126 incredible to O.Ir. *olc*, *elc* “bad, evil, wicked, ugly, unlucky”, s. **elk-* “hungry; evil, bad”.

References: WP. I 160.

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elk-, elək-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hungrig, schlecht" (?)

See also: see above S. 307 (*el-7*, *elə-*)

Page(s): 310

el-¹, ol-, e|-

English meaning: red, brown (in names of trees and animals)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Farbwurzel with der meaning “rot, braun”, bildet Tier- and Baumnamen

Note: mostly *i-*, *u-* and *n-* (also *m-*) stem, rare from the bare root, which seems extended then with *g* or *k*. In names of swan and other sea birds the meaning is “white, gleaming”, as in *al-bho-* “white” refined names (above S. 30 f), thus both roots are probably identical originally.

Material: A. Adjektiva:

O.Ind. *aruṇá-ḥ* “reddish, golden “, *aruṣá-ḥ* “ fire-color “, Av. *auruša-* “white”;

Gmc. **elwa-* “brown, yellow” in O.H.G. *elo* (*elawēr*), M.H.G. *el* (*elwer*);

compare also Gaul. VN *Helvii*, *Helvetii*, perhaps also Swiss FIN *Ilfis* (**Elvisiā*). B. *el-* in tree names for “ alder “, “elm” and “ juniper “:

1. “ alder”

Lat. *alnus* “ alder” (from **alsnos* or **alenos*; the anlaut *al* goes back to older *e|*);

Maced. (Illyr.?) ἄλιζα (**elisā*) “ abele, white poplar “;

after Bertoldi (ZfceltPh. 17, 184 ff.) places Proto-Gaul. **alisā* “ alder “ in many PN and FIN; besides die later dominant meaning “ service tree “ in **alisia*, Fr. *alise*, Ger. *Else*; Illyr.-ligur. origin is proved through frequent occurrence in Corsica (FIN *Aliso*, *Alistro* etc., *alzo* “ alder “); compare Gaul. PN *Alisia*, FIN *Alisontia*, Fr. *Aussonce*, *Auzance*, Ger. *Elsenz*, etc.;

for Goth. is according to spO.N. *aliso* “ alder “ ein **alisa* “ alder “ must be assumed; O.H.G. *elira* and with metathesis *erila*, Ger. *Eller*, *Erle*, M.N.Ger. *elre* (**alizō*), *else* (**alisō*), Dutch *e|s* ds., O.N. *elri* n., *elrir* m.; *alr*, *qlr* (**aluz-*) ds., O.E. *alor* ds.; IE *e* root is guaranteed

through O.Ice. *jǫlstr* (**elustrā*) “alder” and *ilstri* “willow, *Salix pentandra*” (**elis-tr-jo-*; M.H.G. dial. *hilster*, *halster* ds. with secondary *h*, as Swe. (*h*)*ilster*); an adj. formation is O.H.G. *erlīn* “of alder”; perhaps to compare also O.E. *ellen*, *ellern*, Eng. *elder* “elder”; It is to be compared further Lith. *ālksnis*, *elksnis*, Ltv. *ālksnis*, E.Ltv. *ēlksnis*, E.Lith. *aliksniis*, O.Pruss. *alskande* (Hs. *abskande*) “alder”, yet one will have to assume various basic forms **alsn̥ia*, **elsn̥ia* (with ablaut) and **alish̥ia* (Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 6, yet compare v. d. Osten-Sacken IF. 33, 192). The suffix from O.Pruss. *alskande* reminds after Trautmann an Slav. **jagnędъ* “black poplar”;

also the Slavic shows old *e/o*-ablaut; go back to Slav. **jelъcha* (**elisā*): O.Bulg. *jelъcha* “alder”, Bulg. (*j*)*elhá* ds.; on Slav. **olъcha* (**olisā*): Pol. *olcha*, Russ. *ólъcha* “alder” (dial. also *ělcha*, *elócha*, *volъcha*);

Maybe Alb. (**vel*) *ver* “alder”: Russ. dial. also *ělcha*, *elócha*, *volъcha* “alder” [common Alb. prothetic *v-*: Slav. *j-* before bare initial vowels].

Slav. **jelъša*, respectively **olъša* lies before in Ser.-Cr. dial. *jělsa* (compare *jělāšje* “alder bush” from **jelъšъje*), Sloven. *jětša*, dial. *ótša*, *jótša* ds., Russ. dial. *olъša*, *olъšina*, *elъšina* and *lešina* (compare Pedersen KZ. 38, 310, 317).

As derived adj. appears Balt-Slav. **al(i)seina-*: Lith. *alksniniis*, E.Lith. *aliksniis*, O.Bulg. *jelъšinъ* (compare O.H.G. *erlīn*).

2. “elm”: *elem-*.

Lat. *ulmus* “an elm, elm-tree” goes to IE **ol-mo-s* or to zero grades **l-mó-s* back; full grade (but s. S. 309) in M.Ir. *lem* “elm” (**lemos*). There, one puts Gaul. *Lemo-*, *Limo-* etc.; Welsh *llwyf* “elm” falls out of the frame, that due to the basic form **leimā* must be placed probably to *elēi-* “bend” (see 309).

Compare further O.H.G. *ēlmboum* “elm”, O.N. *almr* (with *o*-grade), M.L.G. O.E. *elm* ds.; Ger. *Ulme*, M.H.G. *ulmboum* should derive from Lat. (Kluge), what is not sure at all,

because compare O.E. *ulmtréow*, M.L.G. *olm*, so that possibly the Gmc. contains all three abl.-grades contains; Russ. *ílím*, G. *íl' ma* etc. derives from Gmc.

3. juniper and other conifers: *el-eu-*, *el-en-*.

Arm. *elevin*, gen. *elevni* “cedar”;

perhaps Gk. ἐλάτη “fir, spruce” (**el-η-tā*);

Lith. *ẽglius* m. (for **élus* after *ẽglė* “fir”) “juniper”, Ltv. *pa-egle* f. ds.;

Slav. **ělonьcb* “juniper” in Cz. *jalovec*, Russ. *játovec* ds., besides *n*-forms in wRuss. *jel-en-ec* etc.

C. *el-* in animal names:

1. “deer and similar to animal.”

a. with *k*-forms (Gmc. Slav. *olkis*):

O.H.G. *ēlho*, *ēlaho* “elk”, O.E. *eolh*, Eng. *elk* ds.; with *o*-gradation (**olkís*) O.N. *elgr* ds.; from an initial stressed form Gmc. **álχis* derives Lat. *alcēs*, *alcē* f. and Gk. ἄλκη f. “elk”; Russ. *losь*, Cz. *los*, Pol. *łoś*, O.Sor. *tos* “elk” (from **olkis*); zero grade: O.Ind. *ṛśa-h* *ṛśya-h* “male antelope”, pam. *rus* “wild mountain sheep”.

b. stem *el-en-*, *el-η-* (*elənī* “hind”); zero grade *l-ōn-*:

Arm. *etn*, gen. *etin* “deer”;

Gk. ἔλαφος m. f. “deer” (**elη-bho-s*), ἐλλός “young deer” (**elno-s*);

Welsh *elain* “hind” (**elənī* = O.Bulg. *alъni*, *lani* ds.), O.Ir. *elit* “roe deer” (**elη-tī*) perhaps also M.Ir. *ell* f. “herd” (**elnā*); ablaut. **lon-* in Gael. *lon* m. “elk”; Gaul. month name *Elembiu* (: Gk. Ὀ'Ελαφηβολιών);

Lith. *ėlnis* and *ėlnias*, O.Lith. *ellenis* m. “deer” (out of it M.H.G. *elent*, Ger. *Elen*), Ltv. *ālnis* “elk”;

O.C.S. (*j*)*elenь* “deer” (older consonant-stem), Russ. *olénь* etc.

Femin. **elənī-* and **alənī-* “hind” in:

Lith. *élnė* and *álnė* ds., O.Pruss. *alne* “animal”;

O.Bulg. *alъni*, *lani* “hind” (= Welsh *elain*), Russ. (with junction in die *ŷ*-Decl.) *lanь*, Cz. *laní* etc.;

in addition further very probably as **l-on-bho-s* (with the same suffix as ἔλαφος) also Goth. *lamb* ‘sheep’, O.N. *lamb* “lamb, sheep”, O.H.G. *lamb* “lamb” (mostly neutr. *-es*-stem, what appears basic Gmc. innovation after calf);

As rearrangement from **elen-* understands Niedermann IA. 18, 78 f. Gk. ἔνελος νεβρός Hes.; Lat. (*h*)*inuleus* borrowed out of it.

2. waterfowl: *el-*, *ol-*, with guttural extension or *r-* and *u-*stem.

Gk. 1. ἐλέα f. “a kind of owl, a small marsh bird” (to ἔλος n. ‘swamp, marsh’?); 2. ἐλώριος “rotfüßiger Stelzenläufer” (not quite supported word, leg. ἐρωδιός?);

Lat. *olor* ‘swan’ (**elōr*);

O.Ir. *elae* (**elouio-*) ds., with *k*-suffix O.Corn. *elerhc*, Welsh *alarch* (*a-* from *e-*, s. Pedersen KG. I 40);

older Swe. and Swe. dial. *alle*, *al(l)a*, *al(l)* (finn. Lw. *allo*), Swe. written-linguistic *alfågel* “long-tailed duck”, Nor. dial. *hav-al*, *-ella*; with IE *g*-derivative: O.N. *alka* “black and white North Atlantic auk, razorbill, penguin”; *alka* could also belong to onomatopoeic word roots *el-*, *ol-* “cry” (see 306);

Maybe Alb.Gheg *alka*, *alkë* (**alk^wha*) “white cream, dirt, spot, fat of wool”.

because IE *-k(o)-* suffix is common in animal names (above Corn. *elerhc*), could be also added perhaps: Gk. ἀλκυών “kingfisher” (Lat. *alcēdo* seems reshaped out of it), Swiss *wīss-elg* and *birch-ilge* from variant kinds of duck.

3. “polecat”?

Perhaps here the 1. component from O.H.G. *illi(n)īso*, Ger. *Illis* and O.H.G. *elledīso* (Ger. dial. *elledēis*), N.Ger. *üllek* “polecat”, if from **illit-wīso* (to Ger. *Wiesel*); Gmc. **ella-* from **el-*

na-, because of the red-yellow hair; different sees Kluge¹¹ therein O.H.G. *ellenti* (from *elilenti*, see above S. 25) “strange”.

References: WP. I 151 f., 154 f., WH. I 28, 31, Specht Decl. 37, 58 f., 116, Trautmann 6, 68 f., Pokorny Urilryier 137 f.

Page(s): 302-304

el-2

English meaning: to lie

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ruhen"??

Material: After Persson Wortf. 743 has defended a IE root *el-* "rest" and base **eṛ-* with consecutive pattern: O.Ind. *iláyati* "stands still, gets some peace" (*iláyati* should be faulty spelling), *an-ilaya-h* "restless, not still", wherefore probably O.Ind. *alasás* "idle, tired, dull" (to *s*-stem **alas-* "tiredness" as *rajasás* : *rájas-*; after Uhlenbeck Wb. 15 belongs though *alasá-h* as *a-lasa-* "not awake, not animated, not blithe" to *lásati*, s. *las-* "greedy, insatiable"), Lith. *alsà* "tiredness", *ilstù*, *ilsti* "become tired", *ilsiúos*, *ilsétis* "rest", *ãt-ilsis* "relaxation". The dissyllabic basis points, shows, evinces Gk. ἐλῖνύω "lie, rest, be powerless, hesitates, stops". The whole construction is very dubious; compare about ἐλῖνύω *lei-2* "crouch" and *lēi-* "slacken".

References: WP. I 152.

Page(s): 304-305

el-³ : ol-

English meaning: to rot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “modrig sein, faulen” (?)

Note:

The extension of Root **el-³ : ol-** : “to rot” into **elk^wh-** caused $k^w > p, b$ then $b > mb > m$ phonetic mutations.

Material: A root with variant determinative root.

without conservative extension seems to be the zero grade root in Nor. *ul* “become moldy”, dial. also “ fill with disgust “, Swe. *ul* “ rancid “ etc., Du. *uilig* “ decayed “ (from wood); derived verbs are Nor. schw. *ula*, O.N. Nor. schw. *ulna*. If O.Ind. *āla-* n., *ālaka-* (**ōl-ŋ-ko-*) “ poison “ belongs here, it remains dubious.

maybe Alb. *helm* “healing drug, posion, medicine, herb” similar to Sanskrit *āla-* “poison”. obviously Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

clearly Alb. shows that from Root **al-²** : (to grow; to bear; grove) derived Root **el-³ : ol-** : (to rot, poison).

guttural extension lies before in:

O.Ind. *ḡṛīṣá-h* “ viscous, smooth, slippery “, Lat. *alga* f. “ seaweed, kelp “ from **elgā* (compare O.E. *wōs* ‘slime, mud, dampness “: Eng. *woos* ‘seaweed’) and very numerous Gmc., esp. skand.-Ice. forms, as: Nor. dial. *ulka* “ fester, disgust “, refl. “ start to rot “, *ulka* “ mildew, adhesive mucus; repulsive, unclean woman”, etc. hereupon also Dan. *ulk* “ bullhead “, Nor. *ulk* “ toadfish “, further Nor. dial. *olga* “ feel disgust, nausea “, *elgja* “ want to vomit “ etc., Ice. also *æla* (**alhian*); Nor. dial. *alka* “ pollute, litter “, N.Ger. *alken* “ touch impure things, step on dirt “; -*sk* show Dan. dial. *alske* “ pollute “, N.Ger. *alschen*, Fris. *alsk*, *ālsk* “impure, unclean, spoil” etc.

Maybe Alb. *alka* “floating cream, wool fat, dirt, stain”

That Lat. *ulva* (**oleuā*) “swamp-grass, sedge” moreover belongs, is very probably; Lith. *álksna* “puddle” could go back to **olg-snā*.

Dental extension appears in:

Arm. *ałt* (**łd-*) ‘smut, filth’, *ałtiur*, *ełtiur* (under *elteur*) “damp lowland, depression”. In addition altN.. *ũldna* “mildew”, O.H.G. *oltar* “dirt crumb”, probably also O.N. *ỹlda* “mustiness smell”.

m-formant is found in:

Nor. dial. *ulma* “mildew”, N.Ger. E.Fris. *olm*, *ulm* “decay, esp. in wood”, M.L.G. *ulmich* “fretted from decay”, M.H.G. *ulmic* ds.; Lith. *ėłmės*, *almens* “the liquid flowing from the corpse”.

bh-extension lies in Arm. *ałb* “filth” before.

References: WP. I 152 f., WH. I 28 f., Petersson Heterokl. 165 f.

Page(s): 305

el-4, ol-

English meaning: expressive root, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel

Material: Arm. *ałmuk* “din, fuss, noise, agitation etc.” (**łmo-*), *alavt’-k* “ imploration”, *olb* “lament”, *olok* “urgent request”;

Gk. ὄλολυς “lamerter, effeminate person”, ὄλολυγή “ wailing, lament “, ὄλοφυδνός “ lamenting”, ὄλοφύρομαι “ lament “; perhaps also ἔλεγος n. “dirge”, ἔλεος m., later n. “pity”;

asl. *jalmr* “din, fuss, noise”, *jalma* ‘shout, make a harsh noise, hiss, whiz, rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, tinkle, jingle, chink “, Nor. dial. *jalm*, *jelm* “ clangor “, Swe. dial. *jalm* ‘scream, harsh sound “; Nor. dial. *alka* “ starts to complain “, E.Fris. *ulken* “ drive to confusion, cry, mock, scoff “ (Ger. *ulken*), Swe. dial. *alken* “ begin to growl “;

Lith. *nualdėti* ‘sound”, *algóti* “ summon, name”;

perhaps belong also the names for waterfowl from a root *el-*, *ol-* here (yet s. S. 304); somewhat different is the sensation value from *ul-*.

References: WP. I 153 f., Pisani Armen. 8 f.

Page(s): 306

el-⁵, ol- (*hel-)

English meaning: to destroy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vernichten, verderben”??

Material: Arm. *etein*, gen. *eteian* “misfortune”; *otorm* “unlucky”;

Gk. ὄλλυμι ‘spoil’ (*ολ-νυ:-μι), Fut. ὀλέσω, perf. ὀλώλεκα (older intrans. ὄλωλα) etc., after Schwyzer Gk. I 747 ὀλ- instead of *ἐλ- after the causative *ὀλέω; ὀλέκω “destroy”, ὀλεθρος m. “ruin”;

after Loth (RC 40, 371) here M.Bret. *el-boet* “hunger” (to *boet* “nourishment, food”), Bret. (Vannes) *ol-buid* “lack of food”, *ol-argant* “lack of money” etc., perhaps also O.Ir. *el-tes* “lukewarm” (*tes* “heat”);

about Lat. *aboleō* “to destroy, abolish, efface, put out of the way, annihilate” s. WH. I 4 f.; if *el-* lies as a basis for roots *elg-*, *elk-*?

possibly Hitt. *hu-ul-la-a-i* “he defeats, destroys”, Couvreur H 134 f., different Hendriksen, Laryngaltheorie 27, 47.

References: WP. 1159 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 361, 363, 696, 747, Petersson Heterokl. 159.

Page(s): 306

el-⁶, elə- : lā-; el-eu-(dh-)

English meaning: to drive; to move, go

Deutsche Übersetzung: “treiben, in Bewegung setzen; sich bewegen, gehen”

Material: Arm. *elanim* “I become”, Aor. 1. sg. *etē* (**etei*), 2. sg. *eter*, 3. sg. *eteu-*, *elanem* “I rise up, climb, ascend, come out, emerge”, 3. sg. Aor. *el*, in addition *eluzi* “I made spry, animated” (**el-ou-ghe-*), thereafter *eluzanem* “I make come out”;

Gk. ἐλα- in Imper. koisch ἐλάτω, Fut. ἐλᾶντι (*ἐλαοντι), Aor. ἐλάσαντες and poet. ἐλάω “drive”; suppletive to ἄγω (see under Celt. *el-*), Fut. Att. ἐλῶ, Aor. ἤλασα; mostly ἐλαύνω “drive, travel” (from a noun *ἐλα-υν-ος, Brugmann Grundriß II, 1, 321);

with *dh*-extension “come”: Aor. ἦλθον (from ἦλυθον), out of it Dor. etc. ἦνθον; perf. Hom. εἰλήλουθα, Att. ἐλήλυθα; Fut. Ion. ἐλεύσομαι; about perf. ἐλήλυμεν (**el-u-*), adj. προσ-ήλυτος “someone who comes”, ἔπηλυς, -υδος ds., s. Schwyz. Gk. I 704², 769⁷;

one places still here ἰάλλω ‘send, throw, cast’ (**i-el-iō*), Aor. Hom. ἦλα, Dor. ἦλα (Schwyz. Gk. I 648, 717); but O.Ind. *íyarti* “he excites, stirs” belongs rather to *er-1*;

O.Ir. *luid* “walked” (**ludh-e*), 3. pl. *lotar* (**ludh-ont-ŕ*); as in Gk. is supplied in Celt. *aġ-* “drive, push” by *el-*, however, partly also the root *pel-* “to beat, strike, knock, push, drive, hurl, impel, propel” has coincided (see there), so certainly in O.Ir. Fut. *eblaid* “will drive, push” (from **pi-plā-s-e-ti*), Fut. sek. *dí-eblad* “would wrest”;

el- appears in Brit. only in subjunctive: present 1. sg. M.Welsh *el(h)wyf*, 3. sg. *el*, Corn. 1. sg. *ylyf*, 3. sg. *ello*, mbr. 3. sg. *me a y-el* “I will go” (*y* is removed hiatus; *lh* and *ll* go back to *l* + intervocalic *s*); perhaps here die Gaul. FIN *Elaver* > *Elaris* > Fr. *Allier* (**elə-uer-* : **elə-uen-*, see above ἐλαύνω) and *Elantia* > Ger. *Elz*,

perhaps in addition as *no*-participle (??) O.E. *lane*, -*u* f. “alley, way”, O.N. *lön* “line of houses”, etc. About O.N. *elʔa* “press, pursue, drive away” (**alatjanʔ*) s. Falk-Torp m. Nachtr.

References: WP. I 155 f., Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 26, 6 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 213, 507, 521⁴, 681 f.

Page(s): 306-307

el-⁷, elə-, with -k-extension elk-, elək-

English meaning: hungry, bad

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hungrig, schlecht" (?)

Material: O.Ir. *elc* "mad, wicked, evil" (but *olc* ds., gen. *uilc* places **ulko-* ahead!); about Lat. *ulciscor* "to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, punish, recompense" see under *elkos-*; perhaps O.N. *illr* "mad, wicked, evil" (**elhila-*);

Lith. *álkti*, Ltv. *āļkt* (besides *s-āļkt*) 'starve' (**olək-*), O.Pruss. *alkīns*, Lith. *álkanas* 'sober';

O.C.S. *lačo* and *alъčo*, *lakati* and *alъkati*, Sloven. *lákati* 'starve', Cz. *lakati* "long, want", where the stem Slav. **ólka* derives from Präter.; in addition the adjectives O.C.S. *lačъnъ*, *alъčъnъ*, Cz. *lačný* "hungry" and O.C.S. *lakomъ* "hungry", Cz. *lakomý* "greedy", etc.

Maybe Alb. *lakmi* "desire, hunger".

References: WP. I 159 f., Trautmann 6 f.

Page(s): 307

el-⁸, eļēi-, lēi-

English meaning: to bow, bend; elbow, *rainbow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Material: A. Here names position themselves at first for "elbow" and "ulna, ell":

Gk. ὠλένη "elbow", ὠλήν, -ένος ds.; ὠλέκρᾱνον (from ὠλενο-κρᾱνον through remote dissimilation, compare Brugmann Ber. d. sächs. Ges. d. W. 1901, 31 ff.) "the point of the elbow"; ὠλλον την τοῦ βραχίονος καμπήν Hes.;

Lat. *ulna* (from **olinā*) "elbow, arm; an ell";

O.Ir. *uilenn* "elbow", M.Ir. *uillind* "elbow" (-*ll-* from -*ln-* the syncopated case, compare Pedersen KG. II 59), Welsh *elin*, O.Corn. *elin*, Bret. *ilin* "elbow" (**olinā*);

Goth.: *aleina* "ulna, ell" shows the same long middle vowel, however, Gmc. forms have remaining short middle vowel: O.E. *eln* (Eng. *ell*), O.H.G. *elina*, M.H.G. *elline*, *elne*, Ger. *Elle*; AltN.. shows form variegation: O.Ice. seldom *alen* (aNor. also *alun*) with preserved middle vowel, otherwise *qln*, *eln* (*qln*, *āln*);

simple root **ōlē-* in O.Ind. *aratnī-ḥ* m. "elbow", Av. *arəθna-* ds. *frā-rāθni-* "ulna, ell", O.Pers. *arašniš* ds.;

in Alb. *lërë* Gheg *lans* "arm from elbow to wrist, ell" (**lenā*; yet compare Pedersen KZ. 33, 544) lacks the anlaut vowel.

Note: Alb.Gheg *lans* "ell" derived from zero grade of **alana* "elbow"

B. The same root placed furthermore in: O.Ind. *ānī-ḥ* m. "pin, leg part about the knee" (**ānī-*, IE **ēlnī-* or **ōlnī-*), *arāla-ḥ* "bent, curved", *ārtnī-* "end of curve", probably also in *alaka-* "hair lock", perhaps in *āla-vālam* "Vertiefung um die Wurzel eines Baumes, um das für den Baumbestimmte Wasser einzufangen";

Arm. *otn* (gen. *otin*) “dorsal vertebrae, backbone, spine, shoulder”, *ulu* “backbone, spine, shoulder” (from IE **olen*, respectively **ōlen*); further Arm. *atetn* (gen. *atetan*) “bow, rainbow”, *il* (gen. *iloy*) “spindle, arrow, Spille” (**ēlo-*), *ilik* ds.;

Welsh *olwyn* (**oleinā*) “wheel”;

Gmc. ablaut. **luni-* in O.H.G. O.S. M.H.G. *lun* “axle pin, linchpin”, Ger. *Lonnage*, compare O.H.G. *luning* “linchpin”, O.E. *lyni-bor* “borer”, next to which a *s*-derivative O.E. *lynis*, asächs. *lunisa*, M.L.G. *lüns(e)*, Ger. *Lünse*;

Lith. *lušis* “axle pin” (Specht Decl. 100, 125, 163);

O.Bulg. *lanita* “cheek” (**olnita*).

C. further formations *ēl-ēq-*:

1. In names for elbow, arm, now and then also other body parts:

Arm. *olok* “shinbone, leg” (**eloq-* or **oloq-*);

Gk. [ἄλξ καὶ] ἄλαξ πῆχυς, Ἀθαμάνων Hes.;

Lith. *úolektis* f., Ltv. *uôlekts* “ell” (originally conservative stem **ōlekt-*);

Maybe Alb. *ulok* “lame” : M.Ir. *losc* “lame”

O.Pruss. *woaltis*, *woltis* “ulna, ell, forearm” (**ōlkt-*); Lith. *alkúnė*, *elkúnė* f., O.Pruss. *alkunis* “elbow”, Ltv. *ēlks* n. *ēlkuons* ds., O.Bulg. *lakътъ*, Russ. *lókotъ* “ulna, ell” (**olkъ-tъ*); Russ. dial. *alъčik* (?) “ankle, ankle bone; heel”.

2. Gk. *λοξός* “bent, dislocated, slantwise” (M.Ir. *losc* “lame”), *λέχριος* ‘slant, skew, quer’ (**λεκσ-ριος*), *λέχρις* “quer”, *λικριφίς* “quer” (diss. from **λιχριφίς*, Saussure MSL. 7, 91, Hirt IF. 12, 226; whose *i* of the first syllable probably rather from *ε* assimilated as with *ι* = *e*, as indeed:) *λικροί* Hes. besides *λεκροί* “the prongs of deer antlers”, *λίξ*, *λίγξ* *πλάγιος* Hes., as “incurvation, trough” *λέκος* n., *λέκις*, *λεκάνη* “trough, platter”;

Welsh *llechwedd* ‘slope, inclination’, Gaul. *Lexovii*, *Lixovii* VN; M.Ir. *losc* “lame”;

Lat. *licinus* “bent or turned upward, having crooked horns” (from **lecinos*), *lanx*, *-cis* “a plate, platter; the scale of a balance” (probably also *lacus* etc., s. **laqu-*);

quite dubious is the interpretation from O.Bulg. *lono* “bosom, lap” etc. from **loq-s-no-* “incurvation”, also from Bulg. *lónec* etc. “pot, pan” from *loq-s-no-* (see Berneker 732).

D. To *lēi-* “bend” belong also:

Perhaps Goth. *undarleija* “loWest, faintest”;

Ltv. *leja* “valley, lowland, depression”, *lejš* “situated low”.

1. With *m*-suffixes:

presumably Gk. *λειμών* “meadow” (“*lowland, depression, indentation”), *λιμὴν* “harbor”, Thess. “market” (“*bay”), *λίμνη* “sea, pond, pool” (“*immersion, depression bent inwards, dent”);

Welsh *llwyf* “elm” (**lei-mā*), Ir. PN *Liamhain* (to **līamh* ds.), perhaps zero grade M.Ir. *lem* ds. (**limo-*), Ir. PN *Leamhain* (whether not from **lemo-*, see under *el-1*);

Lat. *līmus* “sidelong, askew, aslant, askance; an apron crossed with purple; slime, mud, mire”, *līmes -itis* “a path, passage, road, way, track”, Osc. *līmítúm* “a path, passage, road, way, track”, *līmen* “doorsill” (“*crossbar, crossbeam”);

O.N. *limr* (*u*-stem) f. “limb, member, thin twig, branch” (“*pliable”), *lim* f. ds., *lim* n. “the fine branches which carry the foliage”, O.E. *lim* n. “limb, member, twig, branch”, zero grade O.N. *līmi* m. “trunk, Körperstatur” (Lith. *liemuõ* m. “tree trunk, Körperstatur”, originally “round timber, curvature”?).

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**lemes*) *lamsh* “ball of (pliable) wool, globe of earth, pool, spellet”.

2. With *r*-suffix: perhaps Alb. *klir-të* “valley” from prefix *kë+* *lir*.

3. With *t*-suffixes:

Lat. *lituus* “a crooked staff borne by an augur, augur’s crook, crosier, augural wand” (being based on **li-tu-s* “curvature”);

Goth. *liþus* “limb, member”, O.N. *liðr* (*u*-stem) “joint, limb, member, curvature, bay”, O.E. *lið*, *liodþu-* m., O.S. *lith* “joint, limb, member”, O.H.G. *lid*, M.H.G. *lit*, *lides* m. n. “ds., part, piece” (*s*-stem), wherefore O.N. *liðā* “bend, bow”, O.E. *āliðian* “dismember, separate”, O.H.G. *lidōn* “cut in pieces” as well as O.N. *liðugr* “(flexible) a little bit movable, free, unhindered”, M.H.G. *ledec* “available, single, free, unhindered”;

Toch. AB *lit-* “go away, die, tumble, fall down”.

E. guttural extensions:

Lat. *oblīquus* “sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique, crosswise, skew” (*-uo-* could be suffix, compare *curvus*), *liquis* ds. (probably with *lj*), *līcium* “in weaving, the thrum or perhaps a leash; in gen., a thread, a cross thread; plur., the woof” (“*weft”), *lixulae* “a round pancake made of flour, cheese, and water”;

perhaps Welsh *llwyg* (**lei-ko-*) “balky horse”, Bret. *loeg-rin* “an askance look” (Loth RC 42, 370 f).

References: WP. I 156 ff., WH. I 744, 761, 798.

Page(s): 307-309

e-³, ei-, i-, fem. ī- (*h₂eĝ(h)om)

English meaning: this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one

Note:

Root **e-³**, **ei-**, **i-**, fem. **ī-** : “this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one” derived from the reduced Root **eĝ-**, **eĝ(h)om**, **eĝō** : “I”. Indic languages display -ĝ- > -y-, Germanic -ĝ- > -g-, Italic -ĝh- > -cc-, *kk-*, Slavic -ĝh- > -d- phonetic mutation.

Deutsche Übersetzung: paradigmatisch verbundene Pronominalstämme “the, er”

Note: (*e*, *i* probably originally demonstrative particle). To *i-* is joined the relative stem *io-*. Summarizing representation offer esp. Brugmann Dem. 32 ff., BSGW. 60, 41 ff., Grundr. II² 2, 324 ff., Pedersen Pron. dém. 311 ff.

Material: A. case-by-case used forms:

O.Ind. *ayám* “he” = gthAv. *ayēm*, jAv. *aēm* (after *ahám* “I” widened ar. **ai* = IE **eī*, IE **eī* of stem *e-*, as **q^wo-i* of stem *k^wo-*, not lengthened grade to *i-*); O.Ind. *idám* “it” (without the secondary -*am*-extension O.Ind. *ít*, Av. *īt* as emphasizing particle), O.Ind. *iyám* (extended from **ī*) = Av. *īm* (i.e. *iyəm*), O.Pers. *iyam* “she”, acc. sg. m. O.Ind. *imám* (extended from **im*) = O.Pers. *imam* (that after f. *imām* etc.), gen. m. n. *asyá*, *ásya* = Av. *ahe*, fem. O.Ind. *asyāḥ* = Av. *aīṇhā*, dat. m. n. *asmāi*, *ásmāi* = Av. *ahmāi*, gen. pl. m. n. *ēšām* = Av. *aēšam*, dat. abl. pl. m. O.Ind. *ēbhyaḥ* = Av. *aēibyō* etc.; gthAv. *as[-čīt]*, *ē* each once n. sg. m.; of stem *ā-* pl. fem. gen. O.Ind. *āsām* = Av. *āṇham*, dat. abl. *ābhyaḥ* = Av. *ābyō* etc.

Maybe Alb. (**ayám*) *ay*, *ai* “he”, *ayo*, *ajo* “she” : O.Ind. *ayám* “he”

Kypr. ἴν “him, her” (seems also in μίν, *viv* blocked, s. Schwyz. Gk. I 608¹); here Lesb. Thess. Hom. ἴα (**iā*) “one, a single” (originally “just this, only this”), Hom. ἴης, ἴῆ, thereafter also n. Hom. ἰῶ?; different Schwyz. Gk. I 588 (**s[m]iās*).

Lat. *is* “he”, *id* “it” nom. sg. m. (old also *īs*, inschr. *eis*, *eis-dem*, provided either with -s IE **ei* = O.Ind. *ay-ām*, as one considers also for Umbr. *er-e* and certain for Ir. (*h*)*ē* “he” such a basic form **eī-s*, or reshuffled of *is* after *eīius*, *e(ī)ī*); acc. altLat. *im* (= Gk. *iv*) and *em*, doubled *emem* “the same, at the same time” (from the parallel stem *e-*?) = adv. *em* “then, at that time, in those times” and **im* in *inter-im* “at the same time, meanwhile, in the meantime”, *in-de* “from that place, thence”, dat. abl. pl. *ībus* (: O.Ind. *ēbhyaḥ*); Osc. *iz-io* “he”, *idic*, *ídík* “it” (the affix -*ík*, -*ic* is itself the solidified adverb from n. **id* + **ke*), Osc. *ís-íd-um* “the same” and *esídum* ds., Umbr. *er-e* “he”, *ers-e eř-e* “it”, Umbr. dat. sg. *esmei*, *esmik*, gen. pl. Osc. *eisun-k*, Umbr. *esom* (= O.Ind. *ēṣām*);

thereout a stem **eiso-* would be deduced besides in nom.-acc.-forms, e.g. Osc. *eizois* “with them”, Umbr. *eru-ku* “with it”, however, it is to be reckoned after all with an old n. **ed*, compare Lat. *ecce* “behold! lo! see!” (probably from **ed-ke*) = Osc. *ekk-um* (**ed-ke-um*) “likewise, besides, also, further, moreover, too, as well”, and perhaps acc. *mēd*, *tēd*, *sēd*, if from **mē*, **tē*, **sē* + *ed*, although this assumes only a more solidified adverb **ed*;

Ital. *eo-*, *eā*, in Osc.-Umbr. only in nom. (besides sg. m. n.) and acc., in Lat. mainly in almost all case oblique (only *eius* from **eṣio-s*, thereafter dat. *ei* stands apart), e.g. Lat. *ea* ‘she’, *eam* “her”, Osc. *iúk*, *ioc* ‘she’, *ionc* “him”, under *eam* “her”, have derived from O.Ind. nom. *ay-ām* corresponding form **e(i)om*, because of their ending -*om* would be perceived as acc. and entailed *eam* “her” etc.

iam by Varro 1.1. 5, 166 and 8, 44 probably spelling mistake for *eam* “her”. - From Lat. here *ipse* ‘self, in person’ from **-is-pse* (because of aLat. fem. *eapse*), *is-te* (however, *ille* “that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; the former, (sometimes the latter)” only afterwards reshuffled *ollus*), compare Umbr. *estu* “that of yours, that beside you”;

O.Ir. *ē* (*hē*) “he” (probably **eī-s*), see above; *ed* (*hed*) “it” (from **id-ā* = Goth. *ita*, wherewith formal identical O.Ind. *idā* “now, yet”; but Lith. *tadà* “then” required because of

E.Lith. *tadù* (an auslaut in nasal); nom. pl. *ē* (*hē*) m. f. n. = mkymr. *wy* (*hwynt-wy*) probably at least partly from IE **ei* (additional information by Thurneysen Gk. 283), acc. sg. Bret. *en* “him, it” (prefixed), Welsh *e* (also), Ir. *-an-* (also), *-i* (suffixed after verbs; after prepositions partly also, e.g. *airi* from **ari-en* “on him”, partly only more as having a lasting softening effect, e.g. *foir* from **uor-en*), gen. sg. **esjō*, f. **esjās* “his, her”, prokLith. *a*, older partly still *e*, *æ*; Welsh **eið* after the example of the conjugated preposition to differentiated M.Welsh *eidaw*, f. *eidj*, wherewith identical O.Ir. *a* “his, its” (len.) and “her” (geminated), Welsh Corn. *y*, Bret. *e*, etc.; about O.Ir. accentuated *āi*, *āe* “his, her” and dat. pl. *-ib* s. Thurneysen Gk. 285;

Goth. *is* “he”, acc. *in-a*, neutr. *it-a* (see above) “it” (in addition new formed plural forms: Goth. *eis* from **ei-es*, acc. *ins*, dat. *im*, O.H.G. O.S. *im*) O.H.G. *er*, *ir*, acc. *in-an*, *in*; n. *iz*, O.S. *in-a*, n. *it*, O.N. Relative particle *es*, *er*, Run. *eR*, of stem *e-*: gen. sg. Goth. m. *is*, f. *izos*, O.H.G. m. n. *es(is)*, f. *ira(iru)*, O.S. *es(is)*, *era(ira)*; gen. pl. Goth. *ize*, *izo*, O.S. O.H.G. *iro*; dat. sg. f. Goth. *izai*, O.H.G. (with other ending) *iru*, m. n. Goth. *imma*, O.H.G. *imu*, *imo*, O.S. *imu*, of stem *ī-* Goth. acc. *ija* (O.H.G. *sia* etc. with *s*-suggestion after nom. *sj*), whereupon new formed plural forms, Goth. nom. acc. *ijōs* (O.H.G. *sio*);

Lith. *jis* “he”, acc. *jī* (to anl. *j* s. Brugmann Grundr. II² 2, 331), fem. *jī*, acc. *jā* (*jōs*, *jaĩ* etc.);

but O.C.S. acc. sg. f. *jō*, nom. acc. pl. f. *jē* (about the other case s. Brugmann aaO.), acc. sg. m. *-(j)b* in *vidity-jb* “sees him”, *vbh-b* “to him” etc. (about further Slav. supplementary, e.g. *jakъ* “interrog. of what kind?; reLat. of the kind that, such as; indef. having some quality or other. adv. qualiter, as, just as”, *jelikъ* “interrog. how great?; exclam. how great!; interrog. how much?; exclam. how much!; reLat. as much as; for how much, at what price; by how much”, s. Berneker 416 f.) rather from IE **iō-*;

according to Pedersen Hitt. 58 f. should contain the Pron. *-aš* “he” etc. ein *o* in ablaut to IE **esjo* etc. (?); since stem *i-* has probably preserved n. *it* “it” in association with *netta* “and as you” (**nu-it-ta*) (Friedrich Heth. Elem. I 27); compare hierogl. Hitt. *is* “this”, acc. *jO.N*.

B. Relative stem *jō-*:

O.Ind. *yās, yā, yād*, Av. *yō*, Gk. ὅς, ἧ, ὅ “who, what, which, the one that”, Phryg. *ios* (vi) “whoever”, Slav. **ja-* in *i-že*, f. *ja-že* etc., Balt under Slav. in the solidified form of adjective, e.g. Lith. *gerās-is*, O.Pruss. *pirmann-ien, -in*, O.C.S. *dobry-jb* (see Berneker 416 f., Trautmann 105 f.). Dubious (Lith. *jeĩ* “what if, when”, Goth. *jabai* “what if, when”) s. by Brugmann II² 2, 347 f. (Lith.); Celtic by Pedersen KG. II 235, Thurneysen Gk. 323, however, Welsh *a* can not belong to it.

comparative O.Ind. *yatará-*, Av. *yatāra-*, Gk. (Cret. gort.) ὅτερος “one or the other of two”; compare O.Ind. *yāvat*, Gk. ἕως, Dor. ἄς (**á:Fos*) “as long as”, O.Ind. *yād* “inasmuch, as” = Gk. ὡς “as”; s. Schwyzler Gk. I 528, 614 f.

C. particles and adverbs:

About the nominal and adverbial particle *ē, õ* see above S. 280 f.

e-, ē- Augment (“*then, at that time”) O.Ind. *a-* (also *ā-*, e.g. *ā-vṛṇak*), Av. *a-*, Arm. *e-* (e.g. *e-lik* = ἔ-λιπε), Gk. *ē-* (also *ῥ-*, e.g. Hom. ῥῥεῖδῃ).

e- in O.Ind. *a-sāu* “that” (besides Av. *hāu*), *a-dáh* “that; there”, *a-dyā, a-dyá* “today (this present day)” (stem compound?), *á-ha* “certainly, yes”;

Arm. *e-ť e* (besides *ť e*) “that, in the event that”;

Gk. *ἐ-χθές, ἐ-κεῖ, ἐ-κεῖνος* (besides *κεῖνος*);

Osc. *e-tanto*, Umbr. *e-tantu* “, of such a size, so great; as, so far; for so much, worth so much; by so much”, Osc. päl. *e-co* “this, this one; this present; here; in this place, in this matter; hereupon”, Osc. *exo-* (**e-ke-so*) “this, this one; this present; here; in this place, in this matter; hereupon”;

O.C.S. *(j)e-se* “behold! lo! see!” (besides *se* ds), aRuss. *ose*, Russ. *é-to* “there, that, that here”, *é-tot* “that here, that, this” (besides *tot* “that”); Serb. Bulg. *e-to* “there, that” (etc., s. Berneker 259 f);

Maybe Alb. *a-të* “that, the one there”, *a-to* f. “they”, *a-ta* m. “they”, *a-tje* “there” *a* “interrogative particle”; enclitic particle of gen. and (attribute) adj. m. *i* (from he), f. *e* (from she).

insecure Goth. *ībai*, *ība* interrogative particle, O.H.G. *ibu*, *oba*, O.S. O.N. *ef* “if” and “whether”, O.E. *gif*, Eng. *if* ds.;

about **eno-* in Gk. *ἐν* etc. see special headword.

To *e-* also the comparative formation Av. *atāra-* “this, the one from the two, the other”, ds., Alb. *já(ë)rë* “other”, Umbr. *etro-* “other”, Lat. in *cēterus* “the other, the rest; acc. n. sing. as adv. otherwise, moreover, but”, O.C.S. *eterъ*, *jeterъ* “whoever”, pl. *jeterŭ(ji)* “some, few”, nsorb. *wótery*.

Note:

Alb. and Slavic use *j-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

ed (nom. acc. sg. n.): about Lat. *ecce*, *mēd* see above; Av. *ať* to the emphasis of the preceding word (as *it*, see under; Bartholomae AltIran. Wb. 67); probably also in O.C.S. *jed-inъ*, *-ьпъ* “someone” as “*just, only one”; whether also Church Slavic *jede*, *kyjъ* “a certain, a kind of, as one might say” from doubled **ed-ed* or after *ide* in attached ending **ed*? (Berneker 261, disputed from Brückner KZ. 45, 302, compare Meillet Slave comm.² 444.)

ēd and **ōd** (abl.): O.Ind. *āt* “therefore, next; and; (in subsequent clause) so”, Av. *āāt* “next, therefore, then; and; but; since”, E.Lith. *ẽ* “and but” (O.C.S. *i* “and” is rather **e*), Lith. *õ* “and, but” = O.C.S. *a* “but”.

eí (loc.): Gk. *εἰ* “so, if, whether” (*εἰ-τα* “then, next”, *εἰ-θε* “would that!”, *ἐπ-εἰ* (compare el. *ἐπ-ή*) “after that, after, since, when”, *ἐπ-εἰτα* “thereupon”; besides dial. *αἰ*, loc. of f. stem

ā, and ṛ instr. “if”; O.C.S. *i* “and, also” (compare *ti* “and” of stem **to-*; from Brückner KZ. 46, 203 placed against it = Lith. *teĩ*), Goth. *-ei* relative particle (compare *þei* of stem **to-* in same meaning), e.g. *sa-ei* “who, what, which, the one that”, after Junker KZ. 43, 348 also Arm. abl.-ending *-ē*. See also under *ī-*.

em (aLat. *em*, see above S. 282) lies before in Gk. ἐνθα “there, to there, at that time”, rel. “where, whereto, where, whence”, ἐνθεν “there, from there, from where” etc. (Schwyzer Gk. I 628); about O.Ir. *and* see above S. 37 and compare Cypr. ἄνθα αὐτή.

e-tos: O.Ind. *á-tah* “from here” (see under *etl*).

i: probably in loc. in IE *-i*, further the base of the comparative formation **i-tero-*: O.Ind. *ī-tara-* “the other” (neulran. equivalent by Bartholomae IF. 38, 26 f.);

Lat. *iterum* “again, a second time, once more, anew”; further in O.Ind. *ī-va* “as” (compare above ἡ-Fe “as”); in Gk. *i-ðé* “and” (compare ἡ-ðé).

i-dha and **i-dhe**:

O.Ind. *ī-há*, prākr. *idha*, Av. *iða* “here”;

Gk. ἰθαγενής “(* born in lawful wedlock, legitimate; born here “, hence:) inborn, lawfully born “ (about ἰθαγενής s. Schwyzer Gk. I 448);

Lat. *ibī* “in that place, there “ (the sound development *dh* to *f*, *b* after *ubī*, in auslaut directed after the locative the *o*-stem), Umbr. *ife* “in that place, there “, *ifont* “in the same place, in that very place, just there, on the spot “ (ar. and Ital. forms could contain themselves also *-dhe*, compare O.Ind. *ku-ha* = O.C.S. *kъ-de* “where” [Alb. *kudo* “everywhere”], *sb-de* “here” and Schwyzer Gk. I 627⁴);

M.Welsh *yð*, *y* Welsh *ydd* verbal particle, Corn. *yz*, *yth-*, Bret. *ez*-? (see Pedersen KG. II 234, Lewis-Pedersen 243, Thurneysen Gk. 324 f.); in addition also O.Ir. prefixed *-id-* from **id(h)e* or **id(h)i*.

i-t(h)-: O.Ind. *itthā*, *itthād* “here, there”, Av. *ipā* “so”, O.Ind. *itthám* “so” and with *-t* (*-tə* or *ti?*) O.Ind. *íti* “so”; Lat. *ita* “so”, *item* “also, likewise”, Umbr. *itek* “in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus, accordingly, as has been said”, M.Welsh preverb *yt-*, Welsh *yd-*, e.g. in *yr yd-wyf* “I am”; Lith. dial. *it* “by all means; as”, *it*, *ỹt* “completely, very much”, Ltv. *it*, *itin* “surely, just”.

ī (stressed to the strengthening of a deixis word, unstressed behind a relatively used word):

O.Ind. *ī* (also *īm*), Av. *ī* emphasizing postpositive, after relative in ved. *yad-ī*,

Gk. οὔτοσ-ī, īν (= O.Ind. *īm?* or previously new extension from *-ī?*), ἐκεινοσ-ī:, el. το-ī;

Umbr. probably in *po-ei* “interrog. adj. which? what? what kind of?; exclam., what!; indef. any, some; reLat. who, which, what, that; interrog. in what manner? how?; reLat. wherewith, wherefrom; indef. somehow” (etc.), Lat. in *utī* “how (interrog. and exclam); reLat. as, in whatever way; as, as being; as when, while, since, when; where; how; o that; granted that; so that, namely that; final, in order that; that, to; that...not” (from **uta-ī*);

O.Ir. (*h*)*ī* deixis particle and particle before relative clauses;

Goth. *-ei* Relative particle in *sa-ei*, *iz-ei*, *ik-ei* whereas probably IE **ei*, see above;

O.C.S. intensifying in *to-i* (see Berneker 416), O.C.S. *e-i* “yes, indeed” (? Berneker 296).

Also in 1. part from O.Ind. *ī-dṛç-* “looking so, resembling so”, Lith. *ý-pačiai* “particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably”, *y-patūs* “lonely, only, apart, peculiarly”.

Doubtful, if from IE **ei* or *ī*. O.E. *īdæges* “of the same day”, *īsiðes* “to same time”, *īlca* (**īlca*) “the same”, wherewith perhaps O.N. *ī dag* “today” (although understood as preposition *ī*) and refined afterwards *ī gæær* “yesterday”, *ī fjǫrð* “a year ago, last year” interrelate;

It is unclear *āi* (loc. fem. in adverbial solidification) in O.Ind. *āi-śamaḥ* adv. “this year”, meaning “just this year - the same” as Gk. ἰὺ ἧματι, s. Schulze KZ. 42, 96 = Kl. Schr. 539⁶,

Holthausen KZ. 47, 310, Junker KZ. 43, 438 f., with O.Ind. words also Arm. *aižm* combined from **ai žam*. The same as mentioned before Arm. demonstratives *ai-s*, *ai-d*, *ai-n* contain **āi* in conjunction with Pron.-stem **ko-*, **to-*, **no-* (Junker aaO.); compare Benveniste Origines 129 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 548 f.

īām (= acc. sg. f.): Lat. *iam* “now, by now, already; of future time, immediately, presently, soon; henceforth; further, moreover; just, indeed”, Goth. *ja*, O.H.G. *jā* “indeed”; with the ending of loc. sg. in **-ou-* the *u*-stem: **iou*, **iu* “already” (from Kretschmer KZ. 31, 466 placed against it to **ieu-* “new”) : Lith. *jaũ* “already”, Ltv. *jāu*, O.C.S. *ju* “already”, zero grade Goth. O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *ju* “already” (the formation is similar to Goth. *pau*, *pau-h*, O.E. *bea-h*, O.Ind. *tú* “but” to stem **to-*).

īai (== loc. sg. f.): Goth. *jai* “yea, in truth, indeed”, Ger. *jē* (*jeh*), Umbr. *ie* perhaps “now, by now, already; of future time, immediately, presently, soon; henceforth; further, moreover; just, indeed” in *ie-pru*, *ie-pi*, but Welsh *ie* (disyllabic) “yes, indeed” from M.Welsh *ī-ef* “this (is) it”.

D. compositions and derivatives (not classed above thus far):

O.Ind. *ē-šā*, *ē-šā*, *ē-tāt*, Av. *aēša-*, *aēta-* “he himself” (**ei-so*, *-to-*, while Arm. *aid* from **āi-to-*, see above; Osc. Umbr. *eiso-*, *ero-* against it from gen. pl. **eisōm*);

(m) Arm. *ī-sa*, *ī-ta*, *ī-na* Dimin. from **ei-ko-*, *-to-*, *-no-* (Junker KZ. 43, 346 f.);

O.Ind. *ē-vā*, *ē-vā-m* “so”, wherefore with the meaning-development “just in such a way, just him - only him - only, one”;

Av. *aēva-*, O.Pers. *aiva-* “one, solely, only”, Gk. οἷος, Cypr. οἶFος “by himself, only” (IE **oiue*, **oiuos*); s. also above S. 75.

oi-nos: O.Ind. *ē-na* “he” (could also be **ei-no-*);

Arm. *-in* the identity adverb *andrēn* “ibid”, *astēn* “just here”, perhaps also the identity pronoun *so-in* “the same here”, *do-in* “the same there”, *no-in* “the same there” (“just him,

one and the same “; **oino-s* at first to *ēn*, still in the meaning “god”, d. h. “the one”, and in *so-in* etc. weakened to *-in*, Junker KZ. 43, 342; for *so-in* he also considers **kō-* + *ēnos*); different Meillet Esquisse 88;

Gk. οἶνος, οἶνη “one in the dice”;

Lat. *ūnus*, old *oinos*;

O.Ir. *ōen* “one”; Welsh Bret. Corn. *un* “one, a (also indefinite article)”;

Goth. *ains*, O.H.G. *ein*, O.N. *einn* (here belongs altN.. *einka* “particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably “ and further *ekcja* “widow”, *ekkill* “widower”);

O.Pruss. *ains* (f. *ainā*) “one”, ablaut. Lith. *ýnas* and *inas* “surely, really “; besides with präfig. particle (?):

Lith. *viēnas*, Ltv. *viēns* “one” (because of Lith. *vičvėĩnelis* “all alone, completely “ from **einos*), ablaut. Ltv. *virš* “he” (**vinjas*; compare Ser.-Cr. *īn* from **ēino-*); s. Trautmann 3, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 356, 381 f. Maybe Alb. (**vinjas*) *vetë* “he himself, she herself; self, in person “, *vetëm* “one, alone unique” [common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation].

O.C.S. *inъ* “one; only one; one and the same “ and “another, other, different “, *ino-roгъ* “unicorn “, *въ inq* “on and on, always “, *inokъ* “alone, only, single, sole “ (= Goth. *ainaha* “solely, unique “, Lat. *ūnicus*, O.N. *einga*, O.E. *ānga*, O.H.G. *einac*, O.S. *ēnag*, Ger. *einig*), next to which O.C.S. *jed-inъ* (to 1. part, probably IE **ed*, see above) “one”, from which by shortening in longer inflection forms e.g. *jednogo* (inscribed *jedъnogo*), Russ. *odinъ*, *odnogo*.

Note:

This is all wrong etymology. Root *e-3*, *ei-*, *i-*, fem. *ī-* : “this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one” derived from the reduced Root *eĝ-*, *eĝ(h)om*, *eĝō* : “1”. Indic languages display *-ĝ-* > *-y-*, Germanic *-ĝ-* > *-g-*, Italic *-ĝh-* > *-cc*, *kk-*, Slavic *-ĝh-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation.

O.C.S.: *jedinъ* “one” [num o]; *jedьnъ* “one” [num o] derived from *eĝ(h)omn* [common Balt-Illyr. *-ĝh-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation. Common prothetic Slavic *j-*, Baltic Illyrian *ν-* stand for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**ĝ(h)omn*) *një* “one” similar to Alb. *njoh* (**ĝnē-skō*) “know”.

With formants *-ko-* (as O.Ind. *dviká* “consisting of two”) O.Ind. *ēka-* “one; only one; one and the same”, *ēkaṭīya* “the one”, urind. (in Hitt. Text) *aika-vartana* “a spin, one rotation” (Kretschmer KZ. 55, 93); about Lat. *ūnicus*, Goth. *ainaha*, O.C.S. *inokъ* see above *ē*

Maybe compound Alb.Gheg (**nie uka*) *nuk*, Tosc *nuku*, *nukë* “(*not one) no, not”

With formants *-go-* Goth. *ainakls* “single, spouseless” (also above O.N. *einka* etc.), Church Slavic *inogъ* “solitary, of male beasts which have been driven from the herd: hence, savage, ferocious, a griffin or dragon”; s. Feist 22 f.

Similar reverting together with *e-* (e.g. O.Ind. *asāu*) and *āi-* (O.Ind. *āiśamaḥ*, Arm. *ain* etc.) see above.

It seems that root lemma for number one spread from Indo European to Dravidian, then to to Semitic:

Indo-European

Germanic: Old Germanic+ **ainaz*, *Western* : Old English+ *án*, Middle English+ *an*, English *one*, Scots *ane*, Old Frisian+ *en*, W.Frisian *ien*, Frisian (Saterland) *aan*, Dutch *een*, *W/S Flemish* *ièn*, *Brabants* *iën*, *Low Saxon* *een*, *Emsland* *ein*, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* *een*, *Afrikaans* *een*, German *eins*, *Central Bavarian* *oans*, *Swabian* *oes*, *Alsatian* *eins*, *Cimbrian* *òan*, *Rimella* *ais*, *Rheinfränkisch* *ääns*, *Pennsylvania* *eens*, Luxembourgish *eent*, Swiss German *eis*, Yiddish *eyns*, Middle High German+ *ein*, Old High German+ *ein*, *Northern* :

Runic+ æinn, Old Norse+ einn, Norwegian en (*Ny. ein*), Danish én, Swedish en, Faroese ein, Old Icelandic+ einn, Icelandic einn, *Eastern* : Gothic+ ains, *Crimean*+ ene, Italic: Oscan+ uinus, Umbrian+ uns, Latin+ u:nus, *Romance* : Mozarabic+ uno, Portuguese um, *Galician* un, Spanish uno, *Ladino* unu, *Asturian* uno, *Aragonese* un, Catalan un, *Valencian* u, Old French+ un, French un, *Walloon* onk, *Jèrriais* ieune, *Poitevin* in, *Old Picard*+ ung, *Picard* in, Occitan (Provençal) un, *Lengadocian* un, *Gascon* un, *Auvergnat* vun, *Limosin* un, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) on, Rumantsch *Grischun* in, *Sursilvan* in, *Vallader* ün, Friulian u~ng, Ladin un, Dalmatian+ join, Italian uno, *Piedmontese* ün, *Milanese* vun, *Genovese* un, *Venetian* on, *Parmesan* von, *Corsican* unu, *Umbrian* unu, *Neapolitan* unë, *Sicilian* unu, Romanian unu, Arumanian unu, Meglenite unu, Istriot ur, Sardinian unu, Celtic: Proto-Celtic+ oinos, Gaulish+ *ônos, *Brythonic (P-Celtic)* : Welsh un, *Cardiganshire* î'n, Breton unan, *Vannetais* unan, Unified Cornish+ un, *Common* onan, *Modern* on, Devonian+ un, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic)* : Old Irish+ óen, Irish aon, Scots Gaelic aon, Manx nane, Hellenic: Mycenaean Greek+ e-me (*hemei), Classical Greek+ hei:s, Greek éna, *Cypriot* énas, Tsakonian éna, Tocharian: Tocharian A+ sas, Tocharian B+ se, Albanian: Albanian një, *Gheg (Qosaj)* n"â, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* ni, Armenian: +Classical Armenian mi, Armenian mek, Baltic *West* : O.Pruss.+ ai:ns, *East* : Lithuanian vėnas, Latvian viēns, *Latgalian* vi:ns, Slavic *East* : Russian odín, odín, Belarussian adzín, adzín, Ukrainian odín, ody"n, *West* : Polish jeden, Kashubian jeden, Polabian+ janü, Czech jeden, Slovak jeden, *West* jeden, *East* jeden, Upper Sorbian jedyn, Lower Sorbian jaden, *South* : Old Church Slavonic+ jedinu, Bulgarian edín, Macedonian eden, Serbo-Croat jèdan, Slovene ena, Anatolian: Hittite+ *a:nt-, Luwian+ *a-, Lycian+ sñta, Indo-Iranian: Proto-Indo-Iranian+ *aiwas, *Iranian* Eastern: Ossetian *Iron* iu, *Digor* ieu, Avestan+ ae:uua-, Khwarezmian+ "yw, Sogdian+ "yw, Yaghnobi i:, Bactrian+ io:go, Saka+ s"s"au, Pashto yaw, Wakhi i:, Munji yu, Yidgha yu, Ishkashmi uk, Sanglechi vak, Shughn yi:w, *Rushani* yi:w, Yazgulami wu:, Sarikoli

(Tashkorghani) iw, Parachi zhu,Ormuri so:, Western *NorthWest* : Parthian+ “yw, Yazdi ya, Nayini yak, Natanzi yæk, Khunsari yäg, Gazi yeg, Sivandi yä, Vafsi yey, Semnani i, Sangisari yækæ”, Gilaki y^{ek}, Mazanderani yak, Talysh i, Harzani i, Zaza zhew, Gorani yak, Baluchi y^{ek}, *Turkmenistan* yak, *E Hill* yak, *Rakhshani (Western)* y^{ekk}, Kermanji (S) Kurdish yak, Zaza (N) Kurdish e:k, *Bajalani* ikke:, Kermanshahi yäki”, *SouthWest* : Old Persian+ aiva, Pahlavi+ e:vak, Farsi yak, *Isfahani* ye(k), Tajik yak, Tati yæ, *Chali* i, Fars yek, Lari yak, Luri ya, Kumzari yek, *Nuristani* : Ashkun ach, Wasi-weri i pü:n, Kati ev, Kalasha-ala ew, *Indic* : Sanskrit+ éka, Prakrit+ ekko:, *Ardhamagadhi*+ ege, Pali+ eka, Romany (Gypsy): *Spanish* yes, *Welsh* yek”, *Kalderash* yek(h), *Syrian* e:kâ, *Armenian* jäku, *Iranian* yek, Sinhalese-Maldivian: Sinhalese eka, Vedda ekamay, Maldivian eke, Northern India: Dardic: Kashmiri akh, Shina êk, *Brokskat* e:k, Phalura a:k, Bashkarik ak, Tirahi ek, Torwali ek, Wotapuri yek, Maiya ak, Kalasha ek, Khowar i, Dameli ek, Gawar-bati yok, Pashai i:, Shumashti yäk, Nangalami yak, Dumaki ek, Western: Marathi ek, Konkani êk, Sindhi hiku, *Khatri* hakro, Lahnda hikk, Central: Hindi/ Urdu ek, Parya yek, Punjabi yk, *Siraiki* hik, Gujarati ek, Rajasthani (Marwari) e:k, Banjari (Lamani) ek, Malvi e:k, Bhili e:k, Dogri ik, Kumauni e:k, Garhwali e:k, W Pahari e:k, Khandeshi e:k, East Central: Nepali ek, Maithili ek, Magahi ek, Bhojpuri e:k, Awadhi (Kosali) e:k, Chattisgarhi e:k, Eastern: Oriya ek, Bengali æk, Assamese ek, Mayang a:

Dravidian

NorthWest : Brahui asi, *Northeast* : Kurukh onta:, Malto ort, *Central* : Kolami okkod, Naiki okko, Parji o:kuri:, Gadaba okur, Telugu okati, Gondi undi:, Koya orro, Konda unri, Manda ru, Pengo ro, Kui ro, Kuvi ro:ndi, *South* : Tulu onji, Koraga onji, Kannada ondu, Badaga ondu, Kodagu ondü, Kurumba -onde, Toda wïd, Kota vodde, Tamil onrru, Malayalam onnu, Irula vondunder

Burushashki

Hunza hik, Yasin hek

Etruscan

Etruscan+ *thu(n)*

Semitic

East: Akkadian+ *ishte:n*, Central: Arabic *wa:hid*, *Kashka-Darya fad*, *Saudi waahid*, *Yemeni waahid*, *Syrian wa:hed*, *Lebanese wāhad*, *Cypriot ?éxen*, *Iraqi waahid*, *Egyptian wa:hid*, *E Libyan* “wahad, *N African (Darja) wa:hed*, *Moroccan wahed*, *Sudanese wa|ahid*, *Nigerian wa:hid*, *Zanzibari wa:hi*, Maltese *wieh=ed*, Phoenecian+ “-h-d, Ugaritic+ *ahd*;

Moabite+: Classical Hebrew+ “ahat, Modern Hebrew “axat, Classical Aramaic+ *xadh*, Modern Aramaic *âhad*, Classical Syriac+ *hadh*, Syriac *kha*, *Van he*;

South: Old S. Arabian+ “-h-d, South Arabian (*Harsusi*) *t”a:d*, (*Sheri*) *t”ad*, *Socotra t”ad*;

N Ethiopic: Geez+ *?ah=adu*, Tigre *worot*, *Beni Amir orot*, Tigrinya *had e*;

S Ethiopic: Amharic *and*, Argobba *hand*, Harari *ahad*, E Gurage *ad*, Gafat+ *ajjä*, Soddo *att* Goggot *quna*, Muher *at*, Masqan *at*, CW Gurage *at*, Ennemor *Att*.

References: WP. I 95 ff., WH. I 368 f., 399 f., 409, 671, 720 ff., 869, Trautmann 3, 65, 72, 105, Schwyzer Gk. I 548, 588, 608, 613 f., 628 f., 651.

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embhi–, empi–

English meaning: a kind of mosquito or bee

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechmücke, Biene’

Note: With taboo variation *bh* : *p*?

Material: Gk. ἐμπίς, -ίδος “a mosquito”;

O.H.G. *imbi* (oldest evidence *impi pīano*), M.H.G. *imbe* (**embī-o-*) ‘swarm of bees, beehive’, previously late-M.H.G. “bee”, Ger. *Imme*, changing through ablaut O.E. *imbe* (**umbia*) ‘swarm of bees’.

References: WP. I 125, WH. I 57.

Page(s): 311

em-, eṃ-

English meaning: to take

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nehmen”

Grammatical information: originally athematisches present

Material: Lat. *emō*, *-ere*, *ēmī* (Lith. *ėmiaũ*), *emptum* (= Lith. *im̃tas*, O.Pruss. *imtā* f., O.Bulg. *јѣтъ*) “take (only in compounds), buy”, Osc. *pert-erest* “to take away entirely, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, cut off, hinder, prevent”, *pert-erust* “taken away entirely”, *per-erust* “has taken wholly, seized entirely, taken possession of, seized, occupied” (to perf. **emed*), *pert-umum* ‘shall take away entirely, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, cut off, hinder, prevent’ (assil. from **pertemom*); Umbr. *emantu(r)* “be taken without effort, received, got, accepted” *emps* “taken out, taken away, removed”;

O.Ir. *em-* in *ar-fo-em-* “take, receive”, Verbaln. *airitiu* (: Lat. *emptiō*, Lith. *iš-imtīs* “exception”), *dī-em-* “shield”, etc.;

Lith. *imũ*, preterit *ėmiaũ*, *im̃ti* “take”, E.Lith. present *jemũ*, O.Pruss. *imt* ds.; Ltv. *jemu*, *jẽmu*, *jerĩt* and *jerĩt*, besides *ńemu*, *ńẽmu*, *ńerĩt* (probably through contamination an equivalent originated from Goth. *niman* “take”, Endzelin, Ltv. Gk. 564);

O.C.S. *imq* (*ѣmq*, compare *вѣз-mq* “take away”, etc.) *јѣти* “take” (perfective), besides imperfect: *jemlq*, *imatī* ds., and as “have”: stative verb *imamy*, *imějō*, *iměti* (**emā-*, **emē-*);

besides IE *em-* formant the rhyme roots *jem-* and *nem-*, probably originally different and only secondary now and then adapted;

Hitt. *ú-e-mi-ja-mi* (*u-emijam*??) “I catch, find”, Pedersen Hitt. 82¹, 135.

References: WP. I 124 f., WH. I 400 ff., 862; Trautmann 103 f., Meillet *Slave commun*² 80, 203 f., EM² 300 f.

Page(s): 310-311

(enebh-¹), embh-, ombh-, ŋbh- (nēbh-?), ṃbh-

English meaning: navel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nabel"

Note: plural with /- formant.

Material: O.Ind. *nābhya-* n. "hub", *nābhi-* f. "navel, hub, kinship", *nābhīla-* n. (uncovered) "pubic region, navel dent"; Av. *nabā-nazdišta-* "der verwandtschaftlich nächststehende", besides with ar. *ph*: Av. *nāfō*, Pers. *nāf* "navel";

Gk. ὀμφαλός (nom. pl. also ὀμφαλες) "navel, shield boss", probably also ὀμφακες "the unripe grapes or olives or other fruit" (als nabelartig vorgestülpte Knöpfchen), ὀμφακίς "cup of the acorn of Valonia oak, used for tanning, and as an astringent medicine";

Maybe zero grade in Alb. *mbulonj* "cover, shield, protect".

Lat. *umbilicus* "navel", *umbō*, *-ōnis* "a swelling, rounded elevation, knob, shield boss";

O.Ir. *imbliu* "navel" (**embilōn-*), M.Ir. *imlecan* ds. (an attempt to the suffix explanation by Pedersen KG. I 495);

O.H.G. *naba*, O.E. *nafu*, O.Ice. *noḟ* "hub of a wheel" (also in O.H.G. *naba-gēr*, O.E. *nafu-gār*, O.Ice. *nafarr* "grober borer"), O.H.G. *nabalo*, O.E. *nafela*, O.Ice. *naflī* "navel"; in addition after Liðen KZ. 61, 17 O.H.G. *amban*, *ambon*, m. (*o*-stem) "paunch", O.S. *ámbón* "the belly, abdomen", nom. acc. pl. m. *on*-stem (Gmc. **amban-*, IE **ombhon-*);

O.Pruss. *nabis* "hub, navel", Ltv. *naba* "navel".

Perhaps here O.E. *umbor* "small kid, child", also the Ital. VN *Umbri* (**ṃbh-*), other ablaut in Gmc. VN *Ambrones* (**ombh-*) different Kretschmer Gl. 21, 116 f.

References: WP. I 130, EM 1122, Specht Decl. 100.

Page(s): 314-315

(enebh-²): nebh-, embh-, m̥bh-

English meaning: wet, damp; water; clouds

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feucht, Wasser”, out of it “Dampf, Dunst, Nebel, Wolke”

Note: (Kontaminationsform *nembh-*); partly *emb-*, *omb-* from *embh-*, *ombh-*

Material: *nebhos-*: O.Ind. *nábhas-* n. “fog, haze, mist, clouds, airspace, sky, heaven”, besides root inflection in lengthened grade f. Plur. *nābhah* (?); Av. *nabah-* n. pl. “airspace, sky, heaven”;

Gk. νέφος, -ους n. “cloud, fog” (Denom. primary form ξυννέφει “es umzieht sich”, ξυννένοφε “it is cloudy”);

also (see below *nem-* “bend”) O.Ir. *nem* (n. *es*-stem), Ir. *neamh*, Welsh Corn. *nef* ‘sky, heaven’;

O.Bulg. *nebo*, -ese n. ‘sky, heaven’, to *i*-stem reshaped in Lith. *debesis* f. and m. “cloud” (but older konson. pl., e.g. gen. pl. *debesų* *d* for *n* through influence of *dangūs* ‘sky, heaven’);

Note:

Common *n-* > *nd-* > *d-* phonetic mutation

Hitt. *ne-pi-iš* (*nebis*) n. ‘sky, heaven’ gen. *nebisas*;

with *h*-forms (*nebhelā*):

Gk. νεφέλη “cloud, fog” = Lat. *nebula* “haze, mist, fog, cloud”;

maybe Alb. (**nebula*), *avull* “vapor, steam, *cloud” [the shift *b* > *v*] from the same root as Rom. *abur* “fog”.

but O.Ir. *nēl* m., gen. *nīuil* “cloud, fog” not from **nebhlo-*, but loanword from Welsh *niwl*, *nifwl*, nCorn. *niul* ds. (that again after Loth RC 20, 346 f. Lw. from late Lat. **nibulus* for *nūbilus*);

maybe Alb.Gheg (**nil*, *ni* ‘sky’ + *altus* ‘high’) *naltë* ‘high, above’, Alb. *tosk* (**nil* ‘sky’ + *altus* ‘high’) *lartë* ‘high’ [clearly the typical Alb. *tosk* rhotacism **nil-alt*, **nil-art* > *lart* ‘high’ L > R]; the initial *ni-* was dropped in a similar way in Alb. (**nebula*), *avull* ‘vapor, steam, *cloud’

O.H.G. *nebul* m. ‘fog’, O.S. *neþal* ‘fog, darkness’, O.E. *nifol* ds., O.Ice. *nifl-heimr* below likewise, *njōl* ‘darkness, night’ (Gmc. **neþla-* and **niþula-* from *-elo-*; O.Ice. *nifl-* from **niþila-*);

Maybe Alb. (**njōl*) *njollë* ‘(white stain), bad vision’ : O.Ice. *njōl* ‘darkness, night’].

doubtful O.Ind. *nabhanú-* m., *nabhanū-* f., probably ‘wellspring’; Av. *aiwi-naptīm asti* ‘he (befeuchtet =) besudelt with blood’, *napta-* ‘humid, wet’ (**nab-ta-*), Pers. *neft* ‘naphtha’;

perhaps here Lat. *Neptūnus* ‘God of the springs and rivers, then of the sea, son of Saturn and brother of Jupiter’ from **nebh-tu-s*; of *-p-* in *skyth*. FIN *Naparis*, O.Pers. spring, fountain N Νάπρας derives from Iran. *apa-* ‘water, wellspring’ (Brandenstein, OLZ 1940, 435 ff.).

ṃbh-(ro-):

O.Ind. *abhrá-* m. ‘gloomy weather, cloudiness’, n. ‘cloud, airspace’ (**ṃbhros*), Av. *awra-* n. ‘cloud’; remains far off because of the meaning Gk. ἀφρός ‘scum, froth, foam’ (Meillet BSL 31, 51);

in *i*-Decl. converted Lat. *imber*, *imbris* ‘a rain, heavy rain, violent rain, shower, pouring rain’ = Osc. *Anafríss*, probably ‘a rain, heavy rain, violent rain, shower, pouring rain’.

Here also the river names Gaul. **Ambrā*, M.Welsh *Amir*, *Amyr* as well as Ger. *Amper* and *Ammer* (Celt. **Ambrā*), *Emmer* (Celt. **Ambriā*); in addition also Eng. *Amber*, Fr. *Ambre*, *Ambrole*; spO.N. *Ambron*, *Ambror*; Ital. *Ambra*, *Ambria*, *Ambro*, *Ambrio* etc., latter are particular Ven.-Illyrian; compare without formant *r* Gaul. *inter ambes* ‘between streams’, *ambe* ‘a small stream, brook’, O.Brit. *Amboglanna* ‘bank, shore of the stream’, as well as Arm. *amb* and (with IE *b*) *amp* ‘cloud’.

emb(h)- : omb(h)- :

O.Ind. *ámbhas-* n. “rainwater”; *ambu* n. “water”, Gk. ὄμβρος m. “rain” (to *b* compare above Arm. *amp* and Schwyz. Gk. I 333); here also Lak. ὀμφά ‘smell, odor, breath, breeze’, Arkad. εὐομφοῦς “wohlriechend”, etc.

nembh-

pehl. *namb*, *nam*, Pers. *nem* “moist, humidity”, pehl. *nambītan* “moisten”;

Lat. *nimbus* “cloud, mist; esp. a black rain-cloud; a storm, shower”.

From Slav. languages the cognate for sky, cloud passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: *ṇīobu

English meaning: to pour

Turkic protoform: *ju(b)-

Mongolian protoform: *jeṡü-le-

Tungus protoform: *ṇiabe-

Korean protoform: *nūb-

Note: TMC 1, 352. It is tempting to compare also Evk . ṇewte, Evn. ṇewte ‘spring, well’ (*“washing or pouring place”) and perhaps also OJ mjiwo “water-way, seaway” (if mji- is to be analysed as “water”, the -wo part stays completely obscure).

References: WP. I 131, WH. I 681, II 151 f., Specht Decl. 16 f.

Page(s): 315-316

enek-, nek-, enċ-, ċċ- (*henek-)

English meaning: to reach; to obtain

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reichen, erreichen, erlangen” and (nur Gk. Bal.-Slav.) “tragen”

Material: O.Ind. *aśnōti*, Av. *ašnaoiti* (**ċċ-neu-*) “if something is obtained, achieved”, perf.

O.Ind. *ānāmśa* (IE **ōn-onċe* = O.Ir. *ro-ānaic*);

O.Ind. *nāsati*, Av. *-nasaiti* (**nek-*, originally probably athematic, compare 2. sg. *nakši* etc.), O.Ind. *nákṣati* “achieved, attained”, Desid. *ánakṣati* “tries to reach, strives for”, *ámśa-h* m. “allotment”, Av. *asa-* “party”, O.Ind. *námśa-h* m. “obtainment”, *-namśana-* (hybridization from *amś-* and *naś-*); common O.Ind. *ġh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Arm. *hasi* “have arrived”, thereafter *hasanem* “come to close to something, arrive”; after Pisani Armen. 5 here *hunċ-k*, *hnjo-ċ* “harvest” (**onċos*);

Maybe Alb. *has*, Alb. (Calabria) (**kē-hasem*) *kēyasem* “encounter”

Gk. (**ēnek-*) δι-ηνεκής “passing through distance = unbroken, perpetual” (Dor. and Att. διᾱνεκής from *δια-ηνεκής?, different Boisacq s. v.), ποδ-ηνεκής “bis zu den Füßen herabreichend”, δουρ-ηνεκής “a far javelin-throwing” = “as far as one’s spear can reach” or pass. “obtain a javelin”, as κεντρ-ηνεκής “the goad, prick (obtain =) set in motion, prick, drive on”; pass. Aor. ἠνέχθην “wurde getragen”, perf. κατ-ήνοκα Hes., ἐν-ήνοχα (ἐν- is therein probably reduplication; also in Med. ἐν-ήνεγμαi, joined as 3. sg. ἐν-ήνεγκται instead of *ἐν-ήνεκται, after Aor. ἐνεγκεῖν);

enċ-* in red. Aor. ἐν-εγκ-εῖν (enċ-enċ-*) “bear, carry”; see under Hitt. *ġenkzi*;

**onċ-* in ὄγκος “Tracht, load” (= O.Ind. *ámśa-h*, Bal.-Slav. **naša-*);

ἦνεια against it to root **seik-* “suffice, reach”, see there and Boisacq 251 f. m. Lith.; through hybridization with it became ἦνεγκον to ἦνεγκα, ἦνεια;

Lat. *nactus* (and *nanctus*) *sum*, *nancisci* (arch. also *nanciō*, *-īre*) “to light upon, obtain, meet” (-*a* = *e*, so *nactus* = Gmc. **nuh-ta*; the nasalization of present is probably secondary (Kuiper Nasalprä. 163);

O.Ir. *ro-icc* “reaches”, *do-icc* “comes”, *air-icc* “find”, *con-icc* “be able” etc.; probably in the themat. conjugation transferred lengthened gradees **ēn̥k-ti*, from which **īn̥k-*, **īnc-*, *icc-*; verbal nouns *rīchtu*, *tīchtu*, *s*-Konj. *-ī* from **ēn̥kst*, perf. *ro-ānaic* (see above); *s*-preterit *du-uicc* (**on̥k-ī-s-t*) “has brought” etc. see under S. 347; zero grade *n̥k-* in Welsh *di-anc* “escape, flee”, *cyfranc* (**kom-ro-anko-*) = O.Ir. *comracc* “encounter”; after Loth RC 40, 353 Ir. *oc*, Welsh *wnc*, *wng* “by” from **on̥ko-* “neighborhood”?; in addition M.Welsh *ech-wng* “expulsion”; after Vendryes (MSL 13, 394) here also the Gaul. VN **Selva-nectes* (Latinis. *Silvanectes*) “property which is acquired”, to O.Ir. *selb* “possession”;

Goth. *ganah* (preterit-present) “it suffices = is enough, it meets the needs”, Inf. *ganaúhan* (about Gmc. **nuh-* see above), O.H.G. *ginah*, O.E. *geneah* ds.; Goth. **binaúhan* “be permitted”, Goth. *ganaúha* m., O.H.G. (etc.) *ginuht* f. “sufficiency”; *ō*-grade: Goth. *ganōhs* “sufficient, much, a lot of”, O.E. *genōh*, *genōg*, O.N. *(g)nōgr*, O.H.G. *ginuog* “sufficient” etc.; *ē*-grade, as it seems, O.N. *nā* “approach, reach, obtain”, O.E. *(ge)nāegan* “approach to somebody, address, attack”;

about Goth. *nēhv* adv. “nahe, nahe an”, *nēhva* ds., O.S. *nāh*, O.E. *nēah* “nah”, preposition “nahebei”, O.H.G. *nāh* adj. “adjacent”, adv.-preposition “by”, Ger. *nach* see above S. 40; one places also Alb. *nes*, *nes-ër* “tomorrow morning” (**nōk-*);

Note:

Alb. (**nē* “in” + *aušrā*), *nesrë*, *nesëret*, *nesër* “tomorrow morning, tomorrow” derives from Root *ayes-*: “to shine; gold, etc.”.

in addition, also Ltv. *nāku*, *nāki* “come”, Lith. *pranókti* “overtake”, *nókti* “ripen”, but the presupposed IE *ā*, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin, Ltv.-D. Wb. II 698;

about that Jokl SBWienAk. 168, I 36 with *pranókti* compared Alb. *kë-nak* “satisfy, delight” s. the same IA. 35, 36;

Bal.-Slav. **nešō* “bear” (compare O.Ind. *naśati*) in:

Lith. *nešu*, *nešiaũ*, *nėšti*; Ltv. *nesu*, *nešu*, *nest*, in addition iterative Ltv. *nēsât*, Lith. *nėšiai* = Ltv. *nēši* m. pl. “Tracht Wasser”, Lith. *naštà*, Ltv. *nasta* f. “load”;

O.C.S. *nesq*, *nesti*, iterative *nositi* etc.;

Bal.-Slav. **naša-* m. “carrying, the bearer” (= O.Ind. *amśa-h*, Gk. ὄχος) in:

Lith. *už-našai* pl. “poured out beer”, lengthened grade *są-nošai* m. pl. “washed ashore stones”;

Church Slavic *po-nosъ* “envy”, Russ. *za-nós* ‘snow flurry’, etc.;

Hitt. **nenék-ti*, pl. **nenk-énti*, out of it *ni-ik-zi* (*nikzi*) “be uplifted”, 3. pl. and *ni-in-kán-zi*, *ni-ni-ik-zi* (*ninikzi*) “lifted”, 3. pl. *ni-ni-(in-)kán-zi* (Pedersen Hitt. 147);

hi-in-ik-zi (*henkzi*) “divided to” is placed to ἡνεγκον; about *na-ak-kī-iš* (*nakīs*) “heavy”, s. Pedersen Hitt. 147, 194;

about Toch. A *emts-*, B *erik-* “take, catch”, s. Meillet MSL 18, 28, Pedersen Tochar. 236 and Anm. 1;

Kuiper Nasalprä. 50 f. disassembles *en-eĕ-* “bear, carry”, which he understands as an extension from *en-* (see S. 321 under *enos-*) ds.; just there further supposition about *en-eĕ-* “reach”.

References: WP. 1 128 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 50 f., EM² 652, Trautmann 198, Schwyzer Gk. 647, 744, 766.

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e-neuēn, neuē, enuē

English meaning: nine

Deutsche Übersetzung: "neun"

Note:

Root *e-neuēn, neuē, enuē* (**henekʷt-*): "nine" was created as a compound of Root *neuōs, -ios*: "new" + Root *oktō(u)*: "eight".

Material: O.Ind. *náva*, Av. *nava* (*neuē*) "9";

Arm. *inn* (sprich *inən*) "9" (**enuē*), pl. *in(n)unkʷ*;

(*Gk. *ǵFva- through transposition to Gk. *ǵvFa-) Gk. *ǵvFa- in Hom. εἰνά-ετες, -vυxες, böot. ἑνα-κη-δεκάτη, Ion. εἰνα-κόσιοι, Att. ἑνα-κόσιοι; Ord. εἵνατος, Att. Eol. ἑνατος; *ǵvFa also in Hom. ἐννῆμαρ (*ǵvF ἥμαρ) "9 days"; besides *veFa (**neuē*) in ἐννέ[F]α (prefixed with ἐν, Schwyzer Gk. 1 591); thereafter became ἐνήκοντα "90" to Ion. Att. ἐνενήκοντα;

Thrac. *ενεα* (v. Blumenthal IF. 51, 115);

Note:

This is wrong etymology. Greek order was reversed Root *oktō(u)*: "eight" + Root *neuōs, -ios*: "new" > Gk. *ǵFva-: εἰνά-ετες. The shift *kʷ* > *p*, *gʷ* > *b* is a common Gk. phonetic mutation. Greek also reflects an Illyr.-Alb. trend as it puts the ordinals and adjectives after the noun while in IE languages the adjective and ordinal precedes the noun.

[Phonetically attribute] Alb. *nëndë* "9" (**neuēnti-* "number of nine", as Slav. *devět* "9", O.N. *niund* "number 9" and O.Ind. *navatí-*, Av. *navaiti-* f. "90", actually nine of tens);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to Alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) "eight": Alb. *teta* "eight"; Lycian *ñuñtāta* "nine": Alb. *nanda* "nine". Therefore Alb. *shtata* "seven" derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* "seven" later O.Ind. *saptáthaḥ*, Av. *haptaṭha-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofodā*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatí-*, Av. *haptāiti-* 70; in Alb. *-ta*, *-të* are attribute

endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to Alb. language alone.

Therefore Alb. *teta* “eight” is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) “eight”. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Lat. *octuāgintā* “80”].

Alb.Tosk *nanta*, Gheg *nanda* “nine” derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* “nine”.

Slav. follows Alb. attribute *-tě* [nasalized *-ntě*; *-ndě* ending]

Lat. *novem* “nine” (*-m* for *-n*? after *septem*, *decem*);

O.Ir. *nōi n-*, Welsh Corn. *naw*, Bret. *nao* (to *a* s. Pokorny IF. 38, 190 f.);

Goth. O.H.G. *niun*, Run. *niu*, O.N. *nīo* “9”, O.S. *nigun*, O.Fris. *ni(u)gun*, O.E. *nizon* (from **niyūun*);

Note: This is wrong etymology. Germanic family reflects the compound (**niyuktūun*) from Root *neuos*, *-ios*: “new” + Root *oktō(u)*: “eight”.

Lith. *devyni*, Ltv. *devīni* (*n-* still in ordinals O.Pruss. *newīnts*), O.C.S. *devętb* “nine” (*d-* becomes steady probably through dissimilation against auslaut *n* and through influence of the 10; Berneker 189);

Note:

O.C.S. *devętb* “nine” derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* “nine” the same as Alb.Tosk *nanta*, Gheg *nanda* “nine” [common Alb.-Illyr. *n* > *nd* > *d* phonetic mutation].

Toch. AB *ñu* “nine”.

ordinals: **neueno-* in Lat. *nōnus*; introduced after the 7 and 10 *m* instead of *n* Umbr. *nuvime* “the ninth”, O.Ind. *navamā-*, Av. *naoma-*, O.Pers. *navama-*; O.Ir. *nōmad*, Welsh *nawfed* (**neum-eto-*); *-to*-formation also Gk. *ἐνάτος*, *ἑνάτος* (**enun-to-*); Goth. *niunda*, O.H.G. *niunto*, O.N. *nionde*, O.S. *nigundo*, *niguđo*, O.Fris. *niugunda*, O.E. *nizođa*; Lith. *deviñtas*, O.Pruss. *newīnts*, O.C.S. *devętb*; Toch. B *ñunte*, oblique of *ñuñce*.

Note:

Ordinals in IE are built according to Illyr. pattern; Alb. *-ta* adjective formant: Alb.Tosk *nanta*, Gheg *nanda* “nine” : Lycian *ñuñtāta* “nine”

One assumes connection with **neyo-* “new”, because a new countable segment has begun with 9, while the binary form from **oktōu* “8” points to a 4-calculation system.

References: WP. I 128, Feist 378 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 590 f.

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eng^w–, ŋg^wén (eng^wh–)

English meaning: swelling

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Geschwulst, Leistengegend”

Material: Gk. ἀδήν, ἑνός m., older f. “glandula” (**ŋg^wén*) =

Note:

Common Illyr. *-g^wh-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation. In Gk. *-g^w-* > *-b-* not *-d-*, otherwise shift *n* > *nd* > *d* common Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation but not Gk.

Maybe taboo in Alb. *anda* “pleasure, delight (sexual?)”

From Illyr. **eng^whi* > *idi* derived Root *īl-* (*eng^whi*, *indi*): groin, intestines [common Lat. *-d-* > *-l-* phonetic mutation] (see below).

Lat. *inguen*, *-inis* n. “groin, the genitals, tumefaction in the pubic region”;

O.Ice. *þakkr* ‘swelling, lump, growth’ (Proto-Gmc. **enkwa-z*), *þakkvinn* ‘swollen’, Swe. dial. *ink* “blain, boil, furuncle of horses”.

IE (*e*)*ng^w-* presumably ablaut from **eneg^wh-* (with *g^w* from *g^wh* through immediate encounter with the nasal), whereof:

neg^wh-ró-s “kidney, testicle” (“round intumescence”; perhaps older *n/n-*stem, Pedersen KZ. 32, 247 f.) in:

Gk. νεφρός, mostly pl., “kidneys”;

pränestin. *nefrōnēs*, lanuvin. *nebrundinēs* “kidneys, testicles”;

O.H.G. *nioro* m. “kidney”, partly also “testicle”, M.Eng. M.L.G. *nēre*, O.S. *niūre*, O.Ice. *nýra* n. “kidney” (Gmc. **neuran-* from **nez^whran-*; O.Ice. umlaut is to be explained from a reshuffling of **neurian-*).

References: WP. I 133 f., WH. I 701, Schwyz Gk. I 486.

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en¹

English meaning: in, *into, below

Deutsche Übersetzung: "in"

Note: (: **n̥*, Slav. also **on?*); *eni*, *n(e)i*, perhaps also *ndhi* (ending as *epi*, *obhi* etc. perhaps related to loc. in -i, if not even created after it).

Material: O.Ind. in *ánika-* n. "front" (= Av. *ainika-* ds.) from **eni-oq̑w-*;

**n̥-* in O.Ind. *ni-já-* "inborn, inherent, fixed, own", Av. *ni-zənta-* "innate, natural", O.Ind. *ní-tya-* "continuous, fixed, own" = Gaul. *Nitio-broges*, VN (contrast to *Allo-broges*) = Goth. *nibjis* "kinsman, relative", O.N. *niðr* "kinsman, relative", O.E. *niððas* pl. "men, people", also in verbal prefix ar. *n̥-* "in, into", e.g. O.Ind. *nígam-*, Av. *nigam-* "enter into a condition";

Arm. *i* (before vowel *y* and *n-*) from **in*, older **en* "in", adnominal m. loc. and acc.;

Gk. ἐν, dial. ἰν and (poet.) ἔνι, ἐνί (so Hom. always as postposition; Att. only more ἔνι as predicate = ἐνεστί) "in", adnominal with dat. (= loc.), gen. and in part also still with acc. ("whereto, where"), in latter meaning elsewhere after ἐξ to ἐνς (Att. εἰς; thereafter εἴσω extended as ἔξω, anti conservative out of it ἐς); zero grade ᾀ- (*n̥*) e.g. in ᾀ-λέγω etc.;

about the debatable ἕσπε, ἔντε "until" s. Schwyzler Gk. I 629 f.;

Maced. ἰν;

Messap. *in*;

Alb. *inj* "until, in" (**en̥*);

Lat. *in*, oldest *en*, Osc. *en*, Umbr. *en-* (*en-dendu* "stretch out, reach forth, extend"), postposition Osc. *-en*, Umbr. *-em*, *-e*, adnom. with dat. (= loc.), acc. and gen. (of ambit);

O.Ir. *in-* "in" adnominal m. dat. and acc.; nasalized), *in-* (derived from **eni*, compare *ingen* from urlr. *ini-gena* "daughter"; mixed with *ind-* = Gaul. *ande-*, s. Thurneysen Grammar 531 f., Pedersen KG. I 45), O.Welsh O.Bret. *en*, *in* "in", Corn. Bret. *en*, Welsh *yn*, Gaul.

essedon (**en-sedon*) “chariot”, *embrekton* “immersed (swallowed) bite” (see under *mereq-*);

Goth. *in* “in”, adnom. m. dat., acc., gen.; O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *in*, O.N. *ĩ* “in”, adnom. m. dat. and acc., from **eni* (about derivatives as Goth. *inn* “in, into”, *inna*, *innana*, probably from **eni-n-*, s. Brugmann IF. 33, 304 f.);

O.Pruss. *en* “in”, adnom. m. dat. and acc., Ltv. *ie-* (only prefix); zero grade **ŋ* in Lith. *ĩ* (older and nowadays dial. *in*, *iñ*) “in”, adnom. m. loc. and acc.;

O.C.S. *on-* (*on-ušta* “footwear”, *q-dolb* “valley”), zero grade *vbŋ-*, *vb* “in”, adnom. m. loc. and acc.;

Toch. AB *y-*, *yn-*, B *in-* (only prefix).

ŋ-dhi-: O.Ind. *ádhi* “about, on”, O.Pers. *adiy* “in”; Gaul. intensive prefix *Ande-* (PN *Ande-roudus* “the very red”), Welsh *an(ne)-* in *anne-l* “contrivance” = O.Ir. *inde-l* (**ŋdhi-l-om*), Welsh *an-daw* “eavesdrop” (to *taw* “closemouthed”); O.Ir. *ind-* (partly from **ind-*, partly from secondary **indo-*) in *ind-reth* “incursion” (**ind-i-reto-*), *indnaide* (see further under), etc. Pedersen (KG. I 45) will also place here Goth. *und* “up to”; s. about other possibilities above S. 50 and S. 181.

(*e*)*nero-* “inner”: Arm. **nero-* “the inside”, assumed from *ner-* “within, in, into”, *nerk*’s “inside”, *nerk’oy* “inside, within”; perhaps Gk. ἔνεροι as “those below, those beneath the earth, of the dead and the gods below”, namely in the earth; or better Hypostase from οἱ ἐν ἔργῳ?

ni-, *nei-* “low, base”, comparative *nitero-* “low” (in contrast to “upper”):

O.Ind. *ní*, Av. *nī* “down; downward”, O.Ind. *nitarām* “underneath”, Av. *nītama-* “the loWest”;

Arm. *ní*, *n-* “low”;

Celt. **nē* from **nei* in O.Ir. *ar-nēut-sa*, *in-nēut-sa* “I expect, anticipate”, (urlr. **nē-sedū*), Verbaln. *indn(a)ide* (**indo-nē-sodion*) and in *ar-neigdet* “to pray” (**ari-nē-gedont*); compare different Bergin Eriu 10, 111;

O.H.G. *nidar*, O.S. *nithar*, O.E. *niþer*, O.Ice. *niðr* “down; downward”, O.H.G. *nidana*, O.S. *nithana* “under”, O.E. *neoðan*, *niþan* “down, downward, under”, O.Ice. *neðana* “from here below”, preposition with acc. “below”, O.S. *nithe* adv. “under”, O.H.G. *nida* preposition with dat. and acc. “below, under”;

O.Bulg. *nizъ* “down, downwards” (formation as *prě-zъ* etc.);

in compound:

O.Ind. *nīpa-* “low lying” (*ni* + *ap-* “water”);

**ni-_ok^w*- as “holding down the eyes” in:

O.Ind. *nīcā* “downwards” (compare *nyañc-* “pointed down”);

O.Bulg. *nicъ* “inclined forward, stooping forward; rushing down or past; precipitous, steep; inclined, well-disposed, favorable; easy”, *poniknati*, *ničati* “be inclined”; Wackernagel-Debrunner O.Ind. Gk. III 230 f., Trautmann 198 f.

with formants *-uo-*:

Gk. *νειός* f. “field, entryway” (*lowland, depression), *νειάτος*, *νέατος* “the uttermost, loWest, extreme, outermost”, *νειόθεν* “from under, from the bottom”, *νείοθι* “below, at the bottom”, *νείαιρα* *γαστήρ* “the lower part of the belly”, *νήιστα* *ἔσχατα*, *κατώτατα* Hes., theb. *νήιπται* *πύλαι* (*η* seems to stand for *ē* from *ei* before pal. vowel);

O.Bulg. *ñiva* “farmland” (*lowland, depression), Ser.-Cr. *njīva* (whence *j*?), Cz. Russ. *níva* ds. (**nējuā* f);

zero grade O.E. *neowol*, *nēol*, *nihol* “inclined forward, stooping forward; rushing down or past; precipitous, steep; inclined, well-disposed, favorable; easy” from **niwol*, M.L.G. *nigel* “low, base”;

here probably also with full grade Lith. *néivoti* “torment, smite”, Ltv. *niēvāt* “verächtlich behandeln, vilify, niederdrücken” (also Goth. **naiw* “ἐνεῖχεν” Marc. VI 19?).

Maybe Alb. *nivel* “levelled ground”

compare IE *ni-zdos* “nest” under *sed-* ‘sit, place’. As “run down, tell off, rebuke” (as Ltv. *niēvāt*) based on probably also *neid-* “reproach, rebuke, censure, blame, esp. by word”, *neit-* “to be hostile towards, attack” **neiq-* (see there), in *nei-*, *nī-*.

enter, *nter* “between - in”, *en-tero-* “inward”:

O.Ind. *antár*, Av. *antarə*, O.Pers. *antar* “between”, adnom. with loc., instr., acc., gen.; O.Ind. *ántara-* “internal”, Av. *antara-* “inner”, superl. O.Ind. *ántama-* “the closest” (not to *ánti*, *ánta-*), Av. *antəma-* “the most internal, intimate, inmost”; O.Ind. *antrá-*, also with Vṛddhi *āntrá-* n. “intestines, entrails”;

Arm. *ənder-k*” pl. “intestines, entrails” (Gk. Lw. ? s. Hübschmann Arm. Gk. 1447 f.);

Gk. ἔντερον, mostly pl. “intestines, entrails”;

Alb. *nder* “between, in”, further *ndjer*, *ngjer* etc. “until” (**entero-*);

Also zero grade (**nderi*) *deri*, *deri-sa*, *gjer-sa* “until”.

Maybe prefixed Alb. *pre-enda*, *brenda* “inside”

Lat. *enter*, *inter* “prep. with acc. between, among, amid; during, in the course of”, adnom. m. acc. (solidified m. gen. *intervias*, *interdius*), *intrō*, *intrā*, *intrin-secus*, *interus* “internal”, *interior*, *intimus*, *intestīnus* (see under), Osc. *Entraí* “* Interæ”, zero grade, Osc. *anter* “between, among, amid; during, in the course of”, Umbr. *anter*, *ander* “during”, adnom. m. loc. and acc.;

O.Ir. *eter*, *etir*, *etar* “between”, adnom. m. acc., Corn. *ynter*, *yntre*, Bret. *entre* (the ending after *tre-*, *dre* = Welsh *trwy*), O.Welsh *ithr* “between, among, amid; during, in the course of”; Gaul. *inter ambes* “between streams”;

O.H.G. *untar* etc. “under = between” = Osc. *anter* (different from Gmc. **under*, O.H.G. etc. *untar* “below” from **ǵdher*, Lat. *infra*); compare Goth. *undaúrni-mats* “lunch” = “breakfast”, O.N. *undorn* n. “morning (at nine clock)”, O.S. *undorn*, O.E. *undern* “midday”, O.H.G. *untorn* “midday, lunch” (*n*-suffix as in Lat. *internus*); zero grade as Gk. ἔντερά etc. O.N. *iðrar* pl. “intestines, entrails” (from **innrar*, **inPerōz*), *innre*, *iðre* “the inner” (if not specific N.-*ro-* has derivated from *inn* = Goth. *inn* “hinein”, see above);

Slav. **etro* in O.C.S. *jaŕtro* “liver”, ablaut. *qtroba* “liver, *intestines, cavity of the body”, *qtrb* “εἶσω”.

about Hitt. *antūrijias* “inner, interior”, *andurza* “inside, within” s. Lohmann I. F. 51, 320 f.

entós “(from) inside” (compare O.Ind. *i-táh* “from here”, Lat. *caelitus* etc.):

Gk. ἐντός “inside”, whereof ἔντοσ-θεν, -θι and further ἐντόσθια, ἐντοσθίδια “intestines, entrails” (or latter with from ἔντοσθε lengthened in θ for *ἐντοστια, compare O.Ind. *antastya*-n. “intestines, entrails”, Fick I⁴ 363, Vendryès Rev. ét. Gk. 23, 1910, 74);

Lat. *intus* “from inside, within; inside”, therefrom with analog rearrangement *intestīnus* “inward, internal; n. as subst., sing. and plur. the intestines”;

M.L.G. Ger. dial. *inser* “eatable internal parts of animals”, O.N. *īstr* n., *īstra* f., “the fat surrounding the intestine” (**en-s-tro-*);

O.Pruss. *instran* “fat”, Ltv. *īstri* pl. “kidneys” (**en-s-tro-*); Ltv. *iekša* “Inneres”, pl. “intestines, entrails” (**en-t-ia*), O.Lith. *insčios* “heart”, Lith. *ĩščios* “intestines, entrails” (**en-s-ŕio-*).

About die compression Lat. *endo*, *indu* “in”, wherefore Gk. τὰ ἐνδῖνα, O.Ir. *inne* “intestines, entrails”, see above S. 182 -- About Gk. ἐν-δον “in the house, indoors” (wherefore ἐνδο-θεν, -θι, Lesb. Dor. ἐνδοί after οἶκο-θεν, -θι, οἶκοι) s. **dem-** “to build”.

References: WP. I 125 ff., II 335 f., WH. I 687 f., 694, 708 f., 711 f., 870, Trautmann 69 f., 198 f. W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 70 ff.

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en-2

English meaning: year

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Jahr"

Material: Gk. ἔνος "year" Hes., doubtful, whether m. or n., δί-ενος "biennial", τετρα-ένης, -ες "quadrennial, four years old", Hom. acc. sg. ἦνιν, acc. pl. ἰνής "annual", πρητ-ήν "one-year-old lamb" (to Dor. πρᾶτος from **pṛtos*?); ἐν-ιαυτός "year" (to ἰαύειν: "wenn das Jahr ruht, Jahreswende"??).

zero grade **-n-** in:

Goth. *fram fair-n-in jēra*, O.S. *fer-n-un gēre*, M.H.G. *verne* "last year";

Lith. *pér-n-ai* "last year", Ltv. *pērn* "the previous year";

Russ. dial., Cz. *lo-ni* (**ol-n*) "letztjährig".

Specht Decl. 16 places in addition Pron. *en* in Gk. ἔνη "that (day or that year?)".

Note:

Gk. ἔνος "year" : Lat. *annus* "year" (**atnos*) "year" : O.Ind. *hāyana-* "yearly", *hāyaná-* m. n. "year" prove that Root **en-2** : "year" : Root **at-**, **atno-* : "to go; year" : Root **uēt-** : "year" [prothetic *u-* before bare initial vowels] derived from Root **ghei-2**, *ghi-*, *ghei-men-*, **gheimn-* : "winter; snow"

References: Schwyz. Gk. I 424 with Anm. 5, Feist 140 f., Specht Decl. 15 f.

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en(o)m̥-, (o)nom̥-, nōm̥-, [*(d)e(m)pen]

English meaning: name

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Name"

Note:

Root *en(o)m̥-, (o)nom̥-, nōm̥-, [*(d)e(m)pen]*: "name" derived from *p-* extension of Root *dā* : *də-* and *dāi-* : *dəi-* : *dī-* : "to share, divide": *p-* extension *dāp-*, *dəp-*; *dəp-no-*, *-ni-* "sacrificial meal", hence it was a taboo word.

Material: O.Ind. *nāma*, instr. sg. *nāmnā*, Av. *nāma* "name";

Arm. *anun*, gen. *anuan*, after Meillet Esquisse 48 from **anuwn*, **onomno-*, after EM² 675 from **onōmno-*;

Gk. ὄνομα (from reduced **eno-* with assimilation *e - o*), dial. ὄνυμα, *ένυμα in lak. Ἐνυμακαρτίδας, (reduced u derived before μν from gen. *ἐνομνος), ἄνώνυμος, νώνυμος "nameless";

Alb.Tosk *emër*, Gheg *emën* (**enmen-*);

Note:

(**da-a-ma-an*) > Alb.Gheg *emën* [common Alb.-Balt *d-* > zero phonetic mutation]

Lat. *nōmen*, *-inis*, n. Umbr. *nome*, abl. *nomne* "name" and "people";

O.Ir. *ainmm n-* n., pl. *anmann* (**nm̥-*); O.Welsh *anu*, pl. *enuein*, out of it Welsh *enw*, Corn. *hanow*, M.Bret. *hanff*, *hanu*, Bret. *ano*;

Goth. *namo* n., O.Ice. *nafn* n., O.E. *nama*, O.H.G. *namo* m. "name"; with *ō*-grade O.Fris. *nōmia*, M.H.G. *be-nuomen* "name";

Note:

Taboo word for (**dap-no-*) "sacrificial animal, sacrificial meal".

O.Pruss. *emnes*, *emmens* m. (**enmen-*);

Slav. **ьmę*, out of it **ǵmę* in O.C.S. *imę*, Ser.-Cr. *ĩme*, O.Cz. *jmě*, gen. *jmene*, Russ. *ímja*;

Toch. A *ñem*, B *ñom*;

Hitt. *la-a-ma-an* (*lāman*), with dissimilation of Anlauts; (**na-a-ma-an*)

compare finno-uGk. *nām*, *nam*, *nēm*, *namma*, magyar. *név* “name”.

References: WP. I 132, Feist 369 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 352, Hirt IE Gk. II 98, 121.

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enos– or onos–

English meaning: burden

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Last”

Grammatical information: n.

Material: O.Ind. *ánaḥ* n. “load wagon” = Lat. *onus*, *-eris* “a load, burden” (*onustus* “loaded, laden, burdened, freighted”, *onerāre* “load, burden, fill, freight”).

In addition perhaps Gk. ἀνία, Eol. ὀνία “grief, sorrow, distress, trouble”, ἄνιος, ἄνιᾱρός “grievous, troublesome, annoying” (the dialect distribution from ἀνία : ὀνία as with the preposition ἀνά : ὀν); after Wackernagel Gl. 14, 54 f. but dissimilated from *ἰῃFā = O.Ind. *āmivā* f. “grief, sorrow, distress, trouble, plague” (see under *omə-*).

References: WP. I 132 f.;

See also: s. also under *enek-*.

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eno- (probably e-no-): ono- : no- : -ne-

English meaning: that

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pronominalstamm "jener"

Material: O.Ind. instr. *anēna*, *anáyā* "this, that", gen. loc. Du. *anáyōh*, *anā* "for, sure"; Av. gen. Du. *anayā*, instr. *ana* (O.Pers. *anā*), pl. *anāiš*; about O.Ind. *anyá-* "other", *ántara-* ds., which someone might place here, compare above S. 37;

Arm. *so-in* "the same", if from **ko-eno-s*, Junker KZ. 43, 343; Gk. ἔνη (sc. ἡμέρα) "der über morgige Tag", (ἐ-)κεῖνος "that", Dor. τῆνος ds. (*κε-, *τε-ενος), ὁ δεῖνα "der und der, ein gewisser" (after ταδεῖνα = *τάδε ἕνα "this and that"); about ἔνιοι "a, some, few" (from **en-io-*?) compare Schwyzer Gk. I 614⁴;

Lat. *enim* altLat. "yea, in truth", later "for, namely" = Osc. *íním*, *inim* "also, too, besides, moreover, likewise, as well, even" (whose *í* in proclitic from *e*), Umbr. *ene*, *enem* "then, at that time, in those times" besides *eno(m)*, *ennom* etc. ds.;

IE **onjo-*, with *ḱ* (probably of Rel. **jo-*) in O.H.G. *ienēr*, obd. *ener*, M.H.G. *geiner* (= *jeiner*), O.E. *geon*, Goth. *jains* "that" instead of **janjis* through the influence of *ains*; O.N. *enn*, *inn* "the", with *ko-*: *hinn* "that", *hānn*, *hann* "he" (**kēnos*);

Lith. *añs*, *anàs* "that", žem. "he"; O.Pruss. *tāns* "he" (**t-anas*: **to*);

O.C.S. etc. *onъ* (*ona*, *ono*) "that, he", Serb.-Church Slavic *onakъ* "from that kind of" (= Lith. *anōks* ds.);

about Hitt. *an-ni-iš* (*annis*) "that", Adverb *an-na-az* (*annaz*), *an-ni-ša-an* "once, one day, some time, some day", compare Pedersen Hitt. 63, Couvreur H 91 f.

no-, *nā* in:

O.Ind. *nā-nā* 'so or so';

Arm. *-n* article, *na* “then” (**no-ai*, Meillet Esquisse² 88), *a-n-d* “there” (*d* from IE *t*, also not similar O.Ir. *and* “here”, above S. 37, wherefore still Cypr. ἄνδα αὐτή, Schwyzler Gk. I 613); Maybe Alb. *andej* “there”

Gk. νῆς τὸ ἐννης, Dor. νᾶς Hes.; νῆ “yea, in truth”, instr. (= Lat. *nē* ds.), vai, vaiχί ds. (compare αἰ : ἢ “if”, δαί : δῆ “also”);

Maybe alb *nē se* “if”

Lat. *nam* “for, namely” (acc. sg. f), *nem-pe* “certainly, without doubt, assuredly, of course, as everybody knows”, *nem-ut* ds.; *nē* “yea, in truth”, instrumental;

doubtful whether Slav. **nā*, Interjektion Russ. *na* “there you have!” etc. belongs here.

Also Alb. *na* “there you have!”

Maybe Pol. *na pewno* “certainly” : Lat. *nem-pe* “certainly”

Doubtful is also, whether the consecutive particles belong here:

ne in:

O.Ind. *ná* “as though, as”;

Av. *yaθ-na* “and namely”;

gr Thess. ὄνε, τόνε, τάνε, with double inflection gen. sg. τοῖνεος etc. “this”;

Lat. *ego-ne*, *tū-ne*, *dēnique* (**dē-ne-que*), *dōnicum*, *dōnec* (**dō-ne-kʷom*, compare Umbr. *arnipo* “as far as” from **ad-ne-kʷom*), *quandō-ne*, *sīn* (**sī-ne* “if, however”), etc.; also *-ne* in the question;

O.H.G. (*ne weist tu*) *na* “not knowing whether”;

O.Lith. *ne* “as”, Lith. *nė, nėgi, nėgu* “as” (after comparative), *néi* “as” (**ne-ī*), Ltv. *ne* “as”;

akls. *neže*, Ser.-Cr. *něgo* “as” after comparative; aRuss. *nī* ds., Pol. *nī* “as” (**ne-ī*).

Maybe Alb. (**nse*) *se* : poln *níž* “than” : akls. *neže* “as” after comparative.

nē in:

O.Ind. *vī-nā* “without”;

Av. *yaθa-nā* 'straight as', *ciθa-nā* for the introduction of a question (= Lat. *quid-ne*);

about Gk. ἐγώνη, which could also be ἐγω-νή, see under *ē, ō, vñ* s. S. 320;

Lat. *nē* "yea, in truth" see above S. 320;

Goth. *-na* in *afta-na* adv. "from behind", *hinda-na* adv. "beyond", etc.; O.H.G. *-na* in *oba-na* "from here above"; O.N. *þēr-na* "to yourself, to you", etc.;

O.Bulg. *въ-нѣ* "outside";

probably Phryg. *νι* "and" (in *ιος νι* "and who") remains far off; about Toch. A *-ne* in *kus-ne* "who, what, which, the one that", compare Couvreur (Tochaarse Klank- en Vormleer 50); s. also Schwyzler Gk. I 612;

References: WP. II 336 f., WH. I 339 f., 370 f., 386 f., 404 f., Trautmann 7 f., 195, Schwyzler Gk. I 606, 612, Specht Decl. 306.

Page(s): 319-321

enq-, onq- (*hok-)

English meaning: to sigh, groan, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel: 'seufzen, stöhnen' (*enq-*), "brüllen, brummen" (*onq-*)

Note: both vocalizations also with various emotion value, so that perhaps would be spoken from two variant onomatopoeic words. Besides, admittedly, a root form in voiced-nonaspirated *eng-*, *ong-*, *ŋg-* "groan, moan, sigh", without such such meaning separation after the vocalization.

Material: Gk. ὀγκάομαι "cry, shout (bray, of the ass) " (of donkey), ὄκνος "bittern" (*ὄγκνος);

Alb. *nëkónj*, Gheg *angóji* "groan, sigh, complain" (**enq-*);

Lat. *uncō*, *-āre* "to sound or roar like a bear". But Welsh *och* "a sighing, a sigh, a groan, a lamentation, complaint", interjection "ah!", is not deducible from **onq-* and probably certainly a new interjectional creation;

Slav. **ječati*, R.C.S. *jaču*, *jačati* "sigh", *jaklivъ* "having an impediment in one's speech", Russ. dial. *jačatъ* "groan, moan, plaintive shout".

With voiced-nonaspirated:

M.Ir. *ong* "the groaning, sigh, lamentation", in addition probably O.Ir. *ennach* "crow" (from **eng-n-ākā*) and *enchache* f. "buffoonery, scurrility";

M.L.G. *anken* "groan, moan, sigh", Nor. dial. *ank* "whimpering, sigh, distress, repentance", Dan. *ank*, *anke* "lament, complaint", wherefore changing through ablaut Dan. *ynke*, Swe. *ynka* "have mercy on, deplore, bemoan", at most also Ger. *Unke* after her pitiful cry (yet onomatopoeic word M.H.G. *ūche* "toad"; s. still Kluge¹¹, the hybridization this *ūche* with M.H.G. O.H.G. *unc* "snake" [see above S. 44] considers).

An onomatopoeic word is Lith. *ūngti*, *ūngau* "whimper like a dog".

References: WP. I 133.

Page(s): 322

ent- (better ant-?) (*h₂-ent)

English meaning: to weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anzetteln, weben” (??)

Note:

Root **ent-** (better **ant-**?) : “to weave” derived from a truncated Root **uebh-1** : “to weave, plait” through an Illyr.-Alb. intermediary Alb. *venj* “I weave” (**uebh₂niō*) : Alb. *ent*, *int* “weave” (**ent₂i-* or **nt₂i-*).

Material: O.Ind. *átka-h* m. “garment, mantle”, Av. *aōka-*, *atka-* m. “Upper dress, mantle” (*nt₂-ko-s*);

Alb. *ent*, *int* “weave” (**ent₂i-* or **nt₂i-*) : O.Ind. *ubhnāti*, *umbhāti*, *unābdhi* “tie together”, *ūrṇā-vābhi-* m. “spider”, Gk. ὑφή “the weaving”, Alb. *venj* “I weave” (**uebh₂niō*);

Note:

Alb.-slavic use prothetic *v-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

Gk. Att. ἄπτοιμαι (**nt₂-io-*) “weave”, διάζομαι ds. (compare Debrunner IF. 21, 216), ἄσμα, διάσμα “setting the warp in the loom, i.e. beginning the web”; if, however (Petersson Heterokl. 262) ἄνταρ ds., ἀντήριος ds. belong to it, must have begun rather like root **ant-*. However, exists with Gk. culture words the suspicious origin and O.Ir. *étid* “dressed”, *étiud* “clothing” could be shaped secondary to *étach* ds. (**en-togo-*);

also the equation O.Ind. *átka-h* : Gk. ἄσκός ‘skin, hose, tube’ is because of of this dubious meaning; Gk. ἡτρίον, Dor. ἄτρίον “the warp in a web” are suspectly of pre-Greek origin.

References: WP. I 134.

Page(s): 322

epero–

English meaning: boar

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Eber”

Material: Lat. *aper*, *apri* “boar”, Umbr. acc. pl. *apruf*, *abrof*, acc. sg. *abrunu*, acc. pl. *abrons* “pigs” (yet about Lat. *Aprōnius*, mars.-Lat. *Aprufclano* see Schulze Eigennamen 111, 124 f.); *a* probably after *caper*, derived Lat. *aprugnus* “of boar” with suffix *-gno-* zur root *ĝen-*; here perhaps the PN *Eprius*;

Gmc. **ebura-*, O.N. *jǫfurr* m. “prince, lord” (in figurative meaning, actually “boar”), O.E. *eofor* m. “boar”, M.N.Ger. *ever*, O.H.G. *ebur*, Ger. *Eber*.

With (analogical?) *ν*-suggestion belong asl. *veprь* m. “boar”, Ser.-Cr. *věpar* (gen. *věpra*), Pol. *wieprz* (gen. *wieprza*), Russ. *veprь* (gen. *věprja*) here;

Ltv. *vepris* ds. (PN Lith. *Vėpriai* Plur., and O.Pruss. *Weppren*) is not borrowed of Slav., but common origin;

unclear is Thrac. *ἔβρος* “he-goat; billy goat”.

References: WP. I 121, WH. I 56, Trautmann 351.

Page(s): 323

eph–

English meaning: to cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kochen”

Note: Only Gk. and Arm.

Material: Arm. *ep’em* “cook”;

Gk. ἔψω “cook”, Fut. ἐψήσω, participle ἐφθός (does not prove in itself IE *ph*, because also *ἐπστός should lead to ἐφθός); however, ἔψω *so-* would be present (compare δέψω : δέφω) and Arm. *p’* derived from IE *ph*.

References: WP. I 124, Schwyzer Gk. I 326, 706.

Page(s): 325

epi, opi, pi

English meaning: at, by

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nahe hinzu, auf - darauf, auf - hin”, zeitlich “in addition, darauf, örtlich “hinter, after” (also “bei etwas herunter”? so partly die Gmc. forms)

Note: (also with lengthened grade *-ei*, *-oi* in the final syllable); partially in the meaning with abbreviated *ebhi*, *obhi*.

Material: O.Ind. *āpi* “also, in addition” (adv.), seldom ved. preposition m. locative “by, in”, prefix *apī-*, *pī-* “to, by” (*pī-* in *pī-dhāna-* n. “covering, cover, lid”, *pī-nahyati* “tethered, fastened to”, *py-úḁṣṇa-* “cover of the bow”: Gk. πτ-υχή “crease, layer”, if from *πτ-υχᾱ, πτύσσω “lay, place together, crease”, *pīdayati*: πιέζω, s. **sed-*); common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Av. *aipi*, ap. *apiy*, adnominal “about - to, by (acc.), by (temporal, loc.), after (temporal, instr.)”, adv. “in addition also, likewise also, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably; hereafter, later”, prefix “to”; with lengthened grade of final syllable Av. *ape* “after” (m. acc.), compare *apaya* adv. “hereafter, prospectively”, *-pe* emphasizing particle;

Arm. *ev* “and, also”; **pi* in anlaut *h-* united verbs, as *h-aganim* “pull myself to “?

Gk. ἐπί, ἔπι “auf to, an”, adnominal with dative (= IE loc., instr., acc., gen., prefix, ἔπισσον τὸ ὕστερον γενόμενον Hes. (i.e. probably “progeny”, basic form *ἔπι-τιο-, Schulze, Kl. Schr. 70 ff., 675), πti- prefix (see above); *opi* in Hom. ὀπι-θε(v) “behind, afterwards”, Ion. Att. ὀπισθε(v) ds. (-σ- after πρόσθε(v), compare also ὀπίσ(σ)ω “behind, backwards”; hereafter “(**opī-tiō*), ὀπίστατος “hindmost, last”; ὀπ-ώρα “autumn”, S. 343); presumably (with IE contraction from **opī-oq* to **opīq*, to **oq*- ‘see’) ὀπι-πέυω ‘stare at’,

παρθενοπίπτα “girl gazer, onlooker”, *ὄψ (formation as ἄψ, Lat. *abs*, ἀμφίς, see under Ital. *ops-*) base from ὀψέ, Eol. ὄψι “late”; about Gk. ἐπ-εἰ “there” see above S. 284;

Illyr. PN *Epi-cadus* (compare Gk. κεκαδμένος “parading, showing off”; Ven. PN *Opi-tergium* (to *Tergeste* “Triest”, O.Bulg. *тѣгъ* “marketplace”; Alb. *tregu* “marketplace”); Messap. *pi-dō* (**dō-t*) “bore profit”;

Alb. *épërë* “situated above”; Illyr. *Epirus* (**epi-ueriō*) “situated above, highland”: *Ériu* “Ireland” (**epi-ueriō* “enclosed land, hill, island), Welsh *Ywerddon* ds. (**uiuerdon*, **epi-uerionos*) [common Illyr. *n* > *nd* > *d* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *ob* adnominal m. acc. “prep. with acc., in front of, before; in return for; because of, on account of”, altLat. also “around, round about, all around, near together, in close proximity”, and prefix from *op-* before voiced consonant originated (as *ab* from *ap[ō]*); *op* still in *operio* from **op-veriō*, *oportet* from **op-vortet* “it is necessary, needful, proper, becoming, or reasonable; it behooves; I (thou, he, etc.) must or ought”; about *opācus* s. EM² 703 and above S. 54; **ops-* (see above) usually before *t-* in compound, e.g. *o(p)s-tendo*; Osc. *úp*, *op* “by” with abl. (= *instr.);

O.Ir. *iar n-*, *iam-* “after, afterwards, in the next place, secondly” m. dat., perhaps Neutr. a derivative **epi-ro-m* (Thurneysen Gk. 516); *epi-* seems also obstructed in O.Ir. *ía-daim* “close” (compare Lat. *ob-dō*), *éi-thech* “perjury” (compare Gk. ἐπι-ορκέω), *Ériu* “Ireland” (**epi-ueriō* “enclosed land, hill, island”) = Welsh *Ywerddon* ds. (**uiuerdon*, **epi-uerionos*), Ir. *éibheall* “blaze, glow” (**epi-bhelo-*);

opi in O.Ir. *oíbell* m. “blaze, glow” = Welsh *ufel* m. “spark” (**opi-bhelo-*); Welsh *uffarn*, Bret. *ufern* “ankle” (*opi-spernā*);

Goth. *iftuma* (formation as *aftuma* “last”) “subsequent, later”; *ibdalja* m. “descent, slope”, O.E. *eofolsian* “blaspheme” (**eþ-hālsian*), *eofut*, *eofot* n. “blame” (**eþ-hāþ*);

in addition perhaps also the group “evening”: O.N. *aptann*, *eptann*, West-Gmc. with *ā* O.E. *ǣfen* m. n., O.S. *āband*, O.H.G. *āband*; perhaps the WestGmc. has dissimilation reduction of the first dental experienced in the basic form **āptanto-* or is IE **ēp-onto-* the basic form and O.N. *aptann* from derived *aptan* “ hereafter “;

to the possible fusion from **ap-* and **ep-* in Gmc. compare above S. 53 f.;

Lith. *ap-*, before labial also still *api-*, in nominal compound *apy-* prefix “around, about, by”, *apiē* “ around, about “ m. acc., O.Lith. and dial. E.Lith. *dievíe-p* “by god” under likewise, *sūnāūs-pi* “for the son”; Ltv. *ap-* “around, about”, *pie* with gen. and acc. “by, in”, *piē-* “to there, in-, full-”; O.Pruss. *ep-* (*ap-* lacking normative spelling), *eb-* “around-”, rather as **epi* here, as to be taken as a basis under the form *eb-* to IE *ebhi*, *obhi*; in addition to the postposition lit *-p(i)* hinter gen. *namó-pi* “on the way home, homeward”) and loc. (*namié-pi* “to the house, homeward”), Ltv. *-p* (only adverbial use), E. Fraenkel, Syntax 18 ff., Endzelin Gk. 524 ff.;

in addition one places also Lith. suffix in *dvej-ópas* “ twofold “ etc., as well as das suffix in Illyr. VN *Hadriopes*, Δερριοπες, etc. (??);

here also Slav. preposition *o* “ around, in” (**op*); to coincidence with IE *obhi* see above S. 287, Meillet Slave commun² 155 f., Trautmann 1;

about Hitt. *appa* etc. see above S. 53; in the meaning it corresponds rather to Gk. ἐπί as Gk. ἀπό;

Lyc. knows only the extended forms *epñ-*, *epñte* “after”;

about Toch. gen.-ending A *-āp*, B *-epi*, which one could put here (also in Lith. would strengthen the gen. through *epi*), s. also Pedersen Toch. 50 ff.

References: WP. I 122 f., Pedersen Lyc. and Hitt. 23, Schwyzler Gk. I 325, 550⁷, 620, 628, 631⁷, Trautmann 1.

Page(s): 323-325

epop, opop

English meaning: a kind of exclamation

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ruf of Wiedehopfs

Material: Arm. *popop*, Pers. *pūpū* “hoopoe”;

Gk. ἔποποι ποποπό ‘shout, call of hoopoe’, ἔποψ, -οπος “hoopoe”, ἔπωπα ἀλεκτρυόνα ἄγριον Hes. (-ωπ- probably through support in -ωψ); ἄπαφός ἔποψ, τὸ ὄρνεον (assimilated from *επαφός, which is reshuffled in ending after animal names suffix -αφος = Alb. *kafshë* (*-αφος, **haphos*) “animal”);

Lat. *upupa* “hoopoe”;

N.Ger. *Hupphupp* under likewise; Ger. *Wiedehopf*, O.H.G. *wituhopfo*, O.S. *widohoppa* is a reinterpretation after Gmc. *widu-* (IE *uidhu-*) “tree, wood” and M.H.G. *hopfen* “hüpfen”;

Ltv. *puppukis* “hoopoe”.

similar, but not reduplicated, O.Sor. *hupak*, Pol. *hupek* “hoopoe”, O.Sor. *hupać* “cry like a hoopoe”, compare also more in general slovak. *húpati* “cry”, Russ. old *chupsti sja* “vaunt, boast”.

References: WP. I 123 f., Kluge¹¹ S. 689.

Page(s): 325

ereb–, orob–, rōb–

English meaning: to drill, make holes

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bohren, aushöhlen; spitzes Werkzeug in addition”?

Material: Ltv. *īrbs* “knitting needle” (rhyme word to *virbs*), *īrbulis* “little peg, stylus”; Lith. *urbinti* “make a hole with the awl”, *urbtī* = Ltv. *urbt* “bore”, *urbulis* “awl, stylus”; Lith. *ruōbti* “hollow out”, *ruobtūvas* “Hohlmesser”, Ltv. *ruobs* “incisure, incision, rabbet, lack, feud”. The ablaut relation speaks for IE age of the family, although the citation of Gk. ἄρβηλος “round shoemaker’s knife” and ἄρβύλη “strong shoe covering the whole foot” (if originally “hollow clog”) remains quite doubtful, because latter can be also based on a word for “shoe” of quite other origin

References: WP. I 146.

Page(s): 333

ered– (*ere–danos)

English meaning: to flow; dampness

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(zer)fließen, Feuchtigkeit”

Material: O.Ind. *árdati*, *rdāti* “flows (in compounds), sprays, resolves; disturbs”, *ardáyati* “makes flow, dissolves, presses, torments, kills”, *ārdṛā* “humid, wet, damp”, *rdū-* (in compounds) “dampness”, Av. *arədvī-* f. name of a mythical river, worshiped mostly as a female divinity.

from in addition Gk. ἄρδᾱ ‘smut, dirt’, ἄρδαλος “dirty, filthy”?

Perhaps here the frequent Celto-ligur. FIN *Rodanos* (Fr. *Rhône* = Ger. *der Rotten*, Ital. *Rodano* etc.) as “the flowing” (gräzis. Ἡρίδανος from iberisiert. **Errodanos*), in addition *Rednitz* (Bavaria) from **Rodantia*.

maybe Illyr. GN *Redon* ‘sea god’.

References: WP. I 148, Pokorny Mil. Boisacq II 193 ff.

Page(s): 334

ereg^w(h)o–, erog^w(h)o–

English meaning: pea

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erbse, Hülsenfrucht”

Material: Gk. ὀροβος m. (from *ἔροβος after gen. etc. ὀρόβου); compare however, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 81), ἐρέβινθος m. (Asia Minor suffix proves not exactly such origin, there in plant names also, otherwise, seeming, thus in λέβινθοι ἐρέβινθοι Hes.) “ chickpea “;

Lat. *ervum* n. “ a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch “ (from **erouom*, **ereg^w(h)om* or **erog^w(h)om*);

O.H.G. *araweiz*, *arwiz*, Ger. *Erbse*, O.S. *er(iw)it*, M.L.G. *erwete*, N.Ger. *erwten* pl., O.N. *ertrf*. pl. (dat. *ertrum*) ds. (-*ait* probably pure suffix);

but M.Ir. *orbaind* “grains” stands for **arbainn*, older *arbanna* (above S. 63).

Probably borrowings from a common, probably east-mediterranean origin, from which derives also O.Ind. *aravindam* “ lotus “.

References: WP. I 145, WH. I 419 f., 863.

Page(s): 335

erek-¹ (er[e]gh-)

English meaning: louse, tick

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Laus, Milbe"

Note: often distorted taboo

Material: O.Ind. *likṣā* "nit, louse" common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation (probably from **lakṣā* through influence of *likhāti* "scarifies");

Lat. *ricinus* 1. "itself in the skin of sheep, dogs or cattle annoying vermin, tick" (doubtful is the affiliation from 2. "a shrub kind, castor bean, ricinus") could go back to older **recinos* and be shared with Lith. *ėrkė* "tick, sheep louse" (**erkiā*), Ltv. *ērce* "cow's mite, wicked, evil person" under IE **erek-*. Furthermore it is to be compared Arm. *o(r)jil* "nit, louse" (here seems to be a root variant *er(e)gh-*, as also in the consecutive Alb. form) and *ork'iun* "ringworm, itching, erysipelas" (from **orqiōno-* (?) with a *-no-* suffix as in Lat. after Petersson KZ. 47, 263 f.), Alb. *ergjiz* 'small louse' (see G. Meyer Alb.Wb. 96; doubt by Hermann KZ. 41, 48; however, the irregular guttural in Armen. and AlbO.N. could be based on taboo distortion).

References: WP. I 145, II 344.

Page(s): 335

er(e)k-², rek-, rok-

English meaning: to tear, cut, split

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufreißen, spalten, schinden”

Material: O.Ind. *ṛkṇá-ḥ* “flayed, rubbed off bald”, *ṛkṣá-ḥ* “naked, bald, bleak”, *ṛkṣara-ḥ* “cusp, peak, thorn”; common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lith. *j-érkà*, *pra-j-érkà* ‘slit’; (about Ltv. *eĩcis* “juniper” etc. see above S. 67 f.); with other ablaut grade Lith. *rankù*, *ràktì* ‘stick in, poke’, *rakštis* ‘splinter, thorn’, etc.

References: Persson Beitr. 839.

See also: In addition belongs also: **eres-1** “prick”.

Page(s): 335

eres-¹

English meaning: to pierce

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stechen'

Material:

O.Ind. *ṛṣáti* "bumps, stings", *ṛṣtíṣ* "spear, javelin", Av. *arštī-* ds.;

Lith. *erškėtis* "thorn plant", compare above S. 67;

Sloven. *rr sək* "sowthistle".

References: Persson Beitr. 84.

See also: Verschieden therefrom is: ***ere-s-2***.

Page(s): 335

ere-s⁻² (ers-, rs-, eres-), and řes-, řös-

English meaning: to flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen”; von lebhafter Bewegung überhaupt, also “umherirren” and “aufgebracht, aufgeregt sein”

Material: 1. O.Ind. *rása-h* “juice, sap, fluidity”, *rasā* “dampness, humidity”, also mythical river name equally Av. *Rarihā* (i.e. *Rahā*), out of it the name the Wolga ὨPā;

Lat. *rōs*, *rōris* “dew” (conservative stem with originally bare nominativischer lengthened grade *ō*);

Alb. *resh*, *reshën* “it is snowing, it is raining”, also “shower of ash, fire” (probably likewise from **rōs-*);

Gk. ἀπ-εράω (**erāsō*) “pour liquid, spew away” (?), ἐξ-εράω “empty, spit out, spew”, κατ-εράω “pour in”, μετ-εράω “transfuse”, συνεράω “pour together”; after Debrunner IF. 48, 282 the basic meaning from ἐράω “spill, pour on the earth” and the verb would derive from ἔρα “earth” (above S. 332);

O.C.S. *rosa* “dew”, Lith. *rasà* ds.

Maybe Alb. *rosa* f. “duck, water bird”

2. root form **ers-**, **rs-**; **rsen** “virile”.

O.Ind. *árṣati* “flows”; further with the meaning “virile” (from “moistening, pouring seeds”) O.Ind. *ṛṣa-bhá-h* “bull”, *aja-rṣabhá-h* “he-goat”, Av. O.Pers. *aršan* “man, husband, penis”, Gk. Hom. ἄρσῃν, Att. ἄρρῃν, Ion. Eol. Cret. ἔρσῃν (without F-!) “virile” (in addition *αρνηFός, Hom. ἀρνειός “of a lamb or sheep, ram” = Att. ἀρνεώς, Eol. ἀρνήαδες f., in addition ἀρνεύω “make an aerial jump, dive”, actually “make a leapfrog”, ἀρνευτήρ “one who flips over in the air, capers, jump about”, Lith. by Boisacq under ἀρνειός and ἀρνευτήρ

Nachtr.), probably also O.H.G. *or[re]huon*, O.N. *orre* “grouse” (out of it M.H.G. *ūrhan*, Ger. *Auerhahn* through hybridization with O.H.G. *ūr*, *ūrohso*).

3. affiliation of our root **eres-* to **er-*, **or-* “set in motion, lively movement” is worth considering. Other *s*-forms show additional meaning from root *er-*, *or-*:

Arm. *eṛam* (**ersā-iō*, compare above O.Ind. *arṣati*) “boil, flow; be in perpetually in motion; be teeming; be excited passionately; be or become keen, angry”, *eṛandn* “surge etc.; excitement”, *z-eṛam* “moves me around, stirs me, I am strongly moved, excited, swim etc.”;

Gk. ἐρωή “swing, verve, rush” (**rōsā*, therefrom but also ἐρωέω “flow, stream, hurry”);

Lat. *rōrārii* “light armed skirmisher, kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers” (derivative from **rōsā* “swing” = βελέων, δούρος ἐρωή);

O.N. *rās* f. “run”, M.N.Ger. *rās* n. “intense current”, O.E. *ræs* m. “run, attack” (Eng. *race* skand. Lw.), M.H.G. *rāsen* “dash”, O.E. *ræsan* “onrush”, O.N. *rāsa* “dash forth, rush along”; O.N. *ras* n. “haste, hurry”, *rasa* “stream, glide, slide” (ablaut **rōs-* : **rēs-* : **rəs-?*); Goth. *rēs* in PN *Rēs-mēr*,

in addition with the concept partly of the worried, also aimless movement, partly of the excitement, the violent rage:

on the one hand: Lat. *errō* (**ersā-iō*) “to wander, to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove” (= Arm. *eṛam*), Goth. *aírzeis* “wander, enticed”, O.H.G. *irri* “wander”, Goth. *aírziþa* f. “error, deceit”, O.H.G. *irrida* ds., *irr(e)ōn* (**erziōn*) “err”;

on the other hand: O.S. *irri* “angry, irate”, O.E. *eorre*, *yrre* “angry, irate, rancorous”, *eorsian*, *iersian* “to wish a person ill”.

4. **res-* in O.Ind. *irasyáti* “is angry, is ill-disposed, behaves violently” (**eres-*), *irasyā-* “the ill-will” and *īṛṣyati* “is envious” (**erəs-*), Av. participle *arəšyant-* “envious”, O.Ind. *īṛsyā-* “

envy, jealousy “ Av. *aras-ka-* “ envy “, M.Pers. Pers. *arašk* “ envy, eagerness “, zero grade Av. *arəši-* “ envy “; ved. *ṛṣi-* m. “ bard, seer “ (**lunatic*);

Arm. *her* “anger, envy, strife “;

Gk. ἄρος ἀκούσιον βλάβος Hes., Hom. ἀρειή “ defamatory word “ (= O.Ind. *irasyā*), in addition ἐπήρεια “ violent, hostile action “ (Proto-Gk. *ā*, compare ark. ἐπηρειάζεν, with lengthening in compound due to a *ἐπ-ᾱρής), compare also ἐρεσχηλέω “ banter “; Ἄρης “ god of revenge “ seems if personification of the related Subst. ἀρή “ ruin, outrage, act of violence “, whereof ἀρήμενος “ distressed, injured, hurt, disabled, afflicted “;

Lith. *aršius* “violent”;

Hitt. *arsaniya-* “ be jealous, envious “, Denom. from **arsana-* “ jealous “ (compare above O.Ind. *ṛṣyā* “ envy “), Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 139;

after Pedersen RETIE. 3, 18 here Toch. A *ārśal* “ poisonous worms “, B *aršāklai* “snake” (**rsātālā*);

to O.Ind. *árṣati* “ flows “ (above S. 336) places Couvreur H 96 Hitt. *a-ar-aš-zi* (*arszi*) “ flows “;

Toch. A *yār-s-*, B *yar-s-* “bathe” (-s- from -sk-), without sk-suffix A *yār-* ds., would be compared with Hitt. *arra-* “wash” (?).

References: WP. I 149 ff., WH. I 416 f., 863, Trautmann 237.

Page(s): 336-337

ereu-¹

English meaning: to seek, ask

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nachsuchen, forschen, fragen”

Material: Gk. *ἔρευμι, *ἔρυμεν, thematic become: ἐρέ[F]ω, ἐρέ[F]ομαι (Eol. ἐρεύω) and εἶρομαι (ἔρφομαι) “ask, search, seek”, Cret. ἐρευταί “ζητηταί, πράκτορες”, due to *en*-stem: *ερεF-ων “inquirer, searcher”, ἐρευνάω “feel, investigate” and Hom. ἐρεεῖνω “investigate, ask” (*ερεFεν-ιω), finally due to a *ἔρF-ως: ἐρωτάω Hom. εἰρωτάω “ask”; Hom. ἐρείομεν is after Risch (briefl.) a fake analogical form;

O.N. *raun* f. “attempt, test, investigation”, *reyna* “examine, get to know”.

References: WP. II 366, Schwyzer Gk. I 680.

Page(s): 337

ereu-²

English meaning: to tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufreißen”

Material: O.Ind. *áruṣ-* n. “wound”;

O.N. *ørr*, *err* n. ‘scar’ (**arwaz*, **arwiz*), as finn. Lw. *arpi*, gen. *arven*, M.L.G. *are*, Ger. dial. *arbe* ‘scar’;

References: WP. II 352, Holthausen AltWestn. Wb. 355.

See also: s. also under *reu-2* “tear open”, which probably belongs to it.

Page(s): 338

er(ə)d- (er/ə/d-), er(ə)dh-

English meaning: high; to grow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hoch; wachsen"

Note:

Root **er(ə)d-** (er/ə/d-), **er(ə)dh-** : "high; to grow" derived from Root **al-2** : "to grow; to bear"

dh- Extensions: ai. *rdhnóti*, *rnáddhi*, *rdhátí*, *rdhyati* " prospers, succeeds, does succeed, manages ", Av. *arədāit* " he allows to prosper ", *arədāt-* " make prosper ".

Material: Av. *arədva-* "high";

Lat. *arduus* "high, upright";

Gaul. *Arduenna silva*, O.Ir. *ard* (**rd̥uo-*) "high, big, large"; Welsh *hardd* "beautiful";

O.Ice. *orðugr* "upright" puts away (as at most also *arədva-*) a parallel form in *dh-*, while various extensions exist from *er-* "(set in motion, invigorate) bring up" through *dh* (compare ὀρθύω "set in motion, invigorate" etc.).

Certainly with *dh* Lat. *arbor* "tree", wherefore kurd. *ār-* from **ard-* "tree" in *ārzang* "dark hue on the trees caused by wind and weather", eig. "tree rot";

Alb. *rit* "grow", from *rd-* or *rdh-*; (zero grade) < Rom. *ridica* "pitch, raise, elevate, lift, perk up, straighten, loop, kick up, pick up, hoist, take up, rise, arise, get up, mount, ascend, balloon, shovel, pry, prong, stick up, cock, start, step up, advance, remove, arrest, suspend, encash, enhance, aggrandize, resound, strike, construct, build, carry up, set up, erect, found, create, put up, put, interpose, appear, pose, bring up, receive, convene, assemble, muster, collect"

Slav. **orstǫ*, O.Bulg. *rastǫ*, Russ. *rastú*, Cz. *rostu* etc. "grow" (**ord-*, *ordh-tō*);

Toch. A *orto* "upwards".

References: WP. I 148 f., II 289 f., WH. I 64 f.

Page(s): 339

erə-¹, rē-, er(e)-

English meaning: to row

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rudern; Ruder”

Material: O.Ind. *arí-tra-* m. “driving; rudder”, n. (also *áritra-*) “rudder, helm”, *arítár-* “oarsman”;

Gk. ἑρέτης “oarsman”, replacement for *ἑρετήρ (= O.Ind. *arítár-*) wherefore receive fem. Ἑρέτρια PN, ἑρέσσω, Att. ἑρέπτω “row, oar” (*ερετ-ιω, denominative), ἑρετμός, pl. ἑρετμῶ (instead of *ἑρήμος = Lat. *rēmus*, after ἑρέτης, Schwyzler Gk. I 493²) “rudder”, Hom. εἰρεσίη (εἰ- metr. lengthening) “the rowing”, ὑπηρέτης “enslaved oarsman, sailor”; figurative: “hardly working servant”, πεντήρης “having five banks of oars, a ship or galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme”; εἰκόσ-ορος, τριᾱκόντ-ορος, Ion. τριηκόντ-ερος etc. (die -ορος-forms through Gk. assimilation of o from ε?); ἁλι-ήρης “rowing through the sea”, ἀμφ-ήρης “having two banks of oars”, τριήρης “three-decker”;

Lat. *rēmus* “rudder”, *triresmom*, *septesmom* Columna rostrata (basic form rather **rē-smo-* as **ret-smo-*);

Maybe *Remus*, i, m., the brother of *Romulus* (**rē-smo* “placed into sailing the basket?”)

The god Mars impregnates a Vestal Virgin. When she gives birth to twins, Romulus and Remus, the king orders them to be left to die in the Tiber River. When the basket in which Romulus and Remus were placed washes up on shore, a wolf suckles them and a woodpecker named Picus feeds them until the shepherd Faustulus finds Romulus and Remus and brings them into his home. When they grow up, Romulus and Remus restore the throne of Alba Longa to its rightful ruler, their maternal grandfather, and set out to found their own city. Sibling rivalry leads Romulus to slay his brother and become the first king and founder of the city of Rome. Rome is named after Romulus.

O.Ir. *rā* “oar, row”, *imb-rā* “oar, row, sail, navigate a ship” (e.g. Impf. *-raad*, perf. *imm-rerae* ‘set out, departed’, Verbn. *imram* “the rowing”), *rāme* “rudder”;

O.N. *rōa*, O.E. *rōwan*, M.H.G. *rüezen* “oar, row”; O.H.G. *ruodar*, O.E. *rōðor* n. “rudder”, O.N. *rōbr* (*u*-stem **rōbru-*) “the rowing”;

Lith. *irīu*, *irti* “oar, row”, *irklas* “rudder”, ablaut. O.Pruss. *artwes* f. pl. “sailing”.

References: WP. I 143 f., Trautmann 105.

Page(s): 338

erə-², rē-

English meaning: to be still

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ruhen”

Material: Av. *airime* adv. ‘still, peaceful “ (**erə-mo-*), *armaē-šad*, *-štā* “ sitting quietly, standing still “ (**er-mo-* or **erə-mo-*; mere graphic *-i* are seen in *airime* Meillet Dial. indoeur. 66);

Gk. ἐρωή (πολέμοιο) ‘stop the fight”, ἐρωέω “ cease “ = O.N. *rō*, O.E. *rōw*, O.H.G. *ruowa*, Ger. *Ruhe* (**rōuō*), changing through ablaut with O.H.G. *rāwa* ds.; ἀρά-μεναι ἡσυχάζειν Hes. (?);

Welsh *araf* “ peaceful, mild, slow” (**erə-mo-*);

after Rozwadowski R. Sl. 6, 58 f. ostensibly here the name the Wolga ΩΡᾱ as “ quiet, still water “ from **Rava* (mordvin. *Ravo*) to Lith. *rova* (= Gmc. **rōuō* “ tranquility “), Ltv. *rāwa* “ still water “, Lith. FIN *Rova* = Slav. *Rava*; better above S. 336.

apposition from Gk. ἔρως “love”, ἔραμαι “love” (compare O.Ind. *rámate* “ rests, stands still, can be enough, finds favor, cherishes love “) is at most quite a weak possibility (see Boisacq m. Lith., Persson Beitr. 667).

A *s*-extension **r-e-s-*, *r-o-s-* in Goth. *rasta* “mile (relatively great distance)” (“rest”), O.N. *rōst* f. ‘stage of a journey”, O.H.G. *rasta* f. “ tranquility, rest, stage of a journey, stretch of time”, O.S. *rasta* and *resta* (**rastja*) “ tranquility, lair “, O.E. *ræst* and *rest* “ tranquility, lair, grave”; changing through ablaut M.L.G. *ruste*, *roste* “ tranquility, stage of a journey”, LateM.H.G. *rust* “ tranquility “; Goth. *razn* n. “house”, O.N. *rann* ds., O.E. *ærn*, *ren* n. “house” (with strange meaning *ræsn* n. “plank, ceiling”); Note: (similar meaning shift as in md. *humil* ‘sky, heaven”; O.H.G. *himil* “ ceiling “)

Maybe Alb. *rrasë* “plank”

O.Fris. *ern* in *fiā-ern* “cattle-house, pen”; doubtful O.E. *reord* (**rezdō*) f., *gereord* n. “meal, festival, food”, O.N. *greddir* “servant who feeds cattle, saturator” (**garazdīz*), *grenna* “feed” (**ga-raznian*).

References: WP. I 144 f.

See also: compare *rem-*, das as *res-* with *(e)rə-* zusammengestellt wird.

Page(s): 338-339

ergh–

English meaning: to shake, tremble, *evil, lustful, sinful

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schütteln, erregen, beben’ od. likewise

Note: probably extension from *er-* ‘set in motion’.

Material: O.Ind. *ṛghāyāti* “shakes, roars, attacks, storms”;

Gk. ὀρχέω “πάλλω, κινέω”, mostly ὀρχέομαι “dance, hop, jump, shake”.

Because of similar present meaning in *er-3* ‘strife, quarrel, contention’ under likewise could stand furthermore in relationship:

Av. *ərəyant-* “bad, hideous”;

O.H.G. *ar(a)g* “fearful, idle, mad, wicked, evil, bad”, O.E. *earg* ds., O.Ice. *argr* and with metathesis *ragr* “unmanly, lustful, evil, bad”;

Lith. *aržus* “lascivious, sensual”.

Maybe Alb. *herdhe* “testicle” [common Alb. *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation]

Note:

From Root *ergh-* : “to shake, tremble, *evil, lustful” derived Root *orghi-*, *ṛghi-* : “testicle” (hence a taboo word)

References: WP. I 147 f.

Page(s): 339

erk^w–

English meaning: to shine; to praise

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘strahlen; hell klingen, lobpreisen’

Material: O.Ind. *árcati* ‘shines; sings praise, greets, honors, venerates’, *arká-* m. “ray, lightning, sun, fire; song, bard, singer” (= Arm. *erg*), *rc-*, nom. sg. *rk* f. “radiance; poem, verse”, *rkvan-* “lobpreisend, jubelnd”;

Arm. *erg* “song”;

O.Ir. *erc* ‘sky, heaven’, M.Ir. *suairc* “pleasant, beautiful, radiating” (**su-erk^wis*);

Toch. A *yärk*, B *yarke* “worship, veneration” (Pedersen REtIE. 3, 18);

Hitt. *ar-ku-ua-nu-un* “I prayed” (*arkuanun*); different Hendriksen 45 and 74.

References: WP. I 147, Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 360; compare above S. 65.

Page(s): 340

er-¹, or-

English meaning: eagle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Adler”

Note: Arm. Gk. “(large) bird generally “

Note:

O.Ind. *ṛjī-pyá* “darting along” epithet of the bird *śyená* (“eagle, falcon”), Av. *ərəzi-fya-* (cf. Gk. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις H., αἰγίποψ), Arm. *arcui* (< **arci-wi*) “eagle”, prove that from Root **er-¹, or-** : “eagle” derived extended Root **ar(e)-ĝ-** (**arĝ-?**), **ṛĝi-** : “glittering, white, fast” and its subsequent zero grade Root **reĝ-¹** : “right, just, to make right; king”.

Material: Arm. *oror*, *urur* “seagull, consecration”;

Gk. ὄρνις, ἰθός, Dor. ἰχός “bird; rooster, cock, hen”, ὄρνεον “bird”;

O.Ir. *irar*, M.Ir. also *ilar*, Welsh *eryr*, M.Bret. *erer* (Bret. Corn. *er* through haplology, barely = Lith. *ẽras*) “eagle” (**erur-*);

Goth. *ara*, O.Ice. *ari*, *qrn* (from **arnuz*), O.E. *earn*, O.H.G. *aro*, *aru* “eagle”, M.H.G. *adel-ar* “noble eagle”, Ger. *Adler*, Proto-Gmc. **aran-* = Hitt. *aran-*;

Lith. *erẽlis*, dial. *arẽlis*, O.Pruss. *arelie* (lies *arelis*), Ltv. *ẽrglis* (from *ẽrdlis*) “eagle”; Balt basic form **ereļja-*, compare Lith. *ẽras*, *ãras* “eagle” (whether old?);

O.Bulg. *орѣлъ* (**arila-*) “eagle”, Russ. *orět*, gen. *orťá*;

whether urn. *erilaR*, O.Ice. *jarl*, O.E. *eorl*, O.S. *erl* “man, husband”, esp. “noble man, husband”, so that is to be connected in accordance with O.Ice. *jǫfurr* “prince, lord”, actually “boar”, is doubtful;

Maybe the compound in Toch. B: *arśakārśa* “bat, (*mouse?)” [from (**ḥaras*) *arśa-* “eagle, bird” + *kār-* “steal, *prey”]

Hitt. *ḥa-a-ra-aš* (*ḥaras*), gen. *ḥa-ra-na-aš* (*ḥaranas*), *n*-stem “eagle”, as Goth. *ara*.

ARINNA: Hittite Sun Goddess. She sent an Eagle out in search of Telepinus. The effort failed. The name of Hittite sun goddess is an attribute name created according to Illyr. *ha-a-ra + -nta* formant.

Arinna = Arinnitti = Greek **Hera** (wife of thunder god Zeus) The Hittite goddess of the sun and war-like protectress. The sun goddess of the Hittites and the spouse of the weather god Tarhun = Zeus.

From ARINNA derived the name of the Illyrian war god Ares.

Actually the double headed eagle was a winged dragon that was supposed to protect the sun god. The protector of Zeus was also an eagle. Albanians still call themselves the eagles. Hittites borrowed the double headed eagle from Sumerians.

The oldest cognate for was found in Hittite. The same cognate was found in Sum. *urin*, *ùri*[ŠEŠ]: eagle; standard, emblem, banner; blood [ŠEŠ ZATU-523 archaic frequency: 25; concatenates 2 sign variants], *pu-rí-in*: eagle (Akkadian loanword, *urinnu* /; Orel & Stolbova 52 ***ar-/war-** “eagle”; NOTE that AHW says that *urinnu* //, ‘standard, totem’, is a Sumerian loanword), AKKADIAN: *erû* (*arû*) “eagle”.

References: WP. I 135, Trautmann 13, Pedersen Hitt. 41, Specht Decl. 47.

Page(s): 325-326

er-², eri-

English meaning: goat; sheep

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Bock; Schaf, Kuh, Damtier"; perhaps ursprünglich "Horntier"

Material: Arm. *or-oj* (assimil. from **er-oj*) "a lamb, usually for sacrifice, a ewe lamb", *erinj* "young cow, heifer, calf, young bull, an ox, a bull, a cow";

Gk. ἔριφος (**eri-bho-*) m. f. "kid, young goat";

Lat. *ariēs*, *-etis* "Aries, a ram; a battering ram; a prop, beam" [for the kindr. forms *arvix* and *harvix*, in Varr. and Fest.; v. *arvix*; poet. *aries*] (*a* after *aper*, *caper*); Umbr. *erietu* "arietem";

O.Ir. *heirp* (**erbh̥*) f. "a fallow-deer, chamois, antelope; as meat, venison, a she-goat; also a star in the constellation Auriga", *erb(b)* "cow" (**erbhā*), M.Ir. (with secondary *f*) *ferb(b)* ds., Ir. *earb*, *fearb* f. "red deer, cow", schott.-Gael. *earb* f. "roe deer"; to Celt. **erbā*: ἔριφος compare Gk. σέρφος : σέριφος "insect"; after Kleinbans (Ét. Celt. 1, 173) here M.Ir. *reithe* "Aries, ram" from **ri-io-tio-*;

in O.Pruss. *eristian* "lambkin", Lith. (*j*)*éras*, Ltv. *jērs* "lamb", litt. *ėrienà* "lamb meat" = R.C.S. *jarina* "wool", etc., Bal.-Slav. **ero-* "he-goat; billy goat" and **jōrā-* "year" (see above S. 297) have probably been mixed;

O.H.G. *irah* "he-goat; billy goat" etc. is borrowed from Lat. *hircus* "a he-goat".

References: WP. I 135 f., WH. I 67, Trautmann 70.

Page(s): 326

er-³ : or- : r-

English meaning: to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich in Bewegung setzen, erregen (also seelisch, ärgern, stir, tease, irritate); in die Höhe bringen (Erhebung, hochwachsen), partly also von Bewegung after abwärts"

Note: originally athematic root with terminative aspect. Basic forms *er-*, *erə-*, *erə-* (?), *erei-*, *ereu-* and (under besond. article) *eres-*

Note:

Root *ar-1**, themat. *(a)re-*, heavy basis *arə-*, *rē-* and *i*-Basis *(a)ĩ-*, *rēi-* : "to move, pass"

and Root *er-3* : *or-* : *r-* : "to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born" derived from the same root Root *er-1*, *or-* : "eagle".

Material: Conclusions by Persson Beitr. 281 ff., 636 ff., 767 ff., 836 ff.

a. Basic forms *er-*, *erə-* (including paradigmatic with it combined *i*- and *u*-forms):

O.Ind. redupl. present *íy-ar-ti* "sets in motion", Med. *ĩrtē* (**i-er-*); gthAv. *ĩratū* "he should rise"; O.Ind. intensive present *áharti*, from *ereu-* (see under S. 331) *ṛṇóti ṛṇváti* "rises, moves, animates" (Gk. *ὄρνυμι* "urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep"), *ārta* (compare *ᾠρτο*), *ārata* (compare *ᾠρετο*; themat. as *rantē*, *ranta*), perf. *āra* : *ᾠρ-ωρα*, Fut. *arīṣyati*, participle *rtá-* (*ĩrṇá-* "moved, excited" with separation of *ĩ* from *ĩrta* or or real form of a heavy base);

Av. *ar-* "(be) set in motion, arrive at, reach", present-stem *ar-* : *arə-*, *iyar-* : *ĩr-* (as O.Ind. *íyarti* : *ĩrta*), Kaus. *āraya-*, participle *-arəta-*;

sko-present O.Ind. *ṛcchāti* "bumps into something, encounters, reaches", next to which **re-skō* in O.Pers. *rasatīy* "comes, arrives at", Pers. *rasad* ds.;

The following cognates are compounds of Root **sem-2**: one + Root **er-3**: **or-**: **r-**: “to move
*stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born” = [fight together]:

O.Ind. *sam-ará-* m., *sam-áraṇa-* n. “fight, struggle, contention “, Av. *ham-arəna-*, O.Pers. *ham-arana-* n. “ hostile encounter, fight, struggle “, Av. *hamara-* m. (and with *th-* formants *hamərəθa-* m.) “ adversary, rival, enemy”; O.Ind. *írya-* “ vigorous, strong, energetic “ (could belong to *i*-basis), *irin-* “vast, grand, violent, forcible “, *ártha-* n. m. “(*wherefore one arrives at)” “ affair, thing, business; blessing, fortune, benefit, advantage”, Av. *arθa-* n. “thing, affair, incumbency, litigation “;

Maybe Gk. *Homer* “war (of Ilion?)” : O.Ind. *sam-ará-* m., *sam-áraṇa-* n. “fight, struggle, contention “, Av. *ham-arəna-*, O.Pers. *ham-arana-* n. “ hostile encounter, fight, struggle “, Av. *hamara-* m. (and with *th-* formants *hamərəθa-* m.) “ adversary, rival, enemy”; Hence *Homer* was not a bard. The Old Persian compound meant “war (of Ilion)”.

O.Ind. *ṛtí-*, *ṛti-* f. “attack, fight”, Av. *-ərəti-* “ energy “ (compare O.Bulg. *ratb*);

O.Ind. *āṛta-* “ afflicted, injured, hurt, disabled, pressed, ailing “, *ārti-* f. “ mischief, affliction “ (**ā-ṛta-*, *-ṛti-*);

O.Ind. *árṇa-* “ flowing, surging, flooding “, m. “ surge, tide, flood “, *árṇas-* n. “ flowing flood “ (formal = Gk. ἔρνος n.; compare S. 328 O.H.G. *runs*), *arṇavá-* “ billowing, surging “; m. “flood, surging sea” (*yo-* further formations to *árṇa-*? or in older formant relationship to *ṛnóti*? The latter is sure for:) Av. *arənu-* m. “fight, struggle, contest “ (: O.H.G. *ernust* S. 331);

from the themat. root form *(e)re-* O.Ind. *rāṇa-* m. n. “fight, struggle” (versch. from *raṇa-* m. “lust”) = Av. *rāna-* n. “action, struggle, fight”; Av. *rāna-*, *raṇa-* m. “ fighter, combatant “;

Arm. *y-aṛnem* “ I stand up, I am lifted “; after Pisani Armen. 4 in addition *ore-ar* “people” (see under Lat. *orior*); with *-dh-* (compare S. 328 ἐπέθω, ἐπεθίζω, ὀπο-θύνω): *y-ordor* “ fast

“, *yordorem* “ encourage, arouse, irritate “; *arm* “root” (: ὄρμενος); *ordi*, gen. *ordvoy* ‘son’ (**ordhijo*);

Gk. ὀρνῦμι “urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep” (: O.Ind. *ṛṇóti*; compare Schwyzler Gk. I 696β; das *o* after ὀρέομαι?), Aor. ὤρσα, ὤροπον, ὄρσω, Med. ὀρνυμαι, ὤρτο “aroused, animated, uplifted”, Fut. ὀροῦμαι, thematic Aor. ὤρετο, participle ὄρμενος, perf. ὄρωρα “have been excited”; with *or-* as iterative vocalism ὀρέ-ομαι, -οντο ‘sally, burst forth, rushed forth’, with *er-* still ἔρετο ὠρμήθη Hes., ἔρσεο διεγείρου Hes., ἔρση ὀρμήση (which then permeated through ὤρετο, ὄρσεο forms); a present **ṛnuyi* (as *κίρνημι*) follows from Cret. Ζεὺς Ἐπιρνύτιος (Schwyzler Gk. I 695); -ορτος in νεορτός “new born”, θέορτος “celestial, heavenly”, etc.; Κυν-, Λυκ-όρτας, Λᾱ-έρτης; Hom. οὔρος “favorable sailing wind” (**ὀρFος*, “navigating the ship”), ὄρος m. “actuation, drive”;

with *gh*-extension ἔρχομαι “start, set out, come or go, come to, arrive at” (only present), ὀρχέομαι “dances” (Schwyzler Gk. I 702); see under O.Ir. *regaid*;

ὄρμενος “shoot, sprout, or stem, stalk”, about ὄραμνος “twig, branch”, ὀρόδαμνος, ῥάδαμνος ds., s. Schwyzler Gk. I 313²;

er- in ἔρνος (ἔρνος, Schwyzler Gl. 5, 193) ‘sprout, twig, branch’ (“*shot up”, as Nor. *runne*, *rune* “twig, branch”: formal = O.Ind. *áṛṇas-* n.); ἑρέας τέκνα. Θεσσαλοί Hes., ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω “agitate, perturb, irritate” (ὀροθύνω “enrage, encourage, cheer, irritate”);

From an *es*-stem **eros* “elevation” from: O.Ind. *ṛṣvá-* “high”, Gk. ὄρος n. “mountain” (the vocalism after ὀρνῦμι, partly changed perhaps also after ὄρρος); about οὔρος = ὄρος s. esp. Schulze Qunder ep. 407 ff.; is Dor. ὠρος and Att. Ὠρείθωια with ὠμος from **ōmsos* to compare and lead back to (reshuffled after an adj. **ors-os* or **ors-yos* : O.Ind. *ṛśva-*) **ὄρσος*?; Gk. ὀρσοθύρη “back door” (probably as high escape door, emergency exit??), by Hes. εἰρεθύρη ὀρσοθύρα;

about Gk. ὄππος “ buttocks “ see under *ers-*;

Phryg. εἰποι “ children “ (Jokl Eberts Reallex. 10, 151a);

Alb. *jerm* “ frenzied, phrenetic, wild “ (**er-mo-*); about *përrua* “ riverbed, stream “ (*për-rēn-*, lengthened grade), *prrua* ‘spring’ (**prër-rua* “ effluence “) (see below);

Maybe Alb. *ora* “mountain nymph”

Lat. *orior*, *-īrī*, *ortus sum* “ to rise; to spring up, be born, proceed from a source or cause “ (*ortus* = O.Ind. *ṛtá-*; *o* of *orior* either from *ortus* or from Aor.-stem, EM² 713), *ortus*, *-ūs* “ rising “, *orīgo* “ origin, source, beginning; an ancestor “ (kann as *orior* on the *i*-basis based on), Umbr. *ortom* “have risen”, *urtas* “have been risen, arisen”, *urtes* “arisen, stirred, agitated”;

O.Ir. Imper. *eirg* “go!” (**ergh-e*), Fut. *regaid* (**rigāti*, IE **rgh-*); see above Gk. ἐρχομαι; Celt. *or-* in M.Welsh *cyf-or* m. “ troop “, *dy-gyf-or* “elevation”, *ad-orth* “ excitement, help” (**atī-or-to-*), etc. (Loth RC 40, 355); compare also Ifor Williams RC 43, 271 (about M.Ir. *or* f. “bank, border, shore” s. Pedersen KG. I 206 f.);

Gmc. **ermana-*, **irmino* “big, large” (: ὀρμενος, Church Slavic *raměňъ*, s. Brückner KZ. 45, 107) in O.H.G. *irmin-deot* etc. (see above S. 58); O.Ice. *ern* (**arnia-*) “proficient, energetic “, Goth. *arniba* adv. “certainly” (but O.Ice. *ārna*, *-aða* “go, drive, run” secondary from *ærna* = Goth. *airinōn*), O.H.G. *ernust* “fight, struggle, seriousness “, O.E. *eornost* “seriousness, eagerness “ (: Av. *arənu-* “fight, struggle”); with similarl meaning Gk. ἐρέας τέκνα Hes., perhaps Run. *erilar*, O.Ice. *jarl*, O.E. *eorl*, O.S. *erl* “noble man, husband” (see under *er-* “eagle”) ; O.Ice. *iara* “fight” (**era*);

Note:

Run. *erilar*, O.Ice. *jarl*, O.E. *eorl*, O.S. *erl* “noble man, husband” : Lith. *erēlis*, dial. *arēlis*, O.Pruss. *arelie* (lies *arelis*), Ltv. *ērglis* (aus *ērdlis*) “eagle”; Balt basic form **ereļia-*, derived from Root *er-1*, *or-* : “eagle”. Hence the original meaning of those cognates was “eagle

men". Celtic people called themselves after the sacred bird of the sky god. Hence the eagle was a war god that is why eagle bones are found in Stonehenge monuments. Clearly the Celtic cognate derived from Balt languages.

Goth. *rinnan*, *rann* "rush, run" (**re-nu-ō*), *urrinnan* "rise, from the sun", O.Ice. *rinna* "flow, run", O.H.G. O.S. *rinnan* "flow, swim, run", O.E. *rinnan* and *iernan*, *arn* ds.; Kaus. Goth. *urrannjan* "allow to rise", O.Ice. *renna* "make run", O.S. *rennian* ds., O.H.G. M.H.G. *rennen*, *rante* "run" (ein after *rinnan* with *nn* provided **ronejō* = Slav. *roniti* under S. 329);

zero grade Goth. *runs* m. (*i*-stem), O.E. *ryne* m. "run, flow, river", O.Ice. *run* n. "rivulet, brook", Goth. *garunjō* "inundation, flood", O.H.G. *runs*, *runsa* "run, flow of water, river", *runst* f. "the runnel, flowing, riverbed"; Goth. *garuns* (stem *garunsi-*) f. "road, market" (eig. "the place where the people gather"; Gmc. *runs-*: O.Ind. *árṇas-*). In the use of shooting up, growth the plants (compare ἔρως, ὄρμενος) O.Ice. *rinna* "sprout, grow", Nor. *runne*, *rune* "twig, branch" and Swe. dial. *rana* "shoot upwards, take off into the air", Nor. *rane* "shaft, pole", M.H.G. *ran* (*ā*) "slim, thin", O.H.G. *rono* "tree stem, clot, chunk, chip, splinter"; "exaltation, elevation" generally in Nor. dial. *rane* "cusp, peak, projecting rocks, ridge", O.Ice. *rani* "snout, proboscis";

O.Ir. *rind* (**rendi-*) "cusp, peak"; for *d(h)*-extension see under;

This root form **re-n-* (maybe grown from a present **re-neu-mi*, **re-nu-o*) one also seeks in Alb. *përrua* "riverbed, brook bed" (*për-rēn-*, lengthened grade), *prrua* 'spring' (**prër-rua* "effluence") and in O.Bulg. *izroniti* (Bal.-Slav. **ranejō*) "pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad", Russ. *ronítʹ* "make or let fall", Serb. *ròniti* "shed tears, melt, urinate", Goth. -*rannjan*, compare Trautmann 236 f.;

d(h)-extension in Lith. participle *nusirendant*, *nusirendusi* "from the setting sun", *rindà* "gully, runnel" (*stógo r.* "gutter"), "crib, manger", Ltv. *randa* "dent where the water runs off",

O.Bulg. *ratъ*, Russ. *ratъ*, Ser.-Cr. *răt* “fight” (**or(ə)ti-*), O.Bulg. *retъ* ds. “an assiduous striving to equal or excel another in any thing, emulation, jealousy, envy, malevolence”, Russ. *retъ* “quarrel, strife”, O.Bulg. *retiti* “to strain, stretch, exert; of missiles, to shoot, cast; intransit., to strive, strain, exert oneself, hasten; of statement, to assert with confidence, maintain. In relation to another: transit., to compare, contrast; intransit., to compete”, Russ. *retovatъśa* “be angry”, *retivъj* “keen, eager, stormy, hot tempered, violent, fiery” (goes back to thematic (*e*)*re-* or **er-ti-*, has been supported by Russ. dial. *jeretitъśa* “be angry, quarrel, squabble”); about Church Slavic *raměňъ* see above S. 58 under 328.

Maybe in **-ska* formant Alb. *rrah* “strike”, *rrihem* “quarrel, fight” (**ra-sko*) [common Alb. *h* < *sk* phonetic mutation]

From Hitt. here (Pedersen Hitt. 5 f., 45, 91 f., 122) *ar-* in

1. *a-ra-a-i* (*arāi*) “uplifts”, besides *a-ra-iz-zi* ds., preterit 3. pl. [*a*]-*ra-a-ir*;
2. *a-ri* “comes” (previous perf.), preterit *a-ar-ta* (*arta*) or *ir-ta*;
3. Med. present *ar-ta-ri* “stands, it is placed upright” (compare Gk. ὀρῶρα : Lat. *orior*), 3. sg. Preterit *a-ar-aš* (*ars*) “went over, looked over”;
4. iterative *a-ar-aš-ki-it* (*arskit*) “reached repeatedly” (compare above O.Ind. *ṛcchāti*);
5. causative (compare above S. 61) *ar-nu-uz-zi* (*arnuzi*) “bring to, set in motion” (*ṛ-nu-*; compare above O.Ind. *ṛṇōti*); Imper. 2. sg. *ar-nu-ut* (*arnut*) = Gk. ὀρῦν-θι, Verbaln. *a-ar-nu-mar* (*arnumar*);

to what extent Toch. A *ar-*, B *er-* “produce, cause, bring forth”, with *sk-* Kaus. *ars-*, *ers-* ds., after Meillet (MSL. 19, 159) belong here, is doubtful; certainly remain far off AB *ar-*, *ār-* “cease”, with *sk-* Kaus. *ars-*, *ārs-* “abandon” (inaccurate Van Windekens Lexique 6, 22).

b. extension *er-ed-* (*d*-present?): s. *ered-* “deliquesce”, O.Ind. *árdati*, *ṛdāti* “flows etc.”, also “perturbed, agitated”; with Kaus. *ardáyati* “makes flow; throngs, presses, afflicts, slays” “was equatable O. Ice. *erta* (**artjan*) “incite, provoke, banter”, yet is connection with **ardi-*

“cusp, peak, sting, prick” (above S. 63) at least equivalent; a dissyllabic form in ἀράζουσι ἐρεθίζουσιν Hes., ἄραδος “excitement”;

further here or to **er-5** O.Ind. *rādati* “scratches, digs, hacks, scarifies”, *vī-radati* “cleaves, splits apart, opens”;

perhaps also O.Pruss. *redo* “furrow” (Persson Beitr. 667).

c. extension **er-edh-**: see above S. 327 ἐρέθω etc. under under S. 339.

d. basis **erei-**; and **reie-**: *rī-*; *rojo-s*, *rī-ti-* “flux”.

O.Ind. *īrya-* see above S. 327;

O.Ind. *riṇāti*, *riṇvati* (*áriṇvan*) “allows to flow, run away, escape, dismisses, releases”, *rīyatē* “gerät ins Fließen, löst sich auf”, *rīṇa-* “in Fluß geraten, fließend”, *rīti-* “stream, run, line; run of the things, kind, way” (latter meaning also in M.Ir. *rīan* “way, manner”), *rīt-* “entrinnend”, *raya-* m. “current, stream, run, flow, haste, hurry, vehemency”, *rētas-* n. “downpour, stream, seed, sperm”, *rēnú-* m. “dust” (: aRuss. *рэнь* ‘sandbank’); to *u-* suffix compare under Lat. *rīvus*;

Maybe zero grade in Alb. *rrī* (**rn*) ‘stay, stand’: Arm. *γ-αῖnem* “I stand up, I am lifted”; also Alb.Gheg *rana*, Tosc *rēra* (rhotacism *n/r*) ‘sandbank, sand’: aRuss. *рэнь* ‘sandbank’

Arm. *ari* “get up, stand up!” (Persson Beitr. 769) To *γ-αῖnem*, S. 327;

Gk. Lesb. ὀρίνω, (*ὀρι:-νῶ) ‘set in motion, excite, irritate to the rage’; ἔρις, -ιδος “fight, strife, quarrel, contention” (perhaps in *i* to our root form, whether not better after Schwyzler Gl. 12, 17 to ἐρείδω “support, stem, bump, press, poke, push”); ark. ἐρινύειν “be angry with” from Ἐρινύς eig. “the angry soul of the victim pursuing the murderer” (??);

Alb.Gheg *rītē* “humid, wet, damp”, eig. “* flowing” (**rinētē*: O.Ind. *riṇāti*, Slav. *rinōti*);

Lat. *orior*, *orīgo* see above; *rīvus* (**rei-uo-s*) ‘stream, brook’; in O.Bulg. *ръвнъ* “rival” corresponding meaning change *rīvīnus* and *rīvālis* “rival in the love” (latter form reshuffling after *aequalis*, *sōdālis*), actually “one who lives near a brook”;

probably here *irritāre* “excite, exasperate, anger, provoke”, *proritāre* “to incite, entice, allure, tempt, provoke, cause, or produce by irritation”, (probably intensive to an **ir-r̥re*);

Ir. *rīan* ‘sea’ and (compare O.Ind. *rīti-*) “kind, way”, Gaul. *Rēnos* (**reinos*) “Rhein (large river)” (whether also after Stokes KZ. 37, 260 Ir. *riasc* “a marsh”, *rīm* “bad weather “??”), Welsh *rhidio* “go or come together, to meet, assemble, collect together, go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter” (: O.E. *rīð*, O.Ind. *rīti-*), O.Ir. *riathor*, Welsh *rhaiadr*, O.Welsh *reatir* “waterfall” (**rīja-tro-*);

O.E. *rīð* m. f., *rīðe* f. ‘stream, brook’, O.S. *rīth* m. “burning hot, rushing, torrential”, M.L.G. *rīde* f. ‘stream, brook, watercourse’, Ger. *-reid(e)* in place names; Dimin. (**rīpulōn*) N.Ger. *rille* “furrow after rainwater, gully”; further O.E. *ā-ræman* “raise, uplift, soar, rise”, M.Eng. *rōmen*, Eng. *roam* “wander”, O.Ice. *reimuðr* “wandering around”, *reimir* ‘snake’, *Þar er reimt* “there it is scary, haunts”, *reima* “annoy, disturb, infest” (meaning as O.Bulg. *rijati* “bump, poke”). About *rinnan* see above.

With Gmc. *s*-extension: Goth. *urreisan* “rise”;

Maybe Alb. *urrenj* “hate, be stirred” : Goth. *urraisjan* “make rise, uplift, set up, awake, animate” not from lat *horreo* “to stand on end, stand erect, bristle, be rough”.

O.Ice. *rīsa*, O.E. O.S. *rīsan* “rise”, O.H.G. *rīsan*, M.H.G. *rīsen* “ascend, fall”; O.H.G. *reisa* “departure, migration, campaign, journey”, Goth. *urraisjan* “make rise, uplift, set up, awake, animate”, O.Ice. *reisa* ds., O.E. *ræran* “raise, uplift, uplift, set up, erect”, O.H.G. *rēren* “make fall, make pour down, pour”;

Maybe Alb. *re* “cloud, rain”, Alb.Gheg *ra* “fall”, *reshje* “rainfall, downpour” : diminutive M.H.G. *risel* m. “rain”.

N.Ger. *rēren* “fall”, M.H.G. *riselen* “drip, rain”, Ger. *rieseln*, M.H.G. *risel* m. “rain”, O.Ice. *blōð-risa*, M.H.G. *bluotvise* “blood-spattered”, O.Fris. *blōdrisne* “bleeding wound”; from “fall” becomes “dropped, fallen” in O.E. *(ge)rīsan* “befit”, O.H.G. *garīsan* “approach, suit, fit

“ (compare *s*-extension O.Bulg. *ristati*), M.H.G. *risch* “sprit, quick, fast” (compare O.Bulg. *riskanije*);

Lith. *ry-tas* “morning” (“*sunrise”, compare Goth. *urrisan*), Ltv. *rietu*, *-ēju*, *-ēt* “break out, rise (e.g., from the day), burst forth”, *riete* “milk in the brisket” (compare formal O.Ind. *rēta-*);

Slav. **raja-* m. “current” (: above O.Ind. *raya-h* m. ‘stream, run, flow’) in O.Bulg. *izrojъ* “ejaculation of semen”, *sъrojъ* “confluence”, *naroj* “rush”, *roj* ‘swarm of bees’ (**rojō-s*); in addition *rěka* (**roi-kā*) “river”;

Maybe Alb. *re* “cloud” : Rom. *roi* ‘swarm, hive, cluster, cloud’; a loanword from **Proto-Slavic form**: *rojъ*; See also: *rējati*; *rěkà*; *rinqti*; **Russian**: *roj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]; **Polish**: *rój* ‘swarm’ [m jo], *roju* [Gens]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *rōj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]; **Slovene**: *ròj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]

Also Alb. *rrëke* “current” from **Proto-Slavic form**: *rěkà* See also: *rējati*; *rinqti*; *rojъ*; **O.C.S.**: *rěka* “river” [f ā]; **Russian**: *reká* “river” [f ā]; **Czech**: *řeka* “river” [f ā]; **Slovak**: *rieka* “river” [f ā]; **Polish**: *rzeka* “river” [f ā]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *rijeka* “river” [f ā]; **Slovene**: *rěka* “river” [f ā]

Slav. **rēiō* “poke, push” in O.C.S. *rějō*, *rējati* “flow” (nSlav.) and “bump, poke, urge, press, push” (as *ōpīw* “budge”); in addition the changing by ablaut O.C.S. *vyrinqti* “ἐξωθεῖν”, *rinqtise* “to fall with violence, rush down, fall down, tumble down, go to ruin”; aRuss. *rěnlъ* ‘sandbank’;

maybe zero grade in Alb.Gheg *ranë* (**arvan*) ‘sandbank, sand’

Clr. *rin* ‘sand, river detritus, pebbles’ (compare O.Ind. *rēnú-*); in other meaning (see above to Lat. *rīvīnus*) O.Bulg. *ръвнъ* “rival” *ръvenije* ‘strife, quarrel, debate, contention’, Cz. *řevniti* “compete”, Pol. *rzewnić* “move, stir, agitate”.

Maybe in *-sko* formant Alb. *rrah* (*ra-sko*) “quarrel” [common Alb. *-sk* > *-h* phonetic mutation].

With *s*-extension Bal.-Slav. **reistjō* in O.Bulg. *rišto*, *ristati* “run”, *riskanije* “to run, move quickly, hasten”, Lith. *raĩstas* (“run time” =) “rutting”, Ltv. *riests* ds., Lith. *ristas* “quick, fast”, *riščia* instr. sg. “in gallop”.

e. basis *ereu-*; *er-nu-* “contest”, *or-yo-* “hasty”.

O.Ind. *ṛṇōti* (perf. *āra* but IE **ōra*), *arṇavá-*; Av. *arənu-* see above S. 327;

O.Ind. *árvan-*, *árvant-* “hurrying, rusher, racer”, Av. *aurva-*, *aurvant-* “quick, fast, valiant”; perhaps Av. *auruna-* “wild, cruel, savage, from animals”; very doubtful O.Ind. *rū-rá-* “stormy, hot tempered, of fever”;

Note:

O.Ind. *árvan-*, *árvant-* : Messap. FIN *Arvō* prove Illyr. displayed satem character; there is proof Illyr. belonged to the Celtic family Gaul.-Brit. FIN **Arvā*, Eng. *Arrow*, Fr. *Erve*, *Auve* (**ruā*); Messap. FIN *Arvō*.

Gk. ὀρνυ-μι, οὔρος see above; previous causative ὀρούω “overthrow me, outleap”, ἀνορούω “jump up” (probably as **opou[σ]ω* zur *s*-extension, see under); compare Schwyzer Gk. I 683;

Lat. *ruō*, *-ere* “run, hurry, storm along”;

M.Ir. *rūathar* (**reu-tro-*) “onrush”, Welsh *rhuthr* ds., O.Ir. *rū(a)e* “hero, demigod” (**reu-io-*); here Gaul.-Brit. FIN **Arvā*, Eng. *Arrow*, Fr. *Erve*, *Auve* (**ruā*); Messap. FIN *Arvō*;

O.S. *aru*, O.E. *earu* “swift, ready, quick”, O.Ice. *qrr* “rash, hasty, generous, (**arwa-* = Av. *aurva-*; here as originally “generous” perhaps also Goth. *arwǫ* “gratuitous, free”, O.E. *earwunga*, O.H.G. *ar(a)wūn* “free, for nothing, in deception, in error”, *arod* “forceful, agile”; O.H.G. *erust* s. S. 328.

O.E. *rēow* “agitated, stormy, wild, rough”, Goth. *unmana-riggws* “wild, cruel, savage”.

extension *reu-s-*:

O.Ind. *róṣati*, *ruṣāti* “is sullen”, *ruṣitá-*, *ruṣtá-* “irritated”;

Swe. *rūsa* 'storm from there, hurry', M.L.G. *rūsen* "dash, rage, clamor, rant, roister", *rūsch* "intoxication", O.Ice. *rosi* "Sturmbö", *raust* "voice", O.S. *ruska* 'storm ahead, hurry';

[but Goth. *raus* n., with gramm. variation O.Ice. *reyrr* m., O.H.G. *rōr* "reed", *rōrea* "duct, tube, pipe" (**rauziōn*), with stem stress (as Goth.) Swe. *rysja*, O.H.G. *rūssa*, *rūsa*, *riusa* f. "baskey for catching fish, snare, trap", other formations with *k*-suffix O.E. *rysc* f., M.H.G. *rusch(e)* f. "bulrush", probably remain far off];

Lith. *ruošius* "diligent, active", Ltv. *ruošs* ds., Lith. *ruošiu*, *ruošiaũ*, *ruošti* "provide", reflex. "take care";

Slav. **ruchъ* in Russ. *ruch* "restlessness, movement", *rúchnutъ* "tumble, fall", Pol. Cz. *ruch* "movement", ablaut. čech. *rychlý* "quick, fast", in addition causative Slav. **rušiti* "overturn, upset" in O.C.S. *razdrušiti* "destroy", Russ. *rúšitъ* ds., etc.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *zdroj*, Tosc *rrëzonj* "tumble, fall": O.C.S. *razdrušiti* "destroy".

References: WP. I 136 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 516 b, 694, 702, 719, 740, 749, Trautmann 240 f., 242, 243, 246, WH. I 64 f., 416 f., 719, II 222 f.

Page(s): 326-332

er-⁴ (er-t-, er-u-) [**herǵʰhe*]

English meaning: Earth

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Erde"

Note:

Root **er-4** (*er-t-*, *er-u-*) [**herǵʰhe*] "earth" derived from Root **er-3** : *or-* : *r-* : to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born"

Material: Gk. ἔρᾱ "earth", ἔρα-ζε "to earth" (perhaps therefrom ἐράω, see under S. 336; with common extension of probably πολύηρος πολυάρουρος, πλούσιος Hes.); ἔνεροι, see above S. 312; ἔρεσι-μέτρη γεωμετρίαν Hes.;

Gmc. **erþō* in Goth. *airþa*, O.N. *jǫrð*, O.H.G. (etc.) *erda* "earth";

Maybe TN Illyr. *Ardiaei* (**er-ǵʰhe*) [common Illyr.-Alb. *-ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation]

Gmc. **erō* in O.H.G. *ero* "earth";

uo-extension in O.N. *jǫrvi* (**erwan-*) 'sand, sandbank', and Welsh *erw* f. "field", pl. *erwi*, *erwydd*, Corn. *erw*, *ereu* ds., O.Bret. M.Bret. *eru*, Bret. *ero* "furrow" (**erui-*);

Note:

Those cognates derived from O.Ind. *árvan-*, *árvant-* : Messap. FIN *Arvō* prove Illyr. displayed satem character; there is proof Illyr. belonged to the Celtic family Gaul.-Brit. FIN **Arvā*, Eng. *Arrow*, Fr. *Erve*, *Auve* (**r̥uā*); Messap. FIN *Arvō*. [see above]

perhaps Arm. *erkir* "earth" (Pedersen KZ. 38, 197), if for **erg-* (IE **erǵ-*) after *erkin* 'sky, heaven'.

References: WP. I 142, Finzenhagen Terminol. 6, Schwyzer Gk. I 424.

Page(s): 332

er-⁵, erə-, thematic (e)r-ě-

English meaning: rare, loose, crumbly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “locker, undicht, abstehend; auseinandergeben, auftrennen”

Material: O.Ind. *ṛtē* with abl., acc. “ with exclusion of, without, except, besides” (loc. a participle **ṛta-* “ separated, secluded “), *nīṛti-h* “ resolution, decay, downfall, ruin”; *ár-ma-* pl. “ debris, ruins “, *armaká-* “ trümmerhaft “ or n. “ Trümmerstätte “ (meaning somewhat doubtful); **erə-* in *īrma-* “wound”; themat. **(e)r-e-* in *virala-* “ standing apart, leaky, rare “;

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**rala-*) *rallë* “rare”.

Gk. ἐρημος, Att. ἔρημος “ lonely “;

quite doubtful Lat. *rārus* “having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick or dense, thin, loose, scattered, scanty, far apart; mīLith. in loose order; in gen. rare, infrequent; sometimes extraordinary, distinguished. adv. raro, rare, seldom, rarely “ (**erə-ró-s*), rather credible *rēte* “net, thread” (compare under Lith. *rētis*, Ltv. *rēta*);

maybe Alb. (**rēte*) *rrjetë* “net”

Lith. *yrù, irti* “separate, resolve, distinguish”, *paĩras* “ lax, loose “; *rētis* m. “ phloem sieve “ (with unoriginal second accent, as often in *i*-stems), Ltv. *rēta*, *rēte* ‘scar’, *rēni rudzi* “ leaking standing rye “; Lith. *eĩtas* “wide, far, spacious “ (“*standing apart “); from the light basis *rētas* “thin, spacious, seldom” (from the themat. root form **(e)r-e-*, as also:) *rēsvas* ‘seldom, thin’, *paresvis* “ sparse “;

O.C.S. *oriti* “dissolve, overthrow, destroy” (Kaus. **oréiō* “make break up”), Ser.-Cr. *obòriti* “prostrate, throw down”, Cz. *obořiti* “destroy”, Russ. *razorítb* ds.

Maybe Alb. *rrëzonj* “bring down” : Russ. *razorítb*

er-dh-:

O.Ind. *ḡdhak* “especially, peculiar, particular”, *árdha-ḡ* “part, side, half”, *ardhá-* “half”, n. “part, half”;

Lith. *ardaũ*, *-ýti* ‘separate, split’ (Kaus., as Church Slavic *oriti*) ; *eĩdvas* “wide, capacious”,
Ltv. *ārdaws*, *ĩrdens* “lax, friable”, *ēĩds* “lax, commodious (capacious “), *ĩrdĩt*, *ĩrdināt* “loosen, separate”, *ēĩžu*, *ēĩdu*, *ēĩst* ‘separate’.

rē-dh-

O.C.S. *řěďъкъ* ‘seldom’ (probably shifted stress, compare Cz. *řĩdký*, Sloven. *řěďak*, in spite of Serb.-kroat. *řĩjedkĩ*, *řĩdkĩ*);

about *ered-* see above S. 329 f., about *ereu-* under different article under S. 337.

To what extent those from Persson Beitr. 666, 773, 839 f. considered as extensions of **er(ə)-* roots really derive *rē-d-* ‘scratch’, *reĩ*, *reu-* “tear open”, is doubtful; die by **er(ə)-* esp. significant meaning of loose, leaking, standing apart allow to miss them completely or recognize at least not as dominant meaning.

References: WP. I 142 f., Trautmann 12 f.

Page(s): 332-333

ers- : orsos

English meaning: behind; tail

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hinterer, Schwanz"

Material: Arm. *or* "buttocks" (mostly pl. *or-k*, *i*-stem);

Gk. ὄππος m. "buttocks" (in addition οὐρά: f. "tail" from **orsjá*) =

O.H.G. *ars*, O.E. *ears* m., O.Ice. *ars*, *rass* "buttocks" =

Hitt. *a-ar-ra-áš* (*arras*), dat. *ar-ri-iš-ši* (*arris*); whose *-si* enklit. pronoun;

ē-grade O.Ir. *err* (**ersā*) f. "tail, end" (also of chariot), therefrom *eirr* "chariot combatant"

(**ers-et-s*), gen. *erred*;

References: WP. I 138, Couvreur H 98, Pedersen KG. II 101.

See also: it is often placed "elevation, protrusion, preceding body part" to **er-3** (above S. 326).

Page(s): 340

es-en-, os-en-, -er-

English meaning: harvest time, *summer, *autumn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Erntezeit, Sommer"

Note:

Root **es-en-, os-en-, -er-**: "harvest time, *autumn" derived from a zero grade of Root ***yes-*r***: 'spring'. The **-en-, -er-** extensions of Root **es-en-**, are created from an attribute noun root [common *-ta > -nta, -na* Illyr. attribute noun formation] (see Alb. numbers).

Note: in Gmc. also from the harvest- and generally Feldarbeit and dem earnings out of it

Material: With a relationship as between Lith. *vasarà* and *vãsara* 'summer': O.Bulg. *vesna* "spring", here (after Schulze Qunder ep. 475) Hom. etc. ὀπώρα 'summer end, harvest time' (see S. 323) ὀπωρίζω "harvest", ep. ὀπωρινός "autumnal" (probably actually ὀπωρινός) from ὀπ- (: ὀπιθεν) + *ὀ[σ]αρά "phase of conclusion *tān *óarān, i. e. τὸ θέρος"; ω as contraction from οα- confirms Alcman (Gk. poet) ὀπᾶρα, s. Boisacq s. v.;

Maybe from truncated Lith. *vasarà* and *vãsara* 'summer' derived Lat. *ver veris* n. 'spring; "primo vere", in the beginning of spring; "ver sacrum", an offering of the firstlings. [Lat. rhotacism *s > r*]

Lat. *aestās, -ātis* "warm season, summer": Alb. (**aestā-, *vesna, *vièsientā*) *vjeshta* "autumn, harvest time (long summer)": Go. *asans* "harvest time, summer" [common Alb. prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels] hence *Vesta* "goddess of hearth and its sacred fire" was an Illyrian goddess, clearly there was a common origin of Illyr. *Albanoi* tribe and the founders of Alba Longa (Rome), also Alb. *vatra* (**vas-tra*) "hearth" with *-tre* suffix.

Note:

Clearly there was the shift from Root ***yes-*r***: 'spring': O.Ind. *vasan-tá* m. (**yes-en-to*) "spring", *vasantā* "in the spring" (widened from **vasan-*); *vasar-hán* "striking early",

vāsarā- “matutinal” to Root *es-en-, os-en-, -er-*: “harvest time, *autumn”: Alb. (**aestā-, *vesna, *vièsientā*) *vjeshta* “autumn, harvest time (long summer)”.

The following cognates are extensions in -en [common *-ta > -nta, -na* Illyr. attribute noun formation] (see Alb. numbers):

Goth. *asans* (*o*-grade) f. “harvest, summer”, O.N. *qnn* (**aznō*) “harvest, hardship”, O.H.G. *aren* m., *arn* f., M.H.G. *erne* “harvest” (in addition O.H.G. *arnōn* “reap”);

Goth. *asneis*, O.E. *esne*, O.H.G. *asm* “Tagelöhner”, derived from the equivalent from O.S. *asna* “earnings, tribute, tax” (**Erntelohn*), in addition O.H.G. *arnēn* “verdienen” = O.E. *earnian* ds.; compare Wissmann nom. postverb. 145⁴;

Serb.-Church Slavic *jesenь*, Ser.-Cr. *jěsēn*, Russ. *ósenь*, wRuss. *jěsień*, O.Pruss. *assanis* (from **esenis* or **asanis*);

Note:

Clearly O.C.S.: *jesenь* “autumn” [f i] derived from the drop of initial prothetic *v-* in Illyr. Alb. (**aestā-, *vesna, *vièsientā*) *vjeshta* “autumn, harvest time (long summer)”.

doubtful, whether here M.Ir. *ēorna* (**esor-n̄iā*) “barley”;

References: WP. I 161 f., Trautmann 71, Feist 58 f.

Page(s): 343

esu-s (: su-)

English meaning: good, *noble, master, owner, lord

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gut, tüchtig"

Material: Gk. ἐύς, ἡύς "proficient, good", Adverb εὖ (acc. n.), belongs to prefix εὖ-

Hitt. *a-aš-šu-uš* (*assus*) "good"; to *a-* s. Pedersen Hitt. 167 under Anm.; perhaps as zero grade in addition (Friedrich IF. 41, 370 f.) the prefix **su-**, see there;

moreover perhaps Lat. *erus* "the master of a house, head of a family, mister, master, owner, lord", fem. *era*, aLat. *esa* "mistress, lady";

however, Hitt. *iš-ḫa-a-aš* (*išḫas*) "master, mister" is to be kept away, because this belongs to Arm. *isxan* "master, mister", *isxal* "rule, reign" (?), even it is not IE origin (Couvreur H 9);

Gaul. GN *Esus* (with *ē-*) remains far off, probably because of the names with *Aes-*, *Ais-* in the earliest 1. *ais-* or 2. *ais-* (above S. 16), less probably 2. *eis-* (above S. 299); also the O.Ir. PN *Éogan* (**ivogenos*) and the Welsh PN *Owein* (older *Ywein*, *Eugein*, *Ougen*) = O.Ir. PN *Úgaine* (**ouo-geṇios*), compare in addition Bergin Eriu 12, 224 f.

References: WP. I 161, WH. I 419, 863. Ein etymol. Versuch by Kretschmer, object. Konjugation 16 ff.

See also: **es-**.

Page(s): 342

es–

English meaning: to be

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sein’

Note:

Root **es-** : “to be” derived from Root **eĝ-**, **eĝ(h)om**, **eĝō** : “I” [O.Ind. *ásmi* “I am” = *ahám* (**eĝ(h)om*) “I”]

Grammatical information: copula and verb substantive; built originally only a durative aspect of present wird hence single-linguistic various supported by the root **bheue-** : *bhū-* .

Material: 1. O.Ind. *ásmi*, *ási*, *ásti*, *smás*, *sthá*, *sánti*, Av. *ahmi*, 3. sg. *astī*, 3. pl. *hanti*, O.Pers. *amiy*,

Note: O.Ind. *ásmi* “I am” = *ahám* (**eĝ(h)om*) “I”;

Arm. *em*, *es*, *ē*;

Gk. Hom. Att. εἰμι (= *ēmi*, Eol. ἔμμι, Dor. ἦμι), εἶ (= *ei* from **esi*, only Att., Hom. εἰς, ἔσσι), ἔστί, εἰμέν (as εἰμί; Att. ἔσμέν as ἔστέ; Dor. ἡμέζ), ἔστέ, εἰσί (Dor. ἐντί), Dual ἔστόν;

Ven. *est*;

Alb. *jam* (**esmi*); (**jesem*) : (aor. *isha*)

Lat. *sum* (through influence the 1. pl.), *es(s)*, *est* (Inchoat. *escit*, as Gk. ἔσκε), *sumus*, *estis*, *sunt* (Inchoat. *escunt*); Osc. *súm*, *est* (*íst*); Umbr. *est*;

Note: Lat. zero grade *sum* (**esom*) “I am” : Lat. *egō* (**eĝ(h)om*) “I”

O.Ir. (only as copula) *am* (**esmi*), *a-t*, *is*, *ammi* (**esmes*), *adi-b*, *it* (**senti*, O.Welsh *hint*);

Goth. *im*, *is*, *is*, 3. pl. *sind* (**senti*); O.Ice. *em*, *est* (*ert*), *es* (*er*); O.E. *eom* (after *bēom*), northUmbr. *am* (**os-m*), *eart* (ending of Präteritopräs.), *is*; 3. pl. northUmbr. *aron* (**os-nt*), etc.;

O.Lith. *esmi*, (nowadays *esù*, dial. *esmù*) *esi*, *ēsti*, Dual old and dial. *esvā*, *estaũ* and *estā*; Ltv. *esmu* (dial. *esu*), *esi* etc.; O.Pruss. *asmai*, *assai* (*essei*), *est* (*ast*);

O.C.S. *jesmь*, *jesi*, *jestь* (**esti*), *jesmъ*, *jeste*, *sqtъ* (= Lat. *sunt*); Dual *jesvě*, *jesta*, *jeste*, etc.;

Note:

Alb. *jam* (**jesem*, aor. *isha*) : [truncated] Pol. *jestem* “I am”, Alb. *je* (**jesi*, aor. *ishe*) : [truncated] Pol. *jestes* “you are (sing.)”; Alb. *asht* (**jesti*, aor. *ishte*) “he is” : poln *jest* “he is”; Alb. *jemi* (**jesemi*) : [truncated] Pol. *jestesmy* “we are”, Alb. *jeni* (**jesenti*) : [truncated] Pol. *jestescie* “you are”, Alb. *janë* (**jasanta* : hitt *asan*): Pol. *są* (**santa*) “they are”.

Alb. and Slavic use *j-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*. Alb. proves that Root **es-** : “to be” derived from Root **eġ-**, **eġ(h)om**, **eġō** : “I” : Proto-Slavic form: (*j*)*azъ*, Lithuanian: *ąš*, *eš* (OLith.) “I”, Latvian: *es* “I”, O.Pruss.: *as*, *es* “I”.

Toch. present B 3. sg. *ste*, *star-* (with enclitic), 3. pl. *skente*, *stare*, *skentar*, Imperf. A 1. sg. *šem*, 2. sg. *šet* etc., B *ša*(-), with optative formants IE *-oi-* (after Pedersen Tochar. 161 should also B *nes-*, A *nas-* “be” contain the root *es-*, the preverb *n-* is identical with the post position B *ne* ??);

Hitt. *e-eš-mi* (*esmi*), 3. sg. *e-eš-zi* (*eszi*), 3. pl. *a-ša-an-zi* (*asanzi*, whose *as* through vocal harmony from **es-*?).

2. significant congruities:

Imperf. O.Ind. *āsam*, *ās*, *ās*, respectively perf. *āsa*, *āsitha*, *āsa*, pl. *āsma*, *āsta*, *āsan*, Dual. *āstam*, *āstām*: Gk. Hom. 1. sg. ἦα, 2. Sg Hom. Att. ἦσθα, 3. sg. Dor. etc. ἦς, pl. Hom. ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, 3. Dual Hom. ἦστην; with ἦσθα compare Hitt. *e-eš-ta* (*ēsta*) “was, were”; [Alb. *isha*], themat. 1. sg. 3. pl.Eol. *ěov* (**e-s-om*, respectively **e-s-onť*): truncated 3. pl. O.Ind. *san*, Av. *hən* (**sent* or **sonť*).

Lat. *erat* (**es-ā-ť*) = Welsh *oedd* “was” seem neologisms.

Gk. Imperf. ἔσκειν, ἔσκε : aLat. *escit* (the future tense meaning reminds an Arm. *i-çem* “that I am” from prothet. **i* + *s* + (*s*)*kē*-, Meillet Esquisse 121);

Konjunkt. ved. 2. sg. *ásas*(*ḷ*), 3. sg. *ásat*(*ḷ*): Lat. Fut. *eris*, *erit*,

Optat. ved. *s(i)yā́m*; Gk. εἶην (das ε from *ἔσμι): Lat. Konj. *siem*, *siēs*, *siet*, Umbr. *sir*, *sei* “you are, exist, live “, *si*, *sei* “he is, exists, lives “, *sins* “they are, exist, live “: O.H.G. 3. sg. *sī*,

Imper. 2. sg. gath.-Av. *zdī*: Gk. Att. ἴσθι (**es-dh*); 3. sg. Gk. Hom. Att. ἔστω : Lat. *estō*(*d*) : Osc. *estud*,

3. participle *sent-*, *sont-*, *snt-* “being”, partly with development to “truly, really”, and further partly to “good, well”, partly to “the real perpetrator, the culprit”: O.Ind. *sánt-* *sát-* m., n. (f. *sat-ṛ*) “being, good, true”, Av. *hant-*, *hat-* ds.;

Maybe Alb. *send* “thing, *being” perhaps used as a taboo.

Gk. ἐόντ-, ὄντ-, Dor. ἐντ- “being” (Schwyzer Gk. I 473, 525⁴, 567, 678), nom. pl. τὰ ὄντα “present, verity, possession”, derived οὐσία, Dor. ἐσσία, ὠσία f. “property, nature, reality”, etc.;

Lat. in *prae-sēns*, *-sentis* “presently”, Osc. *praesentid* “at hand, in sight, present, in person “, *ab-sēns* “absent, not present “; *sōns*, gen. *sontis* “culpable, harmful “ (compare *sonticus morbus* “epilepsy “);

Maybe Alb. *sonte* “tonight, this night, present day”.

Proto-Gmc. **sanþa* “true” in O.N. *sannr*, *saðr*, O.H.G. *sand*, O.S. *sōð* “true”, and “whose debt stays without doubt “, O.E. *sōð* “true”; besides zero grade Gmc. **sun*(*ð*)*já-z*, Goth. **sunjis* “true” (*sunja* “verity”); the real meaning still in *bisunjanē* “multi-sided, all around”, originally gen. pl. “being all around “ = O.Ind. *satyá-* “true, right” (**sntio-*), n. “verity”, Av. *haiṛya-* “true, genuine”, O.Pers. *hašiya-* ds.;

with preserved or assim. *d* O.H.G. *suntea*, O.S. *sundea*, O.Fris. *sende*, O.Ice. *synð*, *synd* < M.L.G. *sünde*, O.E. *synn* f. “sin, crime” (Proto-Gmc. **sunðī*: **sun(ð)jāz*), further to O.S. O.H.G. *sunnea* “hindrance, need”, O.Ice. *syn* “renunciation, denial”;

O.Pruss. nom. sg. *sins*, dat. sg. *sentismu*, O.Lith. acc. sg. m. *santj*, Lith. *sãs*, *sañcio* (newer *ẽsqs*, *ẽsqs* m., *ẽsantif.*), Ltv. *esuots* “being”; Gerundium Lith. *sant*,

O.C.S. *sy* (: O.Ind. *sán*), gen. sg. m. *sqšta*,

Hitt. *aš-ša-an-za* (*assanz*) “being”;

to-participle **s-e-tó-*, *s-o-tó-* in Gk. ἐτά ἀληθῆ. ἀγαθὰ Hes., ἐτάζω “prüfe”, ἐτεός, ἐτυμός “true, really” and ὅσιος “right, allowed, godly, pious”;

ti-Abstrakta: O.Ind. *abhí-ṣtī* f. “help” (*abhí-ṣtī* m. “helper”), Av. *aiwištī* f. “devotion, study”; O.Ind. *úpa-stī* m. “subordinate” (O.Ind. *sv-astī* f. “well-being” probably ar. neologism); compare Gk. ἐστὼ “οὐσία”, ἀπεστὼ, ἀπεστύς Hes. “absence, not present” under likewise;

about that perhaps belonging here Gk. ἐσ-θλός “proficient, good, lucky”, Dor. ἐσλός, arkad. ἐσλός compare Schwyz. Gk. I 533⁵, Specht Decl. 256.

References: WP. I 160 f., Schwyz. Gk. I 676 ff., Trautmann 71, etc.

See also: ***esu-s***

Page(s): 340-342

et(e)n–

English meaning: seed; corn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kern, Korn”??

Material: Gk. ἔνθος n. “a thick soup of pulse, pea-soup, mash of legumes “ one places to M.Ir. *eitne* m. ‘seed”, schott.-Gael. *eite* “unhusked ear of corn”, *eitean* ‘seed, corn, grain”; the unlenierte voiceless -t- between vowels is puzzling though, because it can only go back to -tt-.

References: WP. I 117.

Page(s): 343

eti

English meaning: out; further, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “darüber hinaus”, out of it “ferner, and, also”

Material: O.Ind. *áti* m. acc. “about - out, against”, prefix *áti* (Av. *aiti-*, O.Pers. *atīy-*) “over-, back-” (contains also part IE *ati-*, see above S. 70 f.);

Phryg. ετι in ετι-τετικμενος “curses” (to O.Ir. *tongid* ‘swears’);

Gk. ἔτι “moreover, further, still”;

perhaps Messap. -θι “and” (Krahe KZ. 56, 135 f., compare WH. I 863); : Alb. *edhe* “and”.

Lat. *et* “and also”, päl. Umbr. *et* ds.; Lat. *et-iam* “and, also, still”;

Gaul. *eti* “also, further”, *eti-c* “and also” (**eti-ke*); in O.Bret. *et-binam* gl. lanis, O.Welsh *et-met* “to beat back, blunt, dull” (Loth RC 37, 27);

Goth. *iþ* “but, δέ” (an 1. place), prefix *id-* in *id-weit* n. “disgrace, shame, insult” = O.E. O.S. *edwīt*, O.H.G. *ita-*, *itwīz* ds. (O.H.G. *it(a)*, O.N. *ið-* “again”, O.E. O.S. *ed-* “again”, besides O.H.G. *ith-*, O.E. *eð-*, Jacobsohn KZ. 49, 194, yet is O.E. *eð-* after Sievers-Brunner 165¹ only spelling mistake), perhaps also in Goth. *id-reiga* f. “repentance, penance, atonement” (compare Feist 289 f.);

O.Pruss. *et-* besides *at-*, probably as O.Welsh etc. *et-* besides *at-* (to *ati* above S. 70), different Trautmann 16;

about Toch. A *atas* “from here” (?), A *aci*, B *ecce* “from there” (**eti*) compare Van Windekens Lexique 8, 16, Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 16¹.

References: WP. I 43 f., WH. I 421 f., the *eti* in *e-* (see above S. 283) and *-ti* (as in *au-ti* above S. 74, etc.) zerlegen willlyr.

Page(s): 344

euk-

English meaning: to be used to

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich gewöhnen, durch Gewöhnung vertraut sein'

Material: O.Ind. *ókas-* n. "dwelling, house, residence, home, custom, habit, tradition", *úcyati* "is habitual", *ucitá-* "habitually, adequate"; sogd. *ywčt* (*yōčāt*) "he teaches", *yγwtčh* "accustomed" (with secondary *γ-*), Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 23, 76;

Arm. *usanim* (*k* after *u* palatalized) "learn, I am accustomed";

Gk. ἔκκλητος (Pind. ἑκᾶλος) besides εὐκκλητος "in unobstructed pleasure"; maybe from *uek-*, respectively *euk-*?

O.Ir. *to-ucc-* "understand, comprehend, conceive" (*cc* = *gg*) from **u-n-k-*; whereas go *ro-uicc* "has carried", *do-uicc* "has brought" to **onk-i-s-t* (back to *enek-*, see above S. 317);

Goth. *bí-ūhts* (**unkto-*) "habitual, customary";

Lith. *jùnkstu*, *jùnkti* "become habitual, customary", *jaukùs* "accustomed to people, tamed, domesticated", *jaukinti* "accustom, tame", *jùnkta* "accustomed"; Ltv. *jùkt* "become accustomed, habitual, customary", *jaukt*, *jaucēt* "accustom"; O.Pruss. *jaukint* "train, practice"; Lith. *ūkis* "farmstead" (actually "dwelling", compare O.Ind. *ōkas* ds.); to *j-* see under *eu-3*,

O.C.S. *učiti* "instruct, teach", *ukъ* "doctrine", *vyknŭti* "be accustomed";

References: WP. I 111, Trautmann 335, Kuiper Nasalprä. 187 with Anm.

Page(s): 347

eu-¹, euə- : uā-, uə-

English meaning: to lack; empty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “mangeln, leer”

Note: esp. in partizipialen *no*-formations

Material: O.Ind. *ūná-*, Av. *ūna-* “insufficient, inadequate, lack, be short of”, Av. *uyamna* ds. (participle present Med. to present *u-ya-*); Pers. *vang* “empty, bare, lacking, poor, needy”, pāmir *vanao* “Leerheit, vanity, pride”;

Arm. *unain* “empty, bare, lacking” (IE *ū*);

Gk. εὐνις, -ιδος “stolen; looted, lack, be short of”; about Gk. ἐτός, (F)ετώσιος, that could also belong here, see above S. 73;

perhaps here Lat. *vānus* “bare, lacking, containing nothing, empty, void, vacant”; very dubious (because the *k*-extension is attested only in Ital.) *vacō*, *-āre* “be empty, be void, be vacant, be without, not to contain” (besides *vocō*, *-āre* EM² 1069); Umbr. *vaçetum*, *uasetom* “make faulty, injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate, defile”, *antervakaze*, *anderuacose* “a breaking off, intermission, interruption, discontinuance”, *uas* “a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice”;

Goth. *wans* “lacking, missing, wanting” (**u-ono-s* or **uə-no-s*), O.Ice. *van-r*, O.Fris. O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *wan* ds.;

after Mühlenbach-Endzelin IV 462 here Lith. *vañs-kariai* “unincubated eggs”, Ltv. *vāns-kar(i)s* “infertile, not fertile egg” (with *s-k* from *s-p*).

cognitional seems *uāsto-s* “deserted, abandoned, forsaken” in:

Lat. *vāstus* “empty, unoccupied, waste, desert, devastated” = O.Ir. *fās* “empty, bare, lacking”, *fāsach* “desert, waste, wasteland”, O.H.G. *wuosti* “deserted, abandoned,

forsaken, ungebaut, empty, bare, lacking, waste, desolate “, O.S. *wōsti*, O.E. *w-ēste* “ waste, desolate “ (M.H.G. nEng. *waste* “ desert, waste, wasteland “ but from Lat.).

Maybe Alb. (**hwuosti*) *bosh* “empty” [*kw* > *b* phonetic mutation]

References: WP. I 108 f., Feist 550.

Page(s): 345-346

eu-2

English meaning: to put on

Deutsche Übersetzung: "anziehen"

Material: Av. *aoθra-* (: Lat. *sub-ūcula*) n. "footwear";

Arm. *aganim* "draw something to me" (IE **óu-m*); *aut'-oc* "bedspread";

Lat. *ex-uō* "to draw out, take off, pull off, put off", *ind-uō* "to put on, assume, dress in" (at first from *-ovō*, IE probably **euō*), *ind-uviae* "clothes, garments", *ind-uvium* "bark, outer covering of a tree", *exuviae* "that which is stripped off, clothing, equipments, arms", *reduviae* "a hang-nail, loose finger-nail", *subūcula* "a man's undergarment, under-tunic, shirt" (**ou-tlā*, compare Ltv. *àukla*), *ōmen* and *ōmentum* "retina around the intestine, mesentery fat, fat, intestine; also leg skin, cerebral membrane", *ind-ūmentum* "a garment, a covering, clothing" (about *indusium*, *intusium* "a woman's under - garment" s. WH. I 695 f.); Umbr. *anovihimu* "induit" (from **an-ouiō*: Bal.-Slav. *ayīō* see under);

from Celt. presumably O.Ir. *fuan* (not but das Fr. Lw. Welsh *gŵn*, Corn. *gun* "dolman, woman's cape") as **upo-ou-no-*;

Lith. *aviù*, *-ėti* "bear footwear", *aunù*, *aũti* "put, dress footwear", Ltv. *àut* "ds.; dress", Lith. *aũklė* "foot bandage", *auklis* "rope", Ltv. *àukla* f. (**au-tlā*) "cord", aPruss. *auclo* "halter", Lith. (**au-to-s*, participle perf. pass.) *aũtas*, *apaũtas* "shoed, pl. foot bandages", Ltv. *àuts* "kerchief, cloth, bandage" (: Lat. *ex-ūtus*);

R.C.S. *izuju*, *izuti* "take off footwear", O.C.S. *obujō*, *obuti* "dress footwear", Russ. *obútyj* "shoed" (: Lith. *apaũtas* ds.), in addition O.C.S. *onušta* "ham, smoked meat from the hindquarter of a hog", Russ. *onúča* "foot bandages", etc.

Maybe Alb. (**kě-putě*) *kěpucë* 'shoe'

from here (Pedersen Mursilis 72 ff.) Hitt. *unuṽā(ḫ)*- "adorn"?

References: WP. I 109 f., WH. I 434 ff., 695 f., Trautmann 21 f.

Page(s): 346

eu-³, with present formants -et- : ʷet-, ut-

English meaning: to feel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fühlen"

Material: O.Ind. *api-vátati* "understands, comprehends", Kaus. *api-vāṭáyati* "stimulates spiritually, makes understand", Av. *aipi-vataiti* "is familiar with a thing", Konj. *aipiča aotāt* "she understands" (**eut-*);

Lith. *jaučĩu* (**euṭiō*), *jaučiąũ*, *jaũsti* "feel", Ltv. *jaušu*, *jautu*, *jaust*, in addition Lith. *jaũsmas* m. "emotion", *jautrūs* "emotional, passionate, sentimental, tender", Iterat. *jáutotis* "searching, ask"; in ablaut (IE *u*) *juntũ*, *jutāũ*, *jũsti* "feel", Ltv. *jũtu*, *jutu*, *just* ds. About the *j*-suggestion s. Endzelin Ltv. Gk. p. 30c, different (as reduplication?) Specht KZ. 68, 55¹.

References: WP. I 216, Trautmann 72, Kuiper Nasalprä. 54.

Page(s): 346

eu-4

English meaning: exclamation of joy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Freudenruf”

Note: (only Gk. Lat.)

Material: Gk. εὐάζω “jubilate, cheer”, εὐα, εὐαί, εὐοί exclamations of bacchant enthusiasm;

Lat. *ovō*, *-āre* “exult, rejoice, delight, cheer; keep a victorious move” (**eṷāiō*).

compare also *u-* in onomatopoeic words.

References: WP. I 110.

Page(s): 347

eus-

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen"

Material: O.Ind. *ósati* "burns", participle *uṣṭá-* (= Lat. *ustus*), *uṣṇá-* "hot, warm" (*ōśám* "fast, rapid, hurried, immediately, right away" perhaps "stormy, hot tempered, burning"?);

Gk. εὔω (**ēhwa*, **eusō*) 'sing', Aor. εὔσαι, εὔστρᾱ "pit, pothole, the place for singeing slaughtered swine";

Alb. *ethe* f. "fever";

Lat. *ūrō*, *-ere*, *ustus* (thereafter *ussī*) "to burn; to dry up, parch; chafe, gall; to disturb, harass (trans.)", *ambūrō* - ἀμφεύω "to burn round, scorch; of cold, to nip, numb; in gen., to injure";

O.N. *usli* m. "glowing ash", O.E. *ysle* f. ds., M.H.G. *üse(e)* f. ds.; O.N. *ysja* f. "fire", *usti* 'scorches, deflagrates, incinerates', with gramm. variation *eim-yrja*, O.E. *æm-yrīe* (Eng. *embers*), M.H.G. *eimer(e)* f., Ger. dial. *ammer* "glowing ash"; Nor. dial. *orna* "become warm" (**uznēn*); perhaps as "burning, stormy, hot tempered = keen, eager" here O.H.G. *ustar* "greedy, gluttonous", *ustrī* "industria", *ustinōn* "fungi";

Lith. *usnīs* "scratch thistle" (a kind of thistle) or "alder buckthorn".

In the one **eus-* under ***eues-* to be combined with **ues-* "burn" one attributes to Lat. (Osc.) *Vesuvius*, the but also as "the bright, the radiant, the glowing" can be placed to *(*a*)*ues-* "gleam, shine" (above S. 87).

References: WP. I 111 f.

Page(s): 347-348

eueg^wh-

English meaning: to praise, worship

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feierlich, rühmend, prahlend sprechen, also especially religiös geloben, preisen”

Material: **ueg^wh-** : O.Ind. ved. *vāghát-* “ the vowing, worshiper, organizer of a sacrifice “, Av. *rāštarə-vayənti-* EN;

Arm. *gog* ‘say!’, *gogçes* “ you can say “;

Lat. *voveō*, *-ēre*, *vōvī*, *vōtum* (this at first from **vǝvǝ-vai*, *-tum*) “ to vow, promise solemnly, engage religiously, pledge, devote, dedicate, consecrate “, Umbr. *vufetes* (= Lat. *vōtis*) “ a promise to a god, solemn pledge, religious engagement, vow, to dedicate, devote, offer as sacred, consecrate “, *vufru* “ of a vow, promised by a vow, given under a vow, votive “, *Vufiune*, *Uofione* “ a promise to a god, solemn pledge, religious engagement, vow “.

eug^wh-: Av. *aog-* (*aojaite*, *aoxta*, *aogədā*) “ announce, declare, say, speak, esp. in ceremonious way “, wherefore O.Ind. *ōhatē* “ praises, vaunts, boasts “;

and presumably Arm. *uzem* “I wish, like “, *y-uzem* “I search, seek”;

Gk. εὐχομαι “ I promised, prayed, wished, praised “, athemat. Impf. εὔκτο (= gath.-Av. *aogədā*, j.-Av. *aoxta* “ spoke, talked, conversed “) to a present **eugh-tai* (Schwyzer Gk. I 679); εὐχος n, “ thing prayed for, object of prayer, boast, vaunt, vow, votive offering “, εὐχή “ profession, declaration, prayer, request, imploration”; in addition perhaps also αὐχέω “boast, brag, vaunt, boast”, abstracted from κενε-αυχής “ the empty boasting “ (*κενε-ευχής, Bechtel Lexilogus 192).

References: WP. I 110.

Page(s): 348

ě 1, ō

English meaning: a kind of adverbial/ nominal particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: adnominale and adverbale Partikel, etwa "nahe bei, zusammen with"

Note: out of Aryan and partially also already in this in the meaning coloring, in Gmc. as sense "under, after, behind, back, again, away" extended cognitional with Pron.-stem *e-*, *o-*, either as its originator or, what is obvious esp. for the long vowels *ē*, *ō*, therefrom as an Instrumental formation.

Material: O.Ind. *ā*, Av. O.Pers. *ā* "in, to there", e.g. *ā-gam-* "near to, draw near, get near, come close", as postposition with acc. "to - toward", with loc. "on, in, to - toward", with abl. "from - away"; with O.Ind. *ā-dā* "receive (in)", *ā-da-* "receiving; getting in possession" compare O.Ind. *dāyādā-* m. "hereditary receiver" (*dāyā-* "inheritance"), Gk. χρηωστής "wer ledig gewordenen Besitz (τὸ χῆρον) zu eigener Nutzung oder zur Verwaltung bekommen hat" (*-ω-δῖα, compare O.Ind. participle *ā-t-ta-h* "receive"), Lat. *hērēs* "an heir, heiress" (**hēro-* = χῆρο- + *ē-d-* "receiving"). In adj. compounds has ar. *ā* the concept of the convergence, e.g. O.Ind. *ā-nīla-* "blackish, darkish" (also probably Gk. ὤ-χρός "pale, wan, yellowish", probably also ἡ-βαίος besides βαιός "little, small", and Slav. *ja-* see under). About Av. *a-* insecure affiliation in the nominal setting s. Reichelt Av. Elementarbuch 270;

Arm. in *y-o-gn* "much, a lot of" from preposition *i* + **o-gʷhon-* or **o-gʷhno-* (to O.Ind. *ā-hanás-* "tumescent, luscious" s. *gʷhen-* "to swell");

Gk. *ō-* probably in *ὀ-κέλλω* "set in motion, drive, animate" (see *qe/-* "drive, push"), *ὀ-τρύνω* (see *tuer-* "hurry"), *ὀφέλλω*, *ὀλόπτω* (see *lep-* "schälen"), *ὄαρ* "wife" (see *ar-* "decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange; reconcile, settle; resign, submit to", above S. 56), *ὀ-βίνημι* (see *nā-* "help"), *ὄ-πατρος* "by the same father, being descendant by same father",

ὄτριχες ἵπποι “ of similar mane “ under likewise, ὄζος “attendant, servant” (**o-zdos* eig. “ Withgänger “, to root *sed-*, as also IE **ozdos*, Gk. ὄζος “bough” as “ ansitzendes Stämmchen “, compare ὄσχη, ὄσχος “twig, branch” to ἔχειν, ἐχεῖν), ὄτλος (see *tel-* “bear, carry”), ὄφελος, ὄψον, ὄβριμος (see below *g^wer-* “ heavy “), perhaps also in οἶμα and other under **eis-* “ move violently, fast “ discussed words;

after Schwyzer Gk. I 433 though lies in ὄπατρος before Eol. ὀ- instead of ἄ (**sm-*), according to Risch (briefl.) also in ὄαρ, ὄτριχες and ὄζος “ companion “;

Gk. ἐ- probably in ἐθέλω besides θέλω; ἐ-γείρω “arouse, stimulate; wake up, awaken”;

Gk. ω in χηρωστής (see above);

Gk. η probably in ἡ-βαιός (see above);

ē: **ō** in O.H.G. *āmaht* “ eclipse (of a heavenly body); want, defect; flowing/dropping down, faint, swoon, temporary loss of consciousness “, *āteilo* “ free from; without; lacking experience; immune from “, O.E. in *æwæde* “ nude “, O.H.G. *āmād*: *uomād* “ after reaping, harvesting “, *āwahst*: *uowahst* “ growth, development, increase; germ (of idea); offshoot; advancement (rank) “, “ occiput, back part of the head or skull “, O.E. *ōgengel* “the (retreating) Querriegel “, *ōleccan* “ flatter, compliment, chatter, wheedle “ from **ō-lukjan*; *ō* suffixed in acc. sg. the pron. Decl., e.g. Goth. *hvanō-h*, *hvarjatō-h*, *þana* etc.

In Slav. **ē* or **ō*, colorless in some compounds, as skR.C.S. *ja-skudъ* besides Church Slavic *skpъ* “ugly” (see Berneker 441); *ě* following the loc. and with this deformed in type O.Bulg. *kamen-e* and Lith. *rañkoj-e* “in the hand”.

References: WP. I 95 f., WH. 388, 642, Specht KZ. 62, 56, Hirt Indog. Gk. IV 54, Schwyzer Gk. I 434, 648³, 722¹.

Page(s): 280-281

ē ², ō

English meaning: interjection (vocative)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausrufpartikel, daher also Vokativpartikel

Material: O.Ind. *ā* emphasizing behind adverbs and nouns: “oh!”;

Gk. ἦ “hey, hallo!, you there!”, also emphasizing and questioning “really!?” ἦ ἦ σιώπα, Lesb. ἦ μάν etc., also in ἦ-τοι, ἐπει-ή, ἦ(F)ε “or”, ἦ-δῃ; probably also lak. tar. ἐγών-η, whereupon Hom. τύνη etc.;

Lat. *eh* “ei, hey, hallo!, you there!”, *ē-castor* “by Castor”, *edepōl* “by Pollux”, *ēdī* (**ē deive*), etc.;

O.H.G. *ihh-ā* “I (just)”, N.Ger. *iəkə*, Run. *hait-ik-a*, probably also O.H.G. *nein-ā* “no, nay” under likewise;

Lith. *ė*, *é*, Ltv. *e*, *ē*, exclamation particles;

about Slav. *e-* in exclamation see under S. 283;

References: WP. I 99, WH. I 1, 389, 396, Schwyzer Gk. I 606.

See also: s. further under *ehem*.

Page(s): 281

ēg-, ōg-, əĝ-

English meaning: to say, speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sprechen, sagen'

Material: Arm. *asem* 'say', if *s* instead of *c* (= IE *ĝ*) is established through the position in the

3. sg. **as* from **ast* = **əĝt*, Verbaln. *ar-ac* " proverb ";

Gk. ἦ " he spoke " (the unique Hom. form; from **ēg-ʰ*), wherefore is joined after Hom. 1. sg. Imperf. ἦν, 1. 3.sg. present ἡμί, ἡσί (Dor. ἡτί) as neologisms after (ἐ)φη : (ἐ)φην, φημί, αἰσί. perf. ἄν-ωγα " order, command " (originally " I announce " (?), ἀνά as in ἀνακαλεῖν " shout loudly " under likewise), presently reshaped ἀνώγω; about ἦχανεν εἶπεν s. EM² 30 and Liddell-Scott s. v.;

Lat. *a(ġ)ō* " say, speak, state " (**agiō*), the prophetic god *Aius Locūtius*, *adagiō*, *-ōnis*, later *adagium* " proverb, saying ", *prōdigium* " a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy " ("prophecy"); *axāmenta* "carmina Saliaria" (about *anxāre* "vocare, nominare" s. WH. I 44);

Osc. *angetuzet* " put forth, set forth, lay out, place before, expose to view, display, bid, tell, command ", if syncopated from **an-agituzet* (from a frequentative **agitō*) "in- saying, speaking, uttering, telling, mentioning, relating, affirming, declaring, stating, asserting "; Umbr. *aiu* (**agiā*) " a divine announcement, oracle "; perhaps also *acetus* " answer, reply, respond, make answer ";

O.Ind. *āha*, *āttha* " spoke ", um dessentwillen the root form was earlier attached as **āgh-*, is because of Av. *āḍa* " spoke, talked ", present *āḍaya-*, *āḍaya-* lead back to a different root *adh-* (Güntert Reimw. 84).

References: WP. I 114, WH. I 24 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 678; different EM² 30.

Page(s): 290-291

ēik–

English meaning: to possess; to be capable

Deutsche Übersetzung: “to eigen haben, vermögen”

Material: O.Ind. *īśē*, *īṣṭē* (*ī* originally present perfect reduplication) “has owned, possessed, governed “, *īśvarā-* “ wealthy, ably; m. master, lord “; Av. *īše* “is master, mister about”, *īšvan-* “vermögend”, *īṣti-* “ blessing, fortune, grace, wealth “ (Gmc. *aihti-*), *āēšā-* “fortune, property”.

hereupon Goth. **aigan* (*aih*, *aigum*, secondary preterit *aihta*) “ have, own, possess “, O.N. *eiga* (*ā*, *eigom*, *ātta*), O.E. *āgan*, O.Fris. *āga*, asächs. *ēgan*, O.H.G. *eigan* ds.; participle **aigana-*, *aigina-* in the meaning “ own, personal, private “ and substantiv. n. “property” : O.N. *eiginn* “ particular, characteristic, singular “, O.E. *āgen* (Eng. *own*), O.Fris. *ēgin*, *ēin*, asächs. *ēgan*, O.H.G. *eigan* etc. ds., Goth. *aigin* n. “property”, O.N. *eigin*, O.E. *ægen* etc. ds. hereof has derived **aiganōn*: O.N. *eigna*, *-aða* “ assign, allot “; O.E. *āgnian* “make have, possess, own”, further O.H.G. *eiginēn* “ make have, possess, own, appropriate, allot “ etc.

ti-Abstr. Gmc. **aihti* : Goth. *aihts* “property”, O.N. *ætt*, *att* in the abstract meaning “gender, sex, quality of being male or female “; also “ firmament, heavens, skies “; O.E. *æht*, O.H.G. *ēht* “ possession, rightful possession, property”. compare further O.N. *eign* f. “ property of reason and ground “ (**aig-ni*);

Proto-Gmc. **aihtēr* “ holder, owner, occupier, possessor “ is to acquire to be acquired by lapp. *āifār* ds. (: O.Ind. *īṣitar-* ds.);

after Pedersen Groupement 30 f. here Toch. B *aik-*, *aiś-* “ know, have knowledge of “.

References: WP. I 105, Feist 20.

Page(s): 298-299

ěi 2

English meaning: vocative particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausrufpartikel

Material: O.Ind. *ē* “Ausruf der Anrede, des Sichbesinnens “ etc.; *ai* ds., *ayi* before the vocative;

Av. *āi* before the vocative; it could also belong to *ai*, above S. 10,;

Gk. *εἶα* (**ei!* + *a*) “on! up! away!” (besides *εἶεν*);

Lat. *ei*, *hei* “ah! woe! oh dear!” therefrom, *ēiulō* “cry out, wail, lament “, *oi-ei* “alas! woe is me!”;

O.Ir. (*h*)*ē* “Exclamation of joy and pain “;

O.H.G. *ī*, M.H.G. Ger. *ei* have not developed from it phonetically;

Lith. *ei* “exclamation of warning “, Ltv. *ei* “hey, hallo!, you there!; wow!”;

Ser.-Cr. *êj*, Pol. Russ. *ej* “hey, hallo!, you there!”.

References: WH. I 396 f., Trautmann 67.

Page(s): 297

ēlā

English meaning: bodkin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ahle"

Material: O.Ind. *āṛā* "pricker, awl", O.H.G. *āla* f., M.H.G. *āle* ds. (Gmc. **ēlō*) O.E. *ætl*, ablaut. altN.. *alr* m. "pricker, awl, gimlet", > nEng. *awl* besides O.H.G. *alansa*, *alunsa* "pricker, awl".

From Goth. **ēla* derives O.Pruss. *y/o*, from which Lith. *y/a* "awl, gimlet", Ltv. *īļens* ds.

References: WP. I 156, Vasmer by Senn Gmc. Lw.-Stud. 47.

Page(s): 310

ēl-

English meaning: line

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘streifen’?

Material: O.Ind. *ālī-*, *ālīf*. ‘stripe, line’ could belong to Gk. ὠλίγγη ‘wrinkle under the eyes’ (**ōlin-g-ā*); here one could also put O.Ice. *āl* (IE **ē/o-*) ‘gully or dent in river, deep valley between rocks, furrow or stripe along the back of animals’;
compare O.Ice. *ālōttr* ‘striped, lined, having stripes or bands’, Nor. dial. *aal* = O.Ice. *āl* and Ger. *Aal* ‘stripes in the cloth’; Ger. *Aalstreif*, *-strich* ‘stripes on the back of animals’ nevertheless, could belong though to Ger. *Aal* ‘eel’, whereas vice versa the possibility of the naming of the eel after its long-stretched figure would be possible.

References: WP. I 155, Specht Decl. 213.

Page(s): 309-310

ěneu, ěnu

English meaning: without

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ohne"

Material: Gk. (Lokat.?) ἄνευ, ἄνευθε(ν) "without"; Dor. ἄνευν, el. ἄνευς, meg. ἄνις (shaped after χωρίς);

from **neu-*, Goth. *inu* "without";

with lengthened grade: O.Ind. *ānu-śák*, Av. *ānu-šak* "one after the other, in succession" (to O.Ind. *anu-sac-* "follow, go after, ensue, follow as a consequence of, happen as a result of, result from, result, arise from", root *sekʷ-*); altN.. *ān*, *ōn*, O.Fris. *ōni*, O.S. *āno*, O.H.G. *ānu*, *āno*, *āna*, M.H.G. *āne*, *ān*, Ger. *ohne* from **ēnunder*

Not entirely certain that only from Gramm. is covered O.Ind. *anō* "not" (= Gk. ἄνευ), also Osset. *ānā* "without"; relationship with Lat. *sine* etc. (Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 30, Nr. 89, 81) might exist, yet under no circumstances certain.

References: WP. I 127 f., Feist 295, WH. I 677.

Page(s): 318

ēn

English meaning: look here!

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘siehe da!’

Material: Gk. ἤν, ἡήν, Lat. *ēn* “look here!”

References: WP. I 127, WH. I 403 f.

Page(s): 314

ēpi-

English meaning: comrade

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gefährte, Kamerad, traut"

Note:

The original root was Root *ap-1* (exact *ap-*) : *ēp-* : "to take, grab, reach, *give" > Root *ēpi-* : "comrade" > Root *ai-3* : "to give".

Maybe Alb.Tosk (**e-ip-mi*) *ep*, *jap*, Gheg *nep* (**na ep*) "give us (*take)" : Hitt. *e-ip-mi* (*ēpmi*) "take", 3. pl. *ap-pa-an-zi* (*apanzi*) : Gk. ἄπτω "give a hand. [see above]

Material: O.Ind. *āpí-* "friend, ally", *āpyam* "friendship, companionship";

Gk. ἥπιος "friendly, mild; helping".

Perhaps to **epi* "near, to there, ἐπί", so that **ēpi-s* (and **ēpi-os*) would have meant "the helpful companions close to a rest station", from which also "trust, rely on, have confidence in".

To ἥπιος from Gk. still ἡπάομαι originally (?) "heal" (compare ἥπια φάρμακα πάσσειν) and out of it "join two sides of a wound or incision using stitches or the like, patch, piece up"?

References: WP. I 121 f.

Page(s): 325

ěreb(h)–, ōrob(h)–

English meaning: a kind of dark colour

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for dunkelrötliche, bräunliche Farbtöne

Material: Gk. ὀρφνός “ dusky, dim, dour, gloomy, dark” (ὄρφος “ a dark-tinted sea fish “?); for growing pale the real color meaning Rozwadowski Eos 8, 99 f. in Russ. *rjabinóvaja nočʹ* “cloudy, stormy night”, as Hom. ὀρφναίη νύξ;

with dissimilation reduction of the first -r- Alb.-ligur.-Celt.-Gmc. *eburo-* “ rowan, mountain ash, yew, evergreen tree with poisonous needles “:

in Alb.-Gheg *ber-sh-e* m. “yew” (**ebur-isio-*, with collective suffix), ligur. PN *Eburelianus saltus*, gallorom. *eburos* “yew” (in many PN and PN), O.Ir. *ibar* m. “yew”, also as PN, Welsh *efwr* “ acanthocephala, class of parasitic worms which have rows of thorn-like hooks “, M.H.G. *eberboum*, Ger. *Eber-esche*;

O.Ice. *iapr* “brown”, O.H.G. *erpf* “ dark, swarthy, dusky; husky; hoarse “ (often in FIN), O.E. *eorþ* “ swart, black, dark “; therefrom O.Ice. *iarpi* “ hazel grouse “ and N.Ger. *erpel* “ drake, male duck “ (in contrast to brighter females); with full grade the 2. syllable O.H.G. *repa-*, *reba-huon*, Swe. *rapp-höna* “ partridge, game bird “ < M.L.G. *raphōn*;

Ltv. *īrbe* in *meža īrbe* “ hazel grouse “, *lauka-īrbe* “ partridge, game bird “ (see above Mühlenbach-Endzelin, Ltv.-D. Wb. I 708 f.; barely Slav. loanword as Lith. *ierbė erubė*, *jėrubė*, *jėrublė* “ hazel grouse “, compare Clr. *jarubéc*);

Slav. with nasalization: mbg. *jerębъ*, R.C.S. *jařabъ*, **jeřabъ*, Ser.-Cr. *jărêb* etc. “ partridge, game bird “, named from the color, as Clr. *orábyna*, *orobýná*, Sloven. *jerebika*, Cz. *jeřáb* etc. “ rowan berry “; without anlaut. vowel Russ. *rjabój* “ dappled, dotted, spotted “ (compare above *rjabinóvaja nočʹ*, O.Bulg. *reъbъ*, Russ. *rjábka* “ partridge, game bird “, *rjabína* “ rowan tree “, *rjábčik* “ hazel grouse “, etc.).

from here also LateO.N. *raf* n. “amber, yellowish brown color”, O.Ice. *refr* “fox” as “the red”? But probably here O.Ice. *arfr* “ox” etc. as “the rubiginous, rust-colored, reddish-brown”.

compare Specht Decl. 115 f., it derived from a color root *er-*; s. also *rei-*, *reu-b-* “striped in different colors, multicolored; dappled”; to *b*: *bh* s. Specht 261 f.

References: WP. I 146, Jokl Symb. gramm. Rozwadowski II 242 f., Trautmann 104 f.

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ěs-r(g^w) (gen. *es-n-és*)

English meaning: blood

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Blut"

Grammatical information: older *r/n*-stem

Material: O.Ind. *ásrk*, *ásrt*, gen. *asnáh* "blood", *asrjā* RV. 3, 8, 4, nachved. *asra-* n. ds.;

Arm. *ariun* "blood" (**esr-*);

Gk. poet. *ἔαρ*, *εἶαρ* (*ῥῆαρ* Hes.) "blood" (probably Proto-Gk. **ῥῆαρ* with ders. lengthened grade as *ῥῆαρ*; s.Schulze Qunder ep. 165 f.);

aLat. *aser* (*asser*), *assyr* "blood", *assarātum* "drink from the mixed wine and blood" (probably *aser* with simple *s*; compare WH. I 72);

Ltv. *asins* "blood" (**esen-*?), pl. *asinis*; compare in addition Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 14, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 143;

Toch. A *ysār*;

Hitt. *e-eš-ḫar* (*ešḫar*), gen. *ešḫanasal*.

References: WP. I 162, WH. I 72, 849, Meillet Esquisse² 39.

Page(s): 343

ěs–

English meaning: to sit

Deutsche Übersetzung: (nur medial) 'sitzen'

Material: O.Ind. *āstē*, Av. *āste* "he sits" (= Gk. Att. ἵσται ds.), E.Iran. *ās-*, 3. pl. O.Ind. *āsatē* (== Gk. Hom. εἵαται, lies ἦαται), Av. *ārhəntē*, Gk. Infin. ἵσθαι, participle ἥμενος, secondary Att. κάθηται, inverse ἵσμαι; the Asper after *éd-* (**sed-*)? Hitt. Med. *e-ša* (*esa*) 'sits', *e-ša-ri* (*esar*) ds., Infin. *a-ša-an-na* (*asanna*) etc., perhaps zero grade *a-ša-ši* "places, sits"; hierogl.-Hitt. *es-* 'sit'.

References: WP. II 486, Schwyzer Gk. I 679 f., Couvreur H 99 f., Pedersen Hitt. 91, 101, 104, 110.

Page(s): 342-343

ēter–

English meaning: intestines

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eingeweide"

Material: Gk. Hom. ἤτορ n. "heart" (gen. μεγαλ-ήτορος etc., Eol. form for *ē_{tr}, *ἤταρ); ἤτρον "belly, lower abdomen";

O.N. æðr f. "vein" (*ēter, through misinterpretation of -r transferred as nominative *-z in the i-Decl., dat. acc. æðī, pl. ædir, æðar), O.E. ædre, æder f. "vein", pl. also "kidneys", O.H.G. ād(a)ra, M.H.G. āder, ādre "vein, sinew; pl. intestines, entrails", with inn(a) "inside", clustered together anfränk. inn-ēthron gl. "fat, lard, grease; intestine fat", O.S. ūt-innāthrian "disembowel, remove the entrails from", besides an older composition with in "in" and stress shift *ō in O.H.G. (with suffix exchange) inuodili "intestine, entrails";

the fact that also O.Ir. inathar "intestine, entrails" are deducible from *en-ōtro-, is but barely doubtful; it would have received *enathar (from *en-ōtro-) through influence of the preposition in- being i; about O.Welsh permed-interedou gl. "that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank", M.Corn. en-eder-en "the chief internal organs of the body, significant organs" s. Loth RC 42, 369; M.Corn. -eder- could go back to *-ōtro-, against which O.Welsh word could belong to preposition *enter.

from here Av. xāðra- "moments of joy, cheerfulness, contentment" as *su-ātra?

References: WP. I 117, Schwyz. Gk. I 519, Meillet Et. 167 f., Specht Decl. 81.

Page(s): 344

ētī-

English meaning: diver

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eidergans"?

Note: Root **ētī-** : "diver" derived from the abbreviated Root **anēt-** : "duck"

Material: old N.. *æðr* f. (gen. *æðar*), *æðarfugl*, out of it Eng. Dutch Ger. *eider*, Nor. *ærfugl* (and *ærfugl*); Swe. *åda*, dial. *åd* "eider duck". Perhaps with O.Ind. *ātī-*, *ātī* "a water-bird" in connection to present. However, see under **anēt-** "duck" (see 41 f.).

References: WP. I 118, Kluge¹⁴ s. v. *Eider*.

Page(s): 345

ēt-mén-

English meaning: breath, *soul, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hauch, Atem"

Material: O.Ind. *ātmán-*, gen. *ātmánaḥ* m. "breath, breeze, soul";

O.E. *æðm* m., O.S. *āthum* "breeze, breath", O.H.G. *ādhmōt* (Isid.) "flat", otherwise in O.H.G. m. gramm. variation *ātum* (= *ādum* Isid.) m. "breath", Ger. *Atem* and (with dial. *o* from *a*) *Odem*.

from here Ir. *athach* (**ət-āko-*) "breath, breeze, wind"?

References: WP. I 118.

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ētro–

English meaning: hurried, swift

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rasch, heftig”?

Note:

Root **ētro–** : “hurried, swift” derived from Root **āt(e)r–** : “fire”

Material: O.H.G. *ātar* (**ētró-*) “keen-scented; acute, sharp, perceptive, swift, fleet, quick, speedy”, O.E. *ædre* “immediately, forthwith, at once, right away, instantly, now, fully, totally, completely”, O.Fris. *ēdre*, O.S. *ādro* ds., O.Ice. *āðr* “early, matutinal, before, previously, in the preceding time, at an earlier time” one places (in ablaut) to Ltv. *ātrs* “rash, hasty, violent, stormy, hot tempered” (**ātro-*), Lith. dial. *otu* “quick, fast”, Ltv. *ātri* adv. ds., *ātrumā* “in the haste, hurry, in the heat”; N.Lith. *ātrus* “violent, stormy, hot tempered, irascible, irritable”, *ātrē(i)* adv. ds. and “quick, fast” could be borrowed from Ltv..

The supposed ablaut *ē* : *ā* nevertheless, is doubtful lengthened grade; also the vocalism of Toch. A *atär*, B *etär* “hero”, whether correct, is unclear; compare Van Windekens Lexique 23; Balt forms could moreover belong to *āt(e)r–* “fire” (above S. 69).

References: WP. I 118, Trautmann 203, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 245.

Page(s): 345

ēudh–, ōudh–, ūdh–

English meaning: udder

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Euter”

Grammatical information: *r/n*-stem; O.Ind. occasional forms of *-es-* stem (secondary?), Slav. *men*-stem.

Material: O.Ind. *ūdhar* (and *ūdhas*) n., gen. *ūdhnāḥ* “udder”;

Gk. οὔθαρ, οὔθατος (α = -η) “udder”;

Lat. *ūber*, *-eris* n. “a teat, pap, dug, udder, suckling brost; fullness, wealth” (*ūbertās* “richness, fulness”; out of it *ūber* adj. “rich, fertile” inferred after *paupertas* : *pauper*);

O.H.G. dat. *ūtrin*, M.H.G. *ūter*, *iuter*, Swiss *ūtər*, O.S. O.E. *ūder* n. “udder”, next to which the changing by ablaut **ēudhr-* in O.Ice. *ju(g)r* ds. and O.S. *ieder*, O.Fris. *iāder* ds.;

Lith. *ūdruó-ju*, *-ti* “udders, be pregnant”;

Slav. **vymę* in Cz. *výmě*, Ser.-Cr. *vīme* “udder” (**ūdhr-men-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology as Slav. like Illyr. -Balt use prothetic *ν-* before bare initial vowels. besides *-m-* < *-mb-*, *-b-* common Alb. phonetic mutation, hence, a reduced Lat. *uber* “udder” > Slav. *vymę*

probably as “the swelling, the swollen”, compare Russ. *úditʹ* or *údětʹ* “to bloat, bulge, swell”, also perhaps the volsk. FIN *Oufens*, *Ufens*.

References: WP. I 111, Trautmann 334, Schwyzler Gk. I 518.

Page(s): 347

gag–, gōg–

English meaning: a round object

Deutsche Übersetzung: “etwas Rundes, Klumpiges”

Note: word the Kindersprache

Material: Ice. *kaka* “cake”, Nor. and Swe. *kaka* ‘small, round and flaches bread’, Dan. *kage* “ cake” (Gmc. **kakan-*), wherefore the diminutive O.E. *cicel*, *cyce*l “ small cake” (Eng. *cake* is N.. loanword) and changing through ablaut Nor. *kōk* “clump”, Swe. *koka* “ clod, clod of earth”, M.L.G. *kōke*, O.H.G. *kuocho* (Gmc. **kōkan-*) “round bread, cake”, in addition the diminutives O.E. *cæcil*, *cēcil* and O.H.G. *kuocheli(n)* “ small cake”;

Maybe Alb. *kokë* “round object, head”

Lith. *gúogė* “ cabbage head, head, thick skull “, *guogingas* “ mit Kopf versehen “, *guogióti* “ Köpfe ansetzen (vom Kohl) “.

From Gmc. **kakan-* derive finn. *kakko*, lapp. *gakko* “ cake”, finn. *kakkara* “clod of earth, lump of earth, bread”;

about prov. katal. *coca* “ cake” (N.Ger. Lw.) s. Meyer-Lübke³ 4734.

References: WP. I 530 f., Kluge¹¹ 333.

Page(s): 349

gal-¹

English meaning: bald; naked, *callow (without feathers)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kahl, nackt"

Note:

Root **gal-1**: "bald; naked" derived from Root **koi-lo-**: "naked; miserable".

Material: O.H.G. *kalo* (**kalua-*), inflectional *kalwēr*, M.H.G. *kal* "naked, bald, bleak", O.E. *calu*, Eng. *callow* "naked, bald, bleak, callow"; O.H.G. *calua* " baldness, a bald spot ";

Ltv. *gàla*, *gàle* f. (lengthened grade) " thin ice cover, glazed frost, ice ", *gāls* " ice-smooth ",

akl. *golъ* "naked", Sloven. *gòt*, Russ. *gótyi* "bald, bleak, naked", Cz. *holý* ds., *holek* " beardless fellow ", *holka* "girl", etc.; in addition Church Slavic *golotъ* f. "ice", Cz. *holot*, Russ. *gólotъ* f. " ice, icing, glazing ";

Bal.-Slav. **galuā* f. "head" in:

Ltv. *gāīva* f., Lith. *galvā* (acc. *gálvą*) f. "head (substantive adj.)",

O.Pruss. *gallū*, acc. *galwan* ds.; Lith. *galvotas* " köpfig " (= Ser.-Cr. *glávať*);

O.C.S. *glava* "head", Ser.-Cr. *gláva* (acc. *glāvu*), Russ. *gotová* (acc. *gotovu*); Ser.-Cr. *glávať* " having a large head ", Cz. *hlavatý* " köpfig ";

Balt and slaw. intonation (*gálvą* : *gotovu*) do not agree; compare Meillet Slave commun² 183, 503; Balt pushed intonation spoke after Trautmann 77 rather for kinship with Arm. *glu-x* "head" from **ghōlu-ko-* (Meillet Esquisse 36); then however, Gmc. words must be observed as Lat. Lw. (from *calvus*).

References: WP. I 537 f., WH. I 143 f., Trautmann 77; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 596 f., Specht Decl. 85, 132.

Page(s): 349-350

gal-²

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, schreien”

Material: 1. Welsh *galw* “call, shout, cry, subpoena, send an invitation to court, summon”, M.Bret. *galu* “call, appeal; claim, summons; plea” (**gal-uo-*), M.Ir. *gall* “fame, glory, honor” (**gal-no-s*; covered only doubtfully), probably also *gall* “swan”;

O.C.S. *glagoljā*, *glagolati* (**gal-gal-*) “speak”, *glagolъ* “word”, Russ. *gologólitъ* “chatter, joke, jest, tell a funny tale”; perhaps O.Ind. *gargara-h* “a certain music instrument” (= O.C.S. *glagolъ*, if with *r* from IE *l*, Meillet Et. 229; or to **ger-* or **g^wer-*, what in alignment these onomatopoeic words are not closed, compare from still from one more such O.Ind. *gharghara-* “rattling, clashing, gargling, gurgling; m. din, fuss, noise”).

2. *gal-so-* in:

Osset. *yalas* “φωνή”, O.C.S. *glasъ*, Russ. *gólosъ* “voice”, Lith. *galsas* “echo”, O.N. *kall* n. “the calls”, whereof *kalla* “call, shout, cry, sing”, O.E. *callian* (Eng. *call*) ds., O.H.G. *kallōn* “speak, babble, chatter a lot and loudly”, with *-l-* from *-lz-*, next to which *-ls-* in O.N. *kalls* n. “provocation, incitation, irritation”.

from Lat. *gallus* “rooster, cock” (only afterwards supported in the Gaul’s name) vorderO.S. Lw., also as Gk. κάλλαιον “a cock’s comb”?

Maybe Alb. *gjel* “rooster, cock”

In addition perhaps as extensions, but rather independent onomatopoeic words:

3. *glag-*:

Gk. γλάζω “lets a song resound” (**γλαγιω*);

O.N. *klaka* “chirp, twitter”, O.E. *clacu* f. “insult”, further plural with function in “resounding, roaring, banging blow” M.H.G. *klac* “applause, clapping of the hands, slam, bang, strike,

noise, crack”, *klecken* “meet, break, crack with a bang”, Eng. *clack* “clatter, rattle, clash, chat, prate”, O.N. *klakk-sārr* “injurious, malign, pernicious”, and m. d. meaning “make move, put into motion slapping, tattling, splotch, stain; smear” M.H.G. *klac* also “splash, splotch, stain, blob, spot, blot”, M.L.G. *klacken* “make blot, splash, splotch, stain” (Ger. *klecksen*, *Klecks* = N.Ger. *klakks*), O.N. *klakkr* “blot, splash, splotch, stain, clump, cloudlet, cloudling, small cloud”;

4. *gal-gh-*, *g(a)lagh-* “lament, wail, scold, chide”:

O.Ind. *garhati*, *-te*, ved. 3. pl. *grhatē* “complains, reproves, rebukes”, *garhā* “reprimand”, *grhú-* “beggar, mendicant”, Av. *garəzaiti* “complains, cries, wails”, Osset. *ǰārzun* “groan, moan”, Av. *grəza*, Pers. *gila* “lament”;

O.H.G. *klaga* “lament”, *klagōn* “wail”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**klagōn*) *klanj*, Tosc *qanj* “wail”

M.Ir. *glām* “clamor, curse, swear word, evil proclamation” (**glagh-smā*);

5. nasalized *glengh-* : O.H.G. *klingan* “ring, sound, clink” (without close connection to Lat. *clangor*, Gk. κλαγγή ‘sound’), next to which with Gmc. “thin, fine; delicate; weak, feeble” O.H.G. *klinkan* ds., Eng. *clink*, Swe. *klinka* “clink”.

In Gmc. furthermore **kalt-*, **klat-*, **klap-*, e.g. M.H.G. *kalzen*, *kelzen* “babble, chatter”; O.Fris. *kaltia* ‘speak’; O.E. *clatrian* “clatter, rattle, clash”, Ger. *Klatz* ‘smirch, stain, splotch, smear’, *bekletzen*; O.N. *klapp* n. ‘sound of a kiss; sound of a lash; gossip, rumors, blow, knock’, O.H.G. *klapf* m. “gossip, slam, bang, strike, blow, knock, shove”.

References: WP. I 538 f., WH. I 580 f., Trautmann 77.

See also: compare the similar to onomatopoeic words *ghel-*, *kel-*.

Page(s): 350-351

gal-³ or ghal-

English meaning: to be able

Deutsche Übersetzung: "können"

Material: Welsh *gallu* "to be able, can be able", Corn. *gallos* "power", Bret. *gallout* "to be able" (*// < /n*), Ir. *gal* f. "braveness, boldness, courageousness", O.Bret. *gal* "skill, ability, power"; O.Ir. *dī-gal* f., Welsh *dial*, Corn. *dyal* "revenge, vengeance"; gallorom. **galia* "power" (Wartburg); in addition Celt. VN *Galli*, Γαλάται;

Note:

The name VN *Galli*, Gk. Γαλάται, **Keltoi** seem synonymous as **Keltoi** is an attribute noun modelled after Illyr. adj. (see Alb. numbers).

Galatea

[Greek] One of the Nereids, and the beloved of Acis, a Sicilian shepherd. She was also loved by Polyphemus, who killed Acis with a boulder in jealousy. From his blood, Galatea created the river Acis on Sicily.

Goliath

giant Philistine warrior killed by a stone from David's sling (Biblical); giant.

Lith. *galiù*, *galėti* "to be able, *galià*, *gālios* "fortune, ability, capacity, power", *ne-gālė* f. "indisposition, minor illness";

with unclear formation R.C.S. *golěmъ* "big, large, high", Bulg. *golěm* "big, large, high, wide", Ser.-Cr. *gōljemno* "big, large", O.Cz. *holemý* "big, large", Ser.-Cr. *gòlem* "big, large", Russ. dial. *goljamyj* "high, mager" and adv. *galjamo* "much, a lot of, very" (further by Berneker 320 and Trautmann 77).

References: WP. I 539 f., Trautmann 77.

Page(s): 351

gan(dh)–

English meaning: vessel

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gefäß”?

Note: Only Celt. (?) and Gmc.

Material: M.Ir. *gann* (**gandhn-* or **gandh-*) “vessel” (very doubtful covered: Stokes BB. 19, 82);

Ice. *kani* “ vessel with a handle, bowl (poet.), Nor. dial. *kane* “ a bowl with a handle “, Swe. dial. *kana* “ sled “, Dan. *kane* “ sled “ (older Dan. also “boat”), M.L.G. *kane* “boat” (from which O.S. *kani* “boat”), Dutch *kaan* ‘small boat, barge’ (from dem N.Ger. derives also Ger. *Kahn*, s. Kluge EWb. s. v., v. Bahder, Wortwahl 30); with it changing through ablaut O.Ice. *kāena* “kind of boat”; in addition further(< **gandhnā*) O.N. *kanna*, aschw. *kanna*, Dan. *kande*, O.E. *canne*, and. *kanna*, O.H.G. *channa* “ carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase “, from which is borrowed late Lat. *canna*; from fränk. *kanna* also prov. *cana* “ measure of capacity “, afr. *channe* “ carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase “, s. Meyer-Lübke 1596, Gamillscheg EWb. d. Franz. 168; besides O.H.G. *chanta*, *canneta*, fränk. *cannada* “ carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase “ (< *gandhā*).

Maybe Alb. *kanë* “carafe, glass bottle, jar, pitcher, vase”.

References: WP. I 535, WH. I 154.

Page(s): 351

gang-

English meaning: to mock

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spotten, höhnen'

Note:

Root **gang-** : "to mock" derived from the onomatopoeic duplication of Root **gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi**: "to cackle (of geese)".

Material: O.Ind. *gañja-h* "disdain, contempt, derision, ridicule", *gañjana-h* "scornful, ridiculing, mocking";

Gk. γαγγαίνειν τὸ μετὰ γέλωτος προσπαίζειν Hes.;

O.E. *canc* under *ge-canc* "derision, ridicule, reprimand" (= O.Ind. *gañja-h*), *cancettan* "mock", O.N. *kangen-yrðe* "mocking words" (O.E. *cincung* "loud laughter", Eng. dial. *kink* "laugh loudly" has expressives *i*, as Ger. *kichern* etc.);

perhaps belongs Ir. *geōin* "clamor, din, fuss, noise, pleasure, joy, mockery, jeering" here, if from **ganksni-*, older **gang-sni-*; M.Ir. *gēim* "bellowing, braying, roar", *gēssim* "cry", *gēsachtach* "peacock" could then also belong to it.

The family seems originally onomatopoeic coloring. Similar to onomatopoeic words are O.Ind. *gúnjati* "buzzes, hums", Gk. γογγύζειν "grunt, snort", LateGk. γογγύζω "grumble, coo", O.C.S. *gogъnъ* "speaking heavily", Russ. *gugnati* (old) "mumble, murmur", *gugnjá* "stammerer, stutterer", Pol. *gęgać, gęgnać* "gaggle, cackle" (from the goose), etc. Lat. *ganniō* "to bark, snarl, growl" is probably independent onomatopoeic word formation.

Maybe expressive Alb. *gagac* "stammerer, stutterer", *gogësinj* "belch, burp", *gugat* "to sing (pigeon, dove)".

References: WP. I 535, WH. I 582 f.

Page(s): 352

garəǵ-

English meaning: grim, grievous

Deutsche Übersetzung: “grauenvoll; Grauen”

Material: Arm. *karcr* “hard”, *karcem* “I dread, believe”;

Gk. γοργός “grim, fierce, terrible, wild”, Γοργώ “bugbear, spectre, bogeyman”, γοργοῦσθαι “become wild (from horses, i.e. get a fright), to be hot or spirited”, γοργώψ, γοργωπός “looking terribly” (Gk. words assimilated from *γαργό-??);

O.Ir. *garg*, *gargg* “rough, wild”;

on the other hand M.Ir. *grāin* “ugliness, disgust, repulsion, loathing, fear, shyness” (**gragnis*), *grānda* (**gragnodios*) “ugly”, Welsh *graen* “mourning, grief, distress; hideous”;

Lith. *gražoji*, *gražoti* “threaten”, Ltv. *gražuôt* “grumble, rumble, be wilful”, *grēzuôt* “threaten” (to Ltv. *e* from *a* following *r* s. Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 36 f.);

O.C.S. *groza* “horror, dismay, shudder, shiver”, Ser.-Cr. *gròzá*, Pol. *groza* ds., Russ. *grozá* “threat, austerity, severeness, thunder-storm, violent weather”, Church Slavic *groziti* “threaten”, Sloven. *groziti*, Pol. *grozić*, Russ. *grozitʹ* ds.; *gróznij* “terrible, cruel, savage”.

References: WP. I 537, Trautmann 95, Leumann Homer. Wörter 154 f.

Page(s): 353

gāu-

English meaning: to rejoice; to swagger

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich freuen, sich freudig brüsten'

Material: Gk. γηθέω, Dor. γᾱθέω "to rejoice" (from *γᾱFεθέω = Lat. *gaudeō*), γήθομαι, Dor. γᾱθομαι ds., perf. γέγηθα, Dor. γέγᾱθα "be pleased, rejoice"; *iō*-present γαίω (*γᾱF-ιω) "I am pleased"; present with *ne*-Infix (IE **ga-né-u-mi*) in γάνυμαι "to brighten up", wherefore γανυρός "cheerful", as well as as secondary formations with γαν- as stem γάνος "brightness, sheen: gladness, joy, pride", γανάω "shimmer, glimmer, gleam, sparkle", etc., Ion. διη-γανές λαμπρόν; ἄγανός "mild, gentle, kindly"; γαῦρος 'stout, proud (boasting), exulting in', γαύρηξ "swaggerer, bragger", γαυριάω "be minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent", γαυρώ "make minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent" (ἄγαυρός "stately, proud" seems hybridization with ἄγαυός "illustrious, noble" [*ἄγαF-σός], ἄγᾱν "very" [*ἄγαFᾱν]);

Lat. *gaudeō* (**gāu-edh-eiō*) "to rejoice, be glad, be joyful, take pleasure, be pleased, delight", *gaudium* "inward joy, joy, gladness, delight";

Maybe Alb. *gëzim* (**gaudium*) "pleasure, joy": Dor. γᾱθέω "to rejoice".

M.l.r. *gūaire* "noble" (**gaurios*);

reconverted Lith. *džiaugĩuos* "to rejoice" (from **gaudžĩuos*);

after Pedersen (Toch. 109) here Toch. B *kāw-* "lust, desire, crave; seek after", *kāwo* "lust, desire, crave; seek after", A *kāwas* ds., *kāwālte* "beautiful".

References: WP. I 529, WH. I 584.

Page(s): 353

geid–

English meaning: to tickle, stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen, kitzeln’?

Note: (“popular saying”)

Material: Arm. *kitak* “prick, sting, point “, *kitvac* “ embroidery “, *kcem* “ itch, tickle “ (**gid̥iō*), *kcanem* (Aor. *kic*) “ sting, bite “; O.Ice. *kitla*, O.E. *citelian* (through metathesis Eng. *tickle*), O.S. *kitilōn*, M.L.G. *ketelen*, O.H.G. *kizzilōn* “ tickle “, *kuzzilōn* (with expressive variation *i : u*).

Maybe Alb. *gicilonj*, *gudulis* “ tickle “.

References: WP. I 552 f.

Page(s): 356

geiĝ-

English meaning: to prick, bite

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen, beißen’

Material: Osset. *änyezun* “ferment, leaven, sour “ (urlran. **ham gaizaya-*), WestOsset. *yizun* “ become cold, freeze “;

Arm. *kc-anem*, Aor. 3. sg. *e-kic* “prick, bite”, *kc-u* “bitter, rancid”;

O.Ir. *gēr* ‘sharp, sour’ (**giĝ-ro-*);

Lith. *gižti* “ become sour “, *gaižus*, *gižus* “ rancid, bitter, grumpy, surly, sullen “, *gaižti* “ become bitter “;

about Alb. *gjizë* “Ziger, cheese” s. rather Jokl IE Jahrb. 18, 152.

References: Lidén KZ. 61, 1 ff.

Page(s): 356

gei-

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, biegen”?

Note: Only in Root extensions:

Material: O.Ind. *jihmá-h* “crooked, cunning, deceitful, slant, skew, slantwise, crosswise recumbent, stoopedly, squinting “; different above S. 222;

O.Ice. *keikr* “with crooked back, with high head and shoulders”, Nor. *keik* ds., *keik* m. “bend, turning, crookedness, dislocation, luxation “, O.Ice. *keikia* “bend the upper part of the body backward “, O.Ice. *kikna* “bend backward “, Dan. *kei*, *keitet* “left hand “.

geibh-

Lat. *gibber* “crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed, protuberant “. *gibber*, *-is* m. “hump, hunchback, hunch “, *gibbus* “a hunch, hump “ (with expressive Geminatio from **gībus*);

Nor. dial. *keiv* ‘slant, skew, twiddled, twisted, upside down, reversed “, *keiva* “left hand”, *keiv*, *keiva* “unskillful, clumsy person “;

Lith. *geibùs* “clumsy, unadept, unskillful “, *geibstù*, *geĩbti* “become weak, collapse, perish “; in addition with Anlaut variant *gũ* after Trautmann KZ. 42, 372: Lith. *gvaibstù*, *gvaĩbti* “become senseless, unconscious, swoon, faint, blackout “, intens. *gváibėti?*, Ltv. (with dissimilation reduction of *ũ* before *b*, or borrowing from Lithuanian? s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 582, 695, 698) *gĩbstu*, *gĩbt* “sink, fall, bend down “, *gèibstu*, *gèibt* “perish, die”, *gēĩba* “dizziness, giddiness; swindle, clumsy, weak person”, *gaĩba* “foolish woman “.

geim-

Nor. dial. *keima* “bend askew, hold the head askew, swing, bin und her schweben “, *kima* “turn, sway (with joy) “.

geis- :

O.Ice. *keisa* “bend, crook”, PN *Kīsi*, Ice. *keis* “round belly”, Nor. dial. *keis* “movement, curvature “, *kīs* “ hump, hunchback “, Swe. *kesa* “ flee in wild escape “, Swe. Nor. dial. *kīsa* “ squint, leer, cross one’s eyes, blink”. In addition further with gramm. variation O.Fris. *kēra*, O.S. *kērian*, *kierian*, O.H.G. *kēran* “ turn, twist “ (wherefore the retrograde formation *kēr* and *kēra* “ turn, circular movement, spin “), M.H.G. *kēren*, Ger. *kehren*, Swiss *chīreⁿ* “ nach einer Seite neigen “. (Different about *kēran* Scheftelowitz BB. 28, 296, it with Arm. *cir* “ circle “ combined, wherefore Petersson PBrB. 44, 178 still placed Osset. *zīlin*, *zelun* “ slue, turn, turn around reverse “.)

Here also with Petersson LUA 1922, 2, 39 ff. Arm. *kikel* “crook, bend” (to **kik* < **gisyo??*), and Russ. dial. *žičatъ*, *zīchatъsja* “ bend, give way, yield to, sway “, *žichljatъ* “ make something stagger “?

References: WP. I 545 f., Persson Beitr. 83 ff., WH. I 597.

Page(s): 354-355

gelebh-

English meaning: to plane, flay

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schaben, schabend aushöhlen, hobeln' ("geglättete Stange, Balken")

Material: Gk. γλάφω "to scrape up, carve from", γλάφου n. "hollow, cavern", γλαφυρός "hollow, hollowed";

Slav. **globiti* in Pol. *wy-głobić* (**globh-*), imperfect *-głabiać* "hollow out", Sloven. *glób-am* (*-ljem*), *-ati* "hollow out; repair; gnaw", Bulg. *glob* m. "eye socket"; Russ. *globà* "crossbar, crossbeam, long shaft, pole", iterative Serb. *gläb-âm*, *-ati* (**glbh-*) "gnaw"; here perhaps after Machek (Slavia 16, 199 f.) as nasalized form O.Bulg. *glqbokъ* "deep" and with expressive *ch-* O.Bulg. *chlebbъ* f. "depth, abyss".

Beside these words leading back to IE **glābh-* or in IE **globh-*: *glbh-* stands with it under **gelebh-*, *gelobh-* compatible **gelbh-*, **golbh-* in O.C.S. *žlebbъ*, Russ. *žolob* etc. "crib, manger, gully", Russ. *želobítъ*, Sloven. *žlebiti* "groove, make furrows or channels",

and gallorom. *gulbia* f. "chisel", O.Ir. *gulban* (**gulbīno-*) 'sting, prick, bill, beak', O.Bret. *golbina* "having a beak, hooked, with a crooked point, beaked, with a curved front", O.Welsh *gilb* "punch, piercer", *gilbin* "a point", Welsh *gylf*, *-in*, *-ant* "bill, beak", O.Corn. *geluin* "a beak, bill, snout, muzzle, mouth" (IE **golbh-*).

References: WP. I 630, WH. I 625, Trautmann 90.

See also: compare though also under *gleubh-*.

Page(s): 367

gel(ə)–³

English meaning: cold

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kalt, frieren"

Material: Lat. *gelū* (also *gelus*, -ūs and *gelum*, -ī) "coldness, frost", *gelidus* "cold", *gelō*, -āre "congeal, freeze"; Osc. γελαν "πάχνην" (Steph. Byz.);

Gk. γελανδρόν ψυχρόν Hes. is perhaps incorrect according to (WH. I 867); gallorom. **gelandron* "frost" (Hubschmied VRom. 3, 130) is better with Bertoldi (ZrPh. 56, 187) and Wartburg (see v. **gelandron*) through influence of Lat. *gelū* on gallorom. **calandron* ds. to explain (with mediterr. ending), to O.Ir. *caile* "(white) spot"; again different Specht Decl. 130; about gallorom. **gelabria* "frost" s. Wartburg s. v. **calabra* and *gelabria*; Hubschmid Praeromanica 18 ff.

about Lat. *glacies* see under;

O.N. *kala*, *kōl* "be cold, freeze" (uPers. m. acc. *mik kelī*), O.E. *calan* ds. (*hine* or *him* *cælp* "it freezes") with *a* through reshuffling of a Kaus. **kaljan* = **golejō* "make cold", whence also the iM.Pers. construction with acc.; O.E. *ciele* m. (nEng. *chill*) from **kali* "coldness"; as a participle furthermore Goth. *kalds*, O.H.G. (etc.) *kalt*, Ger. *kalt* (in addition O.N. *kelda* from **kaltiōn*- "fountain, well, source of water", finn. Lw. *kaltio*; with ablaut, due to the older form **kul-da-* of participle, O.N. *kuldi* m. = M.L.G. *külde* f. "coldness"); lengthened grade O.E. *cōl*, O.H.G. *kuoli*, Ger. *kühl*, whereof O.E. *cēlan*, O.H.G. *kuolen*, Ger. *kühlen*, O.N. *kōla* ds., zero grade O.N. *kul* (*kol*) n. "chill breeze", *kylr* m. "coldness";

with broken Redupl. IE **gla-g-* (the base seems to have also been **gelə-*), O.N. *klaki* m. "frozen earth's crust", wherewith Lat. *glacies* "ice" is to be connected under the assumption, that **glagiēs* was reshaped after *aciēs* (and other words in *-aciēs*);

here also Swiss *challen* “solidify, congeal (from fat)”, O.E. *cealer*, *calwer* m. “thick milk”, M.L.G. *keller* ds. (‘solidification “is at first cooling off, e.g. from fat”); O.H.G. *chalawa*, M.H.G. *ka/we* “shudder, shiver”, probably originally “shiver before showers as before cold”; after Machek (Slavia 16, 195) perhaps here with expressive *ch-* O.C.S. *chladъ* “coolness, coldness” (**gol-do-*).

References: WP. I 622, WH. I 585 f., 603, 867 f.

Page(s): 366

gel-¹

English meaning: “to curl; round, *gland, growth, ball, fathom, arm”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ballen, sich ballen; Gerundetes, Kugeliges” etc

Material: evidence for the unadjusted root form are seldom and partly very doubtful:

O.Ind. *gula-ḥ*, *gulī* (Lex.), *gulikā* “ball, sphere, pearl “, *gúlma-* m., n. ‘swelling, lump, tumor, growth, bush” (to *-u-* before Kons. s. Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 30); with *n*-suffix O.Ind. *guṇikā* (Lex.) ‘swelling, lump, growth”;

Gk. redupl. γαγγλίον n. ‘swelling, lump, growth, tumor, pearl “;

Lat. *galla* f. “ a gall-apple, gall-nut, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp “ as “ spherical outgrowth “ from **gel-nā* or **gol-nā*, out of it borrowed O.E. *gealla*, *gealloc*, Ger. “ nutgall, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp “;

Alb. *gogëlē* “ball, sphere; nutgall, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp “ (**gel-gal-nā*);

older Du. *kal* “ core in apples and pears “; Swe. dial. *kalm* “ cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind “;

O.C.S. *žbyl* (*žely*) “ulcer”, Bulg. *želka* “gland, swelling, lump, growth”, Russ. *žolva*, *žolúj*, *želvak* ‘swelling, blister”, Cz. *žluna*, *žluva* ‘swelling, lump, growth”, Clr. *žola* “groundnut, peanut, goober “; Pol. *gleń*, *glon* “clump, piece of bread”.

A. guttural extensions:

gel-ǵ-:

Gk. γέλις f., gen. γελίθος (also γέλιος and -ιδος) “head of garlic”, pl. γέλεις “ the cloves of garlic” (if not because of ἄλις, -θος “clove of garlic, head of garlic made up of separate cloves “ = **á-γλιθ-* “from nodule parts, cloves clustered together “ from redupl. **γελ-γλιθ-* dissimilated; yet compare also:) O.Ind. *gr̥ñja-ḥ*, *gr̥ñjana-ḥ* “kind of garlic “,

perhaps also Gk. γέλγη pl. “antiquities” (if perhaps “round products, little nodules”, compare Ger. *Kurzwaren*);

Swe. *kälk* “marrow in wood” (“marrow globules”), M.Eng. *kelkes* “eggs of fish”, *colk*, *colke* “apple core”.

The consecutive only Gmc. (and Celt.?) word groups (IE *gleǵ-*, *gloǵ-*?) make no IE impression with their expressive intensification and nasalization, so

glek- in O.N. *kleggi* (**klagjan-*) “haycock, haystack”, nasalized Ger. dial. (siebenbg.) *heu-kling*, *kläng* “haycock, haystack”, *klang*, *klinge* “gravelly shallow place in the river, sandbank”; O.E. *clingan* “contract, shrink”, Eng. *cling* “cling, stick; adhere”, O.N. *klengiask* “auf jemand eindringen” (“*cling”), M.H.G. *klingen* “climb, ascend, go up, mount” (with consonant-sharpening Ger. dial. *klinken* “cling”), O.H.G. *klunga*, Ger. *Klinge* “narrow gorge, ravine, gulch, gully, canyon”, wherefore with gramm. variation (also IE **gle-n-k-*) Eng. *clough* (= O.E. **clōh* from **klanh-*) “steep gully, canyon, gorge”, O.H.G. *Clāh-uelde*; O.H.G. *klunga* “ball (of thread, yarn), tangle, knot”, Dimin. *klungilīn*, Ger. *Klüngel* ds., Swe. *klunga* “congested heap, mass”, *klänga* “climb, ascend”, O.N. *klungr* (**klung-ra-*, *-ru-*) “thornbush, rosehip, dog rose”;

with Gmc. *-k-* (partly IE *g*, partly Gmc. consonant-sharpening) O.N. *klaki* “frozen earth’s crust”, *klakkr* “lumps, wool lumps, blot, cloudlet, small cloud”, M.H.G. *klak* “spot, blot”; O.E. *clyccan* “pack, grapple, grasp” (Eng. *clutch*), to O.Fris. *klêtsie* “spit, pike”, Swe. *klyka* (**klykja*) “agrafe, hook, clasp, fork”;

in addition (?) that in Proto-Celt. *kk* weisende M.Ir. *glacc*, Ir. *glac* “hand”, *glacaim* “seize; grasp”;

nasalized Nor. dial. *klank* and *klunk* “clump”, M.H.G. *klungeler* f. “tassel (*mass of tangled hair)”, *glunkern* “dangle”, Ger. *Klunker* “excrement lumps, mucus lumps, slime of

the eyes “ (from similar meaning of the uncleanness has perhaps derived also O.N. *klæki* n. “disgrace, shame, humiliation “, O.E. *clacn* “insult”?);

N.Ger. *klinken* “ make ruffles in clothing, pleat, crease, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up “, *klinksucht* “ consumption, tuberculosis “, M.H.G. *klinke* “ door handle “, O.H.G. *klenken* (**klankjan*) “ lace, tie, bind”, O.E. *be-clencan* “hold down”, Eng. *clench*, *clinch* “(the fist) clench; enclose; clasp together; hold tightly “, M.H.G. *klank* “ loop, noose, sling; trick, intrigue, conspiracy “.

In IE *gleǵ-* indicate though probably Russ. Church Slavic *glez-nъ, -na, -no* “ankle”, Pol. *glozna* ds. and lengthened grade Russ. *glazokъ* “ pellet, globule”, *glazъ* “eye”, Pol. *głaz* “ stone, cliff; little stones “, *głazny* ‘smooth, skilled, adroit, clever’ (compare Berneker 301 m. Lith., Persson Beitr. 792);

Note: Russ. *glazokъ* “ pellet, globule”, *glazъ* “eye” are compounds of extended Root *gel-1* : “to curl; round” into *gleǵ-* + Root *okʷ-* : “to see; eye”.

Zupitza (KZ. 36, 236) places M.H.G. *kluo(-g)* ‘smart, sly, cunning, courteous, polite, elegant’ (Gmc. **klōza-*), M.L.G. *klōk* (Gmc. **klōka-*) ‘smart, cunning, adroit’ to O.Ir. *glicc* (Ir. *glic* proves Proto-Celt. *kk*) “wise, judicious; discreet”; originally “as a ball so smooth and so movable”??

B. Dental extensions:

gel-t-: at first (as “ intumescence, swelling; puffiness - womb - young of a human or animal while in the womb or egg”, as under by *Kalb, kilburra*): O.Ind. *jaṭhāram* “belly”, *jaṭú-* “ womb, uterus”; at most O.Ind. *guṭikā* “ pellet, globule, pill, pearl, drinking cup “ (rather dial. from *guḍikā* ds.);

Goth. *kilpeif*. “womb”, *in-kilpō* “pregnant”, O.E. *cild* n. “kid, child”, Eng. *child*.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *cullë* “children”.

Mikkola BB. 21, 225 connects also apparent zero grade Swe. *kolla*, *kulla* “girl; female of different animals “ (**kulb-*) with *kilþei*, about O.S. *kolder* “ children from a marriage “ s. Lidén IF. 19, 335 and root *gol-*.

**gle-t-* perhaps in Church Slavic *glota* “ commotion, uproar, turmoil, tumult, disturbance; crowd, mob, multitude “, Serb. *glōta* “ family (wife and children); poor people; weed, wild plant; impurity, dirt “?

Because of the uncertainty of the consecutive O.Ind. example, certain recorded word groups only in Gmc. (IE **gel-d-*, **gle-d-?*) are of dubious IE origin:

with the meaning of animal young O.Ind. *gaḍi-h*, *gali-h* “young bull” (?);

in addition zero grade O.E. *colt* “ the young of animals “, Eng. *colt* “ young male horse, (abundance, fullness) “?;

O.Ice. *kialta*, *kilting* “ puff, bulge, puffed crease of clothing”, Nor. dial. *kult* “ wood stump, mountain top, ungainly thick figure “ (Swe. also “ half-grown piglet “, compare above O.E. *colt*);

nasalized (**glend-*) O.S. *klinter* “ mountain top, mountain summit “, O.Ice. *klettr* “ rock, cliff “, M.L.G. nnd. *klint* “ rock, cliff “, N.Ger. *klunt*, *klunte* “clump, heap; thick Weib” = Ger. dial. *klunze*, N.Ger. *klunter* “ clots of ordure or crap, muck” (besides with Gmc. *d* N.Ger. *klunder* “bunch, heap”, Nor. *klundra* “ knag, knot “ under likewise);

Westfäl. *klātern* (O.S. **klātirōn*) “ climb, cling “ (actually “ adhere or cling tightly “), N.Ger. *klāteren*, *klatteren* ds., nnd. *klāter* m. “ sticking dirt”; with *ō* M.Du. Du. *cloet*, *kloet* ‘stick; round grasp, sword handle “ (LateO.N. *klot* “ sword handle “ is Lw. from M.L.G. *klōt* = Ger. *Kloß* “ dumpling, lump “);

with expressive *-tt-*: M.L.G. *klatte* “rag, cloth “ = Ger. dial. *klatz* “ smirch, stain, splotch “, M.Du. *klatten* ‘smudge’, M.H.G. *bekletzen* ds., Nor. Swe. dial. *klatra* “work sloppily “;

besides with expressive *dd*: N.Ger. *kladde* “smirch, stain, splotch; burdock” (i.e. “the sticking “); with Dent. + *s*: Nor. *klessa* (*klass*) “stick, cling, splash, bang, clap “, *klessa* (*kleste*) “smudge, pollute “, *klussa* ‘smudge, pollute, lisp”; O.Ice. *kless* “lisp”; compare O.Ice. *klasi* S. 362.

C. Additional labials:

geleb(h)-, *glēb(h)-* (: *gləb(h)-*) and *gleb(h)-* (: *glb(h)-*) “conglobate “.

Lat. (probably actually Gaul.) *galba* (**g_eləbh-?*), after Sueton Gaul. name for “exceptionally rich, filthy rich, outstandingly fat “; Gaul. **galbo-* “swelling, calf of the leg, arm” is also probably assumed from *galbeus*, *-eum* “a kind of armband, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes) armlet, as a jewellery”, perhaps from *galbulus* “the nut of the cypresstree “, which belongs to the vocalism presumably from **g_eləbh-*;

O.N. *kalfi* m. “calf”, *kalfabōt* “hip area; hip joint of meat “, Eng. *calf* “calf”, Ger. dial. *Kalb* “muscle “, O.H.G. *wazzarkalb* “dropsy, abnormal collection of fluid in body tissues “ (‘swelling, tumescence through water “), wherewith (as “intumescence - womb - fetus”, compare Eng. *in calf*, *with calf* “pregnant”) deckt O.H.G. *kalb*, pl. *kelbir* “calf”, O.E. *cealf*, *calfur* n., O.N. *kalf* “calf”, Goth. *kalbō* f. “heifer, young cow, cow that has not had a calf “, with *e*-grade O.E. *cilfor-lamb*, O.H.G. *kilburra* f. “female lamb”; Maybe Alb. *kalb* ‘spoil’ : O.H.G. *wazzarkalb* “dropsy, abnormal collection of fluid in body tissues “.

Lat. *globus* m. “a round body, ball, sphere, globe, heap, clump”, lengthened grade Lat. *glēba* f. “a lump of earth, clod; shred, clot “ (out of it borrowed Pol. *gleba* “clod of earth”).

Is *glēbō* “of the country, rural, rustic” (“piling up clods “??) Gallic (then *ə*) or only arisen in Latin part of Gaul?

O.H.G. *klāfra* f. “measure of the stretched arms, fathom “ (**glēbh-*); ablaut. O.N. *klafi* m. “neck yoke, packsaddle”, M.L.G. *klave* “neck yoke “ (**klaðan-* “the pressing together”);

Maybe Alb.Gheg *klafë*, Tosc *qafë* “neck”, (**për-klafonj*), *përqafonj* “hug, hold tight, wrap one’s arms around”;

O.E. *clyppan* “ hug, embrace, hold tight, wrap the arms tightly around (a person or thing) “ (**klupjan* with *-lu-* as zero grade from *-le-*), O.Fris. *kleppa* ds., Swiss *chlupfel* “bundle”, Eng. *clasp* (**claps-*) “ hug, embrace; hold by the hand; fasten together “ (probably also O.Ir. *glass* “ lock, hinge, chateau, castle “ from **glabso-*);

compare with the same meaning “ to press together (with the arms) “ and likewise at best from a heavy root form *glēbh-*: *gləbh-* to explanatory ablaut of the Balt family of Lith. *glėbiu*, *glėbti* “ enclose with the arms, embrace “ (*glėbys* “ armful, armload, hugging, embrace “), *glóbiu*, *glóbti* “ hug, embrace, hold tight, support “, Ltv. *glēbt*, *glābt* “ shield, protect “, Lith. *glabóti* “ preserve, guard, save, keep; demand, beg “, Ltv. *glabāt* “ protect, preserve, guard, wait, hold on”, O.Pruss. *poglabū* “ cuddle “ (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 623 under 626);

perhaps in addition Lith. *gėlbu*, *-ėti* “help”, *gīlbtī* “ recover, recuperate “, O.Pruss. *galbimai* 1. pl. Konj. “ we help “, *pogalbton* “ helped, aided, assisted “ as **geləbh-* (Trautmann 92);

Slav. **globiq*, **globiti* in Serb. *z-glōbīm*, *zglōbiti* “ fold, plait, fold up, merge, decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange “, Pol. *głobić* old “press, merge, packetize, coalesce “ (lengthened grade Sloven. *glābim*, *glābiti* “ pile, heap, place one on top of other”) with IE *ə* or rather *o* (: Lat. *globus*).

Further with the meaning of “the clenched, round, klutzy, clumsy, awkward “ Gmc. **klapp-* (intensive consonant increase) in O.N. *klopp* f. “ Knüppelbrücke “, M.L.G. *klampe* ds., Swe. *klapper-sten* “ round stones for the pavement “, M.H.G. *klapf* m. “cliff top”;

Gmc. expressives **klabb-* in Nor. dial. *klabb* “ adhesive clump, of sticking lumps “, Swe. *klabb(e)* “clot, chunk, mountain summit in the sea, short, thick boy “ (zero grade O.N. *klubba* “club, mace, joint”, whence Eng. *club*);

Gmc. **klēp-* (compare Lat. *glēba*; Gmc. *p* from express. *pp* or at most a form with IE *b*) in O.N. *klāp-eygr* “popeyed, wide-eyed, with bulging staring eyes “, *klāpr* an abusive word, insult (perhaps “clot, chunk”) u likewise; about IE *qlēp-* see there;

zero grade **kulb-* in O.H.G. *kolbo* “ stump, club, mace, joint (as weapon), cudgel, club”, O.N. *kolfr* “ plant nodules, arrow “, *kylfi*, *kylfa* “club, mace, joint under likewise”; besides with Gmc. *-p-* N.Ger. *kulp-ōge* “ popeyed, wide-eyed, with bulging staring eyes “, m.rhein. *Kūlp* “ Schlagholz am Dreschflegel “, Swe. dial. *kulp* “thick person”; M.Eng. *cūlpe*, nEng. *kelp* “ salsola (salt herb) “.

Nasalized *glembh-* (perhaps partly through hybridization from **glebh-* and **glem-*): Maybe Alb. *glemb*, *gjemb* “thorn, sticky thorn, clinging thorn, prickly plant”.

M.H.G. *klamben* “ join tightly “, O.N. *klembra* “ climb, ascend “, O.Ice. *klqmb* “ agrafe, hook, clasp “, M.H.G. *klembere* “ cramp, clamp, staple, clip “, M.H.G. Ger. *Klammer*, Eng. *clamber* “ climb, ascend “, actually “ clip something to, cramp, clamp “, as also ablaut. O.H.G. *klimban* “ clamber, climb, ascend “, O.E. *climban*, M.H.G. *klimben*, *klimmen* “ clamber, climb, ascend; pinch, tweak, nip, pack, grapple, grip, seize “; O.N. *klumba* “club, mace, joint”, *klumbu-fōtr* “ clubfoot, misshapen deformed foot “;

with Gmc. *p-* O.S. *klimper* “clump, dumpling, lump “, O.Ice. *kleppr* “clump, rocky hill “, M.H.G. *klimpfen* “ to press together tightly “; O.H.G. *klampfer* “ agrafe, hook, clasp “, M.L.G. *klampe* f. “hook, gangplank, footbridge”, nnd. *klamp*, *klampe* “clump, clot, chunk” (Ger. *Klampe* “ agrafe, clasp, hook, clot, chunk” is N.Ger. Lw., genuine Ger. *Klampfe*); O.E. *clympe* “clump”, N.Ger. *klumpe* “clump” (Ger. *Klumpe(n)* is N.Ger. Lw.);

Pol. *głąb*, Cz. *hloub* “ stalk, stem of a plant “.

glem-:

Lat. *glomus*, *-eris* n. “ a clew, ball made by winding, lump dumpling, (as dish, food); ball, tangle, knot “ (**glemos*), *glomerāre* “clench, clasp together “;

O.Ir. *glomar* “bridle, rein, toggle” (compare S. 360 M.H.G. *klammer*);

O.E. *climman* “climb, ascend”, M.L.G. *klimmeren* ds., M.H.G. *klimmen* (partly with *mm* from *mb*), also “make narrow, limit, restrict” (Ger. *beklommen*), O.E. *clam(m)* “band, strap, handle, grasp, manacle”, O.H.G. *klamma* “restriction, constriction, clamp, glen, mountain valley, gulch, canyon”, Ger. *Klamm*, Kaus. O.H.G. Ger. *klemmen*, O.Fris. *klemma*, O.E. *beclemman* “clamp”, M.H.G. *klam* “narrow, dense”, Ger. (nd.) *klamm* “steif (krampf)ig vor Kälte”, zero grade Nor. dial. *klumra* “work with stiff and frostbitten hands”;
Maybe Alb. *(*k)lemcë* “womb, uterus (of animals)” : Goth. *kilþei* f. “womb”, *in-kilþō* “pregnant” [common Alb. *g/- > l/-* phonetic mutation].

with *erweit.* **klam-d-*: O.N. *klanda, klandra* “disparage, anger, denigrate, annoy, try to steal”;

Lith. *glomó-ju, -ti* “hug, embrace, hold tight”; with *-ĝ-* extended Lith. *glemžiu, glemžti* “snatch, snatch up; crumple”, Ltv. *glemzt* “eat slowly, babble, chatter nonsense”;

further *glēm-, glēm-* with older meaning-development to “stick together, mucilaginous mass”:

Gk. γλάμων “blear eyed, bleareyed”, etc. (Lat. *glamae* Lw.);

Alb. *nglomë, ngjomë* “humid, wet, fresh, young” (**glēmo-*);

O.N. *klām* “dirty speech”, Eng. *clammy* “humid and sticky, clingy, cool and damp”, E.Pr. *klamm* “humid and sticky, wet”;

Lith. *glēmės, glėmes, glėmos* f. pl. “tough slime”, Ltv. *glėmas, glėmi* “slime, mucus”, *glūmt* “become slimy, smooth”, *glums* “smooth” (also *glemzt* “chat, prate thoughtlessly”, *glemža* “babbler”, compare z. meaning Ltv. *glėists* “babbler”: *glīst* “slimy become”);
about Lith. *glėimės* see under S. 364.

Maybe Alb. *(*g)lemzë* “hiccup, involuntary spasms”: Lith. *glemža* “babbler” [common Alb. *g/- > l/-* phonetic mutation]

D. *g(e)l-eu-*, partly with further consonantal derivative:

O.Ind. *glāu-ḥ* f. “globular object, ball, clenched mass”, Pers. *gulūle* “ball”;

Gk. γίγ-γλυ-μοσ m. “a hinge joint: a joint in a coat of mail, bone joint, hinge”;

O.Ir. *glō-śnátthe*, *gláo-śnátthe* “a linen thread, string, line, plumb-line, a measure, standard” (literally “bale cord”);

O.N. *klē* m. (**klew-an-*) “Webstein”, O.E. *clyne* n. “metal lumps” (**klu-n-*), Swe. *kluns* m. “clump”, Ice. *klunni* “klutzy, clumsy person”; O.H.G. *kliuwa*, *kliwa* “ball, tangle, knot”, *kliuwi*, *kliwi* “ball, tangle, knot” (Dimin. M.H.G. *kliuwelīn*, dissimilated Ger. *Knäuel* “ball, tangle, knot”), O.E. *cliewen* “thread knot” (Eng. *clew*); zero grade M.L.G. *klūwen*, Du. *kluwen* “ball, tangle, knot”; in addition with lengthened grade and meaning-development “the gripping: claw” the family of Gmc. **klēwā*: O.H.G. *klāwa* “claw, talon, nail”, M.H.G. *klāwe*, M.L.G. *klā* “claw, talon, nail, hoof”, O.Fris. *klē*, wherefore with ablaut das verb **klawjan* (has changed **klawan*) “scratch, scrape, itch with the nails”, O.H.G. *klauuenti* “to itch or long for a thing, for blows, stripes, for pleasure, to be wanton”, M.H.G. *klöuwen* “scratch, scrape”, O.E. *clawan* = O.N. *klā* “rub, scratch, scrape” (O.N. *klāja* “itch” neologism after the 3. sg. *klāer* = **klawið*), wherefore **klawiPan-* m. in O.N. *klāði* m. “itchiness, itching, scratching”, O.E. *clæweða* ds., O.H.G. *glouuida* (lies *clouuida*) “scabies”; from the verb derives the abbreviation from O.E. *clawu* f. “claw, nail, hoof” (Eng. *claw*) and *clēa* f. (Eng. dial. *clea*) ds. (the last = **klau* from *clawu*), as well as O.H.G. *klōa* “claw, nail”; O.H.G. *cluwi* “pliers, tongs”; O.Ice. *klō* f. “claw, nail, hook”; O.Ice. *klunna* “attach tightly”, compare O.E. *clyne*, Swe. *kluns* “clump”, O.E. *clynian* “swathe, wrap up”;

probably O.Ir. *glūn* “knee” = Alb. *glu-ri* (Gheg), *gju-ri* (Tosc) “knee” (with IE **ḡenu-* “knee” barely as dissimilation form compatible to **ḡnū-n-* because of the Guttural difference);

presumably Lith. *gliaūmas* “smooth diminution of the whetstone”, *gliaumùs* “smooth, slippery”, Ltv. *glaiūms*, *glums* “slimy”, if “slimy = sticking together, balling, massing-together”, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 622;

Maybe Alb. (**(g)laum-*) *lëmonj* “to smooth” [common Alb. *gl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation]

compare with *-s-* Nor. *klyse* (**klūsion-*) “slimy clump”, that from M.L.G. *klūs* “mass”, nnd. “ball, tangle, knot, confusion, mass”, N.Ger. *klūster* “bundle, grape, type of fruit which grows in clusters on a vine”, O.E. *clūster*, *clȳster* n. ds. are not to be distinguished; compare from a root form **gle-s-* O.N. *klasi* “lump of berries or fruit, mass”.

extension with *-t-*:

Gk. γλουτός (τα γλουτά) “buttock”, τὰ γλούτια “medullary tubercles near the pineal gland of the brain”;

Sloven. *glūta*, *glúta* “growth, swelling natured tumefaction, tree gnarl” (Berneker 309);

changing through ablaut O.E. *clūd* m. “a mass of rock, hill”, Eng. *cloud* “cloud” (“cloud bundle”), compare with gemination (**kludda-*) O.E. *clodd* (Eng. *clod*) “clod, lump of earth”.

extension with *-d-*:

M.L.G. *klōt* m. “clump; testicle”, M.H.G. *klōz*, Ger. *Kloß*, O.E. *cléot*, Eng. *cleat* “clump, wedge”; changing through ablaut M.L.G. *klūt*, *klūte* “clod, lump of earth”, E.Fris. *klūt* “clump, piece, fragment” (in further development of latter meaning also :) O.E. *clūt* m., Eng. *clout* “rag; metal sheet”, LateO.N. *klūtr* “rag, clump”; with expressive gemination (**klutta-*) O.E. *clott* (Eng. *clot*) “clump” = M.H.G. *kloz*, Ger. *Klotz*.

Perhaps here Lith. *glaudžiū*, *glaiūsti*, Ltv. *glaiūst* “make etwas eng anschmiegen”, *glaiudūs* “anschmiegend, dicht anliegend”, *glúdoju* “liege angeschmiegt da” (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 622 f.);

Russ. *glúda* “clump, dumpling, lump”.

Maybe Alb. *glasë* “droppings”

extension with *-bh-*:

sylt. Fris. *klēpi* “kiss”, Russ. *glýba* “clump, Block”, *glýba zemli* “clod of earth” (Berneker 310; compare to *-b-* under **gle-b-*), perhaps Lith. *glaũbti* “squeeze, caress the breast”, *glaubstýti* “caress”.

E. *glei-*, partly with further, consonantal derivative (esp. *glei-t-*, *-d-*, *glei-bh-*; *glei-m-*) “glue, put grease on, oil, smear”, but probably originally derived from *gel-* “clench, clasp together”; after Specht Decl. 144 basic meaning “gleaming” (to *ĝel-*, *gel-?*); nominal: *gli-jo-*, *-no-*, *-tu-*; *gloi-uo-*.

Gk. γλία f. “glue” (sl. **gl̥j̥b*, see under), γλίνη ds. (: sl. *glěnъ*, *glina*, O.H.G. *klenan*, O.Ir. *glenim* see under), γλοιός “any glutinous substance, gluten, gum, generally, oily sediment in baths”, γλοιός “humid and sticky, wet” (*γλοιFός: Ltv. *gliēvs*, Slav. **glěvъ*, see under), γλιπτόν γλοιόν Hes. (*γλιτFός: Lith. *glītūs* etc.), γλίχομαι “cling to, strive after, long for”, γλίσχρος “glutinous, sticky, clammy, sticking close, importunate, penurious, niggardly, of things, mean, shabby, of buildings, of painting, carefully, with elaborate detail”, (presumably with *-po-* from a **γλίσχω* from **γλίχ-σκω*);

Lat. *glūs*, *-tis*, *glūten*, *-inis* n. “sticky oil; slime, gluten”, *glūtinō* “glue together” (*ū* from *oi*, compare that of the changing by ablaut:) *glis*, *-tis* “fat dormouse”, *glittūs* “soft, delicate, tender, yielding” (basic form **gleitos* with intensive *tt*); maybe nasalized Alb. (**nglit*) *ngjit* “to stick to, climb, cling”: Lith. *gliejù*, *gliēti* “smear”, refl. *gliētis* “stick, glue, remain”, Alb. *glisht* “finger (to grasp, cling)”.

O.Ir. *glenim* (**gli-nā-m*), Welsh *glynaf* “to cleave or stick to a thing”; in addition further O.Ir. *fordíuclainn* “gobbles, engulfs, devours”, after Pedersen KG. II 540 from *for-dí-uks-glen-* to **glenaid* (from **gl-nā-ti*); also Bret. *geot* “grass” from **gel-tā* (Marstrander Prés. nasal. 30 f.);

O.E. *clæg* (Eng. *clay*), M.L.G. *klei* “loam, clay”, Dan. *klæg* “glutinous, thick, loamy slime, mud” (Gmc. **klajja-*; in addition N.Ger. *kleggen* “climb, ascend”); changing through ablaut Nor. dial. *kli* ‘slime, mud, loam, clay’ (the derivative M.L.G. *klick* “earth loam” probably after *slick* “slick, film of oil floating on top of water, silt, earth loam”?), O.H.G. *klenan* “stick, glue, smudge” (= Ir. *glenim*, see above, compare also nominal γλίνη etc.; is *klenan* as st. V. in the converted *æ*-row, hence also O.N. *klunna* “attach tightly”?); zero grade O.N. *klina* ‘smear’ (**klīnian*, schw. V.), with *oi* Nor. *kleina* ds.;

Lith. *gliėjù*, *gliėti* ‘smear’, refl. *gliėtis* “stick, glue, remain”;

sl. **gl̥j̥* in Russ. *glej* “clay, loam”, Pol. *glej* “muddy, sludgy ground” (: Gk. γλία; extended Russ. dial. *glěḳ* “mucus, lymph, serum, clear fluid which separates from the blood during coagulation” from **gl̥-ḳ*);

Maybe Alb. *glak*, *gjak* “blood”

gleibh- (Slav. equivalents see under); an deducible also from IE **glei-p-*.

O.H.G. *klēbēn* “stick, glue, adhere, be stuck, be stuck up”, O.S. *kliþōn*, O.E. *clifian*, *cleofian* “stick, glue, attached, be linked”, O.E. *clibbor* “sticking, adhesive”, zero grade O.H.G. *klīban* “adhere, stick, glue, cling”, O.S. *biklīban* ds., O.E. *clīfan* ‘stick, adhere, cling’, O.N. *klīfa* “climb, ascend (pin, clinch, attach oneself)”, M.Du. *clīven* ds.; O.H.G. *klība*, O.S. *klīva*, O.E. *clīfe* “burdock”; with *-oi-* O.H.G. *kleiben* “clamp, fasten, stick, fix (make stick, glue)”, Ger. *kleiben* “stick, glue, paste, cause to adhere”; O.E. *clæfre* (**klaīþriōn-*), M.L.G. *klāver*, *klēver* “clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets”; here also O.N. *kleif* f., *klif* n. “steep hill”, O.E. *clif* n., M.L.G. *klif* “cliff”, O.H.G. *klep* (-*b*-) “forelands, promontory”, M.Du., M.L.G. *klippe* f. “crag, cliff” (out of it Ger. *Klippe* as “smooth rock”, as O.Ir. *slīab* “mountain” to root **sleib-* “glide, slide”); to what extent occurred besides **gle-m-bh* also a nasalized form from **glei-bh-* in O.E. O.H.G. *klimban* “clamber, climb, ascend”, is unclear;

O.C.S. *u-gľbbľ'q* "get stuck" Aor. *ugľbbq* "fixed", *ugľebъ* (*e* = *ь*) "fix or plant in", changing through ablaut (**oi*) R.C.S. *ugľěbľ'evati* "fasten, implant, drive in, affix", and (**e*) Serb. *glĭb* "ordure" (Berneker 310).

glei-t- in M.l.r. *glōed* "glue", O.E. *clāte* f. "burdock", *clīte* f. "coltsfoot, herb (Tussilago Farfara), whose leaves and root are employed in medicine to treat coughs", Eng. dial. *clote*, *clite*, *cleat* "burdock", *clite* "glue, slime, mud" (: Ltv. *glīdēt* "become slimy", compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 626, 627).

with *m*-formants: O.E. *clām* "klehriger Stoff, loam, clay", wherefore O.N. *Kleima* "name of a giantess (**clod*, heap?)", O.E. *clāeman* "smear, daub, tallow, lubricate", O.H.G. *chleimen* "glue, attach with glue, paste, size";

Ltv. *gliomezis*, *gliems*, *glieme* "snail, mussel"; Lith. *glėimės* "mucus", *glimūs* "mucilaginous, of the sticky substance from plants; mucinous, slimy"; Ltv. *glaiīma* "joke, flattery, insincere compliments, excessive praise", *glaiīmuôt* "joke, flatter, caress" (compare Nor. dial. *kleima* "smear, daub, tallow, lubricate : caress"); Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 628 f.; Trautmann 92; about Lith. *glėmės* see above S. 361;

sl. **glěmyždžь* in Cz. *hlemýžd* "snail".

with *n*-forms (see above γλίνη etc.) R.C.S. *glěnz* "mucus, tough dampness", *glina* "clay";

glei-t- in O.E. *ætcľīpan* "stick, adhere", zero grade *cliđa*, *cliođa* m. "plaster, wound dressing", O.E. *cliđe* "burdock" ("the sticking"), O.H.G. *kledda*, *kletta*, Dutch *klis*, *klit* "burdock", Ger. *klettern*; also probably M.H.G. *kleit*, Ger. *Kleid*, O.E. *clāđ* ds.; M.H.G. *klīster* "paste, glue, dough", Mod.Ice. *klīstra* "paste, cause to adhere, stick" (as **gleit-tro-* here or with Gmc. forms *-stra-* from the root form **kľ-*, IE *glei-*); Nor. *kleisa* "stick, glue; (stick, glue with the tongue =>) lisping or impure, unclean talk", O.N. *kleiss ī māle* "stammering, stuttering, spluttering".

Lith. *glitùs* “smooth, humid and sticky”, *glytẽ* “nasal mucus, pl. isinglass, form of gelatin obtained from fish products and used in the production of glue and jellies, fish glue”, Ltv. *glīts* “smooth, neat nice, pretty; lovely, kind”; Ltv. *glīstu*, *glīdu*, *glīst* “be and become slimy”, *glīdēt* “become slimy”, *gleīsts* “babbler”; s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 624, 627; compare above S. 363 Gk. γλιπτόν;

perhaps in Russ. (etc.) *glistъ*, *glistá* “worm, earthworm, tapeworm” (or to Ger. *gleiten*; Berneker 304);

Maybe Alb. *glisht*, *glishta* pl. “(smooth) finger, clinging finger”: Russ. (etc.) *glistъ*, *glistá* “worm”

with *μ*-formants: Gmc. **klaiwa-*, O.H.G. *klēo-*, *klē* “clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets” (after the sticky juice, sap the bloom, blossom?) and **klīwōn-*, M.L.G. *klīe*, O.H.G. *klīwa*, *klīa*, Ger. *Kleie* f. (if with IE *ī*, so ablaut equally with Ltv. *glīwe* “mucus”).

Lith. *glėivės* f. pl. “mucus”, Ltv. *glēvs* “tenacious as mucus, slack” (if with *ē* from IE **ǵ[ī]?*; about Lith. *glėmės* see above S. 361 under *glem-*), Ltv. *glievs* ‘slack’ (= γλοιός), *glīve* “mucus, green mucus on to the water” (: O.H.G. *klīwa*, see above);

sl. **glěvъ* (: Ltv. *glīvs*, γλοιός) in Russ. dial. *glevъ* m., *levá* f. “mucus of fish”, Pol. *gléwieć* (besides *gliwieć*) ‘spoil (of cheese)’, changing through ablaut Clr. *klýva* “Beefsteak fungus, Oak-tongue (a type of mushroom, species of mushroom)”, Serb. *gljiva* “type of mushroom, fungus”;

References: WP. I 612 ff., WH. I 577 f., 580, 606 f., 608 f., 611 f., 617, 867 f., Trautmann 92.

Page(s): 356-364

gel-² and g^wel-

English meaning: to devour

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verschlingen”

Note: the form with *g^w* presumably after Osthoff IF. 4, 287, Zupitza Gutt. 86 through hybridization from *gel-* with *g^wer-*.

Material: A. certainly *gel-* in: O.Ir. *gelid* “consumes, eats, grazes”, *gaile* “stomach”; O.Corn. *ghel*, Welsh *gel*, Bret. *gelaouen* “bloodsucker, leech”, O.Ir. *gelit* ds. (participle f. in *-ḡtī*);

O.H.G. *kela*, O.E. *ceole* “throat, gorge, ravine, gulch, prow, bow of a ship” (**kelōn*), *ceolor*, O.H.G. *celur* m. “gullet”; O.Ice. *kjplr* m. (**kelu*) “the keel of a ship”, M.L.G. *kel*, *kil*, Eng. *keel* ds.; with *g*-extension O.H.G. *kelah*, *-uh* “throat infection”, O.N. *kjalki* m. “mandible, lower jaw bone, jaw (also hand sledge)”; zero grade Dan. *kulk* “gullet, throat”, M.L.G. *kolk*, *kulk*, O.Fris. *kolk* m. “water hole” (Ger. *Kolk*), O.E. *cylcan*, Ger. dial. *kölken*, *kolkse* “belch, spit”, as Ltv. *gulgâtiēs* “belch, vomit” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 678), wherewith slovak. *gľg* “gulp, pull” perhaps is connected (onomatopoeic word?).

compare with other extension Swe. dial. *kulp* “gulp”, Nor. *kulp* “water hole”, N.Ger. *kolpen*, *kölpsen* “throw open, open quickly and forcibly; eruct, belch”.

Maybe Alb. *qelb* “pus”: O.H.G. *kelah*, *-uh* “throat infection”

B. certainly *g^wel-* only in Gk.: δέλεαρ, -ατος “bait” (*δέλε-*Fap*); besides δέϊλαρ (Callim.) from *δέλ-*Fap* from the monosyllabic basis, and Eol. βλήρ from *βλη-*Fap* from the heavy root form **g^w(e)lē-*; δέλε-τρον “bait”, δέλος n. ds.; βλωμός “morsel, mouthful, bread” (**g^w/ō-*); κα-βλέ-ει, κατα-βλέ-θει καταπίνει Hes. from the root form **g^w(e)le-*, also βλέορον (correctly βλέθρον?) βάθος, δεσμωτήριον Hes. (“βάραθρον”, Fick BB. 29, 196), βλέ-τυες αἱ βδέλλαι Hes.; compare Schwyzler Gk. I 519;

in guttural ambiguous: Lat. *gula* (**g^w_elā?*) f. “the gullet, weasand, throat”, compare in vowel Arm. *klanem*, Aor. 3. sg. *ekul* “devour, swallow up, engulf, consume, gobble up, eat hastily”, whereas *-u-* after all could be a result of Labiovelars; **g^w_l-tó-s* based on **glut-ós*, would be assumed from O.C.S. **g_lъtati* (Russ. *głotátъ*) ‘swallow, gulp’, **g_lъtъ* “gullet”, Russ. *głot*, *głotók* “gulp, mouthful”, Cz. *hlt*, compare also Lat. **gluō*, the base of *ingluviēs* “throat, voraciousness, appetite, gluttony, greediness”, *glūtus* “gullet”, *glūtiō* “swallow, devour”, *glūt/t/ō*, *-ōnis* “gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater”.

Maybe Alb. (**g^w_elā*) *gjellë* “dish, food” [common Alb. shift / > ll/].

References: WP. I 621, WH. I 612 f., 625 f., Trautmann 93.

Page(s): 365

gem–

English meaning: to grab, grip; be full

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(with beiden Händen) greifen, fassen (Fessel), zusammendrücken, -pressen (clump, Kloß); hineinstopfen, vollpacken (Ladung, Gepäck)”, intr. “vollgepackt, voll sein, vereinzelt also from seelischer Gedrücktheit”

Note: elaborated Persson Beitr. 78 ff., 933 m. Lith.

Material: Arm. *čim*, *čem* “bridle, rein”, *čmlem* “push, press together”;

Gk. Aor. γέντο “he grasped” (*γεμ-το), ὕγ-γεμος συλλαβή. Σαλαμίνιοι Hes., ἀπό-γεμε ἄφελκε. Κύπριοι Hes., ὄ-γμος “furrow in ploughing, swath, , swathe in reaping, strip of cultivated land, vast orbit of the sun, of a hippopotamus, wrinkled old age, row (of teeth) “ (see also under *aĝ-* “drive, push”), redupl. presumably γάγγαμον, γαγγάμη “small round net, esp. for oystercatching “; γέμω “be filled, packed full “, γεμίζω “fill full of, load or freight with, pack full, load “, γέμος “the meat parts filling the body “, γόμος m. ‘shipload, cargo, freight, load” (γόμος ζωμός Hes., perhaps a mash for stuffing, fattening?);

Umbr. *gomia*, *kumiaf* “gravidās” (out of it Lat. *gumia*, -ae m. f. “a glutton, gourmand gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater, devourer”, actually “obese person “), probably also *gemō*, -ere ‘sigh, groan, moan” as “be pressed emotionally, have the heart full “ (= γέμω “be full “);

M.Ir. *gemel*, Welsh *gefyn* “chain, series of metal rings which are linked together; shackles, gyve, manacles, handcuff; pastern, part of a horse’s foot between the fetlock and hoof “;

O.E. *cumbol* n. “wound, swelling, lump, growth”, Nor. *kumla* “clump; knead, compress “, O.N. *kumla* ‘squeeze”; *s*-extension Nor. *kams* “dumpling, lump “, *kamsa* “knead, stir, mix”, *kumsa* “mixture”;

doubtful, if in addition with labial extension (there only Germanic) O.E. *cimb*, *cimbe* "connection, joint, point of connection (between limbs) ", Swe. dial. *kimb(e)* " stave (of a cask) ", O.N. *kim-bull* "bundle", M.L.G. *kimmel* "toggle", *kimme* (*mm* from *mb*) " frame, edge, border ", etc. compare also *genebh-* S. 378 f.;

Maybe Alb. *kumbull* "plum, round fruit"

Ltv. *gùmstu*, *gùmt* " snatch; attack ", reflex. " bow, bend oneself "; Lith. *gùmulas*, *gumulỹs*, *gùmuras* (besides *gùb-*) "clump, ball, tangle, knot ", *o*-grade *gāmalas* (besides *gāb-*) " snow ball, piece of bread, meat "; borrowing from Pol. is possible for Lith. *gumulis*, *gumulė* " goat, cow without horns - actually, with lump instead of horns-, also hen without tail " because of Pol. *gomoty* "hornless", Cz. *homolý* ds.;

O.C.S. *žьmq*, *žeti* " compress, press, jam, constrict, squeeze, pack ", *žeteľ* " dog-collar, wooden collar worn by prisoners, collar as an ornament ", Clr. *žmeňa* " handful "; R.C.S. *gomola* " mash, mush, porridge, gruel, soft mixture, clump", Serb. *gòmolja* " cheese lumps ", Sloven. *gomòt*, gen. *-óta* " crowd in a heap, confusion ", Cz. *hmota* (**gьmota*), old also *homota* " cloth, fabric, Material, matter, substance; stuff ".

References: WP. I 572 ff., 585, WH. 588 f.

Page(s): 368-369

genebh–, genobh–

English meaning: a piece of wood

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pflock, stick, abgeschnittenes Holzstück”??

Material: Only Germanic, hence probably barely IE origin.

It concerns probably two different word groups:

1. Gmc. *kamb-*, *kumb-* “clot, chunk, clump, block, lump, cut-off piece of wood “.

O.H.G. *kembil* “ chain block “, *kamp* “ a (wooden) fetter or shackle, for the feet “, O.N. *kumbr* “ block of wood “ with Gmc. *-p-*: M.H.G. *kumpf* “ truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off, dull”, Eng. *chump* “ block of wood “ (anlaut from *chop*), Nor. dial. *kump* “clump”, Nor. Dan. *kamp* “ brow, edge of a hill or cliff “, O.N. *koppusteinn*, Dan. *kampe-sten* “ Rollstein “ etc. compare also under *gem-*.

2. Gmc. *knab-*, *knabb-*, *knap-*, *knapp-* (expressive gemination) “peg, plug, stick, penis, knave, boy”.

With *-b-*: Ger. dial. *knabe* “peg, bolt “, O.H.G. *knabo*, Ger. *Knabe* “ boy “, O.E. *cnafa* ds., from which Eng. *cnave* “ knave “; O.N. *knefill* “ shaft, pole, picket, pole, stick”, O.H.G. *knebil*, M.H.G. *knebel* “ toggle, ankle “ (also “ rascal, villain, scoundrel “, as also Nor. *knebel*), M.L.G. *knevel* “ short, thick transom, toggle “ and “ twisted moustache point “ (Ger. “ small pointed beard “), Swe. dial. *knave* “ thin shaft, pole”;

with *-bb-*: Swe. dial. *knabbe* “tubers, clump”, also “ stocky fellow, bovine animal, bull “; *knabb* “peg, plug” (Nor. “ brow, edge of a hill or cliff “);

with *-p-*: O.E. *cnapo*, O.S. *knapo* “young man, husband, servant”, Swe. dial. *knape* “peg, plug” and “knot”;

with *-pp-*: Ger. dial. *Knappe* “foot of a bench “, O.H.G. *knappo* “ youngling, knave, boy”, Ger. *Knappe*, Swe. dial. *knappe* “peg, plug, block of wood “;

sometimes are above forms of the derivatives from *gn-ebh-* “to press together” (above S. 370) barely to make a distinction; compare above (see 370) O.N. *knapp* etc.;

O.E. *cenep*, O.Fris. *kenep*, O.N. *kanpr* “whisker, moustache” (Gmc. **kanipa-*), wherefore probably M.L.G. *kenneve* “neck block”, mnl. *kanef-been* “maxilla, jaw, upper jawbone” are probably contaminated somehow with *ġenu-* “chin” (under S. 381 f.).

References: WP. I 585 f., Martinet Gémation 117 f., 196.

Page(s): 378-379

gengh-

English meaning: to wind; to weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, winden, flechten, weben”

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.N. *kinga* “ pectoral, chest decoration, brooch, pin, clasp “, probably to *kengr* (**kangiz*) m. “bay, bend, hook “, *kǫngur-vāfa* “ spider” (O.E. *gangelwæfre* ds., reshaped after *gangan*), M.H.G. Ger. dial. *kanker* “ spider”, finn. (from dem Gmc.) *kangas* “ web, webbing, strong cloth or fabric, net-like weave “, Swe. dial. *kang* “ droopy slender branch “, *kång* (esp. from horses) “agile, lively, excited, aroused “ (actually “ spinning violently “), *kyngē* “bundle”, O.N. *kǫngull* “ bundle of berries “;

Maybe Alb. *kungull* “pumpkin”

finn. (from dem Gmc.) *kinkko*, *kinkon* “bundle”; in addition compare also those mentioned words under **gong*- “clump” as M.L.G. *kinke*, see there;

O.C.S. *gažvica* “ a long, slender, flexible shoot or branch “, Sloven. *gôž* ‘strap’, Serb. *gužva* “ twig, shoot, basket or braid from plaited twigs”, Russ. *gužb* “ twig used for tying up, rope, cable”, Cz. *houžev*, Pol. *gażwy* pl. “ strap of a flail “.

References: WP. I 587 f., Petersson IF. 24, 265.

Page(s): 380

geng–, gong–

English meaning: lump

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Klumpen, klumpig”

Material: Gk. γόγγρος “conger-eel, tubercular disease in olive-trees” (out of it Lat. *gonger*, *conger* ds.), γογγρώνη “swollen neck gland”, perhaps γόγγων μωρός Hes. (“fat, obese and stupid?”), γογγύλος “round” (-ύλος suffix as in στρογγύλος, ἀγκύλος; compare also Lith. *gungulỹs* “ball”), γογγυλῖς, γογγύλη “turnip”, γιγγίς, -ίδιον “a kind of beet, turnip” (assimilated from *γεγγί-; the reminiscence in Lith. *žinginis* “a plant bog arun, Calla palustris” and the O.Ind. flower names *jīṅginī*, *jhiñjhikā* are certainly coincidental);

Lat. *gingīva* f. (mostly Plur.) “gums”, further formations from **gengā* ‘swelling, blister, hump, hunchback’;

O.N. *kōkkr* “ball” (**gongu-s*; against it derives O.H.G. *kankur*, Ger. *Kanker* “malignant growth, cancer” from Lat. *cancer* “cancerous ulcer, cancerous growth”), also O.N. *vatn-kakki* m. (**gong-*) “bucket; pail”.

In Gmc. perhaps (?) cognate words for “coil, bind, wind, bend”:

M.L.G. *kinke*, Nor. dial. *kink(e)* “coil by a rope”, *kink* also “small bend, contemptuous movement of the head”, M.L.G. *kinke* also “sinuous snail house”, Nor. dial. *kank* “gyration, whirling, turning, rotation, circular movement, spin, knot in the thread, unwillingness”, West Flem. *konkel* “whirl, maelstrom, whirlpool, eddy” (but O.H.G. *kunkala*, *konakla*, Ger. *Kunkel* “distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning)” derives from M.Lat. *conucla*, Dimin. from *colus*); s. also under *gengh-* S. 380;

Lith. *gūnga* “hump, hunchback, ball, clump” (out of it Ltv. *gūngis* “curvature, belly”), *gungulỹs* “ball”, *gūngu*, *gūngtī* “crook oneself”, *gūnginti* “go slowly, from a humped going person”;

maybe Alb. *gungë* “hump, hunchback”

besides with palatal (**gongê-*, *gunê-*):

Balt **gunž-* in *gūžys* “crop from birds, Adam’s apple, head of the femur; cabbage head “, *gūžiù*, *gūžti* “conglobate, bundle up; sit down to the earth (from the chicken which spreads out the wings) “, *gūštà* “lair, camp, nest of a chicken, a goose “; O.Pruss. *gunsix* ‘swelling, blister” (Lith. *gùžas*, *gùzikas* “hump, hunchback, gland, knag” under likewise from Pol.);

Maybe Alb. (**gunsa*) *gusha* “neck, Adam’s apple “

Slav. **gqz-* (also **guz-* with *u* from IE *geu-gê-*, see under *geu-1*) in Serb. *gûz* “buttock”, Russ. *guz*, *guzá*, *guzó* “the thick end of the sheaf, a beam “, *gúzka* “backside, tail , rump “, Pol. old *gqz*, *gqž* “tuber”, *gęzić się* “crook oneself “ (with *u* nowadays *guz* ‘swelling, blister, hunch “, *guza* “ buttocks “), Sloven. *góza* f. “buttock, backside” (with *u*: *gúza* “ buttocks, hunch “) under likewise;

participle perf. pass. **gqstb* (**gnê-to-*) in Ser.-Cr. *gûst*, R.C.S. *gustb*, Russ. *gustój*, Pol. *gęsty* “thick, dense”.

Because of Sloven. Pol. *u* and the Balt *-un-* (> *-ũ-*) forms (which would perhaps be normal however, as reduced grade colored in *o*-grade **gongê-*) assumes Persson Beitr. 937 for the Slav. mixture from **gong-* and **geuê-*, *guê-* (extension from *geu-* “crook”, see there), compare Ice. *kjúka* “ankle”, Nor. *kjúka* “knag, knot, spigot “ etc. and for Lith. *gùžas* “knag” and for Balt *gunž-*, *gūž-* formation from such nasalized **gu-n-gê-* (at most also **gūê-*), since Balt forms with lengthened grade **gonê-* are absent. Also those in velares *g* ending Balt words, as Lith. *gùnga*, could be assigned to a parallel extension **geu-g-*, compare under *geu-1*: Lith. *gugà* “bump in saddle, hump, hunchback “, *gaūgaras* “acme, apex, summit “, etc.

References: WP. I 637 ff., WH. I 601, Trautmann 101 f.

Page(s): 379-380

gen–

English meaning: to pinch, pluck, press, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: as basis for extensions der meaning “zusammendrücken, kneifen, zusammenknicken; Zusammengedrücktes, Geballtes”

Note: (Persson Beitr. 88 f.); therefrom are *gnegh-*, *gneig-*, *gner-*, *gnes-*, *gneus-* only Gmc.

Material: **1. gn-ebh-:**

Gk. perhaps γνάπτω “ bend, make curved; wind; arch, make arched, make vaulted; incline, bow “ (formal as in the meaning but influenced through κάπτω);

O.N. *knafa* ‘sodomize’, compare “compress, squeeze women”; with *pp*: Du. *knap* “ joining (*pressing, squeezing), narrowly, brief, fast “, N.Ger. *knap* ‘short, spare, small’ (out of it Ger. *knapp*), Nor. *knapp* “narrow, short, concise”, with *bb*: *knabbe* “ pinch, cut off”; further with the meaning “ fold up the jaws “ and “ snap one’s fingers “ and out of it deriving sound suggestions of Swe. *knäppa* “ crack, snap, clink “, Du. *knappen* “break, crack, creak”, N.Ger. *knappern*, *knupfern* “ crunch, nibble “, Ger. *knabbern* “bite, gnaw “; finally as “the crushed, clenched, rounded “ under likewise O.N. *knappr* “ bump, bulge, gnarl, handle, knob “, O.E. *cnæpp* “ mountaintop (bulging); brooch, pin, clasp “ (from “ nub, button, knop, knob “), N.Ger. *knap(p)* “ mountain top, tableland, hill, plateau, elevation, heel of the boot”; Maybe Alb.Gheg (**knappen*) *thembën* “heel” [common Alb. *k-* > *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation]. N.Ger. *knappen* “ cut off, shorten; live briefly “; from Slav. perhaps here Pol. *gnębić*, old *gnąbić* (with secondary nasal vowel as a result of preceding *n*) “press, distress, maltreat, stir, tease, irritate”; compare also *genebh-*, S. 378 f.

2. gnegh-:

Swe. *knagg* “ knot, knag”, M.Eng. M.L.G. *knagge* “knag, thick piece”; with Gmc. *kk*: O.N. *knakkr* “ foot (at tables, chairs), footstool (foot block) “. Here also O.H.G. *kneht*, Ger.

Knecht, O.E. *cniht* “knave, boy, youngling, servant, warrior” (**kneh-ta-*, compare to meaning *Knabe*, *Knebel* under likewise, to *t*-suffix Ger. bO.Ir. *knüchtel* “cudgel, club, bludgeon”).

3. *gn-eibh-*:

Gk. γνίφωv “ skinflint, scrooge, cheapskate, curmudgeon “ (if not because of older recorded Κνίφωv, Meisterhans-Schwyzler 74, with secondary anlaut softening, so that with O.N. *hnippa* “bump, poke” to the parallel root **ken-*, *kn-eib(h)-*);

O.N. *kneif* “kind of pliers “, *knīfr*, O.E. *cniſ* “knife”, Ger. dial. *kneif* “knife”; besides with Gmc. *pp*, *p*: M.L.G. *knīp*, Ger. dial. *kneipf* “knife”, Nor. dial. *knīpa*, M.L.G. *knīpen* (out of it Ger. *kneifen* figurative) “ nip, squeeze tightly between two surfaces, pinch, break off by pinching, squeeze, press “ (partly also “ be thrifty, stingy; run short, be used up, be exhausted, running out of; pinch; run away “; s. similar under *gnebh-*), nd. *knippen* “cut, clip”, Ger. *knippsen*, nd. *knipperig* “ stingy, fugal, spare, thrifty “, Ger. *Kniff* (also = thievish, sneaky trick under likewise), M.L.G. *knippen* “ blink, wink the eye, wink”;

Lith. *gnýbiu*, *gnýbti*, Iterat. *gnáibau*, *gnáibyti* “ pinch (with the fingers or tongs) “, besides *šnýbiu*, *žnýbti* ds., Trautmann 93.

4. *gneig-*:

O.N. *kneikia* “press, clamp “, Nor. dial. *kneikja* “ bend backward “; M.L.G. nd. Ger. *knicken*, wherefore *Knicks* “ knee-bend, flexure, bowing, bending “.

5. *gner-*:

Nor. *knart*, *knort* “knag, knot, unreifes Obst”, M.Eng. *knarre* “ hunch, outgrowth, knag”, M.H.G. *knorre* “knag” under likewise; besides O.H.G. *kniurig* “knorrig”, M.H.G. *knūr(e)* “ knot, knag, Klippe, mountain top “ with ablaut neologism.

6. *gnes-*:

Nor. *knast* m. “knag” = nd. hd. *Knast*, M.L.G. *knōster* “gristle”, Du. *knoest* “knag”, M.Du. *knoes* “gristle”, *knoesele* “ankle”; Nor. dial. *knös* (**knōsia*-) “large mighty beggar”, Swe. *knase* “big, rich, obstinate, inflexible person”.

7. *gnēt*:-

O.H.G. *knetan*, O.E. *cnedan* st. V. “knead”, zero grade O.N. *knoða*, *-aða* “knead”; with Gmc. *tt* O.N. *knōttr* (**knattu-z*) “ball, sphere”, *knatti* “brow, edge of a hill or cliff”, Nor. *knott* m. “short and thick body, knag, knot”, Swe. dial. *knatte* “small bush”; O.C.S. *gneto*, *gnesti* “press”, O.Pruss. *gnode* f. “trough for kneading the bread” (**gnōtā*), Trautmann 93. Maybe nasalized Alb. (**ghnes*-) *ngjesh* “press” common Alb. *gh*- > *gj*- phonetic mutation.

8. *gn-eu*:-

O.N. *knýja* “press, hit”, O.E. *cnū(w)ian* “in mortar zerstoßen” (O.E. *cnéowian* “coire”, as Swe. *knulla* ds. compared with M.H.G. *knüllen* “bump, poke, hit”); O.N. *knūi* “knuckle”; O.S. *knūla*, *knyla* “knag, knot in trees, foot ankle”; Maybe Alb. (**knyla*) *nyja* “knag, knot” [common Alb. *kn* - > *n*- phonetic mutation]

Serb. *gnjáviti* “press”, Sloven. *gnjáviti* “press, ruffle, crease, crumple, wrinkle, strangle, throttle, choke”.

9. *gn-eu-bh*:-

Ir. *gnobh* “knot in the wood, knot, node” (**gnubho*-);

O.N. *knýfill* m. “short, just come out horn”, E.Fris. *knūfe* “clot, chunk, clump, knag”; O.N. *kneyfa* “press”; Nor. *knuva* “press, squash, crush”, E.Fris. *knūfen*, N.Ger. *knuffen* “bump, poke, kick”; with **ǔ*: M.L.G. *knovel* “knot, ankle”; M.H.G. *knübel* “ankle”; with Gmc. *p(p)* (consonant-sharpening): Nor. dial. *knupp* m. “bud”, M.L.G. *knuppe*, *knoppe* “bud”, *knuppel* = M.H.G. *knüpfel* “club, cudgel” (these N.Ger.), O.H.G. *knopf* “knot, knag, knop, knob”, Swiss *chnopf* “knot, knop, knob, bud, small kid, child” (in addition *knüpfen*; a derivative is *Knospe*, there probably from **knup-sōn*-), and *o*-grade M.L.G. *knōp* m. “knot, knop, knob,

handle, button, pommel “, M.H.G. *knouf*, Ger. *Knauf*, with Gmc. *bb*: Nor. *knubb* m. “clot, chunk”, M.L.G. *knobbe* “knag”, M.Eng. *knobbe* (Eng. *knob*) “bud, knop, knob, knag, knot”, Nor. *knubba* “bump, poke, kick, press”;

Lith. *gniáubti* “ comprise, enfold, hug, embrace, hold tight “ (**gnēubh-*), *gniùbti* “ lose stability, fall, sink “; if from *gniáužti* (under 10.) through influence of *gnýbti* (above 3.)?

10. *gn-eu-ĝ-*:

O.N. *knjūkr* “round mountain top “, Nor. dial. *knjuka*, *knoka* “ankle”, O.N. *knykill* “ small knot”; M.L.G. *knoke* m. “bone”, M.H.G. *knoche* “bone, knag, bundle”;

Maybe Alb. (**knyk*) *kyc* “ankle”

O.E. *cnycel* (?), M.L.G. *knokel*, M.H.G. *knüchel*, Ger. *Knöchel*, but O.N. *knoka* “hit, knock”, Nor. dial. *knoka* “ press, squash, crush “, O.E. *cnocian*, *cnucian* “ knock at a door, thrust in the mortar “, M.H.G. *knochen* “press” stand in ablaut to O.S. *knaka* “crack, creak” and indicate to onomatopoeic words *ĝneg-* (Wissmann 79), whereat also Kluge¹¹ s. v. *knacken*;

with Gmc. *-kk-*: M.L.G. *knocke*, M.Eng. *knucche*, Eng. *knitch* “bundle”, M.H.G. *knock* “ nape, cervix, neck “.

Lith. *gniáuž-ju*, *-ti* “ close the hand firmly “, *gniūžis*, *gniūžte*, *gniáužta* “bundle, handful “, *gniūžti* “ bend, fall, lose firmness “ (“*fold up, double or bend something over upon itself “), Ltv. *gnaūzt* “grasp with the hand, press” (Ltv. *žnaugt* “ strangle, throttle, choke “ from **gñauž-?*); compare (above 9.) Lith. *gniáubti*.

11. *gn-eu-s-*:

O.N. *knosa*, *-aða* “ abuse with blows “, Nor. *knysia* “ crunch, munch, chew with the teeth; pulverize, grind into fine particles “, O.H.G. *knussen* “hit, crush”, O.E. *cnyssan* “ crush, grind “; with *ū* O.S. *knusa* = N.Ger. *knūsen* “press, squeeze”, O.N. *knūska* “hit”, Ger. Swiss *chnūssen*, *chnūschten* “thrash”; O.N. *knylla* “hit, bump, poke” (**knuzljan*, s. also above under *gneut-* about *Knollen*) = O.E. *cnyllan* “hit”, nd. *knüllen* (*knullen* from **knuz-lōn*) “ to

press together, zerknüffeln “, M.H.G. *knüllen* “hit, bump, poke, cuff, strike, slap, pommel, push, shove, thrust “; O.N. *knauss* m. “ round mountain corner “; with *ū* M.L.G. *knūst* m. “knag”, Swiss *chnūs* “knag, clump”; with *ǔ* Nor. *knust*, *knysta* “ coiled chunk, knag”, schwed dial. *knose* “ hunch, outgrowth “ (figurative bO.Ir. *knös* “ a youth, lad “, Swiss *chnösi* “thick man, husband”, nrhein. *knösel* “ dwarf, crippled being, unripe fruit “).

12. *gn-eu-t-*:

O.H.G. *knōdo* (**knūpan-*) “ knop, knob, ankle, bud”, M.H.G. *knödel* “ ovary, dumpling, small mass of dough which is boiled or steamed “, O.H.G. *knoto* (**knuđan-*), Ger. *KNOTE* *n*, whereof O.H.G. *knutil*, Ger. *Knüttel* “thick stick” (actually “ knotty walking stick “); O.E. *cnotta* m., M.L.G. *knutte* “tubers, flax bud “, M.H.G. *knotze* “knag”, M.L.G. *knulten* “ knit, tie, bind, knot “ = O.E. *cnyttan*, Eng. *knit* ds. and with the originally meaning “ to press together “ bO.Ir. *knauzen* “ to press together “, nd. *knutschen*, M.H.G. *knützen* ‘squeeze, push, shove, thrust “; O.N. *knūtr* (**knūdn-*) “knot, knag”, *knūta* “ capitulum, head of a bone, end of a bone “, *knýta* “ tie, bind, knot “; M.H.G. *knūz* “(* gnarled, snaggy, knobbed rising arms against, daring, bold, audacious, perky, cheerful; bold; impudent “; M.H.G. *knolle* “clod of earth, clump”, O.E. *cnoll* m. “mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, acme, apex “ (if from **knuđ-lá-* or **knuz-lá* for the root form **g(e)n-eu-s-*);

Lith. *gniutù*, *gniùsti* “press”, *gniutúoti* ds., *gniùtelė* “ pole for pressing of the straw with the roof cover “, *gniùtulas* “ bales, paper, lump, clump”, *gnùtulas* “clump, fist-size clump”

References: WP. I 580 ff., Wissmann nom. postverb. 83, 132.

See also: compare also under *ken-*.

Page(s): 370-373

gerebh–

English meaning: to scratch, write

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ritzen” and Verwandtes

Material: 1. **gerbh-**:

Gk. γράφω “scratch, carve, cut, mark by cutting or scratching, write” (**grbhō*), γράμμα “alphabetic letter”, γραμμή “line”, γραφεύς “scribe”, γραπτός “Ritzung der Haut” (besides dialect forms with -po- instead of -pa-);

O.E. *ceorfan* (participle *corfen*) “cut, clip, notch”, O.H.G. *kerban* “make incision, cut, clip”, Ger. *kerben*, M.H.G. *kerbe* f. “incision, notch”, *kerp* m. “seam, joint, fugue”, O.E. *cyrp* m. “cut”;

Slav. **žerbъ* in O.C.S. *žřebъ*, Ser.-Cr. *ždřijeb*, Clr. *žereb* “lot, fate” and Slav. *žerbъjъ* in O.C.S. *žřebъjъ* “lot, fate, crumb” (“*notched rod”), O.Pruss. *gīrbīn* “number” (“*crenation, series of notches on the outer edges of a leaf or shell”).

Maybe Alb. *krrabë* ‘shepherd’s stick’

2. **grebh-**:

M.H.G. *krabelen* (with expressive intensification: M.H.G. *krappeln*, M.L.G. *krabbelen*, out of it Ger. *krabbeln*) ‘scratch, scrape, grovel, truckle, creep’, O.N. *krafla* “grovel, truckle, creep”, *krafsa* ‘scratch, scrape, leicht anrühren’,

Maybe Alb. *kref*, *kreh* (**krefs*) “comb, clean”

with expressive intensification Dan. Nor. *krabbe* ‘scratch, grapsen’ (and “scrabble, scribble, scrawl, scratch, grovel, truckle, creep”, originally “grovel, truckle, creep, while one gets stuck”), wherefore O.N. *krabbi* m., O.E. *crabba*, M.L.G. *krabbe* “crab” and O.H.G. (*krebiz*), **kraḫita-*, *krebaz(o)*, asächs. *krebīt*, Ger. *Krebs*. – Quite doubtful Gk. γρόμφις ‘sow’ (better “the grunting (?)” as nasal form.

3. Besides **gribh-* (with expressive *ʀ*):

Gk. γριφᾶσθαι γράφειν. Λάκωνες. οἱ δὲ ξύειν καὶ ἀμύσσειν Hes. (compare from *sker-*: Gk. σκαριφάομαι, Lat. *scribō*), ἀγρίφη, ἀγρεῖφνα “rake, gardening tool with a comb-like end; rack “ (ἀ- from **ʀ-* “in”, “carve, cut, mark by cutting or scratching “?”);

Du. *kribbelen* “murmur”, *kribelen* “itch”, M.H.G. md. *kribeln* “kitzeln (von der Sinuenlust)“, Ger. *kribbeln*, and with Gmc. *pp*: O.H.G. *kripfan* “rasch und wiederholt wonach greifen“, Ger. *kripfen* “esp. of scratching a groove“;

Ltv. *grīpsta* “scratch“.

References: WP. I 606 f., Trautmann 87.

See also: compare *gred-* “scratch, scrape”, *grēb(h)o-s* “hornbeam”.

Page(s): 392

ger-¹, gere-

English meaning: to gather, put together

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zusammenfassen, sammeln”

Material: Gk. ἀγείρω (ἀγερω̃, ἡγείρω) “gather; assemble” (**ǵ-ger-ǵiō*; α- weak form from ἐν, also “collect, gather “?”), Gk. Dor. ἀ-γρέ-τᾱς “collector, gatherer”, Aor. ἔγρετο “be gathered”, Infin. ἀγρέσθαι; ἀγορά, ἄγυρις “congregation, meeting”, ἀγύρτης “collector, gatherer, beggar”, ἀγοστός “hand, crooked, bent arm” (if from *α-γορστος, with Eol. op from *ǵ*, for the formation compare παλαστή “flat hand”), γέργερα πολλά Hes., τὰ γάργαρα “swarm, flock; mass, crowd, heap”;

broken reduplication **gre-g-* in:

Lat. *grex, gregis* m. “herd, troop, multitude, crowd”;

M.Ir. *graiḡ* n. (with secondary *a*), gen. *grega* “herd of horses”, Welsh Corn. Bret. *gre* ds.; because of O.Ir. *grafann* f. “horse race” (**grego-suendnā*) barely borrowed from Lat.;

Maybe Alb. (**grega*) *grigja* “herd of sheep”

Bal.-Slav. *gur-* from **ǵor-* in:

Lith. *gurgulỹs* m. “coagulation, thickening”, *gũrguolė* f. “bulk, mass, lump”;

Maybe Alb. *gurgullonj* “boil (liquid coagulation)”

Ltv. *gũrste* “bundle of flax” (**gursti-* from **gurt-sti-*) =

Maybe through metathesis Alb. (**gursti*) *grushti* “handful, thin, emaciated; fist”; (**grist*) *glisht, gisht* “finger”.

Slav. **ǵr̥stb* in O.C.S. *gr̥stb* “fist, handful”, aRuss. *ǵr̥stb*, Ser.-Cr. *ǵr̥st* (pl. *ǵr̥sti*) “hollow hand”, Pol. *garśc* ds., Russ. *gorstb* ds.; R.C.S. *pri-ǵr̥ščā* f. “handful” (**gurstiā*); Slav. **ǵr̥tati* and **ǵr̥nṛti* (from **ǵr̥nṛti*) in Ser.-Cr. *ǵr̥cēm, ǵr̥tati* “scrape together”, Clr. *pry-hortáty* ds., Pol. *garnąc* ds.;

**gere-* in Lith. *gretà* adv. “side by side, abreast”;

remains far off O.Ind. *gaṇáh* “troop, multitude, crowd”, because not IE (Kuiper Proto-Munda 54 f.).

root extension *grem-*:

O.Ind. *grāma-h* m. “heap, troop, multitude, crowd, village, congregational, parish, community, township”;

Lat. *gremium* “armful; lap, bosom, womb, female genitals”;

maybe Alb. (*grem-*) *greminë* “bottom, hole, abyss”, *gremis* “throw to the abyss, pile up”

M.H.G. *krammen* “snatch with the claws”, O.H.G. *krimman* (*kramm*) “press, grip with the claws”, O.E. *crammian* (Eng. *to cram*) “stuff, fill” (actually “press”), O.Ice. *kremia* “press, clamp”, *krqm* “consuming illness, disease, malady”, ablaut. *krumma*, *krymma* “hand”;

Lith. *grumiúos*, *grùmtis* “with struggle somebody”, *grùmulas* “clump”, *grum̃(s)tas* “clod”, *grùmdau*, *-yti* “are pushing, filling, stuffing by force from above”; the same *d(h)*-extension in Gk. γρόνθος “clenched fist”;

maybe Alb.Gheg *grumull* *grumbull* (**grem-ul*) “mass, pile” [common Alb. *m* > *mb* shift] : Lith. *grùmulas* “clump”

Note: Alb. shares the cognate with Balt lang. not with Slav. lang. which means the Alb. cognate is part of the inherited Illyr. Balt lexicon.

R.C.S. *gromada*, *gramada* “heap, mass”, Pol. nsorb. also “village community, local meeting”.

Maybe Alb. (**gramada*) *gërmadha* “ruins, mass of stones”

References: WP. I 590 f., WH. I 621 f., Trautmann 94, 102, Schwyzer Gk. I433⁵, 715, 746⁸.

Page(s): 382-383

ger-²

English meaning: to scream (in expr. forms)

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten, especially for “heiser schreien”

Material: A. O.Ind. *járatē* “ it rushes, sounds, crackles, shouts “, *jarā* “ the rustling, murmuring “ (or to **ǵār-* or **ǵʷer-*); perhaps *gargara-h* “ a music instrument “ (yet see also **gal-*);

Alb. *ngurónj* “howl” (from wind); [actually *hunguronj* “howl”]

O.N. *kæra*, *kærdǫ* “ bring forward a matter, lodge a complaint, make a complaint to the proper authorities, accuse “ (derived from a lengthened gradeen *i*-stem **gēr-*); with consonant increase O.H.G. *carron* “ squeak, screech, clash, jangle, squeal, grate, jar, resound, rattle, creak “ (schw. V.), *cherran* (st. V.) “cry, creak”, M.L.G. *kerren*, *karren* “creak”, O.E. *ceorran* “creak” (*ceorung* “ lament, grumble, growl, complain, repine, snarl “), Nor. *karra* “ coo, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker “, O.N. *kurra* “ growl, murmur”, *kurr* “murmur, rumor”;

Lith. *gùrti* “ shrill, shriek, scream “;

B. Here the name of crane:

1. Lith. *géršė* “ crane, heron “; after Risch (briefl.) contaminated from *gervė* and *génšė*;

2. With formants *-en-*, to part with *-u-* and *-g-* extended:

Arm. *krunk* “ crane “ (**geru-n-g-*); compare under O.H.G. *kranuh*;

Maybe truncated Alb. (**kranuh*) *krahu* “wing, arm”

Gk. γέρην γέρανος Hes., γέρανος m. “ crane “ and “ crane for lifting weights, esp. used in the theatre, quern, a fish “;

Gaul. *tarvos trigaranos* (Inscr. about a bull with three plumes on the back); Welsh Corn. Bret. *garan* (**g_{er}enos*) “crane”;

O.H.G. *kranuh* (-ih), O.E. *cranoc*, *cornuc*, M.L.G. *kranek* m. (**grənug*);

O.E. *cran*, asächs. *krano*, M.H.G. *krane*, Ger. *Krahn* (**granon*-) m.; in addition O.Ice. *trani* “crane” (with *t*- instead of *k*- after *trami* “evil spirit, demon, evil supernatural being; devil”);

Lith. *garnỹs* m. “heron, stork” (**gor-n₂ios*); Ltv. *gāms* m. “heron”.

3. With formants *-ōu-* : *-ū-*:

Lat. *grūs*, gen. *gruis* f. (later also m.) “a crane”, therefrom *gruere* “of crane’s call”;

Ger. Westfäl. *krūne* “crane”; see under O.H.G. *kron*;

Lith. *gėrvė*, Ltv. *dzeļve*, O.Pruss. *gerwe* f. “crane” (**gerāuiā*);

R.C.S. *žeravъ* m. (**gerōuios*), Ser.-Cr. *žerāv*, wRuss. *žorou* (gen. *žoraula*); besides Ser.-Cr. *ždrālј* (from **žbravlb*) and Russ. *žuravlъ* (gen. *žuravlja*).

C. from the same *ōu-*: *əu-*: *ū-* extension also O.H.G. *krōn* “chatty, loquacious, talkative, garrulous, gossip, prattling, logorrheic”, N.Ger. *krōlen* (**krauljan*) “loud cry”, Du. *kruilen* “coo”, *krollen* “cry like cats”, M.L.G. *krūschen* “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell”.

With *i*-extension redupl. Lat. *gingrīre* “cackle, esp. from to geese”;

perhaps (?) here Gk. γίγγρᾱς, γίγγρος m. “Phoenician flute” etc.;

M.Ir. *grith*, Welsh *gryd* “scream” (**gri-tu-s*), M.Ir. *grinnigud* “creaking of the arrow” (**gri-n-d*);

Maybe Alb. (**gri-n-d*) *grindem* “scream, quarrel”

M.H.G. *krīschen* “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell”, M.L.G. *krīten* “cry, howl”, M.H.G. *krīen* “sharp cry”, Ger. *kreißen*, M.H.G. *krīsten*, Ger. *kreisten*.

D. *grā-* in WestGmc. N.. **krā-* (with *ō* not changed to old *ā* through recent imitation of the of *a-* a colored raven’s croaking): O.H.G. *krāen*, Ger. *krāhen*, M.L.G. *kreien*, O.E. *crāwan*

ds., O.H.G. *hanacrāt* “cock crow, call of a rooster; dawn, time of morning when roosters crow”, O.H.G. *krā(w)a*, *krāia*, Ger. *Krähe*, O.S. *krāia*, O.E. *crāwe* ds., Lith. *grijoju*, R.C.S. *grajō*, *grajati* “croak, caw”.

With guttural extension:

O.N. *krāka* “crow”, *krākr* “raven”, O.E. **crācian*, *cracettan* “croak, caw (of raven)”, Ger. *krächzen*; Gmc. *-k-* from IE *-g* because of Ir. *grāg* “croaking” (**grāggo-*); M.L.G. *krakelen* “chatter, prattle, jabber; talk rapidly; talk nonsense”.

With IE *k-*: Lat. *grāculus* “jackdaw”, *gracillō*, *-āre* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from chicken)”;

O.H.G. *kragil*, M.H.G. *kregel* “gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering”, O.H.G. *kragilōn* “babble, chatter”, M.H.G. *kragelen*, *kregeln* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker”;

R.C.S. *graču*, *grakati* “croak, caw”, *gr̥kati* “coo (from the dove)”.

E. With formant *-g-*, and from other hearing impressions:

O.Ind. *garjati* “rages, roars, hums, bellows”;

Arm. *karkač* “din, fuss, noise”;

O.E. *cracian*, *cearcian* “ring out; sound”, O.H.G. *krāhhon* “crack, creak”;

Lith. *gìrgždžiu*, *gìrgždėti* “creak”.

In addition perhaps Russ. *gróchet* “din, fuss, noise, crash, blast, loud laughter” under likewise as new onomatopoeic words.

References: WP. I 591 ff., WH. I 583, 601 f., 615, 624, Specht Decl. 48, Trautmann 87, 94.

Page(s): 383-385

ger-³

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen, winden"

Material: A. O.Ind. *guṇá-h* (**gr-nó-s*) "the single thread of a string, line, cord; stain" (*dvi-, tri-guṇa-* actually "consisting of two, three threads"); *gárta-h* "carriage seat of the chariot" ("*from rods twisted seat, carriage basket"), compare with formants *-mo-* O.N. *karmr* "parapet, defensive wall, protective wall in front of a trench", Swe. *karm* "back, part of a chair support from wickerwork, carriage basket" (**gor-mo-s* "wickerwork").

1. guttural extensions:

a. In IE *-g-* presumably Gk. γυργαθός "wicker-basket, creel, twisted basket from willows, weir, fish-snaring net" (-u-reduced vowel, ending as in κάλαθος "basket narrow at the base, esp. for wool, for fruit, (carried in procession in honour of Demeter), capital of a column, in this form, wine-cooler, mould for casting iron, reservoir of an oil-lamp");

O.N. *kraki* "pole with hook; thin person"; O.H.G. *krācho* (**krēkan-*), *kracco* (as **kraggan-*, gemination form to Gmc. **krag-* see under) "hooked device", O.N. *krākr* and changing through ablaut *krōkr* "bend, bay, hook" (out of it M.Eng. *crōk*, nEng. *crook* "curvature etc."), *krøkja* "crook, snatch", Swe. *kräka*, Nor. dial. *kreka krak* "grovel, truckle, creep", *kreken* "weak, old age". Besides in Gmc. *-g* (probably = IE *-k*) O.H.G. *krāgo* "hook"; perhaps also O.E. *crōg*, O.H.G. *kruog* "crock, pitcher, jug", if not in any leaning relationship to Gk. κρωσσός (see under *greu-g-*). compare from the root form *gr-ei-* the same extension in O.N. *krīkr* "bend, bay", *-kriki* (from which M.Eng. *crike*, *creke*, nEng. *creek*) "curvature, bay";

perhaps Ltv. *gredzens* "ring".

b. In IE **-k**: O.C.S. *съгрѣѣти се* “draw together, collect, assemble”, Bulg. *гърча се* “bend, curve, crook, pull myself together”, *гърча* “wrinkle”, *згърчен* “wizened, shriveled, shrunk, dwindled”, Serb. *грѣ* “cramp”.

Maybe nasalized Alb. *ngërç* “cramp”, *ngërth* “kink”

c. Nasalized:

In IE **-k** certainly O.N. *krā* “point, edge, angle” (**kranhō*) and probably also Gmc. forms in **-g**: O.N. *kringr* m. “ring” = M.H.G. *krinc*, **-ges** “ring, battlefield”, Ger. *Kring*, O.N. *kringla* “ring of a circle, circle, compasses, instrument for drawing circles and measuring, calipers”, M.L.G. *kringel(e)* “ring, round pastry, cake”, M.H.G. *kringel* (and changing through ablaut *krengel*) ds., Ger. *Kringel*, M.H.G. *kranc*, **-ges** “circle, ring, district, region, area”, Ger. Swiss *chrangel* “curvature”, M.H.G. *krangel* “need, tribulation” (from “entanglement, curvature”) and “ring, circle”; O.N. *cranga* “grovel, truckle, creep, trudge, lumber”, with figurative meaning *krangr* “weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated”; O.E. *cringan* “fall”;

in IE **-ǵ**: O.E. *cranc-stæf* “a weaver’s device”, *crencestre* “weaver”, M.Eng. *crinkled* “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved”, Eng. *crinkle* “bend, curvature, crease, rumple, wrinkle; make a rustling sound”, *crank* “lever, handle, curvature” (as Ger. Swiss *chrank*), older also *cranke* “spool”, M.N.Ger. *krunke* “crease, wrinkle, frill, ruffle; frizziness, curliness; ruff”, Du. *kronkel* “crease”, *krinkel* “loop, noose, snare, crease, wrinkle”, Nor. *krenkja* “dislocate, luxate, crick”; with the meaning-development to “bent from disease, malady”: O.H.G. *krankolōn* “stumble, trip; transgress, go astray, lose one’s way, become weak”, M.H.G. *krank* “narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, small, weak”, Ger. *krank*, O.E. *cranc* “weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated”, as well as O.E. *crincan* “fall in battle, die in battle, die in combat, die in war” (“bend in agony”);

in IE *-ǵ* (not *-g*) point at Balt **grenžiō* “turn, twist, rotate” in Lith. *gręžiù*, *gręžti* “turn, twist, rotate, drill, wimble, bore a hole” (lter. *grąžyti*), *grįžtù*, *grįžti* “retrovert, turn back, return, go or come back”, *grįžtẽ* “roll of flax” = Ltv. *grīzte* “the twisted together”, Ltv. *grīežu* “turn, rotate” (= Lith. *gręžiù*), Lith. *grąžtas* “borer”, O.Pruss. *granstis* ds. (Lith. *grąžulas* “shaft, pole, rod, beam; long revolving bar used to transfer motion or torque to gears or other parts” presumably likewise from “cord, rope, hank, halter, rope with a noose for hanging criminals”).

2. Dental extensions:

a. gr-et(h)-: O.E. *cradol* m. “cradle” (**kradula-* “the plaited”), O.H.G. *kratto* “basket” (**kraddan-*), *krezzo*, M.H.G. *krezze*, Ger. *Krätze* “pannier” (**krattian*).

b. Nasalized:

O.Ind. *granth-*, *grathnāmi*, Fut. *granthiṣyāmi* “coil, bind, wind, tie, knot, fasten, join, attach, tie a knot”, participle *grathitá-* “winded, knotty, conglobated”, *granthí-ḥ* m. “knot, joint, intumescence”, *grantha-ḥ* “knot”, *grathín-* “scheming, deceptive”, *grathila-* “raving, mad”; but *ghatā-* “bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd” is not a root. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 55 f.).

c. ger-d, gr-ed-, nasalized grend-

O.Ir. *grinne* (**grend-n̄-io-*) “bundle, fagot, bunch, fascis”;

O.N. *kartr*, O.E. *cræt* m. “cart” (probably “twisted carriage basket”), probably also O.N. *kart-nagl* “deformed, twisted nail”, Nor. *kart* m. “unripe fruit, knag”, E.Fris. *kret* “shrunk fruit”, M.H.G. *krenze* “basket”, O.H.G. *kranz*, Ger. *Kranz*,

Lith. *grandis* (reduced grade *grundis*) “bracelet, iron ring, hoarfrost of wheel, round cheesecake”, O.Pruss. *grandis* “the ring in the plow which connects the plow crossbeam with the front rack”, Ltv. *grūods* “stark twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, drall”;

Pol. *grędać się* “turn, rotate”.

3. Labial extensions:

a. ger-bh-, gr-ebh-:

O.Ind. *grapsa-h, glapsa-h* “bundle, tussock”, next to which with mind. development from **grpsa-h guccha-h* and as hypersanskrit. back-formation *gutsá-h* “tussock, bundle, bunch”; belongs probably better to S. 455.

M.H.G. *krēbe* m. (**kreðan-*) “basket; intestines, entrails”, O.S. *kribbia*, O.H.G. *krippa*, O.E. *cribb* “crib, manger”, in Ger. (and Du.) also “wattle fence on shores, fish snaring net, verge of a roof with brushwood bundles” (tiefstufige additional form M.L.G. *krübbe*, O.E. *cryb*; with Gmc. *-pp-*: Ger. Swiss *chrüp(e)* “crib, manger”, as on the other hand also O.H.G. *kripfa*);

M.L.G. *kerve* “weir, net”, O.N. *kiarf, kerf(i)* n. “bundle, fascicle, sheaf”, O.S. *kærve* “grain bundle, fascicle, sheaf”, Swe. dial. *karv* “basket”, Ice. *karfa, körv* “basket” (but Ger. *Korb*, M.L.G. *korf* nevertheless probably only Lw. from Lat. *corbis*).

In addition behaves perhaps Gk. γρίφος “shopping bag, fishing net; somewhat complicated, riddle” (whereas with π: γρίπος “fishing net”, γρίπεύς “fisherman”), as *scrībō*, σκάρ-ῖ-φος to **sker-* “cut, clip”.

b. gerb-, with revelation of the meaning “crinkle, wrinkle, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, cramp”, but also for other kinds of bending:

O.Ir. *gerbach* “wrinkly”;

O.Pruss. *garbis* “mountain”, Lith. *gárbana* (see under) and *garbanà* f. “hair lock”;

Maybe Pol. *garbic się* “to hump”: Alb. *kërrus* “to hump”, *kurriz* “(hunchbacked) spine”

in addition ablaut. O.C.S. *grъbъ* “dorsum, cramp”, *grъbo-nosъ* “crooked-nosed”, Russ. *gorb* “hump, hunchback, hunch, outgrowth, elevation, back”, Sloven. *gîb, gîrba* “hunch, hump, hunchback, wrinkle”, *gîbatî* “make hunchbacked, crook, furrow”;

Mod.Ice. *korpa* f. “wrinkle, crease”, *korpna* “contract, shrivel”;

a heavy basis, perhaps **gerəb-* (?), seems the base from Arm. *karth* “fishhook, hook; knee bow, popliteus, shinbone, leg” (**gṛpti-*) and Lith. *gáršana* f. “curl”; Berneker 368.

c. Nasalized:

O.H.G. *krīm(p)fan*, M.H.G. *krimpfen*, M.L.G. *krimpen* “shrink up, shrink” = O.N. *kreppa* (*krapp*) “pull together”, M.H.G. *krimpf* “crooked; cramp”; O.E. *crompeht* “crumpled, wrinkled”, O.H.G. *krampf* “writhed, crooked, humped”, substantivized *krampf(o)* “cramp”, *krampf* “hook”, N.Ger. (and as Lw. Ger.) *Krampe* “hook for closing”, O.S. *kramp(o)* “cramp”, Kaus. M.H.G. *krempfen* (**krampjan*) = O.N. *kreppa* (schw. V.) “pull together”, Mod.Swe. *krumpen* “wizened”, O.N. *kropna* (**krumpna*) “shrink up, become stiff”, O.E. *crump*, O.H.G. *krumpf* “writhed, crooked, humped”.

Besides O.E. *crumb*, O.S. *krumb*, O.H.G. *krump*, Ger. *krumm* presumably for IE *u*-root from Gk. γρυμπάνειν γρυποῦσθαι, συγκάμπτειν Hes., γρῦπός “crooked” (see S. 389 under B. 2.);

Ltv. *grumbt* “gotten wrinkled”, *grumbulaîns* “jolting”;

Maybe Alb. *grumbullonj* “pull together”, *grumbull* “pile, heap”

Lith. *grumbù*, *grubaũ*, *grùbti* (analogical nasalized form for **grumbaũ*, **grumbti*) “jolting, hard or become insensible”, *grubùs* (for **grumbùs*) “jolting, hard”;

O.C.S. *grəbъ* “ἰδιώτης, unlearned, untaught, ill-mannered”, Russ. *grúbyj* “rough, coarse, raw”, Pol. *gręby* “wrinkly, rough, adverse”, Pol. *grąba*, *gręba* f. “elevation, hill, boundary”;

d. *grep-* or *g(e)rəp-* (compare above S. 387 **gerəb-*) in M.L.G. *krappe* “hook, claw, talon”,

maybe Alb. *grep* “hook”

Du. *krap* f. “cramp”, O.H.G. *krāpfo* “bent claw, talon, hook”, Ger. *Krapfen* “hook; pastry of such form” (Gmc. *pp*; besides Gmc. *-bb-* in:) O.H.G. *krāpo*, M.H.G. *krāpe* “hook”, Swe. dial. *krabbe* “hook for the search in water”;

maybe Alb. *kërrabë* “crooked stick of the shepherd”

O.N. *krappr* “eng”, Du. *krap* ds., Ger. bO.Ir. *krapf* “unprepossessing, small”, Swiss *chräpf* “strong” (“*thickset”); O.H.G. Ger. *Kraft* (from cramping the muscles), O.S. *kraft*, O.E. *cræft* “power, skillfulness, art “, O.N. *krǫptr*, *kraptr* m. “ power, witchcraft “, compare (as “ fest worauf bestehen “) O.N. *krǫff*. “ demand “, *krefja* “arrogate”, O.E. *crāfian* ds.; Nor. *krav* m. “ Ice crust “ (besides O.N. *krap* n., *krapi* m. ds.; “wither, shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up “; N.. -*p-* probably for root form with IE *b*).

4. *s*-extension **gre-s-*, only Gmc.: O.H.G. *kresan* “ grovel, truckle, creep “, Nor. dial. *krasen* “weak, frail “; presumably O.S. O.H.G. *kresso* “ goby, small fish “, Ger. *Kresse*, *Kressling* ds.; **ger-s-* probably in Nor. *karra* “ shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, friz, curl “.

Besides from the *i*-extension **gr-ei-* also **gr-ei-s-* in M.H.G. *krīsen*, *kreis* “ grovel, truckle, creep “.

B. root form *gr-eu-*; *grū-mo-* “ scraped together “:

Gk. γρῦ “ little dirt under the nail “ (i.e. “ what settles while scratching under the nail “);

Nor. *kryl* “ hump, hunchback “ (**krū-li-? *krūvila-?*), dial. also *skryl*, *kryla* “ krummrückig sein “ (also *gryla*), Swe. dial. *krylas i hop* “ creep together “, Nor. dial. *krylt* (*grylt*, *skrylt*) “ hunchback person” (the forms with *g-* belong together with O.N. *grūfa* “ sich vornüberbeugen, auf der Nase liegen “, Ger. Swiss *grüben*, *groppen*, *gruppen* “ crouch down, stoop “ to a versch. root with Gmc. *g-*);

with the meaning “ crooked claw, talon, mit gekrallten Fingern zusammenscharren “: O.S. *krauwil*, O.H.G. *krouwil* “ claw, talon, fork with crooked points “, Ger. *Kräuel* ds., O.H.G. *krouwōn*, Ger. *krauen*, O.Fris. *krāwia* actually “ scratch, scrape with crooked fingers “; maybe Alb.Gheg (**kraue-*) *kruenj* “ scratch, scrape “

with formants **-mo-**: Gk. γρῦμέα, -εῖᾱ, -αία “junk, trash, trumpery, of fish small fry, also pouch, bag or chest for old clothes “ (similarly the *tā*-derivative γρῦτη “junk, of fish small fry, woman’s dressing-case or vanity-bag, prob. a workman’s tool-bag, frippery “, γρῦτοδόκη “lumber room”), actually “ scraped together “;

Lat. *grūmus* “ a little heap, hillock of earth “ (as earth scraped together);

M.H.G. Ger. *Krume*; with *ū*: O.E. *crūma* m., mnl. *krūme* (ablaut, *krōme*), Du. *kruim* “ crumb “ (“what one scratches from the hard crust “), Ice. *krumr*, *kraumr*, Swe. *krām*, *inkrām* (*inkrom*) “ intestines, entrails of birds and fish, crumbs “.

1. guttural extension **greu-g-** in: O.Ir. *gruc*, Ir. *grug* “wrinkle” (**gruggu-*), M.Ir. *grucānach* “ corrugated “;

maybe Alb. (***greu-g-**) *krunde* “ crumb, bread crumbs “ common Alb. *-g-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation.

O.H.G. *kriochan* “ grovel, truckle, creep “, Ger. *kriechen*, ablaut. *krauchen* “ duck, slip, crouch, grovel, truckle, creep “, *Krauch* “ road curve “ (M.Eng. *crouchen*, Eng. *crouch* “duck, stoop”, is Fr. Lw.), M.Du. *kroke* “wrinkle, crease “, Du. *kreuk* ds. (**kruki-*), M.Du. *crooc* “ hair lock “ (**krauka-*), Nor. *krjuka* (*krauk-*) “ shrink up, grovel, truckle, creep “, *krūka* “ crouch, squat “, *krøkla*, *krykla* “ verkrüppelter Baum, hinfalliges Geschöpf, Knochenbrüchigkeit “; in addition probably as ‘staff with crooked handle, grasp’ Nor. dial. *krykkia*, O.E. *cryce* f., nEng. *crutch*, O.H.G. *krucka*, M.H.G. *krucke*, asächs. *krukka* “ crutch “ (Gmc. **krukjō*); perhaps M.H.G. *krūche* (Ger. *Krauche*), O.S. *krūka*, O.E. *crūce* “crock, pitcher” (compare above O.H.G. *kruog*), O.E. *crocc*, *crocca*, O.N. *krukka* “pot, pan”, therefore certainly also old close relationship to Gk. κρωσσός “crock, pitcher” from **κρωκῖός* (about O.H.G. *krūsel* “ crucible, melting pot “ etc. s. Falk-Torp under *krus* m. addendum) stands to the consideration. About Ger. *Kriechbaum* s. Kluge¹¹ under *Krieche*.

2. Labial extensions:

greu-p-: Gk. γρῦπός “hook-nosed, aquiline, hooked, writhed, crooked, humped, with a curved nose”, γρῦπώ “bend, crook”, γρύψ, γρῦπός m. “griffin (Griffin (after the crooked beak and the crooked claws), a bird, part of a ship’s tackle, or anchor”), nasalized γρυμπάνειν γρυπτοῦσθαι, συγκάμπτειν Hes., wherefore probably at first O.E. etc. *krumb* “crooked” (see above S. 387).

greu-b-: here perhaps schott.-Gael. *groban* “top or point of a hill” (**grubb-*);

O.N. *krjūpa*, O.E. *crēopan*, M.L.G. *krūpen* “grovel, truckle, creep” (“*curve like a worm”), O.E. *cryppan* “bow, bend”, Ger. dial. *sich krüpfen* “crook oneself” (Swiss *chrüpfen* ‘somewhat a bit bend so that it gets a roundish deepening’), M.L.G. *kroppen* “bend crooked”, Nor. *krøypa* (**kraupjan*) “crook”; O.N. *kryppa* f. “hump, hunchback”, *kryppil*, O.E. *crypel* “cripple”, M.L.G. *kröpel* ds. (Du. *kreupel*, M.H.G. *krüp(p)el*, Ger. *Krüppel* from N.Ger.), zero grade O.E. *créopel* “cripple”; O.E. *cropp* “bundle of berries or flowers, ear, goiter, crop”; with expressive intensification: O.H.G. *kropf* “crop, bird’s head”, M.L.G. *krop* ‘swelling, blister, hunch, outgrowth, crop, Bird’s head; trunk, (toter) body’, only in latter meaning O.N. *kroppr* “trunk”;

maybe Alb.Gheg *kryja*, Tosc *krye* “(round) head”

with simple *b*: O.N. *krof* n. “trunk, killed animal body”, *kryfia* “disembowel”; a **krufta-* “curvature, hill” in M.Du. *krocht* “hill, farmland, field in the dunes”, O.E. *croft* “small field”;

Lith. probably *grubinėti* “stagger, stumble”, *grùb(l)as* m. “rough bumpiness, hillock”.

3. **s-** Extension **greu-s-**: M.H.G. M.L.G. *krūs* “frizzy, curly”; M.L.G. *krūse* “chitterlings, belly fat” (“*the frill, ruffle”); with Gmc. *-au-* N.Ger. *krōs* “Intestine of geese”, M.H.G. *(ge)kroese*, Ger. *Gekröse*, N.Ger. *krüse* (**krūsi-*) “wrinkle, crease, furrow, curl”, Du. *kreus* “fold in staves”; O.E. *créas* “dainty”, wFris. *kreas* “frilly”; O.H.G. M.H.G. *krol* (-*ll*) “frizzy” (**kruzlá-*), M.H.G. *krol(le)*, *krülle* “curl”, Nor. *krull* ds.; Nor. dial. *kruslen*, *krusken* “frail”, N.Ger. *krusch* “curled”, M.H.G. *krūsp* “frizzy”, Ger. obd. *kraust* “frizzy”.

References: WP. I 593 ff., WH. 623, Trautmann 94 f., 97, 99 f.

Page(s): 385-390

ger-⁴, grēi-

English meaning: to grow; to awake

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wachsen, wecken"

Material: O.Ind. *járate* "awakened", *jā-gar-ti* "wakes", perf. *jā-gāra*, participle *jā-gr̥-vám̐s-* "alert, awake, smart, keen, eager", *jāgrvi-* "attentive, sleepless, alert, awake, smart", av. *jaṣārayantəm* "the watching one", perf. *jagāra*, participle perf. Akt. *jagāurvah-*, *jigāurvah-* "awake, watchful, wakeful", Kaus. *ā-garayeiti* "arouses, awakens", with *fra-* inchoativ *fra-yr̥isəmnō* "awakening" (**gr̥-sk-*), Kaus. *fra-yr̥ā-yr̥āyeiti*, dissimil. *fra-yr̥ā-rayeiti* "awakens", M.Pers. *vīgrās* "awake", *vīgrāsēnāg* "livener";

Gk. ἐγείρω "awake" (whether ἐ- adv. **e?* compare *ē* or *ō* in Av. *ā-garayeiti* and above S. 280; different Schwyz. Gk. I 648³), Aor. ἔγρετο, ἐγρέσθαι, perf. ἐ-γρή-γορα (for ε-γη-γορα - compare O.Ind. *jā-gāra* - with dem *ρ* from ἐγρέσθαι; Med. (late) ἐ-γή-γερ-μαι; of perf. proceed from ἐγρηγορί "on guard", ἐγρήγορσις; ἐγρήσσω "watch" to *γρη-τ- (compare Av. *fra-zrātō* "by awakening"); barely from *ἐγρήσκω (Schwyz. Gk. I 708²);

Alb.Tosk *ngriē* (from which *ngre*), Gheg *ngrei* "lift up, arouse, erect, awake, stretch a gun" (**n-grē-n-iō*), participle *n-gritë* (*-*gr̥-t-*);

presumably O.N. *karskr*, *kerskr* "fresh, agile, lively", M.L.G. *karsch* "fresh, alert, awake, smart", Alem. *chärzsch*.

References: WP. I 598 f., WH. I 429 f.

Page(s): 390

g(e)u-lo-

English meaning: glowing coals

Deutsche Übersetzung: "glühende Kohle"

Note:

Root *g(e)u-lo-* : glowing coals derived from Root *ker(ə)-3* : to burn

Material: With *-s* suffix:

Ir. *gúal* "coal" (< **geulo-* or **goulo-*);

O.Ice. *kol* n. "charcoal", O.E. *col* m. "coal", Eng. *coal*, O.Fris. *kole* f., O.H.G. *kolo* m., also *kol* n., M.H.G. *kol* n., *kol(e)* m., *kole* f., Swiss *cholle* "gleam".

In addition with *-r* suffix (or previously reshaped from **gulo-* after Arm. *hur* "fire"):

Arm. *krak* "fire, glowing coals" (< **guro-*, **gurā-*), *krak-aran* 'stove, hearth, fireplace, glowing frying pan'.

References: WP. I 563. other possibilities by W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 479.

Page(s): 399

gē(i)– : gō(i)– : gī–

English meaning: to sing, to cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘singen, rufen, schreien’

Note: onomatopoeic word

Material: O.Ind. *gāyati* and *gāti* “sings”, *gātú-* m. and *gīti-* f. “song”, *gī́ta-* ‘sung, chanted’, *gāthā* “song, verse” = Av. *gāθa* “song of religious content”;

aRuss. *gaju*, *gajati* “crow, squawk”, Russ. *gajb* m. “Jackdaw’s croaking, clamor”, *gákatb* “groan, croak, caw” etc.;

Baltic **gēidō* in Lith. *giedu* and *giestu*, *giedóti* ‘sing, cackle, crow, squawk’, Ltv. *dziēdu*, *dziēdāt* ‘sing’; in addition Lith. *gýstu*, *gýdau*, *gýsti* “to sing, begin crow”, *gaidỹs* m. “rooster, cock”, *giesmẽ* f. “Kirchenlied”, Ltv. *dziēsma* f. “song”, *gaĩlis* m. “rooster, cock”.

Maybe Lat. *gallus* “rooster, cock” : Alb. *gjel* “rooster, cock”

Toch. A *kāk*, B *kāka* “he shouted” (redupl., to O.Ind. *gāti*), present 3. pl. *keneñc* (**gēi-n-*?), Pedersen Tochar. 183, 263.

References: WP. I 526 f., Trautmann 76, W. Schulze KZ. 27, 425 = Kl. Schr. 52.

Page(s): 355

gēu-, gəu-, gū- (*sgēu-)

English meaning: to bend, curl; a kind of vessel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen, krümmen, wolben"

Note:

Root **gēu-, gəu-, gū-** : to bend, curl; a kind of vessel probably derived from Root **(s)keu-2**, **(s)keuə** : **(s)kū-** : to cover, wrap

Phonetic evidence: M.H.G. *kobe* 'stall, pigpen, cage, cavity' : Clr. *kúča* " pigpen" (Trautmann 145)

Material: Unextended probably in *goṃə-* : *gū-* "hand", see there; further Nor. *kaa* " turn, twist the hay ", O.N. *kā* " disturb the peacefulness " (**kawōn*); *kā-beinn* " bowlegged " (**goṃə-*; O.Ir. *gāu*, *gō* "lie, falsity", whether from **gōuā*, here, otherwise to connect with Lat. *haud*); about Gk. γύης, γυῖον see under S. 398, about γύαλον see under S. 397.

a. More dental extensions :

gud-, geud- (occasionally **gū-ed-?**), before all in Gmc.; **gudo-m** " intestine " .

O.Ind. *gudām* " intestine " ;

Maced. γόδα ἔντερα Μακεδόνες Hes.;

N.Ger. *kūt* " intestine " , Ger. bO.Ir. *kütz* " a part the bowels " ; N.Ger. *kūt*, *küte* also " Intestine of smaller animals, roe bags; calf; bag, pouch " , M.L.G. *kūt* " soft parts in the animal body, roe bag, calf " , Du. *kuit* (**kūt-*) and *kiete* (**keot-*) " roe; calf", Eng. dial. *kyte*, *kite* "belly, stomach " (compare to meaning under *qīpus*);

O.Fris. *kāte* (**kaut-*) "ankle", M.L.G. *kōte*, *kūte* "hoof, talon, the foot joint of horses " , N.Ger. (and borrowed Ger.) *Kote*, *Köte* " ankle, shackle of the horses " , Dimin. M.L.G. *kötel*, nd. *Kötel* (from **kutil*) " plump excrements, e.g., from nanny goats, horses " , M.Du. *cotel*, Du. *keutel* "ds., cone, toddler";

Nor. dial. *kyta* “ hump, hunchback, puffed out fold, hump in an plump body, sacklike extension of a net “, Swe. dial. *kūta* “ go or run with stooped back “, Ger. *kauzen* = crouch (“ together bend “), geminated Swe. *kott(e)* “pine cone”, dial. *kutte*, *kutting* “ small squabby knave, boy”;

with the concept of the incurvation, cavity: N.Ger. *kūte* “pit, pothole”, M.H.G. *kūz*, Ger. *Kauz* “ Grube als Gerichtsstätte “ (formal = Nor. dial. *kūt* “ deformation in growth”, Swe. dial. “tuber, bulb, hump, hunchback “; M.H.G. *kūte* “pit, pothole, hole”, Ger. dial. *Kaute* ds. probably from N.Ger.); Nor. dial. *køyta* “ degradation in the surface of the earth, pool; the vessel in what one carries fish “ (**kauti-*) = M.H.G. *kætz*, Ger. dial. *Kötze* “ woven basket “, O.E. *cȳte* “cottage, house, lair “ (*ȳ* = *īe*) = Nor. *køyta* “ wood hut from branches “, compare Ger. dial. *kieze* “ bast basket “ (*-eu-*), O.E. *cȳt-wer* “fish snaring net” with expressive gemination M.L.G. etc. *kutte* “ female pudenda “ (M.H.G. *kozze* “courtesan”); hole = schlechte Wohn- oder Liegerstatt: N.Ger. (and borrowed Ger.) *kot*, *kote* “ sheds, stable, hut, stall, cottage”, M.Du. *cot*, *cote* “ cave, lair of wild animals, stable, bad hut “, O.E. *cot* “(robber-) cave, house, lair “, O.N. *kot* “small cottage”, *kytia* ds.;

nasalized O.N. *kunta* “vulva” from M.L.G. *kunte* “ female pudenda; also buttocks “, Nor. Swe. *kunt* “ Ranzen (from birch bark)”; also Av. *gunda-*, *gundā* “ Teigballen “?

gū-t-, *geu-t-*; about *gū-et-* see distinctive article; *gut-r* “throat”.

Lat. *guttur* (**gūtr*, formation as Hitt. *kuttar*); n. (by Plautus m.) “ gullet, throat”, *guttura* (Plin.) “ thick neck, swellings in the neck “;

Maybe Alb. *gushë* “neck, throat”

in addition as “ sacklike skin growth in the neck “ under likewise:

geut- in O.E. *cēod(a)* m. ‘sack, bag, pouch “, O.H.G. *kiot* ds., M.L.G. *kūdel* “ pouch “, M.H.G. *kiutel* “ dewlap, Unterkinn “, Ger. *Keutel* “ fishnet, intestine, swelling, lump, growth”;

gut- in M.L.G. *koder* m., Ger. dial. *Köderl*, *Goderl* (**gut-ro-*) “ Unterkinn, goitre “;

maybe Alb. *kodër* “(round) hill “

N.Ger. *koden* ds., Eng. *cud* “ cud, the inner gullet from ruminants”, Dutch *kossem* “
Unterkin “ (**gutsmo-*), Nor. *kusma* “ parotitis, mumps “; M.H.G. *kuteln*, Ger. *Kutteln*
“Kaldaunen”;

maybe Alb. (**kuta*) *shyta* “ parotitis, mumps “

with expressive *dd*: O.E. *codd* m. “husk, pod, sack, bag”, O.Ice. *koddi* “pillow, cushion,
testicle”; perhaps O.H.G. *kutti* “herd”, Ger. *Kette*, bO.Ir. *kütt* “troop, multitude, herd of
warrantable animal”;

Hitt. *ku-u-tar* (*kuttar*), dat. *ku-ut-ta-ni* (*kuttani*) n. “ nape, upper arm “ (= Lat. *guttur*, see
above); *kuttanalli* “ necklace “.

b. guttural extensions; *gugā* “ball”.

M.H.G. *kugel(e)*, Ger. *Kugel*, M.L.G. Du. *kogel* ds., Ger. dial. *Kogel* “ round brow, edge of
a hill or cliff “ (Persson Beitr. 113); rhein. *Klugel*, *Krugel* after Persson probably previously
through amalgamation with *kliuwel* and *Klünge*;

with *gg*: O.E. *cyčgel*, Eng. *cudgel* (**kuggila*) “cudgel, club”, O.N. *kuggr* from M.L.G.
kogge, Eng. *cog* “ wide, ungainly sea ship “;

with Gmc. *k*: Ice. *kjūka* “ knuckle “;

maybe Alb. (**kūch*) *kyç* “ knuckle, ankle “ : Pers. *gūzak* “ ankle “ (see below)

Nor. *kjūka* “clump”, *kokle*, *kukle* “clump”, *kokla* (and *kogla*), *kokul* “ Fruchtzapfen der
Nadelbäume “; O.E. *cyčel*, nEng. dial. *kitchel* “ small cake”; in addition O.N. *kjūklingr* with “
gosling “, O.E. *ciečen*, nEng. *chicken*, M.L.G. *kūken*, Ger. *Küchlein* “ chicken “;

with Gmc. *kk*: O.H.G. *coccho*, Ger. dial. *Kocke* “heap, haycock, haystack, dunghill “, Dan.
kok(k) “heap, haycock, haystack”;

Lith. *gugà* f. “ knop, knob, hump, hunchback, hill”, *gaūgaras* m. “ summit of a mountain “;

Russ. *gúglja*, Pol. *guga* ‘swelling, blister’ (Persson Beitr. 937); but Lith. *gúogė*, *gógė* f. ‘head’, *gõgas* m. ‘withers of the horse’, probably not from lengthened grade **gǫ[u]-g-*; different above Trautmann KZ. 43, 176;

maybe Alb. (**kok*) *kokë* f. ‘top, head’ : Lith. *gógė* f. ‘head’ and Dan. *kok(k)* ‘heap, haycock, haystack’;

with *-ǵ-*:

Pers. *gūzak* ‘ankle’ (?);

Lith. *gūžas* ‘knag, swelling, blister, craw’, *gūžys* ‘craw’, *gaūžė* ‘head’, Ltv. *gūza*, *guza* ‘crop, goiter’, *guzma* ‘heap, hunch’, *gūža* ‘hip, haunch, loin, club, mace, joint of the roast’; similar to

Lithuanian: *gūžė* ‘head of cabbage’ [f ē] 2

Lith. accentuation: 1/2/4

Latvian: *gūža* ‘thigh, ham’ [f jā]

Proto-Slavic reconstruction: *gyža*

(Old) Church Slavic: RuCS *gyža* ‘unripe grape’ [f jā]

West Slavic: Cz. *hyže* ‘tip of the shin-bone’ [f jā]; Opl. *giža* ‘leg of pig or cattle, ham’ [f jā]

South Slavic: SCr. *gi(d)ža* (dial.) ‘stump of a vine’ [f jā]; Bulg. *giža* ‘vine, stump of a cut off vine’ [f ā]

Maybe Alb. *gic* ‘piglet, roast of a pig?’

O.Cz. *hýžě* ‘hip, haunch, thigh’, Pol. *giža*, *giza* ‘capitulum, head of a bone, end of a bone in the shinbone under likewise’ (also Church Slavic *gyža vinŭnaja* ‘grapevine’, Serb. *gidža* ds. as ‘knag, gnarl of a plant’); probably here as to **geng-* (see there), Pol. *guz* ‘swelling, blister, hunch’, *guza* ‘buttocks’, Sloven. *gúza* ‘buttocks, hunch’, as partly probably also other, in itself also with *guz* = *gqz-* attachable words (see **geng-*); ambiguous

are also the words with Balt (*gunž-*) *gūž-* as *gunžys*, *gūžys* “crop by birds, head of the femur” etc.; s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 685, 687;

besides Ltv. *gūza*, *guzma* stand *kuza* “heap”, *kuzma* “crop of chickens”, the formant with *guza* etc. stand in connection, in anlaut. *k-* but one with Av. *fra-*, *apa-kava-* “in the front, behind with a hump” and the family *qeu-* “bend, curve” are coherent word to the prerequisite;

about that from Slav. *guz-* not certainly to separative *gōz-* see under *geng-*.

c. Labial extensions; *gupā* “burrow”.

Gk. γύπη “earth hollow, cave, hiding place, nook, hideaway, vulture’s nest” (Hes.); γύψ, γυπτός “vulture” (from the crooked beak or the crooked claws, as γρύψ to γρυπτός “writhed, crooked, humped”);

Maybe Alb. (**gupos*) *gjyp* “vulture”

Maybe Czech = Slovakian *sup*, Polish *sep* satem *s-* < centum *k-*.

O.H.G. *chubisi* “a hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants”, M.H.G. *kobe* “stall, pigpen, cage, cavity”, Ger. *Koben* “small, miserable room or edifice, building, pigpen” (in addition M.H.G. *kobolt*, Ger. *Kobold*, z.B. Kluge¹¹ 315), O.E. *cofa* (Eng. *cove*) “chamber, hideout, cave” (out of it O.N. *kofi* “chamber, cell”), Westfäl. *küffe* (**kufjō*) “miserable cottage”; basic meaning “hole in the earth as residential pit”, lit. “arch, curvature”, N.Ger. *Kübbung* “annex”; M.H.G. Ger. *Kober* “basket”; Du. *kub*, *kubbe* “fish snaring net”; M.H.G. *kobel* m. “(arched) box, narrow miserable house, stable”; whereas derive M.H.G. *kobel* n. “rock canyon”, *kofel* “brow, edge of a hill or cliff”, Ger. bO.Ir.-allem. *Kofel*, *Kobel*, *Gufel*, rätorom. *cúvel*, Ital. *cóvolo* “cave, Felswand” from Lat. **cubulum* (to *cubāre*) “Lagerstätte des Viehs” (Zinsli, on the ground of Grat 322) and O.H.G. *miluh-chubilī* “milk tub”, M.H.G. *kübel*, Ger. *Kübel* probably from M.Lat. *cupellus*;

O.N. *kūfr* “round cusp, peak, heap”,

Maybe Alb. *kufi* “boder, edge “

Nor. *kūven* “roundish, arched” (therefrom Nor. *kuva*, *kyva* “round off, make blunt, dull”, compare also Swe. *kuffa* ‘soften, bump, poke = N.Ger. *kuffen* “bump, poke, slap”), Du. *kuif* (M.Du. **cūve*) “plume, tuft, shock of hair, crest, treetop “ (compare in similar meaning frühGer. *Kaupe* “plume, actually, crest, on the head of the birds “ from O.H.G. **kūba*, probably from the rom. family of *cūpa*, also O.E. *cȳf* “barrel, vat, cask”, O.S. *kūvīn* “barrel, vat, cask”, compare Fr. *cuve* from Lat. *cūpa* “tub “);

Maybe Alb.Tosk *kuvli* “box “

Gmc. **kubb-*: West Flemish *kobbe* “Federhüschel, buschiges Haar, Hutkopf “, O.Ice. *kobbi* m. “seal “, bO.Ir. *koppen* “tangled crown of a conifer “, Eng. *cube* “young animal “, *cob* “round clump, head, spider”, presumably also Ice. *kubbur*, *kubbi* “clot, chunk, stump” (in addition Swe. Ice. Nor. *kubba* “cavitate “);

Gmc. **kūp-*: Nor. dial. *kūp* “hump, hunchback “, Swe. *kupa* “half-spherical case, beehive “ under likewise; Swe. *kypa* “round vessel from straw”, N.Ger. *küpe* “big pannier “, Eng. dial. *kipe* (O.E. **cȳpe*) “plaited fish snaring net, basket”; changing through ablaut Nor. dial. *kaup* “wooden jar “, *kaupa* “tuber, bulb”;

whereas derive probably from Lat. *cuppa* f. “goblet”: O.E. *copp* m. “acme, apex, goblet” (M.Eng. also “head), *cupp* m., *cuppe* f. “goblet”, Ger. (actually md.) *Koppe* “crest of the birds “, *Koppe*, *Kuppe*, “round mountain top “, M.H.G. *kuppe*, O.H.G. *chuppa* “headpiece “ (with expressive intensification O.H.G. *chuppha* ds., M.H.G. *kupfe*, *kuffe*, *gupfe* ds., *gupf*, *gupfe* m. “summit of a mountain, point of the tower “, wherein *g-* probably substitution for romO.N. *c-*; O.N. *koppr* “head, vessel, Helmknopf, eye socket “ is Lw. from M.L.G. *kopp*); O.Fris. M.L.G. *kopp* “goblet”, O.H.G. *kopf*, *chuph* “goblet”, M.H.G. *kopf* “drinking vessel, cranium, head” (similarly rom. *testa* “head” from Lat. *testa* ‘shard, bowl’, M.Lat. *testa capitis*), Ger. *Kopf*.

Nasalized Gmc. **kumb-*: O.E. *cumb* (Eng. *coomb*) “paten” (in the meaning “valley” from O.Brit. **kumbo-s* “valley”), M.L.G. *kumm(e)* f. “round, deep vessel, tub, paten”, Ger. *Kumme* “deep bowl”, Swiss *chumme* “cistern”; **kump-* (from **kumb-* with consonant-sharpening) M.L.G. *kump*, M.H.G. *kumpf* “vessel, cup”, Ger. *Kumpf*.

In addition perhaps Pers. *gumbed* “bulge, cupola, goblet”;

further presumably Lith. *gum̃bas* m. “bulge, swelling, lump, growth, snag”; Ltv. *gum̃ba* ‘swelling, lump, growth’;

O.C.S. *gōba* “sponge, fungus”, Ser.-Cr. *gŭba* “sponge, leprosy”, Sloven. *gōba* “sponge, fungus”, *gōbec* m. “muzzle”, ačech. *húba* “sponge”, newer “muzzle, lip”, Russ. *gubá* “tree-fungus”; besides *gúba* “lip”; in Slav. lies intonation change before, the meaning “muzzle” is everywhere newer.

Under a basic meaning ‘save, store’ was connected with Ger. *Koben* Av. *gufra-* “deep; mysterious, wonderful”, ostensibly originally ‘sunk in a pit’?

d. With *-s*-suffixes; *geu-lo-s* “round vessel”.

O.Ind. *gōla-h* “ball”, *gōlā*, *gōlam* “ball, round water jug”; perhaps O.Ind. *gula-h*, *gulī*, *gulikā* “ball, globule, sphere” (or as *ge-* to **ge-* “clench”);

Arm. *kalum* “I take, catch” (**gulelō*);

Gk. γυλιός “long-shaped wallet, hedgehog” (also γογ-γύλος? s. *gong-*; about γωλεός see under **gol-* “lie”);

Gk. γύαλον “cubical stone”, later “gorge, ravine, gulch”, meg. γυάλας “drinking cup”, ἐγγυαλίζω “put into the palm of the hand, put into the hand” (compare to latter ἐγγυάω under **goua-*) can also as **γυσσало-* derive from the *s*-extension **g(e)u-s-*;

Lat. *vola* f. “the hollow of the hand, the palm, or of the foot, the sole” (**gulelā*);

O.H.G. *kiol*, O.E. *cēol*, O.N. *kjōll* m. “(*roundish) vehicle, ship” (the newer meaning “keel” through influence of O.N. *kjōlr* “keel”; Gmc. **keula-* = O.Ind. *gōla-*), O.H.G. *kiulla* “pouch”;

O.E. *cýll(e)* “hose, vessel”, borrowed from Lat. *culleus*; from which finn. *keula* “wheel of the prow”, O.N. *kýll* m. ‘sack, bag, pouch’ (Dutch *kuil* “the middle, sacklike part of a net” but after Franckvan Wijk Wb. 356 from a Dutch *kuidel* from the *t*-extension the root); O.H.G. *kūli*, M.H.G. *kiule*, Ger. *Keule* (Proto-Gmc. **kūlōn*) ‘stick with a thick spherical end’, M.L.G. *kūle* “club, mace, joint, clavate vessel, testicle, swelling, lump, growth, polliwog; (konkav:) “pit, pothole, cave” (latter meaning also in M.H.G. *kūle*, Ger. (md.) *kaule* and O.S. *kūla*), M.H.G. *kūle*, Ger. *Kaule* “ball, spherical object”, Ger. *Kaulquappe* (of spherical appearance), O.N. *kūla* ‘swelling, blister, ball’; Ger. dial. *kulle* “ball, pulley, roller”, *kullern*, *kollern* “roll, make into a ball” (: Gk. γυλλός κύβος ἢ τετράγωνος λίθος Hes. with coloring of the meaning round?); presumably also O.N. *kollr* m. “rounded acme, apex, head”, M.L.G. *kol*, *kolle* m. “head, uppermost part of plants”, Ger. *küllbock* and (zero grade) *kielbock* “hornless he-goat; billy goat”, compare Alb. *tsjap gul* “hornless he-goat; billy goat”; Nor. *køyla* (**kauliōn*) “gully, canal”.

e. With *n*-suffix; *gou-no-m* “curled, arched”.

Av. *gaona-* n. “hair (esp. the animal); (hair)farbe” (compare above Lith. *gauraĩ* etc.); particularly Gmc. formation O.N. *kaun* n. ‘swelling, blister’, mnl. *coon* f. “jaw, mandible, lower jaw bone”, nld. *koon* “cheek” (**kaunō*); in addition Goth. *kuna-wida* “manacle” (“crooked rope”, to O.H.G. *widi* “rope”).

f. With *r*-suffixes; *geu-ro-s*, *gou-ro-s*, *gū-ro-s*, *gur-no-s*.

Arm. *kuṛn* gen., *kṛan* “back” (= Lith. *guṛnas*), *kr-ukn*, gen. *krkan* “calcaneus”, *kur*, gen. *kri* “boat, barge”, also “Becken, paten, Pfanne”; *kray* (**gūrāti-*) “turtle, tortoise”; *o*-grade *kor* (**gou-ero-* or *-ero-*) “writhed, crooked, humped, bent, curved; inverted”, *kori* “canal”, *koriz* ‘swelling, lump, growth; kernel, seed’;

Gk. γῦρός “round, veer”, γῦρος “roundness, circle, round pit, pothole”, γῦρώ “curve”, γυρίνος or γύρινος “polliwog” (as M.L.G. *kū-le*, Ger. *Kaulquappe*, see above);

M.Ir. *gūaire* “hair” (originally “* curly hair”, compare:) Ir. *guairneán* “whirlwind”;

Nor. *kaure* “frizzy curl (esp. from wool)”, *kaur* “curled wave “ (IE **gou-ro-*; besides Gmc. **kau-ara-* in:) O.N. *kārr* m. “frizzy curl “, *kāri* “the gust of wind curling the water “, Nor. *kåre* “shavings “; with *-eu-* Gmc. loanword finn. *keuru* “arched “; with *ū* (compare γῦρός and the *ū* included Arm. words) Nor. *kūra* “squat; rest”, M.L.G. *kūren* “waylay (for the hunt)”, Ger. *kauern*; with application of coagulation of the milk Nor. *kjøre* (**keuran-*) “cheese in the first state “, *kūr* (**kūra-*) “ds., coagulated milk”, *køyr* (**kauri-*) “cheese mass of sour milk “, *kaara* (**kaṽarōn*) “curdle, coagulate, harden, become caseous “ (doubtful whereas Sloven. etc. *žur* “wheys” because of the *ĝ* indicating additional form Sloven. *zūra*, *zzra* “wheys”); maybe Alb. *hirra* “whey”);

Lith. *gaūras* m., mostly pl. *gaurai* “hair in the body, flax fiber “, Ltv. *gauri* m. pl. “pubic hair” (compare above Av. *gaona-* n. “hair”); Lith. *guñnas* m. “hip, haunch, ankle “, Ltv. *gūrus* “hip, fork in the spinning wheel “ (= Arm. *kuṛn*); Lith. *gūrinti*, *gūruoti* “get writhed, crooked, humped “, Ltv. *gūrāties*, *guōrīties* “loll oneself, stretch oneself”; Lith. *kálno gūras* m. “mountain projection “;

Serb. *gūra* f. “hunch “, *gūriti se* “shrink up, crook”; if here Ser.-Cr. *žuriti se* “hurry “?; s. also under *ĝeu-* “expedite, hurry”; also Bulg. *gúrkam*, *gúrnъ* “dive in the water “?; the intonation required **gōurā* or **goṽeṛā* (compare above O.N. *kārr* etc.).

maybe Alb. *gurra* “rapid”

g. With *s*-suffixes:

Pers. *gōšā* “angle, point, edge”;

Gk. γύης “the crooked piece of wood in a plow “, ἄροτρον αὐτόγυον “Pflug, an dem Krummholz und Scharbaum noch aus einem Stück bestanden “ (*s*-suffix doubtful), wherefore γύης “piece of wood as field measure “ (**yu[σ]ā-*, but also **yuFā-* possible);

Gk. γυῖον “limb, the feet, womb, hands, the hand, (so prob. as device on signet); the whole body “;

maybe Alb. *gji* “womb”

Gk. μητρός γυῖα “lap”, γυιόω “lame “, from which γυιός “lame “ (Grdf. *γυσ-ιον; or γυF-ιον? ders. doubt by γύαλον, see above), γαυσός “crooked, bent outwards, writhed humped (from legs)”, γαυσόομαι “to be bent “ (but γαυσάδας ψευδής Hes. perhaps Gaelic, to O.Ir. *gáu* “lie, falsity”?) can σ have preserved after other adj. in -σός for “stooped, writhed, crooked, humped “, yet αυ is also difficult, because an ablaut **gēu-* : *gəu-* in spite of the frequent grade **gū-* stands not certainly; unclear Hom. ἀμφίγυος “with a limb at each end, double-pointed, or bending both ways, elastic”, epithet of spear, and ἀμφιγυήεις “he that halts in both feet, the lame one “, epithet of Hephaistos;

maybe also Alb. *gëhjej* “lie”

M.L.G. nnd. *kūse* “stump, club, mace, joint; grinder, molar tooth “, Nor. dial. *kūs* “hump, hunchback “; Swe. *kusa* “pudenda”; O.N. *kjōss* f. “pouch “, *kjōss* m. “bay, cavity”, farø. *kjōs* f. “crawl “, Swe. *kjusa* “valley gulch “, *kjus* “point, edge of a poke “ under likewise, Nor. *kȳsa* (**keusiōn-*) and *køysa* (**kausiōn-*) “crest, bonnet, cowl “.

References: WP. I 555 ff., WH. I 112 f., 311, 629, 852, Trautmann 80, 100 f.

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ghabh(o)lo-, -lā

English meaning: bifurcation

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Astgabel, Gabelung, Gabel”

Material: O.Ir. M.Ir. *gabul* “forked bough, fork; fork point the thighs, vulva”, Welsh *gaff* “fork; thigh fork, vulva”, O.Bret. Plur. *gablau* “fork”, Bret. *gavl*, *gaol* “bifurcation” (with *ā*-umlaut from *a* to *e* O.Welsh *gebel* “a mattock, pickaxe”, Welsh *gefail* [-*ā*-stem] “pliers”, Bret. *gevel* m., O.Corn. *geuel-hoern* gl. A pair of snuffers), (gall-)Lat. *gabalus* “cross, gallows”; the Brit. forms prove a Celt. **gablo-*; the medial *a* in *gabalus* is probably Lat.; v. Wartburg separates gallorom. *gabalus* ‘spear, javelin’ (older “fork”), places that in **gab-lakkos* ‘spear, javelin’ (Welsh *gaflach* ds.), from *gabulum* “gallows”, but *u* in O.Ir. *gabul* (**ghabhlo-*) is only epenthesis;

O.H.G. *gabala* “fork”, M.L.G. *gaffel(e)* f., O.E. *gafol*, *geafel* f. ds.; O.Ice. *gaflak*, O.E. *gafeluc* “light spear, lance” derive from an O.Ir. **gablach*;

here probably the PN Illyr. *Gabuleo*, Ven. Τρι-γάβολοι.

References: WP. I 533 f., WH. I 575, Krahe Würzb. Jahrbücher 1, 215.

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ghabh-

English meaning: to grab, take

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen, nehmen"

Note:

Root **ghabh-** : "to grab, take" derived from the extended labials: **geleb(h)-**, **glēb(h)-** (: **gləb(h)-**) and **gleb(h)-** (: **glb(h)-**) of Root **gel-1** : "to curl; round" [see above].

Note: with **ē**-forms durative " have on, wear, hold on, possess, adhere to ", could be onomatopoeic words (imitation of of snatch sound), what would explain the frequent coincidence with the synonymous roots **qagh-** and **qap-** (compare also Vendryes MSL. 18, 310); on the other hand place EM² 150 for **qap-** (also also for **ghabh-**) put a vocalism **ē** : **ō** : **ə** (against it Reichelt KZ. 46, 339, WP. I 344, WH. I 159), so that its root must be assumed as **ghəbh-** and O.Ind. **gābhasti-ḥ** "hand" then was to be kept away.

Material: O.Ind. **gābhasti-ḥ** m. " forearm, hand";

Lat. **habeō**, **-ēre** "hold, possess, have", etc.; **dēbeō** "to owe, to be indebted to somebody for anything; to be due to do a thing, be morally bound to or be bound by logic or necessity or law to; to have to pay because of fate, to be destined to give, have to " (***dē-habeō**), **praebeō** "to offer, hold out; to provide, supply, allow; bestow; with reflex. to present or show oneself in a certain character, behave as " (older **prae-hibeō** = Umbr. **pre-habia**, **pre-hubia** "to hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer, tender "), **habē-nā** f. " a strap; a bridle, reins ", **habilis** "easily managed, handy; suitable, fit, convenient ", etc.;

Maybe abbreviated Alb. (***habeō**, **kapem**) **kam** "hold, possess, have" similar to Pol. **jestem** "I am" : Alb. **jam** "I am", common Alb. **h-** > **k-** ; **-b-** > **-mb-** > **-m-** phonetic mutations found in Corn. **caf(f)os**, **cafes**, M.Bret. **caf(f)out**, Bret. **kavout** "have".

Note:

Also zero grade in Alb. preterite (**ha**)**pata** "I held, possessed, had"

Osc. *io*-inflection: *haf[íai]* “ have, hold, support, carry, wear “, *hafiest* “ have, hold, support, carry, wear “ (**ghabh-*), in addition Präter. stem *hip-* (**ghēp-*, probably through influence of Lat. *capiō* : *cēpī*, different EM² 442) in Konj. perf. *hipid*, Fut. exakt. *hipust* “ will hold, possess, have “;

Umbr. *habe* “ have, hold, support, carry, wear “, Imper. *habitu*, *habetu* “ have, hold, support, carry, wear “ (**habē-*) besides *habiest* “they have, hold, support, carry, wear “ (**habīō*) and *sub-ahtu*, *subotu* “ send different ways, send out, send forth, send about, scatter, distribute “ (**sub-habī-tōd*), etc.; to Umbr. *-b-* compare Devoto, Tabulae Iguvinae 172 ff., v. Blumenthal, Iguv. Taf. 66²;

Maybe Alb.Tosk (**(h)ap*) *jap*, Gheg *ep* (nasalized) *nep* “ give “ : O.H.G. *geban* “give”.

O.Ir. *gaibid* “ takes, seizes etc.”, later also “ attains, gets “ (**ghab(h)-i-ti*), verbal noun *gabal* f. (Celt. **gabaglā*, the ending probably attributed to **kaglā*, Welsh *cael* “ attainment “; see under *qagh-* “catch”) “ the taking “ = Welsh *gafael* “ the holding on “ (*f* = *ν*), Corn. *gavel* f. “ the holds, the seizing “, O.Bret. *an-gabol* “ the grabbing, resumption “; otherwise mostly in Brit. beginning *k* (attributed to *qagh-*): M.Welsh and Welsh *caffael* “ attainment “ (besides *cael*, see above); das *ff* derives from the *s*-subjunctive (*ν* + *h* > *ff*); with other suffix Corn. *caf(f)os*, *cafes*, M.Bret. *caf(f)out*, Bret. *kavout* “have”;

about the striking congruities Ir. compounds with *gaib-* with Lat. compositions of *habēre* s. Pedersen KG. II 532;

here also gallorom. **gabella* “ fascicle, sheaf, bunch, bundle “ from Gaul. **gabaglā*;

Goth. *gabei* f. “ richness “ (**ghabhī*), *gab(e)igs* “rich” (**ghabhīko-*), O.H.G. *kepi* f. “ richness “, *kepic* “rich”, O.E. *giefig*, O.Ice. *göfugr* ds.; *gæfa* f. “luck”, *gæfr* “ generous, pleasant, helpful “ (Gmc. **gēbiz*), M.H.G. *gæbe* ds., Ger. *gäbe* “give”; in addition also the Gmc. matron’s name *Ala-gabiae* “ the all giving ones “, GN *Fria-gabis* “ dear giver “; about

den GN *Garman-gabis* s. Gutenbrunner Gmc. God's names 90 ff.; Goth. PN *Gaf-ildo*, O.H.G. *Gab-ward*;

Gmc. neologism (as replacement for *dō-* "give") is Goth. *giban* (Präter. *gaf*, pl. *gebum*), O.Ice. *gefa* (Run. 1. sg. present *gifu*, 3. sg. Präter. *gaſ*), O.E. *giefan*, O.H.G. *geban* etc. "give"; Goth. *giba* f., O.Ice. *gjǫf*, O.E. *giefu*, O.H.G. *geba* f. "gift"; after Kretschmer Gl. 19, 208 derives the vowel of Gmc. **zēðan* of contrasted *neman* "take"; O.H.G. PN *Gibicho*, O.Ice. *Gjūki*;

Gmc. **kaþiþiō* f. in O.E. *cefes*, *cyfes* "bondmaid, concubine", O.H.G. *kebisa* "concubine, mistress", besides O.N. *kefser* m. "captive", would lead back (doubtful) to a IE additional form **gabh-*;

Lith. *gābana*, *gabanà* f. "armful, armload (hay)"; besides *gabenù*, *gabénti* "take away", Präter. dial. *at-gébau* "has brought" (compare Lat. *capiō*: *cēpi*), *gabùs* "gifted, talented", *gebù*, *gebéti* "to be able, be used to, be accustomed to"; with *ō*: *gobùs* "greedy", *gōbis* m. "greed, lust", dial. *guōbtì* "snatch", etc.;

Slav. (originally iterative) **gabajǫ*, **gabati* in Pol. *gabać* "assail, gripe", wRuss. *habác* "take, gripe", etc.; O.C.S. *gobino* "fullness, wealth", *gobъzъ* "rich" are Gmc. Lw. About the expressive character of *ch-* in Russ. *chábity* "grab quickly", *chopítъ* "grasp, catch" etc. s. Machek Slavia 16, 178, 208 ff.

References: WP. I 344 f., WH. I 158 ff., 630 f., Trautmann 74, Feist 175 f., 214.

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ghaido- or ghaido-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziegenbock, Ziege"

Material: Lat. *haedus*, -ī m. "a young goat, a kid" from **ghaidos* (dialect *(h)ēdus*, *faedus*, *fēdus*);

Maybe abbreviated Alb. (**gheida*) *dhija* "a goat" common Alb. *gh-* > *d-*; *-d-* > *-j-* phonetic mutations.

Goth. *gaits* and O.H.G. *geiz* f., O.Ice. *geit* f., O.S. *gēt*, f., O.E. *gāt* f., O.S. *get* f. (consonant stem) "goat", originally used for both genders.

From **ghaido-* derived **ghaidīnos*: Lat. *haedīnus* "of a kid", O.E. *gāeten*, O.H.G. *geizīn* "of or pertaining to goats", Goth. *gaitein* n. "kid", O.H.G. *geizīn* n. "he-goat; billy goat".

O.H.G. *ziga*, wherefore O.E. *ticcen* and O.H.G. *zicchīn* with hypocoristic consonant stretch, is not "through causing taboo Lautumstellung" from IE **ghidhós* originated, rather as Auslautsdublette to Gk. διζα ἄϊξ. Λάκωνες (Hes.) < **digia*, Arm. *tik* "hose (from goatskin)" to stellen.

Daß Alb. *qith* "kid", M.Ir. *cit* 'sheep', O.N. *kið* "Tierjunges", O.H.G. *kizzi(n)*, *chizzi* n. (Gmc. **kittīna*) "caressing alteration" are from *ghaido-*, is a unnecessary assumption. Rather the named words are directly an enticing (or frightening) shout, call, as *kitz*, *gitz*, *hitz*, *hetz* usw. is attested to have evolved from most different languages and dialects.

References: WP. I 527 f., WH. I 632, 868.

Page(s): 409-410

ghais–

English meaning: to stick to

Deutsche Übersetzung: “haftenbleiben, steckenbleiben, säumen”

Material: Lat. *haereō*, *-ēre*, *haesi*, *haesum* “to hang or hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, cling, adhere, be fixed, sit fast, remain close to any thing or in any manner; to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere; to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere” (**ghaiseiō*), *haesitāre* “hesitate”,

Maybe Alb. nasalized (**gher-*) *nder* “hang, hesitate” common Alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

presumably to Lith. *gaištu*, *-aũ*, *gaišti* “purl, border, hesitate, dwindle”, *gaišinti* “while, spend time, destroy”.

References: WP. I 528, WH. I 632.

Page(s): 410

ghait-ā, -es-

English meaning: curly or wavy hair

Deutsche Übersetzung: "krauses or gewelltes Haar"

Material: Von **ghait-[e]s-* from: Av. *gaēsa-* m. "curly hair, curls", Pers. *gēs* "droopy hair, curls", Av. *gaēsu-* "frizzy haired, curly haired; (from camel:) rat's hairy tail";

Gk. *χαίτη* "loose, flowing hair, used esp. of back hair, of a horse's mane, of a lion's mane, of a hedgehog's spines, crest of a helmet, of trees, foliage, of human hair"; in addition probably the Maced. PN *Γαιτιάς*;

M.Ir. *gaīset* f. (from **ghait-s-*) 'stiff hair, bristle'.

References: WP. I 529.

Page(s): 410

ghauo-

English meaning: false

Deutsche Übersetzung: "falsch, erlogen"??

Material: Lat. *haud* Concept of negation "not", maybe from **hāuidom* > **hāudom* (> *haud* as *nihilum* > *nihil*), neutr. adjective "incorrect (it would be)";

O.Ir. *gāu*, *gāo*, *gō* f. "the inaccurate, lie, falsity", *gū-forcell* "wrong testimonial", M.Welsh *geu*, Welsh *gau* "incorrect", Subst. "lie, falsity", Corn. *gow* m. ds., Bret. *gaou* ds.; derived M.Welsh *geuawc*, Welsh *euog* "culpable".

Quite zweifelhafte equation. If Celt. forms must be assumed with *āu*, they could go back to IE **gōu-* (to *geu-* "bend", S. 393). compare to vocalism Pokorny ZceltPh . 11, 19, to meaning Frisk Göteborgs Högsk. ArsSer.-Cr. 41 (1935), 3. Abt., S. 11.

References: WP. I 530, WH. I 636 f., 869.

Page(s): 414

gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi

English meaning: to cackle (of geese)

Deutsche Übersetzung: under likewise, Lautnachahmung for Gackern, Schnattern

Note: (compare *ĝhans-* “goose “). Sowohl Urverwandtschaft as newer creation are possible.

Material: O.Ir. *gigren, giugrann* “goose “, Welsh *gwyrain* “ Red Grouse, wild chicken “ (basic form seems **gigur . . . ??*); M.Ir. *gēd*, Welsh *gwydd*, O.Corn. *guit*, Bret. *goaz, gwaz* “goose “ (**gigdā* because of M.Ir. gen. *gēoid*), to *d*-forms compare O.E. *ganot* under **ĝhans-* “goose “;

expressive Alb. *gogësinj* “belch, burp “ (under likewise, G. Meyer Wb. 126);

M.H.G. *gāgen, gāgern* (also *gīgen*) “ shout, cackle like a goose “ (Ger. *Gāgag, Gīgag* under likewise for “goose “), O.H.G. *gackizōn, gackazzen* “ mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone; bleat, as a he-goat, shout “, Ger. *gacksen, gatzen, gackern*, tirol. etc. *gaggezen*, Swiss *gaggelen, gagelen* “ gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, laugh shakingly “, mnl. *gagelen*, M.Eng. *gagelin*, nEng. *gaggle* “ gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker “; similarly O.H.G. *gickazzen*, M.H.G. *giksen, gēksen*, Ger. *gicksen* “ blurt fine inarticulate tones “ (*i* depicting not real Ablaut, but the higher tone); O.Ice. *gaga* and Mod.Ice. *gagga* “ deride “;

Lith. *gagù, -ėti* “ chatter “, *gagà* “eider”, *gagõnas* “jabberer” (somewhat similarly *gegẽ* “cuckoo”); Ltv. *gâgât* “ shout like goose “, *gâga* “ kind of duck “, *gâgars* “goose “ (Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 74 f.);

Maybe Alb. expressive *gogësinj* “burp, belch, yawn” (**gha-ghans*) “*onomatopoeic cry of goose”, *gagaç* ‘stutterer’, *guguçe* “dove kind “ (Slavic origin) also Alb. *ga ga* “cry of goose” : *gegë* “Albanians (neighbouring the Slavs) *stutterers “, *geg* “ North Albanian speech (according to Slavs) unknown speech “

Note:

From Root *gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi*: “to cackle (of geese)” derived the new Root *ghan-s-*: “goose”.

Maybe Alb. *për-gjigjem*, Ghëg *gjegj* “answer”

Russ. *gogotáť* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, chatter; laugh loudly”, dial. “neigh”, Cz. old *hohtati* “howl”, Pol. *gogotać* “glucken”, O.Sor. *gagotać, gigotać* (because of *g* instead of *h* newer sound imitation) “chatter”; Russ. *gágatʹ* “chatter, from geese”, *gága* “eider duck”, *gagára* “aquanaut” etc.

In bird’s names except not named here:

O.Ice. *gagl* “greylag goose”;

Lith. *gaĩgalas* “drake, male duck”, Ltv. *gaigale* “a gull kind”, O.Pruss. *gegalis* “aquanaut”, See N *Gaygelith*;

Russ. *gógolʹ* “common goldeneye, Golden Eye”, Pol. *gogoł, gągoł* “European goldeneye”, old *gogolica* “a coot, a water-fowl” (Berneker 318).

Maybe Alb. *gogol* “ghost”

References: WP. I 526, Trautmann 74 f.

Page(s): 407

ghebh-el-, -el-, -lo-

English meaning: weathercock; head

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Giebel, Kopf"

Material: Gk. κεφαλή "head, end, acme, apex", Maced. κεβλή, κεβαλή, PN Κέβαλος; unclear γαβαλάν ἐγκέφαλον ἢ κεφαλὴν Hes.; compare in addition Schwyzzer Gk. I 70 f., Pisani RIETBalk. 1937, 15 ff.;

Goth. *gibla* m. "gable, pinnacle", changing through ablaut O.N. *gafl* m. "gable; point of an island"; O.H.G. *gibil* m. "gable, pole of the earth"; *gibilla* f., *gebal* m., M.H.G. *gebel* "cranium";

Toch. A *śpāl-* "head" (: Gk. κεφαλή), instr. *śpālyo-*.

References: WP. I 571, Feist 214, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 252, 261.

Page(s): 423

ghedh–, ghodh–

English meaning: to join, make a bond

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vereinigen, eng connected sein, zusammenpassen”; older “umklammern, fest- and zusammenhalten”

Material: O.Ind. *gádhya-h* “stick firmly”; *ā-gadhita-h* “clipped, clinged”, *pári-gadhita-h* “clasps” (from sexueller union);

O.Fris. *gadia* “unite”, M.L.G. *gaden* (**gadōn*) “suit, please, be married”, O.H.G. *bigatōn*, M.H.G. *gaten*, *gegaten* intr. “gather, so that it fits”, trans. “Gleiches zu Gleichem gesellen, zusammenbringen”, refl. “sich fügen”, O.H.G. *gi-gat* “fitting”, O.S. *gi-gado* “ilk”, O.E. *(ge)gada* “comrade, husband”, Ger. *Gatte*; Goth. *gadiliggs* “cousin”, O.S. *gaduling* “kinsman, relative”, O.E. *gædeling* “comrade”, O.H.G. *gatulinc*, *gatilinc* “kinsman, relative, cousin, journeyman”; O.E. *geador*, *tō gædere* (Eng. *together*) “together”, O.Fris. *gadur*, M.L.G. *gader*, M.H.G. *gater* ds., O.E. *gadrian*, *gæd(e)rian* (Eng. *gather*) “gather, collect”, O.Fris. *gaderia*, M.L.G. *gad(d)eren* ds., M.H.G. *vergatern* “be united, merge”, Ger. *vergatern* ds.; in addition presumably also O.H.G. *gataro*, Ger. *Gatter* (umgelautet M.H.G. *geter*, Ger. *Gitter*), O.S. *gadder*, M.L.G. *gaddere* “Gitter”;

with lengthened grade: Goth. *gōþs*, O.Ice. *gōðr*, O.E. *gōd*, O.H.G. *guot*, Ger. *gut* (Gmc. **gōðā* “fitting”); O.Ice. *gōðā* “gut machen” etc.

O.C.S. *godъ* “time, right time”, *godina* “ωρα”, *godьнъ* “compliant”, Russ. *gódnij* “suitable”, O.C.S. *u-goditi* “please”,

maybe Alb.Gheg *godit* “strike (chime?)”, *goditun* “suitable”

R.C.S. *goditi* ds., Church Slavic *ugoda* “satisfaction”, Russ. *výgoda* “benefit, advantage”,

O.C.S. *negodovati* “be undisposed”, iter. O.C.S. *ugoždq*, *ugožditi* “it make right, please”

(etc., Berneker 317 f., where also about Pol. loanword Lith. *gãdas* “association”, *gãdytis* “occur, meet” among others).

In addition perhaps Lith. dial. *guõdas*, Ltv. *gũods* “honour, fame; decorum, courteousness; festivity, feast”;

whereas are Ltv. *gãds*, *sagãds* “stock, acquired property”, *gãdāt* “care, worry” probably from borrowed Russ.;

here (compare Van Windekens Lexique 32) Toch. AB *kātk-*, is softened A *kāck-*, B *kācc-* “rejoice” (compare above M.L.G. *gaden* “please”); different Pedersen Toch. 172.

References: WP. I 531 ff., Trautmann 74, Feist 218.

See also: see also under *ghend-*.

Page(s): 423-424

ghed-

English meaning: to defecate; hole

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'scheißen; Loch'

Material: O.Ind. *hadati*, *hadate* "defecates", Av. *zađah-* m. "rump";

Arm. *jet* (*o*-stem) "tail (of animals)";

Gk. χέζω "defecate", perf. κέχοδα; χόδαρος "rump";

Phryg. ζέτνα πύλη (leg. πύγη?);

Alb. *dhjes* "defecate", *ndjete* "hideous, disgusting", fem. "repugnance"; *ndotem* "be stained, smeared", Gheg *ndishem* "hideous"; common Alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

O.N. *gat* n. "hole, aperture", O.E. *geat* "door, aperture" (out of it Ir. *gead* "the bottom"), O.Fris. *jet* n. "hole, aperture", O.S. *gat* "hole", M.L.G. also "anus", N.Ger. *Kattegat* "Katzenloch".

References: WP. I 571 f.

Page(s): 423

ghegh-

English meaning: to curve, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "krümmen, biegen"

Material: Arm. *gog* "cavity, lap, bosom, belly" etc., as adjective "hollow, concave", *gogem* "hollow out"; *gugem* (**ghōgh-*) "hug, embrace, hold tight, care";

Nor. *gagr* "crooked back", O.Ice. *gag-hals* "with neck crooked backward", ablaut. *gægiask* "be stretched", etc.;

Lith. *gõgas* m. "withers of horse".

References: WP. I 570, Lidén Armen. Stud. 93 f.

Page(s): 424

gheidh–

English meaning: to yearn for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren, gierig sein”

Material: O.Ir. *gīall* = Welsh *gwystl*, O.Corn. *guistel* “captive”, Bret. *goestl* “pay, caution”, Gaul. in *Congeistlus* MN. (Welsh *cyngwystl* “commitment”) = O.H.G. *gīsal*, Ger. *Geisel*, O.E. *gīsel*, O.Ice. *gīsl* ds.; the precise concordance between Gmc. and Celt. speaks perhaps for borrowing on the part of Gmc.; Goth. PN *Gīsla-mun-dus*; besides without *l*. Goth. PN *Anda-gīs*, O.E. *Gīs-wulf*, O.H.G. *Gīsi-ulf*, compare M.L.G. *gīse* “captive”.

With ablaut here Ir. *gell* “sacrifice, pledge, deposit” (**ghistlo-*), whereof the verb O.Ir. *gell-*, *gill-* “to pledge, promise” (3. sg. Konj. *gellaid*, 3. pl. Fut. *gillfit*), with *ad-* “swear, vow, promise” etc.; from *gīall* “captive” derives the verb *giall-*, *gēill-* “serve, obey”, e.g. 3. sg. *giallaid*, Fut. 3. pl. *gēillfit*.

O.H.G. M.H.G. *gīt* “covetousness, greed, avarice”, O.H.G. *gītag* “greedy, avaricious, stingy”, M.H.G. *gīten* and *gīt(e)sen* “be greedy, avaricious” (from latter *z* from M.H.G. *gīze*, dt. *Geiz*), O.E. *gītsian* “lust, crave”, *gītsung* “greed”;

Lith. *geidžiū gēisti* “lust, crave, long, want, wish”, *geidāju, -ti* “wish, long, want”, *gaĩdas* “violent wish, desire”, dial. *gidis* “greedy”; lett. *gàidu, gaidīt* “wait, hold on” (originally iterative), *gaida* “expectation”, *dzīdris* (?) “thirst”; O.Pruss. *gēidi, giēide* “sie warten”, *sengjidi* “he attains”, *sengidaut* “erlangen”;

O.C.S. *žido, ždati* (thereafter also *ždō*) “wait, hold on”; Russ. *ždu, ždatʹ* “wait, hold on”.

References: WP. I 553, Trautmann 82, Pokorny Urilryier 56¹ WH. I 576, 632, 641.

See also: compare *gheigh-*

Page(s): 426-427

gheidh–

English meaning: to wish for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren”

Note: only ar. and Slav.

Material: O.Ind. *gṛdhyati* “is greedy, demands violently” (= Serb.-Church Slavic *žľžďo*), *gṛdhnú-ḥ* “ greedy “, *gṛdhra-ḥ* “ greedy; vulture”, *gardha-ḥ* (= O.C.S. *gladъ*) m. “ anxiousness, concupiscence, solicitousness “, Av. *gərəða-* ds.;

Slav. **žildiō* “ demand “ in:

Serb.-Church Slavic *žľžďo*, *žľďěti* “ long for, ask, demand, call for, wish for, desire, require, expect “, Ser.-Cr. *žŭďim*, *žŭďjeti* “long, want, long for, yearn for “;

Slav. **galda-* m. “hunger” in:

O.C.S. *gladъ*, Ser.-Cr. *glâd* (gen. *glâda*); Cz. *hlad*; Russ. *gótod* (gen. *gótoda*).

References: WP. I 633, Trautmann 87 f.

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gheiĝh–

English meaning: to yearn for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren, gierig sein”

Note: (see also that similar to *gheidh-*)??

Material: O.Ind. *jēh-* only in *jēhamāna-h* “gälmend, den Mund aufsperrend, klaffend, lechzend”; perhaps secondary to *jīhītē*, S. 418;

Goth. *faihu-geigan* “lust, crave”, *ga-geigan* “gain”, nasalized O.H.G. *gingēn* “after etwas verlangen”, *gingo* “das Verlangen”; after Wissmann nom. postverb. 41 though to *ĝhei-gh-*, above S. 421.

Lith. *āpmaudą giẽžti* “hold a grudge, nurse a grievance”, *giežĩuos* “long, want violently”, *pagiẽžti* “ask for revenge”, *pagieža* “thirst for revenge”; whether Lith. *giẽžti*, *pa-giẽžti* intr. “im Halse kratzen” would be with it.

References: WP. I 552; different Feist 136 f.

Page(s): 427

gheis- and ġheiz-d-

English meaning: confused, shocked

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufgebracht, bestürzt, erschreckt (sein)”

Note: original resemblance with *ġhei-*, *ġhei-s-* in O.Ind. *hinōti* etc. is very probably

Material: Av. *zaēša-* “gruesome”, *zōišnu-* “frightening, shuddering, shaking together (before frost)”, *zōizdištō* “of the ghastliest, most hideous ones” (superl. to a verb **zōiždā-* “make shudder”; see under *ġheiz-d-*);

Goth. *us-geisnan* “erschrecken (intr.), außer Fassung geraten”, Kaus. *us-gaisjan* “erschrecken (tr.), außer Fassung bringen” (but O.Ice. *geisa* “hervordringen, heranstürmen” from **ga-eisa*);

O.Ice. *geiski* n. “fear, horror”.

root form *ġheiz-dh-*: O.Ind. *hēḍ-* “be angry with” (*áhēḍant-*, *áhēḍamāna-ḥ*, perf. *jihīda*), *hēḍa-ḥ* m., *hēḍaḥ* n. “anger” (here also *hēlatē* “is improvident”, *hēlayati* “deride”, see under *ġhēi-* “yawn”), *hīḍati* “excited, aroused, aggrieved”, Med. “is excited, aroused, angry”; Av. *zōiždišta-* (see above);

O.H.G. *geist* (= O.Ind. *hēḍa-ḥ*) m., O.S. *gēst*, O.E. *gāst* (*gæst*) m. “ghost (in contrast to the body); überirdisches gespenstiges Wesen” (so esp. Eng. *ghost* “ghost”), O.E. *gæstan* (**gaistjan*) “frighten” (tr.), Eng. *aghast* “agitated, angry, irate”, *ghastly* “grisly, terrible, dreadful”.

That in the meaning exact attuning O.C.S. *žasṇoti* “frighten (intr.). stupefieri”, *žasiti* “frighten” (tr.), *užasъ* “fright” from **g(h)ōs-* attunes in vowel and not in guttural.

References: WP. I 553 f., Feist 531 f.

Page(s): 427

ghel(ě)ǵh-

English meaning: a kind of metal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Metallbezeichnung" (,Bronze, Kupfer, Eisen")?

Material: O.C.S. **želězo* in *želez(b)ъ* "iron", Ser.-Cr. *željezo*, Russ. *želězo* "iron";

Lith. *geležis* and žem. *gelžis* (therefrom *geležinis*, *gelžinis* "iron"), Ltv. *dzēlzs*, E.Ltv. *dzelezs*, O.Pruss. *gelso* f. "iron";

Whether in connection with Gk. χαλκός, Cret. καυχός "copper, bronze"? That κ from χαλκός standing comparison not in the way, because καυχός in *χαλχός points as common primary grade. The word probably derives from a foreign cultural circle; also the unique gradation of the 2nd syllable in Bal.-Slav. would be based on different substitution in the in the borrowed; χαλκός (ἐρυθρός Ilias I 365) as "red metal" perhaps to χάλκη, χάλχη, κάλχη "murex, snail emitting purple dye", which is likewise borrowed; in Bal.-Slav. the name would be figuratively transferred from bronze to the iron.

References: WP. I 629, Specht Decl. 27, Trautmann 83.

Page(s): 435

gheləd–

English meaning: ice

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Eis”

Material: Pers. *žāla* (**žalda*) “hail, hoarfrost “;

Gk. Hom. χάλαζα “hail”;

O.C.S. *žľadica* “frozen rain”, Sloven. *žľad* “glazed frost, ice”, Clr. *oželēda* “ rain with snow, ice on trees “, Pol. *żtódż* “ sleet, smooth ice “.

References: WP. I 629 f., Specht Decl. 17.

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ghelĝh-

English meaning: gland

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Drüse"

Note:

Root **ghelĝh-** : "gland" derived from an extended Root **gel-1** : "to curl; round, *gland, growth, ball".

Material: Arm. *gełj-kh* "glands" (the obvious anlaut can be explained through dissimilation, s. Meillet MSL. 13, 244f., Lidén Arm. Stud. 71 under A. 1. 2);

E.Lith. *gėležuones, gėležaunės, gėležūnes* "glands, craw";

Slav. **želza* in Church Slavic *žleza*, Russ. *železá*, Sloven. *žleza*, ačech. *žleza*, nowadays *žlaza* "gland" (about Cz. *hlíza* "abscess" s. Meillet aaO.), Pol. *zółza* ds.

References: WP. I 612, 632, Trautmann 84.

Page(s): 435

ghel-ond-, ghol-ṇd-

English meaning: stomach; bowels

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Magen, Gedärm"

Note: (A supposition about the old paradigm by Petersson Heteroklisie 228¹)

Material: Gk. χολάδες f. pl. "intestines, entrails, Gedärm", χόλικες ds.;

Maybe abbreviated Alb. *zorra* "intestine, entrail" common Alb. *gh-* > *d-*, *z-*; *l/r* phonetic mutations.

O.C.S. **želodъkъ* "stomach", R.C.S. *želūdъkъ*, Ser.-Cr. *želudac*, Cz. *žaludek*, Pol. *żołądek* ds.

References: WP. I 631 f., Trautmann 82.

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ghel-ōu-, ghelū-

English meaning: tortoise

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schildkröte'

Material: Gk. χέλῡς "turtle, tortoise, Lyre", χελώνη ds., Eol. χελύννα, χελεύς κιθάρα Hes.

(Kuiper NOTE s 48);

Slav. *želŭ-* f. "turtle, tortoise" in:

Church Slavic *želъnъ*, R.C.S. *želva*, Ser.-Cr. *žě/va*, Cz. *želva*, Russ. *žolъ* f., Pol. *żółw*.

References: WP. I 631, Trautmann 84, Specht IE Decl. 120.

Page(s): 435

ghel–tō (Gmc.) and ghel–dhō (Slav.)

English meaning: to cost, pay

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gelte, zahle”?

Material: Goth. *fra-gildan* “repay, compensate”, *us-gildan* “repay”, O.Ice. *gjalda* “defray, pay, repay, be worth”, O.E. *gieldan*, O.H.G. *geltan* “defray, repay, serve, sacrifice” (Proto-Gmc. **zelǵō*), O.S. *gjalla* ds. (**zélpō*); Goth. *gild* n. “tax, interest”, O.Ice. *gjald* “payment, earnings, punishment”, O.E. *gield* “payment, tribute, tax, sacrifice, oblation, brotherhood”, O.Ice. *gildi* “membership”, O.E. *gilde* n. ds., *gilda* m. “Gildenbruder” (out of it M.Ir. *gilda* “squire”), M.L.G. *gilde*, out of it Ger. *Gilde*; O.H.G. *gelt* “payment, repayment, sacrifice, oblation etc.”, Ger. *Geld*, Goth. *gilstr* n. “tax”, O.H.G. *gelstar* (**geld-tra-*) “sacrifice, oblation, tax”; from N.Ger. *gellen* = *gelten* derives Lith. *geliúoti* “be valid”;

O.C.S. *žlědo žlěsti* (*žlādo žlasti*) “repay, pay, atone” would be, if common origin, *d(h)o-* present besides Gmc. *-to-* present.

References: WP. I 632, Trautmann 82 f.

Page(s): 436

ghelunā

English meaning: pine-tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kiefer"

Material: Arm. *jetun* "palate, Plafond";

Gk. χελῦνη "lip, upper jaw", in addition perhaps also χεῖλος "lip", Eol. χέλλος, if from *χελFος (Solmsen KZ. 29, 352);

O.Ice. *giḡlnar* "pine tree", Swe. *gäl* "gill, pine tree", Dan. *gjælle* ds.

References: WP. I 632.

Page(s): 436

ghel-

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, schreien”

Note: also in bird name, with **-b-**, **-bh-** and **-d-** extended. compare the similar to onomatopoeic words **gal-**, **qel-**.

Material: O.Ind. *pra-galbhá-h* “courageous, determined “ (: O.H.G. *gelbōn*);

Gk. χελιδών ‘swallow’, older χελιδών; the high-pitched sound coloring *-ī-* reminds anM.H.G. *glīen* “cry, esp. from bird of prey”, redupl. Gk. κίχλη, syrak. κικήλᾱ “choke”;

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* “a swallow” : Lat. *harundo -inis* f. “a reed; meton., for an object made of reed, a fishing rod; limed twigs for catching birds” : *hirundo -inis*, f. ‘swallow’. Similar phonetic setting Alb. *dimën* “winter” : Lat. *hiemo -are* “to winter, spend the winter” [see Root *ǵhei-2*: *ǵhi-*: “winter; snow”

Lat. and Alb. prove that the original Root *aro-m*: “reed” was (**ǵher-*). Only Lat. and Alb. have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

There is no doubt that from Illyr.-Alb.- Lat. (**harundinis*) *dalëndyshe* “a swallow” [common Alb. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation] derived Gk. χελιδών ‘swallow’, therefore Root *ghel-*: “to call, cry” derived from Root *aro-m*: “reed” (**ǵher-*) where *r/l* allophones.

O.Ice. *gjalla* (st. V.) “resonate”, O.E. *giellan* (st. V.) “cry”, O.H.G. *gellan* ‘sound, clink, cry’, Ger. *gellen* (*-ll-* from *-ln-* or rather pure sound echo consonant increase); O.N. *gala* (preterit *gōl*) “cry, crow, cackle, sing”, O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *galan* ‘sing; also enchant, fix a spell upon, bewitch, enchant “ (Gmc. present with *-a-* due to a perf. with IE *ō*); Goth. *gōljan* “greet “ (actually “shout “, as O.Fris. *gēla* “hunt, chase” actually “das Wild durch Geschrei aufstöbern “; lengthened grades iterative, presumably denominative) O.N. *gōla* “make

happy, please, comfort “, O.S. *gōlian* “ gladden “; O.H.G. *guol-līh* “ boasting “, *ur-guol* “illustrious”; O.H.G. O.S. *galm*, M.H.G. *galm*, *gelm* m. “ clangor, din, fuss, noise”, O.H.G. *nahti-gala* f. “ nightingale “, O.Ice. *galdr* m. “ singing, magic song “, O.E. *gealdor* n. “ magic song “, O.H.G. *galdar*, *kalter* and *galstar* n. ds., O.Ice. *gallr*, *gjallr* “ clinking “;

ō-grade (as Goth. *gōljan*) Russ. *galitʹ-sja* “ deride “, dial. *galúcha*, *galʹ* f. “fun, laughter “, *nagálitʹ* “ taktmäßig schreien, singen, bei der Arbeit “ etc.

b- and **bh-**extension:

O.E. *gielpan* (st. V.) “brag, boast”, M.H.G. *gelpfen*, *gelfen* “cry, sing, brag, boast”, O.Ice. *gjalp* n. “ boastfulness “, O.E. *gielp* ds., O.S. *gelp* “Trotzrede, derision, ridicule”, O.H.G. *gelph* “Trotzrede, boastfulness “, adj. “lustig, minxish, wanton”, O.H.G. *gelbōn* “jemd. deceive “, O.S. *galpōn* (schw. V.) “loud cry, brag, boast”, Dan. *gylpe*, *gulpe* “ shout, cry like a raven “ (with Gmc. *þ* O.Ice. *gjalf* “ Wellengetöse “, *gylfi* “king, prince, lord”, *gylfin* n. “fiend, demon”, *gylfra* f. “ witch “, *gylfringr* m. ‘sword’, M.L.G. *gelve* “ surge “, Dutch *golf* “wave”, dial. *galveren*, *golveren* ‘sound, howl”);

Lith. *guĩlbinti* “ vaunt, praise “; about *guĩbas* ‘swan” s. S. 431;

perhaps after Machek (Slavia 16, 198) here with expressive *ch-* Slav. **chylbiti se* “ boast “, **chylba* “ boastfulness “ in Cz. *chlubiti se*, *chlouba* (old *chlúba*), etc.; possibly also Slav. **chorbrъ* (from **gholbh-lo-*) “valiant” in O.Bulg. *chrabъrъ*, *chrabъrъ* “ warlike “ etc. (compare above O.Ind. *pra-galbhá-h*).

Dental extension Gmc. *gelt-* : Ice. *gelta* (**galtjan*) “bark, bay”, O.H.G. *gelzōn* “ utter the voice, squeal “.

References: WP. I 628.

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ghendh– (gh_ondh–)

English meaning: boil

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Geschwür”

Material: Gk. κανθύλη “ulcer, swelling, lump, growth”, κονθηλαί αί άνοιδήσεις Hes.;

Goth. *gund* n. “ cancerous ulcer “, Nor. dial. *gund* m. ‘scurf’, O.E. *gund* m. “pus”, O.H.G. *gund* m. “pus, pustulating ulcer”.

References: WP. I 588.

Page(s): 438

ghend– and ghed–

English meaning: to grab, grip

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen, anfassen, ergreifen”, partly also “geistig erfassen”

Note: For concurrent the unnasalized and the nasalized root form s. Brugmann II² 3, 293f., IF. 32, 321

Material: Gk. χανδάνω (**gh_end-*) “take in, hold, contain, take; to be capable, able; catch”, Aor. ἔχαδον (**gh_hnd-*), Fut. χείσομαι (**ghend-s-*), perf. with present-meaning κέχονδα;

Alb. *gjëndem* (**gh_end-*) “be found”, *gjënj*, *gjenj*, Geg *gjëj* “find” (G. Meyer BB. 8, 187, Alb. Wb. 140, Alb. stem III 10; *gjet* “find, regain”, s. Schmidt KZ. 57, 20ff.);

[common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation]; also Alb. (**gjaska*) *gjah* “of animals, prey”, *gjuaj* “hunt, strike”

Lat. *praehendō*, *-ere*, *-ī*, *-sum* “catch, capture, take hold of, arrest, occupy, handle, gripe”, *praeda* “spoils of war, plunder, booty; of animals, prey; in gen., plunder, gain”. AbLat. old *praidad* (**prai-hedā*); *hedera* “ivy” (“clasping”; from **ghedes-ā*);

O.Ir. *ro-geinn* “findet Platz in” (**gh_hnd-ne-t*), Welsh 1. sg. *gannaf*, Verbaln. *genni* (from **gannim*, IE **gh_hnd-n-*) “enthalten sein, Platz haben”; in addition M.Ir. *geind* f. (O.Ir. **gend*) “wedge”, Bret. *genn* m. ds., M.Corn. pl. *genow*, Corn. *gedn*, Welsh *gaing* ds. (with secondary *-ng*);

Goth. *bi-gitan* “find”, O.Ice. *geta* “reach; bring forth, assume”, O.E. *be-gietan* “receive, produce”, *for-gietan* “forgotten” (Eng. *get*, *beget*, *forget* skand. Lw.), O.H.G. *pi-gezzan* “obtain”, *fir-gezzan* “forgotten” (in addition as Causative M.H.G. *ergetzen* “make forget, compensate”), Ger. *ergötzen*, O.S. *bi-getan* “gripe”, *far-getan* “forgotten”; M.L.G. *gissen*, Swe. Nor. *gissa* “advise, assume” (Eng. *guess* N.Ger. or N.. Lw.);

perhaps here (as with Welsh *genni* the form related **ghend-nō*): Goth. *du-ginnan*, O.E. *on-*, *bi-ginnan*, O.S. O.H.G. *biginnan* “take hold, take in hand, begin “ (other interpretation attempts s. by Feist³ s. v.; therefrom NOTE worthily by Wiedemann BB. 27, 193 as **ghen-ūō* to Alb. *zē*, Gheg *zâ* “touch, catch, start, begin, occupy, conceive [from the woman], hire “ from Proto-alb **zenō*);

common Alb. *gh-* > *d-*, *z-* phonetic mutation.

perhaps also O.C.S. *gadati* “assume, mean” (“grasp spiritually “), Russ. *gadátʹ* “conjecture, create, invent “, Cz. *hadati* “advise, mean”, etc.

References: WP. I 589 f., WH. I 638, Thurneysen Gk. 353, Berneker 288 f.

Page(s): 437-438

ghen–

English meaning: to crack open, grind, scratch

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zernagen, zerreiben, kratzen”, also “Kleines, Bißchen”

Material: Only in den extensions *ghnēgh-* : *ghnəgh-*, *ghnəd(h)-*, *ghnei-*, *ghneu-*.

guttural extension *ghnēgh-*:

Av. *aiwi-ynixta-* “gnawed, corroded”; O.N. *gnaga* “gnaw”, O.E. *gnagan*, *ginagan* (with anaptyktischem vowel), late *nagan* ds. - Besides with IE *g* in anlaut and fränk. *cnagan*, Dutch *knagen* ds.;

Ltv. *gñēga* “someone who eats with long teeth” (the softening after Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 136 f. characteristic for scornful expressions). compare also Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 634.

Dental extension *ghnəd(h)-*:

with intensive consonant stretch O.E. *gnætt* m. “mosquito”, Eng. *gnat* “mosquito”, N.Ger. *gnatte* ‘small mosquito’, Dan. dial. *gnat* ‘small piece’, M.H.G. *gnaz*, *-tzes* ‘scurf, niggardliness’, Ger. *Gnatz*, *Gnätze* ‘scurf, skin rash’; O.Ice. *gnotra* “clatter, rattle, clash (of skeleton)”, Eng. dial. *to gnatter*, Swe. *gnat* “Genörgel, Gezänk”, *gnatig* “peevish, immer grumpy, surly, sullen”, Ger. *gnatzig* “übellaunisch” (compare *kratzig* in the same meaning).

further with *dd*: O.N. *gnaddr* “the young from animals or people”, O.Ice. *gnadda* “murren, mit übellaunischen Worten quälen”, Nor. dial. *gnaddra*, “drone, grumble, growl”, N.Ger. *gnadderig* “übellaunisch, morose”.

Persson Beitr. 95 f., 811.

i-extensions *ghnei-*, *ghneid(h)-*:

Gk. χνίει ψακάζει, θρύπτει (l. θρύπτει), χνιαρωτέρα χνωω[δεσ]τέρα Hes.;

O.E. *gnīdan* “rub, grind “, O.H.G. *gnītan*, M.L.G. *gnīden*, from which probably O.S. *gnīdha*, Swe. *gnida*, Dan. *gnide* borrowed is; compare also (likewise borrowed?) the rare O.Ice. *gniða* ds.; O.Ice. *gnīsta tönnum* “clatter with the teeth “, M.H.G. *gnīst* “ground”, tirol. *Gneist* “chopped or scraped stuff “; Nor. dial. *gnita* “kleines abgesprungenes Stück “, M.L.G. *gnitte* ‘small mosquito “, E.Fris. *gnid*, *gnit* “sundries, small stuff; a kind of small gnats “, Ger. *Gnitze* ‘small mosquito “;

Ltv. *gnīde* “rough, shabby, dirty skin”; O.C.S. *gniję*, *gniti* “blight, decay “, Russ. *gnitъ*, Bulg. *gnija*, Ser.-Cr. *gnjiti* and *gnjiliti*, Cz. *hníti*, Pol. *gnić* ds.; O.C.S. *gnilъ* “rotten “, Russ. *gnil*, Ser.-Cr. *gnjio*, Cz. *hnilý*, Pol. *gniły* ds., O.C.S. *gnojъ* “manure”, Russ. *gnoj* “pus”, Ser.-Cr. *gnôj* “ds.”, Cz. *hnûj* “crap, muck, manure “, Pol. *gnój* ds.

Maybe Alb. (**gnola*) *njolla* “stain, dirt “ common Alb. *gn-* > *nj-* phonetic mutation.

hereupon *ghnīdā* “nit, louse “:

O.Ice., Nor. dial. *gnit* f., O.S. *gnether*, Swe. *gnet*, Dan. *gnid*, Ltv. *gnīda* “nit, louse, greedy, stingy person” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 633), Lith. *glinda* (dissimilated from **gninda*?); Russ. *gnída*, Sloven. *gnjida*, Cz. *hnída*, Pol. *gnida*, about Lat. *lēns*, *-dis* f. ds. compare WH. I 783f. and Specht Decl. 44.

u-extensions *ghnēu-*, *ghneudh-*, *ghneus-*:

Gk. *χναύω* “nibble, scour, scratch, gnaw “, *χναῦμα* “slice, tidbit “, *χναυρός* “dainty”, *χνόος*, *χνούς* “that what can be scraped off, dust, foam, froth, underfur “;

O.Ice. *g-nūa* “rub” (also *gnýia* “rant, make a noise, roar “, *gnýr* “din, fuss, noise “?), O.Ice. *gnauð* “noise, rattle”, *gnyðr* “nag, growl”, O.E. *gnēaþ* ‘stingy, tightfisted”, M.L.G. *gnauwen* “growl “;

Lith. *gnīūsai* “vermin, pest”, O.C.S. *gnusъnъ* “disgusting”, *gnęšati*, *gnušati se* “be disgusted”, Russ. *gnus* “vermin, pest”, Ser.-Cr. *gnūs* “disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut”,

Cz. *hnus* “disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut”, *hnusný* “disgusting”, Pol. *gnuśny* “idle, blight, decay”.

References: WP. I 584 f., WH. I 783, Trautmann 93.

Page(s): 436-437

gher-¹

English meaning: expr. root

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten

Note: mostly only newer parallel Wortschöpfungen, frequent, often with expressive vowel change and Geminatio

Material: O.Ind. *gharghara-ḥ* “ rattling, clashing, gargling, gurgling “, m. “ rattling, laughter “, *ghargharita-* n. “ grunting “, *ghurghura-ḥ* “ a gargling sound “, *ghurghurī* “ cricket “, *ghurghurāyatē* “ whizzes, hums “;

Maybe Alb. *gurgullon* “ water sounds “, *gurrë* “water spring”

Lat. *hirrīre* “ whimper, growl “ (“rr” with *i* vocalized as reproduction of high tone);

O.E. *gierran* st. V. ‘sound, clink, creak, babble, chatter “, Ger. *girren* (M.H.G. also *garren*, *gurren*), Swe. Nor. *garpa* “rant, roister, brag, boast”, O.Ice. *garpr* “ intrepid pugnacious person”; Nor. dial. *garta* “joke, chat, prate, grunt”; O.E. *gierman*, Nor. *garma* “roar, bellow”, O.N. *garmr* “dog”; further O.E. *gryllan* “ gnash, rage “, M.H.G. *grellen* st. V. “ piercingly, before rage shouts “, *grel* “rough, grell, angry, irate”, Dutch *grollen* “murmur, be angry, irate”, M.H.G. *grüllen* “ scoff “, Ger. *grollen*;

R.C.S. *gьrkati* “ coo “, Cz. *hrčeti* “rattle, clash, purr, murmur”, *hrkati* “crack, creak, burr “; Slov. *grígať* “ gargle, coo “;

Maybe Alb. *grykë* “ throat “ : R.C.S. *gьrkati* “ coo “

here perhaps *ghrē-d-* in Goth. *grētan*, O.N. *grāta*, asächs. *grātan*, O.E. *grāetan* (*gréotan* after *réotan* ds.), Ger. Alem. *grātsə* “weep, cry, lament “; ablaut. causative O.Ice. *greta* “reduce to tears, bring to tears”, O.E. *grāetan* “ assail, greet “, asächs. *grōtian* “ call “, O.H.G. *gruozen*, Ger. *grüßen*; O.N. *grātr* m. “ weeping, cry “, O.H.G. *grāz* “fury”;

ghrē-dh- in O.E. *grāedan* “call, shout, cry”.

References: WP. I 605.

Page(s): 439

gher-²

English meaning: to stroke roughly, rub

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hart worüber streichen, reiben”

Note: compare also die extensions *ghrēi-*, *ghrēu-*, *ghrem-*, *ghren-*, as well as above *grōd-*

Material: Gk. κέγχρος “millet, sorghum, ordure”, κάχρυς “parched barley, winter-bud barley” (diss. from **gher-ghro-* and **ghṛ-ghru-*); χέραδος n. and χεράς, -άδος f. “detritus, gravel” (**gherəd-* or **gherṛd-*?); χερμάς, -άδος f. “large pebble or stone, esp. for throwing or slinging, sling-stone”;

Lat. *furfur*, -*uris* m. “husk of grain and the legumes; the bran; scales, scurf on the skin” (reduplicated form, originally **for-for*); vowel gradation as in Lith. *gurùs* “crumbly”, *gùrti* “crumb, spall, crumble”. common Illyr. *gh-* > *d-* then Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation.

s-extension:

O.Ind. *gharṣati* “grates”, *ghṛṣṭa-h* “chafed, grated”; Russ. *goróchʹ* “pea”, Ser.-Cr. *grăh* “bean, pea” (die sl. intonation development from a zero grade basic form **ghōrso-s* or from **ghorəsos*).

Maybe abbreviated Alb. (**ghōrso-s*) *groshë* “bean, pea”

References: WP. I 605 f., WH. I 545 f., 570.

Page(s): 439-440

gher-³, ghrē- : ghrō- : ghrə-

English meaning: to come out, stick out

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hervorstechen", von Pflanzentrieben or -stacheln, Borsten, von Erderhebungen, Kanten etc.

Note: (probably identical with *ghrē-*: *ghrō-* : *ghrə-* "grow, be green", see there); s. also under *ghers-*.

Material: a. Gk. χαρία βουνός Hes., χάρμη "joy of battle, lust of battle, battle; upper lance point", ἄγ-χαρμον ἀνωφερῇ τήν αἰχμήν Hes., χοιράς "like a hog or a hog's back, low rock rising just above the sea like a hog's back; in pl., scrofulous swellings in the glands of the neck, etc.; sow" (**ghorjo-*);

at most (yet quite doubtful) here Nor. dial. *gare* "cusp, peak", *gara* "prick, bump, poke";

from the heavy basis: M.H.G. *grāt*, pl. *græte* m. "fishbone, ear of corn, mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, mountain ridge", Ger. *Grat*, *Gräte* (**ghrē-tí-*);

with reduplication-grade: Pol. *groń*, Cz. *hrot* "arrowhead, spear, lance";

b. with *-d*-suffix: O.H.G. M.H.G. *graz* n. 'sprout, twig, scion, branch of conifers' (also probably turned into mental O.H.G. *grazzo* adv. "violent, stern", M.H.G. *graz*, *grāz* "fury", *graz* "furious, angry, irate");

c. with *n*-suffix:

Goth. **granō* (Isidor Orig. XIX 23, 7), O.H.G. *grana*, O.E. *granu*, O.Ice. *grøn* f. "whisker, moustache; mouth, fir, spruce", M.H.G. *gran*, *grane* "cusp, point of the hair, beard hair, fishbone", Ger. *Granne* "ear of corn", dial. "back bristle of pig", and "fishbone";

Slav. **granъ* "sharp point, edge, border", e.g. in Russ. *granъ* f. "limit, boundary; landmark, territorial marker; facet", Cz. *hrana* "point, edge, border" etc.; in addition also

Russ. *gránka* “tussock”, Clr. *hránok* “bough, twig, branch”, bg. Ser.-Cr. *grána* “twig, branch”;

d. with **-en-dh-** suffix:

Alb. *krande* “straw, splinter, deadwood”, Tosc *krende* “twig, branch” (**ghrondh-* or **ghrendh-*), etc.; : Alb. (**grendu*) *krunde* “bran”

Gaul. *grennos* “beard” (Wartburg), M.Ir. *grenn* “beard” (**ghrendh-no-s*); Welsh *grann* “eyelid, cheek”, Bret. *grann* “eyebrow” (with unclear *a*; or has it originated from **ghrṇdh-no-s*?).

References: WP. I 606, WH. I 413 f.

Page(s): 440

ghers-¹, ghres-

English meaning: disgust, horror

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Widerwille, Abscheu, Ekel"

Material: Av. *gr̥əhma-* "sinner, delinquent" (?);

Arm. *garšim* "have loathing before";

[M.Ir. *goirt* "bitter" (**ghorstis*), O.Ir. *gortae* "hunger"; better to *g^wher-*];

M.H.G. M.L.G. *garst*, Ger. nl. *garstig* 'spoil, rancid'; O.H.G. *gerstī* "Bitterkeit"; O.Ice. *gersta* 'stir, tease, irritate, embitter'; s. also *g^wher-*;

Lith. *grasà* f. "threat, austereness, severeness", *grasùs* "threatening, disgusting", *gresiù*, *grēsti* "threaten, outgrow", *gristù*, *gristi* "become disgusted with", *grasinù*, *grasinti* "threaten", Ltv. *grasāt*, *grasīt* "threaten".

Maybe Alb. (**grasinù*) *kërcënoj* "threaten"

References: WP. I 610 f., WH. I 461, Trautmann 95.

Page(s): 445

ghers–2

English meaning: used in names of weeds

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Unkrautbezeichnungen?

Material: O.H.G. *gers*, *giers*, *girst* (Grassmann, Dt. Pflanzennamen 100 ff., Björkmann ZfdWtf. 3, 268) “Giersch, Aegopodium Podagraria”;

Lith. *gaĩšas* m., *garšvą* f. “Angelica Archangelica”; *gaĩšvé* f. “Giersch”, Ltv. *gārsa*, *gāřša*, *gāřši* ds.; in addition also Lith. *girsą* f. = *dĩrsė* “darnel” (oat), Ltv. *dzirši* “darnel” (these after Endzelin KZ. 44, 58 to Lat. *hordeum* [see under *ĝherzd(h)*] “barley”; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 555, 618 f.).

References: WP. I 611, Trautmann 79 f.

Page(s): 445

gherto–

English meaning: milk, butter

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Milch, Butter”

Note: only ar. and Celt.

Material: O.Ind. *ghṛtám* “skimmings, butter, melting butter”;

after Uhlenbeck to *jígharti* (*gharati*) “sprays, sprinkles”, Pers. *ā-yārdan* “blend, mix, soak”;

M.Ir. *gert* “milk”.

References: WP. I 607, II 166.

Page(s): 446

gheub(h)–

English meaning: to bend, move

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen, bücken, bewegen”

Material: Nor. dial. *gūva* “sit sunk down”, Swe. *jordgubbe* “*Fragaria ananassa*; strawberry”, alt. Dan. *gubbe* “larynx, brost”, N.Ger. (Estland) *gubbe* “small haycock, haystack”; O.E. *géap* “crooked, cunning” (but *géap* “wide, capacious, open”, O.Ice. *gaupn* “hollow hand” see under *ġhēu-* “yawn, gape, stare with an open mouth”), O.Ice. *gumpr* (from O.S. *gumper*), Swe. *gump*, Dan. *gump* “rump”, M.H.G. *guffe*, *goffe* ds. (but about M.H.G. *gupf* “summit of a mountain” see under *geu-* “bend”), O.E. *gupan* pl. “buttocks, haunches”, O.H.G. *goffa* “rump”, further in addition the intensive formation Ice. *goppa*, Swe. *guppa*, Ger. *gupfen* “jump up and down, swing”;

Ltv. *gubstu*, *gubt* “bend down, sink”, *guba* f. “heap”, Lith. *gubúotis* “interweave, intertwine”, *gaubiù*, *gaũbti* “cover, wrap up, curve”, *gaũbtis* “crook oneself”, *gubà* “haycocks, heaps of standing sheaves”, *gubùs* “adroit, expert, skillful” (compare the meaning from O.E. *géap*), Lith. *dvigubas* “twofold”, O.Pruss. gen. sg. f. *dvigubbus* ds.;

O.C.S. *ġnŋŋti* “fold”, Russ. *ġnutʹ* “bend, crook”, kIRuss. *hnúty* ds., Ser.-Cr. *năġnêm*, *năġnuti* “incline”, Sloven. *ġánem*, *ġániti* “move, bestir”, Cz. *hnouti* ds., in addition O.C.S. *negʹblybʹ* “unmoved” (from **gubja-*), Russ. Church Slavic *ġbēžbʹ* “bend”, Cz. *příheb* m. “flexible place, joint” (from *-ġbbʹ*, compare Lith. *-gubas*) and changing through ablaut O.C.S. *sugubʹ*, *dvogubʹ* “double”, Russ. *ġubá* “bay”, Sloven. *ġúba* “crease”, Pol. *przegub* “joint, curvature”; iterative O.C.S. *ġybljŋ ġybatī* “be destroyed, perish”, *prěġybajŋ*, *prěġybatī* “bend, bow”, Russ. *ġíbnutʹ*, *ġínutʹ* “spoil, perish”, *ġibátʹ* “bend”, Ser.-Cr. *ġíbljêm* (*ġibâm*) *ġíbatī* “move, weigh, rock, sway”, Cz. *hynouti* “be destroyed, perish, go to waste, run wild”, *hýbatī* “move, drive, push”; causative O.C.S. *pogubljŋ pogubiti* “wreck”, Russ.

gubítʰ ‘spoil’, Ser.-Cr. *gùbîm*, *gùbiti* ds., Cz. *hubíti* ‘spoil, exterminate “, Pol. *gubię*, *gubić* ‘lose, spoil’, O.C.S. *paguba* ‘ruin’.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**gub-*) *hup*, Tosc *humb* ‘lose’ : Cz. *hubíti* ‘spoil, exterminate “; common Alb. *-b* > *-mb* phonetic mutation, also Alb. *gaboj* ‘get lost, err “.

References: WP. I 567 f., Trautmann 100 f.

Page(s): 450

gheuĝh–, ghũgh–

English meaning: to conceal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “heimlich tun, hehlen, verbergen”

Material: O.Ind. *gũhati*, *guhati* “hidden” (Aor. *aghukṣat*), *gúhā* “hideout, cave”, *gōha-h* “hideout, lair”; common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Av. *guz-* (*guzaēta*, *fra-guzayanta*) “conceal, hide”, O.Pers. *yadiy apa-gaudayāhi* “if you hide”;

O.Ice. *gýgr* f. “Unholdin, giantess” (**gũgī-z*, compare formal Lith. *gũžė*), older Dan. *gyg* “a subterranean, an underground”, *gyger* “murderer, robber”;

Lith. *gũžti* “patronize, guard, cover”, also “brood, hatch, cover warmly”, *gũžynė* “blind man’s buff”, *gũžis*, *gũžta* “Brutnest”, *gũžė* “heidnische Reisegöttin”; in addition *gũžas*, *gužutis* “stork” (as “the nest builder”).

References: WP. I 566 f.

Page(s): 450

gheueiā (ǵheueiā)

English meaning: pit, hollow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grube, Höhle”?

Note: Only Gk. and Lat.

Material: Gk. χεῖρά, Hom. χεῖρή “cave, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole” =

Lat. *fovea* “ pothole, cave a small pit, esp. for taking wild beasts, a pit fall; a snare, conspiracy

“; *favissae* “ underground reservoirs or cellars near the temples, for water or for sacred utensils no longer in use; subterranean chambers “, with etrusk. suffix, could be hybride formatlon.

Common Illyr. *gh-* . *d-* then Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 564, WH. I 467 f., 538.

Page(s): 451

ghe-, gho-

English meaning: an enclitic particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: and ähnliche enklitische Partikeln zur Verstärkung of vorhergehenden Wortes

Note: It seems two groups have to be separated, single-linguistic but to have partly begun at another place: 1. *ghe, gho*, 2. with palatalem Gutt., the in europ. languages as *ĝ*, in Ar. as *ġh* appears (as in the cases like Gk. γένυς: O.Ind. *hánuh*), thus showed one of the normal so-called voiced-aspirated various articulation kind, and the vowel *i* or *e*.

Material: 1. **-ghe, -gho:**

O.Ind. *gha* (**gho*), *ha* (**ghe*) behind negation (*ná gha*), personal pronoun (e.g. *vayám gha*), dem *sd to*-Pron. (*sá gha, sá ha*), to the question pronoun (e.g. *kám ha*), to the relative pronoun (*yō gha, yō ha*), also behind other parts of speech; O.Ind. *hánta* “well, on take, there take, see there”;

Umbr. *-hont* (e.g. *era-hunt* “by the same way, by the same piece of work; at the same time, likewise”), compare also Lat. *hic* “this, this one; this present” from **gho* or **ghe* + **ke*;

Welsh *a(g)* “with” from **ad-ghe*; see above S. 3;

O.C.S. *-go, -že* behind negation (*ni-že* “not; and not, nor; rarely not even”, *ne jedinъ že* “not only one, not one, i.e. no one, none; not at all, naught”; compare also O.C.S. *neže*, Serb. *něgo* “as” in comparative and Serb. *něgo* “however, but”, Cz. *než(e)* “yet”, where *ne* rather the negation has arisen as indicating the positive meaning of Pron.-stem *ne*), behind the relative pronoun (*iže*), lengthened grade (**ghō*) O.Sor. *kdy-ha* “when, then” (under likewise; Berneker 316);

Lith. *-gu* (**ghō*), *-gi* (these with dem vowel *i* the 2. group) in *negi, neigi, negù* “not”, behind Pers.-Pron. (e.g. *tu-gu, tu-gi* “thou at least, for thy part”: Boeot. *touga*: Gk. σύγε),

O.Lith. also *-ga*, *-ge*, dem *so/to*-Pron. (e.g. *tie-gi*), to the question pron. (*kaip-gi* “as”), *-gu* also interrogative particle (compare also O.Lith. *an-gu* “if”, O.Pruss. *an-ga* “if”), O.Pruss. *beggi* “for”, *kāigi* “as”, *neggi* “also not, still”, *niqueigi* “never more”; Gk. οὐχί see under.

2. *-ĝ(h)ĩ*

in O.Ind. *hí*, Av. *zī* emphasizing particle (*ná hí*, *nahí*, Av. *nōit zī*, O.Ind. *kár-hi* “when?”, *tár-hi* “damals” under likewise), behind the first word of the sentence “ then yes ”;

Gk. οὐ-χί, μή-χί “not”, ἤ-χί “where”, ναί-χί “ certainly, indeed” (-χ- instead of -γ-, compare under γε, presumably through hybridization with a particle the 1. group);

Lat. **nē-gi* (after Holthausen KZ. 47, 309 = O.S. *nec* “and not”), assumed through *negōtium*, originally sentence compound *neg’ōtium est* (compare *haud-ōtium est* by Terenz) and *negāre* (compare Ger. *verneinen*, *bejahen*);

Clr. Bulg. Serb. *-zi* behind personal pronoun

3. *-ĝ(h)e*

in Gk. ἐμε-γέ = Goth. *mī-k*, O.H.G. *mī-h* = Arm. *is* “me” (at first from **in-c*), ἐγώ γε, ἔγω-γε, σὺ γε, Goth. *þu-k*, *si-k*, O.H.G. *dī-h*, *sī-h*; after *so/to*-Pron. *ō* γε, after the relative pronoun *ὅσσα γε*, *ὅτινα γε*, further γε, Dor. böot. el. γὰ also behind other parts of speech. In Balt as well as also (besides in the with *ĩ* vocalized form) in Slav. the guttural of the 1. group has become dominant, as well as in Gk. -χι;

Ven. *me-cho* “me” has related *o* from *exo* “I”;

Toch. strengthening particle A - *k*, B - *k(e)* from **-ghe* or *-ĝhe* (compare Pedersen Toch. 136);

Hitt. *am-mu-uk* (*ammuk*) “me”, *tu-uk* (*tuk*) “you”: Goth. *þuk* (**tu-ge*), etc., s. Pedersen Hitt. 73 f., 166 f.

Maybe Alb. (**mu-uka*) *mua* “me” : Rom. *mie* “me”, (**tu-uk*) *ty* “you”, nasalized (**mu-uka*) Alb. Arbëresh *uth*, Alb. *unë* “I” common Alb. *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 541 f., WH. I 644, Schwyzer Gk. I 606, 624.

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ghlādh–

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzend, glatt”

See also: see under *ghel-* “gleam”

Page(s): 451

ghleu–

English meaning: to be joyful, to joke

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fröhlich sein, scherzen”

Note: extension from *ghel-* “cry” or *ghel-* “gleam”?

Material: Gk. χλεῦν f. “joke, derision”;

O.Ice. *gl̥y* n. “pleasure, joy”, O.E. *glēo*, *glieg*, *glīw* n. “game, pleasure, joy”.

With dental extension:

O.Lith. *glaudas* m., *glauda* f. “pastime, entertainment”, *gláudoti* “joke”, Ltv. *glaudât* ds. [*glaudas* “cuddle, caress” belongs but originally to *glau̯sti*, Ltv. *glau̯st* “cuddle, embrace, caress”, Lith. *glaudùs* “sich anschmiegend, einschmeichlerisch”; see under *gel-1*, extension *gl-eu-*].

With *m*-derivative (nominal formation *ghloumos*):

O.Ice. *glaumr* “loud jubilation”, *gleyma* “make forget, make cheerful, make noise”, O.E. *glēam* “jubilation, pleasure, joy”; ablaut. O.Ice. *glymr* “row, din, fuss, noise”, *glymja* ‘sound, clink’, M.H.G. *glumen* “din, drone”;

O.C.S. *bezъ gluma* “firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, steady, fixed, stable, invariable, regular, persistent; consistent, harmonious; unanimous; sure, steadfast, constant, faithful, unchanging”, *glamiti sę* “to talk idly, prate”, Russ. *glum* “joke, derision”, *glumitʹ sja* “mock, sich lustig machen about”, Bulg. *glúma* “fun, joke, derision”, *glumjá se* “joke, fool”, Ser.-Cr. *glúma* f. “joke, comedy”, Cz. (old) *hluma* “an actor”, Pol. dial. *w glum* “in Nichts”, eigtl. “in Scherze”.

Maybe Alb. (**hluma*) *lumë* “blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate” common Alb. *gl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

With *p*-derivative:

Slav. **glupъ*, Russ. *глупы́й* 'stupid, clownish', Specht KZ. 68, 123.

References: WP. I 660 f., Trautmann 91.

Page(s): 451

ghoilo-s

English meaning: foaming; turbulent; roaming

Deutsche Übersetzung: "aufschäumen(d); heftig; übermütig, ausgelassen, lustig"

Note:

Root **ghoilo-s** : foaming; turbulent; roaming, derived from Root **g^wel-1** : to stick; pain, death :

Lith. *gėl̃ti* "prick".

Material: Perhaps M.Ir. *gāel* "kinship", Ir. *gaol* also "friendship, love";

O.H.G. *geil*, O.S. *gēl* "minxish, wanton, luscious, strong", Ger. *geil* (M.L.G. *geile* "testicles", Ger. *Biber-gei*, M.L.G. *geile*, Ger. *Geile* "dung, manure"), O.E. *gāl* "funny, lascivious, stout, proud", M.H.G. *geilen* "ridicule, make fun of" = Goth. *gailjan* "gladden"; O.H.G. *keilīf*. "lasciviousness";

changing through ablaut and partly with the meaning "foaming" O.Ice. *gil-ker* "fermenting vat", Nor. *gīl*, *gīl* n. "fermenting beer", Dutch *gijl* ds., *gijlen* "ferment, seethe", also, as M.L.G. *gīlen* "covetous";

O.Lith. *gailas* "violent", Lith. *gailūs* "irascible, irritable; sharp, biting (from vinegar, lye); bitter (from tears); pitiable, pitiful" (in latter meaning with ablaut to *gilūs* "painful, sore", *gėl̃ti* "prick, schmerzen" after Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 75?);

O.C.S. *dzělo* (*zělo*), O.Cz. *zielo*, weißRuss. *do zěta* "very".

References: WP. I 634, Feist 185, Trautmann 75.

Page(s): 452

ghom–

English meaning: stall

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stall’

Material: Arm. *gom* “ Höhlenstall “;

Dan. *gamme* “ sheepfold, shed “, Swe. dial. *gamme* “ crib, manger “, O.N. *gammi* m. “ Erdhütte “, Swiss *gämmeli* “ Viehhütte “, pomm. *gamm* “ heap from Ziegelsteinen, die zum Trocknenaufgesetzt become “.

References: WP. I 637, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 80.

Page(s): 452

ghosti-s

English meaning: stranger; guest

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fremder, Gast"

Note:

Root ***ghosti-s*** : stranger; guest, derived from Root ***ghōs-*** : to eat

Material: Lat. *hostis* m. f. " a stranger; but esp. an enemy, foe, opponent (aLat.), fiend " (in addition *hospes*, *-pitis* " a host, hostess; a guest; a guest-friend, friend; a stranger; used also like adj., foreign ", päl. *hospus* " guest's friend " from **hosti-pot-s* " master of the guest ");

It is a compound of Root ***ghosti-s*** : stranger; guest + Root ***poti-s*** : owner, host, master, husband : Gk. kor. ξένος "foreigner" : O.Bulg. *gospodъ* "master" : päl. *hospus* " guest's friend ".

Goth. *gasts*, O.Ice. *gestr* (Run. *-gastik*) "guest", O.H.G. O.S. *gast*, O.E. *giest* " stranger, guest";

O.Bulg. *gostъ* "guest" (borrowing from Gmc. according to Solmsen Unt. 203);

to *gostъ* probably also O.Bulg. *gospodъ* "master, mister" etc. as Kurzung from *gostъpotъ*.

Maybe Alb. *gosti* "feast, party" Slavic loanword.

Barely credible is the apposition from Gk. Att. ξένος, Ion. ξένος, kor. ξένος "foreigner, stranger, guest's friend " due to a present **ghs-enū-ō*, lengthened grade of Alb. (*h*)*uai*, Gheg (*h*)*uj* " strange " (from **ghsēn-?* s. Jokl IF. 37, 93); quite incredible Schwyz Gk. I 329; about neuPhryg. ξευε vocative (**ghs-enue?*) s. v. Blumenthal Gl. 20, 288.

References: WP. I 640, WH. I 660 f., 662 f.

Page(s): 453

ghou-ro-s

English meaning: frightened

Deutsche Übersetzung: "furchtbar" and "voller Furcht"

Material: O.Ind. *ghōrá-h* "dreadful, imposing, venerable", n. "scary force, might, magic power";

Goth. *gaurs* "grieving", *gaupiþa* "sorrow", *qaurjan* "mortify", O.H.G. *gōrag* "woeful, wretched, miserable, arm, small"; O.Ice. *gaurr* m. "pitiful person" (Johansson KZ. 67, 221); perhaps here with ablaut and *n*- further formations: O.E. *gryn*, *gryn* n. "mourning, grief", also *gnorn*, *grorn* m., *gnyrn* f. ds., *gryre* m. "horror", with variant assimilation and dissimilation, in addition O.S. *gornōn*, *gnornōn*, *grornōn* "grieve", *gruri* m. "horror";

klRuss. *žuryty* "afflict, sadden", *žurba* "care", Russ. *žurítʹ* "scold".

References: WP. I 636, Feist 208.

Page(s): 453-454

ghous-

English meaning: to sound; hear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tönen, hören"?

Note: Only indoiranisch.

Material: O.Ind. *ghōsati* "sounds, announces aloud, hears", *ghōśayati* "findet Erhörung bei (acc.)" (Geldner Rigveda in Auswahl I 58), *ghōśa-h* m. "sound, clamor, shout, call, din, fuss, noise", *Aśvaghōśa* EN "ear of the horse", *Harighōśa* EN "Yellow ear" (= Av. *zairigaoša*);

Av. *gaoš-* "hear", Kaus. in *gūšayāt-uxōa-* "sein Wort zu Gehör bringend", Pers. *niyōšīdan* "hear, listen, eavesdrop", Bal. *gōšay* "hear", *niyōšay* "hear, listen, eavesdrop"; Maybe Alb.Gheg *nigjoj*, *ndëgoj* (**ndë-ghosa*), Tosc *dëgjoj*, Alb. Greece *dëlgonj*, Alb. Arbëresh *dilingonj*, *ndëlgonj*, *ndlëgonj*, *glëgonj* "I hear" [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

afgh. *ngvaṭal* "listen, obey", O.Pers. *gauša-*, Av. *gaoša-* m. "ear", Pers. *gōš* "ear", skyth. EN Ὠπαγωγσος "rattling, clashing by the war chariot", Av. *zairi-gaoša-* "with yellow ears"; about Lat. *heus* "hallo! ho, there! hark!" s. rather WH. I 643 f.

References: WP. I 569, WH. I 643 f.

Page(s): 454

ghou(ē)–

English meaning: to notice, pay attention

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wahrnehmen, Rücksicht nehmen auf"

Material: Lat. *faveō*, *-ēre*, *fāvī*, *fautum* "to favor, be well disposed, be inclined towards, favor, promote, befriend, countenance, protect; be favorable to, help, support, with dat.; with infin., to be inclined to do. Esp. as religious t.t., to speak no words of bad omen; hence to be silent; be quiet in worship"; *favēre* from **fovēre* because of Umbr. *fons* "favēns", *foner* "favorable, propitious" from **foyenis*, [Illyr. Lat. *gh-* > *d-* > *f-*]

O.Ice. *gā* (**gawōn*) "look out, take care", Goth. *gaumjan* "remark, see, raise up one's attention", O.N. *geyma* "heed, care, worry for, beware", O.E. *giēman*, O.S. *gōmian*, O.H.G. *goumen* ds., O.Ice. *gaumr* m. and *gaum* f. "attention", O.H.G. *gouma* "paying attention, observance, feast", Swiss *gaume* "baby sitting" (from dem Gmc. Ltv. *gaūme* "taste", *gaūmēt* "memorize, observe, taste"), O.S. *gōma* "repast, meal, guest's meal", whereof O.S. *gōmian* "host". (The meaning relations are still to be cleared in detail; s. Slotty IF. 46, 369.) In addition changing through ablaut O.E. *ofergumian* "neglect", O.S. *fargumōn* "neglect", Ice. *guma* "pay attention";

O.C.S. *govějъ*, *gověti* "worship; revere, live a god-fearing life", Russ. *gověť* "fast", Sloven. dial. *goveti* "remain grumpily silent", Ser.-Cr. *gòvijêm*, *gòvjeti* "obey", Cz. *hověti* "favor, spare, look after, look up; satisfy, show indulgence"; from dem Russ. derives Lith. *gavėti* "fast", Ltv. *gavēt* ds.

References: WP. I 635 f., WH. I 465.

Page(s): 453

ghōs-

English meaning: to eat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "essen, fressen, verzehren"

Material: O.Ind. *ghas-* "eat, consume" in 2. 3. sg. Aor. *ághas*, 3. pl. *ákṣan*, perf. *jaghāsa*, *jakṣuh*, (common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation) from which after Wackernagel KZ. 41, 309 present *jakṣiti*, particle perf. **gdha-* in *agdhād* "uneaten food", later *jagdhá-*, *ságdhi-* f. "shared meal", later *jagdhi-* s. Wackernagel aaO., *ghasmara-* "voracious", *ghasana-* n. "the consuming", *ghāśi-* m. "nourishment, food"; Av. *gah-* "eat, devour (from daēvischen creature)";

about Lat. *hostia* "sacrificial animal, sacrifice, oblation", *hostīre* "repay" s. WH. I 661 f.;

about angebl. Ltv. *gōste* "feast" s. WH. I 637.

Maybe Alb. *gosti* "feast", *ngos* 'sate, feed'

References: WP. I 640.

Page(s): 452

ghrebh-¹, gherbh-; root widening ghrebhā-

English meaning: to grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ergreifen, erraffen, rechen"

Note: compare also *ghreibh-*.

Material: O.Ind. *grabh-*, *grab-* "gripe, catch, obtain, seize, touch, attain, arrest", Aor. *agrabham*, perf. *jagrābha*, pass. *grhyāte*, *grbhāyant*, *grābha-* m. "the griping", *grāha-* "Bechervoll"; *grāpsa-* "bush, tussock", *grbh-* "griping, handle, grasp", *grh-* (as 2. composition part) "griping", *grbhā-* m. "handle, grasp", *grbhi-* "in recollecting, containing", *grābhā-* m. "seizer, handful";

Av. *grab-* "grasp" in *hēngrabəm (časmān)* "I captured (with the eye)", perf. *jigaurva*, *gaurvayeiti* (compare O.Ind. *grbhāyant*) "seizes, holds firmly, agrees, perceives", participle perf. pass. *garəpta-*, *grab-* "structure of words, sentence"; acc. *garəbām* "the holding on, seizing"; Pers. *giriftan* "gripe", *gīrad* "seizes";

O.N. *grāpa* "snatch, grasp" (*p* in support in *grīpa?*), O.E. *græppian* "gripe", Eng. *grapple* "grip, grasp"; besides Swe. *grabba* "grapple, pack", M.L.G. *grabben*, *grabbelen* "catch fast, heap" (out of it Eng. *grab*, *grapple*), M.H.G. *grappeln* "gripe", Nor. dial. *grafs*, *grapsa* "scratch, scrape", deutsch *grapsen*; in addition nasalized Swe. dial. *gramma* "snatch", Swiss *grame* "creep", Swe. *grams* "mit vollen Händen nehmen", Swiss *gramse* ds.; asächs. *garva* "fascicle, sheaf", O.H.G. *garba* "a handful, bundle", M.H.G. Ger. *Garbe*;

Lith. *grabùs*, *grabnùs* "fingerfertig, gewandt im Stehlen", *grabinėti*, *grabalióti*, *grabóti* "gripe, reach for something", *grabstýti* "gripe, pack", lengthened grade *grébiu*, *grébti* "rake, gripe, rob"; previous iterative. *gróbiu*, *gróbti* "gripe, snatch, rob", *grōbis* m. "robbery, booty"; Ltv. *grebju*, *grebt* also "grasp", *grabas* f. pl. "Zusammengerafftes", *greblis* "small

rake “, *grābju*, *grābt* “ grasp, catch, rake “, *grābāt* iterative in addition “ um sichgreifen, zusammenhaken “;

O.C.S. *grebq*, *greti* “oar, row”, Russ. *grebú*, *grestí* “ pile, rake, oar, row”, Bulg. *grebá* “ rake, scratch, scrape, comb, oar, row, (water) scoop “, *grebló* “ rake, rudder “; iterative O.C.S. *grabljq*, *grabiti* “rob”, Ser.-Cr. *grābiti* “ grasp, pile “, Cz. *hrabati* ‘scratch, wühlen, rake “, etc.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**krebhā*) *kref* “to comb, steal”, (**krebhen*) *krehën* “comb” : **Russian:** *grében* “comb”.

root extension *ghrebhā-*:

O.Ind. *grbhnāti*, *grbhāyāti* “ seizes, sticks, attains “; innovations are: *ágrabhīt* “ griped “, Infin. *gráhītum*, participle *grbhītá-* “ reigned, caught, held on “, *grábhītr*, *grahītr* “ seizer”; Av. *gərəwnāiti*, *gəurvāyeiti*, O.Pers. *garbāyaiti* “ seizes, conquers, agrees, perceives, understands “.

References: WP. I 652 f., Trautmann 95 f.; different Kuiper Nasalprä. 232.

Page(s): 455

ghrebh-2

English meaning: to scratch, dig

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kratzen, scharren, graben"

Note: (Not always certain from *ghrebh-* "gripe, rake" to divide; identical with it?; see Persson Beitr. 728 A. 1).

Note:

Root *ghrebh-2* : to scratch, dig; derived from Root *ghrebh-1*, *gherbh-*; root widening *ghrebhā-* : to grab.

Material: Goth. *graban* "dig", O.Ice. *grafa* "notch, dig, prick ornaments" (Plur. preterit O.Ice. *grǫfum* indicating to a present *grafa*, really records altNor. and O.S. (*græva*)), O.E. *grafan* ds., O.S. *bigraþan* "bury", O.H.G. *graban* "dig, bury, engrave"; O.Fris. *grēva* schw. v. s. meaning, Dutch *groeven* "trickle, groove, make furrows or channels"; iterative to *graban-*: O.H.G. *grubilōn* "dig naggingly, rummage through, investigate", M.H.G. *grübeln* ds.; Goth. *grōba* f. "ditch, trench, channel"

Maybe Alb. *gropë* "ditch, trench, channel"

O.E. *grafu*, O.Ice. *grǫf* f. "pit, pothole, grave" (Gmc. **grabō*); Goth. *grōba* f. "pit, pothole, cave", O.Ice. *grōf* ds., O.H.G. *gruoba* "pit, pothole, cave, gullet" (Gmc. **grōbō*); O.E. *græf* n. "ditch, trench, channel, grave", O.Fris. *gref*, O.S. *graf*, O.H.G. *grab* "grave"; O.Ice. *grǫptr* m. "graving, grave, burial, funeral", O.E. *græft* m. "sculpture, engraving" (Gmc. **graftu*), O.Fris. *greft* f. "Gracht, ditch, trench, channel" (Gmc. **grafti*), nld. *gracht* ds., O.H.G. *grafft* f. "monumentum, sculpture, engraving" (but O.H.G. *gruft* is folk etymology reshuffling from Gk.-Lat. *crypta*);

Ltv. *grebju*, *grebt* "hollow out, dig with a chisel; scrape, excavate, seize", *greblis* m. "gouge, type of chisel; Schrapmesser" (also rake, see under *ghrebh-* "gripe");

O.C.S. *pogrebъ*, *pogreti* “bury”, Ser.-Cr. *grèbêm*, *grèbsti* “dig, scratch, scrape”, with prefix *po-* “bury”, Cz. (old) *hřebu*, *hřebsti* “dig, bury”, Pol. *grzebe*, *grzesc* ‘scratch, scrape, dig, bury’; zero grade Slav. **gr̥bětī* in O.Cz. *hřbieti* “lie buried”, nowadays *pohřbíti* “bury”; iterative O.C.S. *pogrěbati*, *gribati* “bury”, Russ. *pogrebátʹ* ds., Ser.-Cr. (old) *zagribati* “bury”, Cz. *hrěbati* “upbraid, rebuke”, Pol. *grzebie*, *grzebać* “curry, scratch, scrape”, with *po-* “bury”; Church Slavic *grebenъ* “comb”, Russ. *grébenʹ* ds., Ser.-Cr. *grëbên* “comb, sting, prick, carding, ridge”, Cz. *hřeben* “comb, garden rake”; Maybe Alb. (**hřeben*) *krehën* “comb”

Pol. *grzebień* ds.; O.C.S. *grobъ* “grave”, Ser.-Cr. *grōb* (gen. *grōba*), Cz. *hrob*, Russ. *grob* (gen. *gróba*).

Maybe Alb. *graba* “erosion, hollowing out”, also a zero grade noun **graba*, *grath* “tooth, prong (for digging)”, *grehull* “thicket”.

References: WP. I 653 f., Trautmann 96.

Page(s): 455-456

ghredh-

English meaning: to march

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schreiten'

Material: Av. *aiwi-gərəδmahi* "we begin, advance, go forward, march, proceed", *gərəzdi*-f. "(*lineup =) das Inbesitznehmen, Bekommen"; but mind. (Aśoka-Inschr.) *adhigicya* "initiating, commencing" = O.Ind. *adhi-kṛtya*, S. LéviGA 1912;

Lat. *gradior*, -ī "to take steps, step, walk, go, advance", *gradus*, -ūs "a step; a step as made, a pace; an approach; a step as climbed, a stair; hence any tier, gradation; a braid of hair; abstr., degree, stage; rank, position; m.Lith., station, post", *grallae* "stilts" (Lat. *grad*- from **ghr_edh-*, ablaut grade as in Lith. *gridiju*);

Goth. *grīps* (only acc. sg. *grīð*) "footstep, grade" (but M.H.G. *grit* "footstep", *griten* "die Beine auseinanderspreizen", Ger. bO.Ir. *gritt*, *gritten* ds. and - indeed definitely the *i*-row belonging - *graiteln* "die Finger or Beine auseinandersperren" under likewise belong to Gmc. **grī-* "straddled, gaping", the strange link so far is missed);

Lith. *gridiju*, -yti (Juškevicz) "go, wander, err about".

Nasalpräsentia:

O.Ir. *in-grenn-*, *to-grenn-* "pursue" (-*enn-* from -*ndh-n-*, themat. *n*-present, 3. sg. **ghr_n-dh-ne-t*), compare Thurneysen KZ. 63, 114f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 170 f.;

O.C.S. *grędę*, *gręsti* "go, come", Russ. *grjadú*, *grjastí* "go, march" etc.

References: WP. I 651 f., WH. I 615 f., Trautmann 98.

Page(s): 456-457

ghreib–

English meaning: to grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: “greifen, ergreifen”

Note: compare also *ghrebh-*.

Material: Goth. *greipan* “grasp”, O.Ice. *grīpa* “grasp, gripe”, O.E. O.S. *grīpan* ds., O.Fris. *grīpa*, O.H.G. *grīfan* ds., in addition as iterative O.E. *grāpian*, O.H.G. *greifōn* “caress”, and nom. agentis O.Ice. *greip* f. “handle, grasp, span, hand”, O.E. *grāp* “fist, handle, grasp”, O.H.G. *greifa* “fork”, O.E. *gripa* m. “handful, fascicle, sheaf”; in addition O.Ice. *grīpr* m. “preciousness, valuable possession”, O.E. *gripe* m. “handle, grasp, attack, jewel”, O.Fris. *bi-grip* m. “statute; agreement”, O.H.G. *ana-griff* “attacking, specially of a free girl without agreement of her parents”, M.H.G. *grif* “snatch, palpation, grasp”, M.L.G. *grīpe*, *grēpe* “handle, grasp, fork”;

Maybe Alb. *grep* “hook” from a Romance derivative also Ital. *grappa* “hook”.

Lith. *griebiù*, *griēbti* (besides *greibiù*, *greĩbti*) “snatch at, seize, gripe”, intensive *graibaũ*, *graibýti*, *gribšnis* m. “quick grasp, grabbing”, Ltv. *griba* f. “wish, volition”, *gribēt* “want” (originally “reach for something”).

References: WP. I 647, Trautmann 96.

Page(s): 457-458

ghrem-¹

English meaning: to scratch, rub

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'scharf worüber reiben, zerreiben, abkratzen'

Note: extension from *gher-* ds.

Material: Goth. *gramsta* dat. sg. "wooden splinter" (Persson Beitr. 99); E.Fris. *grum* "residuum, smut" (such meaning also by *ghrēu-* and *ghrēi-*), mnl. nnl. *grom* "intestines, entrails, smut", nd. nl. *groom* ds., Nor. dial. *grumen* "cloudy, mixed with deposit, residuum", ablaut. wFris. *gram*, *grim* "intestines, entrails, esp. from fish", Ger. bO.Ir. *gramel* "Griebe", O.Ice. *grōm*, *grōmr* 'smut'; Ger. Swiss *grummen* "klauben, stöbern", *grummelig* "brockig" (Falk-Torp under *grums*);

Lith. *grémžiu*, *grémžti* 'scrape', *grámdau*, *-yti* 'scratch, scrape', Ltv. *greņžu*, *greņžt* "gnaw, bite", *graņstīt* "snatch" (against another division of Balt words see under *ger-*, *grem-* "catch"); different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 637, 649. compare Lith. *gréndžiu*, *gręsti* under under *ghren-*.

References: WP. I 655.

Page(s): 458

ghrem-²

English meaning: heavy sound, thunder, grumble

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laut and dumpf tönen, donnern, grollen, zornig sein"

Material: Av. *gram-* "ergrimmen, Grimm hegen" (only in participle present *grəməntam* "of those who are to us grim" and participle perf. pass. *granta-* from **ghramita-* "becomes angry"), Pers. *γaram* "fierceness";

Gk. *χρεμίζω, χρεμετίζω* "neigh", *χρόμαδος* m. "creakiness", *χρόμος* (= O.C.S. *gromъ*) "noise, neighing" (Hes.);

O.Ice. *gramr* "enraged, hostile", O.E. *gram*, O.S. *gram*, O.H.G. *gram* ds., M.H.G. *gram* "angry, irate, uncourageous", Goth. *gramjan* "enrage", Ice. *gremia* "make angry, irate", O.E. *gremman* "infuriate, revile", O.H.G. *gremmen* "enrage, infuriate", M.H.G. *gremen* "cause grief", refl. "grieve", O.H.G. *gramiz* "becomes angry, sad, infuriated", O.Ice. *grimmr* "fierce, grim, hostile, excited, aroused", O.E. O.Fris. O.S. O.H.G. *grimm* "wild, cruel, savage"; O.E. *grimman* "rage", O.S. *grimman* "wheeze, rage, bawl, blaster", M.H.G. *grimmen* "rage before anger or pain", zero grade O.H.G. *umbegrummōn* "gnaw at", M.H.G. M.L.G. *grummen* "drone, grumble, murmur", Ger. *grummen, grummeln* "murmur, scold, grumble, sound vaguely", Nor. *grymta* "grunt", O.E. *grymettan* "growl";

Lith. *gramù, graméti* "fall with noise", *grumiù, gruméti* "thunder", *grumenù, gruménti* "drone vaguely, grumble, murmur, threaten"; with extension -zd- (see Persson Beitr. 349) *grumzdžiu, grum̃sti* "gnash, creak, threaten"; Ltv. *gremju, gremt* "mumble, murmur, threaten, grumble, rumble; talk with passion", O.Pruss. *grumins* m. "distant thunder", *grīmons* 'sung, chanted', *grīmikan* "ditty";

Maybe Alb. *gumëzhit* 'sound' a Slavic loanword.

O.C.S. *възгрьмитъ*, *-грьмѣти* “thunder”, Russ. *гreměť* “thunder, clang, clink”, Ser.-Cr. *gìrmi*, *gìrmljeti*, Cz. *hřmíti*, Pol. *grzmieć* “thunder”, wherefore the intensive in Church Slavic *grimati* “sound, clink”, Ser.-Cr. dial. *grimăt*, Cz. *hřímati* “thunder, fulminate”; O.C.S. *gromъ*, Russ. *grom* “thunder”, Ser.-Cr. *grôm* “thunder, lightning”, Cz. *hrom* “thunder”, Pol. *grom* “thunder, thunderbolt”.

References: WP. I 655 f., Trautmann 97.

Page(s): 458-459

ghrendh–

English meaning: beam

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Balken"

Material: Lat. *grunda* f. "στέγη", *suggrunda* f. "the lower border of a roof, the eaves; rafter" from **ghrondhā*;

O.Ice. *grind* f. "lattice-work, grid door, harbour", O.E. *grindel*, O.S. *grindil* "bar, bolt", O.H.G. *grintil* "bar, bolt, crossbeam of the plow", M.L.G. *grindel*, *grendel* "transom, bar, bolt, crossbeam of the plow";

Lith. *grindis*, *grīndas*, *grindà* "Dielenbrett", pl. *grīndos* "board layer, boarded floor", *grindóti*, *grindyti*, *grindžiū grįsti* "cover with boards", *grandà* "bridge plank", Ltv. *grīda*, also *grīds* "floor, plank", *gruōdi* m. pl. "planks, balks, beams", O.Pruss. *grandico* f. "plank, balk", *grandan* (acc.) "man, husband" (to meaning compare E. Lewy IF. 32, 162 with Lith.);

Slav. *gręda* in Russ. *grjadá* "bed, row", Ser.-Cr. *gréda* "balk, beam", Cz. *hřada* "shaft, pole, balk, beam, scaffold, trestle", Pol. *grzęda* "shaft, pole, furrow, bed"; besides Slav. *gręda* in Sloven. *grêd*, gen. *gredí* "shaft, pole".

References: WP. I 657, WH. I 623 f., Trautmann 98.

Page(s): 459-460

ghren–

English meaning: to rub, stroke roughly

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scharf worüber streifen, zerreiben’

Note: extension from *gher-2* ds., mostly with dental extension (originally present?)

Material: Gk. χραίνω “touch slightly; smear, paint; besmear, anoint; stain; defile; esp. of moral pollution”;

in addition with formants *-tu-* (*-to-*), O.Ice. *grunnr* m. (*nn* from *nb*) “bottom, ground” (basic meaning ‘sand, sandy soil’ as “* the pulverized ground”), *grunn* n. “shallow place in the water”, *grund* f. (m. gramm. variation) “field, earth”, Goth. *grundu-waddjus* “foundation wall”, O.E. O.S. *grund*, O.H.G. *grunt* “ground, bottom”.

ghren-d-:

Gk. χόνδρος m. “a grain or lump of salt; in pl. groats of wheat or spelt: gruel made therefrom” (diss. from *χρόνδ-ρος);

Alb. (*-d-* or *-dh-*) *grundë, krundë* “bran” (**gh̥rn-d[h]ā*);

maybe Alb.Gheg *grind* “quarrel, fight, crush”, Alb.Tosk *grinj* “grind”

Lat. *frendō, -ere* “crunch, gnash the teeth”; common Illyr. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation, from there Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift.

O.Ice. *grotti* m. “mill”.

ghren-dh-:

O.E. *grindan* “grind, crunch”, Eng. *to grind* “ds., sharpen” (O.E. *grindan* with *tōpum*), Eng. *to grind one’s teeth* “gnash the teeth”; Ger. (N.Ger.) *Grand* ‘sand’, N.Ger. *grand* f. “coarse sand, meal, flour, bran”, O.H.G. *in grente* “in earth full of clay”, O.Ice. *grandi* m. ‘sandbank, gravel’; N.Ger. *grind* f. “pebble sand; scurf”, nld. *grind, grint* “coarse meal,

flour, sand”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *grint* “ crust, scab, eschar, scurf”, Goth. *grinda-fraþjis* “ pusillanimous “ (from an adj. **grinds* “*pulverized “);

Lith. *gréndu*, *grėsti* and *gréndžiu*, *grėsti* “ rub hard, scour, clean” (zero grade present),
Iter. *gránd-aunder -yti* (compare *grémžti* above under *ghrem-1*); Russ. *grjada*.

References: WP. I 656 f., WH. I 545 f., Trautmann 96 f.

Page(s): 459

ghrēi- : ghr̥ai- : ghrī- and (Lith.) ghrei-

English meaning: to smear, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “darüberstreichen, hart darüberstreifen, bestreichen (also partly beschmieren, Schmutzstreifen)”

Note: extension from *gher-* “rub”; much less productive than *u*-extension *ghrēu-*.

Material: Gk. χρίω “anoint, smear, color, rub, scratch, prick “ (*χρίσ-ιω or χρί-ιω, compare ἐχρίσθην, χρίστός), χρίσις “ smearing; anointing; colouring, varnish, wash; colour-washing “, χρίμα, new χρίσμα “ ointment; anything smeared on; anointing, unction; of spiritual grace; coating of wall, plaster “, ἐγχρίω “ to rub, anoint; sting, prick “; χρίπτω “ wander above the surface, scratch “ etc.; Med. “ bring near; touch the surface of a body, graze, scratch; draw near, approach “;

O.Ice. *grīma* “mask, helmet; riddle “, Eng. *grime* “ dirt, smut “, O.E. O.S. *grīma*, -o m. “mask, helmet; ghost”, M.L.G. *grīmet* “ schwarzgestreift “, ablaut. *grēme* f. ‘smut’;

Lith. *griejù, griēti* “ skim the cream “ (older present form *grejù*), *grāimas* “cream”; with transference in the mental area (compare similar under *ghrēu-*) here Gmc. *grīs-* in O.E. *ā-grīsan* ‘shudder, fear, dread’, *grīslīc*, O.H.G. *grīsenlīh* “terrible, grisly”, mnl. *grīsen*, M.L.G. *grīsen, gresen* ‘shudder’, *greselīk* “ eerie “ (different Wood Mod. Phil. 5, 265: to O.Ind. *jī-hrēti* “ feel shame “, wherewith Johansson IF. 2, 44 are connected under a basic meaning “*cover”, O.Ice. *grīma* etc.); after Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Griesgram* here O.E. *grist* n. “ milling “, O.S. *grist-grimmo* “ bruxism “, O.H.G. *grist-grimmōn* ds. (besides *grus-gramōn* ds.); out of it M.H.G. *grisgram* ds.; perhaps also O.E. *gristle* f. “gristle”, O.Fris. M.L.G. *gristel* ds., also O.E. *grost*, M.H.G. *gruschel* ds.

References: WP. I 646 f.

Page(s): 457

ghrēu-¹ : ghrəu- : ghrū-

English meaning: to fall down

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zusammenstürzen, einstürzen, auf etwas stürzen”

Material: Hom. Aor. ἔχραον (ἔχραFov) “ attacked, pressed “, ζαχρηής “ attacking violently, furious, raging “ (-χρᾱF-ής);

Lat. *ingruō*, -ere “ to fall upon, assail, attack “, *congruō*, -ere “ to run together, come together, meet; in time, to coincide; in gen., to be suited to, correspond with, agree “;

Lith. *griáuju*, *grióviau*, *griáuti* “ break down (trans. intr.); thunder “ (*iau* from *ēu*, out of it *í* from:) *griūvù* (*griuvù*, Trautmann 100), *griuvaĩ griūti* “ collapse, fall in ruins “ (*griūvù* = Lat. -*gruō* from **ghruuō*); Ltv. *grāju*, *grāvu*, *graut* “ shatter “, *grūstu*, *gruvu*, *grūt* “ collapse “, *gruveši* m. pl. “ rubble “; double anlaut besides *greu-* (see there)?

Russ. dial. *grúchnutʹśa* “ collapse with noise “, Clr. *hrúchnutʹy* “ rumble; crow “, Ser.-Cr. *grûhām*, *grúhati* “crack, creak”, Sloven. *grûh* “ scree, stone fragments “, *grúša* “ coarse sand, grit “, Pol. *gruchnać* “ fall down with crashing sound; hit fast “ (*gruchać* “ coo like the pigeon “).

References: WP. I 647 f., WH. I 700 f., Trautmann 100. from zum Folgenden?

Page(s): 460

ghrēu-² : ghrəu- : ghrū-

English meaning: to rub

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'scharf darüber reiben, zerreiben'

Note: extension from *gher-* "rub"

Material: Gk. *χραύω, Konj. Aor. χραύση "scratch, scrape, graze, wound slightly, injure", ἐγχαύω "hit in", Cypr. χραύομαι, χραύζομαι "bump, stumble, of lands, touch, be adjacent to", ἀχραής "untouched, clean, pure cold water"; with gradation **ghrā[ʷ]*:- χρώς "surface of a body (**worüber man darüber streift*)", hence 'skin, complexion' (nom. χρώς from **ghrā[ʷ]*-s, gen. χροός thereafter from **ghrəu-ós*; besides then later χρωτός), χρώζω and χροῖζω "touch or coat, color, stain, blemish the surface of a body", χρώμα, -ατος 'skin, complexion, paint, color, makeup', χροιά, Att. χρόα "body surface, skin, paint, color" (**χρωF-ia*);

Gaul. **grava* "gravel", Welsh *gro*, O.Corn. *grow*, M.Corn. *grow* 'sand', M.Bret. *grouanenn* ds., Bret. *gr(a)* f. 'sand beach', *groan*, *grouan* "engrave" (vocalism unclear);

O.Ice. *grjōn* n. "cereal (*crushed corn, grain)", M.H.G. *grien* m. n. "gravel sand, sandy bank", M.L.G. *grēn* "grain of sand" (**ghrēuno-*; also Nor. Ice. *grugg* n. "residuum" from **gruwwa-* as "sandy residuum").

Because the extended root *ghreu-d-* plural applied is on the mental area ("touch hard in the mind"), one also assumes affiliation from O.H.G. *ingrūēn*, M.H.G. *grūen*, *grūwen* 'shudder, fear, dread', M.H.G. *griul*, *griuwel* "fright, horror", O.H.G. *grūsōn*, *grūwisōn* "feel fright", Ger. "*graus*, *grausen*" etc., O.H.G. *grunn*, *-nnes* "misery, woefulness", *griuna* "eagerness, vehemency, fierceness, atrocity" under likewise

extension *ghreu-d-*:

O.H.G. **firgriozan* “grind”, participle *firgrozzan*, M.H.G. *ver-*, *durch-griezen* “in kleine Teilezerreiben”; O.Ice. *grjōt* n. (*a*-stem) “stone, semolina”, O.E. *grēot* n. ‘sand, dust, earth’, O.S. *griot* n. ‘sand, bank, border, shore’, O.H.G. *grioz*, M.H.G. *griez* m., n. “grain of sand, sand, Ufergrieß”, Ger. “semolina” (Gmc. **greuta-* “rock, sand, gravel” also in VN *Greutungi* “Strandbewohner” and in finn. *riutta* ‘sandbank, cliff’);

O.Ice. *grautr* m. “Grütze” (“grobgemahlenes”); O.E. *grēat* “coarsely granulated, big, large, thick” (Eng. *great*), O.Fris. *grāt*, O.S. *grōt*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *grōz* “big, large”, M.H.G. also “coarse, thick” (Gmc. **grauta-*); about O.Ice. *grotti* “mill” see under *ghren-*;

O.E. *grytt* “Grütze” (Eng. *grits* “ds., coarse sand”), O.H.G. *gruzzi*, M.L.G. *grütte* “Grütze” (Gmc. **gruṭia-*); O.E. *grūt* (dat. *grȳt*) f. “coarse meal, flour, grape marc”, O.Fris. *grēt* ‘sand’, M.H.G. *grūz* m. ‘sand, grain’, Ger. *Graus* “grain of sand, rubble, detritus”, M.L.G. *grūt* “Porsch als Gärungsmittel”, Dutch *gruit* “malt, yeast, residuum”, Nor. *grūt* n. “residuum”; O.E. *grot* n. “coarse meal, flour” (Gmc. **gruta-*);

with formants *-to-* or *-so-*: M.L.G. *grūs*, *grōs* “crumbled stones, gravel”;

Bal.-Slav. **grūdiō* “stamp” in Lith. *grūdžiu* or *grūdau*, *grūsti* ‘stomp (barley for the pearl barley preparation); bump; touch’; ablaut. *graudūs* besides “brittle” also “stirring, wistful”, O.Pruss. *engraudīsnan* acc. sg. “pity”, *grūdas* “corn, grain”; Ltv. *grūžu*, *grūdu*, *grūst* “bump, poke, stomp”, *grūdenes* f. pl. “pearl barley”; ablaut. *grāuds* m. “corn, grain”, *graužu*, *graudu*, *grāust* “rumble, thunder”, *graudiens* m. “Gewitterschlag”, *graušlī* pl. “rubble, debris”;

Church Slavic *gruda* “clod of earth”, Kollekt. *grudije* and (deriving from an already collective **ghrōud-dhā*) *gruzdije*; Ser.-Cr. *grūda* “clump” etc. (*ū* proves initial long diphthong *ōu*); with *-mēn*: Ser.-Cr. *grūmēn* “clod”, Russ. *grum* ds.; here also with transference on the mental area R.C.S. *sъ-grustiti* ‘sa’ “grieve”, Russ. *grustʹ* f. “distress, sorrow”, Sloven. *grūst* m. “disgust, repulsion, loathing” (*û* from short diphthong, IE *əu*; the old sensory meaning

still in *grûšč* m. “grit, mountain rubble”), with weak grade *ǔ*: Ser.-Cr. *grst* f. m. “disgust, repulsion, loathing” (Proto-Slav. **grъstъ*), *gr̥stiti-se* “be disgusted”, as well as **grъdъ* in O.C.S. *grъdъ* “horrendus, terribilis”, Ser.-Cr. *gr̥d* “hideous, unsavory, distasteful, nasty”, from which also O.C.S. *grъdъ* ‘stout, proud’ (originally “feeling disgust, fastidiously”), Russ. *górdyj* ds., Ser.-Cr. *gr̥d* ‘stout, proud, terrible’, etc.;

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**krude*) *krunde*, crumps “debris”

about Lat. *gurdus* s. WH. I 627.

extension *ghrēuġ(h?)*:-

Lith. *gráužas* “gravel”, *gružotas* “uneven, bumpy” (is Ltv. *gruzis*, pl. *gruži* “rubble, horror, dismay” N.Ger. Lw.?);

Pol. *gruz* “rubble, mortar”, pl. “debris, ruins”, Clr. *kruż* “debris”, pl. “rubble” (barely from M.H.G. *grūs* “horror, dismay” because of:) Pol. *gruzla* “clump”, O.Sor. *hruzla* “clump, clod”.

extension *ghreu-bh*:-

presumably in Gmc. groups from Ger. *Griebe* (O.H.G. *griubo*, *griobo*), *Griebs*, perhaps also *grob*; compare with Gmc. *p*, Nor. dial. *grūpa*, *graup* “grind coarsely, crush”, *gropa*, *grypja* ds., *grop* n. “crushed grain, coarse flour”.

References: WP. I 648 ff., Trautmann 99.

Page(s): 460-462

(ghrē- :) ghrō- : ghrə-

English meaning: to grow, be green

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wachsen, grünen"

Note: only Germanic (and slavisch?)

Material: Goth. *gras* n. "grass, herb", O.Ice. O.S. *gras*, O.E. *græs*, *gærs* ds., O.H.G. *gras*, Ger. *Gras*, full grade M.H.G. *gruose* f. "young Pflanzentrieb, Pflanzensaft", M.L.G. *grōse* f. "Pflanzensaft", mnl. *groese* "young vegetation, young grass";

without the *s*-derivative: O.Ice. *grōa* "grow, be healed", O.E. *grōwan* "be green, bloom", Eng. *grow*, O.H.G. *gruoen*, *gruowan*, M.H.G. *grüezen* "grow, thrive, be green"; O.Ice. *grōði* m. "growth", M.H.G. *gruot* f. "greenery, fresh growth"; O.H.G. *gruoni*, M.H.G. *grüene*, O.E. *græne*, O.Ice. *grōnn* "green, fresh, good"; *Grōnaland* "Greenland".

With dental extension: O.E. *græd* m. "grass", M.H.G. *graz*, *-zzes* "young branches of coniferous wood" from *ghrē-t*, *ghrə-t*;

probably to *ghrē-*: *ghrō-*: *ghrə-* "hervorstechen, z. B. von Pflanzentrieben, Pflanzenstacheln, Barthaaren" and its light basic root *gher-* ds. (see there would be to be covered by Lat. *herba* "vegetation; a green plant; a blade or stalk, esp. of corn or grass" to the latter, if from **gherz-dhā* "barley" with suffixal of the same kind to **gher-dhā*.

Berneker 355 considers doubtingly for O.C.S. *grozdъ* "grape", *groznъ* ds. a cognate of **ghras-dho-*, *-nu-* as base; the meaning would be justified at most through Russ. *gránka* "bundle" : Bulg. Ser.-Cr. *grána* "twig, branch".

References: WP. I 645 f., WH. I 616 f., 639 f.

Page(s): 454

ghroud–

English meaning: a protruding body part

Deutsche Übersetzung: von gewölbten Körperteilen

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: O.Ir. *grūad* (n. *es*-stem) “cheek”, Welsh *grudd* ds., Corn. *grud* “maxilla”;

O.E. *grēada* m. “bosom”.

References: WP. I 658.

Page(s): 462

g(i)eu-, ĝ(i)eu-

English meaning: to chew

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kauen"

Material: Pers. *jāvīdan* "chew", afgh. *žōval*, *žōyal* ds., "bite, gnaw" (Iran. **jyav-*);

Arm. *kveni* "Pechföhre, Lärche";

O.Ice. *tyggja*, *-va* "chew" (for **kyggja* after *tōgla* "chew"), Swe. *tugga*, O.E. *cēowan*, nEng. *chew* [common Illyr.-Alb. *kh-* > *t-*, *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutations];

M.L.G. *keuwen*, O.H.G. *kiuwan*, M.H.G. *kūwen* "chew" (**kewian*); O.H.G. *kewa*, M.H.G. *kiuwe* f. "jaw, mandible, lower jaw bone"; derived: O.E. *cēace*, O.Fris. *ziāke* f. (**keukōn*) and O.Fris. *kēse* "molar tooth", M.L.G. *kūse*, mnl. *kūze*, changing through ablaut mnl. *kieze* ds.;

Bal.-Slav. **žiauiō* "chew" in:

Lith. *žāunos* f. pl. "jaws", Ltv. *žāūnas* f. pl. "jaws, maxilla, gill";

R.C.S. *žuju* (**zjou-*) and *žbvq*, *žbvati* (**zjv-*), O.Cz. *žiji*, *žvati*, Russ. *žujū*, *ževátʹ* "chew"; in addition (from Bal.-Slav. **žāunā*) Bulg. *žuna* f. "lip" and Ser.-Cr. *žvālo* n. "pharynxes, throat, gorge", *žvāle* f. pl. "set of teeth in the bridle"; Russ. *žvakatʹ* "chew", *žvak* "larch resin as a tooth cleaning Material";

Toch. AB *św-ā-tsi* "eat" (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 43);

compare further *gʷi-* "resin".

References: WP. I 642, WH. I 601, Trautmann 372, Lidén Ann. Acad. Scient. Fennicae 27, 119.

Page(s): 400

glag- or glak-

English meaning: milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Milch"

Grammatical information: nom. *glakt* n.

Note: only Gk. and Lat.

Material: Gk. γάλα, γάλακτος n. "milk"; originally probably *γλακτ, gen. *γλακτός (compare γλακτο-φάγος), out of it *γλάκ, *γλακτός (hence γλακῶντες μεστοὶ γάλακτος Hes. and γλακκόν γαλαθηνόν Hes., probably ein Kinderwort with hypocoristic gemination as μικκός), further *γλά, with vocal development in monosyllabic word (probably in the child's mouth, whence also die initial stress:) γάλα, whereupon also γάλακτος instead of *γλακτός. The form Hom. γλάγος (περιγλαγής, later γλαγάω), on the other hand dissimilated Cret. κλάγος, goes back perhaps to nom. *γλαγ < *γλακ.

Lat. *lac*, *lactis* n., with dissimilation reduction of anlaut. Gutturals from **glact* = Gk. γάλα; old- and late Lat. *l-*stem *lacte*, compare pl. *lactēs* f. "milk of the male fish"; derived *dēlicus* (**dē-lac-os*) "put away from the brost, weaned; the weaned mother's milk"?

About altchin. *lac* (**glac*) from IE **galakt* s. Karlgren DLZ. 1926, 1960 f.

Note:

Maybe Alb.Gheg *klumēsht* (**klaptēs*) "milk" : Rom. *lapte* "milk"; Spanish *leche*,

References: WP. I 659, WH. I 337 f., 741 f.

Page(s): 400-401

gleĝ-

English meaning: soft, tender

Deutsche Übersetzung: "weich, zart"

Material: Nasalized in O.Ice. *kløkkr* "soft, pliable, flexible, sentimental" (from **klinkuaz*), O.Ice. *kløkkva* "become soft, show faintheartedness or grief, groan, moan", Swe. *kläcka* "frighten" (**klinkwan*), aDan. *kliunka* ds., Dan. *klynke* "whimper", compare in addition the causative O.N. *kløkkva* 'soft make', Swe. dial. *kläcka* "melt" (**klankwjan*); N.Ger. *klinker* "tender, weak, lean";

Lith. *glėžnas* "tender, soft, flabby", *glėžnus* ds., *glėžtù*, *glėžãũ*, *glėžti* "soft, slack, become wilted", Ltv. *glėzns*;

Bulg. *glézъ*, *glezil* "forgive, coddle", *razgléza* "corruptness, unmannerliness".

References: WP. I 661.

Page(s): 401

gleubh–

English meaning: to cut, slice, pare

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden, klieben, schnitzen, abschälen’

Material: Gk. γλύφω “carve from, carve out, cut out with a knife; engrave; to NOTE down [on tablets]”, γλυφίς, -ίδος f. “incisure, notched end of the arrow; but perh. of notches or grooves for the fingers; poet. for the arrow itself; also in pl., notches in the arrow-head; pen-knife; chisel; in Architecture, capitals of columns; in pl., a lurking-place, den, hole, cave”;

Lat. *glūbō*, -ēre “to deprive of its bark, to bark, peel; to cast off its shell or bark”, *glūma* “a hull or husk, esp. of corn” (forms -*smā*, *glūbō* with *ū* = *eu*, as Ger. *klieben*);

O.H.G. *klioban*, O.E. *cleōfan*, O.N. *kljūfa* ‘split’, O.N. *klauf* f. “cleft, gap, the cloven hoof”, zero grade O.N. *klofna*, -*aða* “be split”, *klyfia klufða* ‘split’, *klof* n. “cleft, gap, cleft, fissure”, *klofi* m. “door latch, clamp”, = O.S. *klobo* m. “cloven stick, Kloben zum Vogelfang” = O.H.G. *klobo* “gespaltener Stock zum Einklemmen oder Fangen, Kloben”, O.E. *clofe* f. “buckle”, *clufu* f. “onion, bulb”, O.H.G. *klobo-louh*, Ger. with dissimilation *Knoblauch*, O.H.G. *kluppa* f. “pliers, tongs, split wood for clamping”, Ger. *Kluppe* (**klubjōn-*), O.N. *klyff* “the split packsaddle”, O.H.G. *kluft*, Ger. *Kluft*, after Wissmann (nom. postverb. 129 f.) with expressive lengthened zero grade *ū*: O.H.G. *klūbōn* “to pick to pieces; defoliate”, Ger. *klauben* (in addition probably with Gmc. intensive consonant increase O.N. *kljpa* “clamp, nip, pinch”);

O.Pruss. *gleuptene* “Streichbrett am Pfluge, das die aufgerissene Erde umwendet”; but Lith. *glaudyti* “take out its shell or pod” hat probably das -*d* from *gvaldyti* “take out its shell or pod, core” referring, exactly in such a way, as *gvalbyti* ds. -*b*- is covered by **glaubyti*.

References: WP. I 661, WH. 1 610 f.

Page(s): 401-402

glōgh– : gləgh–

English meaning: spike

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stachel, Spitze’

Material: Gk. γλῶχες “spike of the ear”, γλωχίς, -ῖνος f. “cusp, peak”, γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα, Ion. γλάσσα “reed” (originally nom. *γλῶχιᾱ gen. γλαχιᾱς);

Serb.-Church Slavic (etc.) *glogъ* “thorn”;

perhaps O.N. *kleggi* “gadfly, brake” as “piercing little animal”, or as **klajjan-* “the sticking, the clinging” to IE *glei-*, s. *gel-1* “clench” extension *gl-ei-*, S. 363.

References: WP. I 662, Trautmann 91, Schwyzler Gk. I 474, 3.

Page(s): 402

gol-¹, lengthened grade **gōl-**, reduct.st. **gol-**

English meaning: to lie; den (of animals)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "liegen; Lager, Tierlager"

Material: Arm. *kalał* "cave, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole or lair of a wild animal";

Gk. γωλεός "cave, pit, pothole";

O.S. *kolder* (= O.Ice. **kollr* from **kolpaR*), Nor. dial. *kold*, *kuld* m. and f. (**kolðō*) "ein Wurf von Tierjungen, ein Nestvoll Eier, Kinder aus derselben Ehe (eigtl. demselben Bette)";

Lith. *guõlis* "lair, camp, night campground", Ltv. *guõl'a* "lair, nest"; Lith. *guliù* (*gulù*), *guĩti* "sichlegen, zu Bette gehen", Ltv. *guĩt* "lie down to sleep", Lith. *guliù*, *gulėti* "lie", Ltv. *gula* "lair, camp, night campground", Lith. *gulta*, *gultė* "Tierlager";

guõlis (and at most in **gōleḱ-ós* traceable back to γωλεός) with frequent lengthened grade in *i*-stem; Balt *gul-*, Arm. *kał-* from reduplication-stem *goł-*.

Because of Lith. *gvalis* (Szyrwid) = *guõlis*, *gvalà*, *gvalù* adv. "lying", *gvaĩščias* = *guĩščias* "lying", *gvalini torà* = *gulsčiu kartėlų tvorà* (*Kvé-darna*, where *uo* would have led to *ũ*) after Trautmann KZ. 42, 373 will place the root as **gṽol-* (lengthened grade **gōl-* from **gṽol-* with IE loss of *ṽ*, *gul-* then = IE **gul-*); it seems Lith. *gval-*forms demand a single-linguistic explanation. compare but Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 93 f.

References: WP. I 639 f., Trautmann 93 f.

Page(s): 402

gol-²

English meaning: branch

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zweig, Ast”

Material: Arm. *kołr* “bough, twig, branch”; Russ. *golbjá* “twig, branch” (etc., s. Berneker 326).

References: WP. I 640, Meillet MSL. 11, 185.

Page(s): 403

γοῦᾱ- (or gauᾱ-?:) gū-

English meaning: hand; to grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hand; ergreifen, einhändigen"

Material: Av. *gava* Du., *gavō* acc. pl. "hands"; Av. *gūnaoiti* "supply, gain", *gaona-* m. "profit, gain" (see under Lith. *gáunu*);

Gk. *γυFā assumed from ἐγ-γυάω "

to give or hand over as a pledge; to have a thing pledged to one, accept as a surety; of a father to give his daughter in marriage, to plight, betroth; to have a woman betrothed to one; also to pledge oneself, give security; to promise or engage that; to answer for "; Med. " to pledge oneself "; postverbal ἐγγύη " a pledge put into the hand: surety, security ", ἐγγυος " giving security ", Subst. " bondman, guarantor "; ὑπόγυος, ὑπόγυιος "(under one's hand, imminent, nigh at hand =) willing, ready; recent; sudden, actual, present "; ἐγ-γύς " of Place, near, nigh, at hand; of Time, nigh at hand; of Numbers, etc., nearly; of Relationship, akin to " (as Lat. *comminus*), ἐγγύθι " hard by, near; of Time, nigh at hand ", ἐγγύθεν " from nigh at hand; with Verbs of rest, hard by, nigh at hand; hard by him " and μεσσηγύ, -γύς " of Space, in the middle, between; of Time, meanwhile " (" between the hands "); ἐγγυος " secured, under good security; reliable; giving security for ", lit. " in the hands (?)", s. Schwyzer Gk. I 620³; compare but ἐγγυαλίζω " properly, to put into the palm of the hand, put into one's hand " (above under *gēu-* S. 397), γυῖον a limb; the hand " (under *gēu-* S. 398);

Lith. *gáunu*, *gáuti* " obtain, receive " (*gáudyti* " readjust "), O.Pruss. *po-gaunai* "receives", Inf. *pogaut*, participle perf. *gauuns* " receive ", Ltv. *gūnu*, *gūt* " catch, capture ", *gūvejs* " gainer ", Lith. *gaũklas* m. " acquisition ", *guvùs*, *gavùs* "agile, skilful";

O.C.S. *o-*, *po-gymati* " touch " (due to a **gy-mā* " giving a hand "?).

References: WP. I 636 f., Trautmann 101.

See also: see also under *geu-1*.

Page(s): 403-404

gōu-, gouə-, gū-

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rufen, schreien"

Note: (onomatopoeic)

Material: O.Ind. *gavatē* (only Dhatup.) "sounds", Intens. *jōguvē* "lasse laut ertönen, spreche laut aus", *jōgū-* (gen. pl. *jōguvām*) "loud singing", *gaṇ-gū-yāti* "stößt Freudenschreie aus";

Gk. γό[F]ος "weeping, wailing", γοάω "wail, groan, weep", γόνις, -ητος "magician (enchanter, sorcerer)";

perhaps here Lat. *gāvia* f. "seagull" (? s. Persson Beitr. 897 f.).

O.H.G. *gikewen* "name, call", O.E. *cīegan* "call, shout, cry" (**kaujan*); O.H.G. *kūma* f. "lamentation", *kūmo* "with grief, with pain", Ger. "with difficulty", in addition M.H.G. *kūme* "(**pitiable, mournful*) weak, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated", O.H.G. *kūmīg* "weak, sick", M.L.G. *kūme* "faint, languid", O.E. *cýme* "fine, beautiful", Swe. (gotl.) *kaum* n. "misery"; Nor. dial. *kauka* "das Vieh mit Rufen locken"; as base from animal names in M.Du. *cauwe* "jackdaw", O.H.G. *kaha, k̄a* "crow", Dan. *kaa* "jackdaw" (**kavā*) and in O.E. *cýta* m. "bittern", M.H.G. *kūze*, Ger. *Kauz* "owl", compare with identical forms Ice. *kýta* "quarrel, squabble", M.L.G. *kūten* (out of it M.H.G. *kūten, kiuten*) "babble, chatter"; N.Ger. *köter* from Proto-Gmc. **kautāri*, or as "Bauernhund" to N.Ger. *kot* "cottage" (above *gēu*- S. 394);

Lith. *gaujā* "pack of dogs, wolves", *gaudžiū, gaūsti* "dull sound, clink" (**goudietī*), ablaut. *gúodžiu, gúosti* "comfort", reflex. "complain, bemoan" (**gōudietī*); *gaudūs* "wistful", Ltv. *gauda* "lament", *gāust* "lament", *gavilēt* "jubilate" (the Balt words could also belong to **ghau-* "call, shout, cry", as also e.g. O.N. *gaud* "bark");

Slav. **gǫdǫ*, **gǫsti* (shaped as **grǫdǫ* and Lat. *jungō*) in R.C.S. *gudu*, *gusti*, κῑθαρίζειν", Clr. *hudú*, *hustý* "play", Ser.-Cr. old *gúdēm*, *gústi* "play; dull sound", Pol. old *gędę*, *gąść* "fiddle, play";

O.C.S. *govorъ* m. "din, fuss, noise", *govoriti* "rant, roister" (Russ. etc. also esp. 'speak'), wherefore ablaut. R.C.S. *gvorъ* (**gǫvorъ*) m. "vesicle, blister", Pol. *gwar* (**gǫv-arъ*) m. "din, fuss, noise, noise", lengthened grade Cz. *havořiti* "talk, chat, prate", Clr. *hava* "crow" (compare above Gmc. **kǣuā*), Sloven. *gâvēc* "Kiebitz", and due to a **gou-tā* "discourse" with the same forms as *govorъ* also Russ. *gútor* "conversation, entertainment, Scherzrede".

References: WP. I 634 f., WH. I 584 f., Trautmann 80 f.

Page(s): 403

gras- : gr̥s-

English meaning: to gnaw, to devour

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fressen, knabbern"

Material: O.Ind. *grásatē* "gobbles (esp. from animals), devours" (**grasō*), *grāsa-h* "mouthful, morsel, bite of food";

Gk. γράω "gnaw, devour" (= O.Ind. *grásati*) γράστις "grass, green fodder" (Att. κράστις through assimilation in voiceless internal consonance), γάστρις "gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater", γράσος m. "smell of a goat: hence, of men" from *γράφ-σος (originally he-goat; billy goat as nibbler, as τράγος : τρώγω, τραγεῖν), γαστήρ f. "belly" (*γρασ-τήρ "devourer", compare κραστήριον "rack, manger (of horse); in pl., bed-posts", assimil. from γραστ-; γάστρα "the lower part of a vessel bulging out like a paunch"); redupl. due to a *γαγ-γράφειν "devour": γάγγραινα "gangrene, the eating ulcer"; γρῶνος "eaten out; eroded, hollowed" (**gr̥s-no-s*), γρώνη "cavity, kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch" (compare τρώγλη "cave": τρώγω);

Lat. *grāmen* (**grasmen*) n. "grass, turf; any plant or herb" (esp. as feed herb); about Gmc. *gras* compare under *ghrē-*.

References: WP. I 657 f., WH. I 616 f.

Page(s): 404

gred- : grod-

English meaning: to scratch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kratzen"?

Note: Only Alb. and Gmc.

Material: Alb. *gërrusë, gërresë, krūs(ë)* "rasper" (from its first grade derives Lat. *grosa* ds.), to lengthened grade present *gërruanj, kruanj, kruj*, also *gërruëj, gërüj* 'scratch, scrape' (from **grōd-*, IE *grēd-*);

O.N. *krota* (**grd-*) "engrave", ablaut. (with intensive gemination) O.S. *kratta* 'scratch, scrape', O.H.G. *krazzōn*, M.H.G. Ger. *kratzen* ds. (Gmc. **krattōn*), besides *j*-verbs mnl. *cretten* (and *cretsen*), M.H.G. *kretzen* ds., *kretze* "scabies";

here with expressive vocalism O.H.G. *krizzōn*, M.H.G. *kritzen* "carve, scribble", also M.H.G. *krīzen* "eine Kreislinie ziehen", with secondary ablaut O.H.G. M.H.G. *kreiz* (**kraitā-*) "circle" ("*carved magic circle"); expressive probably also the *s*-extension in N.Ger. *kratsen, krassen* 'scratch, scrape'.

References: WP. I 607, 651, WH. I 622 f., Wissmann nom. postverb. 175 f.

Page(s): 405

grem–

English meaning: damp; to sink

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feucht (sein), untertauchen, untersinken”

Material: Lat. *grāmia* f. pl. “a viscous humor, rheum, that collects in the corners of the eyes”, *oculi grammōsi* “eye drip; pus in the eye”;

O.Ice. *kramr* “humid, wet, half-melted (of snow)”, perhaps also Goth. *grammiþa* “dampness”, if for **krammiþa*;

O.C.S. *grъměždъ* “pus in the eye”;

Bal.-Slav. root extension *gremd-*:

in Lith. *grimstù* (**grimzdù*), *grimzdaũ*, *grim̃sti* “under-, sink”, *gramzdėti* ds., causative *gramzdinũ*, *gramzdinti* “sink”, *gramzdùs* “deeply sinking, pensive”, Ltv. *grim̃stu*, *grim̃t* “sink”, causative *grēmdēt* “sink”;

O.C.S. *pogręznoti* “sink in the water”, Church Slavic *gręza* “ordure”, Russ. *grjáznutʹ* “sink in ordure”, *grjazʹ* “ordure, smut”, Ser.-Cr. *grěznuti* “sink in”, Pol. *grzęznąć*, *grząznąć* “submerge”; causative O.C.S. *pogrężę*, *pogręziti* “sink, submerge”, Russ. *gruzítʹ* “sink, immerse, freight”.

References: WP. I 654 f., WH. I 617, Trautmann 97 f.

Page(s): 405

greus-¹

English meaning: to crackle, crush

Deutsche Übersetzung: “knirschen, with kratzendem Geräusch about etwas fahren and es zermahlen, krachend schlagen”

Note: (and other onomatopoeic words)

Material: Goth. *krius-tan* “gnash”, *krusts* “the creakiness”, O.S. *krȳsta* “gnash of teeth” and ‘squeeze’, O.H.G. *krustila*, Ger. *Krustel*, *Krostel* “Krachbein”;

O.H.G. *krus-k* “bran”, Ger. *Krüsche* “bran” (also *Grüsche*, *Grüst* through hybridization with *Gries*, *Grütze*);

O.H.G. *kros-pel*, Ger. *Kruspel*, *Krospel* “gristle”, *kruspeln* “knirschend zerbeißen”; maybe Alb. *kruspull* “bent”

Lith. *grukšėti* “gnash, rustle, crackle, of sand” (*k*-insertion?; about *gráužas* “horror, dismay, gravel” under likewise s. in the end from **ghrēu-2*);

Serb. *grúhati* “crack, creak (from the cannon), hit with crack; husk by hitting”, *grúšiti* “bump, poke, shuck, husk”, Sloven. *grûh* “stone rubble”, *grúša* “coarse sand”, Russ. *grúchnut'sja* “collapse with noise”, etc.

References: WP. I 650 f.

Page(s): 405-406

greus-2

English meaning: to burn, smoulder

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen, schwelen”??

Material: Gk. γρῦνός or γρουνός “dry wood, torch; fagot, firebrand”, Γρύνειον, Γρῦνοι “town in Aolis”;

Lith. *gruzdėti, grūzti*, Ltv. *gruzdēt, grust* “smolder, gleam”; yet is quite doubtful, whether Gk., badly attested words originally rather stand for “spinney under likewise”.

References: WP. I 651, Persson Beitr. 129.

Page(s): 406

greut-

English meaning: to press; curds

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drängen, zusammendrücken; Quark = zusammengegangene Milch”

Material: Ir. *gruth* (**grutus*) “coagulated milk, curd”;

O.E. *crūdan* “urge, press, push”, Eng. *to crowd* “urge, press, push”, mnl. *kruden*, M.H.G. *kroten* “urge, press, push”, O.E. *croð* n., M.H.G. *krot* “crush, crowdedness”, M.Eng. *crudes*, *curdes*, nEng. *curds* “curd”.

References: WP. I 650.

Page(s): 406

grēb(h)o-s : grōb(h)o-s

English meaning: hornbeam

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Weißbuche", teilweise Deckwort for "Eiche"

Note: Root *grēb(h)o-s* : *grōb(h)o-s* : "hornbeam" derived from zero grade of Root *gerebh-* : "to scratch, write (carve wood)"

Grammatical information: m.

Material: Maked. (Illyr.) γράβιον "torch" ("Eichenholz"?);

Ven. PN *Grēbia*, Illyr. VN *Grabaei*, PN Γράβος, Γράβων;

Umbr. GN *Grabovius* (== Pol. *grabowy*, see under) "Eichengott" (altUmbr. *Krapuvi*, neuUmbr. *Grabovie*, dat.) borrowed from Illyr. *grāb-* (older *grēb-*);

likewise Illyr. Lw. is Lat. *grabātus* "bed" (*from Eichenholz) from Gk.-Illyr. κράβ(β)ατος ds.

Maybe Alb. *krevat* (*krabat*) "bed"

grōb(h)o-s:

Bal.-Slav. *graba-* m. "hornbeam" in:

O.Pruss. *wosi-grabis* "Spindelbaum", Ltv. PN *Gruōbina* (*gruōbas*);

Ser.-Cr. *grāb*, Russ. *grab*, Pol. *grab* "hornbeam", *grabowy* "belonging to beech";

perhaps to *gerebh-* "crack, split".

References: WH. I 171, 614 f., 855, Krahe IF. 59, 63 ff.

Page(s): 404

grōd–, grəd–

English meaning: hail

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Hagel”?

Material: Arm. *karkut* (with rearrangement from reduplicated **gagrōdo-* s. Meillet MSL. 10, 280) “hail”;

Lat. *grandō*, *-inis* f. “hail”;

Lith. *grúodas* (Bal.-Slav. **grōda-*) “hard-frozen street excrement, stone frost, frost without snow; mallenders”;

O.C.S. *gradъ*, Russ. *grad*, Ser.-Cr. *gräd*, Pol. *grad* “hail”.

References: WP. I 658, WH. I 618, Trautmann 99.

Because of Arm. word anyhow difficult seems and could be kept away, is perhaps a basic form **ghrōdh-*, *ghrədh-* must be assumed, to Gk. χερμάς “pebble” (see *gher-2*), compare Ger. *Hagel*: Gk. κάχληξ “pebble”, etc.

Page(s): 406

gru-

English meaning: grunting (of pigs)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Grunzlaut der Schweine

Note: (*gru-d-*, *gru-n-d-*)

Material: Gk. γρῦ “a grunt, as of swine”, γρύζω (*γρυῖω) “to grunt, grumble, mutter”, γρῦλος, γρύλλος “piglet”, γρυλίζω “to grunt, of swine”, γογγρύζειν τονθορύζειν, τὸ τὰς ὕς φωνεῖν Hes.;

Lat. *grundiō*, with volkssprachl. assimilation *grunniō* “grunt” =

frühneuhochd. (with in onomatopoeic words faltering consonant shift in anlaut) *grunnen*, O.E. *grun(n)ian*, intensive O.H.G. *grunzian*, Ger. “grunt”, O.E. *grunnetan* ds., Eng. *to grunt* ds.; with Lautversch. O.N. *krytia* (preterit *krutta*) “growl, murmur”, *krutr* m. “clamor”, Dan. *krotte* “drone, grumble”, Eng. *crout* “croak, caw”, whether not rather to *ger-2 C*.

References: WP. I 658, WH. I 624.

Page(s): 406

gʷes-, gʷos-, gus-, extended gʷoz-do-

English meaning: branches, leaves

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gezweig, Laubwerk"

Material: Nor. Dan. *kvas* 'small, chopped branches';

1. with **-d**-extension:

Alb.Gheg *ghethi* "leaf", Tosc *gjethe* "foliage, twig, branch" (collective pl. to a sg. **gath* from **gʷozd*); [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

O.H.G. *questa* f., M.H.G. *queste*, *koste*, *haste*, *quast* m. f., "Laubbüschel, Sprengwedel, besom", Ger. *Quaste* f., asächs. *quest* "Laubbüschel", O.S. *kvaster*, *koster*, Swe. *qvast*, Nor. Dan. *kost* "Laubbüschel, Reisbesen";

aSerb. *gvozd* m. "wood, forest", O.Pol. *gwozd* "Bergwald", *gozd* "dense wood, forest", etc.;

2. with **-t**-extension:

Gk. βόστρυχος "hair lock, Geringel";

3. with **-p**-extension:

O.Ind. *guspitá-* "interlaced, intertwined";

Lat. *vespicēs* pl. "dense shrubbery";

M.Du. *quispel*, *quespel*, M.L.G. md. *quispel* "tassel, whisk".

References: WP. I 644 f., Berneker 365.

Page(s): 480

guet-

English meaning: swelling

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellung, Rundung'

Note: (extension from *gēu-* "bend"? see there)

Material: Lat. *botulus* "intestine, sausage" (Osc.-Umbr. loanword);

perhaps O.Ir. *bél* "lip" (**guet-lo-s*), whether not from **beklo-s* to Gaul. *beccos* "bill, beak, neb";

Goth. *qīpus* "stomach, womb", *qīpuhaftō* "pregnant"; O.Ice. *kviðr* m. "belly, womb", *kviðugr* "pregnant", O.E. *cwið(a)* m. "womb", O.H.G. *quiti* "vulva", *quoden* "interior of the thigh";

in addition further O.E. *cwidele* f. "pustula, varix", O.H.G. *quedilla* ds., N.Ger. *quadel* "inflamed swelling of the skin", zero grade M.H.G. *kutel*, Ger. *Kutteln* "tripe".

References: WP. I 560, 671, WH. I 112 f.

Page(s): 481

gʷozd(h)o-, gʷozd(h)i-

English meaning: nail, penis

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nagel, penis"

Material: Gallorom. *bottos* "hub of a wheel" (M-L. 1229a), Welsh *both* "hub of a wheel, shield boss", M.Ir. *bot*, Ir. *bod* m. "tail, penis";

Maybe Alb. *bisht* "tail"

Note:

Common celt. *kw-* > *p-*, *gw-* > *b-* initial shift.

O.Bulg. *gvozdb* "nail", Pol. *g(w)ózdź* ds., Cz. *hvozděj* "Durchschlagholz"; in addition Pol. *g(w)oździk* "carnation, clove", Cz. *hvozdík* ds.

Maybe Alb. (**gʷozd-*) *gozhdë* "nail" a Slavic loanword.

References: Pokorny ZceltPh. 16, 405, WH. I 574, 636, Berneker 365 f.

Page(s): 485

g_eli-, glī-

English meaning: mouse

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Maus under likewise"

Material: O.Ind. *girí-ḥ*, *girikā* f. "mouse" (Lex.);

Gk. γαλέη (**g_elej-ā*, originally "the murine (?) "weasel, marten", from which borrowed Lat. *galea* originally "*crest of the weasel fur", then "a helmet (usually of leather), head-piece, morion; the crest of the Guinea fowl" (also *galērus* "a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed skin, a cap, bonnet, hat; so of a priest's cap; wig, a kind of peruke; a rose-bud; a conical cap of leather, fur cap" is uncovered to be borrowed from Gk. *γαληρός); to γαλέη also γαλιάγκων (γαλι- = O.Ind. *giri-*), further γαληόψις, γαλεόβδολον "brownwort, Scrofularia peregrine; deadnettle", actually "eye of the weasel", probably also γάλιον ds.;

Lat. *glīs*, *gliris* "dormouse" (this inflection presumably after *mūs*, *mūris*); rom. also **glēre*, compare Fr. *loir* besides *liron*.

common rom. *gl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation

Maybe Alb. *gjer* (*gler*) "dormouse" common Alb. *gl-* > *gj-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 630, WH. I 579, 607, different EM 409.

Page(s): 367

ĝăb-

English meaning: to show, to watch

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schauen, ausschauen after’?

Material: It derived, if one might place with Zupitza Gutt. 194 O.Ice. *kōpa* (*pʰ*) “stare, gawk”, O.E. *cāpan* “observe, look out after, provide for, protect”, changing through ablaut O.E. *cāpian up* “look up to”, asächs. *upcapen* “stand out, project, reach upward”, M.L.G. *kapen* “gawk, see, show”, M.H.G. *kaffen* ds., O.H.G. (with intensive gemination) *kapfēn* “see, show, peer” (out of it back formation O.H.G. *kapf* “place, one looks out from, summit”) and O.H.G. *ūfkepfen* “look up” to Russ. *zabota* “care, worry”, *zabotitʹsja* “are worried, are concerned”.

Everything quite uncertain. The beginning of a root, with voiced-nonaspirated initial and final sound, has from the start little likelihood for itself (compare Meillet Introduction⁷ 173 f.).

References: WP. I 530.

Page(s): 349

ġär-

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, schreien”

Note: besides single-linguistic **garr-* through expressive consonant increase in onomatopoeic words

Material: palatal is proved through Osset. *zarĭn*, *zarun* ‘sing’, *zar* “song” and through Arm. *cicaĭn* ‘swallow’, *cicaĭnuk* “nightingale” (redupl. **ġoi-ġär-ōn* or *-no-*, Petersson KZ. 47, 287);

Maybe Alb. *cicëron* “(bird) sings”

Gk. γῆρυς, Dor. γᾶρυς “voice”; γαρριώμεθα λοιδορούμεθα Hes., with *rr* as

Lat. *garriō*, *-īre* “babble, chatter, chat, prate, chatter (seldom of frogs; of the nightingale:)”, *garrulus* “gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering”;

O.Ir. *gar-* “call, shout, cry” in *ad-gair* “accuses” (**ġar-e-t*), *ar-gair* “prohibits”, *do-gair* “calls” etc.; Welsh *gair* “word” (**ġar-jo-*), *dyar* “din, fuss, noise, sadness”: M.Ir. *do-gar* “sad” (**du(s)-ġaro-*); O.Ir. *fo-gor* ‘sound, tone, sound’ (**upo-ġaro-*), O.Bret. *ar-uuo-art* “enchant, bewitch, fascinate”; O.Ir. *gairm* n. (Celt. **gar-(s)mn*), Welsh Corn. Bret. *garm* ds. (: O.S. *karm* “lamentation”); lengthened grade O.Ir. *ġāir* f. “clamor”, *ġāire* “laughter”, Welsh *gawr* “clamor, fight, struggle”;

O.H.G. *chara* f. “lamentation”, Ger. *Kar-freitag*, Goth. *kara* f., O.E. *cearu* f. “care” (therefrom O.H.G. etc. *karōn* “bemoan, lament”, O.H.G. *charag* “grieving”, M.H.G. *karc* ‘smart, cunning, stingy’, Ger. *karg*, O.E. *cearig* “sad, afflicted”, Eng. *chary* “careful, cautious”), O.S. *karm* (see above), O.E. *cearm*, *cierm* m. “clamor”.

References: WP. I 537, WH. I 583.

See also: compare die similar to onomatopoeic words **ger-* and **gʷer-*.

Page(s): 352

ĝebh–

English meaning: branch; stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ast, Holzstück”

Note: only Gmc. and Balt

Material: O.Ice. *kafi* m. “sliced piece”, *kefli* n. “cable, bit of wood, toggle”, *rūna-kefli* “rune stick”; M.L.G. *kavele* f. “piece of wood (for drawing lots)”, O.Fris. *kavelia* “raffle”, Dutch *kavel* m. “allotment, lot, fate”, Ger. dial. *Kabel* f. and m. ds.;

Lith. *žabas* m. “bough, deadwood, bridle, rein”, *žabà* f. “rod”, *žabaras* “thin bough”, *žabóju*, *žabóti* “bridle”, *žaboklas* m. “rein”, *ĵ-žaboklis* “toggle”, ablaut. *žuobris* (Kurschat *žuobrỹs*) “plowshare”, Ltv. *žabuôt* “dem Tier einen Knebel ins Maul stecken”.

References: WP. I 571, Trautmann 364.

See also: compare also *ĝegh-*, S. 354.

Page(s): 353

ĝegh–, ĝogh–

English meaning: branch; bush

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ast, Pfahl, Busch”

Note: (compare also *ĝebh-*)

Material: Nor. dial. *kage* m. “niedriger Busch” (Gmc. **kagan-*), Swe. dial. “stump (out of it Eng. *cag* ‘stump’), Ger. dial. *kag* m. “cabbage stalk, stump, Dutch *kag*, *kegge* f. “wedge” (Gmc. **kažiō*), O.H.G. *kegil* “picket, pole, peg, plug, nail” (Gmc. **kazila-*);

in addition with expressive consonant stretch (*g* : *gg* : *kk*):

O.Ice. *kaggi* “keg, Tönnchen”, M.L.G. *kāk* “tree trunk, pillory”, O.H.G. *slito-chōho* f. “tub”, Ger. (High German) *kueche* “Sledge skid”; dissim. *Kufe* ds.;

Lith. *žagaras* “thin twig, branch”, pl. “deadwood, shrubbery, bush”, *žagrė* “plough”, *žiogris* “fence”, Ltv. *žagari* “deadwood”, *žagas* pl. f. “loose foliage”;

unclear is the origin of O.E. *cæg(e)* f. “key, solution”, O.Fris. *kei*, *kai* (**kaiga-*), M.L.G. *keie* ds.; dubious the from Arm. *cag* “elevation, acme, apex, end” (Petersson Heter. 89 f.).

References: WP. I 569 f., Kluge¹¹ 334, Martinet *Gemination* 116.

Page(s): 354

ǵeid-

English meaning: to suck

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'saugen'

Material: Gk. Hom. νεογιλλός " seit kurzem saugend (von Tierjungen) ", Γίλλος, Γιλλίσ, Γιλλίων (from a *γιλλός from *γιδλός " sucking, suckling ");

Lith. *žindu žisti* 'suck'.

References: WP. I 552, Schwyzer Gk. I 323.

Page(s): 356

ĝeis–

English meaning: gravel

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kies”

Note: (*gei-s-*, if nld. *kei* “stone” < **keie* < **kaijo* belongs here or *kei* < **kagi* to *kegel*? s. Franck-v. Wijk 298)

Material: M.H.G. *kis* m. n. “gravel”, O.E. *ciosol*, *cisel* m. ds., O.H.G. *kisili*, *kisel*, *kisilinc* “pebble, small stone”, nnd. *keiserling*, *keserling*, *kiserling* ds.;

O.Pruss. *sixdo* f. ‘sand’, Lith. *žiezdrà*, “gravel, corn, grain”, *žięzdros* “gravel, coarse sand”, *žięgzdros* ds., also m. *žięgzdrai*

Dubiously the affiliation of supposedly Phryg. γίσσα “stone” by Steph. Byz. s. v. Μονογίσσα.

References: WP. I 553.

Page(s): 356

ĝel–, ĝelə–, ĝlē–, (also *gelēi– :) ĝ(e)lāi–

English meaning: light, to shine; to be joyful

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hell, heiter glänzen” and “heiter sein, lächeln, lachen”

Material: Arm. *caṭr*, gen. *caṭu* “laughter” (probably with *u* from *ō* = gr *γαλῶς, therefore γέλως), *cicatim* “laugh”, perhaps (after Petersson KZ. 47, 289) also *caṭik* (gen. *caṭkan*) “flower, blossom”;

Gk. γελάω, ἐγέλα(σ)σα “laugh”, γελαστός “laughable”, Dor. (Pind.) γελᾶνής “laughing, cheerful” (*γελασ-νής due to being reshaped from *γέλας, n. to m. γέλως, originally *s*-stem as κρέας, IE *ǵelə-s, Eol. to γέλος n.), γέλως, -ωτος, acc. γέλω m. “laughter” (probably after γελάω colored *γαλῶς = Arm. *caṭr* ds.); γελεῖν λάμπειν, ἀνθεῖν Hes.; with reduced grade the 1. syllable Γαλα-τεία Nereid name (?), γαληνός “cheerful, peaceful” (*γαλασνός), γαλήνη (Eol. zero grade γέλᾶνα) “cheeriness, calm (at sea)”;

with zero grade the 1. syllable γλῆ-νος n. ‘superb example, splendour piece; things to stare at, shows, wonders’, γλήνη “the pupil of the eye, eyeball”.

ĝlāi- in γλαιοὶ τὰ λαμπρύσματα Hes., at first to O.H.G. *kleini* “gleaming, dainty, fine” (Ger. *klein*, in old meaning still in *Kleinod* and Swiss *chleīn* and *chlīr*, with unexplained *ī*), O.E. *clǣne* “pure”, Eng. *clean*,

with formants -μο-: ἀγλα[F]ός “of persons, famous, distinguished; of objects, events, splendid; lovely bright, superb, pretty” (*ἀγα-γλαFός?), ἀγλαῖα “splendour, beauty; joy, triumph; pl., festivities, merriment; adornment, of a horse’s mane, colours of oyster’s shell; one of the Graces, who presided over victory in the games” (here also ἀγάλλω “glorify, adorn, Med. be adorned, be glad”, with ἄ- == *h* “in”? An other attempt by Boisacq 5);

about O.E. *clǣne* “pure”, O.H.G. *kleini* “gleaming” see above;

the Celtic and Bal.-Slav. color adjective O.Ir. *gel* “luminous, white”, *glan* “pure”, Lith. *gėltas* “yellow, blond” etc. might be placed because of the Gmc. parallels preferred to color root *ǵhel-* (see there); only if *galbus* was genuine Lat., it would have to be put together with Lith. *gūlbis* etc. here.

References: WP. I 622 ff., 628, WH. I 578 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 682, Specht Decl. 123, 144.

Page(s): 366-367

ĝembh–, ĝm̥bh–

English meaning: to bite; tooth

Note:

From an older root (**heĝh-*) derived Root *ed-* (**heĝh-*): “to eat, *tooth” and Root *ĝembh-*, *ĝm̥bh-*: “to bite; tooth”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beißen, zerbeißen”

Material:

O.Ind. *jámbhatē*, zero grade *jábhatē* “snaps”, Kaus.-Iter. *jambhátyati* “crunched”, Av. *həm- zəmbayati* ds.; Arm. perhaps *camem* “chew”, *cameli* “maxilla, cheek, mouth”; Alb. *dhëmp* “it hurts me”, Lith. *žembiū* “cut up”, O.C.S. *zěbq, zěbsti* “tear”;

O.Ind. *jámbha-ḥ* m. “tooth, pl. teeth” (*jambhya-ḥ* “incisor tooth or molar”), Gk. γόμφος “tooth”, also “peg, plug, nail”; γομφίος scil. ὀδοῦς “incisor tooth”, Alb. *dhëmb*, Gheg *dâm* “tooth”, O.C.S. *zqbъ* “tooth”, Ltv. *zùobs* “tooth”, Lith. *žãmbas* “sharp edge”; *žãmbis* “Holzpflug”;

Maybe Alb. *glemp, gjemb* “needle” [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-*: lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

O.H.G. *kamb*, O.E. *comb* “comb” (“dentated”), O.N. *kambr* “comb, jagged edge” (: Lith. *žãmbas*), jagged ridge”, Ger. “Bergkamm” (but about N.Ger. *kimme* see above under *gem-*), O.E. *cemban*, O.H.G. *kemben* “comb”, Swiss *chambe* “Kamm bei Hähnen”; in addition bO.Ir. *sich kampeln* “(quarrel =) tear, rend, fight, squabble”, with expressive *p*;

Toch. A *kam*, B *keme* “tooth”.

Under a meaning mediation “tooth” - “wie ein kleiner Zahn vorstehender Pflanzentrieb” one lines up the family of Lith. *žembu, žembėti* “germinate”, O.C.S. *pro-zěbatī, pro-zěbnqti* ds., Lat. *gemma* (**ĝembhnā*) “eye or bud in the grapevine or in trees; gemstone, precious

stone “, O.H.G. *champ* “ the stalk of a cluster of grapes and similar plants; a bunch of berries, cluster of grapes “, Ger. *Kamm* (“dentated device “); the Lith. glottal stop is explainable through a lengthened grade present formation like *sérgmi*, *gélbmi*, *gélbu*.

References: WP. I 575 f., WH. I 588, Trautmann 369, Specht Decl. 86 f.

See also: see also under *ĝep(h)-*, *ĝebh-*.

Page(s): 369

ĝem(e)–

English meaning: to marry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “heiraten”, also in Bezeichnungen for Verwandte, especially angeheiratete Verwandte.

Material: O.Ind. *jārá-ḥ* “ suitor, lover “ (**ĝn̥-ró-s?*); O.Ind. *jāmātar-*, Av. *zāmātar-* “ Tochtermann “, created after other relationship names in *-tar-* extension, with *ā* the second syllable after *mātar-*; the basic root has been abbreviated **jāma-*, compare Av. *zāmaoya-* “ brother of son-in-law “, also O.Ind. *jāmī-ḥ* “ verschwistert, blutsverwandt “, fem. nachved. “ feminine relatives, esp. daughter-in-law “, ved. *ví-jāmi-ḥ*) “ relative by marriage “, *jāmā* “ daughter-in-law “;

gr γαμέω “ marry “ (Akt. of man, husband, Med. from the wife, woman), ἔγλημα (Dor. ἔγᾱμα), γεγάμη-μαι; γαμέτης “ husband “, γαμετή, γαμέτις, -ἰδος “wife”, γαμήλιος “ nuptial “, γάμος m. “ wedding “; γαμβρός (**ĝem-ro-*) ‘son-in-law’;

Maybe Alb. *dasmë* “wedding”: Gk. γάμος m. “wedding” common Alb. *ĝh-* > *d-* phoentic mutatlion.

Lat. *gener-*, *īds.* (for **gemer* after *genus*, *gēns*).

Maybe Alb. (**ghemen*) Gheg *zemën*, tosk, *zemër* “heart, love, dear” common Alb. *ĝh-* > *d-*, *z-* phoentic mutatlion.

References: WP. I 574 f., WH. I 590 f.

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ĝen-¹, ĝenə-, ĝnē-, ĝnō-

English meaning: to bear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "erzeugen"

Material: thematic present O.Ind. *jānati* "erzeugt, gebiert", aLat. *genō*, Gk. γενέσθαι (ἐγένοντο = O.Ind. *ajananta*), compare O.Ir. *-genathar* Konj. (to Indik. *-gainethar* "the born wird" from **gñ-ie-tro*), also Welsh *genni* "born become", Bret. *genel* "to give birth to children";

redupl. present not thematic O.Ind. *jajanti*, Av. *zīzənti* (v. 1. *zazənti*), themat. Av. *zīzanənti* "they bear"; Konj. *zīzanānt* "she should bear", kaus. Aor. O.Ind. *ājījanat* "gave birth to", O.Ir. Fut. *gignithir* (**ĝi-ĝenā-*) "he will be born" and with (old) zero grade the root Gk. γίγνομαι "to come into being; of persons, to be born; of things, to be produced; of events, to take place, come to pass, come on, happen, and in past tenses to be; to come into a certain state, to become", Lat. *gignō, -ere* (*genui, genitum*) "produce, bring forth";

perf. O.Ind. *ja-jñ-é* "I am born", 3. sg. *jajāna*, 3. pl. *jajñúr*, Gk. γέγονα, *γέγαμεν, γεγαώς (Schwyzer Gk. Gr I 767, 769), O.Ir. *rogēnar* (**ge-gn-*) "be born";

n-present Av. *zā-n-aite* "they are born?" (**ĝñ-nā-mi*), Arm. *cnanim*, Aor. *cnay* "is born; generate, bear" (I 456; **gnə-n-*), Gk. γεννάω "of the father, to beget, engender; of the mother, to bring forth, to produce" (**ĝñ-nā-?* different Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 26, 15 f.; postverbal is γέννα "birth, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor; descent, birth; offspring, a generation; a race, family", whereof γενναῖος "suitable to one's birth or descent; of persons, high-born, noble by birth; so of animals, well-bred; noble in mind, high-minded, of things, good of their kind, excellent, notable, genuine, intense"); compare Schwyzer Gk. Gr I 694

Kaus.-Iter. O.Ind. *janáyati* "erzeugt, gebiert" = O.E. *cennan* "produce" (**ĝonéiō*); *jo*-present O.Ind. *jāyatē* "is born" (therefrom *jāyā* "woman"), Pers. *zāyad* (**ĝen-əiō*), besides

ǵn̥-iō in:) Av. *zayeite* ds.; with lengthened grade of 2. Basis vowel **ǵnē-iō*: Ir. *gnīu* “I make, do” (“*engender, create”);

sko-present Lat. *nā-scor* (**ǵn̥-skō-*) “is born”;

to-participle and similar: O.Ind. *jā́tā-h* “born” (*jā́tā-m* “gender, sex, kind of”), Av. *zā́ta-*; Lat. *nātus* (*cognātus*, *agnātus*) ds., “born m., a son”;

Maybe Alb. *kunat* “brother-in-law”, *kunata* “sister-in-law” from Rom. *cumnat* “brother-in-law”, *cumnatǎ* “sister-in-law”; from Lat. *cognātus* “related, connected by blood; m. and f. as subst. a relation either on the father’s or the mother’s side. Transf., akin, similar”.

pālign. *cnatois* “the rump, the buttocks” (**ǵn̥-tós*, so probably also :) Gaul. *Cintu-gnātus* “firstborn” (could be in itself also = gr γυνώτος), f. *gnātha* “daughter”; O.N. *kundr* “son”, Goth. *-kunds* (*himina-* under likewise) “be a descendant of”, O.E. *heofon-kund*, with *þ* O.N. *ās-kunnr* “of divine origin”; zero grade Lat. *genitus* (**genə-* or **gene-tos*, as :) Gaul. *geneta* “daughter”, expressive Welsh *geneth* (**genetta*) ds., O.Ir. *aicned* “nature” (**ad-ǵenə-tom* or **-ǵene-tom*); Lith. *žentas* “son-in-law” (**ǵenə-to-s*), *gentis* “kinsman, relative” (with *g* after *giṁti* “be born”), O.C.S. *zětb* m., Ser.-Cr. *zět* “son-in-law, sister’s husband” (**ǵenə-ti-s*), with reduced *e* O.H.G. *kind* “kid, child” (**ǵén-tom*), O.S. *kind* (**ǵéntóm*) ds.;

with full grade the second base syllable Gk. -γυνώτος “born” (δίο-, κασί-; Proto-Gk. -η-; γνήσιος “of or belonging to the race, i. e. lawfully begotten, legitimate”), with *ō*-grade O.Ind. *jñā́tī-h* m. “kinsman, relative” (originally f. “kinship”), γυνώτος “kinsman, relative, brother”, γυνωτή “sister”, M.Welsh *gnawt* “kinsman, relative”, Goth. **knōþs* (dat. *knōðai*) “gender, sex”, O.H.G. *knōt*, *knuot* “gender, sex” (compare also O.H.G. *knuosal* n. “gender, sex, stem”, O.E. *cnōs*/n. “progeny, gender, sex, family”), Ltv. *znuōts* “son-in-law, brother-in-law”;

from the light basis Av. *-zanta-*, *-zənta-* “born” (compare φέρτρον : *bharí-tram*); also O.Welsh *-gint* “kid, child” from *gen-t-*.

compare an other Aryan forms : Av. *fra-zaintiš* “progeny” (against O.Ind. *prá-jāti-ḥ*); Av. *zāθa-* n. “birth, origin” (ar. **žan-tha-m*); *zāθra-* n. “birth” (against O.Ind. *jānitram* “Geburtsstätte”); *zantu-* “district, administrative district” = O.Ind. *jantū-ḥ* “creature”; Av. *zāhyamna-* participle Fut. (against O.Ind. *janišyatē*, Aor. *ájaništa*); O.Ind. *jánman-* n. besides *jániman-* n. “birth, gender, sex, lineage”.

Gk. γενετή “birth”, Lat. *Genita Mana* “name of a divinity”, Osc. *Deívaí Genetaí* “goddess of birth”, wherefore Lat. *genitālis* “of or belonging to generation or birth, causing generation or birth, fruitful, generative, genital”;

Gk. γένεσις “origin, source, beginning; an ancestor”, Lat. *genetivus* “of or belonging to generation or birth”; with reduced *æ*: Av. *frazaintiš* (see above), Lat. *gēns* (or from **gntí-*) “a clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. Transf., an offspring, descendant; a district, country” (then probably *ingēns* as “monstrous, vast, enormous”), Gmc. *kindi-* in Goth. *kindins* (**gēnti-no-s*) “provincial governor”, O.N. *kind* f. “entity, gender, sex, descendant”.

ǵnti- in O.Ind. *jāti-ḥ* “birth, family” = Lat. *nāti-ō* “birth, gender, sex”, Umbr. *natine* “a birth, origin, people, nation”, O.E. *(ge)cynd* f. “kind of, nature, quality, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, descendant” (Eng. *kind*);

tu-stem Lat. *nātū* (*maior-* under likewise) “from birth”, therefrom *nātūra* “birth; nature, natural qualities or disposition, character; an element, substance, essence, nature”;

praegnās “pregnant”, new *praegnans*, from **-gnātis*.

ǵenə-ter- in O.Ind. *janitár-* “progenitor, father”, *jānitṛī* “begetter, mother”, Gk. γενετήρ, -ήρος, γενέτωρ, -ορος “progenitor, father”, γενέτειρα “mother”, Alb. *dhëndër*, *dhândër* “son-in-law, bridegroom” (**genə-tr-*), Lat. *genitor*, *genetrīx* (: O.Ind. *jānitṛī*) “progenitor”;

Arm. *cnaut* “progenitor, father” (**genə-tlo-*);

O.Ind. *jāniman-* (and *jānman-*) n. “birth, gender, sex, lineage”, Lat. *germen* “germ, sprout, scion, shoot, twig, branch”, *germināre* “sprouted out”, *germānus*, *-a* (*-m-* from *-mn-*) “brother, 1. sister (having the same father and mother)” (**ĝen-men*).

ĝenos- in O.Ind. *jānaḥ* (gen. *jānasaḥ*) n. “gender, sex”, Arm. *cin* “birth”, Gk. γένος “gender, sex”, Lat. *genus* “birth, descent, origin; race, stock, family, house; hence offspring, descendants; sex; in gen., class, kind, variety, sort; in logic, genus; of action, etc., fashion, manner, way” (*generāre* “produce”).

ĝon-os in O.Ind. *jāna-ḥ* (gen. *jānasaḥ*) m. “gender, sex”, Av. (in compound) *zana-* “people, humankind”, Gk. γόνος m., γονή f. “birth, parentage, ancestry”; Maybe Alb.Gheg *zana* “nymph, goddess”;

-ĝeno-s, *-ĝno-s*, *-ĝenios*, *-gnios* as 2. composition part e.g. in Lat. *capri-genus* “proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind”, *indigena* m. f. “born in a country, native, indigenous” (= Arm. *əndo-cin*, *əndo-cna-ç*, “nato in casa del proprio patrono”), *alienigena* m. f. “born in a foreign land; foreign, alien; and subst., a stranger, a foreigner, an alien”;

Gaul. *Boduo-genus*, *Litu-genius*; O.Ir. *ingen*, ogom *inigena* “girl”.

ĝenā in Welsh *adian* “progeny” (**ati-ĝenā*), *anian*, Bret. dial. *agnen* “nature” (**nde-ĝenā*), Loth RC 36, 106; 39, 63;

with Gk. -γενής, Thrac. *-zenes* (Διογένης = Thrac. *Diuzenus*, Διζένης), compare Ven. *volti-χenei* and *volti-χnos*, Illyr. PN *Anduno-cnetis* (gen.), *Volto-gnas*; Messap. *oroagenas* “inhabitant of Uria”;

Gk. νεο-γνός “new-born”, Goth. *niu-kla-hs* “under-age” (dissim. from *niu-kna-*, with formants *-ko-*), also *aina-kla-* “isolated, occasional, sporadic (from **-kna-*) and Lat. *singulus* (from **sem-gno-*) as well as Lat. *malignus*, *benignus*, *prīvignus* (“separate, i.e. born in other matrimony, stepchild”), Celt. *-gnos* in people’s name, originally Patronymica, e.g. Gaul. *Truticnos* (= *Drūtignos*), latinis. *Druti filius*, ogom gen. *Coimagni*, Ir. *Coim-ān*; Gaul. *Ate-*

gnia; Gk. ὁμόγνιος “of the same descent “; about Cypr. ἱνίς “kid, child” (barely *ἐν-γνίς) compare Schwyzler Gk. I 450³;

gñ-io-* (wherefore the above *-gnio-* additional weakening) in Lat. *genius* “the superior or divine nature which is innate in everything, the spiritual part, spirit; the tutelary deity or genius of a person, place; the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination; of the intellect, wit, talents, genius “, originally the personified fertility (at most zero grades **ĝen-ios*), Goth. *kuni* (ĝñ-io-m*), O.H.G. (etc.) *chunni* “gender, sex”, compare Goth. *sama-kunjans* acc. pl. “the same gender”: Gk. ὁμό-γνιος; Lat. *progenies* “progeny “, O.Ir. *gein* (**genen* < **ĝen-ñ*) “birth”, O.E. *cyne-* in compound “royal “, O.N. *konr* ‘son, noble-born man, husband’ (Gmc. **kuninga-z* in O.H.G. etc. *kuning* “king”, i.e. “einem edlen Geschlechte angehörig, ihm entsprossen “).

ĝñ- in O.Ind. *jā-s* “descendant “, *pra-jā* “progeny “, *jās-patiṣ* “paterfamilias “ (Meillet MSL. 10, 139);

about Lat. *ingenuus* “free-born, born of free parents; worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous “, *genuīnus* “innate, native, natural; genuine” s. WH. I 593 f.

References: WP. I 576 ff., WH. I 590 ff., 597 ff., 868, Trautmann 370, Meillet Cinquantenaire 172 ff.

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ĝen-², ĝenə-, ĝnē-, ĝnō-

English meaning: to know

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erkennen, kennen”

Note: for the avoidance of the homonyms 1. *ĝen-* are often used with various with *ĝnō-* verbal forms.

Material: O.Ind. *jānāmi* “I know”, *anu-jñā-* “acknowledge, admit, grant”, Av. *paiti-zānənti* “they take care of somebody” (themat. 2. pl. *paiti-zānatā* “you recognize, take up, absorb, take in”), O.Pers. 3. sg. Impf. *a-dānā* “he knew” (IE **ĝn̥-nā-mi*, besides enkLith. **ĝn̥-nāmi* in:) Av. *zanā-t, zanān*, afghO.N. *pē-žanī* “unterscheidet, erkennt”;

Arm. Aor. *cancay* “I erkannte” (*an-can* “unacquainted”) insecure basic form (to present **ĝn̥-nā-mi*? or from **ĝen-*? as:) *canaut* “bekannt”;

O.Ir. *itar-gninim, asa-gninaim* “sapio” (Fut. *-gēna* from **ge-gnā-*, Pert *ad-gēn-sa* “become acquainted with, acquire knowledge of, ascertain, learn, perceive, understand”; perf., to know “from **ge-gn-*”; in present stem *gnin-* is the voc. still unsolved; compare Pokorny IF. 35, 338 f., Marstrander Prés. nasal. 23);

Maybe Alb. (**gni*) *dī* “know” common Alb. *g-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Goth. *kunnan* “kennen, know, have knowledge of” (*kann*, preterit *kunþa*, originator of the zero grade plural forms *kunnum, kunnun* from **ĝn̥-nə-més*); besides weak Verb *ana-kunnan* “erkennen” etc. = O.H.G. *kunnēn* “noscere, temptare” (already Proto-Gmc., Wissmann nom. postverb. 146 f.); besides zero grades *ōn-*Verb O.N. *kanna* “untersuchen”;

O.H.G. (etc.) intense Verb. *kunnan (kann)* “know, have knowledge of, to be able” (in den älteren Sprachzeiten only from geistigem can = kennen, contrast to *mögen*); in addition das Kaus. Goth. *kannjan* (**ĝon-*) “bekanntmachen, kundtun”, O.E. *cennan* “benachrichtigen, define, zuschreiben”, O.H.G. *ar-kennen* “erkennen”, *bi-kennen* “bekennen”, Ger. *kennen*.

Lith. *žinaũ*, *žinóti*, Ltv. *zināt* “know, have knowledge of” (*žino* = **g_en-*, thereafter pl. *žinome*, Inf. *žinóti*, participle *žinótas*) == O.Pruss. *posinna* “I bekenne” (Inf. *posinnat*, participle *posinnāts*), *ersinnat* “erkennen”;

sko-present O.Pers. (Konj.) *xšnāsātiy* “er soll erkennen”; Gk. γινώσκω, eplr. γνώσκω “erkenne”, Lat. *nōsco* (*gnōsco*) “erkenne”, *ignōsco* “have ein Einsehen, verzeihe” (compare O.Ind. *anu-jñā-*); Alb. *njoh* “I kenne” (**ĝnē-skō*; 2. 3. sg. *njeh* through umlaut); s. also under Lith. *pažistu*,

perf. O.Ind. *jajñāu*, Lat. *nōvī*, O.E. *cnēow* (*cnāwan*) “erkannte”; Gk. Aor. ἔγνω, O.Ind. Opt. *jñā-yāt*, Gk. γέγνω “bin vernehmlich, says” (also formal to present geworden γεγνωένω ds., γεγνωίσκω);

in addition das *io*-present O.Ind. *jñāyāte* (pass. to *jānāti*), O.H.G. *knāu* (*ir-*, *bi-*, *int-*) “erkenne” (**ĝnē-iō*), O.E. *cnāwan* (Eng. *know*) ds. (to *w* compare Lat. *nōvī*, O.Ind. *jajñāu*), with O.H.G. *urknāt* “cognition”, and O.C.S. *znajō*, *znati* “kennen, know, have knowledge of” (**ĝnō-iō*);

Desid. O.Ind. *jijñāsati*, Av. *zixšnāṇhəmnā* “die erkundigen Wollenden”; Lith. *pažistu*, - *žinaũ*, *žinti* “kennen”; after Leumann IF. 58, 118 from **ĝn-skō* derived; different Persson Beitr. 341;

Kaus. O.Ind. *jñāpayati* (die *p*-form wäre old, if Charpentier IF. 25, 243 with right Arm. *canaut* “bekannt”, *i*-stem = O.Ind. *jñapti-ḥ* “cognition, knowledge” places); but *jñapta-* rather retrograd from kausat. *jñāpita-*, IF. 57, 226 f.

to-participle *ĝnō-tó-s* (hat perhaps das *ō* secondary from den verbal forms bezogen): O.Ind. *jñātā-ḥ* “bekannt”, Gk. γνωτός (newer γνωστός) ds. (ἄγνωτος, -ῶτος “unacquainted”), Lat. *nōtus*, O.Ir. *gnāth* “habitual, customary, bekannt” (Welsh *gnawd* “consuetude”; in addition Welsh *gnaws*, *naws* “nature”, Bret. *neuz* “Aussehen”, as Brit. Lw. O.Ir. *nōs* “custom”), Gaul. Κατου-γνῶτος, *Epo-so-gnātus*; O.Ind. *ajñāta-*, ἄγνωτος, *ignōtus* “

unacquainted “, O.Ir. *ingnad* “ strange “; besides **ĝnō-tó-s* (Umfärbung from **ĝnə-tós* after *ĝnō-?*) in Lat. *nota* “Kennzeichen, Merkmal, Fleck, Mal” (substantiviertes Fem. of participle), Denom. *notō, -āre* “kennzeichnen, observe; rebuke, reprove “, hence probably also in *cognitus, agnitus*, compare with the same vowel gradation Gk. **ἄ-γνο-φος* in *ἀγνοέω* “white not”, *ἀγνοῖα, ἄγνοια* “Unwissenheit”; better about *ἀγνόεω* (steht for **ἀνόεω*) and Lat. *nota* (to *ὀνοοῦμαι* “rebuke”) jetzt Leumann Homer. Wörter 228²³; Toch. A *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa* see under.

ĝnə-to-s* in M.Welsh *yngnad, ynad* “judge” (en-ĝnə-to-s*), *dirnad* “Urteilkraft” (**dē-pro-ĝnə-to-*), Loth RC 47, 174 f.

**ĝn̥-tó-s* in Lith. *pažintas* “bekannt”, Goth. *kunþs*, O.E. *cūþ*, O.H.G. *kund* “kund, bekannt”, Goth. *unkunþs* “unacquainted “; with lengthened grade the 1. syllable Av. *paiti-zanta-* “anerkannt” (as *ā-zainti-* “knowledge”).

ĝnō-ti-* in O.Ind. *pra-jñāti-ḥ* f. “cognition “, Gk. *γνώσις* f. “cognition “, Lat. *nōti-ō* f., O.C.S. Inf. *znati*, Russ. *znatʹ* f. “die Bekannten”; compare O.H.G. *urchnât* f. “agnitio” (ĝnē-ti-s*);

**ĝn̥-tí-s* in O.H.G. *kunst* (-*sti-* for -*tí-*) “Kunst, Kenntnis, Weisheit” (Goth. *kunþi* “knowledge, cognition “ from **kunþia-* n.), Lith. *pažintis* f. “cognition “;

ĝnō-ter-* in O.Ind. *jñātár-*, Av. *žnātar-* “connoisseur, expert “, compare Gk. *γνωστήρ*, Lat. *nōtor* “connoisseur, expert, Bürge”; compare O.Ind. *jñāna-m* (ĝnō-no-m*) “knowledge, cognition “.

ĝnō-m̥* in Gk. *γνώμα* “Erkennungszeichen; Winkelmaß” (out of it Lat. *grōma* “Meßinstrument the Feldmesser” and, of acc. *γνώμονα* from, also *norma* “Winkelmaß, Richtschnur, Vorschrift, rule”); aRuss. *znamja* (O.C.S. *znamenije, znakъ*) “mark, token, sign” (from a corresponding Lat. **gnōmen* is **cognōmen, agnomen* influenced); Gk. *γῶμη* “opinion” (probably for **gnō-m[n]ā*), compare Lith. *žymė* “Merkzeichen” (žimē*); *γῶμων* “Richtmaß”.

ĝnō-tel- in Sloven. *znâtelj* “connoisseur, expert”, Russ. *znátelʹ* “Withwisser”; also O.Ind. *jñātár-* could instead of to *ĝnō-ter-* here belong.

ĝenə-tlo- : *ĝnō-tlo-* “Erkennungszeichen” in Lith. *ženklas* “mark, token, sign”; O.Pruss. *ebsentliuns* “bezeichnet”: O.Ind. *jñātra-* n. “ability, capacity of Erkennens”;

Gmc. **knōPla-* in O.H.G. *beknuodilen* “vernehmbar become”, *einknuadil* “insignis”; compare Lat. *(g)nōbilis* “kennbar, bekannt; vornehm, odel” (Adjektivierung a **ĝnō-dhlom* “Kennzeichen”);

ĝnō-ro- in Gk. γνῶριμος “kenntlich, bekannt, angesehen”, γνῶρίζω “make bekannt” (to *γνῶρον), wherefore with ablaut **ĝñ-ró-*: Lat. *gnārus* “a thing expert, skillful”, *ignārus* “ignorant” (*ignōro* rather from **ignāro* after *nōsco* umgefärbt as with the ablaut grade from γνῶριμος), *gnāruris* GLO.S.S. “gnārus”, *ignārurēs* “ἀγνοοῦντες”, *nārrāre* “to Wissen make, künden” = Umbr. *naratu* “narrātō”, *naraklum* “nūntiātiō”; as Endglied from compounds O.Ind. *-jñā-*, Av. *uxḍa-šna-* “die discourse kennend”.

Here presumably IE *ĝnē-uxos* “expert, skillful, wer es white, as man es to machen hat, tatkräftig” in O.N. *knār* “proficient, strong” (O.E. *gecnæwe* “eingestanden, bekannt” is against it new Bildung von *cnāwan* from); compare (from **ĝñ-uxo-s*?) Lat. *nāvus* (old *gnāvus*) “active, tatkräftig”, *ignāvus* “without Tatkraft”, next to which with **-əu-* M.Welsh *go-gnaw* “vertraut with” (**upo-uks-ĝnəuo-*?), M.Bret. *gnou* “manifeste, évident”, O.Bret. inschr. *Bodo-cnous* (i.e. *-gnous*, Loth RC 18, 93), M.Ir. *gnō* “distinguished”, Ir. *gnō* “business, affairs”. A similar meaning-development in the Gmc. family O.Ice. *kōnn* “einsichtsvoll, smart, proficient”, O.E. *cēne* “bold, audacious”, O.H.G. *kuoni* “bold, kampflustig” (lengthened grade as γέγωνα), compare with zero grade Lith. *žynė* “witch” (“die Kluge”), *žynis* m. “Hexenmeister”;

Toch. AB *knā-* “know, have knowledge of, erkennen”, A *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa* “ignorant”.

About Hitt. *ḫa-an-na-i* “urteilt” s. Pedersen Hitt. 201 (wenig glaubhaft).

Maybe through metathesis Alb. **ha-an-na*, *njoh* “know”

References: WP. I 578 ff., WH. I 613 f., II 176 ff., Trautmann 370 f., Feist 316 f., Meillet
Cinquantenaire 172 ff.

Page(s): 376-378

ĝenu-¹, ĝneu- (*ĝhneu-)

English meaning: knee, joint

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Knie, Ecke, Winkel"

Grammatical information: n. inflection *ĝonu*, *ĝenués*, *ĝnubhís* etc.; besides ein *n*-stem according to O.Ind. *jānuni* "die beiden knee" and Gk. γόνατος etc. from *ĝonu-*

Note:

Root *ĝenu-1*, *ĝneu-* : "knee, joint" derived from Root *ĝen-1*, *ĝenə-*, *ĝnē-*, *ĝnō-* : "to bear".
(the euphemism of lower part of the body)

ĝenu-1 < *ĝneu-* in centum languages as Lat.-Illyr. preferred the order consonant + vowel.

Material: O.Ind. *jānu* n. "knee", pehl. *zānūk*, Pers. *zānū* "knee"; Av. acc. sg. *žnūm*, dat. abl. pl. *žnubyō*; O.Ind. *jñu-bādh-* "die Knie beugend", *abhi-jñú* "bis ans Knie", *pra-jñu-ḥ* 'säbelbeinig', Av. *fra-šnu-* "die Knie after vorn holding" (:Gk. *πρό-γνυ);

Arm. *cunr* "knee" (*r*-extension to old *u*-stem **ĝōnu-*), pl. *cunk-k'*, gen. *cng-aç* with *g*-extension (**ĝon-g-o-*, compare γνύ-ξ);

Gk. γόνυ, gen. (Hom.) γουνός (**ĝonuós*), pl. γούνα, Eol. γόνα "knee" (compare also γευνῶν γονάτων Hes.), besides gen. sg. γούνατος (for **γονFavos*); lengthened grade γωνία "point, edge" (**γωνFia*), zero grade (compare under πρόγνυ) γνυ-πετεῖν "in die Knie sinken", γνύξ "auf die Knie", ἰγνῦη (besides ἰγνύς, Specht KZ. 59, 220) "popliteus" (**εγγνύā*, -γνύς);

πρόγνυ "with vorgestrecktem Knie" steht Il. 570 for *πρόγνυ (= O.Ind. *pra-jñú-ḥ*);

Lat. *genū*, -*ūs* "knee", *geniculum* "knee, knot an Pflanzen, angle";

Note:

Maybe Old Irish *glūn* "knee" < Alb. *gluni*, *gjuni* "knee" [

Goth. *kniu* n., O.H.G. etc. *knio*, *kneo* (**kniwa-*, IE **ǵneuo-*) “knee” (O.N. *knē* also from knot am straw, as O.E. *cneoweht* “knotty, from Pflanzen”; Lat. *geniculum* also knot an Getreidehalmen; but Lat. *genista* is Etruscan); an extension with Gmc. *t* in oberschles. *knutzen* “auf den Knien hocken” and perhaps in Goth. *knussjan* “knien”, *kniwam knussjands* “in die Knie zusammenknickend”, if auf a *tu*-stem **knussus* from this verb **knutjan* “being based on”;

Illyr. FIN *Genusus*, unterltal. PN *Genusia*, Messap. PN *tri-gonochoa*, ligur. PN *Genua*, adjekt. derivative *Genava* “Genf”;

Toch. A *kanweṃ*, B *kenīne* Dual. “die knee”;

Hitt. *gi-e-nu* (*genu*) “knee”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *glu-ni*, Tosc *glu-ri* (Gheg), *gju-ri* (Tosc) “knee”, pl. *gjunj-* “knees”: O.Ir. *glūn* “knee” (see Root *gel-1*: “to curl; round”), (with IE **ǵenu-* “knee” barely as dissimilation form compatible to **ǵnū-n-* because of the Guttural difference); [conservative singular definite form (Alb. phonetic trait)]

Note:

Hitt. *gi-e-nu* (*genu*) “knee” : Alb.Gheg (*gleʷni*) *gluni* “knee” common Alb. *ǵh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *ǵh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation] prove the existence of the old laryngeal (**ǵhneu-*).

References: WP. I 586 f., WH. I 592 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 463, 518.

Page(s): 380-381

ĝenu-² f. and (ĝenadh- :) ĝonadh-

English meaning: chin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kinnbacke, Kinn"

Material: O.Ind. *hānu-ṣ* f. "Kinnbacke", Av. *zānu-* ds., in compounds (with secondary ar. *ĝh-*, Güntert WuS. 11, 124 f.);

Phryg. α-ζήν acc. ἄ-ζένα "beard" (prefix α- and **ĝen-*);

Gk. γένυς, -υος f. "chin, Kinnbacke" (with secondary *ū*-stem; compare γένειον "Kinnbart" from *γενεFιον, γενήϊς, Att. γενής f. "cutting edge of Beils" from *γενεFίς);

Lat. *gena* f. "cheek" (for **genus* after *mala*), *genuinus* (*dens*) "Backenzahn";

O.Ir. *g(u)n* "mouth", Welsh *gen* "cheek, chin", pl. *geneu*, O.Corn. *genau*, Bret. *genou* (older pl. **geneues*);

Goth. *kinnus* f. "cheek" (**genus*, **genues*, -nn- from -nū-), O.N. *kinn* f. "Backe, Bergabhang", O.E. *cinn*, O.H.G. *kinni* n. "chin";

Toch. A *śanwe-m* Dual f. "mandible, lower jaw bone" (*e*-extension from *ĝenu-*).

gonadh- in Lith. *žandas* "Kinnbacke", Ltv. *zuôds* "chin, sharp edge"; Maced. κάναδοι σιαγόνες, γνάθοι (compare Specht KZ. 59, 113¹);

zero grade Gk. γνάθος f., γναθμός m. "Kinnbacke" (**gnadh-*);

unclear is Arm. *cnaut* "Kinnbacke, cheek".

References: WP. I 587, WH. I 589 f., Specht Decl. 87, 253, Schwyzter Gk. 463.

Page(s): 381-382

ĝep(h)–, ĝebh–

English meaning: jaw, mouth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kiefer, Mund; essen, fressen”

Material: With **ph**: Av. *zafar-*, *zafan-* “mouth, Rachen”, participle Med. *vī-zafāna*, compare *s-* stem (besides *ṛ/n*-stem) in *ṛrizafah-* besides *ṛrizafan-*;

with **bh**: gallorom. expressive **gobbo-*, O.Ir. *gop*, Ir. *gob* “bill, beak, neb, mouth”;

Gmc. with *ph* or teilweisem *bh* O.N. *kjaptr* or *kjǫptr* (**keḅuta-* or **kefuta-*) “muzzle, Kinnbacke, jaw “, M.H.G. *kivel*, *kiver* “jaw “ (**kefra-*) Ger. dial. *kiefe* “gill”, N.Ger. *keve* “jaw, gill”, wherefore die verbs Nor. *kjava* ‘sich quarrel, squabble, quarrel’ (“die Kiefern rühren”), M.L.G. nd. *kibbelen*, *kabbelen*, *kevelen* “loud babble, chatter “, M.H.G. *kibelen*, *kifelen* “quarrel, squabble”, *kiven*, *kiffen* “gnaw “, *kifelen* “gnaw, chew”; lengthened grade O.N. *kāfl*, O.S. *cāfl*, O.E. *cēafl* (Eng. *jowl*, *jole*) “jaw “ (**kēfala-*).

Maybe Alb. *kafshonj* “bite, gnaw”, *kafshë* “animal”

In addition as “nibbler “:

O.H.G. *chevaro*, *kevar*, M.H.G. *kevere* “beetle, chafer” (**kebran-*); changing through ablaut O.E. *ceafor* (**kaḅra-* or **kaḅru-*), N.Ger. *kavel* ds.;

Lith. *žėbiù*, *žėbti* “slow eat”, *žėbiu*, *žėbeti* “eat, picken”;

O.C.S. *o-zobati* “λυμναίνεσθαι”, Serb. *zòbatì* “eat, devour “, *zôb* f. “Hafer”, Russ. *zobátʹ* “eat, picken”, *zob* m. “bill, beak, neb”;

Cz. *žabra* “gill the Fische”, Russ. *žabry* ds. could das *ž* from the *e*-grade bezogen have and eine variant with *g-* contain.

from *ĝembh-* “bite” as nasalized form to our root belongs?

References: WP. I 570 f., Trautmann 364, Benveniste Origines 10 f., Kluge¹¹ s. v. “beetle, chafer” and “jaw “.

Page(s): 382

ĝers-

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, biegen; also von Zweigen and Buschwerk”

Material: Arm. *car* “tree”, pl. “brushwood” (**ĝrso*-); *caray* (**gr-āti*-) ‘servant, Knecht’; *cuṛ* ‘slant, skew, crooked’ (**ĝorsos*);

Gk. γέπρον n. “geflochtener shield, Wagenkorb” etc., also “penis” (“rod”) (*γερσιον);

Maybe Alb. *kar* “penis” : Gypsy *kar* “penis”.

Lat. *gerra* “Rutengeflecht”, pl. *gerrae* “prank” is Gk. Lw.; zero grade γάρρα ράβδος and γάρσανα φρύγανα. Κρήτες Hes.;

from dem Gk. γέρδιος derives Lat. *gerdius* “Weber”;

Welsh *gyrr* m. “drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, Viehtreiben” (**ĝersio*-), therefrom *gyrru* ds.?

O.N. *kjarr* n., *kjorr* m. (**kerza*-, *kerzu*-) ‘shrubbery, bush’, Swe. dial. *kars*, *karse* m. “basket from Weidenruten, small Sack, Netzsack”, O.N. *kass(i)* m. (**kars*-) “Weidenkorb, Rückenkorb”, Swe. *kärsa* f. “creel, Netzsack”, Nor. *kjessa* “basket, Bastgeflecht” (**karšiōn*).

In addition probably M.H.G. *kerren* “kehren, wenden” (**karzjan*) = O.E. *cierran* “wenden, in eine bestimmte Lage bringen, intr. sich wenden”, *becierran* “turn”, *cierr* m. (**karzi*-) “time, Mal, business”.

References: WP. I 609 f., WH. I 594, 596, Loth RC 40, 375 f.

Page(s): 392-393

ĝer-, ĝerə-, ĝrē-

English meaning: to rub; to be old; grain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "morsch, reif werden, altern"

Note: also, esp. in formations with formants **-no-**, "corn, grain, Kern" (only NW-IE); the oldest meaning seems "rub" (hence "Reibefrucht, small Zerriebenes") gewesen to sein, intr.-pass. "aufgerieben become, from age or disease, malady".

Material: O.Ind. *jarant-* "fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, old, graybeard" (= Osset. *zāron* "old", Gk. γέρων; compare also Pers. *zar* "graybeard, Greisin"), *jarati* "makes fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, lässt altern" ("*reibt auf"), *jarāṇá-* "frail, old", *jarás-* f. (nom. sg. *jarāḥ*, IE *-ōs*) and *jarā* "Altwerden, age"; redupl. *jarjara-* "frail, breakable, decrepit" (: Gk. γεργέριμος); lengthened grade *jāra-* "alternd" (= Pers. *zār* "weak, woeful, wretched, miserable", *zār* "graybeard, Greisin"; also in Aor. *jārīsuḥ*); heavy basis in O.Ind. *jarimán-* m. "hohes age, Altersschwäche", *jīryati*, *jūryati* "wird fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, morsch, altert", participle *jūrṇá-*, *jīrṇá-* "fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, abgelebt, abgenutzt, zerfallen, morsch, old"; Av. *azarəšant-* "not alternd" (participle of *s*-Aor.), *azarəma-* "not abnehmend" (from **zarəma-* m. "das Verkommen"), *zairina-* "aufreibend, erschlaffend", *zarəta-* "alterschwach" (probably = O.Ind. **jīrta-*), with formant *u* (: Gk. γράυς? O.N. *kqr*, see below) *zaurvan-* m. "Greisenalter, Altersschwäche", *zaurura-* "alterschwach, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated", perhaps also *zrvan-* : *zrūn-* "time";

Arm. *cer* "old, graybeard" (**ĝero-*);

Gk. γέρων "graybeard" (γέροντ-), γερούσιος "den Geronten zukommend", γερούσια "Ratsversammlung (the Ältesten)", γέρας n. (IE **ĝerə-s*, from the heavy basis) originally "*age, *Altersvorrecht", hence "Ehrengabe, Ehrenstellung, Belohnung", γεράρος "ehrwürdig,

stately, respectable “, later also “old, greisenhaft”, γεραιός “old” probably from *γερασ-ός; in the meaning “age” is γέρας ersetzt through γῆρας; das η from γηράσκω “altere”, participle present γηρᾷς “alternd”, themat. Impf. ἐγήρᾱ, etc. auf γῆρας (for γέρας) figurative, also auf γηράω “altere, reife”, γηραλέος (by Hes. also γεραλέος) “old”; Att. γραῦς, gen. γρᾱ(*F)ός (Hom. dat. γρηῖ) “old wife, woman” (Hom. γρηῦς probably Lateere Umschrift a richtigen *γρη(F)ίς after dem gewöhnlichen γραῦς); perhaps in relationship to Av. *zaurvan-* m. “Greisenalter”, perhaps originally nom. **ǵerí-us* : gen. **ǵerə-u-ós*, from which γρᾱFός; s. Schwyzer Gk. I, 574; redupl. γεργέριμος “from selbst abfallende or reife Feige or Olive” (see above);

O.N. *karl* “man, husband, alter man, husband, husband, free man, husband” = O.H.G. *karal* ds., with ablaut O.E. *ceorl* “free man, husband the niedrigsten Klasse, husband”, Eng. *churl* “Bauer, fool “, M.L.G. *kerle* “free, gewöhnlicher man, husband, kräftiger man, husband”, Ger. (from dem N.Ger.) *Kerl*, basic meaning probably “alter man, husband”;

O.C.S. *zbrěti* “ripen”, *zbrěti* “reif”, causative *szori* “ώρίμνησε”.

In the meaning “corn, grain, Kern”:

Lat. *grānum* “corn, grain, Kern” (**gr-nóm*, = O.Ind. *jīrṇá-*, see above) = O.Ir. *grān*, Welsh etc. *grawn* (sg. *gronyn*) ds. (borrowing from dem Lat. is not erweislich) = Lith. *žirnis*, Ltv. *zīrnīs* m. “pea”, O.Pruss. *syrne* f. “corn, grain”; O.C.S. *zrěno*, Serb. *zrno* n. “corn, grain”; Goth. *kaúrn*, O.H.G. O.E. O.N. *korn*, Ger. *Korn*, O.E. *cyrnel* “Kern”, next to which zero grades O.H.G. *kerno*, O.N. *kjarni* m., ds. (probably also Ger. dial. *kern* “Milchrahm” as the beim Buttern körnig werdende, M.H.G. *kern* “Butterfaß”, O.N. *kjarni*, *kirna* ds., O.E. *ciern*, Eng. *churn* ds.).

Ein **grāros* (**ǵr-rós*) “zerrieben” is probably in Lat. *glārea* (**grāreǵiā*) “gravel” continual; ein *d*-present **ǵrō-dō* perhaps in Goth. *gakrōtōn* “crunch”.

References: WP. I 599 f., WH. I 605 f., 618 f., Trautmann 371 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 514, 574,
682 under Anm. 5.

Page(s): 390-391

ĝeus-

English meaning: to taste; to enjoy [“ savor, enjoy, taste “, in the Gmc. and Celt. “choose”, in Indo Iran. and AlbO.N. “love”]

Material: O.Ind. *jōsati*, *juṣátē* “kostet, enjoys, liebt”, *jōśayatē* “findet whereof pleasure”, *jōśa-h* “ contentedness, Billigung, sufficiency “, Av. *zaoš-*, O.Pers. *dauš-* “Geschmack whereof finden”, Av. *zaošō* “Gefallen”, *zuštō* “beliebt, erwünscht”; khotan-sak. *ysūṣdē* “er schätzt”, *ysua*, *ysuyān* (*ys* = *z*) “Leckerei”;

Gk. γεύομαι “koste, genieße” (therefrom γεύω “lasse taste”);

Alb. *desha* “I liebte”, present *do dua* (**ĝeus-n-*, Jokl IF. 37, 101 f.);

Also Alb.Gheg *dashunoj* “to love”, *dashuni*, *dashni* “love”, aorist *desha* “I loved”.

n-present Lat. *dēgūnō*, *-ere* “taste” (**gus-nō*);

O.Ir. *asa-gū* (**ĝus-s-t*) “er wünsche” (*ad-gūsi*, *asa-gūssi* “er wünscht”, s. zur form Pedersen II 549), *do-goā* (**ĝus-ā-t*) “er wählt”, Verbaln. *togu* “wählen, Wahl”, preterit *dorōigu* “elegit” (**to-ro-ĝi-ĝeus-t*), Pokorny IF. 35, 177 ff., etc. (see Pedersen aaO.);

Goth. *kiusan* “prüfen, erproben”, O.N. *kjōsa* “wählen, wish” (also “ through Zauberei beeinflussen”, O.H.G. O.S. *kiosan* “ taste, prüfen, wählen”, Ger. *kiesen*, Kaus.-Iter. Goth. *kausjan* “prüfen, taste, try “ (= O.Ind. *iōśayatē*); compare O.E. *wæl-céasig* “leichenwählend” (of raven).

noun actionis auf *ti-*: O.Ind. *júṣti-h* “Liebeserweisung, Gunst”, Goth. *ga-kusts* f. “Prüfung”, O.Fris. *kest*, O.E. *cyst* m. “ object a Wahl, Vorzüglichkeit” (but Gk. γεῦσις previously single-linguistic formation from γεύομαι from): auf *tu-*: Lat. *gustus*, *-ūs* “das Kosten, Genießen”, Celt. **gustu-* “Wahl” in den Namen Ir. *Oengus*, *Fergus*, O.Welsh *Ungust*, *Gurgust* and in O.Ir. *guss* “ skillfulness, power “, Goth. *kustus* “Prüfung”, O.H.G. O.S. *kust* m. “Prüfung, Schätzung, Wahl, Vortrefflichkeit”, O.N. *kostr*, *-ar* “Wahl, Willkür, (good) quality “; derivative

of participle **gus-tós*: Lat. *gustō*, *-āre* “taste, genießen”= O.H.G. O.S. *kostōn* “taste, versuchen”, O.E. *costian* “versuchen, plague”, O.N. *kosta*, *-aða* “prüfen, sich anstrengen, erstreben”; previous noun actionis is **kuriz* in O.E. *cyre* m. “Wahl, judgement”, O.H.G. *kurif*. ds. (Ger. *Kur*-fürst, Will-*kün*), with intersection in neuter O.N. *kør* “Wahl”, O.E. *ge-cor* “verdict”, derived O.H.G. *korōn* “gustare, probare”.

Maybe Alb. *josh* “invite to taste”, *joshë*, *joshje* “bait, temptation, enticement, appeal, smell”.

References: WP. I 568 f., WH. I 628 f., Feist 312 f.

Page(s): 399-400

ĝeu-, ĝeuə- (besides geuə-)

English meaning: to advance; to hurry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fördern, eilen"?

Material: O.Ind. *junāti* "treibt zur haste, hurry, treibt an, facht an", *jávate* "hurries", *jū́tā-ḥ* "hurrying", *jū-* "quick, fast", *jū́ti* "quickness, encouragement", *javín* "hurrying", *javá-ḥ* "hurrying, quick, fast", *jáviṣṭha-ḥ* "the fastest", m. "haste, hurry, quickness", *jávas-* "quickness", *jávana-ḥ* "driving, animating, inciting";

Av. *zavah-* n. "power, strength", *zāvar-* n. "(physical) power, strength" (esp. the Füße and the Rosse), Pers. *zōr* "power", Bal. *zūt* "quick, fast", Av. *zəvīštya* "the hastiest, most fastest, the most conducive", *uzutay-* "hurrying out, foaming";

besides auf IE *geuə-*weisend: Av. *java* "hurry"; Pers. *zūd* "quick, fast" could belong to ar. *ḡ* or *ž*,

perhaps to O.N. *keyra* "drive, ride, push, throw, ride";

Ser.-Cr. *žuriti se* "hurry", from Trautmann 80 to *gūriti se* "brew" placed, perhaps in spite of unclear anlaut here.

References: WP. I 555.

Page(s): 399

ĝēi- : ĝī-

English meaning: to sprout

Deutsche Übersetzung: "keimen, sich spalten, aufblühen"

Material: Arm. *ciṭ*, *ciuṭ*, *ceṭ* "Halm, Stengel", *ən-ciūṭ* 'sprout, germ, sprout';

Goth. *keinan*, *us-keinan* "germinate", *us-kijans* "hervorgekeimt"; O.H.G. *chīnan* "germinate, sich split, öffnen", O.E. *cīnan* "break, crack, offenstehen"; O.H.G. *chīmo* m., asächs. *kīmo* "germ, sprout"; O.E. *cīð*, O.S. *kīð* m. "germ, sprout, young Trieb", O.H.G. *frumakīdi* "erster Trieb"; O.S. *kio*, O.E. *cēon*, *cīun* "branchia" (probably **kijan-*). Here probably with a previous of Bilde the aufberstenden Knospe ausgegangenen allgemeinen meaning "break, crack, sich split" O.H.G. *kīl*, Ger. *Keil*, M.L.G. *kīl*, Nor. *kīle* m. "wedge" (or diese from the sharp zulaufenden form of Pflanzenkeimes? Formell from **kī-ðlā-*, compare **kī-pla-* in:) O.H.G. *kīdel*, Ger. dial. *keidel* m. "wedge"; O.Ice. *kīll* m. "narrow Meerbucht" (*cleft, fissure"), changing through ablaut Nor. *keila* f. 'small gully, canal", M.L.G. *kēl* m. "narrow Meerbucht"; with *ī* O.E. *cinu* f. "Ritze, col, gap", Dan. dial. *kin* "col, gap"; perhaps aM.H.G. *chil* "porrus", M.H.G. *kil* m. "Zwiebeldes Lauchs", Ger. *Kiel* m. ds. (compare bO.Ir. *auskielen* from Eicheln, Zwiebeln under likewise, "keimend die Schale, die skin durchbrechen");

Ltv. *zēiju*, *ziēt* "hervorblühen, zum Vorschein come", next to which with *d*-extension (probably originally *d*-present) Lith. *žyd(ži)u žydėti* "bloom, blossom", *pražýstu*, *-žydu*, *-žysti* "aufblühen", *žiedas* "bloom, blossom, ring", Ltv. *ziēdu* (*ziēžu*), *ziēdēt* "bloom, blossom".

References: WP. I 544.

Page(s): 355-356

ĝhaiso– (or ĝhəiso– : ĝhēiso–)

English meaning: stick; dart

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stecken, also as Wurfspieß’

Material: O.Ind. *hēsas-* n. “Geschoß” (yet see under *ĝhei-1* “antreiben”);

Gk. *χαῖος* m. (?) “Hirtenstab”;

Gaul.-Lat. *gaesum*, Gaul.-Gk. *γαῖσον* ‘schwerer eiserner spear, lance’ (*gaesātī* “Gaul. Soldtruppen”); O.Ir. *gaē* ‘spear, javelin’ (*gāide* “pilatus”); *fo-gae*, M.Ir. *fo-ga* ‘spear, lance’ = Welsh *gwayw* (see in addition Thurneysen IA. 26, 25, compare also O.Bret. *guu-goiuou* ‘spiculis, telis’, BB. 17, 139), M.Bret. *goaff*, Corn. *gew*,

O.H.G. O.S. *gēr*, O.E. *gār*, O.Ice. *geirr* m. “Wurfspeer” (**gaizas*); Goth. PN *Rada-gaisu-s*, wand. *Gaisa-rīk-s*.

In addition as *-ilōn*-derivative O.H.G. *geisila*, Ger. *Geißel* “Peitsche”, O.Ice. *geisl*, *geisli* m. ‘stick the Schneeschuhläufer’; with ablaut (IE *ē/?* *?*) langob. *gīsīl* “Pfeilschaft” (but about O.H.G. *gīsal* “captive = Bürgschaftsgefangener” see under *gheidh-* “lust, crave”), O.Ice. *gīsl(i)* ‘staff’.

References: WP. I 528, WH. I 575 f.

Page(s): 410

ǵhalg(h)–

English meaning: (flexible) twig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(biegsamer) Zweig, Stange”

Material: Arm. *jałk* “twig, branch, Gerte, Stengel, captive” (< *ǵhalgā, Petersson Heteroklisie 155 expounded den variation from *g* and *gh* from a paradigm *ǵhólgh, *ǵhłgnés);

Goth. *galga* m. “picket, pole, Kreuz”, O.Ice. *galgi* “gallows “, O.E. *gealga*, O.Fris. *galga*, O.S. O.H.G. *galgo* “gallows, Kreuz”, in addition further formations O.Ice. *gelgia* “twig, branch, shaft, pole, stick” (die oldest kind of gallows war ein biegsamer twig, branch, an dem the Verbrecher hochgeschnellt wurde);

Lith. *žalgà* and *žalgas* m. “long, dünne shaft, pole”, Ltv. *žalga* f. “long rod, Angelrute”.

References: WP. I 540, Trautmann 364.

Page(s): 411

ĝhal–, ĝhal–ar–

English meaning: flaw, defect

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schade, Gebrechen’

Material: O.Ir. *galar* n. “disease, malady, distress “, Welsh Corn. *galar* “luctus, planctus”;

O.Ice. *galli* m. “Makel, fault, error, damage” (but *gealla* m. “wundgeriebene Stelle beim Pferde”, Eng. *gall* ds., M.L.G. *galle* “beschädigte place”, M.H.G. *galle* “tumefaction am Pferde, fehlerhafte place in Gestein”, Ger. *galle* ‘swelling, lump, growth, Fehler in Gestein, in farmland etc.” are with *Galle* = *Gall-apfel* from Lat. *galla* borrowed);

Lith. *žaľa* “damage, injury “, *žalingas* “böartig, schädlich”, Ltv. *zalba*, *zolba* “damage, injury am body” (or from dem Russischen borrowed? s. Endzelin KZ. 44, 66);

perhaps also klRuss. *zolak* “die schmerzhafteste Stelle an wound”, Russ. *nazóla* “ruefulness, distress, Ärger”.

Pedersen (Hitt. 46) compares with O.Ir. *galar* Hitt. *kal-la-ar* (*kallar*) “evil, bad”.

References: WP. I 540, WH. I 580.

Page(s): 411

ĝhan-s-

English meaning: goose

Deutsche Übersetzung: and verwandte formations for “Gans”

Note:

Root **ĝhan-s-**: “goose” derived from Root **gha gha, ghe ghe, ghi ghi**: “to cackle (of geese)”.
(Note: The original text contains a typo 'geese' which has been corrected to 'geese' in this translation.)

Material: O.Ind. *hamsá-h* m., *hamsīf*. “goose, swan”; soghd. *z’γ* ‘sorte d’oiseau’;

Maybe onomatopoeic Alb. *guga* “baby shirt, *youngling”, expressive, *gogësinj* “burp, belch, yawn” (**gha-ghans*) “*onomatopoeic cry of goose”, also Alb. *gaga* “cry of goose”; *geg* ‘speech of Gheg people’ = *shqip* ‘speech of eagle men’, *gegë* “*eagle men (translated by natives as goose men)”.

Gk. χήν, -ός, m. f., Dor. böot. χᾱν “goose “ from *χανς, χανσός (here, as in Gmc. and in Lith. gen. pl. *žasū*, still die old conservative inflection);

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**gnos*) *nosa, rosa* “goose “ common Alb. **n/r** rhotacism; also *gn-* > *n-* italic-illyrian phonetic mutation.

Lat. *ānser*, mostly m. “goose “ (originally **hanser*, zur stem formation compare Slav. **žansera-* (**gansera-*) “Gänserich” in O.Cz. *húser*, polab. *gûnsgarr*, etc.);

O.Ir. *gēiss* ‘swan’ (**gansī* = O.Ind. *hamsī*, not from a conservative stem reshaped);

O.H.G. *gans* (*i*-stem geworden), O.E. *gōs* (pl. *gēs* from **gans-iz* = Gk. χήνες), O.Ice. *gās* (pl. *gāes*) “goose “ (from O.E. *gōs* derives M.Ir. *goss*);

Lith. *žasis* f. “goose “ (acc. *žąši* = Gk. χήνα, gen. pl. conservative *žasū*, dial. also nom. pl. *žases*), Ltv. *zūoss*, O.Pruss. *sansy* ds.;

Slav. **gъsb* (with probably auf Gmc. influence beruhenden *g* instead of *z*) in Russ. *gusb*, Sloven. *ĝós*, Pol. *gęś* “goose “;

Specht Decl. 204 will also Lith. *gén-š-e*, *gen-ž-ė* f. “Reiher” here stellen.

O.E. *gan(d)ra* "Gänserich" (Eng. *gander*), M.L.G. *ganre* ds. gilt as Mask.-formation of stem **gan-* after kind of from O.H.G. *kat-aro* "tomcat, male-cat"; if ein **ganezan-* the basic läge, stand Swiss *gann*, *ganner* "Bezeichnung from Taucherarten" as **ganzá-* with it in Suffixablaut.

Besides eine certainly of the abbreviated stem *ghan-* (wherefore *ghan-[e]s-* as IE **mēn-ōt-*: **mēn-[e]s-* "Monat") ausgegangene formation with *-d-*: Gmc. (zuerst by Plin.) *ganta* "a kind of goose " (out of it prov. *gante* "wild goose, stork "; die meaning " stork " shows also Lith. *gañdras*, O.Pruss. *gandarus*, from Gmc. **gan[d]ro*), O.E. *ganot* "ein wild Wasservogel, e.g. fulix", O.H.G. *ganazzo* "Gänserich", also *ganzo*, M.L.G. *gante* ds. (A derivative therefrom with similar meaning as tirol. *gänzen* "kokettieren", *gänsern* "as eine goose tun", also "venerem appetere", siebenbürg. *goaseln* 'schäkern" is Mod.Ice. *ganta* 'schäkern", *ganti* 'scurra", Swe. mdart. *gant*, Dan. *gante* "Geck", wherefore as fem. Nor. *gjente* "girl".)

Daß IE *ghan-s-*, *-(ə)d-* with Gk. *χανέιν* (see *ghan-*) and generally with the family 2. *ghē-* "yawn " zusammenhängt, also from dem heisern Anfauchen of animals by aufgesperrem bill, beak, neb den Namen hat, is um so glaublicher, as also *ghē-* "yawn " originally identical Ausatmen beim Gähnen bezeichnet hat. A similar Lautnachahmung (partly also base from Wasservogelnamen) see below *gha gha-*.

References: WP. I 536, WH. I 52, 583, Trautmann 365 f., Specht Decl. 47, 204.

Page(s): 412

ĝhan-

English meaning: to yawn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gähnen, klaffen"

Material: Gk. Hom. ἔχανον Aor. (lit. Imperf. to *χα-vā-μι, *χά-vω), κέχηνα perf. (Dor. κεχᾶναντι) "yawn, klaffen" (thereafter Lateer present χαίνω), τὸ χάνος "das Gähnen", by Komikern also "mouth", ἀχανής (ἀ- copulativum) "weit geöffnet, weit ausgedehnt", etc.; besides χανύω, χανύσσω 'spreche with offenem Munde' Hes.;

different about Gk. ἀχανής Specht Decl. 282 f., the in ἀ- den anlaut the root sees; about χαν-δόν "in vollen Zügen" s. Schwyzer Gk. I 626;

O.Ice. *gan* n. "das Gähnen" (probably = τὸ χάνος), Nor. Swe. *gan* "gullet, Rachen", also "gill, Kopf and Eingeweide kleinerer Fische"; O.Ice. *gana* "aufklaffen, (mouth or Augen after etwas aufsperrn:) lust, crave, glotzen", *gōnir* 'spötter'. Also the name the goose, IE *ĝhan-s-*, *ĝhan-[ə]d-*, places sich here, see there.

References: WP. I 534, Schwyzer Gk. I 694, Wissmann nom. postverb. 149 f.

Page(s): 411

ĝhasto-¹, ĝhazdho-

English meaning: twig; pole

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Rute, Stange"

Material: Lat. *hasta* "shaft, pole, staff, Schaft, spear, javelin, spear, lance", Umbr. *hostatu*, *anostatu* "hastatos, inhastātōs" (*o* not befriedigend expounded), M.Ir. *gass* "lap, scion, shoot, Reis" (< **ghasto*-); besides **ghazdh*- in M.Ir. *gat* "Weidenrute", M.Ir. *tris-gataim* "durchbohre"; perhaps in addition O.Ir. *gataid* 'stiehlt' as 'sticht an'? (Thurneysen KZ. 63, 114⁴);

maybe Alb. full grade *heshta* 'spear' is older than Lat. *hasta* 'spear'

Alb. suggests that Root *ĝhasto-1*, *ĝhazdho-*: (twig; pole) derived from Root *aṛ-*, *oṛ-*, (*aṛ-sti-*): (sharp; stone)

Goth. *gazds* m. 'sting, prick', O.Ice. *gaddr* 'sting, prick, cusp, peak', O.S. *fiurgard* "Feuergabel", O.H.G. *gart* m. 'stimulus'; in addition with *iā*-derivative O.E. *gierd* f. "rod", afr. *ierde* "Gerte, Meßrute", O.S. *gerdia* "Gerte, rod, staff, ray", O.H.G. *gartia*, *gertia* "rod, Zepter".

References: WP. I 541, WH. I 636, 869.

Perhaps identical with:

Page(s): 412-413

ǵhasto-²

English meaning: hand, arm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hand, Arm"

See also: s. more properly under *ǵhesto-2*.

Page(s): 413

ĝhau-, ĝhauə-

English meaning: to call, *priestess, *goddess

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rufen, anrufen"

Material: O.Ind. *hávate* "ruft, ruft an, ruft herbei" (other Präsensbildungen in *hváyati*, *huvé*, *hóma*, *juhūmas*), pass. *hūyate*, participle *hūtā* "geladen, angerufen", *hávīṭave* Infin., *hávīman-* n. "Anrufung", *háva-* m. n., *havás-*, *hávana-* n. ds., *hóman* n. "Rufen of Preises", *hvātar-* "Anrufer";

Av. *zavaiti* "ruft, ruft an, verwünscht" (besides die Präsensbildungen *zbayeiti*, *zaozaomi*), participle *zūta* "angerufen", *zavana-* n. 'shout, call, Anrufung', *zavan* 'shout, call', *zbātār-* m. "Rufer, Anrufer";

Arm. *jaunem* "weihe", *n-zovk* "Fluch";

Gk. *καυχάομαι* "rühme mich, boast, brag" (**ghaughau-*, compare Av. *zaozaomi*), from which back formation *καύχη* f. "boastfulness"; maybe gemination Alb. (**ghaughau-*) *gegë* "northern Alb. people."

O.Ir. *guth* m. "voice" (**gutu-s*); in addition Gaul. *gutwater* name a Klasse from Priestern, probably from **ĝhutu-pətēr* "father (d. h. Meister) of Anrufs (an god)", Loth, RC 15, 224 ff., 28, 119 ff., Rev. Archéol. 1925, 221;

Lith. *žavėti* "conjure, perform magic", Ltv. *zavēt* ds., actually "jemandem etwas anfluchen" (compare Av. *zavaiti* "verwünscht");

O.C.S. *zovъ*, *zvъati* "call, shout, cry", Ser.-Cr. *zòvêm*, *zvătī* "call, shout, cry", O.Cz. *zovu*, *zvati*, Russ. *zovú*, *zvatъ* ds.; in addition Sloven. *zòv* m. 'shout, call (whether not noun post-verbal, = O.Ind. *hava-h*, m. 'shout, call')).

Here probably (as **ghu-tó-m* "angerufenes creature"):

Gmc. **gudā-* n. “god” (compare O.Ind. *puru-hū́ta-h* “viel angerufen”, ved. epithet Indras) in Goth. *gub* m. “god” (die originally neutrale form still in pl. *guda* and in *galiuga-gub* “Götze”), O.Ice. *goð*, *guð* n. “heidnischer god”; *guð* m. “(christlicher) god”, O.E. Eng. O.Fris. asächs. *god* ds., O.H.G. *got* ds.;

therefrom derived O.H.G. *gutin(na)*, mnl. *godinne*, O.E. *gyden* “goddess”; Goth. *gudja* m. “(originally heidnischer) priest”, O.Ice. *goði* m. “heidnischer priest” (Run. *guðija*), *gyðja* f. “priestess”; M.H.G. *goting* “priest”;

previous christliche formations are O.H.G. **gotfater*, *gotmuoter*, O.E. *godfæðer*, O.N. *guðfaðer*, *guðmōðer* “Pate, Patin”, in addition as Koseformen Swe. *gubbe* “graybeard”, *gumma* “Greisin”, O.H.G. **goto*, *gota*, M.H.G. *gōt(̥)e*, *got(̥)e* “Pate, Patin”.

Note:

Maybe Alb.Gheg shift (**gh̥uen-* > *gh̥âu-*) *zâ*, *zani* “voice, call” [common Alb. *gha-* > *zâ*- phonetic mutation], Alb. (**gh̥uon-*) *zota* “gods” new cognate *zot* “god” because of the Alb. *gh̥* > *d*, *z* shift. It is clear that Alb. (*gh̥āgʷ*) *zogu* “bird” see below Root *gh̥āgʷh-* : “young of an animal or bird”.

Also nazalized Alb. (**gh̥uen-*) *zana* “goddess, nymph” [common Alb. *gh̥* > *d*, *z* phonetic mutation]

Alb. shows that Root *gh̥uen-* : “to sound” derived from Root *gh̥au-*, *gh̥auə-* : “to call”

Finally from Root *gh̥au-*, *gh̥auə-* : “to call” derived Root *dei-1*, *dejə-*, *dī-*, *dīā-* : “to shine; day; sun; sky god, god”. The phonetic shift *gh̥-* > *d-*, *z-* is unique Illyrian, Albanian and satem languages in general. Hence the origin of a thunder god, noise god was among satem speaking people.

References: WP. I 529 f., Trautmann 367; ausführl. Lith. by Feist 227 f.

Page(s): 413-414

ǵhāgʷh-

English meaning: young of an animal or bird

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Junge eines Tieres, especially eines Vogels”

Material: Pers. *zāq* “young animal, esp. young chicken “ (*q* arabisierende spelling for *y*);

[Arm. *jag* “Junge of an animal, esp. a Vogels, Nestling” is pers. Lw.];

Alb. *zok*, *zogu* “bird, young bird, the young of the donkey”.

Note:

[common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation] Alb. pl. *zogj* “birds”

[conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)].

References: WP. I 531.

Page(s): 409

ĝ(h)eĝh–

English meaning: ferret

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Iltis”?

Material: O.Ind. *jáhakā* “polecat” (or “hedgehog”?), Lith. *šėškas* “polecat” (through zweifache assimilation from **žėžkas* originated); compare Lith. *oškà* “goat” compared with O.Ind. *ajikā* ds.

References: WP. I 570, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 630; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 820.

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ĝhei-¹, ĝhēi-

English meaning: to drive; to throw; to wound

Deutsche Übersetzung: “antreiben, lebhaft bewegen (schleudern) or bewegt sein”;
“(geschleudertes) Geschoß”

Note: from the meaning “Geschoß” or at most verbal “whereupon toss, fling, meet” kann
“verwunden” (group B) has derived (root form *ĝhei-s*).

Material: A. *ĝhei-* “antreiben”:

O.Ind. *hinōti*, *hínvati* (participle *háyant-*) “treibt an, schleudert”, participle *hitá-ḥ*; *hēmán-*
n. “eagerness”; *hēti-ḥ* m. “Geschoß” (compare Gmc. **gaidā*);

Av. *zaēni-* “astir, keen, eager”, *zaēman-* “active, awake”, n. “Regsamkeit, Muntersein,
Wachsein”, *zaēnahvant-* (from a **zaēnah-* n.) “wachend, watchful, wakeful”; *zaēna-* m.
“weapon”, *zaya-* m. “(*weapon), appliance, Ausrüstungsgegenstand”, *zayan-* “bewaffnet”.

Also O.Ind. *háya-ḥ* ‘steed’ = Arm. *jī*, gen. *jioy* ds. here as “das Lebhaftes”?

langob. *gaida* f. ‘spear, javelin’, O.E. *gād* f. ‘sting, prick, cusp, peak, Stecken’, PN O.H.G.

Gaido; in addition O.Ice. *gedda* f. “Hecht” < *geiðida*, compare lapp. *kaito* ds.;

Goth. langob. *gain-* “weapon” in PN (*Gainhard*, *Gainwald*), O.E. *gæn-* in PN;

Goth. **gails* m. ‘spear, javelin’ in PN *Gēl-mīrus*, O.E. *Gāl-frið*, O.H.G. *Geil-muot*.

B. *ĝheis-* “verwunden”:

O.Ind. *hēsas-* n. “Geschoß” (kann but also IE **ĝhaiso-s* sein, see there); in addition
probably *hīsati* (previously nachved. *hinásti*) ‘schädigt, verletzt’;

O.Ir. *gōite* “vulneratus”, M.Ir. *gāetas* “qui occidit” (**ĝhoizd-*);

Lith. *žeidžiū*, *žeidžiaū*, *žėisti* “verwunden”, *žaizdā* “wound”. The same *d*-extension by
ĝheis : *ĝheizd-* “aufgebracht”.

References: WP. I 546, Pokorny Urillyrier 64, Holthausen Goth. etym. Wb. 34.

See also: compare still *ǵheis-*, *ǵheizd-* “aufgebracht sein”, as well as *ǵhaiso-*.

Page(s): 424-425

ĝhei-² : ĝhi-

English meaning: winter; snow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Winter, Schnee"

Note: after Specht Decl. 14, 330 f. older *-men-* stem, with already IE change of *mn* to *m*.

Material: A. *ĝhei-men-*, **ĝheimn-*:

The *r*-extension is analogical after **semero-* 'summery'.

O.Ind. *hēman* (loc.) "in winter", *hēmantā-h* m. "winter" (: Hitt. *gimmanza* ds.);

Gk. χεῖμα n. "winter, winter storm, coldness", χειμῶν m. "winter storm, winter weather, winter" (in addition also χεῖμαρος "spigot", it would be pulled out if the ship was brought in the land);

Alb.Gheg *dimën* m., Tosc *dimër(ë)* "winter" (older acc. **ĝhei-men-om*);

Bal.-Slav. **žeimā* (from **žeimnā*) in Lith. *žiemà*, Ltv. *zīma*, O.Pruss. *semo* "winter" and O.C.S. *zima*, gen. *zimy*, Russ. *zimá*, Bulg. *zīma*, Ser.-Cr. *zīma*, Sloven. *zīma*, Cz. *zima*, Pol. *zima* "winter".

Hitt. *gi-im-ma-an-za* "winter" see above.

In addition *ĝheim(e)rinós* and *ĝheiminos* "wintery".

In Gk. χειμερινός, Lat. *hibernus* (< **gheimrinos*), Lith. *žieminis*, O.C.S. *zimьнъ*, Russ. *zímniĭ*, Ser.-Cr. *zīmnî*, Cz. *zimní* (Cz. *zimný* "cold"), Pol. *zimny* "cold, wintery" (compare with ablaut. *i* in the root syllable Arm. *jmeṛn* "winter").

To **ghei-* allein: Av. *zayan-*, *zaēn-* m. "winter", Pers. *dai*, Av. *zayana-* "wintery" and with Vṛddhierung O.Ind. *hāyana-* "annual, yearly", *hāyanā-* m. n. "year" (rhyme meaning to Av. *hamana* 'summery').

Note:

Gk. ἔτος “year” : Lat. *annus* “year” (**atnos*) “year” : O.Ind. *hāyana-* “yearly”, *hāyaná-* m. n. “year” prove that Root *en-2* : “year” : Root *at-*, **atno-* : “to go; year” : Root *uēt-* : “year” [prothetic *u-* before bare initial vowels] derived from Root *ĝhei-2*, *ĝhi-*, *ĝhei-men-*, **ĝheimn-* : “winter; snow”

B. *ĝhiōm*, *ghijōm*, gen. *ĝhiemós*, *ĝhimós*, also *ĝhiomós* (m from *mn?).

Av. *zyā* f. “winter” (acc. *zyām*, gen. *zimō*);

Arm. *jiun* ‘snow’ (< **ghijōm*), gen. *jean* (< *ĝhiġn-*, s. Meillet Esquisse 45);

Gk. χιών (*χιώμ), χιόνος ‘snow’;

ligur. *mōns Berigiema* (“schneetragend”), with a reshaped ending;

Lat. *hiems*, *-is* “winter”;

M.Ir. *gem-adaig* “winter night” (*gam* “winter” is reshaped after *sam* ‘summer’, compare Thurneysen KZ. 59, 2, 8; 61, 253); O.Welsh *gaem*, Welsh *gauaf*, O.Corn. *goyf*, Bret. *goañv*, Gaul. winter month *Giamon[ios]*, Eigennamen *Giamillus*, other formations M.Ir. *gem-rad* n., M.Welsh *gaeaf-rawd* “winter” (**ĝhiġmo-rōto-*, to *ret-* “run”); also Ir. *gamuin* “one year-old calf”,

O.Ice. *gōi* f. and *gæ* f., *gōi-mānaðr* “the month from middle of February till the middle of March”, Ice. *gōa*, under f., Nor. *gjø* f., Swe. *göjemånad* (*gō-* < *giō-* after Bugge Ark. f. N.. Fil. 4, 123 ff.).

Fraglich die apposition from O.N. *gamall* “old”, *gemlingr* “one year old sheep”, O.E. *gamol* “old”, *gamelian* “grow old”, O.S. *gigamalod* “aged”, O.H.G. only in Eigennamen as *Gamalbold*, *Gamalberht*, *Gamalberga* etc. as “aged”, compare Lat. *annōsus*.

C. *ĝhimo-* (from *ĝhi-mn-o-*):

O.Ind. *himá-ḥ* m. “coldness, frost, snow”, *hímā* f. “winter”, Av. *zəməka-* m. “winter storm” (compare den gen. from *zyā* : *zimō* under B.);

Gk. δύσχιμος “wintery, stormy”, ὁ χίμαρος “he-goat”, ἡ χίμαρος “ the one-year-old (nanny goat)”, χίμαιρα “goat”, Lat. *bīmus* (< **bihimos*), *trīmus*, *quadrīmus* “ two years old or lasting two years “ (compare ved. *śatá-hima-* “hundred-year-old”), Nor. dial. *gimber*, Swe. dial. *gimber*, Dan. *gimmerlam* “ female lamb”, dial. but “ one-year-old lamb” (Pedersen KZ. 32, 248), and frk. (Lex Salica) *ingimus?* “porcus anniculus”. The forms with *y*. O.Ice. *gymbr* “ one-year-old sow”, Nor. *gymber*, Swe. *gymmer* “lamb” are based probably on influence of not related - by the way, uninterpreted - O.Ice. *gymbill*, PN *Gumbull*, O.S. *gummerlamb* “aries, ram”, Ice. *gummarr*, Nor. *gumse*, Swe. *gumse* “aries, ram”, see Hellquist SvEO. 210.

References: WP. 1 546 ff., WH. I 106, 645 f., Trautmann 367, Specht KZ. 53, 307 f.

Page(s): 425-426

**ǵhel-¹ (and ghel-?), also as i-, u- or n-stem; ǵhelə- : ǵhlē-,
ǵhlō- : ǵhlə- (*ǵhwel-)**

English meaning: to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, schimmern”; as Farbadjektiv: “gelb, grün, grau or blau”

Note:

Root **ǵhel-1** (and **ghel-?**), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; **ǵhelə- : ǵhlē-, ǵhlō- : ǵhlə-** : to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun; derived from Root **ǵhel-**, **ǵhelə-**, **ǵhlē-**, (also ***ǵelēi-** : **ǵ(e)lēi-** : light, to shine; to be joyful.

Material: In view of the frequent cases, where IE palatals in Balto-Slav. are represented by velar, instead of through a concurrence of *ǵhel-*, *ǵhel-* and *ghel-* agreeable with Persson(Beitr. 790) and Kretschmer (Gl. 21, 115) the Bal.-Slav. **ǵhel-* is defined through borrowing from a Centum language (Ven.-Illyr.?).

Note:

The extended root (***ǵhwel-**)-*nta*, -*na*, -*ta* formants follow the model of Illyr. - Anatolian attribute nouns, adjectives. (see Alb. numbers).

O.Ind. *hári-* “blond, yellow, golden, green yellow, pale”, *hariṇá-ḥ* “gazelle “, *harít-* “falb”, *hárīta-* “yellow, green”, *híranya-* n. “gold, Geld”, *hiranyáya-* “golden, goldig”; about *haṭaka-* n. “gold” s. Kuiper Proto-Munda 30; in addition being based on velar root O.Ind. *ghoṭa-* “horse” as originally “fox”? (Sommer IF. 31, 364 under A. 3);

Av. *zari-* “yellow, yellowish, golden “, *zairīta-* “yellow, paled-yellow “, *zaranya-*, O.Pers. *daraniya-* n. “gold”, *zaranaēna* “from gold, golden”, *zāra-* m. “gall” (= Gk. χολή), named after the color as Gk. χόλος, Lat. *fel*, [common Lat. *ghw-* > *ph-* > *f-* phonetic mutation], O.N. *gall* usf.; with velar root anlaut *ǵarəðō-kərəta-* “cutting out the gall “? (see Bartholomae AltIran. Wb. 523 with Lith.);

Note:

Alb. (**ǵhel-*) *diel* ‘sun’ : Ir. *gealach* f. “moon”, also Alb. *dielë* ‘sunday, day of the sun’ [common Alb.-Illyr. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation] : O.Pers. *daraniya-* n. “gold”.

From Root *ǵhel-1* (and *ghel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ǵhele-* : *ǵhlē-*, *ǵhlō-* : *ǵhle-* : “to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun” derived Root *dhel-1*, *dholo-* : “curve; hollow”, Root *dhel-2* : “light, shining”, Root *dhel-3* : “to tremble” [common Alb.-Illyr. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Thrac. ζηλτα “gold” (?), Phryg. ζέλκια λάχανα Hes.; Phryg. γλουρός χρυσός and γλούρεα χρύσεια Hes. (from Gk. χλωρός borrowed??);

Alb. *dhelpërë*, *dhelpnë*, *dhelbun(e)* “fox”, lit. “the Gelbe” (see Jokl Linguist. kulturhist. Stud. 297 ff.);

Gk. χόλος “gall, rage, fury”, χολή “gall, rage, fury”, χολ-έρα “stomach disease”, χλωρός “pale green. green yellow, fresh, strong” (:O.Ice. *glōr* “radiance”);

Lat. *fel*, *fellis* (**fel-n-is*) n. “gall” (older *n*-stem as O.H.G. *galla*), *f* probably dialect; WH. I 474, EM² 342 would be placed to *fel* and Lith. *gėltas* “yellow” etc. (see under) a root **g^whel-* (??);

Note:

Lat. *fel*, *fellis* (**fel-n-is*) n. “gall” derived from root *del* : Alb. *diel* “yellow sun, (*hot, bitter, burning)” because of common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation.

the normal development in Lat. *helvus* “honey-yellow, golden” (**ǵheluos*) = galloLat. *gilvus* “light yellow” (with dial. *i* from Gaul. **gelvos*);

in addition Lat. (*h*)*olus*, -*eris* (from **holos*, **heleris*) n., dial. *folus*, old *helus*, *helusa* “herbage, vegetables, cabbage”;

here also Lat. *galbus* “xanthous bird”, *galbinus* “green yellow”, whether Celt. or Illyr. Lw. (**ghel-bho-* or **ghol-bho-*, further to Lith. *gūlbis* see under);

Maybe Alb. *gjelbër* “green” : *galbinus* “green yellow”.

O.Ir. *gel* “luminous, white”, Ir. *gealach* f. “moon”; Welsh *gell* “yellow”, Bret. *gell* “brown” (**ǵhel-no-*);

in addition **ǵhlē-* in Ir. Welsh Corn. Bret. *glan* “pure, clean”, Celt. FIN *Glanis*, *Glanā*, Ir. *glain* “glass, crystal” (**ǵhlāni-*), Welsh *glain* “gemstone, jewel” (**ǵhlānio-*);

also in Ice. *glana* “clear up”, *glan* “radiance”, Nor. dial. *glana* ‘shimmer, gleam, shine, clear up’, Swe. dial. *glana* ‘shine weakly, stare, peek’, asäch. FIN *Glanā* (further see under den *s*-extensions).

O.Ice. *gall* n. “gall, poison” (**gallōn-*, IE **ǵhol-n-*), O.E. *gealla* m., O.S. *galla*, intense f., O.H.G. *galla*, weak f. “gall”;

zero grade O.Ice. *gulr* “yellow”, besides full grade O.E. *geolo*, O.S. O.H.G. *gelo*, gen. *gelwes* ds. (< **geluā-*);

Goth. *gulþ* n., O.Ice. *gull*, *goll* n., O.E. O.Fris. O.S. O.H.G. *gold* n. “gold”;

Ablaut grade **ǵhlē-* in O.Ice. *glāmr* “moon”, *glāmsýni* “optic deception, illusion”, Swe. *glāmig* “gray-yellow in the face, with sunken eyes”, O.Ice. *glær* “bright” (**glēja* = Lith. *žlėja* under).

**ǵhlō-* (as in Gk. *χλωρός*) appears in O.E. *glōm* “twilight, dawn, dusk” (yet *ō* before *m* is ambiguous), O.S. *glōian*, O.H.G. *gluoen* “burn”, *glühen* ‘shine’, O.Ice. *glōð* “blaze, glow, glowing coal”, O.E. *glæd* f. “blaze, glow, flame, glowing coal, coal”, O.Fris. *glēd* “blaze, glow”, O.H.G. *gluot* “blaze, glow, glowing coals”; O.Ice. -*glōr* n. “radiance” (: *χλωρός*), O.Ice. *glōra* ‘sparkle, glitter”; s. also under S. 433 *ǵhlōu-*;

Lith. *želiū*, *želiau*, *želti*, Ltv. *zel’u*, *zēlt* “be green”; ablaut. Lith. *žalias*, Ltv. *zaļ’š*, O.Pruss. *saligan* “green”, Lith. *žolė*, Ltv. *zāle* f. “grass, herb”, O.Pruss. *sālin* acc. “herb”, Lith. *žālas* “red” (from cattle); Lith. *žilas* “gray”, Ltv. *zils* “blue”, Lith. *žėlvas* “greenish”, Ltv. *zēlts* (previous Neutr.) “gold”, E.Lith. *žėltas* “golden”; Lith. *žlėja* “twilight, Halbdunkel” (**ǵhlēja*), Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 364 f., 368, 372; Lith. *tulžis* “gall”, through Metath. from **žultis*;

Ltv. *žults* ds. (**ǵhlt*); to *u*-stem in Lith. *žālvas*, *žėlvas* (= Lat. *helvus*) “green”, *žaliūke* “grüner frog”, etc. s. Specht Decl. 120;

O.C.S. *zelenъ* “green”, Ser.-Cr. *zèlen*, Cz. *zelený*, Russ. *zelēnyj*, Pol. *zielony* ds. (compare O.Ind. *híranya-* “gold”; in addition O.C.S. *zeliĵe* n. “vegetables”, Russ. *zelje* “herb, Heilkraut”, Ser.-Cr. *zélje* “herbage”, Cz. *zelí* n. “herb, Kohl”);

in addition also Russ. *zoľá* “ash”, Bulg. *zolá* “Holzasche, out of it gekochte lye”; O.C.S. *zlakъ* “herb”, Russ. *zlak* “grass”, Bulg. *zlakove* “Gräser, Kräuter”;

Slav. **zolto* in O.C.S. *zlato* “gold”, Russ. *zótoto*, Ser.-Cr. *zlâto*, Cz. *zlato*, Pol. *złoto* ds., besides Slav. **zoltъ* “golden” in Russ. *zótotoj*, Sloven. *zlât*, Cz. *zlatý*, Pol. *złoty* “golden”;

O.C.S. *zľčъ* “gall” (**ǵhl-ki-s*); Bulg. *zľčka* “chicory” (*z* in volksetymolog. connection an *zelenъ* etc.?); compare under O.C.S. *žľť* ds. with velar anlaut.

Besides anlautendes Bal.-Slav. *g-* in:

Bal.-Slav. **gelta-* and **gilta-* “yellow” in: Lith. *geľtas* “yellow” (therefrom *geľšvas* “yellowish”);

Ltv. *dzeľts* “yellow”, *dzeltēt* “yellow become”; therefrom derived O.Pruss. **geltaynan* (Hs. *gelatynan*); Lith. *geltónas*, Ltv. *dzeltains* and *dzeltāns* “yellow”; Serb.- Church Slavic *žľť*, Ser.-Cr. *žut* (f. *žuta*); Cz. *žlutý*, Russ. *žolt* (f. *žettá*);

in addition O.C.S. *žľť*, *žľčъ* “gall”, Russ. *žolčъ*, Bulg. *žľčka* ds. and “chicory”, Ser.-Cr. *žuč*, Cz. *žluč*, Pol. *zółć* ds.; compare above *mil* palatal. anlaut O.C.S. *zľčъ* ds.;

besides dem *t*-suffix in Farbadjektiv ein *n*-suffix in animal names Bal.-Slav. **gilnā-* f. ‘specht’ in Lith. *gĩlna* “Wacholderdrossel”, Ltv. *dzĩlna* ‘specht’; Slav. **žľlna* in Russ.- Church Slavic *žľlna*, Ser.-Cr. dial. *žľná* ‘schwarzspecht’, Pol. *żółna* “Bienenspecht”, Russ. *žetná* ‘schwarzspecht’;

with other suffix Cz. *žluva* f. “Pirol” (from Slav. *žlvā*; compare in addition above Lat. *helvus* and with palatal. anlaut Lith. *želvas* “greenish”, in addition *žalvė* f. “Rispengras”, *želvỹs* m. “grünender stem”);

here probably also (compare but oben S. 428 under *ġel-*) O.Pruss. *gulbis*, Lith. *gūlbis* m. (**g_{ol}b_hio-*) *gulbé* f., Ltv. *gūlbis* ‘swan’ and “weiße cow” (hence not to *ghe-* “call, shout, cry”);

further with unexplained *k-*:

Slav. **kъlpъ*, **kъlpъ* in O.Sor. *kołp*, kaschub. *kôłp* ds., Russ. *kółpik* m. “Löffelreiherr”;

in addition further Russ. *golubój*, O.Pruss. *golimban* “blue”, Lith. *gelumbė* f. “blaues kerchief, cloth”, O.Bulg. *golqъbъ* “dove”, Ser.-Cr. *gölub* m. ds., Cz. *holub* ds., etc.; zur formation compare Lat. *columba*, *palumbēs* ds.;

Root extensions with Dental:

ġhlæd- in O.E. *glæterian* ‘splendescere’, participle “flavus”; M.L.G. *glate*, M.H.G. *glaz* m. “Glatze”.

ġhlend(h)- “gleam, see, show, glance, look” in:

O.Ir. *as-gleinn* “er belehrt”, *in-glennat* “investigant”, *fo-gliunn* “I learn”, Bret. *goulenn* “long, want”; O.Ir. *do-gliunn* “I sammle” (Verbaln. *díglaimm*), Bret. *dilenn* “auswählen”, gallorom. *glennāre* “Ähren lesen” (*glenn-* < **glendn-* s. Pedersen KGk. I 157, II 539), *glése* “gleaming” (< **glendtio-*); Bret. *glein* “clear, bright” (**glandio-*, IE **gh_lnd_hio-*);

Nor. dial. *gletta* “peek”, *glett* “clear Fleck am sky, heaven”, Swe. dial. *glänta* “hervorschimmern, ein wenig öffnen”, M.H.G. *glinzen* ‘shimmer, gleam’, O.H.G. M.H.G. *glanz* “gleaming”, M.H.G. *glanz*, *glunz* “radiance”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *glenzen* “gleam”; Swe. *glindra* “glitzern”, M.H.G. *glander* “gleaming, glimmering”, *glander* m. n. “radiance, Schimmer”; compare with other meaning under *ġhlend(h)-*;

Bal.-Slav. **glendjō* “look, see” (with anlaut. Velar) in:

Ltv. (kurisch) *glendi* ‘search, seek’;

Slav. **ględjъ*, **ględěti* in:

Russ. *gljaděť* ‘see, show, glance, look’, Ser.-Cr. *glédîm*, Cz. *hledím*, *hleděti* ds. and as originally iterative O.C.S. *ględati* “βλέπειν”, Bulg. *glédam*, Ser.-Cr. *glědâm*, *glědati*, O.Cz. *hladati*, Pol. *glądać* ‘see, see, show’ (Trautmann 92 f).

Here *ghlādh-*, *ghlædh-* “gleaming, smooth “?

Lat. *glaber* “smooth, unbehaart, naked, bald, bleak” (**ghlædh-ro-*);

O.Ice. *glāðr* “smooth, gleaming, blithe, glad”, *gleðia*, *glāða* “gladden, unterhalten”, O.E. *glæd* “gleaming, glimmering, blithe, glad, joyful, gratifying, pleasant”, *gladian* “gleam, shimmer, glänzendmachen, caress, comfort, gladden “, O.Fris. *gled* “smooth “, O.S. *gladmōd* (= O.E. *glædmōd*) “cheerful “, O.H.G. *glat* “gleaming”, M.H.G. *glat* “gleaming, smooth “; with intensive gemination M.H.G. *glatz* “Kahlkopf, Glatze” (compare M.H.G. *glitze* “radiance; Kahlkopf”);

Lith. *glodūs*, *glōdnas* “smooth anliegend, gentle”, *glódžiu*, *glósti* “polish, smooth”, Ltv. *glāštu*, *glāstīt* “caress”, O.Pruss. *glosto* “whetstone”;

O.C.S. *gladъ-kъ* “smooth, eben”, Russ. *gládkiĭ* “smooth “, Bulg. *gladъkъ* “smooth, poliert”, Ser.-Cr. *gladak*, Cz. *hladký*, Pol. *gladki* “smooth, beautiful, cute “; causative Russ. *gláditi* ‘smooth, plätten, caress’, Bulg. *gládja*, Ser.-Cr. *glăditi*, Cz. *hladiti*, Pol. *gladzić* ds. (Trautmann 91).

further with nasal infix *ghlend(h)-* “glide, slide” in N.Ger. *glandern* ‘schliddern’, *glander* “Eisscholle” (perhaps also O.E. *glendrian*, *glentrian* “verschlingen, herabstürzen” as “glide, slide lassen”); Nor. *gletta*, Swe. mda. *glinta* “glide, slide” (compare above *gletta* “peek”);

Lith. *galándu*, *galąsti* “sharpen, schleifen”, Ltv. *galuods* “whetstone”, O.Pruss. *glandint* “comfort “, *glands* “consolation “ (compare to meaning above O.E. *gladian* “caress, comfort “; compare above *ghlend(h)-* “gleam”);

about Lith. *glembù*, *glėbti* “smooth, soft become” see under *gel-* “clench “.

s- and **st-**extensions:

Ir. *glass* “green, gray, blue”, Welsh *glas* “blue”, Bret. *glaz* “green”, Gaul. *glastum* n. 1. “Waid, Isatis tinctoria”, 2. “Heidelbeere” (M.-L. 3779b); with einfachem -s- gallorom. **glasina* “Heidelbeere” (M.-L. 3779a); to Ir. *glass* still O.Ir. *glaiss* f. “river”, M.Ir. *glaisīn* “Waid”, M.Corn. *glesin* ‘sandix’, in addition

M.H.G. *glast* “radiance”, *glanst* ds., *glanster* ‘spark’, *glasten* “gleam”, ablaut. *glosten*, *glusten*;

Lat.-Gmc. *glēsum* “Bernstein” = O.E. *glæ̃r* m. “Bernstein, resin”, O.H.G. *glās* “Bernstein”, O.Ice. *glæsa* “gleaming make, verzieren”, ablaut. Nor. dial. *glōsa* ‘sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine, glance, look’, O.Ice. *gløsi-ligr* “gleaming”; O.Ice. *gler* n. “glass”, O.E. with *s-* *glæs* n. “glass”, O.Fris. *gles*, O.S. *glas*, *gles* n. “glass”, O.H.G. *glas* “glass”; O.S. *glaso* “Grauschimmel”, M.Eng. *glaren* “gleam”, M.L.G. *glaren* “gleam, glow”.

ghlei- lies before in Gk. (poet.) χλιω “warm or soft become, indulge oneself, lusciously leben”, χλιαίνω “warm make, erweichen”, χλιαρός “warm, lukewarm”;

Ir. *glé*, Welsh *gloew* “gleaming, clear, bright” (< **ghlei-uo*), *gledd* (**ghlijā*) “grüner lawn”, M.Ir. *gléinech* “clear, bright”, M.Welsh *try-lwyn* “very distinct”;

O.N. *gljā* “glitzern”, O.Fris. *glīa* “glow”, O.E. *glæm* “radiance”, O.S. *glīmo* “radiance”, O.H.G. *glīmo*, *gleimo* “Glühwürmchen”, M.H.G. *glīmen* “gleam, shine, gleam”, *glimmen* “glow, gleam”, Nor. dial. *glīna* “gleam, stare”, Swe. *glina* “lächeln”, *glēna* “gleam, shine, sich aufklären, laugh”.

ghleid-:

Gk. χλιδή “softness, luxuriance, Luxus”, χλιδᾶν “mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, luscious sein”;

Goth. *glitmunjan* “gleam”, O.Ice. *glita*, *glitra* “glitzern”: full grade O.S. *glītan* “gleißen”, O.H.G. *glīzzan* “gleam”, *glitzen* intensive in addition, O.Ice. *glit* n., O.H.G. *glīz* “radiancy, lightning”, *glizemo* ds., O.E. *glitenian*, O.H.G. *glizinōn* ‘shimmer’.

Here probably also *ghleidh-* “glide, slide”:

O.E. *glīdan* “ausgleiten, fall”, *glidder* ‘schlüpfrig’, O.Fris. *glīda* “glide, slide”, O.S. *glīdan* “labi”, O.H.G. *glītan* “glide, slide”; O.E. *ā-glādan* “glide, slide make”, asäch. *bi-glēdian* ds., O.Ice. *gleiðr* ‘spreizbeinig’.

About Lith. *glitūs* “smooth” see under *glei-* by *gel-* “clench”.

ghleis-

Gaul. *glīso-marga* f. “Gleißmergel”, gallorom. **glīso-*, older **glēso-* (IE **ghlei-s-o-*); compare Welsh *glwys* “beautiful”, O.Bret. *glois*, *gloes* ds. (**ghlei-st-o-*); O.Ice. *glissa* ‘spöttisch laugh’, O.E. *glīsan*, *glisnian* “gleam, shine”, O.Fris. *glisia* ‘shimmer, blink’, M.H.G. *glisteren* ‘sparkle, glitter’, Nor. Swe. *glīsa* “gleam, shimmer”; nasalized M.H.G. *glinsten* “gleam”, *glinster* “radiancy”.

ghleu- and ***ghlōu-***: ***ghlū-*** perhaps in Gk. χλό(φ)ος, χλοῦς “grünelbe or hellgrüne paint, color”, χλόη “young Saat, young grass”, χλο(φ)ερός “green, fresh, strong”;

further in Ir. *gluair* (**ghleu-ri-*) “clear, bright, pure, clean”; Welsh *glo* “coal”, Corn. *glow*, M.Bret. *glou*, O.Bret. *glaou* (see Pedersen KGk. I 63).

Goth. *glaggwō* “genau”, *glaggwaba* ‘sorgsam’, O.Ice. *glōggr*, *glōggr* “clear, bright, distinct, painstaking, stingy”, O.E. *glēaw*, O.S. *glau*, O.H.G. N.Ger. *glau* ‘scharfsichtig, smart’, O.Ice. *gluggi* “Lichtöffnung, window”.

(Zur Zusammenstellung these words with Lith. *žvelgiù*, *žvėlgti* “glance, look” vergleiche Trautmann 374.)

ǵhlōu- in O.Ice. *glōa* “glow, gleam, gleam, shine”, O.E. *glōwan* “fulminare”, O.Ice. *himinglæva* “Tochter Ägirs and the Rán ” (Verkörperung the surge); -*glō-* f. ‘sun’, -*glōa* f. “moon”; s. also above S. 430 under **ǵhlō-**.

ǵhlū-: Nor. dial. *glȳma* “finster, threatening or lauernd blicken”, O.S. *glūna* ‘scheel blicken’, E.Fris. *glūmen* “verdeckt and clandestine after etwas sehen and lurk”; O.Ice. *glūmr* m. “bear”.

In addition **s-(st)**extensions:

Ir. *gluss* (**ǵhlustu-*) “light, Helligkeit”;

O.Ice. *glys* “ radiance, Putz”, Mod.Ice. *glosa* ‘strahlen”, M.H.G. *glosen*, *glosten* “glow, gleam”, *gloste* “blaze, glow”, M.L.G. *glūren* “lurk”, Eng. *to glower* “finster blicken”, steln. *gloren* “ stare “, Nor. dial. *glȳra* ‘seitwärts blicken, schielen, blink”, O.Ice. *glyrna* f. “eye”, Nor. *glōr* ds.

ǵhlūd- : M.Eng. *glouten*, Eng. *to glout* “ stare, grieving or grumpy, surly, sullen aussehen”, *to gloat* (< **glotian*) “hämisches blicken, anstarren”, O.Ice. *glotta* “grinsen”, M.H.G. Ger. *glotzen*.

Maybe Alb. *glemb* “thorn, vegetation”, *gjelbër* “green”

References: WP. I 623 f., 624 ff., WH. I 473 f., 514, 578 f., 600, 607 f., 639, 654, 868, Trautmann 83 f., 88, 364 f., 368, 372, Persson Beitr. 170 f., 790 ff., 876 f.

Page(s): 429-434

ĝhel-2

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'??

Material: O.Ind. *halá-* m. n. "plough" (originally "bough, twig, branch"?); *huḍu-*, *huḍa-* m. "aries, ram" (**gh/du-*);

Arm. *joť* "picket, pole, stick" etc., *jlem* "furche, plow";

Gk. γάλλος "priest the Kybele, Verschnittener" (from dem Phryg., whence also Hitt. *iskalla-* "zerfetzen, tear", *Iskallis* name of Attis?), out of it Lat. *gallus* ds.;

maybe Alb. (**skall*) *kall* "insert ", *shkalloj* "go mad (the head splits from pain)" Alb.Gheg (**skaly-*), *shkly* "to tear apart, split".

O.Welsh *gylym*, M.Welsh *geleu*, *gelyf* "knife, Dolch" (Vendryes Et. celt. 4, 60) from **ĝhel-*
mo- = O.E. *gielm*;

Goth. *gilpa* f. "sickle"; O.E. *gielm* m. "fascicle, sheaf"; O.Ice. *gpltr*, *galti* "boar", *gylr*, *gylta* 'sow; axe', O.E. *gielte* "young sow", M.L.G. *gelte* "a castrated Mutterschwein", O.H.G. *galza*, *gelza* f. "verschnittenes swine"; O.H.G. M.H.G. *galt*, O.E. *giede*, O.N. *geldr*, O.S. *galder* "keine milk giving, unfruchtbar", O.Ice. *gelda* "kastrieren"; Swiss *galt* also "noch keine milk giving", *galdvee* = "Jungvieh".

Lith. *žuolis* 'stück wood, tree truck' (*ĝhōlī-*).

Obige Gleichungen durchwegs doubtful.

References: WP. I 626 f., Petersson Heterokl. 155 f., ЛУН. I 581.

Page(s): 434

ĝhengah-

English meaning: to march, step

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schreiten; Schritt, Schenkelspreize, Schamgegend'

Material: O.Ind. *jámhas-* n. "footstep, Flügelschlag", *jánghā* "Unterschenkel", Av. *zangəm* "ankle of Fußes", *-zangra-* (in compounds) ds., zero grade O.Ind. *jaghána-* m. n. "buttock, pubic region" : Gk. κοχώνη 'stelle between den Schenkeln' (assim. from *καχώνᾱ);

O.E. *-gīht* "gait", M.H.G. *gīht* "gait, journey" (Proto-Gmc. **ginxti-* from *ĝhengah-ti-*), with gradation *o*: Goth. *gagg* n., O.Ice. *gangr*, O.E. O.H.G. *gang* "gait" and Gmc. **gangjan* iter. (Goth. preterit *gaggida* "walked", O.E. *gengan*, M.H.G. *gengen*, *gancte* "losgehen") and thereafter also **gangan*, Goth. *gaggan* "go" = O.Ice. *ganga* (*gekk*), O.S. *gangan* (*geng*), O.H.G. *gangan* (*giang*), O.E. *gongan* ds., wherefore O.H.G. *gengi*, O.E. *genge*, O.Ice. *gengr* "gangbar", Goth. *framgāhts* "Fortschritt", O.Ice. *gātt* "incision am Türpfosten", *gætti* "Türrahmen"; zero grade O.Fris. *gunga* "go", Dan. *gynge*, older *gunge* 'swing';

Lith. *žengiu*, *žēngti* 'schreiten', *pražangà* "Übertretung", *žīngsnis* "footstep".

A Anlautdublette (through dissimilation?) perhaps in O.Ir. *cingim* 'schreite' (3. pl. *cengait*, perf. *cechaing*), Welsh *rhy-gyngu* "Paßgehen", O.Ir. *cing*, gen. *cinged* "warrior", Gaul. *Cingeto-rīx*, zero grade Proto-Celt. **kngsm̥* in O.Ir. *céimm* (**kenksmen*), Welsh Corn. *cam*, Bret. *cam* "footstep" (**kanksman*).

A other variant **ghenk-* is (under *ōkú-s* "quick, fast") for O.H.G. *gāhi* "rash, hasty, sudden" in Erwägung gezogen.

References: WP. I 588, WH. I 217, Trautmann 370.

Page(s): 438-439

ġherdh- and gherdh-

English meaning: to encircle, enclose

Deutsche Übersetzung: “umfassen, umzäunen, umgürten”

Note: because of Lat. *hortus* (see *ġher-4*) extension from **ġher-4* “catch”;

Material: A. *gherdh-* (here also die about den originally anlaut nichts entscheidenden words the Kentumsprachen):

O.Ind. *grhá-* (**grdhá-*) “house, dwelling”, pl. “Gemächer”, Av. *garəðā-* m. “cave as Behausungdaevischer Wesen” (eine older meaning “house, dwelling” wird through fiuGk. loanword, as wotj. *gurt* “residence, village”, syrjän. *gort* “house, dwelling” and “unterirdische dwelling, Gruft, grave”, erwiesen);

Alb. *garth*, *-dhi* “hedge” (**ghordhos*, Jokl Slavia 13, 297ff.);

Phryg. *-gordum* “town, city” in *Manegordum* “Mannesstadt” (besides *Manezordum*);

Gk. (by Hes.) κορθίς σωρός, κορθέλαι σύστροφοι, σωροί;

Goth. *bigairdan* “umgürten”, O.Ice. *gyrða*, O.E. *gyrdan*, O.Fris. *gerda*, O.H.G. *gurten* ds.; Goth. *gaírda* f., O.Ice. *gjörð* “belt, girdle”, ablaut, O.Ice. *gyrðell*, O.E. *gyrdel*, O.Fris. *gerdel*, O.H.G. *gurtil(a)* ds. (M.H.G. *gurt* is nomen post-verbal); Goth. *gards* m. “house”, O.Ice. *garðr* m. “fence, paddock, courtyard, Gehöft”, O.E. *geard*, O.S. *gard* “eingefriedetes Grundstück”, Plur. “dwelling”, O.H.G. *gart* m. “circle” in *mittilgart* “orbis”, *heimgart* “forum” etc.; Goth. *garda* “hurdle, Viehhof”, O.Fris. *garda* “garden”, O.S. *gardo*, O.H.G. *garto* ds. (or from IE **ġhor-tó-*; compare χότρος under *ġher-4*);

Lith. *gaĩdas* m. “corral, pen, fold”, *gardis* f. “Gatter, Gitter”;

Slav. **gordъ* in O.C.S. *gradъ* “castle, town, city, garden”, Russ.- Church Slavic *ogradъ* “garden” (therefrom O.C.S. *graždъ* m. ‘stall’), Russ. *górod* “town, city”, Bulg. *gradъ*, Ser.-Cr. *grād*, Sloven. *grād* ds., Cz. *hrad* “castle, Schloß”, Pol. *gród* ds.; zero grade Slav. *žrdъ* in

O.C.S. *žrьdbъ* “wood”, Russ. *žerdbъ* “long, dünne shaft, pole”, Pol. *żerdź*, Sloven. *žrd* “Wiesbaum”;

Toch. B *kerčiye* “palace” absents (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 34f.);

Hitt. *gurtas* “fortress” (Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 139)?; s. also *ḡher-4*.

about Lat. *urbs* “town, city”, ostensibly from **ghordhos*, s. Georgiev IF. 56, 200.

B. *ḡherdh-*:

Phryg. *-zordum* “town, city” (in *Manezordum*, see above);

Lith. *žardas* “Gestell zum Trocknen from corn, grain or Flachssaar, Viehhürde”, Ltv. *zārdas* “Gestell zum Trocknen, Holzschicht, Scheiterhaufen”, with intonation change Lith. *žārdis* “Roßgarten” m., pr. *sardis* “fence” (= “ungezäunter Roßgarten”);

Russ. *zoród* “barn, haystack”, weißRuss. *azoród* “Darrhürde”.

References: WP. I 608 f., WH. I 242 f., Trautmann 78 f., 366.

Page(s): 444

ġher-¹

English meaning: to yearn for

Deutsche Übersetzung: "begehren, gern haben"

Note: partly with forms from a basis *ġherē(i)- : ġheri- (see Persson Beitr. 728)

Material: O.Ind. *hāryati* "findet Gefallen, begehrt"; Av. *zara-* m. 'streben, purpose';

Gk. χαίρω (*χαρι-ω), χαρῆναι 'sich freuen', χάρις f. "pleasantness, agreeableness, Gunst", χαρᾶ "pleasure, joy", χαροπός "Kampfesfreude blitzend", χάρμα n. "pleasure, joy, pleasure"; also χάρμη "fight, struggle", originally "Kampfesfreude"? χαρτός "joyful, gratifying" (?); after Pedersen 5^e décl. Lat. 73 here χρή etc. S. under **ġher-6**; here after Leumann Homer. Wörter 318^{109f} also δυσχερής "unfreundlich, unpleasant", εὐχερής "unworried, ungestört, light" (previously later auf χεῖρ "hand" bezogen);

Osc. *herest* (bantinisch, for **heriest*), Umbr. *heriest* "volet", *heris-heris* "vel-vel", Osc. *heriam* "arbitrium, potestatem", *Herentateís* "Veneris", prälign. *Herentas*, sabin. *hiretum* "decretum"; Lat. *horior*, -īrī "antreiben, ermuntern", *horitor*, syncopated *hortor*, -ārī ds.

O.Ir. *gor* "godly, pious", *goire* "Frömmigkeit, Pietät"; M.Ir. *do-gar* "unlucky", *so-gar* "very lucky" (: Gk. χαρᾶ); Welsh *dyar* "sad", *hyar* "pleasant" (I. Williams RC 40, 487);

O.H.G. *ger* "begehrend", *gerōn* "lust, crave", O.H.G. *girīg*, O.S. *gerag* "greedy"; Goth. *faíhu-gaírns* "geldgierig", O.Ice. *gjarn*, O.E. *georn* "wherefore geneigt, whereupon begierig", O.H.G. O.S. *gern* "begierig, eager after etwas", adv. O.H.G. *gerno*, Ger. *gern*, Denom. Goth. *gaírnan*, O.Ice. *girna*, O.E. *giernan*, O.S. *girnean* "lust, crave".

Maybe Alb. *(h)uri* "hunger"

Perhaps here as **dh**-formation from the basis **ġh(e)rē**: Goth. *grēdus* "hunger", *grēdags* "hungry", O.Ice. *grāðr*, *grāði* m. "greed, lust, hunger", O.E. *gnæd* "greed, lust", Ger. *jrāt* "hunger" (Berlin), O.E. *grædig*, O.H.G. *grātag* "greedy". In addition as **ghrædh*- Gmc.

**graḏa-* “begierig, rutting, in heat” in O.Ice. *graḏr* “not verschnitten”, *graḏungr* “bull”? In M.H.G. *grīt* m. “eagerness”, *grītec* “begierig”, O.Ice. *grīḑ* f. “vehemency”, *grīḑjungr* m. “bull” ein ablaut. IE **ǵh[e]rēi-dh-* or **ǵh[e]r̥-dh-* to suchen, wäre denkbar.

M.Ir. *grād* n. “love” is from Lat. *grātum facere alicui* and similar Wendungen borrowed (*d* instead of *th* after *grad* “gradus”).

References: WP. I 600 f., WH. I 657 f.

Page(s): 440-441

ĝher-²

English meaning: to scratch, scrape

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kratzen, ritzen, scharren”?

Material: Gk. χαράδρᾱ “Erdriß, Erdspalte, gorge, ravine, gulch”; χαράσσω, Att. -πτω ‘spitze, schärfe, kerbe, schneide ein’, χάραξ, -ακος “picket, pole, Spitzpfahl, Weinpahl; Schnittling of Ölbaum”, χαράκτηρ “Präger”, then ‘stempel, Gepräge, Eigenart’ (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 254);

Lith. *žerũ*, *žėrti* ‘scratch, scrape, scratch’, *žarstyti* ‘oft scratch, scrape, scratch’.

References: WP. I 602.

Page(s): 441

ĝher-³ and ĝherə-, ĝhrē-

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'strahlen, glänzen, schimmern'

Material: O.Ice. *grár* (**ĝhrē-uo-s*), O.E. *græg* (**ĝhrē-uo-s*), Eng. *gray*, O.Fris. *grē*, O.S. *grā*, *grē*, O.H.G. *grāo* (gen. *grāwes*) "gray";

Lith. *žerù*, *žerėti* "in Glanze strahlen", *žeruóti* "glow, sparkle, glitter", ablaut. *žarija* f. "glowing coal", O.Pruss. *sarí* f. "blaze, glow";

O.C.S. *zbrjǫ*, *zbrěti* "see, glance, look", Russ. *zrěť*, Sloven. *zrěti*, Cz. *zřítí*, Pol. *źrzeć* ds., O.C.S. *zorja* "shine, radiance", *zarja* "ray", klRuss. *zórja* "star, stars, Morgenrote", Russ. *zárá* "Röte am sky, heaven", Ser.-Cr. *zòra* "Morgenrot", Cz. *zoře* "aurora", *záře* "shine, radiance, ray", Pol. *zorza* "aurora"; O.C.S. *pozorъ* "θεωρία", Russ. *pozór* "sight, Schande", *nadzór* "Aufsicht";

Cz. *pozor* "attention, Acht", *názor* "outlook, Ansicht"; here also O.C.S. *zrakъ* "sight, form, kind of", Russ. dial. *zórok* "look, front", Ser.-Cr. *zrâk* "light", Cz. *zrak* "vision, face, Sehkraft", Pol. *wzrok* "sehkraft, face"; ablaut. O.C.S. *zrъcalo* n., Ser.-Cr. dial. *zřcalo*, Cz. *zrcadlo* "mirror";

about Lat. *grāvastellus* s. WH. I 620.

root extension *ĝhrēi-*:

O.Ir. *grían* f. "sun" (**ĝhrēinā*);

O.Fris. O.S. O.H.G. M.H.G. *grīs* "gray", Ger. *greis* "gray, old", wherefore probably also O.Ice. *grīss* "piglet", O.S. *grīs* ds., Swe. Dan. *gris* "piglet, swine".

root extension (**ĝherēu-*) : *ĝhrū-*.

In O.Ice. *gr̥jandi* f. “aurora”, O.S. *gry* “(of days) grauen”, Dan. *gry* ds., *gry* n. “das Grauen”; here also O.Ice. *grey* n. “bitch, wimp “, *greyhundr* “Windhund”, O.E. *grēghund* “Windhund”?

References: WP. I 602 f., Persson Beitr. 300 ff., Trautmann 366.

Page(s): 441-442

ĝher-4

English meaning: to gripe, grab, enclose

Deutsche Übersetzung: "greifen, fassen, umfassen, einfassen"

Note: extended *ĝherdh-* (see under)

Material: O.Ind. *hárati* "bringt, carries, holt, nimmt", *háraṇa-* n. "das bringing, Nehmen, Spenden" etc., *háras-* n. "Nehmen, griping, handle, grasp, power, force, might";

Gk. *χότρος* m. "eingelegter place, courtyard, Weideplatz"; doubtful, whether here *χόπος* "Tanzplatz, Chortanz" as originally "eingehegter place"; about *χόπιον* "placenta, afterbirth", etc. see under *ĝher-5*, about *χείρ* "hand" under *ĝhes-*;

Osc. *heriad* "velit", [*h*]*erríns* "caperent", Lat. *cohors* "eingezäunter courtyard, Viehhof, troop, multitude, crowd, cortege", from **co* + IE **ĝhrtís* "summarization", in ablaut to *hortus* "garden as eingezäunter place" (in Altlatein also *villa*), Osc. *húrz* "hortus lucus"; dubious is Lat. *hīr*, *īr* "θένυρ, vola", s. WH. I 649;

Ir. *gort* "seges", Gaul. *gorto-* and *gortiā* "hedge" (v. Wartburg), Welsh *garth* "corral, pen, fold, hurdle, paddock" (das *a* after dem O.Ice. Lw. *garda*), Bret. *garz* "hedge, fence", in addition Ir. *lub-gort* "garden", O.Welsh Plur. *luird*, Welsh *lluarth*, O.Corn. *luworch-guit* "wild garden", M.Corn. *lowarth* "garden", Bret. *liorz* ds.

Not to decide, determine is, whether Goth. *garda* "hurdle, Viehhof", O.Fris. *garda*, O.S. *gardo*, O.H.G. *garto* "garden" auf IE **ĝhor-tó-* or auf **ĝhordho-* based on (see under **ĝherdh-*). - Daß Nor. *gaare* "Jahresring in wood", Swe. *gåra*, Mod.Ice. *gāri* "col, gap in wood" Ablautsform to *χόπος* as "reis" sei, is incredible.

Doubtful, whether here Lith. *žāras* "run, flow, way, Runde, turn" (Wackernagel AIGk. 251); compare above Gk. *χόπος*;

Hitt. *gurtas* "fortress" (Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 139)?; s. also *ĝherdh-*.

References: WP. I 603 f., WH. I 242 f., 660, 857.

Page(s): 442-443

ĝher-⁵, ĝhor-nā

English meaning: bowels

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Darm"

Material: O.Ind. *híra-h* m. "band, strap", *hirā* f. "vein";

Gk. χορδή f. "intestine, Darmsaite, sausage"; dubious χόριον "placenta, afterbirth, Speise from milk and honey, skin, leather";

Lat. *haru-spex* "Opferschauer" eigtl. "Darmbeschauer", *hīra* "Leerdarm", pl. "intestines, entrails", *hillae* "die kleineren vorderen Därme" (*ī* Sabine for *ē*), *hernia* "break";

O.Ice. *gprn* f., pl. *garnar* "intestine", pl. "intestines, entrails" (**ĝhornā*), O.E. *micgern* n. "arvina", O.S. *midgarni*, O.H.G. *mitti(la)-garni* ds.; O.Ice. *garn* n. "Garn, Aufzug (beim weaving)", O.E. *gearn* ds., M.L.G. *garn*, O.H.G. *garn* "Garn";

Lith. *žarnà*, acc. *žarna* "intestine, Dünndarm", Ltv. *zārna* f. "intestine", pl. "intestines, entrails".

Note:

Maybe Alb. *zorë* (**ĝhornā*) "bowel", pl. "intestines, entrails" didn't derive from Root *g^wer-1*, *g^werə-* : to devour; throat; but from Root *ĝher-5*, *ĝhor-nā* : bowels. [common Alb. *ĝh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation].

Wenn Arm. *jar* "twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved" here belongs, wäre die originally meaning the root corresponding to modifizieren.

References: WP. I 604, WH. I 635 f., 869, Trautmann 367.

Page(s): 443

ǵher-⁶ (ǵherǵ- : ǵhrē-?)

English meaning: short, small

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kurz, klein, gering” (also “knapp become, fehlen, nötig sein”?)

Material: Gk. χείρων (Eol. χέπων) from *χεριων “bad”, in addition superl. χείριστος and die Hom. compar. χερίων, χέρηες etc. (see Leumann Mus. Helv. 2, 2 ff., different Schwyzer Gk. I 538), χερύω, -όομαι “überwältige”. In addition perhaps χρή “es is notig”, χρεώ “Bedürfnis, Bedarf, need, desire”, *χρηός, χρεῖος, χρέος, χρέως “Bedürfnis, desire, blame”, χρησθαι “take advantage of, benutzen etc.” (< *χρηισθαι), besides dial. χρη-εῖσθαι, χρήμα “thing (die man used), Ereignis”, pl. “fortune, Geld, possession”; s. different under **ǵher-1**;

O.Ir. *gair* ‘short’ (*ǵheri-s), *gaire* “Lebenskürze”, O.Ir. *garait*, Ir. *goirid* ‘short’.

root extension **ǵheres-**, **ǵhres-**, **ǵhers-**:

O.Ind. *hrasvá-* “minder, short, small”, compounds *hrásīyams-*, superl. *hrásiṣṭha-*, *hrasati* “nimmt ab, wird kürzer”, Kaus. *hrāsayati* “vermindert”, Av. *zara-hehīš* “die mindere, schwächere” (for *zra* . .);

M.Ir. *gerr* ‘short’, *gerraim* “I kürze, cut, bite ab”, *gerrān* “(verschnittenen) horse”.

References: WP. I 604f., Schwyzer Gk. I 538 under Anm. 10, 539, 675 under Anm. 8.

Page(s): 443

ǵher-⁷

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ stare “

See also: s. *ǵhers-*.

Page(s): 443

ĝhers- and partly ĝher-

English meaning: rigid, *pig

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'starren'

Note: (see also *gher-3*)

Note:

From an extended zero grade of Root *eĝhi-* (**eĝhi-no-s*): "hedgehog (*serpent eater)" derived Root *ĝhers-*, *ĝher-* : "rigid, *pig" > Root *porko-s* : "pig" : Illyr.-italic-celtic *ĝ^wh-* > *p-* phonetic mutation; also (**eĝhi-no-s*) > (**ĝhers*) abbreviation and rhotacism *n/r*.

Note:

Root *eĝhi-* (**eĝhi-no-s*): "hedgehog (*serpent eater)" derived from Root *ang^w(h)i-* (**eg^whi-*, *og^whi-* and *eĝhi-*): 'snake, worm, (*hedgehog = snake eater)"

Material:

O.Ind. *hárṣatē*, *hṛṣyati* "wird starr, sträubt sich, schaudert, is excited, aroused, freut sich";

Av. *zaršayamna-* "die Federn aufsträubend" (*zarš-* = *zrš-* = Lat. *horreō*); *zarštva-* n. "stone";

Arm. *jar* (-*i*, -*iv*) "mane of horse" (**ĝheri-*);

Maybe from Arm. *jar* (-*i*, -*iv*) "mane of horse" > turk. *yele*) "mane of horse" > Alb. *jele* "mane of horse".

Gk. *χέρσος* (Att. *χέρπος*) f. "Festland", nach Hom. also adj. "unfruchtbar, dry, tight, firm"; perhaps lengthened grade of noun from the *s*-losen root form *ĝher-* (or *gher-*): *χῆρ χηρός* "hedgehog" (= Lat. *ēr*, *ēris* ds., *ērīcius*, *ērīnāceus*, *hērīnāceus* ds.);

Rom. (**ērīcius*) *arici* "hedgehog": Alb. (**ērīcius*) *iriqi* "hedgehog" [conservative singular definite form (Alb. phonetic trait)]

Gk. *χοῖρος* (< **ĝhorios*) "piglet" (as Borstentier), *χοιράς* "angeschwollene gland am Halse; cliff" (or to *gher-3* "hervorstechen", see there);

Alb. *derr* 'swine' (< **ĝhōr-n-* with lengthened grade as in χήρ), *derk* "piglet, sow" (< **ĝhōr-n-k*);

Note:

Common Alb. shift *ĝh* > *d*; also Alb. (**derk-us*) *derkuc* "piglet", (**ĝherkos*) *dosë* 'sow' proves that solidified *-us* : *-os* ending was attested also in Proto-Alb.

Lat. *horreō*, *-ēre* "rauh sein, stare; shudder, sich entsetzen" (= Av. *zaršaya-*); auf **gher-k^wo-* with dial. *i* from *e* before *r* + Gutt. (e.g. *stircus* : *stercus*) based on Lat. *hircus*, sabin. *fircus* "he-goat" (*hirquīnus*, *hircīnus* "of he-goat; billy goat ") = Osc.-sab. *hirpus* "lupus" (whereof the people's name *Hirpini*); in addition also *hirtus* "bristly", *hirsūtus* 'struppig, rough'; auf parallelem **ĝhers-k^wos* based on (as Osc.-Umbr. Lw.) *hispidus* "rough"; mars. sabin. *herna* n. pl. 'saxa' (**ĝhers-no-*);

O.Ir. *garb*, Welsh *garw* "rough" (*ghr-uo-*);

O.E. *gorst* 'steckginster' and die etymologisch cognate group *ĝherzd-* "barley".

compare in allg. Fick I⁴ 219, 435, II⁴ 107, III⁴ 130 (and Falk-Torp under *gjørs* m. Lith. about den fish names Nor. *gjørs* "lucioperca, Sander", Swe. *gers* "acerina, chub", prakrit. *jhaṣa-* "ein gewisser fish").

References: WP. I 610, WH. I 413 f., 650, 659.

Page(s): 445-446

ĝherzd(h), gen. ĝhrzd(h)–es; ĝherzdā

English meaning: barley, grain, spike

Deutsche Übersetzung: “die Stachlige, das Grannenkorn, Gerste”

Material: Gk. κπῖ n. (conservative stem, as Alb. *drith*) “barley”, probably from IE **ĝhrzd(h)*, from which Proto-Gk. **kṛth*; κπῖθή, mostly pl. “barley”, sg. (later covered) “Gerstenkorn”;

Alb. *drith* (**ĝhrzd(h)*), *drithë* m. n. “barley, corn, grain”;

Lat. *hordeum* (dial. *fordeum*) n. “barley” (from **ĝhrzd(h)eiom* “Grannengetreide”, substantiviertes Stoffadjektiv);

zero grade: O.H.G. *gersta* “barley” (**ĝherzdā*).

In addition perhaps Gk. ἄ-χερδος f. “wild Birnbaum, Hagedorn”, Maced. ἄ-γέρδα, Gk. ἄ-χράς “wild Birnbaum” (ἄ < **sm-*), Alb. *dardhë* “Birne, Birnbaum” (**ĝhor-d-*) and the antike VN Δάρδανοι;

only under assumption a Gutturalwechsels (above S. 18, Anm. 1) läßt sich Lith. *girsā* “Trespe” here stellen (see under *ghers-2*).

References: WP. I 611, WH. I 414, 657, Specht Indog. Decl.

Page(s): 446

ĝhéslo-

English meaning: thousand

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tausend"

Note:

Root **ĝhéslo-** : "thousand" derived from Root **ĝhesor-1**, **ĝhesr-** : "hand, *hand count" [*r//* allophones]

Material: O.Ind. *sa-hásram* n. "Tausend" (*sm̐ -ĝhéslom*, to *sem-* "eins"), *sa-hasriya-* "tausendfach", Av. *hazanrəm* n. "Tausend", Pers. *hāzar*, from which Arm. *hazar* borrowed; sogd. *z'r* (= **zār*), afgh. *zār*,

Gk. Ion. χείλιοι, Eol. χέλλιοι (χελληστus "Tausendschaft"), Att. χῖλιοι (*χέσλιοι).

Das Grundwort *χεςλο- findet sich in sakisch *ysāra* and in Lehnwörtern finnisch-ugrischer Sprachen (Jacobsohn Arier and Ugrofinnen 105 ff.).

Perhaps also Lat. *mīlle* "tausend; ein Tausend", whether from **smī ĝzhlī* (*ĝhslī*) "eine Tausendbeit"; **smī*: Gk. μία.

References: WP. I 633, II 488, 491, WH. II 88 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 593.

Page(s): 446

ĝhesor-¹, ĝhesr-

English meaning: hand

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hand"?

Note:

Both Root **ĝhesor-1**, **ĝhesr-** : "hand" and Root **ĝhesto-2** : "hand, arm" derived from an extended archaic root **ĝhes** + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*.

Material: Arm. *jeṛin* (**ĝhes-r-ṇ*), pl. *jeṛ-k* "hand" (Meillet Esquisse 83);

Gk. χεῖρ f. "hand", gen. χεῖρός, Dor. χηρός, dat. pl. χερσί (thereafter die form χερ-);

Toch. A *tsar*, B *ṣar* "hand" (after Pedersen Tochar. 236 from **kesar* =)

Hitt. *ki-es-sar* (*kessar*) n. and *ki-es-si-ra-as* (*kesseras*) m., f., dat. sg. *ki-is-sa-ri* (*kesri* =

Gk. χερσί?);

about Lat. *īr*, *hīr* "hohle hand" (from Osc.-Umbr. **hēr* < **ghēsrā*?) s. WH. I 649.

Note:

Clearly Root **der-1** (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : "hand span" derived through Root **ĝhesor-1**, **ĝhesr-** : "hand"; Root **ĝhesto-2** : "hand, arm" through Illyr. intermediary. The phonetic shift *kh* > *t*, *ĝh* > *d* is a unique Alb. phonetic mutation. Hence Alb. *dora* "hand" derived from **ghēhrā*

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ĝhesto-2

English meaning: hand, arm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hand, Arm"

Note:

Both Root *ĝhesor-1*, *ĝhesr-* : "hand" and Root *ĝhesto-2* : "hand, arm" derived from an extended archaic root *ĝhes* + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*.

Material: O.Ind. *hásta-h* m. "hand", Av. *zasta-*, O.Pers. *dasta-* ds.;

Lat. *praestō* "zur hand" from **prae-hestod* (EM 805f.)?; different see under *stā-*;

Lith. *pa-žasfė*, *pa-žastis* f. "place under the arm, armpit".

Note: common Balt-Illyr. *ĝh-* > *z* phonetic mutation.

Da Arm. *jein* also auf **ĝher-m* go back could and also die Gk. forms better from **ĝher-s* expounded become can, da further Alb. *dorë* f. "hand", pl. konson. *duar* eine basic form **ĝhēr-* required (*ĝhēs-* hätte **dostrë* ergeben), wäre with Belardi (Riv. Studi Orient. 23, 69 ff.) to consider, if not for the Hitt. and Toch. metathesis from *-rs-* to *-sr-* anzunehmen sei, and die group 1 from 2 to separate and to *ĝher-* "grasp" to stellen sei.

References: WP. I 541, 603, WH. I 243, Trautmann 367, Duchesne-Guillemin BAL.-SLAV. 39, 211, Schwyzer Gk. I 446, 569, Specht IE Decl. 75.

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ǵheu-

English meaning: to pour

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gießen"

Material: O.Ind. *juhōti, juhutē* "pours in fire, sacrifices", Passiv *hūyātē, hutá-ḥ* "sacrificed", *hōman-* n. "Opferguß, sacrifice, oblation" (= Gk. χεῦμα), *hōma-ḥ* m. ds., *hōtar-* "offerer, sacrificer, priest", *hōtrā* f. "oblation", *havís-* n. ds., *hávānam* n. 'sacrifice, oblation'; maybe Alb. *dhjamë* "fat": Gk. δημός "fat", common Alb. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation;

Av. *zaotar, zaoθr-* m. "priest, priest of sacrifice", M.Pers. *zōt*, Av. *zaoθra* n., *zaoθrā* f. "flüssige Opferspende, Opfertrank, Opferguß", Pers. *zōr* "holy water", Av. *āzūtay-* f. "fat, lard, luxuriance, abounding fullness, wealth";

maybe Alb. *zot, zotër* Pl "god": M.Pers. *zōt*, Av. *zaoθra* n., *zaoθrā* f. "flüssige Opferspende, Opfertrank, Opferguß", Pers. *zōr* "holy water" [common Alb. *ǵh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation].

Note:

First of all ai then Av., M.Pers., Pers. and Alb. seem to employ Root *ǵheu-*: to pour + *-tra* suffix.

Arm. *joyl* "gegossen" (< *ǵheulo-*), *jew* "form, shape"; here also *jor* "valley" (< *ǵhoṽer-o*)?

Phryg. ζευμάν πηγὴν Hes. (= Gk. χεῦμα); Thrac. ζετραία χύτρη (**ǵheutr-*), FIN Γεῦδις, -ος;

Gk. χέ(F)ω "gieße", Aor. Hom. ἔχευα < *ἔχευσα, perf. κέχυκα, χυτός "gegossen", χεῦμα "Guß, river, Trankopfer", χόανος, χῶνος 'schmelzgrube, Gußform', χοή "Trankopfer for Tote", χοεύς m., f. "Maß for Flüssigkeiten", χοῦς ds., gen. χοός and χοῦς, older dial. χοῦ m., f. "aufgehäuften earth", χῶμα "Erdwall", χῶω 'schütte Erde auf'; χύτρος, χύτρᾱ "irdener pot,

παν, χύτλον “Waschwasser”, χύδην “rich, hingeschüttet” (to δ compare die root extension *gheud-*), κοχυδεῖν “in Menge hervorströmen”, κοχύ πολύ, πλήρες Hes.; χύσις “Guß”, χυλός “juice, sap” (< **ǵhuslo-*, W. Schulze müDutch), χυμός ds. (< *ǵhu-smo*); further here χύομαι “rage against, bin unwilling” (χωόμενος = συγχεόμενος Aristarch)?

Lat. *fū-tis* f. “Gießkanne”, *fū-tilis*, *futtilis* “light ausgießbar, frail, breakable, eitel, unnütz”, *exfūti* = *effūsī*, *effūtiō* “babble heraus”.

Note:

common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift. derived only from an intermediary Illyr. (**ǵheun-* > *deun-*) cognate since there is no other cognate among IE lang. to start with *d-*. See maybe Alb. *dhjamë* “fat” : Gk. δημός “fat”, common Alb. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation; the shift *ǵh-* > *d-* is an Alb. Illyr. phonetic mutation, also common Alb. *-n* > *-nt* > *-t* shift.

Sehr dubious is die affiliation from M.H.G. *gūl* “male animal, boar, horse”, Ger. *Gaul* (in Bavar. “Deckhengst”, Swiss *gūl* “rooster, cock”, compare Dutch *guil* “mare, die noch nicht geworfen hat”, s. Sommer IF. 31, 362 ff.), as ‘samengießer’.

Root extensions:

ǵheud-:

Lat. *fundō*, *-ere*, *fūdī*, *fūsum* “gieße, lasse fließen, schütte from” (about *fūsus* “spindle” s. WH. I 474);

Note:

According to phonetic laws Lat. initial *d-* > *f-* hence Lat. *fundō* cognate must have derived only from an Illyr. (**ǵheun-* > *deun-*) since there is no other cognate among IE lang. to start with *d-*; see maybe Alb. *dhjamë* “fat” : Gk. δημός “fat”, common Alb. *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation; also common Alb. *n* > *nd* shift.

Goth. *giutan* “pour”, O.Ice. *gjóta* “(Junge) throw”, O.E. *gēotan* “pour, flow, schütten”, O.Fris. *jāta*, O.S. *giotan*, O.H.G. *giozzan* ds., Mod.Ice. *gjóta* “cave, narrow alley”, O.S. *giuta*

“Gußform”, O.H.G. *giozo* “running water”, O.E. *gyte* “Guß, flood”, O.H.G. *guz* “fusio”, N.Ger. *gēte* “low Wasserstraße”, Nor. *gota* “eingeschnittene gully”, O.S. *gota* “canalis”, Du. *goot* “Gosse, gully”, Ger. *Gosse*, O.E. *gutt*, Eng. *gut* “intestine”.

Maybe Alb. *gotë* “glass of water” : Goth. *giutan* “pour”.

gheus:-

M.Ir. *guss* (**ghus-tu-s*) “power, vehemency, rage, fury”;

O.Ice. *gjósa*, *gaus* “hervorbrechen, effervesce”, *geysa* “in heftige Bewegung bringen, aufhetzen”, *Geysir* “die bekannte heiße Springquelle in Island”, Mod.Ice. *gusa* “effervesce”, O.Ice. *gustr* “gust of wind”, Eng. *gush*, M.Du. *guysen* “hervorströmen”, O.H.G. *gussa* “inundation”, *urgusi* “Überfluß”.

contrariness of abweichenden Anlautes (compare above S. 18 Anm.) perhaps here Lith. *gausùs*, *gausingas* “rich, ergiebig, fertile”, *gausinga upė* “reichliche Wassermengen führender Fluß”, *gausėti* “rich versehen sein with”, *gausakālbis* “wer viel zu sprechen vermag, beredt” (compare Nor. dial. *gausta* “quick, fast and undeutlich talk, as if man sich beeilt, etwas zu tell”), Ltv. *gaūss* “lange lasting”.

References: WP. I 563 ff., WH. I 563 f.

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ĝheu–, ĝheu–d–

English meaning: to disappear, get away

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verschwinden, umkommen”

Material: M.Ir. *gūass* f. (**ĝhoud-tā*) “danger”, *guss* ds. = Welsh *gwst* “Übel, disease, malady” (**ĝhud-tu-s*);

O.E. *gíetan*, *ā-gíetan* “injure, slay”;

Lith. *žūvù*, *žūti* “ perish “, *žudaũ*, *žudyti* ‘slay’; Ltv. *zūdu*, *zust* “ disappear, verlorengehen”, *zaudēt* “lose”.

Maybe Alb. *zhyt* “immerse, disappear”.

References: WP. I 564, WH. I 568, Loth RC 45, 193 ff.

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ġhē-¹, ġhēi-

English meaning: to be empty, lack; to leave, go out

Deutsche Übersetzung: A. "leer sein, fehlen"; B. "verlassen, fortgehen", dann "gehen"

Note: perhaps to *ġhē-*, *ġhēi-* "yawn, klaffen" (compare "gähnende emptiness"); from "klaffend abstehen" kann sich also "fortgehen" entwickeln.

Material: With the meaning- coloring B:

O.Ind. *jāhāti* "verläßt, gives auf" (*jahimaḥ*, Imper. *jahīhi*, Aor. *ahāt*, *ahāyi*, participle *hīnā-* *h*), *jīhītē* "goes, fährt auf", *hīyatē* "wird abandon, bleibt back"; *hāni-* *h* f. "lack; das Fahrenlassen" (*vihāyas-* "leerer room" because of Präfixes, das also in *vi-hā* "auseinanderklaffen"); compare S. 427;

Av. *zazāmi* "I entlasse from", with *avā-* "entfernen, verscheuchen", with *upa-* and *fra-* "herzulassen, herzuführen"; *ā-zā-* "herangehen", *uz-zā-* "aufspringen, sich uplift, set up" (*uzayantō* participle nom. pl.);

Gk. Hom. *κῑχᾶνω* (**κῑχανFw*), Att. *κῑγχάνω* (**ġhə-n-μ-*), Inf. present Hom. *κῑχήμεναι*, participle present *κῑχεῖς* "reach, catch up, meet, erlangen, einnehmen"; with formant -*ɔ*: Gk. *χάζομαι*, Fut. ep. *χάσσομαι*, Aor. ep. *χασσάμην* "weiche, flee, lasse ab", *ἀναχάζω* tr. "dränge back", intr. "weiche, go back", as das Med. Daß *χαλάω* "lasse after, werde slack or lose" auf einem partizip. adj. **ġhə-lo-s* "fortgehend" or "klaffend, lose"? beruhe, is perhaps erwähnenswert; after Meillet Esquisse 36 rather to Arm. *xał* "game", *xałat* "friedlich" (with IE *kh-*);

O.H.G. *gān* (= O.Ind. *hāna-m*) "go", O.Fris. O.S. O.E. *gān*, O.S. aDan. *gā*, krimGoth. *geen* ds.; about die additional form O.H.G. *gēn* s. Kluge¹¹ 193, Braune O.H.G. Gk.⁵ p. 382¹; Lith. by Feist, 182 b.

With the meaning- coloring A:

Gk. *χῆτις (Risch Wortbildg. d. Hom. Spr. 74), dat. χήτει "in Ermangelung from", ablaut. (**ghē-t-*) χατέω, χατίζω "lack, bedarf, ersehne, begehre"; χῆπος "stolen; looted, empty, bare, lacking" (= Lat. **hēro-* in *hērēs*), χήρᾱ "Waise, widow"; with gradation χῶπος, χῶπᾱ "leerer, free room, freies Land (in contrast zur town, city), region", epid. χῶπᾱ "leere eye socket", χωρίς adv. and preposition m.gen. "apart, separated; without; with exception from; besides", χωρίζω 'slit, separate', χωρεῖν "catch, aufnehmen can, from Gefäßen" (eig. "room give") and "weichen, fortgehen; go überhaupt";

Lat. *hērēs* "Erbe" (**ghēro-* + *ē-d[ō]*-, "das verwaiste Gut an sich nehmend"?, s. about the ending under *ē*-particle);

Goth. *gaidw* n. "lack", O.E. *gād*, *gæd* n. "lack, need, desire", O.Fris. *gād* "Bedürfnis", O.S. gen. pl. *metigēdeono* "lack of food, Hungersnot" (basic form **ghēi-tuó-*); in addition probably also O.H.G. *geisini* "egestas", O.E. *gæsne* "entbehrend";

References: WP. I 542 ff., WH. I 451, 641 f.

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ġhē-² : ġhə- and ġhēi- : ġhī-

English meaning: to gape, yawn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gähnen, klaffen"

Note: schallmalend for den Gähnlaut (in addition the weitergebildete stem *ġhji-ā*); (see also under *ġhans-* "goose "; similarly, but with Velar, *ġha ġha* for gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker and likewise, see there). Beside *ġhēi-* also *ġhēu-*: *ġhəu-* (see there), either as other Auffassung of Gähnlautes, or with originally formant *under*

Material: Gk. χάσκω (*ġhə-skō*) "gähne, klaffe" (only present and Impf.; later from χαίνω abgelöst, see under *ġhan-*), χάσμα "klaffende aperture "; χηραμός "hole", χηραμός "eine big, giant Muschel", after χηραμόςή της γής διάστας Hes., χηλός f. "hutch, Lade"; χήμη "das Gähnen, Gienmuschel".

Von *ġhēi-* from: O.C.S. *zějō* "hio" (**ġhēiō*).

Von *ġhji-ā*- from:

Lat. *hiō*, *-āre* (**ġhjiā-iō*) " yawn, klaffen, aufgesperret sein", Osc. *eehianasúm* "ēmittendārum (hostiārum)", Umbr. *ehiato* "ēmissōs";

Lith. *žio-ju*, *-ti* "öffnen", reflexive *žiotis* " yawn " (*žiotys* pl. f. "crack, deep cleft, gap; mouth, Rachen"), wherefore Lith. *žiovauti*, Ltv. *žāvātīes* " yawn " (*žāvas* f. pl. "Gähnen")

and with *p*: Lith. *žiopsaũ*, *-soti* "with offenem Munde dastehen, dasitzen";

Ser.-Cr. *zjām*, *zjāti* "den Mund aufsperrern", Iterativa O.C.S. *zijaja*, *zijati*, Russ. *zijaju*, *-átb* ds. and Sloven. *zėvati* "den Mund geöffnet halten", Cz. *zívatí*, Russ. *zėvátb* " yawn " (Sloven. *zėv*, Pol. *zięw*, Russ. *zėv* "Rachen");

maybe Alb. *zija* 'starvation, hunger'

with *p* (compare under die root form *ġheip-*): blg. *zėpam*, Pol. *ziępac* "with Mühe breathe", Clr. *zpaty* "after Atem snatch ", Cz. *zípatí* "pant, gasp".

Ähnlich, but after den *ē*-verbs, O.H.G. *gīēn* “yawn” (wäre Goth. **gijan*, -*aida*); besides with still klärungsbedürftigem (but barely from the root form *ĝhēu-* stammendem) *w* in Hiat O.H.G. *anagiwēn* “inhiare”, *gēwōn* “den Mund aufsperrn, yawn” (M.H.G. *gewen*, *giwen* ds.), O.E. *giwian*, *giowian* “long, want, arrogate” (from “*with offenem Munde, greedy whereupon lechzen”); in addition O.Ice. *gjā* f. (**giwō*) on the one hand “col, gap, cleft, gap in the earth”, on the other hand (from “lechzen” from) “wollüstiges life”, M.H.G. *giude* (**giwiþō*) “geräuschvolle pleasure, joy”, *giuden* “brag, boast, brag (*den Mund weit auftun); in geräuschvoller Freude sein, verschwenderisch leben”, Ger. *vergeuden*; O.H.G. *inginnan* “auftun, öffnen, aufschneiden, split” from **ginuan* is probably Causative to O.H.G. *ginēn* (see under) in formellem Anschluß an das lautähnliche *biginn* O.N.

sko-present: Lat. *hīscō*, -*ere* (**ĝhī-skō*) “yawn, klaffen, aufgesperrt sein”; similarly O.E. *giscian*, M.H.G. *gischen* “schluchzen” and Nor. dial. *geiska* “die Beine ausspreizen” (see Persson Beitr. 318).

n-Präsentien and zugehörige nouns: O.Ice. *gīna* st. V., O.E. *tō-gīnan* st. V. “klaffen, yawn”; with *ī* O.Ice. *gine*, O.H.G. *ginēn*, M.H.G. *ginēn*, *genēn*, Ger. *gähnen* = O.E. *ginian*, *gionian* “weit offen sein”, O.Ice. *gina* “yawn”, *gin* n. “gullet”, O.E. *gin* n. ds.; with Gmc. *ai* (IE *ĝhəi-*? or rather the preterite ablaut of st. V. *gīnan*?) O.H.G. *geinōn*, Swiss *gäine*, Goth. **gainon*, O.E. *gānian*; but Eng. *yawn*, “yawn” for **yone* from O.E. *gionian*;

O.C.S. *zinq*, -*qti* (**ĝhīnō*) “χαίειν”.

other nominal formation:

with *u*: O.E. *giw*, *gēow* m. “vulture” (**gīwaz* “the Gierige”);

with *m*: O.Ice. *gīma* f. “aperture”, Swiss *gīm* ds.; O.Ice. *geimi* m. “Meeresschlund”; Mod.Ice. *geimr* “großer, leerer room”;

with *r*: Gmc. **gīr(ī)a-* “greedy” (lit. “*lechzend”), in Nor. dial. *gīr* m. “eagerness, ferventness, passion”, O.H.G. *gīri* “begierig”, *gīr* “vulture”;

with *f*. O.Ice. Nor. *gil* n. “Felsspalt”, Swe. dial. *gilja* f. “Hohlweg”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *gil* “break, hernia”; O.Ice. *geil* f. “Hohlweg, Engpaß”; M.L.G. *gīlen* “lust, crave, beg” (from **gīla-* adj. “begehrend”, compare to meaning above O.E. *gīwaz*).

With meaning-development from “klaffen” to ‘schief absteigen (at first e.g. from Hölzern under likewise)’ is probably anzureihen N.Ger. Dutch *gillen* ‘schräg abschneiden’, Dutch *gillinghout* ‘schräg durchgeschnittenes wood’, further Ice. *geila* ‘separate’ (“*klaffen make”), O.E. *gāelan* (**gailjan*) “hinder, hesitate”; from *r*-forms nd. *gīren*, Dutch (out of it Ger.) *gieren*, Nor. dial. *gīra* “of Kurs abweichen”; Dutch *geeren* ds., Nor. dial. *geira* ‘schief run’.

extensions with *i*-vocalism:

**ghei-gh-* : O.Ice. Nor. dial., *geiga* ‘seitwärts abschwanken’, O.Ice. *geigr* m. “damage” (originally outlook “*schief absteigen, klaffen” e.g. from Hölzern); compare Ger. Swiss *Geigle* “Doppelast an a Baume, the in beliebigem angle auseinandergeht; pl. die Schenkel”, Ger. *Heugeige* ‘stecken with seitwärts absteigenden Astresten zum Aufschobern of Heus’; Ger. dial. *geigen* ‘sich hin and her bewegen’, O.Ice. *gīgja*, from M.L.G. M.H.G. *gīge*, Ger. *Geige* as Musikinstrument; O.E. *for-*, *of-gāegan* “abweichen from, überschreiten”, *gāeg* and *gāgol* “ausgelassen, ausschweifend”, O.Fris. *gēia* “übertreten, unterlassen, penance, atonement pay for, atone”; Nor. dial. *giga*, *gigla*, *gigra* “lose stand, wobble, sway”, Eng. *gig* (N.. Lw.) “light cart, leichtes boat”, *whirligig*, Dan. *gig* “Kreisel as plaything”; N.Ger. *giggelen*, Eng. *to giggle* “versteckt, spöttisch laugh”; as “free absteigende, bewegliche sprit” here Dutch *gei* “Raa” (basic form *geig*(*)*a*?), N.Ger. *gīk*, Dutch *gijk* ds. and M.L.G. *geck* from drehbaren Dingen (e.g. cover, Fensterladen, Pumpstangen), also “fool” (Ger. *Geck*); here (after Wissmann nom. postverb. 41) Goth. *geigō* f. “greed, lust”, *ga-geigan* “gain”, *faīhu-geigan* “lust, crave”; s. S. 427.

similar is (from *ghijā-* from) with *gh* shaped Lith. *ziógauti* “yawn”, *žioḡas* “locust, grasshopper”, *žioḡris* “Palisade”.

ĝhei-p- (in Gmc. perhaps partly also *ĝhei-bh-*):

Lat. (GLO.S.S.) *hippitāre, exippitāre* (**hīpitāre*) “hietare, oscitare” (spO.N. *hipar* ‘schluchzen’); Cz. *zípati* ‘pant, gasp’ (etc., see above);

O.E. *gīfer* “devourer”, O.Ice. *gīfr* m. “fiend, demon”; Ger. dial. *geifen, geiben, geipen* “yawn, gawk, greedy verlangen”; from ‘schief abstehen, lax abstehen’ Nor. dial. *geivla* ‘seitwärts abschwanken; shiver’, also *geivra*; of Verziehen of Mundes N.Ger. *gib(b)elen* ‘spottend laugh’, Ger. *geifeln* ‘spottend laugh’, Eng. *to gibe, jibe* “mock”.

In Gmc. also:

ĝhei-b-, Gmc. **gīp-*: O.Ice. *gīpr* m. “muzzle, Rachen”, FIN for *Gipa*, Nor. dial. *gipa* “klaffen make, after Luft snatch” = O.E. *gīpian* “after Luft snatch”; M.L.G. *gippelt* “crazy, stupid”; Swe. dial. *gippa* “crack, col, gap”; with *ī* schwed dial. *gipa* “den Mund verziehen”, N.Ger. *gīpen* “after Luft snatch, strehen after”; Ger. bO.Ir. *gaif(f)en* from not festsitzenden, schlotternden shoe; with the meaning ‘spöttisch den Mund verziehen under likewise’.

With Gmc. *ai*: O.Ice. *geipa* “babble, chatter”, Nor. dial. *geipa* “babble, chatter; den Mund weit aufsperrn; with ausgespreizten Beinen sit or go” under likewise;

O.Ice. *geispa* “after Luft snatch”, M.Eng. *gaspen* < O.E. **gāspian*, probably from **gaipsōn* (through amalgamation from **gaip-* and **gais*).

gheis-: Ice. *gisinn* “from Trockenheit rissig, leaking” (participle from **gīsa* =) Nor. dial. *gīsa* “grinsen, blink”; Nor. dial. *gīsta* ‘sich öffnen, thin become, of Walde’, O.S. *gistinn* “from Trockenheit rissig”; from this meaning further M.L.G. *gēst*, O.Fris. *gēst, gāst* “das höhere trockene Land in contrast zur Marschniederung” (zugehörige *u*-forms nd. *gūste*, Dutch *gust* “unfruchtbar, dry, gelt” from the basis *ĝhēu-??* S. Persson Beitr. 318).

extensions with *ē-*: *æ*-vocalism (fast only Gmc.):

**ĝhægh-* (: *ĝhēgh-*):

O.E. *gēagl* m. n. “mandible, lower jaw bone, throat”, pl. “Backenzähne”, M.L.G. *gāgel*, *gēgel* m. n. “palate, gums” (**gāgula-*, *-ila*);

Ger. dial. *gagen*, *gageln*, *gagern* “(sich) spreizen (from den Beinen, den Fingern), wobble, sway, gestikulieren, gaukeln”, *gackelicht* “foolish, loony”, M.H.G. *gagen*, *gageren* ‘sich hin and her bewegen, wriggle “, O.Ice. *gagr* “writhed, crooked, humped, zurückgebogen”, *gaghals* “with zurückgespreiztem, zurückgebogenem Halse”, Nor. dial. *gag* “backwards gebogen = bent, curved (e.g. from schief abstehenden Gerätteilen)”, Eng. *gag-toothed* (N.. Lw.) “with hervorstehenden Zähnen”: ablaut. O.Ice. *gægjask* ‘sich vorrecken, um to peek’, and (zugleich with consonant-sharpening) md. *gāken* “gawk”.

Maybe Alb. *guak* “gawk”, expressive form Alb. (**ġhə-skō*), *gogësj* “yawn, gape”

O.Ice. *gǫgrar* pl. “Felsklüfte” (**gegura-*) compares Lidén Armen. Stud. 70 f. probably more properly with Arm. *gez* “col, gap, crack, incisure”.

**ġhēp-*:

O.Ind. *hāphikā* “das Galmen” (with jungem *ph* instead of *p*, Persson Beitr. 565).

**ġhəb-*: O.Ice. *gap* “weite aperture, hole, Chaos; shout, call, scream “, *gapa* “den Mund aufsperrn, cry”, O.E. *gapan*, N.Ger. *gāpen*, M.H.G. Ger. *gaffen* “with offenem Munde anschauen”.

**ġhəbh-*:

O.E. *geaflas* pl. “Kiefern” (in the meaning directed after *ceafl* “jaw “, see under *ġeph-*), older Dan. *paa gaffe* “weit offen”, Swe. *på gavel* ds.

O.Ice. *gabba* “derision or joke drive, push”, O.E. *gabbian* “babble; deride, verhöhnen”, *gaffetung* “derision, ridicule”, *gafspræc* “törichte discourse “, Dutch *gabberen* “nugari, jocuri” under likewise (probably from dem N.Ger. derive Lith. *gabli(i)ó-ju*, *-ti* “banter, vexieren”, *gabliŭs* “wer neckt, vexiert”, s. Berneker 287 f. - also about Pol. *gabać* ‘stir, tease, irritate, banter”).

References: WP. I 548 ff., WH. I 647 ff., Trautmann 368, Schwyzer Gk. I 694.

See also: compare still *ghē-1* “empty, bare, lacking sein, fehlen”; Specht (Decl. 282) places
eine root **agh-ē-* etc. an; see above under *ghan-*.

Page(s): 419-422

ĝhēlā

English meaning: wine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wein”??

Material: O.Ind. *hālā* “alcohol”;

Gk. χάλις, -ιος “ungemischter Wein”, χαλί-κρητος ds.; Maced. κάλιθος οἶνος. Ἀμερίας Hes.;

Thrac. ζίλαι ὁ οἶνος Hes. (**ĝhēl-*).

References: WP. I 631. Sehr dubious.

Page(s): 434

ĝhēu- : ĝhō(u)- : ĝhəu-

English meaning: to yawn, gape

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gähnen, klaffen”

Note: (see above *ĝhēi-*)

Material: Gk. χάος n. “the leere room, airspace” (later also “cleft, gap”; probably from *χαFος), χαῦνος “auseinanderklaffend, lax “, χαυλι-όδοντ- “with auseinanderstehenden teeth”;

whether here also Goth. *gawī* “land, region”, O.H.G. *gawī*, Ger. *Gau*, O.E. *gē*, etc. from **ĝhəuīom* with similar meaning-development as by Gk. χώρος, χῶρα (see below *ĝhēi-* “fehlen; abandon “) and Arm. *gavar* “Landstrich, region”? Oder from Gmc. **ga-awja* (to *akwā*, above S. 23) “Landschaft am water”?

O.H.G. *goumo* m. (**ĝhəu-men-*), *giumo* (**ĝhēu-men-*) “palate”, ablaut. O.N. *gōmr* “gums, palate”, O.E. *gōma* (Eng. *gums* “gums”), O.H.G. *guomo* (**ĝhō[u]-m-*) “Gaumen = palate”; about Lith. *gomurỹs* see under;

in addition probably O.Ice. *geyja* “bark, bay, scold, chide, mock “, O.E. *gíegan* “cry”, O.Ice. *goð-gā* “Gotteslästerung”, *hund-gā* “bark “ and die Weiterbildungen O.Ice. *gauta* “babble, chatter, brag, boast”, ndld. *guiten* “scold, mock “, Ger. dial. *gauzen, gäuzen* “bark, bay, cry”, Goth. *gaunōn* “wail, grieve “, O.Ice. *gaula* “howl”; about Lith. *gaũsti* see under *gou-* “call, shout, cry”. Trotzdem nichtpalatalen Wurzelanlauts (see above about Lith. *gomurỹs*) could es here belong, da viele originally palatale Gutturale litauisch as *g*, *k* appear.

further in the meaning “yawn “ with *h*-forms (: Gk. χαυλι-) perhaps here M.H.G. *gieh* m. “Rachen, gullet”, aNor. *-gjōl* in place names? as well as Nor. dial. *gyh* “cleft, gap, Felskluff”

(**gulja-*; so also Swe. *göl* “puddle, slop, Tümpel”, M.H.G. *gülle* “puddle, pool, slop”, M.L.G. *göle*, *goel* ‘swamp, marsh’ as “cavity, in the sich Wasser angesammelt hat”?).

Daß Ger. *Gosche*, *Gusche*, N.Ger. *goske*, *guske* “big muzzle” as *sk*-formation here gehöre or but perhaps with O.Ind. *ghōsati* “ruft, shouts, howls” related sei (see Persson Beitr. 116 f.), is by a Trivialausdruck without verfolgbare Geschichte not probably;

Balt **gāmuṛia-* m. “palate” in Lith. *gomurỹs*, gen. *gómurio* m., also *gomerẽ* (acc. *gómerę*) f.; Ltv. *gāmurs* m. “windpipe, larynx” (only by Miežinis doubtful *guomurs*); eine lautgesetzliche equivalent to Ger. *Gaumen* ergäbe Lith. Ltv. *úo* (Balt *ō*); perhaps in vocalism germO.N. influenced; to *g-* compare above S. 18 Anm.

A extension *ġheubh-* in O.Ice. *gaupa* f. “Luchs” (probably eig. “the lechzende, gierige”, as O.E. *earn-géap* “Edelfalke”), ablaut. Nor. dial *gōp* “gorge, ravine, gulch, abyss”; O.E. *gēap* “wide, capacious”; *gēopan* “verschlingen”, O.Ice. *gaupn* f. “die hohle Hand”, O.H.G. *goufana* ds., wherefore Lith. *žūpsnis* “etwas weniger as eine Handvoll”; compare still Persson Beitr. 835 m. A. 2.

Maybe Alb. *gop* “vagina, hole”

References: WP. I 465 f., WH. I 470, Trautmann 77.

Page(s): 449

ĝhǵem–, ĝhǵom–, gen. ĝh(ǵ)m–és

English meaning: earth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erde, Erdboden”

Note: It was developed from the zero grade, from where the simple anlaut *ĝh-* also in lengthened grade spread forms (about O.Ind. anlauts *jm-*, *gm-* besides *kṣm-* compare Johansson Xenia Lideniana 1912, S. 116-126)

Material: compare to anlaut still Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 129, 241, pp. 109, 209bγ, III 241 ff., Schwyzler Gk. I 326, 631, 10, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 38, 139 ff., Specht Decl. 241.

O.Ind. stem *kṣam-*, nom. sg. *kṣāḥ* (= Av. *zā*) f. “earth, Erdboden” common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation, (acc. *kṣām* = Av. *zām*, loc. *kṣāmi* and **kṣām*, if *kṣāman* from this form with postposition **en* “in” to define is, compare O.Ind. *pāri-jman* “rings auf the earth”; instr. *jmā*, gen. *jmāḥ*, secondary *gmāḥ*, *kṣmāḥ*); *kṣāmya-ḥ* “auf the Erde situated, irdisch”;

Av. *zā*, acc. *zām*, loc. *zāmē*, gen. *zāmō* “earth, Erdboden”;

Gk. *χθών* f. “Erdboden” (**χθώμ*; thereafter with v also gen. *χθονός*, *χθόνιος* “unterirdisch” etc.), *χαμαί* originally “zur Erde hin”, then also “auf the Erde” (bis auf die other vowel gradation = O.Pruss. *semmāi* “low” and presumably also = Lat. *humī* “to bottom”), *χαμάζε* “to the ground, on the ground”, *χαμηλός* “low”, *χθαμαλός* “low” (: Lat. *humilis*), perhaps νεο-*χμός* “neu, unerhört (auf the Erde?)”;

Phryg. *ζεμελω* (Thrac. *Σεμέλη*) “mother earth” (?), also Phryg. *ζεμελεν βάρβαρον ἀνδράποδον* Hes. (compare Russ. *čelovek* “person” and ‘servant’) ; Γδαν Μα “*Χθών* Mā” kann genuine Phryg. sein (IE *ē* > Phryg. *ā*), *gd-* : *z-* as O.Ind. *kṣāḥ* : Av. *zā*, common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Alb. *dhe* “earth” (= χθών) ; compare Gk. Δημήτηρ, Dor. Δᾱμᾱτήρ, Thess. Δαμμάτηρ, Eol. Δωμάτηρ; Illyr. Δω-, Δαμ- (Pisani IF. 53, 30, 38) from IE *ǵǵhō, respectively Vokat. *ǵǵhom; about Δαμία, epithet the Demeter, s. WH. I 321;

Note:

Clearly Δημήτηρ “mother earth” was shaped according to Illyr. and Alb. phonetic laws [common Alb. ǵh- > d-, dh-] Δημή-τηρ common venetic Illyrian suffix -ter, -tre . Therefore Δημήτηρ is an Illyrian goddess of earth.

Lat. *humus* (from **homos*) “earth, Erdboden”, probably Umformung an old consonant-stem *ǵǵhom-; hence also f. as χθών; *humilis* “low” (: χθαμαλός); in Osc.-Umbr. **homi-teros*, -temos as compar. superl. of loc. **homi* “under” (: O.Ind. *kṣāmī*) : Osc. *hu[η]truis* “īnferīs”, *huntrus* “īnferōs”; Umbr. *hutra*, *hontra* “īnfrā”, abl. *hondomu* “īnfirmō”; Umbr. *hondu* “pessumdatō” from **hon(d)-tōd*; about Lat. *hūmānus* see under;

O.Ir. *dū*, gen. *don* “place” (Pedersen KG. I 89, s. also under to *duine*; die development from ǵǵhō to d- stimmte to t from -kb- in *art* “bear” from *erkPos*; n instead of m as in χθόνος from the Vorstufe *dōn - from *dōm - from dū verschleppt);

Note:

O.Ir. *duine*, Welsh *dyn*, Corn. Bret. *den* : Illyr. Δημήτηρ, Alb. *dhe* cognates evolved according to Illyr. and Alb. phonetic laws [common Alb. ǵh- > d-, dh-] suggesting a shared origin of those lang.

Lith. *žemė*, Ltv. *zeme*, O.Pruss. *same*, *semme* “earth”, *semai* “base, low” (: χαμαί, see above), Ltv. *zem* “under” (probably Verkürzung of loc. *zemē*); Lith. *žėmas*, Ltv. *zems* “low”;

O.C.S. *zemlja* “earth”; in addition also O.C.S. *zmbja* ‘snake’ (“auf the Erde kriechend, χθαμαλός”), *zmbjъ* “dragon”.

In addition words for “person” as “Irdischer”:

Lat. *homō*, *-inis* “person”, aLat. *hemō* (also in *nēmō* “niemand” from **ne-hemō*), acc. *hemōnem*; to *humus* probably *hūmānus* “menschlich”, with unclear vocalism (**hoim-* würde to *oí* of O.Ir. pl. *doíni* “people” stimmen, whether here older diphthong vorläge, but for ein IE **gǵhoim-* lacks jede Wahrscheinlichkeit; s. also under); Osc.-Umbr. **homōn-* (ablaut grade **gǵhom-* as *humus*, compared with Lat. *hemōn-* or einzeldialektischer umlaut from **hemōn-*), Osc. *humuns* “hominēs”, Umbr. *homonus* “hominibus”;

Goth. *guma*, O.Ice. *gumi*, O.E. *guma*, O.H.G. *gomo* “person, man, husband”, Ger. in *Bräuti-gam* (IE **ǵh_emon-* or **ǵh_omon-*);

Lith. (old) *žmuō* (Daukša m. acc. *žmūṇi*) “person”, nowadays *žmogùs*, *žmōgus* (*g*-forms as in O.C.S. *mę-žb*) “person”, O.Pruss. *smoy* (leg. *smoa?*), other formations O.Pruss. *smunents* m. “person”, *smonenawins* ds., and *smūni* f. “person”, Lith. *žmonà* f. “wife, woman”, *žmónės* pl. m. “people” (acc. pl. *žmónis* dial. from IE *ǵhmōn_ens*).

Pedersen (KG. I 69, 89, 116, 173) places here also O.Ir. *duine*, Welsh *dyn*, Corn. Bret. *den* “person”, urk. **donjo-* from **ǵhǵdomjo-* = χθόνιος, O.Ind. *kṣamya-ḥ*; das wäre indeed the einzige evidence for Celt. *ni* from *mī*; es could transference of *n* from dem paradigm **dōn* “place” (see above) erwogen become. Yet wäre then the pl. O.Ir. *doíni*, Ir. *daoine* “humans, people” (echter diphthong) from *duine* to separate; weit probably wird *doíni* as **dheueṇjo-* or **dhoueṇjo-* and *duine* etc. as tiefstufiges **dhuṇjo-* with Goth. *diwans* “perishable” connected (see **dhuēn-* under *dheu-* “die”); incredible Borgström NTS. 12, 83 f.;

Note:

common Illyr.-celtic *ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation

Toch. A *śom* “Bursche, youngling”, B *śaumo*, pl. *śāmna* “person” (: Lat. *hemōnem*); s. Pedersen Tochar. 107 f.;

Hitt. *te-e-kan* (*tegan*), gen. *tagnās* “earth” and Toch. A *tkam*, gen. *tkanis*, B *keṃ* ds. common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Note:

Common Hittite Tocharian *gh-* > *tk-* phonetic mutation : common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation : Illyrian Albanian *gh-* > *dh-* phonetic mutation : Celtic *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

They derived through metathesis from **ĝ(e)ǵhom-*, **ĝh(e)ǵhom* (Pedersen Group. 41 f.), these explained from IE **dh(e)ǵhom* (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 66 f.); against it with substantial reasons Benveniste Mēl. Van Ginneken 193 ff.; a root in **dhegh-* places also Specht Decl. 241; I with Benveniste would rather keep away the Hitt. and Toch. forms.

Maybe Alb. *toka* “earth” from Hitt. *te-e-kan*; Also *ki* “earth” in Sumer???

References: WP. I 662 ff., WH. I 654 f., 663 ff., 869, Trautmann 369.

Page(s): 414-416

ĝhǵiés (zero-grade ĝhǵis?), reduced to ĝhǵés, ĝhiés, ĝhés

English meaning: yesterday

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gestern”

Material: O.Ind. *hyáh* “yesterday” (*ghǵiés*), *hyastana-h* “gestrig”, Av. *zyō*, O.Pers. *diya(ka)*, pers. *dī(g)*;

Gk. eleisch σερ-ός χθές Hes. (from *χίεϛ, IE *ĝhǵiés*?), Gk. χθές (**ĝhǵés*), ἐχθές (after ἐκεῖνος : κεῖνος, selbständige particle or Vorschlagsvokal, see above S. 283 and Schwyzer Gk. I 413, Lejeune Traité 182); χθιζός, adverb. χθιζά “gestrig”, after Schwyzer Gk. I 351 from χθές + *ǵiá to O.Ind. *a-dyā* “today” (InstRom. from IE **dios* “day”; lacks above S. 183), with vortoniger weakening of ε to ι, after Specht KZ. 68, 205 from **ĝhǵis* > *ĝhis* with adverbial suffix (as in Gk. κρύβ-δα); χθεσινός “gestrig”;

Alb. *dje* “yesterday”, dial. “morgen” (**ĝhes*), *djethine* ds., *para-dje* “vorgestern”;

Lat. *herī*, *herē* “yesterday”, *hesternus* “gestrig” (from **hestrinos* with *-tro-* as in Gmc. **gestra-*);

maybe Alb. (**herē*) *herēt* “early morning” [the shift S > R attested in Lat. and Alb.]

O.Ir. *in-dē* (**gdǵiés*), Welsh *doe*, O.Corn. *doy*, nCorn. *dē*, M.Bret. *dech*, Bret. *deac’h* “yesterday” (die Brit. forms from **gdǵies*); Welsh *neithiwr* etc. “yesterday abend” rather from **nokti* + Welsh *hwyr* “late” (Lw. from Lat. *sērus*);

Goth. *gistra-dagis* “morgen”, O.E. *geostra*, wsächs. *giestran-dæg*, N.hUmbr. *gioster-dæg* “yesterday”, O.H.G. *kestre*, *gesteron*, *gesterên* “yesterday”; lengthened grade O.N. *í gær* (**gēz-*), *í gjār* (Noreen O.Ice. Gk.⁴ p. 72, 263a 1); s. above Specht KZ. 68, 202 f.

References: WP. I 664, WH. I 642 f., 869, Schwyzer Gk. I 326, 631, 10, Specht KZ. 68, 201 ff.

Page(s): 416

ĝhǵū- (or ĝhǵiū-?)

English meaning: fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fisch"

Material: Arm. *jukn* "fish" (extension as in *mu-kn* "mouse");

Gk. ἰχθύς, -ύος (**ĝhǵūs*) "fish" (i- is Vokalentwicklung as in ἰκτίϝος "Gabelweihe": Arm. *çin* "falcon", IE *kḠīno-*);

ĝhǵuū-: Lith. *žuvīs* (gen. pl. *žuvīų*) f., Ltv. *zuvš*, *zivs* m. ds.; in addition die verbs E.Lith. *žūsta*, *žūvo*, *žuti* "fischen";

Gutturalsuffix: O.Pruss. *suckis* m. (acc. pl. *suckans*) "fish" (Lith. *žuk-* in *žūk-mistras* "Fischmeister", *žuk-sparnis* "Fischhaar", *žūklīs* "fisherman"); in addition further Ltv. *zutis* m. "Aal"; Lith. *žvejys* m. "fisherman", Lith. *žvejoči*, Ltv. *zvejuoti* "fischen", *žvėnas* m. "Fischschuppe", Ltv. *zviņi* m. pl. "Fischschuppen"; O.Pruss. *sucka-ns* besides ἰχθύς, as Lat. *sucu-la* besides *sūs*, O.N. *askr* besides Lith. *úosis*.

Zur Anlautfrage (*ĝhǵ* or *ĝhǵi*?) compare Schwyz. Gk. I 325; gleichartig is esp. χθών : *žemė*, and eine Parallele with *k-* bietet ἰκτίϝος : *çin*. Kein ganz sicherer Hinweis auf **ĝhǵi-* is, da in seiner affiliation somewhat dubious, the fish name ält. Swe. *gius*, Mod.Swe. *gös* "Perca Lucio-perca", Ger. dial. *giesen* "Cyprinus cephalus" and ält. Swe. *fiska-giusen* "ein bird of prey, Falco haliaetus", wherein ein **gjuse* "fisherman" stecke.

References: WP. I 664, Trautmann 373, Schwyz. Gk. I 325, 413; to IE *ǵ* compare lastly Lejeune Traité de Phonétique grecque S. 31 f.

Page(s): 416-417

ǵhlād-

English meaning: to sound, call

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallen, rufen’

Material: O.Ind. *hrādatē* “sounds”, *hrāda-* m. “Getön, noise”, Av. *zrāda-* m. “Kettenpanzer” (“rattling, clashing, klirrend”), Pers. *zirih* “Panzer”;

Gk. κέχλαδα (Pind.) “rausche, roar, foam”, καχλάζω “klatsche, plätschere”;

O.Ir. *ad-glādur* “I rede an”.

The ar. words can but just as well with IE *r* to Goth. *grētan* belong; see under *gher-1*.

References: WP. I 659 f.

Page(s): 451

ĝhō

English meaning: behind, towards

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hinter, after, wegen"

Grammatical information: preposition and Partikel

Material: Arm. *z* preposition and preverb "with Bezug auf" etc. (Meillet Esquisse² 166);

Balt **a-žō* in Lith. dial. *ažuo*, *ažu*, *až* "behind, for" (compare *ažuot* "anstatt", E.Lith. *ažuomarša* "oblivion"); Ltv. *az* (compare *azuots* "bosom" = E.Lith. *ažuñtis* ds., to Ltv. **uots* = Lith. *añtis* "bosom"), newer *aiz* (unexplained) "behind, after, because of, instead of", also verbal prefix "behind, from, to, to-, ver-";

Slav. *za* "behind; an; for, because of, during, an", also verbal prefix; also in O.C.S. *zadъ* "das Hintere, buttocks part", compare *na-dъ*;

perhaps instrumental a Pronom.-stem *ĝho-* to *ghe*, *gho* (above S. 417) with anlaut. *ĝh-*; s. also under *ūd*.

References: WP. I 533 f., Trautmann 336, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 485 f.

Page(s): 451-452

ǵhuel-

English meaning: to bend, swerve

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich krümmen, von der geraden Richtung abbiegen (also geistig and sittlich) und likewise"

Material: O.Ind. *hvarātē* "biegt from the geraden Richtung ab, makes krumme Wege", *hvalati* "gerät auf Abwege, strauchelt, errs ", *juhurāṇā-h* "mißglückend", *víhruta-h* 'schadhaft, sick ', *hruṇāti* "geht irre", participle *hrutá-*, geneuert = renamed, has changed?? *hvr̥tá-*; *hūrchatī* "geht schief, glides, sways, fällt"; *hvaras-* n. "curvature ", *hvará-* m. 'snake', *vihrút-* f. "kind of snake or worm";

Av. *zbarəmna-* "crooked going", *zbaraθa-* n. "foot daēvischer Wesen", *zbarah-* n. "hill", *zūrah-* n. "wrong; injustice, deception ", Pers. *zūr* "incorrect; lie, falsity";

Gk. φαλίπτει μωραίνει Hes., φαλός 'stammelnd, crazy' Hes. and probably φάλος m. "hornartiger protrusion am helmet", presumably φολκός, epithet of Thersites B. 217, perhaps "bowlegged"; perhaps also ἀποφώλιος "trügerisch" (ō-grade), φήλος "deceitful ", φηλήτης "cheater ", φηλόω (Dor. φᾱλόω) betrüge";

Lat. *fallō, -ere* "deceive, cheat, deceive; make ineffective; sich entziehen; unbemerkt bleiben" ("*krumme Wege machen; ausbiegen"; *ǵhuelnō, compare O.Ind. *hruṇāti*);

Lith. *nuožvelnùs* "abschüssig"; *žvalus* 'skilful; agile, behend' ("*sich leicht biegend"); ablaut. *įžvilnas* "slantwise, slant, skew" (*ǵhul-), *pažvil-ti, -au* 'sich neigen', *žvylyoti* 'swing, waver'; *pražūlnas* (*ǵhul-) 'schräge, slant, skew', *pažūlnus* ds.; *atžūlas, -us* 'schroff, hard, unhöflich, pitiless " und likewise;

Ltv. *zvel' u, zvel' u, zveļt* "wälzen, fortbewegen, umwerfen; hit", refl. 'sich schwerfällig fortbewegen, wallow, umfallen', *zvaļstītiēs* "waver, waver", *zvaļns* "fluctuating ";

O.C.S. *zъъ* "mad, wicked, evil, schlimm", Ser.-Cr. *zǎo* (f. *zǎ*), Russ. *zoť* (f. *zťa*) ds.;

perhaps **ǵh₂-el-* from a *ǵheu-* ‘slant, skew’ extended; compare **ǵh₂-er-* in Lith. *žurle* ‘eine Rankenpflanze’ (**ǵh₂-lo-*), Gk. *θέρμος* m. ‘Feigenbohne’ (**ǵuher-mo-*).

References: WP. I 643 f., WH. I 448, Trautmann 372 f.

Page(s): 489-490

ǵh_uelg-

English meaning: to glance

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anblicken”?

Material: Gk. θέλω “bezaubere, umschmeichle” (incredible above S. 247);

Lith. *žvelgiũ*, *žvēlgti* “anblicken”, Iterat. *žvalgaũ*, *žvalgýti* and *žvīlgis* m. “look”, *žvilgiu*, *žvilgėti* ‘short hinblicken’.

References: WP. I 644, Trautmann 374, Schwyzer Gk. I 302.

Page(s): 490

ġhuen-

English meaning: to sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tönen"

Note: extension from ġhau-, s. Persson Beitr. 191

Material: Arm. *jain* (ġh_uon-*i*), *i*-stem "voice" (with *i*-Epenthese); Alb.Tosk *zē* "voice", Gheg *zâ* (< *ġh_uono-s);

Note:

The shift (*ġh_uen-), *ġhan* > *zâ* in Alb. is attested in Alb.Gheg (*ġh_uon-*i*) *zâ*, *zani*, *zoni* "voice", *zana*, *zona* Pl "voices" also attested in Alb. (*ġhot) *zot* "god, master, lord" because of the Alb. *ġh* > *d* shift. It is clear that Alb. (ġhāg) *zogu* "bird".

Alb. shows that Root **ġh_uen-** : "to sound" derived from Root **ġhau-**, **ġhau-** : "to call"

Russ.- Church Slavic *zv_unju*, *zv_uněti* "ring, sound, clink", Russ. *zveněť*, O.Cz. *zv_unietī*, Cz. *zníti*, altPol. *wznieć* ds., ablaut. O.C.S. *zv_unъ* 'sound, tone', sl. *zv_uvn* "bell", Bulg. *zv_unъ* 'sound, clangor', *zv_unesъ* "bell", Ser.-Cr. *zv_uno*, Russ. Cz. *zv_un*, Pol. *dzwon* "clangor, bell".

BaltoSlav. root extension **ġh_ueng-**:

Lith. *žv_uengiu*, *žv_uengti* "neigh", *su-žv_uingu*, *-žv_uingti* "in Wiehern ausbrechen", *žvangùs* "loud, schallend", *žvangu*, *žvangėti* "rattle, clash, ring, clang, clink", Ltv. *zviegt* "neigh";

O.C.S. *zvęgъ* "verkünde", Russ.- Church Slavic *zv_ujagu* 'sing, babble', Russ. dial. *zv_ujagù*, *zv_ujačъ* "bark, bay".

Slav. root extension **ġh_uenk-**:

O.C.S. *zvękъ* m. 'sound', *zvęknęti* 'sound, clink', *zvęcati* 'call, shout, cry', Ser.-Cr. *zvék* 'sound', Pol. *zwięk*, *dźwięk* 'sound, clangor'; with ablaut O.C.S. *zvękъ* 'sound', Russ. *zvuk*, Cz. *zvuk* 'sound, tone, sound, clangor';

Slav. root extension *ǵhuent-*:

Bulg. *zvъntja* 'sound, clink'.

References: WP. I 642, Trautmann 374.

Page(s): 490-491

ǵh_uēr-

English meaning: wild beast

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wildes Tier"

Material: Gk. θήρ, -ός, m. late f. (θήρες, θηρῶν = E.Lith. *žvéres*, *žvēĩũ*, Schwyzter Gk. I 424), Lesb. φήρ, Hom. Φῆρες, Thess. φείρ (πεφειράκοντες = τεθηρακότες, Φιλόφειρος) "animal";

Lat. *ferus*, -a, -um "wild, wildwachsend, -lebend" (*ǵhuero-s);

with structure in die *í*-Deklination (after dem acc. sg. pl. -b, -i = *ṛ*, -*ṛs*) Lith. *žvėrīs* m. f., Ltv. *zvērs* m.; O.Pruss. acc. pl. *swīrins*;

O.C.S. *zvěřь* "wild animal", sloven, *zvēr*, O.Cz. *zvěř* m. f., Russ. *zvěрь*;

substantiv. adjective Lith. *žvėrienà* f., Russ. *zvěrina* "Wildbret", to Lat. *carō ferīna* ds.

References: WP. I 642 f., WH. I 487 f., Trautmann 374 f.

Page(s): 493

ǵh̥uoiǵʷ-

English meaning: to shine; star

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten, Schein"

Material: Gk. φοῖβος "pure, clean gleaming", ἀφικτός, ἀφικτρός (*ǵh̥uoiǵʷ-) "impure, unclean";

Bal.-Slav. *žuaigzdā f. 'shine, star' (IE *ǵh̥uoiǵʷ(e)s-dā) in:

O.Pruss. acc. sg. *swāigstan* 'shine', *poswāigstinai* "illuminate" (?) ; Lith. *žvaigždė*, *žvaigždė*, dial. *žvaizdė*, Ltv. *zvaigzne* f. 'star'; in addition further Lith. *žvygulys* "radiance", *žvėinas* 'silberfleckig', Ltv. *zvaigstītes* "gleam", *zvaidrīt* 'shimmer';

Slav. *gvězda (from *g̃uaigzdā, through Ferdissimilation from *žuaigzdā) in O.C.S. *dzvězda*, Ser.-Cr. *zvigèzda*, Pol. *gwiazda*, Russ. *zvězdá* f. 'star'.

Maybe (*izda) Alb. [Sicily] *izë*, Alb. [Dibër] *ist*- "star" [Alb.-Illyr. -ǵh- > -z-, -ss-, -st- phonetic mutation] : Hittite *Istanu* 'sun god'

References: Trautmann 373 f., Pedersen La cinquender décl. Lat. 74, Mikkola UrSlav. Gk. 166 f. Probably unrichtig about Gk. φοῖβος etc. above 118.

Page(s): 495

ǵh_uōk^w–, ǵh_uək^w–

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schimmern, leuchten’

Material: Gk. διαφάσσειν διαφαίνειν Hes., φῶψ φάος Hes.; παραι-φάσσει τινάσ-σει . . .

Hes., reduplicated παιφάσσω “budge, move quick, fast, zucke (*finkle)”;

Lat. *fax* (old *facēs*), *facis* f. “torch; Anstifter”, Dimin. *facula* “torch”, *facētus* “elegant, witzig”, *facētia* and *-ae* “witzige Einfälle”;

Lith. *žvākė* “candle”.

References: WP. I 645, WH. I 438 f., 471, 864, Trautmann 374.

Page(s): 495

ĝlei-

English meaning: to run up to

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anlaufen, anstürmen”?

Note: Only indoiranisch.

Material: O.Ind. *jráyati* ‘stürmt an, läuft an’, *jráyas-* n. “Ungestüm, run, flow, Flußlauf”, *prthu-jráya-* “weit running “;

Av. *zrayah-*, O.Pers. *drayah-* ‘sea, sea”, M.Pers. *zray*, Pers. (with rearrangement) *daryā*, *pərəu-zrayah* “about weite Wasserflächen sich erstreckend”.

References: WP. I 660, WH. I 608.

Page(s): 401

ǵ̑er-, ǵ̑erə-

English meaning: to burn and be hot

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten and heiß sein"

Note:

Root *ǵ̑er-*, *ǵ̑erə-* : to burn and be hot" derived from Root *ǵ̑her-3* and *ǵ̑herə-*, *ǵ̑hrē-* : to shine, shimmer".

Material: O.Ind. *jváratī* "fiebert", *jvara-ḥ* "fever, pain, distress", *jūrvati* "versengt", *jūrñi-ḥ* "blaze, glow" (< **jvūr-*, **ǵ̑ur-*); besides *jvālatī* "flammt auf, glüht, shines", *jvalita-ḥ* "flammend, luminous", *jvalaná-ḥ* "burning, ignitable", m. "fire", n. "das Brennen, Lodern", *jvala-ḥ* m. "light, flame, torch", *jvālā* f. ds.;

mnI. *coorts* m., M.L.G. *korts* "fever"??;

Lith. *žiūrū*, *žiūrėti* "see", *žiūrà* "Aussicht, look", *žiūras* "Uhu";

full grade Ltv. *zvérs* "funkelnd", *zvēruot* "glow, flash".

References: WP. I 643, Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I p. 228.

Page(s): 479

ǵ(e)lōu-

English meaning: sister-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwester of Gatten'

Material: Gk. *γάλωFος in Hom. dat. sg. and nom. pl. γαλόω, gen. pl. γαλόων, Att. γάλως, gen. γάλω "Mannes sister";

Lat. *glōs*, *glōris* "Mannes sister, wife, woman of brothers" (*ǵlō[ʷ]s);

LateChurch Slavic *zъlъva*, O.Cz. *zelva*, Serb. *zǎova*, Russ. *zotónka* "Mannes sister"; perhaps also Arm. *tal* "Mannes sister" (for **cal* after *taigr* "Mannes brother").

Daß Phryg. γέλαρος ἀδελφοῦ γυνή Hes., also γάλλαρος, here belongs, is höchst doubtful; whether for *γελαFος verschrieben?

After Jokl EbertsRL. X 142^b wäre the nichtpalatale guttural through influence of *t* bedingt, whereupon also Pol. *zētwa*, *zotwica* (**ǵeluwā*) besides *zētwa*, *zotwica* (**ǵeluwā*) "sister of Mannes" hinweisen sollen; compare though das under *ǵhet-* about bSlav. *gel-* "yellow" Ausgeführte.

Ein Gk. conservative stem *γάλω[ʷ]-ς hat Übertritt (only the case oblique) in die *σ*-Decl. erfahren; in Slav. lies ein older *ū*-stem *zъly*, gen. *zъlъve*, before, the with Lat. *glōs* compared become could.

References: WP. I 631, WH. I 610, Schwyzer Gk. 480.

Page(s): 367-368

g^wādh-

English meaning: to sink, submerge

Deutsche Übersetzung: "eintauchen, untersinken"

Material: O.Ind. *gāhatē* "taucht, dringt ein", participle *gādhā-h* "deep, strong, tight, firm", *gāhā-h* "depth, das Innere"; with *ṛ*: *gāhana-*, *gāhvara-* "deep, dense", n. "depth, abyss, thicket", *dur-gāha-m* "böser place or way";

das participle *gādhā-* is probably analogical form after roots with O.Ind. *h* = IE *ǵh*; *gādhā-* 'seicht', m. n. "Untiefe, ford" is perhaps from an O.Ind. root nouns *gā* (to IE *ǵā-* "gait") + *dha* as "(About)gang während" to define;

Av. acc. pl. *vi-gāθō* "schluchten" (: O.Ind. *vi-gāhā-*) "sich eintauchend", zero grade *guḍa-* "depth";

Gk. βῆσσα, Dor. βᾶσσα (*βᾶθλα) f. "Talgrund, gorge, ravine, gulch"; βάσσοις n. ds. (*βαθσοις), zero grade βυθός, βυσσός "depth, Meeresgrund" with β instead of γ after βῆσσα; ἄβυσσος "where sich nicht dive läßt, grundlos, depth", βάθος n. "depth"; βένθος "depth" secondary after πένθος : πάθος;

O.Ir. *bā(ι)dim* "tauche under, drown", Welsh *boddi* "ertränken, ertrinken, überfluten", Corn.*bedhy*, M.Bret. *beuziff* "ertränken"; Welsh *diffoddi* "auslöschen" from **dī-spād-* (**dī-eks-bad-*).

References: WP. I 665, Schwyzer Rhein. Mus. 81, 193 ff.

Page(s): 465

g^wā-, g^wem-

English meaning: to go, come

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gehen, kommen; zur Welt kommen, geboren werden”

Note:

Root **g^wā-, g^wem-**: “to go, come” from zero grade of Root **ag̑-** (***heg̑-**): “to lead, *drive cattle”.

Material: O.Ind. *jí-gā-ti* “goes” (= Gk. **βίβησι*, compare *lak.* 3. sg. *βιβαντι*, Hom. participle *βιβᾶς* “with großen Schritten einhergehend”, in addition also Hom. *βιβάσθων*), Aor. *á-gā-m* “I kam hin, walked weg” (Av. *Injunkt. gāt* “er wird hinkommen”) = Arm. *kam* ‘stehe’, Gk. *ἔβην*, Dor. *ἔβᾶν* “I machte mich auf, walked “;

O.Ind. *gātram* “limb, member, body”; *gātú-ḥ* “gait, way, room, place”, Av. *gātu-š* “place, Liegerstatt, seat, throne”, O.Pers. *gāθu* ds.; O.Ind. *ví-gāman-* n. “footstep” (*pr̥thú-pra-gāman-* “weilerschreitend”; compare *gāmin-* “going”, further formations an *o*-stem *gāma-ḥ*), Av. *gā-man-* n. “footstep”, O.Ind. *gāya-m* “footstep” in *uru-gāyá-* “weilerschreitend, wide” (of way), Av. *gāya-* (acc. *gāim*) “footstep” (with formants *-ya-*);

Arm. *kam* ‘stehe’ (: Gk. *ἔβην*);

Gk. **βίβησι*, *βιβᾶς*, *ἔβην* see above; *βηταρμός* “Tanz”, *βητάρμων* “Tänzer” (from **bātos* or **bātā* “das Fußaufsetzen” + *ἄρμα* “Gefüge”); *ἀμφισβητέω*, Ion. *ἀμφισβᾶτέω* ‘streite’ (“after zwei Seiten auseinandergehend”), *βῆμα* n. “footstep” changing through ablaut *βωμός* m. “Tritt, grade, Gestell, altar”; infinitive *βήμεναι*; *βηλός* m. “doorsill”; *βέβηλος*, Dor. *βέβᾶλος*, *kyren.* *βάβᾶλος* “betretbar, ungeweiht” (contrast from *ἄβατος* “immortal, holy”); zero grade *βέβαιος* “certainly” (**good gangbar*); *βάδην* adv. “in footstep”; *βάδος* m. “way”, *βαθμός* m. “grade, threshold, footstep”, *βάθρον* “foundation”, *ἐμβάτης* “Männerschuh”;

Alb. *ngā* “I run” (**ga-n̥iō*); Actually (**ga-sniō*) nasalized form prevented common Alb. *g̑-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe Alb. *ngathtë* 'slow, lazy (walk)' [common Alb. - O.Ir. -s > -th phonetic mutation]

Maybe zero grade in Alb. *garë* "race" < Rom. *goană* "race, battue".

Lith. dial. *gótī* "go"; Ltv. *gāju* (preterit to *iēt*) "I walked" (places ein present **gāiō* ahead, dessen *j* present formant sein wird), therefrom further *gājums* "gait, row"; *gāita* "gait" (with analogical *ai*, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. S. 678); *gātis* pl. "Fluglöcher of the bees"; Lith. *próga* "occasion, opportunity, term, deadline (*end of the road)" (prefix **prō* + *gā*); Lith. *gātvė* "road, livestock pasture", Ltv. *gatva* "way, passage" are Gmc. *Lw.*

Perhaps here also Celt. words for "die" (as "fortgehen", ἐκ βροτῶν βῆναι), as O.Ir. *baīd* 'stirbt' (**bā-a-ti* from **g^wā-*), *at-bath* "died" (**-g^wə-t* . .), *bath* "death" = Welsh *bad* "pest, pestilence", Bret. *bad* "anesthetization", Corn. *bad-us* "phrenetical"; O.Ir. *bās* "death" is after *gnās* "consuetude" etc. shaped. Contrariness of Thurneysen Gk. pp. 547, 728 is ein stem *bās-* not nachzuweisen; s. more properly Pedersen Litteris 2. 89 f.

2. *g^wem-*:

Not thematic **(e)-g^wem-t* (> **e-g^wen-t*), *-g^wm-té*, *-g^wm-ent* in O.Ind. Aor. *ágan*, *gan* (*g* for *j* after forms with original **g^wm*, **g^wm-*; 1. sg. *ágamam*), *ágata* (**g^wm*), *ágman*, *ágmata*, gthAv. 3. sg. Inj. *uz-jān*, 3. pl. *g^mmən*;

Arm. 3. sg. *ekn* "er kam" (= O.Ind. *ágan*); about die still unklare 1. sg. *eki*, 3. pl. *ekin* see Meillet Esquisse 134 f.;

Gk. βάτην 3. Du., ὑπέρβασαν 3. pl. probably zur root form **g^wā-*;

Konj. **g^wemeti* in O.Ind. *gám-at*, *-anti*, gthAv. *jama'ti*, *jima'ti*, Opt. *g^wm-iēt* in O.Ind. *gamyāt*, Av. *jamyāt*, ap. *jamjāh* (*j* for *g* from forms with lengthened grade IE **g^wem-*); O.E. *cyme* see under;

thematic: zero grade O.Ind. *gámati*, Av. *jamaiti* "goes" (O.Ind. *gamáyati* "läßt come, führt herbei", Av. *jāmayeiti* "bringt zum groin, flank"), zero grade O.Ind. (Opt. Aor.) *gamēt*,

gamēma, *gamemahi*, probably also Aor. *ágamať*, perf. *ja-gāma* “I walked “ (compare Goth. 1. pl. *qemum*); Av. *frā-ymať* (gthAv. *-gemať*) “er kam hinzu”, O.Pers. *a-gmatā*;

Osc. *kúmbened* “convenit”, *cebnust* (from **ce-benust*) “(huc) vēnerit”, Umbr. *benust*, *benurent* “venerit, -int”; Lat. Konj. *advenam* (about *n* for *m* see under; perhaps with analogical *-en-* after den forms as Lat. *veniō*, *ventum*, *vēnī*);

Goth. *qiman* (preterit *qam*, 1. pl. *qemum*: O.Ind. 1. sg. perf. *ja-gāma*), O.H.G. *queman* and (zero grade?) *coman* = O.E. *cuman*, O.N. *kōma* “come”; O.E. Konj. Präter. (older Optat.) *cyme* (**g^wm-ī-t*);

Toch. A *kām-*, *kum-*, B *kām-*, *kam-*, *śem* “come”.

jo-present **g^wm-iō* in Gk. βαίvw “go” (Fut. βήσομαι etc.), Lat. *veniō* “come” with very old alteration from *-mī-* to *-nī-*; after Schwyzler Gk. I 309 could the *n* also from forms as Av. *jantu* (**g^wem-tu-*), Arm. *ekn* (**e-g^wem-t*) bezogen sein; to *vēnimus* stimmt Goth. *qemum*;

sko-present **g^wm-skō*: O.Ind. *gácchatī*, Av. *jasaitī* “er goes”, Gk. βάσκε “go! come!” Toch. A *kumnāš* “he comes “, Med. *kumnāstār*, B *känmasträ*.

Verbaladjektiv: O.Ind. *gatá-h* “gegangen”, Av. *gata-* ds., Gk. βατός “gangbar” (**g^wm-to-s*), Lat. *in-ventus*.

other nominal formation:

O.Ind. *gāti-h* f. “ gait “, Av. *aiwi-gati-* “das Herbeikommen = Eintreten, Beginnen”, Gk. βάσις f. “ footstep; base” (**g^wm-ti-s*), Lat. *con-venti-ō* “Zusammenkunft”, Goth. *gaqumþs* “Zusammenkunft” (**g^wm-tis*), O.N. *samkund* f. ds., O.H.G. *cumft*, Ger. *Ankunft*, O.Ind. *gántu-h* m. “ gait, way”, Lat. *adventus*, *-ūs* “Ankunft”; Goth. *qums* “Ankunft” (**g^wm-is*), O.E. *cyme*, O.H.G. *cumī*, O.Ind. *gamyā-* “wohin man go kann or soll”, Osc. *kúmbennieís* gen. “conventūs”; O.H.G. *biquāmi* “bequem” (compare “bekömmlich”), O.E. *gecwēme* “pleasant, fitting”, O.N. *kvæmr* “zum Kommen berechtigt or imstande”; *kvāma* f. “Kommen, Besuch”, *kōma* ds.;

Toch. A *kum-*, AB *kam-*, A *kām-*, B *śem-* “come”, A *kumnəṣ*, Med. *kumnəstər* “comes”,
A *kakmu*, B *kekamu* “gekommen”.

With a meaning- development “(zur Welt) come” = “born become”:

Av. *ni-jāmayeinti* ‘sie bringen zum Gebären’ (**ni-jāma-* “birth”);

Gk. ἐ-βάθη ἐγεννέθη Hes.;

albO.N. *pre-gjim* “Gastmahl by the Erstgeburt”;

Lith. *gemù*, *girĩti* “born become” = Ltv. *dzemu*, *dzimt* ds., Lith. *gimstu* (to Akzent see Schulze KZ. 45, 230) = Ltv. *dzimstu* ds., Lith. *giminẽ* “family”, *gỹmis* “birth”, *gãmas* “Angeborenes”, causative *gaminti* “Kinder erzeugen, Vieh züchten”, Ltv. *dzimts* “angeboren, erbgehörig, leibeigen”, *dzimša* “birth” = O.Pruss. *gimsenin* acc. sg. “birth”, O.Pruss. *gemton* “to give birth to children”, *gemmons* participle perf. “born”.

References: WP. I 675 ff., Meillet Esquisse² 134 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 309, 689, 742³, 707², Trautmann 76, Pedersen Toch. 170 ff., 221, 234.

Page(s): 463-465

g^wedh-

English meaning: to push, hit, harm

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßen, verletzen, zerstören’

Material: O.Ind. *gandh-* “bump, poke, prick, injure, destroy” (by Grammatikern), *gandhá-ḥ* m. ‘smell, odor, Duft’, Av. *gantay-* “fetidness”, M.Pers. *gand* “fetidness”, O.Pers. *gasta-* “eklig, unsavory, distasteful”, afgh. *ḡandal* “disgust, repulsion, loathing feel”, Bal. *gandag* “evil, bad”. (Zur meaning development “bump, poke, prick” > “smell, odor” compare e.g. O.H.G. *stinkan* ‘smell, stink’ against Goth. *stigqan* “zusammenstoßen” and Gk. κνίση “Fettdampf” compared with O.Ice. *hnīta* “bump, poke, prick”.)

Gk. δέννος “vituperation, Schande” (**g^wendhno-*); after Kuiper Nasalprä. 65 here φθόνος m. “envy” (present *φθένω from **g^wdh-en-*);

about M.H.G. *quetsen*, *quetschen* “hit, bump, poke, squeeze” s. Kluge s. v. *quetschen*;

Lith. *gendù*, *gėsti* “damage nehmen, spoil, zugrunde go”, *gadinù*, *gadinti* ‘spoil, beschädigen, stören’, *pagadas* “ruin”, Ltv. *ģinstu*, *ģint* “zugrunde go”.

References: WP. I 672 f., Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 38, 143.

Page(s): 466-467

g^weid(h)–

English meaning: mud

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlamm, halbflüssiger Schmutz’?

Material: Gk. δῆισα “filth, slime, mud” (*g^weidh₂-ia or -sa, or *g^weid-s-a); perhaps O.N. *kveisa* f. ‘swelling, blister, swelling, lump, growth’, M.L.G. *quēse* “Blutblase”, besides Nor. *kvisa*, Swe. *kvissla* ds.;

O.C.S. *židъkъ* ‘succosus’, Russ. etc. *židkij* “dünnflüssig; soft, pliable”.

References: WP. I 671.

Page(s): 469

g^wei-1

English meaning: to cry, weep

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klagen, jammern”?

Note: Außerhalb of Germanischen only uncertain Vergleiche; probably onomatopoeic.

Material: Goth. *gainōn* “weep, cry, grieve”, O.N. *kveina* “lament”, O.E. *cwānian* “wail, sad sein”, O.N. *kveinka* “wail, lament” and with other derivative O.Ice. st. Verb. *kvíða* ‘sich ängstigen’, *kvíða* f. “a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm”, *kvíði* m. ds.; O.E. *cwīðan*, schw. Verb. “wail, bemoan”, O.S. *quīðian* “lament”;

hieran remind formal Lith. *gíedu* and *gíestu*, *giedóti* ‘sing, crow’, etc., die to the only in den Satem-Sprachen belegten root **gēi-* ‘sing’ belong (see there); is the not zusammenstimmenden meaning because of dubious.

Maybe Alb. *kujë* “wailing”, *kujtim* “memory (of the dead?)”, *kujtoj* “remember”

References: WP. I 665 f.

Page(s): 467

g^wei-2

English meaning: to put together, enclose

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zusammendrängen, einschließen, einpferchen”?

Material: Umbr. *bio*, pälign. acc. *biam* “eingefriedeter district, region, area “;

O.N. *kvē* f. “corral, pen, fold, narrow eingefriedete Passage”, *kvā* “einpferchen”.

References: WP. I 666.

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g^weiə-

English meaning: to prevail, be mighty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “überwältigen, Gewalt, gewaltsam niederdrücken “

Material: O.Ind. *jyā*, *jyā* f. “Übergewalt” (= Gk. βιά), *jyāna-m*, *jyāni-ḥ* “Bedrückung”, *jyāyān* “mächtiger, überlegener”, *jyēṣṭha-*, *jyeṣṭhā-* “mächtigst, stärkst”; *jáyati* (perf. *jigāya*) “ersiegt, besiegt” (Av. Inf. *jayāi*, full grade I the root, “to defeat, conquer”), *jayiṣnu-* “victorious “, *jētar-* “ersiegend, besiegend”; *jīnāti* (Fut. *jyāsyati*, Pass, *jīyate*, participle *jīta-*) “überwältigt, oppressed”; *jīgīṣati* “will defeat, conquer, ersiegen” (: Av. *jijiṣaiti* ‘seeks for sich to erlangen, ausfindig to make’), *jigyí-* “victorious “;

O.Ind. *jīnāti* stands for also “um etwas bringen”, *jyāni-ḥ* also “reduction, loss” and is so zugleich the Fortsetzer the palatal anlaut. root from Av. *zināt* ‘schädigt’, O.Pers. *adināt* “brachte worum, nahm weg”, participle perf. pass. *dīta-*, Av. *zyānā*, *zyāni-* f. ‘schädigung’, Inf. *zyānāi* “to harm”, Bal. *zinay* “an sich reißen, hastig gripe, with Gewalt wegnehmen” (außerarische equivalent not bekannt);

Maybe Alb.Gheg *za* “gripe, capture”, Gheg *me u zanë*, Tosc *zihem* “quarrel”

Gk. βιά “force, might” (= O.Ind. *jyā*), βιάω, βιάζω “zwingen”, βίαιος “gewalttätig”, Αντίδιος probably = Αντίβιος; βῖνεῖν “futuere”, ζάει βινεῖ Hes. “vergewaltigen” (whereas βῖνεῖν from a participle *βῖ-νό-ς = O.Ind. *jī-na-*, Gramm., abzuleiten wäre); after Lién IF . 19, 328 with Pers. *gāyad* “fuit”, Inf. *gādan*, *gān*, from a root **g^wāi-* or (?) **g^wōi-*, die only by latter rudiment with *g^wei-* as lengthened grade the *o*-gradation at most theoretisch compatible wäre;

with *g^weiə-* “niederzwingen” shine, appear, seem also following words for ‘schwächen, enfeeble’, Intr. pass. “zusammengehen, altern, hinschwinden” originally zusammenzugehören:

O.Ind. *jināti* also “altert”, *jyānī-ḥ* “Altersschwäche”, *ájyāni-ḥ* “Unvergänglichkeit”, *jīna-* “aged, old”, *á-jīta-* “unversehrt, unverwelkt”, *á-jīti-ḥ* “Unversehrtheit”, *jívrī-* “old, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, hilflos”, Av. *jyā-*, present *jināiti* ‘schwächt’, *ajyamna-* ‘sich nicht vermindernd, unversieglich’, wherefore M.H.G. *verquīnen*, preterit *quein* “hinschwinden”, O.E. *cwīnan*, *ā-cwīnan*, preterit *cwān* “hinschwinden, abate, kränkeln”, extended O.E. *cwincan*, *ācwincan* “disappear, abate” (Kaus. with ablaut neologism *ācwencan*, Eng. *quench* “löschen”), and with *m*-forms wfäl. *kwīmen* “kränkeln”, *kwīmelig* “verweichlicht”.

From dem Gmc. shine, appear, seem in beiden Bedeutungsfärbungen anreihbar:

O.N. *kveita* “überwältigen” (*d*-present); *s*-extensions M.L.G. *quisten* “perish lassen, verschwenden”, *quist* “damage, loss”, mnl. *quisten* “terere, atterere, friare”, Goth. *qistjan* ‘spoil’, O.H.G. *quist* f. “Vernichtung”, *archwistan*, *firquistan* ‘spoil, destroy’, O.E. *cwíesan* “zerquetschen”, Jüt. *kwīs* “press, auspressen”, Mod.Ice. *kveisa* “Bauchgrimmen” (“*Zwicken”); Nor. *kveisa* “verkümmertes creature”, *kvisla* “hinschwinden”; *g*-extension (gebrocheneReduplikation?) Fris. *kwīke*, *kwikken* “pinch, tweak, nip”, in the meaning abgeschwächt in Pruss. *queichein* “hätscheln”.

References: WP. I 666 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 300, 694.

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**$g^w\epsilon i-^3$ and $g^w\epsilon i\bar{a}-$: $g^w(i)\bar{i}\bar{e}-$: $g^w(i)\bar{i}\bar{o}-$: $g^w\bar{i}-$ frequent, often with
-u- extended**

English meaning: to live

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leben"

Material: A. from ** $g^w\epsilon i\bar{o}$* :

O.Ind. *jīvātu-h* "life" (see under), *gáya-h* "house, courtyard, Hauswesen" (see under);

Av. *jīyaēsa* "du sollst leben" (2. sg. present Med., or themat. 2. sg. Opt. for **jigāyaēša*);
jīišanti (originally Desiderativ) 'sie erquicken, nähren', *jaya-* m. "Anregung"; *gayō* m. "life, Lebenszeit, Lebensführung" (= O.Ind. *gáya-h* "house and courtyard, Hauswesen" = Russ. *goj* "peace; salvation!"); Av. *gaēθā*, O.Pers. *gaiθā* "entity, house and courtyard";

Arm. *keam* "lebe" (** $g^wiyā-ye-mi$*); Meillet Esquisse 110, 176.

Gk. Hom. βέομαι "I werde leben" (** $\beta\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$* ; Schwyzler Gk. I 780, 788¹);

Lith. *gajūs* "light healing"; Lith. *gyjù*, *gytì* (** $g\bar{i}t\bar{i}$*) "aufleben, sich erholen, heil become" (in addition *j-gýtì* "erlangen", actually 'sich hineinleben'), Ltv. *dzīt* "heal, cure; heil become", *gydau* "heal", Ltv. *dziēdēt* "heal, cure" (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 559), O.C.S. *žiti* "leben" (present *živō* see under); in addition O.C.S. *žitb* "life" (** $g^w\bar{i}tis$*), *pa-žitb* "νομή, χόρος, λειμών";

Slav. **gojb* "das life" (** $g^w\bar{o}io-s$*) in aRuss. *goj* "peace", old Ser.-Cr. *gôj* ds., O.Cz. *hoj* "fullness, wealth" (: O.Ind. *gáya-h*), causative Slav. **gojiti* "leben make", Ser.-Cr. *gòjiti* "care, mästen", etc.;

Toch. B *śaī* "leben", Van Windekens Lexique 127.

** $g^w\bar{i}\bar{o}$* in:

Av. *-jyāiti* f. (in compounds) "life", *jyātuš* gen., *jyātum* acc. "life" (in O.Ind. wurde these **jyā-tu-h* after *jīvati* to *jīvātu-h*);

ep. Ion. ζῶω, gort. δῶω “lebe” (from *ζω-ιω, IE *g^wiō-iō), Aor. ἐβίωv (*g^wiō-m with vokal. i, das presumably through βίωω gestützt wurde), Att. ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ (*ζηει, IE *g^wiē-), ζωός “lebendig”, ζώη “life”, ζῶον “animal”; Gk. ὑγιής “fit, healthy” (*su-g^wiēs “wohllebend”);

*g^wi- (besides in baltosl. *gīti-, see above) in Av. *yavaē-jī-* “fortwährend lebend”, Av. *jīti-* f. “life”, O.Ind. *jīrā-* “agile, lively, rash, hasty”, Av. *jīra-* “lebhaft from Verstand, sly, cunning”; O.Pruss. *geits* “bread”, O.C.S. *žito* “corn, grain”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *gja* “thing, property” : O.Pers. *gaiθā* “entity, house and courtyard”;

*g^wi- in Celt. *bitu-, O.Ir. *bith* (gen. *betho*), Welsh *byd*, Bret. *bed* “world”; maybe Alb. (*g^weiō-tē) *botë* “world” common Celt. - Illyr. g^w- . b- phonetic mutation. Gaul. *Bitu-rīges*, i.e. “people of Weltkönigs” (compare die similar meaning from Av. *gaēθā*); besides zero grades IE *g^weiō- in Welsh *bwyd* “eat”, O.Corn. *buit* “dish, food”, O.Bret. *boitolion* “esciferis”, Bret. *boed* “nourishment, food”; das disyllabic O.Ir. *biad*, gen. *biid* “nourishment, food, dish, food” (previous *biveto-m).

With IE g^w-suffix (g^wig-): O.H.G. *quēh* and *quēk*, gen. *quēckes* “lebendig”, Ger. *keck*, Swiss *check* ‘strong, tight, firm’ (*kk* from a form with *kw* as M.H.G. *quicken* “erquicken”), O.E. *cwicu*, *cucu* “lebendig”, O.N. *kvikr*, *kykr* (acc. *kykkvan*) “lebendig”, also Ger. *Quecke*, O.E. *cwice* “Hundegras” (from the außerordentlichen Lebens- and Keimkraft the Pflanze);

Ltv. *dzīga* “life” (as *dzīve* ds.), *dzīguôt* “leben” (as *dzīvuôt* ds.).

Lat. *vigēre* “lebenskräftig sein” from *vegēre* to separate, seems unberechtigt. Wood KZ. 45, 68 reiht an N.. *kvikr* etc. also viele Gmc. words for lebhaft Bewegung aller kind of an, so besides O.N. *kveikja* “beleben, kindle, inflame”, with other Weiterbildungen O.E. *cwiferlice* adv. “keen, eager”, Eng. *quiver* “agile, lively, hurtig”, Fris. *kwistern* “wedeln, schwänzeln”, *kwispeln* ‘sich rasch and unruhig hin and her bewegen’, Swe. dial. *kvīd* “throw”, Jüt. *kwīðær* “alert, awake, smart”.

B. from *g^wiōu-, g^wiū-:

with *ī*: O.Ind. *jīvā-* “lebendig, m. life”, O.Pers. *jīva-*, Av. *jva-* (i.e. *jīva-*) “lebendig” = Lat. *vīvus* ds., Osc. *bivus* pl. “vivi”, Welsh *biw*, Corn. *biw* “Hornvieh” (“*Lebendvieh”), Lith. *gyvas*, Ltv. *dzīvs*, O.C.S. *živъ* “lebendig”;

with *ī*: Gk. βίος “life” (**gʷi-ū-os*), Goth. *qius* “lebendig” (*gaqiunan* “ἀναζήν”), air. *biu*, *beo*, Welsh *byw*, Bret. *beo*, Corn. *byw*, *bew* “lebendig” (therefrom Celt. **bivo-tūt-s* in O.Ir. *bethu*, gen. *bethad* = Welsh *bywyd* “life”);

with *k*-suffix: Lat. *vīvāx* “lebenskräftig, langlebig”, similar formation with Lith. *gyvókas* “lebendig”, entfernter O.Ind. *jīvaka-* ds.;

with *t*-suffix: 1. with *ī*: O.Ind. *jīvita-m* “life, living being etc.”, Lith. *gyvatà* “life, Lebensunterhalt, Bauerngut” = Lat. *vīta* “life” (**gʷiūtā*) and O.C.S. *životъ* m. “life”, O.Ind. *jīvatha-h*;

Maybe abbreviated Alb. (**jīvita-m*) *jeta* “life” : O.Ind. *jīvita-m* “life” : Av. *jīti* f. “life”.

2. with *ī*: βιοτή, masc. βίος; “Lebensatem etc.”;

with *oi*: Lith. *gaivūs* “alert, awake, smart, lebendig”;

verbal derivative: O.Ind. *jīvati*, Av. *jvaiti* (i.e. *jīvaiti*) “lebt”, ap. *jīvā* “lebe!” = Lat. *vivō*, O.C.S. *živō* “lebe” (Inf. *žiti* see above), extended Lith. *gyvenù* “lebe”; O.Ind. *jīnvati*, *prá-jinōsi* “lebendig sein, sich erregen; anregen, beleben, erquicken”.

References: WP. I 668 ff., Meillet Introduction⁷ 165, Specht KZ. 62, 111, Schwyzer Gk. I 298, 300, 330, 501⁴, 675⁶, Trautmann 75 f.

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g^welbh-

English meaning: womb; young of animal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gebärmutter; Tierjunges”

Material: O.Ind. *gárbha-h*, Av. *garəwa-* “womb, Leibesfrucht”, *garəbuš* n. “Tierjunges”; O.Ind. *sá-garbhya-h* “eodem utero natus” (= Gk. ἀδελφεός ds.);

Gk. δελφύς, -ύος f., Dor. δελφύᾱ “womb, uterus” (see under); *δέλφος n. ds. as base from ἀδελφεός (Hom.) “couterinus, brother” (*ἀ-δελφε[σ]-ός), next to which Att. ἀδελφός ds.; δέλφαξ m. f. “piglet”, δελφῖς, -ῖνος m. “Delphin”, δολφός ἡ μήτρα Hes.; Specht (IE Decl. 268) reconstructs from Gk. ἀδελφιφ-ήρ ἀδελφός. Λάκωνες (Hes.) eine originally root **g^wel-*;

the *-us*-stem kehrt again in O.H.G. *kilbur* n., *chilburra* f. “Mutterlamm”, O.E. *cilforlamb* ds. (besides of *es*-stem O.H.G. *kilbira* ds. and - with gradation *o* after *o*-stem as δολφός, *gárbha-h* - Ger. *Kalb*, see above S. 359 under **gel-*, **gelebh-* “clench”), die auf pure velaren anlaut weisen (as Gaul.-Lat. *galba* and Goth. *kil-þei* “womb” etc.). Es lie various, but lautähnliche and hence gegenseitiger Beeinflussung ausgesetzte Sippen before: **g^welbh-*, **g^werebh-*, and from *gel-* extended *bh*-forms, die but in Gmc. presumably through absorption from *g^welbh*-forms deren stem formation and spezifische meaning übernommen have.

References: WP. I 692 f., WH. I 578, Schwyzer Gk. I 295.

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g^wel-1

English meaning: to stick; pain, death

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. 'stechen'; 2. "(stechender) Schmerz, Qual, Tod"

Material: 1. Gk. δέλλιθες "Wespen", Hes.; βελόνη f. "cusp, peak, needle", ὀξυβελῆς ὀιστός Hom.; but βέλος n. "Geschoß" probably rather to βάλλω, s. about den sekundären Zusammenschluß with latter family under 2. *g^wel-* "herabträufeln; throw"; uber ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ark. Dor. ὀδελός "cusp, peak, Bratspieß, Münze" s. Schwyzer Gk. I 295;

Bal.-Slav. **geljeti* "es sticht, schmerzt" in:

Lith. *gėlti* "prick", uPers. "ache", *gilti* "to ache begin", *geluō*, *geluonīs* 'sting, prick', *Giltinē* "Todesgöttin, death", *gālas* m. "end, death, bottom, stretch, Stück" and *gėlà* "pain" (= Ger. *Qual*), Ltv. *gals* "cusp, peak, end, region", *dzeļt* "prick"; O.Pruss. acc. *gallan*, voc. *golīs* m. "death", *gallintwei* 'slay', ablaut. *gulsennin* acc. "pain";

R.C.S. *želejo*, *žefeti* "mourn", O.Cz. *želeťi* "bemoan", O.C.S. *želja* f. "affliction", ablaut. O.C.S. *žalb* f. "pain", aRuss. *žalb* ds., Russ. *žalb* f. "pity", dial. "grave, graveyard", etc.; maybe Alb. (**želja*) *zija* "famine, mourning, dressed in black" [common Alb. *g^w-* > *z-* phonetic mutation]

the pure physical meaning "pricking, pointed" presumably also in Arm. *ciut* "twig, branch, finger" (from *e* before *t*), in Alb. *glisht* "finger" (Pedersen KZ. 39, 393, Jokl IF. 36, 125, whereupon at first from **glen-st*; Brugmann IF. 11, 286 Anm. had compared βλῆμάζω "touch, feel, grope"), Alb. Gk. *glimp* (*gjëmp*, *gjëmbi*) "thorn" (**gle-mo-*, Jokl aaO. 141);

Note:

Alb. shows that Root *g^wis-ti-s* : "finger" derived from Root *g^wel-1* : "to stick; pain, death"

but M.Eng. *quille*, Eng. *quill* "Federkiel, Weberspule, Speiler an a barrel, vat, cask, sting, prick an Igels", M.H.G. *kil*, Ger. *Federkiel* (warum *w* geschwunden?), Westfäl. *kwiale*

deriving because of *mrhein*. *Keil* “keel, wedge” (M.H.G. **kīl*) probably einer *i*-root, whether not folk etymology Entstellungen through influence of M.H.G. M.L.G. *kīl* “wedge” and M.H.G. *kiel* “ship” vorliegen.

2. With the meaning “pain - Pein - death”:

Arm. *ketem* “peinige” (Meillet Msl. 8, 165);

O.Ir. *at-baill* “stirbt” (*ess* + *baln-* from **g^wl-n-* with prefixedem Objektspronomen “es”; nevertheless barely after Pedersen KG. II 459 as “es, namely das Leben, fortwerfen” to ἐκβάλλω, da die Bedeut. “die” also out of Celt. wiederkehrt; compare also Corn. *bal* “pestis”, Welsh *aballu* (**ad-ballu*), *ballu* “die” (**g^wl-n-*), *ad-feilio* (**ate-bal-* from **g^wel-*) ds.;

perhaps Lat. *vallessit* “perierit” (setzte, as das Celt. verb, a present **g^wal-nō* ahead; different EM² 1129);

O.H.G. O.S. *quelan*, *qual* “Pein leiden”, O.E. *cwelan* “die”; O.N. *kvelia* “afflict”, O.S. *quellian*, O.H.G. *quellen* ds., O.E. *cwellan* “slay”; O.N. *kvǫl* f. “torment, pain, agony”, O.E. *civalu* “killing, violent murder”; O.S. *quāla* “agony, torture”, O.H.G. *qualā* ds., “violent death”, Ger. *Qual* (lengthened grade as Lith. *gėlà*, O.C.S. *žalb*); O.H.G., O.S. *qualm* “death. devastation”, O.E. *cwealm* ds., Swe. *kvalm* “abrupt indisposition, minor illness, nausea”; O.E. *cwiæld* “death” (*g^wel-tī-*), *cwiældtīd* “Abendzeit (*end of day)”, O.H.G. *quiltiwerk* “Abendarbeit”, O.N. *kveld* n. (**g^wel-tó-*) “evening”.

About “Anlautvarianten” (probably bestenfalls rhyme meaning) s. Siebs KZ. 37, 315, Lewy KZ. 40, 420.

References: WP. I 689 f., Trautmann 83, Vendryes RC 40, 433 ff.

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g^wel-², g^welə-, g^wlē-

English meaning: to drip, flow; to throw

Deutsche Übersetzung: a) “herabträufeln, übertinnen, quellen”; b) “werfen”, presumably to vereinigen under “fallen lassen”, intr. “herabfallen”

Note: after Wackernagel KZ. 67, 159 belong though *a)* and *b)* variant verbs O.N.

Material: *a)* O.Ind. *gálati* “träufelt herab, fällt herab, verschwindet”, *galitá-h* “vanished, gewichen”, Kaus. *gālayati* “gießt ab, makes flow, seiht ab”; O.Ind. *galana-* “träufelnd, rinnend” (Lex.), n. “das Träufeln, Rinnen” = *ga-rana-m* (Gramm.);

Gk. βαλανεύς “Bademeister”, βαλανεῖον ‘spa, bath’ (> Lat. *balneum*); βλύω, βλύζω “quelle hervor” (formation after φλύω), βλύδιον “humid, wet” Hes., and from the family of βάλλω in similar meaning ἀμβολάδην “aufsprudelnd (of water)”, Δέλλοι ‘springquell by Eryke’, compare also εἰς ἅλα βάλλειν “münden”;

O.H.G. *quellan* (*quall*) ‘spring up, bubble, to swell’ (// probably from *ln*), O.E. *(ge)collen* ‘swollen’, O.H.G. *quella*, Ger. *Quelle*, M.L.G. *qualm* (“*hervorquellendes” =) “fume, smoke, vapor, smoke”, older Dan. *kval* “vapor, haze, mist”; Ger. *Qualle*, Dutch *kwal*, *kwalle* “Meduse”.

In vermittelnder meaning (perhaps from “in sich zusammenfallen”) O.Ind. *glā-ti*, *glāyati* “fühlt sich erschöpft, is querulous, schwindet”, participle *glāná-*, *glāna-m*, *glāni-h* “Erschöpfung, Abnahme”, Kaus. *glāpāyati* “erschöpfen, jmd. zusetzen; in Verfall come lassen”?

b) Av. *niyrāire* ‘sie become herabgeschleudert’ (*ni-gar-*);

Gk. βάλλω “throw, cast, treffe” (**g^wel_n-ō*), zero grade ark. ἐσδέλλοντες = ἐκβάλλοντες, ζέλλειν βάλλειν Hes., Aor. βαλεῖν, perf. βέ-βλη-κα, Aor. ἔβλην “erhielt einen Schuß, wurde

getroffen", ἔβλητο, βλητός; βλήμα "Wurf", βολή, βόλος m. ds., βολίς, -ίδος "Wurfgeschoß", βέλος, βέλε-μνον "Geschoß", ὨΕκατη-βελέ-της;

from dem Celt. perhaps Welsh *blif* "catapulta" (**gʷl̥ē-mo-*, compare Gk. βλή-μα); about O.Ir. *at-baill* "stirbt" s. *gʷel-* "prick";

Toch. AB *k/ā-* "fall", Van Windekens Lexique 40.

With a meaning development 'sich in Geiste auf etwas throw, βάλλεσθαι ἐν θυμῷ, μετὰ φρεσὶ" places man to βάλλω also (?) die Gk. family of βούλομαι "will" (*βολσομαι, Konj. of *s-* Aor. to βάλλω); βουλή, Dor. βωλά: f. "Entschluß, Ratschlag"; but Thess. βελλόμενος, Dor. δηλ- from **gʷel-so-*; here also βάλε "walte god!".

References: WP. I 690 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 284, 693 under Anm. 9.

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g^wel-³, g^wel-, g^wlā-

English meaning: acorn; oak?

Deutsche Übersetzung: probably ursprünglich "Eiche"

Note: only in derivatives with the meaning "acorn" "receive" (after Specht IE Decl. 60 f. previous noun **g^wel-s**, secondary **g^wl-s**, gen. **g^wl-ós**)

Material: Arm. *katin*, gen. *katnoi* "acorn" (**g^wel(ə)-eno-*, das *ʔ* from dem gen.); *katni* "oak";

Gk. βάλανος m. "acorn" (*g^wel-əno-*);

urBalt **gīls* (**g^wl-s*), gen. **gīles*, worfrom **gīliā* in Ltv. (*d)zīle*, Lith. *gyfė*, and **gīlija* in Lith. *gīlė* "acorn", O.Pruss. *gile* "acorn, oak";

extension **-n-d-** in:

Lat. *glāns*, *glandis* f. "acorn";

Lith. *gilėndra*, *gilėndrė* "reiche Ernte an Früchten (originally Eicheln)";

R.C.S. *želudь* (Slav. **želodь*) m. "acorn", Ser.-Cr. *želud* m., Russ. *žoludь* m. ds.

References: WP. I 692, WH. I 604 f., Trautmann 82, Specht KZ. 66, 56, Indog. Decl. 60 f., 173, 230.

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g^wem–

See also: see above *g^wā-*.

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g^wer(ə)–4

English meaning: to raise the voice; praise

Deutsche Übersetzung: “die Stimme erheben”, especially “loben, preisen, willkommen heißen”, but also ‘scold, chide; jammern”

Material: O.Ind. *grṇāti, grṇītē* “sings, lobt, preist, kündigt an” (Fut. *garīsyati*, Abs. *abhiḡūrya*), *sam-giratē* “gelobt, verspricht”, *gurātē* “begrüßt”, *gīr* f., gen. *giráh* “Lob, song “, Av. *gar-*, *aibi-gərənte* “praise, lobend einstimmen”, *garo* gen. f. “Lob, Preis; Loblied” (=O.Ind. *giráh*), *garah-* n. “Lob, Preislied”, *aibi-jarəta-* “Preisgesang”, *aibi-jarətar-* “Lobpreiser” = O.Ind. *jaritár-* “Anrufer, Sänger, Preiser”, Av. **ā-gra-* “zustimmend” in *āgrəmati-* “zustimmenden Sinnes”; O.Ind. *gūrti-ḥ* f. “Lob” = Lat. *grātēs* pl. f. “gratitude “ (in addition *grātia* “Annehmlichkeit, Wohlgefälligkeit, grace, gratitude “), O.Ind. *gūrta-ḥ* “welcome “ = Lat. *grātus* “compliant, dankenswert, dankbar”; Osc. *brateis* “favor, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship, partiality; thankfulness, gratitude, acknowledgment “, βρατωμ “a service, office, post, employment, function, duty; burden, tribute; a service, favor, kindness; present, gift “, pälign. *bratom*,

here Gaul.-Lat. *bardus* “bard “, O.Ir. *bard*, Welsh *bardd* ds. (**g^wer-d(h)o-s*);

Alb. *gërshás, grish* “zur Hochzeit einladen”; Also Alb. *gërthas* ‘scream”

Maybe Alb.Gheg *gërshanë* ‘scissors”, *gërshet* “braid, tress, plait, queue, tail, plat”

Lith. *giriù, girti* “praise, laud, vaunt “, Ltv. *dziĩtiēs* ‘sich rühmen”, O.Pruss. *girtwei* “praise, laud”, *pogirrien* acc. sg. “Lob”, also Lith. *gėras* “good” and O.C.S. *granъ* (**gornos*) “formula, verse” (u likewise, see Berneker 332).

With *b-* extended: Lith. *geĩbti* “honour”, *garbė* “honour”, O.Pruss. *gerbt, gėrbt* ‘speak”, *gĩrbĩn* “number”; O.N. *karp* “boastfulness “ beweist not for ursprüngliches *g* in this *b-*

extension *g^wer-b-*, da es from dem equal meaning *garp* through hybridization with onomatopoeic words with Gmc. *k-* in anlaut reshaped seinwird.

With *dh*-extension perhaps here (see above Gaul. *bardus*) Arm. *kardam* “erhebe die voice”, Lith. *geĩdas* “clamor, Botschaft”, *iš-gĩĩsti* “to hear bekommen”, *girdėti* “hear”, *gaĩsas* “clangor”, O.Pruss. *gerdaut* ‘say’, Ltv. *dzirdēt* “hear”, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 552 with Lith. maybe Alb. (**gaĩsas*) *gërthas* > *thëras* ‘scream’: Lith. *gaĩsas* “clangor”.

With in malam partem gewendeter English meaning:

Gk. δειριᾶν λοιδορεῖσθαι. Λάκωνες; δειρεῖοι λοῖδοροι. οἱ αὐτοί; δερῖαι λοιδορίαι Hes. (i.e. probably δηρ- from **g^wer-s-*);

O.H.G. *queran* ‘sigh’.

Compared with den similar onomatopoeic words *ger-*, *gãr-* is not everywhere eine sichere separation possible; yet is for die here under *g^wer-* combined words the Begriff the gehobenen Äußerung unverkennbar, bis auf die darum not certainly anzugliedernde *dh*-extension.

References: WP. I 686 f., WH. I 583, 619 f., Trautmann 88 f.

Page(s): 478

g^wer-¹, g^werə-

English meaning: to devour; throat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verschlingen, Schlund”

Material: 1. O.Ind. *girāti*, *gilāti*, *grṇāti* “devours” (Fut. *garīṣyati*, participle *gīrṇá-* “verschlungen”; -*gír* (in compounds) “verschlingend”, -*gara-* ds. (*aja-gara-* “Ziegen verschlingend, Boa” :Gk. δημο-βόρος, Lat. *carni-vorus*, Gk. βόρος “ voracious “), *gará-ḥ* “Trank”, *gala-ḥ* “throat”(perhaps zur parallel root **g^wel-* “verschlingen”), *tuvi-grī-*, -*gra-* “viel verschlingend”;

Av. *jaraiti* ‘schluckt’, -*gar* (in compounds) “verschlingend” (*aspō-gar-* “horse v.”), f. pl. “throat, neck “, Pers. *gulū* “throat”, Av. *garəman-* “throat, neck “;

Arm. *ker* “dish, food, food fed to livestock “, *kur* ds. (**g^wur-*), *eker* “aß”, *kokord* “throat” (also *krcum* “ gnaw “?? Pedersen KZ. 39, 427);

Alb. *ngranë* “ eaten “;

Gk. βopά f. “ food fed to livestock, dish, food” (= Lat. **vorā*, whereof *vorāre*), βopός (see above), βιβρώσκω “consume”, Hom. Opt. perf. βεβρώθοις; βρωμα, βρωμη, βρωσις “dish, food”, βρωτήρ “ trencherman “; βρω- kann also from **g^wur-* originated sein (Schwyzer Gk. I 361);

Gk. βάραθρον, Hom. βέρεθρον, ark. ζέρεθρον, δέρεθρον “gullet”;

Alb. *zorë* “ bowel “, pl. “ intestines, entrails” (“*food fed to livestock, Geschlinge”) from **g^wērṇā*, in addition *zgurdhë* (**dz-g^wurda*) “ intestines, entrails”, *anger(r)*, *angúrrë* (**a-n-g^wur-nā*) ds., Jokl Mēl. Pedersen 139 ff.;

Note:

Maybe Alb. *zorrë* “bowel”, pl. “intestines, entrails” didn’t derive from Root *g^wer-1*, *g^werə-* : to devour; throat; but from Root *ǵher-5*, *ǵhor-nā* : bowels. [common Alb. *ǵh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *vorō*, *-āre* (see above) “verschlingen”, *vorāgo* “gullet”, *carni-vorus*;

O.Ir. *túarae* “dish, food” (**to-g^wr-jiā?*), M.Welsh *breuad* “Totenwurm”, *breuan* “Aaskrähe” (Proto-Celt. **brāvato-*, **brāvanā* after Fick II⁴ 181; **brā* = Gk. βρω-?);

O.H.G. *querdar* “Lockspeise, bait” (**kver-Pra-*), Ger. “bait”; O.Ice. *krās* f. “tidbit” (**g^wrē-so-*);

Bal.-Slav. **girō* and **gerō* ‘schlinge’ in:

Lith. *geriù*, *gérti*, Ltv. *dzeŗu*, *dzeŗt* “drink” (Balt **geriō* reshaped from Bal.-Slav. **gerō*), ablaut. Lith. *gēris* m. “Trinken, Trunk” and *girà* f. “Getränk”; Kaus. Lith. *girdyti*, Ltv. *dziŗdīt* “tränken”;

Slav. **žьr-ǵ*, *žerti* in O.C.S. *požьro*, *požřeti*, Sloven. *požrem*, *požřeti*, O.Cz. *požru* *požrieti* “verschlingen”, besides Slav. **žerǵ*, *žьrati* in Cz. *žeru*, *žrati* “devour”, compare Russ. *požrátъ* “auffressen”;

Bal.-Slav. participle perf. pass. **gīrta-* in Lith. *girtas* “betrunken”: O.C.S. *požьтъ* “devoratus” (**gǵ-to-*, compare O.Ind. *gīrnā-* “verschlungen”);

Bal.-Slav. *gurtla-* n. “craw, throat” in:

O.Pruss. *gurcle* f. “gullet”, Lith. *gurklỹs* m. “craw, Adamsapfel”;

Maybe Alb. (**gurk-*) *grykë* “throat”

Slav. **gьrdlo* n. in R.C.S. *grьlo* “throat”, Ser.-Cr. *grlo* “neck, gullet”, Pol. *gardło* ds., Russ. *gorlo* ds., besides Slav. **žьrdlo* in R.C.S. *vozopi žerlom* “exclamavit voce” and Clr. *žorlo* “riverbed”; as well as Slav. **žerdlo* in Sloven. *žřelo* “Rachen, gullet”; aRuss. *žerelo* “Flußmündung”;

Maybe Alb. *grellë* “deep place, abyss”

Balt *-gara-* “verschlingend” in Lith. *pra-garas* “abyss, hell”, Ltv. *pragars* “wolverine” (compare above O.Ind. *-gara-* “verschlingend”, Gk. βорός “voracious”, Lat. *carni-vorus* “fleischfressend”).

2. With voller or fractured reduplication:

O.Ind. *gárgara-h* “gullet, whirlpool”; Intens. *ni-galgalīti*, *ni-jalgulīti* “devours”, participle *járgurāṇa*;

Lat. *gurguliō* (*-ur-* as in Balt-Slav.) “gullet, windpipe”, *gorges* “(gullet =) whirlpool, whirl, deep Gewässer”, *gurgustium* (suffix after *angustiae*) “ärmliches hole as cottage or Kneipe”;

O.H.G. *quer(e)kela*, *querka* “gullet”, O.N. *kverk* (**g^wergā*) “craw, whereof O.Fris. *querka*, O.N. *kyrkia* “erwürgen”;

Lith. *gargaliúoju* “röchle, gluckse”; after Specht KZ. 59, 110¹ here Lith. *gvĩgšti*, *gvarždėti* “hoarse sein”, Ltv. *gveĩg(z)dēt* “creak, babble, chatter”; s. above WH. I 628;

3. With formants *-uā-*:

Gk. Att. δέρη, Ion. δειρή, Lesb. δερρά:, δέρρα, Dor. δήρα “neck, nape” (**g^wer-uā*);

due to an *f*-Femininum **g^w(e)rī*. **g^wrīuā* “neck, Schlundgegend” in:

O.Ind. *grīvā* f., Av. *grīvā* “nape”, Ltv. *grīva* “Flußmündung; Dreieckland between Flüssen”, *grīvis* “langes grass”;

O.C.S. *griva* “Mähne”, *grivna* “collar, neckband”.

Maybe Alb. **griva*, *krifa* “mane”.

4. As *gh*-extension presumably here **g^wrōgh-*:

in Gk. ἔβροξε, Aor. “verschlang”, Hom. ἀνα-, κατα-βρόξειε, ἀνα-βροχείς, βρόξαι ροφήσαι Hes., βρόχθος m. “gullet, throat”;

M.H.G. *krage* “neck, throat, nape”; Ger. “*Kragen*”, O.N. *kragi* “Halskragen”, M.Eng. *crawe*, Eng. *craw* “craw the Vögel” (lengthened grade in addition M.L.G. *krōch*, *krūch*

“Wirtshaus, Schenke”, Ger. *Krug* in the meaning ‘schenke’? meaning as in Lat. *gurgustium* “Kneipe”);

O.Ir. *brāgae* “neck, nape” (**g^wrg-nt-*), O.Welsh *abal-brouannou* “gurgulionibus” (actually “Äpfel of Halses”), M.Welsh *breuant* “windpipe” (Proto-Celt. **brāg-*); O.Corn. *briansen* “guttur”, O.Bret. *Brehant-Dincat* gl. “guttur receptaculi pugnae”, maybe from **brg-*, Pedersen KG. 100.

With nasalization in addition perhaps Gk. βρόγχος m., Ion. βρογχίη “windpipe”, βράγχα, βαράγχα “gill of fish; Luftröhrenäste” seems in voc. after βραγχάω “bin hoarse”, βράγχος “hoarseness” reshaped, das with O.Ir. *brongide* “hoarse” (above 103) related, but from βρόγχος to separate is (: ἔβραχε “rasselte, crack, brüllte”, O.Ind. *br̥mhati* “barrire”? Johansson KZ. 36, 345).

Note:

Gk. βράγχα, βαράγχα “gill of fish” = Root *g^wer-1*, *g^werə-* : “to devour; throat” + zero grade of Root *ang^w(h)i-* (**eg^whi-*, **og^whi-* and **eġhi-*): ‘snake, worm, *fish (*hedgehog = snake eater)’ : Alb.Gheg (**g^wer-* *g^wha*) *verza* “(*throat), gill of fish” : Latvian *bārda* “gill of fish” : Latvian: *bārda* “beard” [f ā]; *bārzda* (dial.) “beard”. see Root *bhardhā* : “beard”

5. With reinem Velar: Gk. γέργερος βρόγχος Hes., γαργαρέων “Zäpfchen in Munde”, γαργαρίζω “gurgle” (: Arm. *kerkerim* “werde hoarse”?) perhaps through Entlabialisierung after forms mityup- (γοργύρη “unterirdisches jail, Wasserleitung”), yet is previously *ger-* besides *g^wer-* because of *gel-* besides *g^wel-* an sich unbedenklich.

References: WP. I 682 ff., WH. I 627 f., Trautmann 89 f., 98, Specht KZ. 59, 110, 1.

Page(s): 474-476

g^wer-², g^werə-, g^werāu-, g^werī-

English meaning: heavy

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwer'

Material: O.Ind. *gurú-ḥ* "heavy, wichtig, ehrwürdig" (compounds *gārīyān*, Sup. *gāriṣṭha-ḥ*), *ágru-* "ledig", *gru-muṣṭí-ḥ* "heavy handful", *garimā* 'schwere' (**g^werə-*); Av. *gouru-* (in compound) "heavy"; Pers. *girān* "heavy" (**grāna-*; reshuffling after **frāna-* "full");

Gk. βαρύς "heavy", βαρύνω "beschwere", βάρος n. 'schwere';

Lat. *gravis* "heavy, weighty" (**g^werə-u-is*);

M.Ir. *bair* "heavy" (?), *baire* "distress" (?), *bruth* "Gewicht, mass" (**g^wrutu-*), Welsh *bryw* 'strong, strength' (**bruwo-*), M.Ir. *bró* "bulk, mass";

Goth. *kaúrjōs* nom. pl. f. "heavy", *kaúrjan* "beschweren";

Lith. *gùrstu*, *gùrti* 'sich lay, place (of Winde)', Ltv. *guĩstu*, *guĩt* "languish; sich lay, place (of Winde)", *guĩds* "ermüdet, faint, languid" (compare also βαρύς and *gravis* in the meaning "beschwert, niedergedrückt, faint, languid"), whereof with further shifting from "faint, languid, beschwert" to "tame, domesticated, mild" (compare O.H.G. *jāmar* "kummervoll": Gk. ἡμερος "tame, domesticated") perhaps:

Goth. *qairrus* "ἡπιος, gentle", *qairrei* 'sanftmut', O.N. *kyrr*, *kvirr* 'still, peaceful, friedlich', M.H.G. *kürre*, Ger. *kirre* "tame, domesticated, zutraulich" (**g^wer-erós* or *-erós*, *-urós*);

Ltv. *grūts* "heavy" = Lat. *brūtus* (Osc.-Umbr. loanword) "heavy, schwerfällig, insensibel, unvernünftig";

Toch. A *kra-marts* "heavy" (?); Van Windekens Lexique 44.

Here further as *n-* derivatives from *g^werə-* and *g^werāu-*: Goth. (*asilu-*) *qairnus* "(Esels)mühle" (**g^werānu-*), O.N. *kvern* f. (**g^wernā*) "Mühlstein, Handmühle", O.E. *cweorn* ds., O.H.G. *quirn*, *quirna* ds.;

zero grade Bal.-Slav. *ũ*-stem *gĩrnũ*- f. “Handmühle” (**ǵʷṛnu-*) in:

O.Pruss. *girnuywis* (**gĩrnuwis*), Ltv. *dzĩrnus*, *dzĩrnas*; besides Ltv. *dzĩrnas* f. pl. and Lith. *gĩrnos* f. pl.; in addition Lith. *gerũkštis*, Ltv. *dzerũkslis* m. “dens molaris”;

O.C.S. *žǣnъvi* f. pl. “mill”, in addition *žǣnovъ* m. “Mühlstein”; Sloven. *žnāv* f. “Handmühle”, Pol. *żarna* N. pl. ds.; Russ. *žernov* m. “Mühlstein”;

O.C.S. *žǣny* “mill”, and on the other hand O.Ind. *grāvan-* m. “stone zum Somapressen”, Arm. *erkan* “Mühlstein” (**gʷrānā*), O.Ir. *bráu*, gen. *broon* “Mühlstein, Handmühle”, Welsh *breuan* (from dem stem the case oblique **gʷrāu-*), O.Corn. *brou*, Bret. *breo* (Nominativform **gʷrāuō*) “Mühlstein”.

**gʷer̥-* besides O.Ind. *gārī-yan* (? , see above) here:

Gk. βῆριος n. “Wucht, Gewicht, load”, βῆριθός “wuchtig, heavy”, βῆριθω “bin heavy, belastet, trans. beschwere”, probably also βῆριμη “(wuchtiger) attack, rage, fury, abusive word, insult”, βῆριμουσθαι “heavy be angry with”, ὄβριμος “vast, grand, strong”, βῆριμός μέγας, χαλεπός Hes.; βῆριρός “tight, firm, strong”, next to which die Kompositionsform **βῆρι(ι)-* in βῆρι-ήπιος “violent schreiend”, Βῆρι-άρεως (“wer großen Schaden bringt”), βῆρι-ηρόν μέγας, κεχαρισμένον Hes. (βῆρι βῆριρόν and βῆρι ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγάλου perhaps previously from den compounds released, liberated), here with prefix Gk. ὑ- (**ud*) probably also Gk. ὕβρις “Gewalttätigkeit, Frevel, übermütige action”, ὕβρις ἀνὴρ “gewalttätiger man, husband” due to the imagining ‘sich with dem ganzen Gewicht seiner power auf etwas overthrow’; -vδ- present βῆρινδεῖν θυμοῦσθαι, ἐρεθίζειν Hes.;

O.Ir. *brīg* “force, power, Wert”, Welsh *bri* “stateliness”, Corn. *bry* “Wert”;

Ger. *Krieg*, O.H.G. *krēg* “Hartnäckigkeit”, M.H.G. *kriec* “Anstrengung, fight, struggle”, md. M.L.G. *krīgen* ‘sich anstrengen, trachten, fight, bekommen’ (**grīgh-*, respectively Gmc. partly *grēigh-*)??

Ltv. *grins* “cruel, savage, angry, irate”, *grīnums* “Härte, austereness, severeness”?

References: WP. I 684 ff., WH. I 117 f., 621, Trautmann 89.

Page(s): 476-477

g^wer-³, g^wor-

English meaning: mountain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Berg"

Grammatical information: originally inflection *g^wores*, gen. *g^weros*

Material: O.Ind. *girí-ḥ* m. "mountain", Av. *gairi-* ds.;

Alb. *gur* "rocks, stone" (*g^weri-*);

Also Alb. (**g^weres*) *gërxi* "rock"

maybe Hitt. *ḫé-kur*, *ḫé-gur* "mountain" and Alb. **ḫé-kur*, *hekur* "iron ore, iron" came from the same root, hence Root **g^wer-³, g^wor-** : (mountain) derived from Root **agro-** (*egro-?*) : [top, first, beginning (point, peak, topmost, uppermost)].

Gk. δειρός (Hes.) "hill", ὑψίδειρος "with hohen Klippen", δειράς, Cret. δηράς f. "hill, Anhöhe" (**g^werio-?*); in addition βορέας "Nordwind" (to *βόρειος "montanus", Schwyzter Gk. I 461 and Anm. 2); βαρύες δένδρα Hes.?

the Thrac. VN ὨΥπερ-βορέοι "die jenseits of Berges Wohnenden" contains probably das Gk. Lw. *βορις;

lit *nugarà* "back, ridge";

with the meaning development "Berg - (Berg)wald - tree": Lith. *gìrė*, *girià* "wood, forest", Ltv. *dziřē* ds., and O.Pruss. *garian* n. (acc. *garrin*) "tree"; further Ltv. *garš* "wood, forest", *gāršas* "swamp, marsh";

O.C.S. *gora* "mountain", Ser.-Cr. *gòra* "mountain, wood, forest", etc.

References: WP. I 682, Trautmann 78, Pedersen La cinquender decl. Lat. 37, 66.

Page(s): 477-478

g^weru-

English meaning: pole, pike

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stange, Speiß'

Material: Av. *grava-* 'stick, Rohrstab' (to ablaut compare Lat. *genu*. Goth. *kniu*);

Lat. *uerū*, *-ūs* n. 'spit, pike'; Umbr. *berva* "uerua", *berus* "ueribus";

O.Ir. *b(ū)r* n., later f., 'spear, javelin, spit, pike', Welsh Corn. Bret. *berf.*, m. ds.;

Goth. *qairu* n. "picket, pole, sting, prick";

perhaps as "twig, branch" to Gk. βρύω 'sprosse, to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling', βρύον n. "Moos, Kätzchen", ἔμβρυον n. "das Neugeborene" and (?) Gmc. **krūda-* (IE **g^wrū-to-*) in O.H.G. M.H.G. *krūt*, asächs. *krūd* "herb".

About Lat. *bruscum* "sponge am Ahornbaum" s. WH. I 117.

References: WP. I 689.

Page(s): 479

g^wes–, zg^wes–

English meaning: to extinguish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erlöschen”

Material: O.Ind. *jāsate, jāsyaṭi* “is erschöpft”, *jāśayaṭi* “löscht, erschöpft”;

Maybe a truncated form in Alb.Gheg **jāśayaṭi, shuejt, shuajta* (aor.) “to extinguish” contaminated by Gk. σβέννυμι “extinguish”.

Gk. Att. σβέννυμι “lösche” (for *σβείνυμι), Aor. Hom. σβέσ-σαι, ἄσβεστος “unauslöschlich”, with σβεσ- after σβοσ- (see under) for lautges. σδεσ-, das in ζείναμεν σβέννυμεν (**zdēn-* from **zg^wesn-*) Hes. is present; ἔσβην “I erlosch” (from the 2. sg. *é-zg^wēs-s*, 1. pl. *é-zg^wēs-me* “from which ἔσβης, ἔσβημεν, whereupon also ἔσβην etc. because of type ἔβλην and weil also in σβέννυμι the Wurzelauslaut *s* for the Sprachgefühl not more vorhanden war); Ion. κατασβῶσαι “löschen”, from *σβοάσαι from a present *σβο[σ]άζω, next to which with from dem type ζείναμεν verschlepptem anlaut ζοῶς σ[ε]βέσεις, ζόασον σ[ε]βέσον Hes.;

Lith. *gęstù* (old *gęsu*), *gesaũ*, *gęsti* “erlöschen, ausgehen”, causative *gesaũ*, *gesýti* and *gesinù*, *gesinti* “löschen”, *gesmẽ* ‘small, eben still glimmendes fire’; Ltv. *dziēstu* (from **genstu*), *dzisu*, *dzist* (Ablautentgleisung), “erlöschen, kühl become”, *dzēšu* (*dzešu*), *dzèsu* (*dzesu*), *dzèst* (*dzest*) “löschen”, *dzesma* (*dzèsma*) “the kühle breath, breeze am morning “, *dzèstrs* “kühl”;

O.Bulg. causative **gašo*, **gasiti* “erlöschen, ausgehen”, in O.C.S. *ugasiti* “σβέσαι”, *ugasnōti*, Aor. *ugasъ*, and *ugasati* “σβέννυσθαι”; insecure is, if in addition the changing by ablaut *g^wēs-* in O.Bulg. *užasъ*, Russ. *úžas* “fright”, O.Bulg. *žasiti* “daunt, scare” is present (Pedersen IF. 5, 47; perhaps as **gēd-s-os* to indeed nasalized Lith. *gañdinu-*, *-inti* “daunt,

scare”, *išsi-gastù*, *-gandaũ* *-gãsti* “frighten, intrans.”, *išgastis* “fright”, Scheftelowitz IF. 33, 155). from here Celt. **bās-* “die”? (see under *g^wem-*, *g^wā-* “go, come”);

doubtful is kinship from O.H.G. *quist* f. “ruin, Vernichtung” as **g^wes-ti-s* “*Erlöschen”, whereof Goth. *qistjan*, *fraqistjan* ‘spoil, trans.’, *fraqistnan* ‘spoil, intrans.’, O.H.G. *firquisten* ‘spoil, trans.’.

References: WP. I 693, Trautmann 86, Feist 388 f.

Page(s): 479-480

g^wet-1

English meaning: resin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Harz"

Material: O.Ind. *jātu* n. "Lack, Gummi";

Lat. *bitūmen* "Erdharz, Erdpech" (Osc.-Umbr. or Celt. Lw.); *betulla* "birch" (Gaul. Lw.), M.Ir. *be(i)the* (**betuǵiā*) "buxus", Welsh *bedw* (**betuā*) "betula", Corn. *bedewen* "populus", Bret. *bezuen* "betula" (benannt, weil "bitumen ex ea Galli excoquunt", Plinius NH. XVI 75);

O.E. *hwīt cuidu*, *cweodo*, *cwudu* "mastix", O.H.G. *cuti* "gluten", M.H.G. *küte*, *küt*, Ger. *kütt*, *kitt* "Kitt"; changing through ablaut O.N. *kvāða* f. "resin", aDan. *kvade*, Nor. dial. *kvæde* "Birkensaft", Nor. *kôda*, *kvæda* "beestings".

References: WP. I 672, WH. I 112.

Page(s): 480

g^wet-2

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reden, sprechen”

Material: O.Ind. *gadati* ‘sagt’ (whether through analog. influence from **gátati*)?

sogd. *žāyem*, *žam* “I say”, *žut* “er sagt” (urlran. **jāt-at*);

Arm. *kočem* (**g^wot-i*) “rufe, name, lade ein”, *koč* “Einladung” (probably nomen post-verbal); Goth. *qipan* ‘say, speak, name’, O.N. *kveða* ds. and ‘sing, dichten’, O.E. *cweðan* ‘speak, say, name, order, define’, O.Fris. *quetha* ‘say, speak, signify’, O.S. *queðan*, O.H.G. *quedan* ds.; O.Ice. *kviðr* ‘spruch, Gerede’, O.S. *quidi* st. m. “discourse, word”; causative O.Ice. *kveðja* “begrüßen, address, speak to, arrogate, aufbieten”, O.S. *queddian*, O.H.G. *chetten* “begrüßen” (d. h. “zum discourse bringen”); O.N. *kvǫp* “demand, Vorladung, commitment” is to *kveða* retrograd shaped; Goth. *un-qēps* “unaussprechlich” (compare O.N. *sam-kvæðr* “übereinstimmend”), *sama-qiss* f. “Übereinstimmung” (**g^wet-ti*), to O.E. *ge-cwiss* f. “Verschwörung”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *quej*, *quejta* (aor.) “to name, call”.

References: WP. I 672, Feist 389, G. Morgenstierne NTS. 7, 116 ff.

Page(s): 480-481

g^wēbh–¹ (or g^wābh–?), g^wəbh–

English meaning: to sink, submerge, plunge

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eintauchen, versenken, versinken”

Material: Gk. βάπτω “tauche ein”, βαφῆναι, βαφή “das Eintauchen, Färben” (Eol. βύπτειν βαπτίζειν Hes. after δύπτω, das selber hybridization from βάπτω with δύω; βιπτάζω reconverted from βαπτίζω);

Maced. βαβρήν “residuum of Όls” Hes.; whether also γυβᾶ “taucht” Hes.?

O.N. *kafa* “dive”, *kvefja* (and *kefja* after dem preterit *kōf* from **kvōf*) trans. “submerge, ersticken”, *kvafna* intrans. “ersticken”, *kaf* n. “Meerestiefe”, then “Untertauchen, Schwimmen under water”; O.S. *kvaf* “depth”, O.N. *kvæfa* (IE *ē*!), *køfa* trans. “ersticken”, M.H.G. *erqueben*, “ersticken” (= O.N. *kvefja*).

A perhaps cognate, but only die meaning “deep” aufweisende root **g^(w)embh–*, **g^(w)m̥bh–* shows das Arische (whereas in O.Ind. das *g* the zero grade or *σ*-grade durchgeführt is, compared with Av. *j* the *e*-grade): O.Ind. *gabhīrā–*, *gambhīrā–* “deep”, *gambha–*, *gámbhan–*, *gambhára–* n. “depth, abyss”, *gabhá–* m. “vulva”, *gabhi-śák* AV. adv. perhaps “deep under or inside “, Av. *jaiwi-vafra*-adj. “with tiefem snow”, *jafra–* “deep”, *jafnu-š* “Vertiefung, Einsenkung”; compare Frisk nominal formation 30.

Fick places die root **g^wābh–* an, was zur assumption zwänge, daß O.N. *kvæfa* Ablautsneubildung sei.

References: WP. I 674, Wissmann nom. postverb. 75.

Page(s): 465-466

g^wēb(h)–2

English meaning: slimy; toad

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schleimig, schwabbelig, Quappe, Kröte’

Material: Probably onomatopoeic; yet is with the possibility to reckon, daß ein previous word for frog previously in Gmc. in die lautmalende family hineingezogen wurde.

Asächs. *quappa, quappia, quappo* “Aalquappe” (with by onomatopoeic words frequent Konsonantengemination), out of it M.H.G. *quappe, quape, kobe*, Ger. *Quappe*, Du. *kwab(be)* “Quappe, crawl, dewlap“, isl *kvap, kvapi* “Gallert or gallertartige things”, Swe. dial. (s)*kvabb* ‘somewhat Dickes, Fettes’, (s)*kvebba* “feiste wife, woman”, Eng. *quab* “morass”, *quaver* “tremble, vibrieren”. In addition das Verb Nor. dial. *kvapa* “eine Flüssigkeit aussenden”, Swe. dial. *kvabba*, N.Ger. *quabbeln* “vor Fettigkeit zittern”;

O.Pruss. *gabawo* “toad“ (**g^wēb(h)-*);

Slav. **gēbā* “toad“: in O.C.S. *žaba*, Russ. *žaba*, Ser.-Cr. *žāba*, etc.

maybe Alb. *žhaba* “toad”

References: WP. I 674, WH. I 121, Trautmann 8.

Page(s): 466

g^wēi– (or g^wēiə–): g^wī–

English meaning: skin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Haut, Fell”?

Note: with formants *-no-*, *-lo-*

Material: O.Ind. *jīnā-* “lederner Sack”, *jīlā-h* “hose”; M.Ir. *bīan* ‘skin, fell, fur’; das Ir. word could certainly also to *bheī-* “hit” belong, dessen Celt. Vertreter also die meaning “cut, clip” have (compare *scortum* : *scheren* under likewise) ; see above S. 118.

References: WP. I 666.

Page(s): 469

g^wenā (*ĝh^wenā)

English meaning: woman, wife, *goddess

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Weib, Frau”

Grammatical information: gen. *g^wn-ās* and **g^w_en-ās*, also nom. *g^wenə-*, *g^wenī-*

Note:

Root *g^wenā* “woman, wife, *goddess” could be a truncated Root *ĝhau-*, *ĝhauə-* (**ĝhauvanā*): “to call, *priestess”: mnl. *godinne*, O.E. *gyden* “goddess”

Material: O.Ind. *gnā* (**g^wnā*) f. “Götterweib” (to Teil disyllabic **g^wnā*), gen. *gnās-*; Av. *genā*, *ynā* “wife, woman, woman”; O.Ind. *jāni-ḥ* = Av. *jainī-*, Pers. *zan* ds. (O.Ind. also *jānī*); in compounds O.Ind. lengthened grade *-jāni-* = Av. *jāni-* ds.;

Arm. *kin* (**g^wenā*) “woman”, pl. *kanai-k* (**g^w_en-ai* + Plur.- ending-*k*) ; aPhryg. βovok, nPhryg. βανεκος “woman, wife” is probably Lw. from Eol. Gk.; differently Kleinbans with Pedersen Groupement 48 Anm.

Gk. γυνή “woman” (**g^w_unā*), gen. γυναικός, beside böot. βανā (**g^w_enā*), pl. βανῆκες; **g^wnā-*, from it **βvā-*, Gk. μvā- puts in μνάομαι “unengaged, free”, in addition μνηστήρ “suitor”, μνηστής “courtship”, μνηστη ἄλοχος “lawful wife” (with secondary -σ-);

O.Ir. *ben* (**g^wenā*), gen. sg. *mná* (**g^wn-ās*), gen. pl. *ban* (**g^w_en-ōm*), , in the compound *ban-(ban-chú* “female dog”); besides *bé n.* “woman” (**g^wen*); Welsh *ben-yw* “feminine, female”, Corn. *ben-en* “bride, betrothed woman”;

Alb. *zonjë* “mistress, wife, woman” (**g^weniā*) ; gheg. *grue*, Tosc *grua* “wife, woman” (**g^wn-ōn*);

Maybe Alb. (**g^waniā*) *zana* “nymph, goddess”, (**g^woniā*) *zot* m., pl. *zota* f. “god” [common

Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation] : Pers. *zan*, O.C.S. *žena* “wife, woman”

Note:

The common Balt - Illyr. *gh-* > *z-*, *d-* phonetic mutation suggests that the original root was *gh^wēnā* > *g^wēnā*.

after Vetter Gl. 23, 204 here Messap. *benna* "wife" and (?) Iepont. *venia* (Gl. 15, 12);

Goth. *qino* (**g^wen-ōn-*) = O.E. *cwene*, O.H.G. *quena*, M.H.G. *quene* "wife, woman, wife"; besides zero grade M.H.G. *kone*, ds., O.N. *kona* (gen. pl. *kvenna*) "wife, woman" (**g^wen-on-*); lengthened grade Goth. *qēns* "wife" (**g^wēni-s* = Av. *jāni-*, O.Ind. *jāni-*), O.N. *kvæn*, *kvān*, O.E. *cwēn*, asächs. *quān* ds.;

O.Pruss. *genna*, voc. *genno* "wife, woman";

O.C.S. *žena* "wife, woman"; *ženinъ* "weiblich" = Goth. *qineins* ds.;

Toch. A *śām* (pl. *śnu*) = B *śana* (Obl. *śno*) "wife, woman"; Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 37 f.

References: WP. I 681 f., WH. I 112 f., Trautmann 84, Meillet Esquisse 84, Schwyzler Gk. 296, 582 f., Tagliavini L'Albanese di Dalmatia 126.

Page(s): 473-474

g^whedh-

English meaning: to beg, wish for

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bitten, begehren"

Material: Av. *jaiḍyemi*, O.Pers. *jadiyāmiy* "I bitte";

Gk. Aor. θέσασθαι (**g^whedh-s-*) "anflehen", participle -θεστός in ἀπόθεστος "verwünscht, verschmäht", πολύθεστος "very ersehnt", Pers.-N. Θεό-θεστος, böot. Θιό-φειστος; πόθος m., ποθή f. 'sehnsucht, desire', ποθέω "ersehne, vermisse painful, demand";

O.Ir. *guidiu* "bitte" (= ποθέω), perf. 1. sg. *ro-gād*, *s*-Konj. 1. pl. *gessam* (etc.); *geiss* f. "Verwünschung, taboo" (**g^whedh-ti-s*); *guide* "prayer" (**g^whodhiā*); *foigde* "Betteln" (**uo-gedīā*); Welsh *gweddi* "prayer" (**uo-godīmā*);

Lith. *gedáu-ju*, *-ti* 'sich sehnen, sehnsüchtig suchen, long, want, wollen', *gedù* (and *gedžiù*), *gedėti* 'sich sehnen; sad sein, grieve'; nasal present *pasigendù*, *-gedaũ*, *-gèsti* 'sichsehnen; somewhat vermissen', ablaut. causative *gadinti* 'spoil, stören', hence secondary the *ō*-vocalism (instead of *uo*) from *gōdas* "greed, lust, Habsucht; burdock", *godūs* "avaricious, stingy", *godžiūs*, *godėtis* "lust, crave, whereupon dürsten, wish, begierig sein";

in Slav. with durchgeführter nasalization: O.C.S. *žeždō*, *žedati*, O.Cz. *žadati* "lust, crave, wonachdürsten", *žeždō*, *žedėti* "cupere", *žežda* "thirst", Pol. *żadza* "Begehren, greed, lust, Sehnsucht, wish";

doubtful because of Anlautes O.N. *geð* n. (**gaðīa-*) 'sense, mind, character, desire, lust', *geðlauss* "charakterlos" perhaps = O.H.G. *getilōs*, M.H.G. *getlōs* "zügellos, bratty";

man beachte die übereinstimmende Gruppierung θέσασθαι : ποθέω = Ir. *gess-am* (**g^whedh-s-o-mos*) : *guidiu* (**g^whodh-eiō*).

References: WP. I 673, Trautmann 84 f., Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 577.

Page(s): 488

g^wheīə- : g^whī-

English meaning: vein, sinew

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ader, Sehne, Band”

Material: Welsh *gŷ-au* pl. “Nerven, Sehnen”;

Lith. *gijà* “Faden in Aufzug a Gewebes”, Ltv. *dzija* “ filament”, pl. Garn”;

O.C.S. *žī-ca* ‘sinew’, Russ. dial. *žica* “Kammgarn”, Ser.-Cr. *žica* “ filament, Draht, cord, Saite”; die Bal.-Slav.-forms could also to *g^wijə-* belong.

g^whīslo-

Arm. *jil* ‘sinew, cord”;

Lat. *filum* “ filament “;

maybe Alb. *fill* “thread” [shift LI >LL]

also Alb. (**g^whīslo*) *glisht* “finger, thin finger”?

Lith. *gýsla* “vein, sinew, Blattrippe”, Ltv. *dzīsla*, *dzīksla* “vein” (die nasalization in žemait. *gīnsla* is secondary), O.Pruss. *pettegislo* “Rückenader”; but O.C.S. *žila*, Russ. *žīta*, Ser.-Cr. *žila* etc. “vein, sinew” are neologisms to *žī-ca*, see above.

References: WP. I 670, 694, WH. I 497 f., Trautmann 87, 90.

Page(s): 489

g^whel-

English meaning: to wish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wollen”

Material: Gk. θέλω, ἐ-θέλω (to prefix s. *ē-*, *ō-*particle) “will, wünsche”, changing through ablaut φαλίζει θέλει Hes.; ἐπιζάφελος “violent”;

O.N. *gildra* f.; *gildri* n. “Falle”, *gilja* “allure, entice”, O.S. *giæl-skaper* “Unzucht”;

O.C.S. *želēti*, *želati*, iter. R.C.S. *žalati* “wish”, O.C.S. *želja* “wish, Sehnsucht” (also “grieve” and “mourning, grief” through support in *žalb* “pain” from **g^wel-* “prick”).

References: WP. I 692.

Page(s): 489

g^whemb-

English meaning: to spring, hop

Deutsche Übersetzung: “lustig springen, hüpfen”??

Material: Gk. ἀθεμβοῦσα ἀκολασταίνουσα (“ausgelassen”) Hes.;

M.H.G. *gampen*, *gumpen* ‘spring’, *gampel*, *gumpel* “merry mutwilliges Springen, Possenspiel”, *gümpel*, Ger. *Gimpel*; with High German consonant shift M.H.G. *gampf* m. “das Schwanken”; Nor. dial. *gimpa* “wippen, swing”, *gamp* m. “großer schwerfälliger Kerl, plumpes horse”.

A kürzere root form *g^whem-* perhaps in O.Ice. *gaman* n. “pleasure, joy, Lustigkeit, sensuality, voluptuousness”, O.H.G. *gaman* n. ds., etc.

References: WP. I 678 f.

Page(s): 490

g^when-¹

English meaning: to swell, abound

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen, strotzen, Fülle'

Material: O.Ind. *ā-hanā-* "tumescent, strotzend, luscious", *ghanā-* "dense, thick", m. "kompakte mass";

Pers. *ā-gandan* "anfüllen", *āganiš* "full";

Arm. *yogn* "multum" (Prap. *i* + **o-g^whon-* or **o-g^whno-*, in prefix *o-* dem ar. *ā*- nächststehend);

Gk. εὐθενής "rich, in fullness, wealth", Hes. εὐθενέω "flourish", εὐθένεια "fullness, wealth, blühender Zustand", lengthened grade Ion. εὐθηνής "rich, in fullness, wealth", Ion. Att. εὐθηνέω "flourish, be in bloom, blossom and power", εὐθηνία f. "fullness, wealth"; *o*-grade Πολυφόντης = Πολυκτήτης, Κλεοφόντης, etc., red.-grade φανᾶν θέλειν Hes., probably actually "horny, lustful sein";

Lith. *ganà* "sufficient", *ganėti* "genügen", *gandėti* "sufficient have", Ltv. *gana* "sufficient",

O.C.S. *gonějetь*, *goněti* "genügen", Denomin. from **gona* = Lith. *ganà*;

whether here Gk. ἄφενος, ἄφνος n. "plentiful Vorrat, richness", ἄφνειός "begütert" (φ and the Vokalvorschlag from the vokallosen form (α)φν- or **sm-g^wh(e)n-*?), also παρ-θένος "virgin" (leibliche fullness, wealth?)?

References: WP. I 679, WH. I 479; Trautmann 77 f.

Page(s): 491

g^when-²(ə)-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlagen'

Material: nominal formation: *g^whóno-s* 'schlagen', *g^whñ-tó-s* "beaten", *g^whñ-tí-s* and *g^whñ-tiā* (?) 'schlagen', *g^when-tel-* 'schläger', *g^when-tyo-s* "occidendus".

O.Ind. *hán-ti* (newer thematic *hanati*) "hits, knocks, trifft, erschlägt, slays", 3. pl. *ghn-ánti*, Imp. *ja-hí*, Opt. *han-yāt*, *ghn-īta*, perf. *jaghána*, *jaghanvās*, gen. *jaghn-úṣ-aḥ*, pass. *hanyáte*, participle *hatá-* "beaten, getötet" (= Av. *jata-*, Gk. -φαιτος), *hántva-ḥ* "to hit, to slay" (: Av. *jaḍwa-*, O.C.S. *žetva*), *vṛtra-hán-*, gen. *-ghn-áh* (= Av. *vərəθra-jan-*, gen. *-γ-nō*) "den Widerstand niederschlagend", *ghaná-* "erschlagend, m. shillelagh, club, mace, joint" (= Gk. ἀνδρο-φόνος, Ltv. *gans*), *saṃ-há-t* "layer", *hatí-ḥ* "das Schlagen, blow, knock, Multiplikation" (: Gk. διφάσι-ος, Av. *-jaiti-*, O.N. *guðr*, *gunnr*), *hatyā* (late!) "Tötung" (: O.H.G. *gundea*, Lith. dial. *ginčā*), *hantár-* "wer einen schlägt or slays" (= O.C.S. *žeteljъ*); from the heavy basis O.Ind. *hanitum* (late!) and *ghāta-* "tötend", m. "blow, knock, Tötung, Vernichtung", *ghātayati* "slays";

Av. *jain-ti* (= O.Ind. *hánti-*) "er hits, knocks, trifft, slays", Imp. *jaiði*, 1. sg. Med. *ni-yne* "I schlage low, base", Opt. *paiti-ynīta* (= O.Ind. *ghnīta*) "er möchte kämpfen um", participle *jata-* (= O.Ind. *hatá-*, see above), *jaḍwa-* "occidendus", participle perf. Akt. *jaynvā*, Pers. *ajanam* "I erschlug = besiegte", 3. sg. *aja(n)*; Av. *jana-* 'schlagend', *jantar-* "the hits, knocks, slays", *janti-* f. "das Schlagen, Erschlagen", *-jaiti-* (as 2. compound part) "das Schlagen" (= O.Ind. *hati-*); *Vərəθrajan-* "den Widerstand niederschlagend" = O.Ind. *Vṛtra-han-*;

Arm. *gan*, gen. *gani* (**g^wh_e-n*) 'schläge, Prügel', *ganem* "hit, prügeln", *jīn* 'stick' (**g^when-*), *jnem* "I hit" (about **jinem* from **g^whenō* = *hánati*, Lith. *genù*, O.C.S. *ženŏ*), *injem* "destroy, clean" (from **g^wheniō* = θείνω, Lith. *geniù*);

Gk. θείνω (**g^when-iō* = Arm. *jnjem* ‘slay, kill’, Alb. *gjanj* ‘jage’, Lith. *geniù* ‘ästle ab’) ‘hit’, θενῶ, ἔθεινα; redupl. ἔπεφνον ‘tötete’, πέφαι; -φατός in Hom. ἀρηί-φατος (= O.Ind. *hatá-* *h*), also in δίφατον διφάσιον Hes. i.e. ‘double’ (‘Mal’ = ‘blow, knock’, also:) δι-φάσι-ος (: O.Ind. *hatí-* s .above); φόνος ‘murder’ (= Russ. *gon*), φονή ds., φονεύς ‘murderer’, ἀνδροφόνος ‘Männer mordend’ (see also Boisacq under φοινός);

Alb. *gjanj* ‘jage, pursue’ (**g^when-iō*);

Lat. *dēfendō*, -ere ‘abwehren, verteidigen’, *offendere* ‘anstoßen, beleidigen’, *infensus* (participle **infendō*) ‘hostile’;

O.Ir. *gonim* ‘verwunde, slay, kill’, perf. 1. sg. *gegon*, 3. sg. *geguin*; *guin* ‘wound’;

O.N. *guðr*, *gunnr* f. (= O.Ind. *hatí-*), O.S. *gūðea*, O.E. *gūþ* (**gunþjō* = O.Ind. *hatyā* bis auf den Akzent) ‘fight, struggle, battle’, O.H.G. *gund-fano* ‘Kriegsfahne’; O.N. *gandr* ‘stick’, Swiss *gunten* ‘a kind of wedge’; Nor. dial. *gana* ‘die Äste an Bäumen abhauen’ as Lith. *genėti*;

Lith. *genù* (= O.C.S. *ženō*, O.Ind. *hánati*, Arm. *jnem*) *giñti* ‘drive (cattle auf die willow)’, Ltv. *dzenu-*, *dzīt* ds., heavy basis: *geniù* (= θείνω) *genē-ti* ‘abästeln’ and *ginù*, *ginti* ‘wehren, shield’ (*giñti* : *ginti*, *giñtas* : *gintas* = O.Ind. *hatá* : *ghāṭā*); to *genù* Iterat. *ganyíti* ‘cattle (drive, push =) beware, weiden’; Lith. *gānas*, Ltv. *gans* ‘herdsman, shepherd’ (= O.Ind. *ghaná-*), *gani* m. pl. ‘willow’, lengthened grade Lith. *nakti-gonis* m. ‘Nachtschwärmer’; Lith. *genỹs*, Ltv. *dzenis* ‘specht’, Lith. dial. *ginčĩa* (= O.Ind. *hatyā*), *giñčas* ‘fight’, *giñklas* m. ‘weapon’ (**gintlas*, compare O.C.S. *želo* from **gindla-*), *išganūs* ‘heilbringend’ (Lith. *gáinioti* is iterative to *giñti*, Ltv. *dzenis* ‘das in the fork the plowshare eingeklemmte Holz’, *dzenulis* ‘sting, prick’ (compare to meaning under O.C.S. *želo* ‘sting, prick’));

O.C.S. *ženō*, *gъnati* ‘drive, push’ (as Lith. *genù*), Iter. *gonjō*, *goniti* ‘drive, push, hunt, chase’, whereof again *poganjati* ‘pursue’; Russ. etc. *gon* ‘drive, impel, drift, propel, push,

thrust, Jagd” (= φόρος), Cz. *úhona* “injury, damage”, Serb. *prijègon* “fight, struggle” (in addition perhaps Clr. *honóba* “Belästigung, plague”, Sloven. *gonóba* “damage, ruin”, *ugonóba* “Vernichtung, Untergang”);

O.C.S. *žbnjǫ*, *žeti* (Serb. *žěti*, also heavy basis) “reap”, *žetva* (Serb. *žětva*) f. “harvest” (: O.Ind. *hántva-*); also *želo* (**žedlo*) n. ‘sting, prick’, Pol. *żadło* ds., Russ. *žato* ‘sting, prick, cutting edge a Messers, an axe’; Slav. **gen-tel-* m. “reaper, mower” in O.C.S. *žeteljъ* (= O.Ind. *han-tár* “wer schlägt, slays”);

Hitt. *ku-en-zi* “slays” (= O.Ind. *hánti*), 3. pl. *ku-na-an-zi* (*kunanzi*); compare O.Ind. *ghnánti* (**g^{wh}hn-enti*).

References: WP. I 679 ff., WH. I 332 f., Trautmann 85 f.

Page(s): 491-493

g^wher-

English meaning: hot, warm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heiß, warm"

Material: O.Ind. *hāras-* n. "blaze, glow" (= Gk. θέρος, Arm. *jer*), *ghṛṇá-* m. "blaze, glow, heat" (= Lat. *fornus*, O.C.S. *grъnъ*), *ghṛṇōtī* "glüht, shines", *gharmá-* m. "blaze, glow, heat", Av. *garəma-* "hot", n. "heat, blaze, glow", O.Pers. in *garma-pada-* Monatsname, perhaps "*Eintritt the heat" (= Lat. *formus*, dt. *warm*, O.Pruss. *gorme*);

Arm. *jer* "Wärme, schönes weather; warm", *jernum* "warm mich", *jerm* "warm" (= Gk. θερμός; perhaps as **g^wher-mn-os* derivative of *men*-stem:) *jermn* gen. *jerman* "fever" (also Gk. θερμα f. "Wärme" originally ein neuter?);

thrako-Phryg. *germo-* "warm" (in many PN: Jokl Eberts Reallex. 10, 142 f., 13, 285, 292, 294), kappadok. *garmia(s)* 'stadtname auf the Peutingerschen Tafel' (*a* = IE *o*);

Gk. θέρος n. 'sommerhitze, harvest', θέρομαι "become hot", θερμός "warm", θέρμασσα "oven";

Note:

The shift *eĝ(h)- > d-* is of Illyr. Alb. origin, hence Greeks borrowed this cognate from Illyr.

also *Germ-* in Illyr. PN, as also probably in originally N.Illyr. VN *Germani* (Pokorny ZceltPh. 21, 103 ff); Alb.Tosk *zjarr* "fire, heat" (*rr* from *rm*), gheg. *zjarm* (: θερμός), *ngroh* "warm" (**g^whrē-* as in aksl *grěti* "warm", Ltv. *grēmens* "pyrosis, heartburn"); Alb. *gatsë* "burning coal" (**g^whortiā?*);

Note:

The phonetic shift *g^wh > zj* took place in Alb. alone as a typical Alb. phonetic mutation. Hence Slav languages borrowed Alb. (Illyrian) cognate in O.C.S. *žeravъ* "blazing", *požarъ* "blaze".

Maybe other Alb. cognates: *zjej* “boil, cook”, *zi* adj., m. “black, burnt”, (duplicated *zezë* adj., f. “black, burnt”).

Also Alb.Tosk *zjarr* “fire, glow, heat, fervour “ : Rom. *jar* “fire, glow, heat, fervour “ which proves the migration from Albania to Rumania after the Turkish invasion.

Lat. *formus* “warm” (Festus), *fornus*, *furnus* (**g^whorno-s*), *fornāx* “oven (latter in a fem. *ā*-stem being based on), *fornix*, *-icis* “dome “ (**fornicos* “die Gestalt an Ofens habend”);

Note:

The shift *eĝ(h)- > d-* is of Illyr. Alb. origin, hence the common Lat. shift *d- > f-* testifies a loanword from Illyr.

O.Ir. *fo-geir* “erwärmt, erhitzt” etc., Bret. *gred* m. “Wärme, heat; courage “ = M.Ir. *grith* ‘sun, heat’ (**g^whrtu-s*), M.Ir. *gorim*, *guirim* “erhitze, erwärme, burn”, Ir. *gor* “heat; Brüten; ulcer”; Welsh *gori* “brood”, *gor* “brood, pus”, Bret. *gor* “(feu) ardent, furoncle”; O.Ir. *gorn* “fire” (= Lat. *fornus*); against it is Ir. *gorm* “blue” Lw. from Welsh *gwrn* “dark-(blue)” and dieses together with abr. *uurm* in *Uurm-haelon* MN “aux sourcils bruns” from O.E. *wurma* “Purpurfarbe” borrowed (Gwynn Hermathena 20, 63ff.); O.Ir. *goirt* “bitter” (“burning of taste”), wherefore O.Ir. *gorte* (**g^whortiā*) “hunger”;

O.N. *gǫrr* (**garwa-*), *gerr*, *gørr* (**garwia-*) “fertig, willing, ready, vollkommen”, O.H.G. *garo* “bereitgemacht, fertig”, O.E. *gearu*, Ger. *gar*, O.N. *gørva*, O.H.G. *garawen*, M.H.G. *gerwen* “fertigmachen, bereiten, rüsten, *tan*, *convert hide into leather*”, O.E. *gierwan* “prepare, concoct, cook”, O.N. *gerð* (**garwiþō*) “das Gären of Bieres” (formal indeed = O.H.G. *garawida* “Herrichtung”), M.H.G. *gerwe* “yeast, filth “, M.L.G. *gere* “Gärung, fetidness, Mistpfuhl, smut”, *geren* “ferment, seethe” are rather after Holthausen Wb. of old Westn. 102 from prefix *ga-* and **-arwa-* > O.N. *ǫrr* “rash, hasty, skilful” (above S. 331) to define;

O.E. *gyrwe-fenn* “morass”, *gyre* “manure”, mnl. *gore*, *göre* ‘smoke, smell, odor’, M.L.G. *göre* “puddle, slop”, Nor. dial. *gurm* “yeast, ordure, Speisebrei”, O.N. *gor* n. “the

halbverdaute Mageninhalt”, *gȝor* (**gervā-*) “ residuum “, O.E. M.L.G. O.H.G. *gor* “crap, muck, manure”; to meaning compare above Welsh *gor* “pus”;

here probably O.N. *gersta* “ embitter “, M.H.G. *garst*, Ger. *garstig* ‘spoil”;

about Goth. *warmjan* “warm” etc. see though under *uer-* “cook”;

Lith. *gāras* “vapor; intense desire”, Ltv. *gars* “vapor, ghost, soul”, O.Pruss. *goro* f. ‘stove, hearth”, *gorme* “heat”, Ltv. *gaîme* “Wärme”, O.Pruss. *garewingi* adv. “rutting, in heat”, Ltv. *grēmens* “pyrosis, heartburn”;

O.C.S. *goritъ*, *gorěti* “burn, *grějō*, *grěti* “warm”, *žeravъ* “ blazing “, *požarъ* “blaze”, *grъnъ* “Kessel” (= Lat. *fornus*), *grъnilo* “oven”, Russ. *gorn* ‘stove, hearth”, Pol. *garniec* “pot, pan”; further O.C.S. *gorъkъ* (**g^whori-ko-*) “bitter” (“*burning of taste”; compare above Ir. *goirt*), but Sloven. *górak* also “warm”, Cz. *horký* “warm”, against it O.Cz. *hořký* “bitter”; isoliert Ser.-Cr. *gîrk*, f. *grîka* “bitter”, compare Berneker 232; O.C.S. *gorъjъ* compounds “bad, schlimmer” (“*brennender, bitter”), *gore* “wehe!”

g^whrē-ns-o- (due to an *es*-stem *g^whre-nes-*):

O.Ind. *ghramśá-ḥ* m. ‘sonnenglut, Sonnenschein, Helle” = Bret. *groez*, *grouez* (**g^whrenso-*) ‘sonnenhitze”, Welsh *gwres* “heat” (to *w* s. Pedersen KG. I 108, das *e* through influence of *tes* ds.); das *ī* from O.Ir. *grīs* “fire”, *grīsaid* “feuert an, reizt an” probably from **ghrēnsō-*, in spite of Thurneysen Gk. 130.

References: WP. I 687 ff., WH. I 532 ff., Trautmann 79, 102.

Page(s): 493-495

g^wh^ǵei(ə)–

English meaning: to perish, destroy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hinschwinden, zugrunde gehen”, also trans. “vernichten”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣiṇāti*, *kṣiṇōti* (: Gk. *φθινF-ω), *kṣáyati* “vernichtet, läßt vergehen”, participle *kṣitá-ḥ* “erschöpft” (= Gk. φθιτός; *śráva-ḥ ákṣitam* = Gk. κλέος ἄφθιτον “unverwüstlicher fame”), *kṣīṇá-ḥ* ds., *kṣīyátē* ‘schwindet hin, nimmt ein end’, *kṣayá-ḥ* “Abnahme, Untergang” (: Gk. φθόη f.), *kṣīti-ḥ* “Vergehen, Untergang” (= Gk. φθίσις and -?- Lat. *sītis*; compare -*tu*-stem Lat. *situs*); common O.Ind. *ǵ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *ǵ^wh-* > *ph-* : Lat. *kṣ-* > *s-* phonetic mutation

prakt. *ajjhiṭaḥ* (= ἄφθιτος), *jhiṇa-* (= O.Ind. *kṣīṇa-*);

Av. *ayžōnvamnəm* ‘sich nicht mindernd’ (Kuiper Nasalpräz. 651);

Gk. ep. φθίνω, Att. φθίνω (*φθινFω, see above) “destroy”, mostly intr. ‘schwinde hin, gehezugrunde’, φθινύ-θω ‘schwinde hin, make disappear’, Fut. φθείσω (Att. ἀποφθίσω), Aor. ἔφθισα (Att. ἀπέφθισα), ἐφθίμην, φθίμενος “destroy”, pass. “zugrunde go”, participle perf. pass. φθιτός, φθόη ‘schwindsucht’, φθίσις ds. (see above); about perhaps old double forms, as ψίνεσθαι, ψινάζειν “Blüten or Früchte abfallen lassen, lose”, ψίσις ἀπώλεια Hes., under likewise s. Schwyzer Gk. I 326.

From dem Lat. probably *situs*, -*ūs* “the modrige smut and mildew, körperliche Unreinlichkeit and all körperliche and geistige Verrosten” and *sītis* “thirst” (if actually “*Hinschwinden, Verschmachten”).

Maybe Alb. (*sītis*) *etjē* “thirst”

References: WP. I 505 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 326, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 38, 139 ff.

Page(s): 487

g^wh^ǵer-

English meaning: to run, flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rinnen, fließen; zerrinnen, verschwinden”, in ar. Kaus. and in Gk. *jo*-Verbum trans. “rinnen lassen, zerrinnen lassen”, daher Gk. “verschwinden lassen, vernichten”

Note: (or better *g^wǵer-??*)

Material: O.Ind. *kṣáratī* “flows, streams, zerrinnt, verschwindet”, *kṣara-m* “water”, *kṣārayati* “läßt fließen”, *kṣālayati* “wäscht ab” (compare Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 241); Av. *γžaraiti* ‘streams, wallt auf’, *γžārayeiti* “läßt fließen”, with *vī-* “läßt überfließen”; further formations in *ā-γžrādayeiti* “läßt aufwallen”, *vī-γžrādayeiti* “läßt apart, überwallen”; reconverted *žyar-* in *avifra-žyaraiti* “flows herzu to-”; common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *ǵh-* > *gz-* phonetic mutation

probably Arm. *jur*, gen. *jroy* “water” (**g^wh^ǵōro-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology - Arm. *jur*, gen. *jroy* “water” : Alb. (**jura* > *uja*) *ujë*, *ujëra* pl. “water” : Lith. *jaurùs* “swampy, marshy”, *jáura*, *jáuras* “marshy place, marshy ground, swamp bottom” from **euǵer-* (see Berneker IF. 10, 162, Trautmann 335 m. Lith.). see Root *au(e)-9*, *ayed-*, *auer-* (**akuent-*): “to flow, to wet; water, etc.”.

Gk. Att. φθείρω (**φθεριω*; Lesb. φθέρρω, ark. φθήρω), zero grade Dor. φθαίρω (**φθαριω*) “richte zugrunde”; in addition also φθείρ “louse” (ψείρει φθείρει Hes. is Folge the Lateern spirantischen pronunciation of θ), φθορᾶ “ruin, Vernichtung” and (as Rest the älterenBedeut.) “intermingling or Verreibung the Farben”, also συμφθείρω besides “zugleich or gänzlich zugrunde richten” also “lasse Farben ineinanderfließen”, then also “verschmelzen, vermischen überhaupt”, συμφθείρεσθαι “zusammenströmen”.

References: WP. I 700, Schwyzer Gk. I 326, 714, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 38, 139 ff.

Page(s): 487-488

g^whren–

English meaning: phrenic; soul, mind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zwerchfell as Sitz of Geistigen, Verstand, Denken”?

Material: Gk. φρήν “Zwerchfell” (pl. “ intestines, entrails “), ‘soul, ghost, Verstand, heart”, φρονέω “denke”, φρόνησις “Denken, Verstand”, φροντίς (: O.Ice. *grundr*) “ care “, ἄφρων “unverständlich, crazy”, σώφρων ‘sensible, wise”, εὐφρων “frohen Sinnes, erfreuend, wohlwollend”, εὐφραίνω “make glad, erheitere”;

O.Ice. *grunr* m. “ suspicion “, *gruna* “beargwöhnen”, *grundr* m. “ contemplation “, *grunda* “think”.

References: WP. I 699.

Page(s): 496

g^whrē-

English meaning: to smell, scent

Deutsche Übersetzung: "riechen, wittern, spüren"

Material: O.Ind. *jíghrāti*, *ghrāti* "rieht, riecht an etwas, küßt, nimmt wahr", participle *ghrā́ta-*, *ghrā́na-* m. n. 'smell, odor, Duft', *ghrā́nā* f. and *ghrā́na-* n. "nose", *ghrāti* "Riechen, smell, odor";

Gk. ὀσφραίνομαι 'smell, wittern, spüren' (< **odes* 'smell, odor' + **g^whr-*), Aor. Att. ὠσφρόμην; ὀσφρησις "Riechen, smell, odor" (: O.Ind. *ghrāti*);

Toch. A *krām*, B *kor* "nose".

References: WP. I 697, WH. I 540.

Page(s): 495

g^wiā, g^wiós

English meaning: sinew

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sehne, especially Bogensehne'

Material: O.Ind. *jyā* 'sinew, esp. of Bogens', Av. *jyā* "bowstring (in compounds also sinew of Fleisches)";

Gk. βίος m. "bowstring";

about Lith. *gijà* "filament", O.C.S. *žī-ca* 'sinew' etc. see under *g^whei-*.

References: WP. I 670, 694, Trautmann 87, 90.

Page(s): 481

g^wis-ti-s

English meaning: finger

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Finger"??

Material: Welsh *bys*, O.Corn. *bis*, *bes*, Bret. *biz* "finger", M.Ir. *biss ega* "icicle"; Celto-Gmc.

PN *Bissula* "Fingerchen"?;

O.N. *kvistr* m. "twig, branch";

M.L.G. *twist* "twig, branch" müßte dabei ein from *kvistr* miscellaneous word sein, was also bedenklich ist, as O.N. *kvīs*/f. "twig, branch, fork, arm of a river " from O.H.G. *zwisila* "gabelförmiger object, twig, branch" to separate; see above S. 232.

References: WP. I 694.

Page(s): 481

g^w̥l̥u-

English meaning: resin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Harz"

Material: Arm. *kiv* m., gen. *kvoy* "Baumharz, mastix" (**g^w̥l̥uo-*), therefrom *kveni* "Pechföhre, Lärche";

O.Ir. *bīf*. (?) "tar" (**g^w̥l̥uī*);

Russ. *živica*, niedersorb. *žyvica* "resin";

the connection with *g(i)eu-* "chew" is dubious, but not unmöglich.

References: Thurneysen M̃el. Pedersen 301 f.

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g^wltur(os)

English meaning: vulture

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Geier"

Grammatical information: m.

Material: Gk. *βλοσυρός (with Eol. λο for λα) "vulture", Hom. βλοσυρ-ώπις "geieräugig", hence adj. βλοσυρός "with furchtbaren Augen, grisly looking", etc.;

Lat. *voltur* (*vultur*), *-uris* and *volturus* "vulture".

The origin of Root **g^wltur(os)** : (vulture) seems to be the fact that vultures are bald hence the primal root was Root **bhel-1**, balto-Slav. also **bhelə-** : shining, white, *bald) suffixed by the IE suffix **-tre, -tur*.

References: M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 141 f.

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g^wor–g^w(or)o–

English meaning: dirt, dung

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schmutz, Mist’?

Material: Arm. *kork* ‘smut’;

Gk. βόρβορος ‘slime, mud, smut, ordure, crap, muck’.

References: WP. I 694.

Page(s): 482

g^wou-

English meaning: cattle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Rind"

Grammatical information: m. f. nom. sg. *g^wōus*, gen. *g^wous* (and *g^wouos?*), acc. *g^wōm*, loc.

g^woui

Material: O.Ind. *gāuḥ* m. f. "rother, cattle" (= Av. *gāuš* ds.), gen. *góḥ* (= Av. *gāuš*), dat. *gāve* (= Av. *gave*), loc. *gāvi* (= Lat. abl. *bove*), acc. *gām* (also 2silb., as Av. *gām*); pl. nom. *gāvah* (= Av. *gāvō*), gen. *gāvām* (= Av. *gavām*), acc. *gāḥ* (= Av. *gā*, IE **g^wōs*, Gk. Dor. βῶς) ; therefrom *gō-pā-ḥ* "herdsman, shepherd", *gōpāyati*, *gopayati* "hütet", etc.;

Maybe Alb. **glō-pā-ḥ*, *lopah*, *lopë* "cow" contaminated by O.Ind. *gavala-ḥ* "wild buffalo "

Arm. *kov* "cow";

Gk. Att. βούς m. f. "rother, cattle, cow", acc. βούν [both with unechtem ou an Stelle from älterem *βούς (with real ou), acc. *βῶν], Dor. βῶς, acc. βῶν, gen. βο(F)ός, etc.; also in βου- λῦτός m. "time of Ausspannens the Rinder, evening", βού-τυρον m. "butter" (out of it Lat. *butyrum*, Ger. "butter"), lit. "Kuhkäse" (τύρός "cheese"), further in dem verstärkenden prefix βου- from βού-λιμος "Heißhunger", etc. (Schwyzer Gk. I 434, 6; 577 β);

Lat. *bōs*, *bovis* m. f. "rother, cattle" (Osc.-Umbr. Lw. for Lat. **vōs*); derivatives of stem *bov-* (**g^wou-* before vowel) or *bū-* (**g^wou-* before Konsonanz), *būb-* (redupl. formation): *bovīle* "Rinderstall", *bubīle* ds., *bovīnus* "zum rother, cattle gehörig", *būbulus* ds. (lautl. identical with Gk. βούβαλος "gazelle", das with O.Ind. *gavala-ḥ* "wild Büffel" not unmittelbar gleichzusetzen is), *Bubona* "Rindergöttin", etc.; Umbr. *bum* "bovem" (**g^wōm*), *bue* "bove", Osc. in *Búvaianúd*, volsk. *bim* "bovem";

O.Ir. *bó* f. "cow" (from arch. **báu*, IE **g^wōus*), gen. arch. *bóu*, *báu*, later *báo*, *bó*, in Brit. ersetzt through die derivative O.Welsh *buch*, Welsh *buwch*, O.Corn. *buch*, Bret. *buc* "h" "cow"

(**boukkā*); here the urlr. FIN Boouivḏa (= **Bovovindā*), nowadays Eng. *Boyne*, O.Ir. *Bó(f)ind* “die Kuhweiße”; **g^wou-*, Celt. **bou-* in den compounds gallorom. *bō-tege* (**g^wou-tegos*) “Kuhstall” (M.-L. 1229a), Welsh *bugail* (**g^wou-k^wolios*) “βουκόλος”, Bret. *bugenn* “Kuhhaut, Rindsleder”, next to which **bovo-tegos* in O.Bret. *boutig*, Welsh *beudy* “Kuhstall”; M.Ir. *búasach* “rich (an Kühen)” from *buas* “richness” (**g^wouo-uid-to-s* “cow-Kenntnis”);

O.H.G. *chuo*, asächs. O.S. *kō* (from dem acc. **kōn*, IE **g^wōm*), O.E. O.Fris. *cú*, O.Ice. *kýr* “cow” (**kūz* from *g^wōus*; O.E. *cū* could also be = O.H.G. *kuo*);

Ltv. *gūovs* “cow”, Dimin. *guōtiņa*,

Slav. **govędo* “rother, cattle”, O.C.S. *gu-тъно* “threshing floor”, i.e. “place, where Rinder das corn austreten”;

Toch. A *ko* “cow”, pl. *kowi*, B *kau*, pl. Obliq. *kewän*, A *kayurş*, B *kaurşe* “bull” < **g^wou-urso-*, to O.Ind. *vṛṣaṇ-* “bull”.

Maybe Alb. (**k^wo-*) *kau* “ox” : Rom. (**g^wo-*) *bou* “ox” common Illyr. - Celtic *g^w-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

compare still die *jo*-derivative O.Ind. *gávya-*, *gavyá-*, Av. *gavya-* “bovinus”, Hom. τεσσαράβοιος “vier Rinder wert”, Arm. *kogi* “butter” (**g^wouio-*), and die zero grade O.Ind. *śata-gu-* “hundert Kühe besitzend” = O.Pers. *šatagu-* “name a Landes” (originally Volkes, actually “hundert Kühe besitzend”), O.Ind. *náva-gva*, *dása-gva-*, Av. *aēta(*g)va-* EN, i.e. “wer schimmernde Rinder hat”; Gk. ἐκατόμ-βη (**g^wu-ā*) ‘sacrifice, oblation from 100 Rindern’; against it is Lat. *bŭ-bulcus* “Ochsentreiber” after *sŭ-bulcus* ‘schweinehirt’ from **bŭbulcus* gekürzt; after Specht Indog. Decl. 234 here O.N. *kvīgr* ‘stierkalb’, *kvīge* “young cow” (after Holthausen Wb. of old Westn. in addition Westfäl. *quīne*, nld. *kween* ds.) and *kussi*, *kursi* “calf”, etc.

To dem Rindernamen places man die Gk. family of βόσκω “weide, füttere”, βοσκή, βόσις “food, willow”, βοτόν “cattle”, βοτάνη “Weidekraut, food”, βοτήρ, βώτωρ “herdsman,

shepherd”, βωτιάνειρα “die männernährende”, as well as Lith. *gaujà* “herd, Rudel”, *gujù*, *gùiti* “drive, push”, *gúotas* “herd”; die ältesten Glieder these Reihen mögen perhaps **gʷō[u]-to-m* “Rinderherde” and **gʷou̯iō* “bin Rinderhirt” gewesen sein? About Gk. πρέσβυς “old” see under *per-3*.

Vielfach wird borrowing from sumer. *gu* (older **gud*) “bull, rother, cattle” angenommen. Against it Specht Indog. Decl. 33.

References: WP. 1696 f., WH. I 112, 118, Trautmann 94, Schwyzer Gk. I 577, 708.

Page(s): 482-483

g^wōu-, g^wū-

English meaning: dung, dirt

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mist, Exkremente, Kot, Ekelhaftes"

Note: in Gmc. and esp. in Balt-Slav. with meaning -development from "repugnance, disgust, repulsion, loathing " to 'small, ekelhafte animal, Kriechtiere" and from "verunreinigen, verunstalten" to "vilify, revile, rebuke".

Material: O.Ind. *gū-tha-h*, -*m* "Exkremente", Av. *gū-θa-* n. 'smut, ordure' (only by Gramm. also *guvāti* "cacat", *gūnam* "cacatum");

Arm. *ku* and *koy* "crap, muck" (**g^wōu-so*; ? see under);

Lat. *būbināre* "with dem Monatlichen befoul " could from älterem **bovinō* (with Osc.-Umbr. *b* for *g^w*) transfigured sein, as *bovīle* to *bubīle*;

Maced. γοτάν (leg. γοῦταν) ὦν Hes. (?);

Slav. **гонѣно* "ordure" in R.C.S. *govno* etc., in ablaut Slav. **gavjō*, **gaviti* in R.C.S. *ogaviti* "vexare", Serb. *gaviti se* "be disgusted " (and changing through ablaut *gŭvī mi se* "mich ekelt, I muß break, rupture", *gŭviti se*), Cz. *o-haviti* "verunstalten", *ohavný* "hideous", Russ. dial. *gávedь* f., "horror", Clr. *hávedňa* "Gesindel", Cz. *havěd* "Geflügel, Gesindel", Pol. *gawiedź* 'small Kinder and Haustiere; Geflügel, Läuse; Gesindel, Pöbel'.

dh-extension *g^wē[u]dh-*, *g^wō[u]dh-*, *g^wūdh-*.

Lith. *gėda* f. 'schande, Unehre', *gėdingas* 'schandbar', *gėdinti* "beschämen, revile ", O.Pruss. *gīdan* acc. 'schande';

O.C.S. *gadъ* m. "Kriechtier (*ekelhaftes animal); schädliches animal" (**g^wōdh-*), Church Slavic *gaždu*, *gaditi* "verabscheuen, rebuke", Russ. *gádítъ* 'smudge, befoul, spoil', Serb. *găd* "disgust, repulsion, loathing; snake, worms ", Cz. *haditi* "vilify, rebuke" (etc., s. Berneker 289);

Pol. *zadac się* “abominari”, *żadny*, *żadliwy* “ugly, nasty” (**g^wēdh-*); Russ. dial. *gídkij* “disgusting”, Clr. *hyd* “Abscheuliches, disgust, repulsion, loathing”; with formants *-d(h)a* in Cz. *o-hyzda* (**gyz-dā*) “disgust, repulsion, loathing, repugnance”, *hyzditi* “rebuke, vilify, verwerfen, Pol. dial. *gizd* “disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut, unreiner person” (with other meaning change Serb. *gízda* “pride, Eleganz, jewellery, pleasantness, agreeableness” under likewise, s. Berneker 374);

M.L.G. *quād* ‘stercus’, O.H.G. *quāt*, M.H.G. *quāt*, *kōt*, *kāt*, Ger. *Kot*, tirol. *kōt* “ekelhaftes animal”, pl. *köter* “allerhand Ungeziefer”, M.L.G. *quād*, M.Du. *qwaet*, Du. *kwaad* “mad, wicked, evil, ugly, verderbt”, md. *quād* “mad, wicked, evil, ekel, weak”; maybe Alb. (**kōt*) *koť* “waste, useless”

with IE *-əu-*:

Welsh *budr* “dirty, filthy”, *budro* ‘smudge’, M.Ir. *buadraim* “cloudy, bewilder” (compare Pedersen KG. I 112);

O.E. *cwēad* “ordure”, O.Fris. *quād* “evil, bad”;

with *u* from **-əu-* slovak. *ohuda* ‘scheusal’, Clr. *ohúda* “reprimand”, aRuss. *guditi* “slander, blaspheme, accuse, blame” under likewise;

with *-ə-* as zero grade from *-ā[u]* or Gmc. ablaut neologism N.Ger. *quadder* “dirty dampness, mucus” = M.L.G. *koder* “mucus”, Ger. dial. *koder*, *Köder* “glutinous mucus, catarrh”;

Maybe Alb. *kodër* “heap, hill, mass” similar to O.E. *clūd* m. “a mass of rock, hill” [see Root *gel-1*: “to curl; round”]

also N.Ger. *quassen* (**kwadsōn*) “(in Feuchtem) quatschen”, *quasken*, *quatsken*, Ger. *quatschen*, Eng. *quask*, *squash* and perhaps the people’s name *Quadi*;

Maybe Alb. *guaskë* ‘seashell’

Alb. *zī* (**gʷedh̥jō-*), fem. *zeze* (**gʷedh̥jā*) “black, unlucky, schlimm”, *zī* f. “mourning, grief, famine”.

References: WP. I 694 ff., WH. I 118f., Trautmann 81.

Page(s): 483-485

g^wrebh-

English meaning: embryo, young

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Leibesfrucht, Kind, Junges”

Material: Gk. βρέφος n. “Leibesfrucht, Junges”, M.Ir. *brommach* (*g^w*rombhākos*), O.C.S. *žrěbe* “Füllen”.

References: WP. I 689.

Page(s): 485

g^wreîg-

English meaning: to sleep, dream

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlafen, träumen’??

Material: Gk. βρίζω (*βριγίω) ἔβριξα ‘sleep, bin inactive’, ἀβρίξ ἐγρηγόρως Hes.;

Russ. *grézitʹ* “in sleep talk, fantasize” (barely **grez-*, rather **gr̥z-*), *grěza* “dream, Faseln, alberne discourse “. Sehr doubtful; s. also Berneker 351.

References: WP. I 698.

Page(s): 485

g^wrendh–

English meaning: to swell; brost

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen (physisch, and vor Hochmut); Schwellung, Erhöhung, Brust”

Material: Gk. βρένθος “pride”, βρενθύομαι “gebärde mich stolz”;

Lat. *grandis* “big, large, großgewachsen, old, convex, elevated” (*a* = *e* or *o*);

O.C.S. *grǫdb* “brost”, slovak. *hrud* “elevation”, Pol. old *grędzi* “brost”, *grąd* “erhöhte place in swamp, marsh, old “island, Werder” (etc.).

References: WP. I 699, WH. I 617 f.

Page(s): 485

g^wretso-

English meaning: thick, big

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dick, groß”??

Material: Lat. *grossus* “thick” pflegt man with M.Ir. Welsh Corn. Bret. *bras* “big, large, thick”, M.Ir. also ‘strong’, zusammenzubringen. Yet makes the Celt. vocalism Schwierigkeiten, and M.Ir. *bres* “already” is barely dazuzustellen. from *bras* rather as **g^wrə-sto-* to Lat. *gravis*, above S. 476?

References: WP. I 698, WH. I 623.

Page(s): 485

g^wrēuĝh–, g^wrũĝh–

English meaning: to gnash the teeth; to bite

Deutsche Übersetzung: a) “with den Zähnen knirschen”, b) “nagen, beißen”

Material: a) Gk. βρῦχω “knirsche with den Zähnen” (besides through Entgleisung from βρύξω, ἔβρυξᾱ βρῦκω) “bite”, βρύγδην “biting”, βρυγμός “bruxism”, βρῦχετός “cold fever” (“Zähneklappen”).

b) O.Ir. *brōn* “distress”, Welsh *brwyn* ‘stechender pain’ (Proto-Celt. **brũgnos*);

Lith. *gráužiu*, *gráužti* “gnaw”, *sugrũžinti* “destroy”;

O.C.S. *gryzq*, *grysti* “gnaw” (in other Slav. Sprachen also from nagendem distress; here probably also Sloven. *grúže* pl. f. “scabies”).

To *gryzq* probably Russ. *grustb* “distress”, Sloven. *grũst* “disgust, repulsion, loathing”.

References: WP. I 697 f., Trautmann 100.

Page(s): 485-486

ha ha!

English meaning: interjection of laughter

Deutsche Übersetzung: Interjektion of Lachens

Material: O.Ind. *ha ha*, Gk. ἁ ἁ (nGk. χαχα inscribed), Lat. (*ha*)*hahae*, Ger. *ha ha*, Serb. *ha ha*, Russ. *cha cha*.

References: Hirt IE Gk. I 284 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 303, WH. I 630, 632; Schwentner Interjektionen 18.

Page(s): 497

hǎ

English meaning: ha! oh! (surprise)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ha! ach!" Interjektion of Erstaunens, the Erleichterung

Material: In gewissen Interjektionen is probably ein anlautendes *h* or a kind of gutturaler Spirans anzunehmen; s. also above S. 293 and under *kha kha*.

O.Ind. *ha*, Gk. ἥ, Lat. *hā*, Ger. *ha*.

Page(s): 497

iēlo- : jəlo-

English meaning: unripe, raw

Deutsche Übersetzung: “unreif, roh, unbearbeitet”

Note: only Celt. and Bal.-Slav.

Material: Gaul. -*ialo-* “Lichtung”, often in PN, as *Nanto-ialo-*, Fr. *Nanteuil* “valley-Lichtung”, etc.; Welsh *ia/f.* “Lichtung”, PN *ial* (J. Loth *Mabinogion*² II 356); *an-ial* “Einöde”;

Ltv. *jē/s* “unreif, unbearbeitet, raw, wund (from the skin)”;

Slav. **jaľ* and **jalovľ* in Russ. *jáťyj* and *jáťovyj* “unfruchtbar, unbearbeitet (of Lande)”, Serb. *jǎlov* “unfruchtbar, gelt”, Cz. *jalový* ds., Pol. *jałowizna* “leere, wüste place”.

References: Trautmann 107, Dottin *Langue Gauloise* 262.

Page(s): 504-505

iē-ro-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Jahr, Sommer"

See also: see above S. 296 f. (*ei-*).

Page(s): 506

jagh-

English meaning: to chase, wish for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nachjagen, begehren”?

Material: O.H.G. *jagōn*, Du. Ger. *jagen*, M.H.G. *jaget* (**jagōþ*), Ger. *Jagd*, M.L.G. Du. *jacht*, perhaps after Graßmann Wb. 1001 to O.Ind. *yahú-*, *yahvá-* “restless, rash, hasty dahinschießend”, *yahvī* ds. (from Flüssen), but *sáhasō yahúh* ‘son of power’, whereas the concept “kid, child, son” probably from “the muntere, bewegliche” has evolved; jedenfalls entspricht the letzteren Verwendung Av. *yazuš puθrō* “the jüngste son”, *yezivī dugədrām* “die jüngste the Töchter” (Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 1280); O.Ind. *(pra-)yakṣati* “dringt vor, hurries, strebt”, *yakṣin-* perhaps “keen, eager, lebendig” (after Graßmann “verfolgend, rächend”), *yakṣya-* “rührig, quick, fast züngelnd” (*s*-formations to vorigen). Common O.Ind. *ġh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *ġh-* > *gz-*, *z-* phonetic mutation.

By den not ganz geklärten Bedeutungsverhältnissen from *yahú-*, *yahvá-* somewhat doubtful rudiment.

References: WP. I 195 f.

Page(s): 502

ᵹag-

English meaning: to worship

Deutsche Übersetzung: “religiös verehren”

Material: O.Ind. *yájati* “venerates with prayer and sacrifice, oblation” (perf. *ījē*, participle *iṣṭá-*) = Av. *yazaite* ds. (participle *yasta-* with lengthened grade after dem present), O.Ind. *satya-yáj-* “veritable anbetend”, with zero grade *ṛtv-íj-* “after Vorschrift regelmäßig opfernd” = “Opferpriester”, *ījya-* “to worship, m. Lehrer”, *ījyā* ‘sacrifice, oblation’;

Gk. ἄζομαι (*ἄγιομαι) ‘scheue’, ἅγιος “holy, geweiht” (das with it identical O.Ind. *yájya-* “to worship” wird only from Vopadeva as Gerund. gelehrt, Debrunner GGA. 1910, 9), ἁγίζω “weihe”;

O.Ind. *yajas-* n. “worship, veneration” = Gk. ἄγος n. “blame, Befleckung, sacrifice, oblation”, *παναγής “ganz holy”;

O.Ind. *yajñá-h*, Av. *yasna-* m. “Gottesverehrung, sacrifice, oblation” (*yajñíya-*, Av. *yesnya-* “opferwürdig, zum Opfer gehörig”), Gk. ἁγνός “holy, pure, lauter”;

Meillet (BAL.-SLAV. 21, 126ff., EM² 845) will die Gk. words rather with Lat. *sacer* “holy” connect;

Toch. A *yäks-* “hug, embrace, hold tight” (Van Windekens Lexique 167f.)?

References: WP. I 195, Schwyzer Gk. I 303.

Page(s): 501-502

ǵi

See also: see above S. 285 (*e-3*)

Page(s): 502

ǵiām-

English meaning: to dig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “graben, aufgraben”

Note: (or ǵiem- : ǵiem- : ǵiōm-)

Material: Gk. ἄμην f. ‘shovel, hack, mattock, hoe’, δι-αμάω “grabe auf, scharre auf”, ἐξαμάω, -ομαι “grabe from”; ἀμάρᾱ “ditch, trench, channel, canal, furrow”, ἀμαρεύω “bewässere”;

O.C.S. *jama* “pit, pothole” (originally anlaut *ǵ* erwiesen through das O.Bulg. and through das dial. Russ. *ńama*, grown from **vъn-jamě*, **jamq*).

References: WP. I 198 f., Berneker 444.

Page(s): 502

ǵām

See also: see above S. 285 (*e-3*)

Page(s): 502

ǵiā- : ǵiō-

English meaning: to be angry; to be punish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erregt sein”, daher “bestrafen, rächen”, also “erregt sprechen, beschwören, preisen”

Material: O.Ind. ved. *yā-van-* “Angreifer, Verfolger”, *yā-tár-* “Rächer”, *ṛṇa-yā-*, *-yā-van-*, *-yāt-* “eine blame rachend”, O.Ind. *yā-tú-* m. “Hexerei, Spuk, Zauberdämon”;

Av. *yā-tu-* m. “Zauberei, magician “, *yā-sā* “wish”;

Arm. *janam* “I strengte mich an” (Meillet Esquisse² 52);

Gk. ζῆλος, Dor. ζᾶλος m. “eagerness, jealousy, envy “ (: nSloven. *jâl*), ζητρός “Folterknecht”, ζημία, Dor. ζᾶμία “punishment, penance, atonement, loss”; ζωρός “fiery, strong, unvermischt (of Wein)” (: O.C.S. *jarъ*); ablaut. ἐπι-ζαρέω; ‘stürme an, bedränge’?;

O.Ir. *á(i)lid* “wünscht eager, erbittet, erfleht”, Welsh *iawl* “command, Lob”, *iolaf* “I praise, preise”, *eiriolaf* (**are-ǵiāl-*) “I bitte dringlich”, O.Bret. 3. pl. Konj. *iolent* “precentur”;

Slav. **ǵōra-* “violent” in O.C.S. *jarъ* ‘stern, herb’, *jarostъ* “rage, fury, vehemency”, Russ. *járyj* “irascible, irritable, gamy, violent, fiery, fast, rapid, hurried”, etc.; in addition nSloven. *jâl* “envy “ (: Gk. ζῆλος)? Different above Berneker 28.

References: WP. I 197, 775, WH. I 718, Schwyzzer Gk. I 330, Trautmann 108, J. Morris-Jones, Welsh Gk. 383.

Page(s): 501

jā-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gehen"

See also: see above S. 296 (*ei-*).

Page(s): 501

jebh-

See also: see above S. 298 (*eibh-*)

Page(s): 503

jeg- (*heik-)

English meaning: ice

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eis"

Note: only Gmc. and Celt.

Root jeg- (*heik-): "ice" derived from an extended Root *ok^w-*: to see; eye".

Material: old N.. *jaki* m. (**ekan-* < **jekan-*) "Eisstück", compare Swiss *jäch*, *gicht* (= *gejicht*) "hoarfrost, gefrorener Tau auf Bäumen"; demin. formation altN.. *jøkull* m. "hanging down icicle, glacier"; O.E. *gicel(a)* m. "icicle, Eisscholle", Eng. *icicle* = O.E. *īses gicel*, O.N. *ichilla* 'stiria', N.Ger. *īshekel*, *jäkel* "icicle" (M.L.G. *jokele* ds. dürfte from dem Nord. derive); O.H.G. *ihilla* (= **jichilla*) 'stiria';

Maybe Alb. (**hekul*) *akull* "ice", later abbreviated (**hekul*) *hell* "icicle": old N.. *jøkull* m. "hanging down icicle, glacier" [Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h*-].

M.Ir. *aig* f. (gen. *ega*) "ice" (**iegi-s*), Welsh *iā* m. ds., *iaen* (**ieginā*) "glacícula", O.Corn. *iey* gl. glaties, *iein* gl. frigus, M.Corn. *yeyn*, *yen* "cold", br. *ien* "cold".

Das *a* in M.Ir. *aig* is from *e* before paLat. *g* originated, das *a* in den Brit. forms whereas through den alteration from anlaut. *je-* to *ja-* to define; compare under jet-;

about Hitt. *e-ku-na-š* "cold" compare Pedersen Hitt. 171.

References: WP. I 206; Schweiz. Idiotikon II 112 f., 1120, III 5, IV 1010.

Page(s): 503

jek-

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprechen’, also von feierlicher, bittender Rede

Material:

O.Ind. *yācati* ‘fleht, fordert’, *yācñā* ‘request’; *yācīā-*, *yācitum*, *yācitar-*, etc.

Lat. *iocus* ‘scherzrede, joke’; Umbr. *iuka*, *iuku* acc. pl. n. ‘preces’, Osc. *iúklei* ‘inconsecratione’;

O.H.G. *jehan*, *gehan* ‘say, speak, bekennen’, asächs. *gehan* ds., O.H.G. *jih*t (**jex*tī-) ‘Aussage, Bekenntnis’, *bijih*t = Ger. ‘*Beichte*’, in addition Krankheitsname *Gicht* (‘through Besprechen verursacht’);

M.Welsh *ieith*, Welsh *iaith*, Bret. *iez* ‘language’ (**jek*tī-);

Lith. *juōkas*, Ltv. *juōks* ‘joke’ is perhaps Lat. Lw. from the Studentensprache, as also Ger. *Jux*; against it Trautmann 108;

Toch. A B *yask-* ‘long, want, beg’ (Van Windekens Lexique 165 f.), A *yāssuce*, B *yāssūca* ‘beggar’.

References: WP. I 204 f., WH. I 715 f.; Sommer WuS. 7, 104 ff. will also *jek-* ‘heal, cure’ hierherstellen, but because of O.Ir. *hīcc* (IE *ē*) not glaubhaft.

Page(s): 503-504

jem-

English meaning: to hold

Deutsche Übersetzung: "halten, zusammenhalten, paaren, bezwingen"

Material: O.Ind. *yámati* "zügelt, lenkt; streckt from, reicht dar", *yácchatī* ds., *yatá-ḥ* "gehalten", *yáma-ḥ* m. "rein", *yántra-* n. 'strang, band, strap'; Av. *yam-*, *yasaitē*, O.Pers. Imperf. *ayasatā*, participle Av. *yata-* "hold, stop", *yāta-* "zugewiesener allotment, possession" (to *ā* compare die heavy root form O.Ind. *yámitavai*, Bartholomae IF. 11, 141 f.); O.Ind. *yamá-ḥ* m., Av. *yāma-* m. "twin"; O.Ind. GN *Yamá-ḥ* "twin, hermaphrodite" = Av. *Yimō*;

Lat. *geminus* "zwillingsgeboren, twin; double" hat probably das *g-* from the root *gem-* "grasp, zusammenpressen" (above S. 368 f.) bezogen;

M.Ir. *emon* m., *emuin* f. (**emno-*, **emn̥*) "Zwillingspaar", *emnaid* "verdoppelt";

perhaps here Gmc. **ibna-* "eben, gleichmäßig", whether from **imná-* < **jemnó-*, in Goth. *ibns* "eben", O.N. *jafn*, *jamn*, O.E. *efn*, Eng. *even*, asächs. *eðan*, O.H.G. *eban* "eben"; after Güntert (Weltkönig 337 ff.) here the O.N. GN *Ymir* as "hermaphrodite" from Gmc. **jumijáz*, IE **i_m(i)jós?*

not certainly is, whether here also Gk. ἥμερος "tame, domesticated, mild", ἡμερίς, -ίδος "the veredelte Rebstock", ἡμερώω "zahme" (with lengthened grade *ē*), and as zero grade Lat. *redimiō* "binde um, umwinde, bekränze", as well as *infula* "priesterliche head fascia" (**im-dhlā?*?) belong.

Das with Gk. ἥμερος identical O.H.G. asächs. *jāmar*, O.E. *gēomor* "sad", Subst. O.H.G. *jāmar* "misery" (originally ostensibly "bedrückt") dürfte though because of O.N. *amra* "lament", das to *emja*, *ymja* "howl" belongs, rather an interjection entsprungen sein. Welsh *afar* "affliction, lament" (M.Ir. *amar* ds.) kann not *j-* verloren have and muß already deswegen fernbleiben.

References: WP. I 572, WH. I 587, Marstrander Eriu 5, 160.

Page(s): 505

jénater-, reduced case j_enətr- (j_htr-) (*hénater)

English meaning: husband's brother's wife

Deutsche Übersetzung: "die Frau of Bruders of Gatten"

Note: It derived from Root *ĝen-1, ĝenə-, ĝnē-, ĝnō-* : "to bear" suffixed in *-ter* formant.

Material:

O.Ind. *yātar-* ds. (Akzent the starken + vocalism the schwachen case);

Arm. *ner*, more properly *nēr*, gen. *niri* "die Frauen from Brüdern or desselben Mannes" (zur basic form suppositions by Hübschmann Arm. Gk. I 478; Bugge IF. 1, 445, 449, Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 30, CR. 90, lastly Cuny Recherches 66 f.);

Phryg. acc. *ιανατερα*;

Gk. *ἐνάτηρ* "die Frau of brother s of Gatten" (Ion. Psilose), Hom. *εἰνατέρες, -έρων* (ει- verbalism the metr. lengthening for ἐν-), inschr. (kleinaswe.-Gk.) *ἐναπί*;

Origin of the old laryngeal Gk. **ghe- > he-* phonetic mutation?

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**ghenter*) *dhandër* 'son-in-law' : lith. *žentas* 'son-in-law' [common Alb. *gh- > gl- > gj-* : lith. *gh- > dz-* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *janitrīcēs* (extension from **ianiter* after Fem. the nouns agentis auf *-īc-*) "die Ehefrauen from Brüdern" (das *i* derives from **ianiter*);

O.Lith. **jéntė, -ers* ds. (*gentė, žentė* through hybridization with *gentis* "kinsman, relative", *žentas* 'son-in-law'), Ltv. *ieterė, iētaļ* a and kurisch *jentere* ds.;

O.C.S. **jetry* (ending after *svekry*), R.C.S. *jatry* ds., Serb. *jětrva* ds.

References: WP. I 207 f., WH. I 668, Trautmann 107 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 568.

Page(s): 505-506

ies-

English meaning: to foam, boil

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wallen, schäumen”, von kochendem Wasser

Material: O.Ind. **yásati*, *yásyati* ‘sprudelt, siedet; müht sich ab’, *yayastu* ‘soll verbrühen’; with *ā-* ‘sich anstrengen’ (*ā-yas-ta-* “angefacht, angestrengt, ermüdet, erschlaft”, *ā-yās-ayati* ‘strengt an, ermüdet, afflicts’), *prá-yasta-* “überwallend”, Intens. *i-yas-yatē* “erschlaft, schwindet hin”, redupl. *yeṣati* (**ie-is-*) “wallt, sprudelt”, Av. *yaēšyeiti* ‘siedet (intr.)’;

Gk. ζέω (= *yásati*) “cook, boil, simmer, seethe, boil (intr.)”, ζέσσε, ζεστός, ζέσμα and geneuert = renamed, has changed?? ζέμα “Absud”, ζόη τὸ ἐπάνω τοῦ μέλιτος (Gischt, scum, froth, foam) Hes.;

Gallo-Rom. *iestā* ‘scum, froth, foam’ (v. Wartburg), Welsh *ias* f., pl. *iasau* ‘sieden, Schaumen, Kochen’; O.Ir. *ess* m. (older n., from **iestu*) “waterfall”; Bret. *gòl* “ferment, seethe” perhaps abstracted from *gòell* “yeast” (**upo-ies-lo-*);

O.H.G. *jesan* “ferment, seethe, schäumen” = Swe. dial. *esa* (*as*) “ferment, seethe”, Nor. *æse*, Swe. dial. *äsa* (**jēsian*) ds., Nor. dial. *asa* (**jasàn*; preterit *ōs*) “flare up, foam, ferment, seethe, roar, storm, dash”, *esja* (**jasjan*) “ferment, seethe”, O.N. *ōsa* (**jōsjan*) “in heftige Bewegung place”, compare Nor. dial. “das Brausen, Unruhe in animals and people”, O.N. *jōstr*, gen. *jastar* m. (at first from **estuz*, **estauz*, older *jes-*) and *jastr* n. (at first from **estra*) “yeast”, O.E. *giest* (Eng. *yeast*) ‘scum, froth, foam, slobber, yeast’, M.L.G. *gest* “yeast”, M.H.G. *jest*, *gest* m. ‘scum, froth, foam’, Ger. *Gest* and *Gischt* ‘scum, froth, foam, yeast’;

Toch. A *yās-* ‘simmer, seethe, boil’.

References: WP. I 208. O’Rahilly Eriu 13, 144 f.

Page(s): 506

jet-

English meaning: to set out for; to strive

Deutsche Übersetzung: "worauf losgehen, streben, eifrig angehen"

Material: O.Ind. *yátati*, *-te* after Pet. Wb. 'schließt an, fügt aneinander; strebt whereupon', after Geldner Ved. stem 3, 11 ff. (doubt by Sommer Gk. Lautst. 157) "kommt gleich, is ebenbürtig, eifert after, wetteifert; is jealous, beneidet, streitet; drängt sich vor, squalls, storms, sputet sich, hurries, marches", Kaus. *yāṭayati* "verbündet, combined; zieht zur Verantwortung, belangt, ahndet", *yāti-* m. "Asket" ("*Streber"), *yatúna-* 'strebsam', *yatná-* m. "Bestrebung, Bemühung, Anstrengung, toil", Av. *yateiti*, *yatayeiti* "places sich in Bewegung (perf. in Gange sein), rührt sich, is emsig, bemüht sich eager ", with *frā-* "kommt heran; geht jemanden um etwas an", Kaus. *yātayeiti* "bringt zur Verwendung, betreibt, befaßt sich wherewith, befließigt sich";

Welsh *add-iad* 'sehnsucht', Gaul. *Ad-ietu-mārus*, *Ad-iatunnus*, *Ad-ietuanus* (: O.Ind. *yatúna-*), nasalized (compare with Nasalsuffix O.Ind. *yat-ná-*) Welsh *add-iant* 'sehnsucht', Ir. *ēt* (Ir. *éad*) "eagerness, jealousy", Gaul. *lantu-māros*, *lentu-māros* (= Ir. *ētmar* "jealous"); O.Ir. *ītu*, acc. *ītith*, Ir. *íota* "thirst" maybe from lengthened grade **jētu-tut-s*; maybe Alb. **et-*, *et-je*, *etje* "thirst", *et-ur* "thirsty"

perhaps here Toch. A *yāt-* "reach, erlangen", present Med. *yatatār*, B *yototār*, Schulze-Sieg Toch. Gk. 487, Van Windekens Lexique 167, Pedersen Toch. 221; also AB *yāt-* "fähig sein, order" (Van Windekens aaO.)?

References: WP. I 197.

Page(s): 506-507

ieu-dh-

English meaning: to move swiftly, to fight

Deutsche Übersetzung: “in heftiger Bewegung sein, kämpfen”

Material: O.Ind. *ud-yōdhati* “wallt auf (of water); fährt zornig auf”, Kaus. *yōdhāyati* “verwickelt in fight, struggle”, *yúdhyati*, *yōdhati* “fights”, *yúdh-* m. “combatant”, f. “fight, struggle, battle”, *yudhmá-h* “warlike”, m. “combatant”, *yōdhīyas-* ‘streitbarer, better kämpfend’; Pali *yūhati* “fights”;

Av. *yūīdyeinti* ‘sie kämpfen’, *yūīdišta-* “the at best kämpft”;

Gk. Hom. ὕσμινι dat., ὕσμινη “Treffen, battle, Kampfgetümmel” (**iudh-s-mīn-*, derivative from a **iudh-s-mó-s*, compare O.Ind. *yudhmá-h*);

Lat. *jubeō*, *-ēre* (= Lith. *judėti*), *jussī* (alt. *ioušī*), *jussum* eig. “*in Bewegung place, aufrütteln”, hence “jemanden etwas heißen, order”; *juba* f. “Mähne” (“*die sich schüttelnde, billowing”) ; (about *jubar*, *-āris* “morning star, strahlendes light” see WH. I 724);

O.Welsh O.Corn. O.Bret. *Jud-* “fight, struggle” (**ioudho-*), “combatant” (**ioudhios*), in MN as O.Welsh *Jud-gual*, O.Bret. *Iud-uual* “fight, struggle-gewaltiger”; dieses *Jud-* (= *iud-*) wird later in anlaut mehrsilbiger Namen M.Welsh to *Id-* (= *ið-*), in allen other position to *ud* (= *ūd*), so O.Welsh *Mor-iud* “Meereskämpfer” to M.Welsh *Mor-uð*, selbständig Welsh *udd* “master, mister” (**ioudhios*);

Lith. *judù*, *-ėti* ‘sich bebend, zitternd bewegen, quarrel, squabble’, *jundù jùsti* “in zitternde Bewegung, in agitation geraten”, O.Lith. *judùs* “zanksüchtig”, *judra* “whirlwind”;

changing through ablaut Lith. *jaudà* f. “Verlockung, seduction”, whereof *jáudinti* “jemandes ferventness, passion awake, animate, jemanden verführen”, refl. “agitated sein, sich erregen”, Ltv. *jaũda* “fortune, power”, *jaũdāt* “die nötige power have”;

Pol. *judzić* “to etwas Bösem bereden, stir, tease, irritate, aufwiegeln” (: O.Ind. *yōdhāyati*); perhaps O.C.S. *ojьminъ*, pl. *ojьmi* “warrior” (= O.Ind. *yudhmá-h* with prefix *o-*); also Bulg. *juda* “Nymphe”;

Toch. A *yutk-* “besorgt sein”.

References: WP. I 203 f., WH. I 724 f., Trautmann 109.

Page(s): 511-512

jeuĝ-

English meaning: to wave, unsteady

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufregen, unruhig”

Material: Av. *yaozaiti* “regt sich auf (of water, from unruhigen Ländern)”, *yaōšti-* “Rührigkeit, Regsamkeit”;

Arm. *yuzem* “rege auf” is Iran. Lw.;

Goth. *jiuka* “rage, fury, fight”, *jiukan* “fight”, M.H.G. *jouchen*, *jöuchen* “drive, push, hunt, chase” and O.E. *gēocor* “full of hardship”, *gēocre* adv. ‘stern’;

Toch. A *yok-*, A B *yuk-* “defeat, conquer”.

References: WP. I 203, Feist 301 b.

Page(s): 512

ieu-¹ (*gheu)

English meaning: to mix (of meal preparation)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "vermengen, bei der Speisezubereitung"

Note: (: iēu-, iō[u]-; iu-, iū-; latter due to the Dehnstufen or from a heavy basis *ieue-), originally probably "in Bewegung place"; s. ieu-dh-.

Material: O.Ind. *yāuti*, *yuvāti* "mixed", *ud-ā-yāuti* "rührt auf", *pra-yāuti* "rührt um", *yūti* f. "Mischung", *ā-yávana*- n. "Rührlöffel";

Lith. *jaunù*, *joviaũ*, *jaũti* "heißes Wasser darüber gießen", Ltv. *jaut* "dough einrühren, mix", *javs* "Gemengsel from Viehfutter", Lith. *jõvalas* 'schweinefutter, grape marc';

Gk. ζῦθος, ζύθος "ägyptisches Gerstenbier"??;

Alb.-Tosc *gjār* 'soup' (*iō-no-), Ghcg *gjanë* 'smut, pond, pool, watering-place';
[common Alb. *gh*- > *gl*- > *gj*- : lith. *gh*- > *dz*- phonetic mutation].

ablauteud gallorom. *iutta* from Gaul. *iu-tā, M.Lat. *iotta* "broth", M.Welsh *iwt*, Welsh *uwd*, *iwd* m., O.Corn. O.Bret. *iot*, Bret. *ioud*, *iod* "porridge, mash"; O.Ir. *íth* "porridge, mash, broth" hat das *ī* probably from *íth* "fat" bezogen (Thurneysen Gk. 39).

s-stem iō(u)s-, iūs- "broth":

O.Ind. *yūs* (only nom.), *yūsā*-, *yūṣa*- m. n. "broth", Lat. *iūs*, *iūris* "broth, soup", Lith. *júšė* (*iūsijā) 'schlechte soup from sourdough with Wasser durchgerührt', O.Pruss. *juse* "broth, meat broth", O.C.S. *jucha* (*iūsā) "broth, soup" (Ger. *Jauche* from dem WestSlav.); in addition die *to*-derivative Mod.Swe. *ōst* (*iūsto), O.N. *ostr* (secondary *ō*) "cheese" and finn.-Run. *juusto*, Mod.Swe. dial. *ūst* ds.;

perhaps in addition Gk. ζῦμη "sourdough" (*iūsmā or iūmā) and ζῦμός "broth, soup" (*iō[u]smos or *iō[u]mos).

References: WP. I 199, WH. I 734, Trautmann 110.

Page(s): 507

ieu-², ieuə-, ieu-g-

English meaning: to tie together, yoke

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verbinden”

Note: probably as 1. ieu- “vermengen” from “in Bewegung place” evolved; s. also ieu-dh- and ieu-ni-.

Material: O.Ind. *yáuti*, *yuváti* “bindet an, schirrt an” (also “mixed”), participle *yutá-*, *yūti-* f. “connection” (and “Mischung”), *ni-yút-* f. “row, Gespann”, *yūthá-* m. “association, troop, multitude, crowd”, *yōtra-* n. “rope, band”, *yūna-* n. “band, strap, cord”, *avayava-* m. “limb, member, part”; Av. *yav-* ‘sich wherewith beschäftigen’ (present *yavayeiti*, Inf. *yūtō*, *yūta*), *yaona-* n. “Beschäftigung”, *yav-* (*yu-*) adj. “holding, stehend to jemanden” = O.Ind. *yú-* “journeyman, fellow” (see Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 1264 f., where also about *yáv-* “duration”);

Ltv. pl. *jūtis* “joint (*connection), Scheideweg”, Lith. *jáutis* m. “ox” (“*the vor den cart gespannte, *jūmentum*”; Balt heavy root); here also Ltv. *jumis* “Doppelfrucht, Felddämon”, *jūmt* “(roof) cover” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 177ff.). Fraglich Arm. *yaud* “connection” because of vocalism (Iran. Lw.?).

Perhaps here Lat. *juvāre* “support, help; ergötzen”; probably with O.Ind. *yu-yō-ti* “hält fern, separates from, bewahrt vor, wehrt; hält sich fern, wird apart, separated”, *ví-yavanta* “abwehrend” to a eigenen family zusammenzuschließen, with the as *g-*derivative also O.E. *géoc* “help, consolation, certainty”, *géocian* “preserve, protect, retten” compatible is; see under ieu-4.

Specht (KZ. 65, 207 f., 68, 52 ff.) places *juvāre* to O.Ind. *ávatī*, whereat above S. 77; against it M. Leumann Gl. 29, 173 f.

iu-go-m “Joch”:

O.Ind. *yugá-* n. “Joch; pair” (also “gender, sex, Generation”) =

Gk. ζυγόν “Joch” =

Maybe Alb. *zgjedhë* “ox yoke, slavery”, *zgjidh* “untie” contaminated by Alb. lith “tie” and *gjedh* “cattle”

Lat. *jugum* ds. (see also WH. I 728 f. about Umbr. *Iguvium*) =

Goth. asächs. *juk* n., O.E. *geoc*, O.N. *ok* “Joch”, O.H.G. *juch*, *joch* “Joch; also so viel Land, as man with a Ochsespann an a Tage pflügen kann”;

Lith. (with *n* after *jùngiu*) *jùngas* “Joch”;

O.C.S. *igo* (gen. *iga*) “Joch” (*es*-stem), Cz. *jho* ds. (Slav. **jъgo* from **jъgo*, see also Berneker 421 f.; in addition aRuss. *obъža* “ein Landmaß; so viel, as ein Mann with a Pferde pflügt” from **ob-jъgjā*, nowadays *obža* and *obga-* d. j. **ob-jъga-* “Deichselarme of Hakenpflugs”; Church Slavic pl. *īžesa*, Sloven. gen. *īžesa* with results of IE stem **jeugos-*, see under);

Welsh *iau* f., O.Welsh *iou*, O.Corn. *ieu*, Bret. *ieo*, *geo* “Joch”, *kazelyé*, *kazelgé* “Knechtschaft” = M.Welsh *kesseyl-yeu* “axillary yoke” (Loth RC 40, 153 f.); Gaul. PN *Ver-iugo-dumnus*; see also Pedersen KG. I 98; Thurneysen IA. 26, 26 zweifelt an the affiliation of Ir. and Urverwandschaft of Brit. words; doubtful is also die Beurteilung from Ir. *cuing* “Joch”; after Hessen ZceltPh. 9, 39 maybe from **uing* (**iungis*) through influence the preposition *com-*; dazu M.Welsh *kyn-iwng* “association” (Loth RC 38, 160);

Arm. *luc* “Joch” zeugt not for originally anlaut *li-* the root; influence of *lucanem* ‘spanne from’;

Hitt. *i-ú-ga-an* (*yugan*) “Joch”;

Toch. A *yokām* f. “door, gate” (O.Ind. Lw.?).

without geschichtlichen connection untereinander are O.Ind. *yugalá-* n. “pair”, Lat. *jugulum* (Dimin.) “Jochbein, Schlüsselbein”, *jugulae* ‘sterngürtel of Orion’, and Gk. ζεύγλη

‘schlingeim Joch’; with Hitt. *yugas* “annual”, *dāyugas* “biennial” compare Lith. *dveigys* “biennial” (*treigys* “dreijährig”, etc.), above S. 229, 230.

ieu-gos- es-stem:

Gk. τὸ ζεύγος “Gespann”, pl. ζεύγεα = Lat. *jūgera* (**iougesa*), wherefore ein neuer sg. *jūgerum* “ein morning Landes” = M.H.G. *jūch* n. “morning Landes”, compare also above Church Slavic *īžesa*, further perhaps (das certainly late) ἄζυγής “unverbunden, unvermählt”, as well as Lat. *iouxmenta*, *iūmentum* (see S. 510); zero grade (as ἄζυγής, das but from ζυγόν from neologism sein kann) probably Goth. *jukuzi* f. “Joch, Knechtschaft”, compared with O.E. *gycer* “Joch” (**jukizī-*), with *u* the 2. syllable through assimilation?

Verbalstamm *ieu-g-*:

O.Ind. *yunákti* (3. pl. *yuñjánti* = Lat. *jungunt*), *yuñjati* “schirrt an, spannt an, connects”, compare full grade *yōjayati* (**jeugejēti*) “fügt together”; Av. *yaoj-*, *yuj-* “anspannen, anschirren; wherewith vertraut make, a thing teilhaftig machen”;

Gk. ζεύγνυμι ‘schirre an, verbinde’, ζεύξαι ζυγῆναι;

Lat. *jungō*, *-ere*, *-nxi*, *-nctus* “connect”;

full grade O.H.G. *untar-jauhta* ‘subjugavi’;

Lith. *jūngiu*, *jūngti* “connect, ins Joch spannen”; participle O.Ind. *yuktá-*, Av. *yuxta-*, with dem präs. *-n-* Lat. *junctus*, O.E. *geoht*, *iukt* n. “Joch”, Lith. *jūngtas*, with the (as in present from ζεύξαι, ζευκτήρ etc. stammenden) lengthened grade ζευκτός;

root nouns *iug-* in:

O.Ind. *yúj-* “fellow, comrade; geschirrt, bespannt with”, *ayúj-* “without Genossen, not in pairs, by pairs” = Gk. ἄζυξ “not gejocht”, σύζυξ “zusammengekoppelt, vereint”, Lat. *conjux* “husband, wife”; superl. **jugistos* in Lat. *juxtā* “dense besides” (**jugistā*, scil. *viā* “auf dem nächst verbindenden Wege”); in den starken KO.S. analogisches O.Ind. *yúñj-*, Lat. *conjunx*.

Additional derivatives in:

O.Ind. *yṓga-* m. “das Anschirren, connection”; *yṓgya-* m. “draft animal”, compare O.N. *eykr* “draft animal, horse” (Gmc. **jaukiz*, compare also Kaus. **jaukian* “anschirren” assumed through O.N. *eykt* f. “Arbeitszeit between den Mahlzeiten” from **jaukiþō*) = Lat. *jūgis* “perpetual; beständig flowing” (besides *iūges*, *-ētis* “angespannt”); O.Ind. *yōjana-* n. “ein Wegmaß”, Av. *yujasti-* f. ds.; O.Ind. *yukti-* f. “das Anschirren”, Gk. ζεύξις “das Anschirren, Verbinden”, Lat. *uncti-m*, *uncti-ō*, compare of *es*-stem Av. *yaōxšti-* “Fertigkeit, ability, capacity, adroitness”; O.Ind. *yōkfar-* “Anschrirer”, *yōktra-* n. ‘strang, Gurt’, Av. *yaōxədra-* n. “kriegerische Anspannung, Unternehmung, attack”, Gk. ζευκτήρες “Jochriemen”, Lat. *junctor*, *unctūra*; O.Ind. *yugmán-* “gepaart”, Gk. ζεύγμα “Zusammenjochung, Joch”, Lat. *jug(u)mentum* “Pfosten, crossbar, crossbeam”, due to of *es*-stem in addition aLat. *iouxmenta*, klass. *iūmentum* “Gespann”.

Perhaps with *̑ieṷ-* related are also die Sippen *̑ieṷ(e)s-* “statute” as “Verbindlichkeit, bond, Fug” and *̑iōs-* “gürten” as **iō[u]s-*.

References: WP. I 201 f., WH. I 261, 726 ff., Trautmann 109 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 70 ff., 109, Renou BAL.-SLAV. 41, 18 ff.

Page(s): 508-510

ieu-³

English meaning: young

Deutsche Übersetzung: "jung"

Material: O.Ind. *yúvan-* (*yúvā*, gen. *yūnaḥ*) "young; youngling", f. *yūnī*, compounds Sup. *yávīyas-*, *yáviṣṭa-*; Av. *yvan-*, *yavan-* (beides for *yuvan-* inscribed), gen. *yūnō* "youngling";

Lat. *juvenis* "young; youngling, virgin" (to *-ven-* instead of *-vin-* compare EM² 509) instead of **juuō* due to the old conservative case gen. *juven-is*, dat. *-ī*, acc. *-em* etc.; *jūnī-x* "young cow" Lat. *-c*-extension besides O.Ind. *yūnī*, against it compounds *jūnior* with jungem *jūn-* (through Lat. development from **juvenios*); Umbr. *iouies* "juvenibus, militibus", acc. pl. *jovie* (ein of compounds rückgebildetes **joviē-s* "troop, multitude, crowd the juniores"?);

O.Ir. *ōa* "jünger", *ōam* "jüngst", M.Welsh *ieu* (Welsh *iau*) "jünger", *ieuaf* (so also Welsh "jüngst", Bret. *iaou* "jünger", next to which the Positiv O.Ir. *ōac* (arch. *oēc*), M.Ir. *ōc*, Welsh *ieuanc*, Bret. *iaouank*, O.Corn. *iouenc*, M.Corn. *yowynk* "young", Gaul. *Jovinc-illus*, *-a* (IE **juuṇkós*, see under), after dem compounds-Sup. to Celt. **ieu-*, **iouṇko-* unvocalized;

Lith. *jáunas*, Ltv. *jaûns*; O.Bulg. *junъ* "young" (*-no*-stem instead of *-n*-stem after **seno-s* "old"; **juuṇeno-* after dem compar. reconverted to **ieuṇeno-*, Bal.-Slav. **iōuno-*).

derivatives of stem **juuṇen-*:

**juuṇkós*: O.Ind. *yuvaśá-*, *yuvaká-* "jugendlich", Lat. *juvencus*, *-a* "young bull, young cow, Junges", Umbr. *iveka*, *iuenga* "juvenca", Goth. *juggs*, O.Ice. *ungr*, O.H.G. *jung*, O.E. *geong* "young" (urg. **jūngaz* from **juwungáz*, in addition ein neuer compounds **jūnhizan-* in:) Goth. *jūhiza*, O.Ice. *ōre* "jünger" (compare also O.Ice. *ōska* "Jugend" from **jū[n]hiskōn-*).

**juuṇt-*, **juuṇt-*: O.Ind. *yúvant-*, f. *yuvatí-* "young; virgin"; O.H.G. *jugund*, O.S. *juguđ*, O.E. *geoguđ* (*g* instead of *w* after **duzunbi-* "Tugend, skillfulness"), Goth. *junda* "Jugend"

(**iu̯ntā*); Lat. *juventūs*, *-tūtis* “Jugend” (*jūventa* = Goth. *junda?*) = O.Ir. *ōetiu*, *ōitiu*, gen. *-ted* “Jugend” (**io̯ntūt-s*, reshaped from **iu̯ntūt-*, see above to *ōac*).

A *s*-extension probably in O.Ind. *yōsā*, gen. **yōśnāh*, N. pl. *yóśūḥ*, *yōśanah* “young, zum Liebesgenuß geeignetes woman, wife”; for Lat. *Jūnō*, if die goddess eig. “die jugendliche” stands for, is from dem in *jūnīx*, *jūnior* present stem **jūn-* derived; different Leumann-Stolz⁵ 239.

Maybe Alb. **yāng-*, *vāgel*, *vogël* (diminutive) “young”, *voc* “young boy”

References: WP. I 200 f., WH. I 735 f.

Page(s): 510-511

jeu-⁴

English meaning: to separate; to hold off

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trennen, fernhalten"

Note: see above S. 508; after Renou (müDutch) is die O.Ind. root *yu-* 'separate' with *yu-* "connect" identical and jene meaning from dem compounds with *ápa-* and *ví-* übernommen.

Page(s): 511

ieu-ni- or iou-ni-

English meaning: the right way

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "angewiesene Stätte, richtiger Weg"

Material: O.Ind. *yōni-* m. "Aufenthaltort", f. "womb", Av. acc. sg. *yaonəm* "way" (probably from *yaonim*, see Wackernagel KZ. 46, 266); in addition O.Ind. *syoná-* "behaglich" from **su-yoná-*, Wackernagel KZ. 61, 203f.;

O.Ir. *úain* f. "Gelegenheit (i.e. more properly place = richtige time), Muße, time".

References: WP. I 204;

See also: probably to ieu-1 "in Bewegung place".

Page(s): 512

ἱεϋο-

English meaning: corn; barley

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Getreide", vor allem "Gerste"

Material: O.Ind. *yáva-* m. "corn, grain; barley, millet, sorghum" = Av. *yava-* m. "corn, grain", Pers. *jav* "barley" (= Lith. *javaĩ*); O.Ind. *yavya-* m. "Fruchtvorrat" (: Lith. *jáuja* "barn"); *yavasá-* n. "grass, food", Av. *yavan̥ha-* n. "willow"; Av. *yavīn-* m. "Getreidefeld";

Hom. Att. *ζειαί* f. pl. 'spelt', Hom. *ζειδωρος* "corn hervorbringend" (for *ζεφεδωρος), *φυσίζοος* (αἶα) "corn hervorbringend" (: *ἱεϋο-s* = εὖ-φρων : φρήν);

Lith. *jāvas* m. 'species of grain', *javaĩ* pl. "corn, grain", *jáuja* "barn".

References: WP. I 202 f., Trautmann 107.

Page(s): 512

ieuos-

English meaning: norm, right

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa 'satzung, Fug'

Note: perhaps as "Verbindlichkeit" to **ieu-2* "connect"

Material: O.Ind. *yōh* n. 'salvation!' (only in connection with *śám*; zur form s. Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 1234); Av. *yaožda-δāiti* "makes bright, purifies, cleans rituell";

Lat. *iūs* "statute, Verordnung, right" (aLat. *ious* from **ioyos*, compare:) *iūstus* (aLat. *iovestōd*) "gerecht"; *jūrō*, *-āre* 'swear, vow' (aLat. probably in *iouesat* Duenos-Inschr.), about *jūrgō*, *iniūria*, *pe(r)ierāre*, *ējerāre*, *dēierāre* (tiefstufiges **iūsā-*) s. WH. I 732 ff., EM² 506 ff.; about *jūdex* "judge" see above S. 188, WH. I 726;

O.Ir. *huisse* "gerecht" (**ius-tios*).

References: WP. I 203, WH. I 733 f., 870.

Page(s): 512

jēg^wā

English meaning: force

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kraft, Jugendkraft”

Material: Gk. ἦβη “Jugendkraft, Mannbarkeit”, ἡβάω “bin nubile, marriageable”, ἡβάσσω “become m.”, ἔφ-ηβος “youngling” (compare ἐπ-άργυρος);

Lith. *nuo-*, *pa-jėgà* “power, Vermögen”, *jėgiù*, *jėgti* “vermögen, stark sein”, Ltv. *jėga* “Verstand”, *jėgt* “catch, understand, comprehend”; whether here das isolierte Russ. dial. *jáglyj* “violent; keen, eager; fast, rapid, hurried”? (see Berneker 443).

Doubtful is die interpretation from Gk. ἀβρός “tender, fine, luscious” from **jəg^w-rós* “in Jugendkraft strotzend”, also, whether Lat. *legius*, Osc. *leíis* (with *ē?*) hierhergehören.

References: WP. I 206 f., Trautmann 107.

Page(s): 503

ǵiēk- : ǵiək-

English meaning: to heal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “heilen”?

Material: Gk. ἄκος n. “remedy”, ἀκέομαι “heal”, delph. ἐφακείσθαι, ἀκέστωρ (as epithet Apollos, “physician, medicine man, Retter”, ἀκεστήρ “Heiler, physician, medicine man”, episch-ionische Psilose), in Att. Prosa selten gebrauchte words;

O.Ir. *hīcc* (**ǵiēkko-*) “healing, Zahlung”, Welsh *iach* “fit, healthy”, Corn. *yagh*, Bret. *iad* “h ds. (**ǵiəkko-*), with unclear Konsonantenverdopplung.

References: WP. I 195, WH. I 716, Schwyzer Gk. I 303;

See also: see above ǵiək- ‘speak’.

Page(s): 504

ǵjēk^w-r(t-), gen. ǵjek^w-n-és

English meaning: liver

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Leber"

Material: O.Ind. *yákr̥t*, gen. *yaknáḥ* "liver"; pers. *jigar* (**yakar-*), afghO.N. *yīna* (obl. **yaxna-*);
lengthened grade (?) Av. *yākarə* (after W. Krause KZ. 56, 304 ff. perhaps also Av. **ha-*
yākana-, compare O.N. *lifre* m. "the zur selben liver Gehörige, brother ", *lifra* f. " sister ") =
Gk. ἥπαρ, -ατος (**ḥ-tos*);

Lat. *jecur*, -*oris* and -*inoris* (proves previously **jecinis*; amalgamation of *r*- and *n*-
Stammes);

Balt **ieknā* f. in Lith. *jāknos*, old *jeknos*, *jekanas*, Ltv. *aknas*, *aknis* f. pl. O.Pruss. *iagno*
(Hs. *lagno*) f.

After Pedersen KG. I 129 here M.Ir. *i(u)chair* (**ikuri-*) f., gen. *i(u)chrach* "Fischrogen" and
Church Slavic *ikra*, Russ. *ikra*, O.Sor. *jikro*, *jikno* ds., das further with Slav. *ikra* "scholle" and
ikra "calf" (and dessen Balt equivalent or rather Lehnformen, O.Pruss. *yceroy*, Ltv. *ikrs*,
O.Lith. gen. *ikrū*) under a basic meaning "clump, intumescence " identical is. Also IE **ǵjek^w-rt*
could auf the same outlook based on.

Schwierig is das perhaps distorted taboo Arm. *leard*, gen. *lerdi* "liver" (compare lastly
Cuny Recherches 68 ff.). Whereas belong O.N. *lifr* f. "liver", O.E. *lifer*, Eng. *liver*, O.H.G.
libera, *lebara* to Gk. λιπαρός "fat", indem das originally epithet the (gemästeten) liver also
das old word for liver verdrängt hat, as Lat. *jecur ficātum* to Ital. *fegato* etc. geführt hat.

A Proto-IE basic form **ǵjek^w-rt* scheint mir to gewagt.

References: WP. I 205 f., WH. I 673, Trautmann 103, 106, Schwyzer Gk. I 518, Benveniste
Origines I 8f.

Page(s): 504

jē- : jə-, with -k- extended jēk-, jək-

English meaning: to throw; to do

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, machen, tun”

Material: Gk. ἵημι (Inf. ἰέναι, Fut. ἵσω, Aor. ἔ-ηκα, ἦκα) “put in Bewegung, throw, cast, sende” (*jē-m); ἦμα n. “Wurf”;

Lat. *iaciō, iēcī, iactum, iacere* “throw, cast, schleudere; streue from, verbreite”;

Hitt. *i-ja-mi* “I make”, *pí-ja-mi* “schicke hin”, *u-i-ja-mi* “schicke her”; here luw. *a-i-ja-ru* (from **i-ja-ru?*) “soll gemacht become”?;

Toch. A *ya-* “make”, supplied through *y-pa-*, in preterit through *yām-*, das in B in ganzen paradigm durchgeführt worden is; after Van Windekens (Lexique 167) here also A B *yäk-* “neglect”?

Pedersen places also here Gk. ἰάπτω “sende, dispatch”.

Ghegen derivation from Gk. ἵημι from **si-sē-mi* with guten Gründen WH. I 667, EM 468. Zweifelnd Schwyzer Gk. I 686, 741. Frisk (Eranos 41, 49 f.) entscheidet sich because of Arm. *himn* “foundation” (“*das Geworfene?” = Lat. *sēmen*) for **si-sē-mi*.

References: WP. I 199, II 460, WH. I 667, Pedersen Hitt. 129, 198, Toch. 166, 191, Lykisch under Hitt. 30.

Page(s): 502

joini-

English meaning: bulrush

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Binse"

Material: Lat. *iuncus* "bulrush" (**joini-ko-s*) belongs to M.Ir. *áin* "bulrush" (**joini-*), gen. *áine*; about Lat. *iūniperus* "Wacholderstrauch" s. WH. I 731, 870 and Leumann Gl. 27, 74;

O.Ice. *einir*, Swe. *en* "juniper", N.Ger. *ēn(e)ke* ds. whether from **jainia-*, wodurch the Bedeutungswechsel Binse : juniper (see above) as old gesichert würde. Yet is then by M.L.G. *eynholz* and Ger. *Einbeerbaum* (from O.Ice. *eini-ber* "Wacholderbeere") influence of *ein* "ein" anzunehmen.

References: WP. I 208f., Kluge¹¹ 126.

Page(s): 513

jork-

English meaning: a kind of roebuck

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Tier from the Gruppe the Rehe"

Material: Gk. ζόρξ, ζορκάς, with folk etymology connection an δέρκομαι mostly δόρξ, δορκός; δορκάς f., δόρκος m. "roe deer, gazelle";

Gallo-Rom. **jorkos* "roe deer", Welsh *iwrch* "caprea mas", Corn. *yorch*, Bret. *iourc'h* "roe deer" (presumably from dem Keltischen derive die Lateeren occasional forms ἰορκος, ἰορκες, ἰυρκες by Opp. and Hes.); Gaul. FN *Jurca*.

References: WP. I 209; M.-L. 9678.

Page(s): 513

jou, ju

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schon’

See also: see above S. 285 (*e-3*, etc..)

Page(s): 513

j_o-

Deutsche Übersetzung: Relativstamm

See also: see above S. 283 (*e-3*, etc..)

Page(s): 513

ǵō[u]s- : ǵūs-

English meaning: belt; to begird

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gürten”

Note: (presumably to ǵeu-2)

Material: Av. *yāṇhayeiti* (mostly with *aiwi-*) “gürtet”, participle *yāsta-* “gegürtet”, *yāh* n. “Gürtelschnur”;

Gk. ζώννυμι “gürte”, ζωστός (= Av. *yāsta-*, Lith. *júostas*) “gegürtet”, ζωστήρ “belt, girdle”, ζῶμα ds. (*ζωσ-μα compare Lith. *juosmuō* “Gurt”), ζώνη ds. (*ζωσ-vā, compare R.C.S. *pojasn̥* ds.); ζούσθω ζωννύσθω Hes. perhaps thessal. = *ζώσθω?

Alb. *n-gjehs* “I gürte”;

Lith. *júosiu*, *júosti* “gürten”, *júostas* “gegürtet”, *júosta* “belt, girdle” besides *pa-jūsėti* “gürten” (ablaut *ōu* : *ū*);

O.C.S. *pojaśq*, *-jasati* “gürten”, *pojasъ* “belt, girdle” (etc., see Berneker 449).

References: WP. I 209, Schwyzter Gk. I 330, Trautmann 108 f.

Page(s): 513

ju-¹

English meaning: you (pl.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ihr"

Grammatical information: originally only nom.; case oblique of stem *uēs-*, *uōs-* (from **juēs*, **juos*?)

Material: 1. O.Ind. *yuvám* "ihr" Du., *yūyám* pl., Av. *yūžəm*, gathAv. *yūš*;

Arm. nachwirkend in den with *je-* anlaut. case e.g. dat. *jez* (*e* after *mez* "nobis", *k'ez* "tibi");

Goth. *jūs* "ihr" pl. otherwise after "wir" (see *ue-*) reshaped O.Ice. *ér*, O.E. *gē*, O.S. *gī*, *ge*, O.H.G. *ir*, Du. Goth. **ju-t* (: Lith. *jù-du*), otherwise after "wir" reshaped O.Ice. *it*, O.E. O.S. *git*,

Lith. *jūs*, Ltv. *jūs*, pr. *ioūs*, *iaūs* "ihr" pl., Lith. *jù-du* "ihr both"; O.Pruss. *iouson*, Lith. *jūsų*, Ltv. *jūsu* "euer".

uēs-, *uōs-*: O.Ind. *vaḥ*, Av. *vā* enkl. for acc. gen. dat. pl., Dual. O.Ind. *vām*; of acc. **us-sme* (= Lesb. ὅμμε) from with Übernahme of nominative **i-* O.Ind. *yušmān* acc. (etc.), Av. abl. *yūšmāit*,

Gk. Lesb. ὅμμε (**us-sm-*), Dor. ὀμέ acc., out of it nom. Lesb. ὅμμες, Dor. ὀμές, as well as Att. ὀμεῖς etc.;

Alb. *ju* "ihr" from **u* = O.Ind. *vaḥ* with hiatusstilgendem *j-*;

Also Alb. *juve* "you", *jush* "from you"

Lat. *vōs* (= Av. acc. pl. *vā?*), päalign. *vus* "vos" and "vobis", Lat. *vester*, Umbr. *uestra* "vestrā";

O.Pruss. *wans* acc.; O.C.S. nom. acc. pl. *vy*, gen. pl. *vasъ*, dat. pl. *vamъ*, instr. pl. *vami*;

Hitt. *šū-(um-)me-es* (*sumes*) from **usme* (compare Pedersen Hitt. 75 f);

Toch. A *yas*, B *yes* (das *y* from the 1. pl.).

Besides with anlaut *sy* : O.Ir. *sī*, *sissi* “ihr” (*uai-b* “from euch” under likewise from **ō-syī*), Welsh etc. *chwi* “ihr” (das *-ī* < *-*oi* of nom. pl. the *o*-stem?); Ir. *far* n. “euer”, *indala-sār* “the eine from euch beiden”, *sethar* “euer” (compare Thurneysen Gk. p. 449), and with anlaut *esy*- Goth. *izwis* “euch”, *izwara* “euer”, O.Ice. *yðr*, *yðuar* ds., WestGmc. without *s* (i.e. probably with *s*-reduction) O.H.G. *iuwih* “euch” (acc.), *iuwēr* “euer” etc.; perhaps is also Gk. σφώ “ihr both” after dem Reflexivum, where *σFε- through σφε- abgelöst wurde, an die place an älteren *σFω getreten.

References: WP. I 209 f., Trautmann 110, 364, Schwyzer Gk. I 600 f.

Page(s): 513-514

jũ ²

English meaning: exclamatory interjection

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausruf, especially Jauchzen

Material: Gk. ἰαυοῖ “juche!” (ἰαῦ, ἰύ:), ἰύ: “ interjection of amazement”; with silbischem, to Teil langem *í* (ĩu-) reiht sich an ἰυγή “Jubel- or Wehgeschrei”, ἰυγμός ds., ἰύζω (Fut. ἰύξω) “cry” (Lith. by Bezenberger BB. 27, 164 f., the also auf Lith. *ývas* “Nachteule”, O.Pruss. *ywo-garge*, Eulenbaum” and auf das *n*-present ἰνύεται κλαίει, ὀδύρεται Hes. verweist); not here, but to **au1** (above S. 71) belongs ἀοιτή “ scream “, da older inschr. ἄFυτά;

Lat. *jūbilō* “jauchze, jodle” (perhaps **jūd-dhə-lō* “make jū”) ; in addition *iugō*, *-ere* ‘shout, call the Gabelweihe”;

M.Ir. *ilach* (**jiuluko-*) ‘siegesjubel”;

M.H.G. *jū*, *jūch* “Ausruf the pleasure, joy” (similarly *jō* beim From- and shout), therefrom M.H.G. *jūwen*, *jūwezen* “ju rufen, jubeln”, *jūchezen*, Ger. *jauchzen*, juchzen, M.H.G. *jōlen*, *jodeln*, Ger. *johlen*, *jodeln*, also O.N. *ýla*, Eng. *yowl* “howl” from **jūljan*;

Serb. *jũ*, *íjũ*, *íjuju* “juchhe!”;

Lith. *ývas* “Nachteule” see above.

References: WP. I 210, WH. I 725 ff.

Page(s): 514

īli-

English meaning: groin, intestines

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Weichen, Eingeweide, Geschlechtsteile"?

Note:

From Root *engʷ-*, *ḡḡʷén* (*engʷh-*): swelling derived Root *īli-* (*engʷhi*, *indi*): groin, intestines. Common Illyr. *-gʷh-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation. Maybe taboo in Alb. *anda* "pleasure, delight (sexual?)". From Illyr. **engʷhi* > *indi* derived Root *īli-* (*engʷhi*, *indi*): groin, intestines [common Lat. *-d-* > *-l-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Gk. ἰλία μόρια γυναικεῖα; ἰλιον τὸ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐφήβαιον δηλοῖ. καὶ κόσμιον γυναικεῖον παρὰ Κώοις Hes. (presumably *i-*, compare:)

Lat. *īlia*, *-um* "intestines, guts; loin, flank; the lower abdomen" (sg. *īlium* Gl., *īle* "the genitals" constructed by Catull); or ἰλία Lat. Lw.?

whether here Welsh *il* "Gärung" (*swelling?), Gaul. PN *Illo-mārus* "with big groin" and schott. island O.Ir. *īle*, Gael. *īle*, Eng. *Islay* (Watson, Celtic Place-Names 87)?

Perhaps here Slav. **jelito* (from **jilito*?) etc. "groin, intestines, testicles" (*t*-forms as in *lanita* "cheek", *isto* "kidney", *lysto* "calf", *usta* "mouth") in wRuss. *jality* "testicles", Serb. old *jelito* "a sausage, a small sausage", čak. *olito* "intestine, a sausage", Pol. *jelito* "intestine", dial. "sausage", pl. "intestines, entrails", Russ. *litónʹja* "manyplies of ruminants, psalterium" (O.Pruss. *laitian* n. "sausage" probably from O.Pol. **lito*?).

References: WP. I 163 f., WH. I 673 f.

Page(s): 499

īl-, īlu-

English meaning: dirt; black

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlamm' and 'schwarz' (= 'schmutzig'? or umgekehrt 'schlamm, Moor' as das "Dunkle"?)

Material: Gk. ἰλῦς, -ύος f. 'slime, mud, ordure; dregs, sediment (of wine); impurity', εἰλύ (i.e. ἰλύ) μέλαν Hes.;

Ltv. *īls* "very dark" (**īlus*);

O.C.S. *īľ* "mud, mire, dirt; clay; bog", Russ. *īľ*, gen. *īľa* 'slime, mud', Cz. *jíl* 'slime, mud, loam, clay', Pol. *īľ*, *jeť* "clay, natural dampness of earth", wherefore maybe the name of the whitefish living in the mud (*Squalius vulgaris*), Russ. *jeléc*, gen. *jelcá*, Cz. *jelec*, *jilec*, Pol. *jelec*, nsorb. *jalica* (to Anlautswechsel compare under *īli-* "groin, intestines").

References: WP. I 163, Trautmann 103.

Page(s): 499

ati–, ateli–, –o–

English meaning: a kind of fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: Fischname?

Material: Gk. ἔτελις “Goldbrassen” (kann from *ἄτελις assimilated sein), Lat. *attilus* “ein störrähnlicher großer fish in Po” (probably Gaul. or ligur.: Holder Altcelt. Sprachsch. s. v., M.-L. 766; different Hirt IF. 37, 222); O.Lith. *atīs*, Lith. *õtas*, Ltv. *āte* ‘steinbutte’.

References: WP. I 44, WH. I 78.

Page(s): 70

dəgh–mó–

English meaning: slant

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schief’

Material: O.Ind. *jihmá-* “ slantwise, slant, skew (Urar. **žizhmá-* assim. from **dižhmá-*), Gk.

δοχμός, δόχμιος ‘slant, skew (assim. from **δαχμός?*).

References: WP. I 769, Schwyzer Gk. I, 302 g, 327.

Page(s): 181

(g^whēi- :) g^whəi-, g^whəid- : g^whīd-

English meaning: bright, shining

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hell, leuchtend"

Material: Gk. φαῖδρός "clear, bright, hellglänzend, luminous; cheerful, vergnügt" (= Lith. *giēdras*), next to which φαῖδι- in φαῖδιμος "gleaming, stately"; φαίος 'schummerig, dämmerig, bräunlich, gray" (basic form *φαι-Fός or -σός); φαῖκός λαμπρός Hes.;

Lith. *giēdras*, *gaidrūs* "cheerful, clear, bright" (therefrom *giedrà*, *gaidrà* f. 'schönes weather'), Ltv. *dziedrs* "azurblau", changing through ablaut *dzīdrums* "Klarheit"; Lith. *gaĩsas* (*g^whəid-so-s), *gaĩsa* "Lichtschein am sky, heaven", Ltv. *gāĩss* m. "Luft, weather", *gaišs* (*g^whəid-so-s), *gaĩsa* "Lichtschein am sky, heaven", Ltv. *gāĩss* m. "Luft, weather", *gaišs* (*g^whəid-so-s) "clear, bright", *gāĩsma* f. "light", Lith. *gaĩsras* m. "Lichtschein am sky, heaven, Feuersbrunst; rage, fury", *gaĩzdras* m. "Lichtschein am sky, heaven"; probably also O.Pruss. *gaylis* "white".

References: WP. I 665, Trautmann 75.

Page(s): 488-489

ōs, ōs-i-s, ōs-en-, os-k-

English meaning: ash tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Esche"

Material: Lat. *ornus* "wild Bergesche" (**os-en-os*); Welsh O.Corn. *onn-en*, Bret. *ounn-enn* "ash tree", Welsh pl. *onn*, *ynn* (Proto-Celt. **onnā* < **osnā*); O.Ir. (*h*)*uinnius*, dat. *uinnsinn* (**onn-is-ō*) ds.; Lith. *úosis* f., m., Ltv. *uôsis* m., O.Pruss. *woasis* (**ōsi-s*; in addition Illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*, PN *Osones*);

Note:

This Illyr. cognate bears the hallmark of a satem language when Illyr. dialects seem mostly kentum.

Alb. *ah* "beech" (**oskā*)?; (rather inaccurate etymology because of Alb. *ahi*, *ahu* "beech" -*i*, -*u* m. endings: Illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*)

Note:

Common Lat. *sn* > *m* rhotacism has taken place. While Alb. clearly derived from Illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*, PN *Osones*; common Alb. shift is *sk* > *h* but always at the beginning of a word: like (**skji-ā*) *hia* f. 'shadow' : Gk. σκιά f. (*skji-ā*) 'shadow' while in the middle of a word Alb. *s* > *h* is universal like in:

O.Ind. *śváśura*-, Av. *x̌asura*- "father-in-law" : Alb. *vjehërr* "father-in-law", *vjéherrë* "mother-in-law" hence Illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*: Alb. *ahi*, *ahu* "beech".

[the common Alb. *s* > *h* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word (See Root *syekrū*-

English meaning: mother-in law or father-in-law shift *s* > *h* in Alb. (**śváśura*-) *vjehërr* "father-in-law") not *sk* > *h* which is common at the beginning of the word Alb. *hë*, *hie* 'schatten' (**skji-ā*) See Root *skāi*-, *skēi*- : *skī*- English meaning: to glimmer (of wet things); shadow]. Because Illyr. (and its offspring Alb.) shows satem and centum characteristics it

could be the oldest IE tongue. Illyr. similarly to Alb. preferred truncated form Illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi* against its older Illyr.-pannon. PN *Osones* which is another sound proof Alb. descendant of Illyr.

Slav. **jasenъ* (**jasenъ*) m. in Serb. *jäsên*, Russ. *jásenъ*;

with *k*-extension: Arm. *haçi* “ash tree”; Gk. ὀξύη “beech, spear shaft” (*ὀσκ[ε]σ-?); ligur. PN Ὀσκέλα “Eschenwald” (?); O.Ice. *askr* m. “ash tree, spear, javelin, ship”, O.E. *æsc* (Gmc. **askiz*), O.H.G. *asc* “ash tree”;

compare tscherem. *oško* “ash tree”.

References: WP. I 183 f., WH. II 223, Trautmann 203, Specht IE Decl. 59.

Page(s): 782

((s)pen-²), (s)pon-, (s)pondho-

English meaning: a kind of wooden vessel (pail)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Holzeimer", also gelegentlich von anderen Holzgeräten

Note: related with *sphē-*, *sphə-* "langes, flaches bit of wood" (compare dessen *-no*-derivative Ger. *Span*).

Material: Arm. *p* "and" "vessel" (**phondho-*); Lat. *sponda* "Bettstelle"; M.Ir. *sonn* m. "Pfosten, Pfeiler", *sonnaid* 'stößt, presses', Welsh *ffon* f. 'stick' (**spondhā*); O.Ice. *spann* n. "bucket, pail" (Dan. *spand* "bucket, pail"), M.L.G. *span*, *-nnes* "Holzeimer", *fat-span* "wooden vessel handle" (Gmc. **spanna-*, perhaps *o*-Ableit. an *en*-stem **spanan-*, or from **spondh-no-* or **spon-uo-*); O.C.S. *spǫdъ* "modius";

e-forms fehlen; Dutch *spinde* 'speisekammer', Ger. *Spind* 'schrank' derive from M.Lat. **(dis)penda* (Frings, Germania Romana 146).

References: WP. II 662, WH. II 578.

Page(s): 989

(s)p(h)ereg–, (s)p(h)erəg–, (s)p(h)rēg– (nasal. spreng–)

English meaning: to rush, hurry; to scatter, sprinkle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zucken, schnellen” and ‘streuen, sprinkle, spritzen”

Note: *g*-extension to *sp(h)er-*

Material: **A.** With onomatopoeic word formation:

O.Ind. *sphūrjati*, *sphūrjāyati* (“bricht hervor, kommt zum Vorschein” and) “prasselt, knattert, dröhnt”; *sphūrja-*, *sphūrjaka-* m. “eine bestimmte plant”; onomatopoeic word formation also Gk. σφαραγέομαι ‘strotzen (from vollen Eutern” and) “ crackle, hiss, with lautem Knalle zerplatzen”;

Lith. *sprāga*, *-ėti* “ crackle, crack, creak”, causative *sprāginti* “ crackle make, roast”; ablaut. *sprógti* “platzen”; Ltv. *sprāgt* and *sprēgt* “break, crack”, *spruogt* “bud”, Lith. *spūrga* f. “Hopfenblüte”, Ltv. *spurdzes* f. pl. ds.; *spurgt* ‘spray”; Proto-Slav.. **pragnō*, **pragnōti* in Cz. *prahnouti* “ wilt, schwächen”, PN *Praha* “gerodete place”; causative Slov. *prážiti* “braise”, ablaut. Serb. *pržiti* “roast” (Proto-Slav.. **prǣžiti*); maybe Alb. (**prážiti*) *përzhit* “burn”

B. Alb., Gmc. and Celt. of Sprechen: Alb. *shpreh* “I spreche from” (**spreg-sk-*); but Welsh *ffraeth* (**spregh-to-*) “quick, fast, willing, ready”, Bret. *fraez*, *freaz* “distinct”, Corn. *freth* “agile, lively” belong to *speregh-* S. 998; Welsh *ffreg* “gossip” hat unklares *-g* (from **-k*); O.E. *sprecan*, O.S. *sprekan*, O.H.G. *sprehhan* ‘speak”, O.E. *sprāec*, O.S. *sprāca*, O.H.G. *sprāhha* “language” (besides forms without *r* unclear Geschichte: O.H.G. *spehhan*, O.E. *specan* ‘speak”, *spāec* “ discourse “, Eng. *to speak*, *speech*, M.H.G. *spaht* “gossip, lauter song”, *spehhen* “babble”); in more general onomatopoeic word formation O.Ice. *spraka* “ crackle, patter “ (*spraki* “rumor”), Dan. *sprage* “crack, creak, knistern”.

C. In other English meaning:

O.Ind. *sphūrjati* “bricht hervor, kommt zum Vorschein” (see above); *parāgas* “Blütenstaub”;

Av. *sparəga-* ‘scion, shoot” (“from den Widerhaken below the arrowhead “), *frasparəga-* ‘sprout, twig, branch”;

Gk. σφαραγέομαι ‘strotzend voll sein, from Eutern”, σπαργάω ‘strotzen (from juice, sap, milk), von Begierde, ferventness, passion geschwellt sein”, σπαργαί ὄργαί ὄρμαί Hes., σποργαί ἐρεθισμοί εἰς τὸ τεκεῖν Hes., ἀσπάραγος, ἀσφάραγος “young Trieb; Spargel”;

Lat. *spargō, -ere* ‘strew, distribute, hinstreuen, sprinkle, spray”;

M.L.G. *sparken* “Funken sprühen, sparkle, glitter”, O.E. *spearcian* ds. (Eng. *sparkle*), *spircan* “Funken sprühen, spray”, M.L.G. *sparke*, O.E. *spearca* (Eng. *spark*) ‘spark”, nasalized M.L.G. *spranken* ‘sparkle, glitter”, mnl. *spranke* ‘spark, das Aussprühen, small Fleck”;

O.Ice. *sparkr* “agile, lively, rührig”, O.Ice. *sprækr*, Nor. *spræk*, Swe. dial. *spräker* “agile, lively”, also “radiating, gleaming”, Dan. dial. *spræg* “hochmütig, boasting “ (**sprēgi-*); Eng. *sprinkle* “sprinkle, sprinkle, sprühen”, Swe. dial. *spräkkel* “Fleck” (“*Spritzer”), *spräckla* “die Masern”, Nor. and Mod.Ice. *sprekka*, M.H.G. *spreckel* “(skin)-fleck”, nasal. M.H.G. *sprinkel, sprenkel* ‘*sprenkel*, Fleck”; *r*-lose forms are M.L.G. *spinkel* = *sprinkel*, mnl. *spekelen* ‘sprinkle”, nl. *spikkel* “Fleck, Sprenkel”, O.E. *specca* ds., Lith. *spúogas* “Fleck, Punkt”; - without anl. *s*, and gleichzeitig as variant besides **perk-*, **prek-* “dappled “ (see 820 f.): O.Ice. *freknōtr* ‘sommersprossig”, Nor. and Mod.Ice. *frekna* ‘sommersprosse”, Eng. *freak* “gestreift make”;

O.E. *spræc* n. ‘scion, shoot, twig, branch”, *spranca* m. ds. (*sprincel* “basket-snare”); auf the meaning “crackle, knistern, break, crack” based on Nor. *sprek* “dry deadwood”, O.Ice. *sprek* “morsches wood”, O.H.G. *sprahhula* ‘splinter, chaff”, M.L.G. *sprok, sprokkel* “deadwood”; Du. *sprokkig* “brittle “, *sprokkeln* “break, crack”, Nor. dial. *sproka, sprokka*

'sprung, cleft, fissure", O.E. *forspiercan* "dry, dehydrate, desiccate"; mnl. *sporkel* "Februar" (probably of Knospenspießen, compare Eng. *spring* "spring"), nd. *sprickel* "deadwood, trockener twig, branch";

compare also O.E. *spracen* "alder", Nor. *sprake* "juniper", O.H.G. *sporah*, *spurcha* ds., also ("zuckend, schnellend, elastisch") O.H.G. *houue-spranca* "locusta (Heuhüpfer)", O.S. *sprinco* ds., M.L.G. *spranke*, *sprinke*, *sprengel* ds.; M.H.G. *sprinke* "Vogelfalle", nd. Ger. *Sprengel* ds.; nd. *sprengel* "Klemmholz";

O.H.G. *springa* "pedica", older Ger. *Sprengel* "Vogelfalle", Eng. *springe*, *springle* "Vogelschlinge" are from *springen* influenced;

Ltv. *spīrgt* "fresh become, erstarken", *spīrg(t)s* "fresh, alert, awake, smart, fit, healthy"; *spīrgsti* (*pirgsti*) "glowing coals under the ash"; *spīrgulis* 'splinter' ("*Weggespritztes"); *spridzināt* "umherspritzen, schnellen", *spridzīgs* "rash, hasty, alert, awake, smart"; *spuīrguls* 'small, munteres kid, child', *spērgans* "brittle, alert, awake, smart"; Lith. *sprōgis*, Ltv. *spradzis* "Erdflöhen";

D. without anlaut *s-* compare still: O.Ind. *parjanya-* "Regenwolke (spritzend, besprengend); the rain- and Gewittergott" (see above S. 819, 823); O.Ir. *arg* "drip", M.Welsh *eiry*, Welsh *eira* 'snow', O.Corn. *irch*, nCorn. *er*, Bret. *erc'h* ds. (**pargo-*, **pargio-*); probably also O.C.S. *prъga* "neuer Kornansatz of Weizens", Russ. *pergá* "Blütenstaub" under likewise; O.C.S. *is-prъgnъti* "herausspringen", Pol. *pierzgnąć* "break, crack, aufspringen (skin)"; nasal. O.Bulg. *въс-пръgnъti* "hervorspießen", *prъgъ* "locust, grasshopper"; as 'schnellend" O.C.S. *prъglo* "tendicula, Sprengel", Russ. *prúga*, *pružina* 'springfeder', *u-prúgij* "elastisch schnellend, prall", also die family Proto-Slav.. **pręgъ* 'spanne, spanne an', *prъgъ* "Joch", Pol. *poprąg* "Gurt" etc.

References: WP. II 672 ff., WH. II 566 f., Trautmann 276 f., 278 f., Vasmer 2, 337, 450.

Page(s): 996-998

u_hep-¹ : u_hōp- : up-

English meaning: water

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasser"

Material: O.Ind. *vāp-* f. "länglicher pond, pool"; die above S. 52 mentioned vorCelt. FIN with -up- auf Celt. bottom, wherefore still *Uxantia* (**upsantiā*) "Ousance" (Orléans), the ligur. PN *Vappincum* "Gap"; Lith. *ùpé* "river" (barely to *ap-*); O.Pruss. *wupyan* "cloud"; O.C.S. *vapa* 'sea' (**uōpa*, barely after W. Schulze, Kl. Schr. 115² to aRuss. *vapъ* "paint, color" etc.); Hitt. *uappu-* "Flußufer, Wadi".

References: Trautmann 11, 342, Vasmer 1, 168 f., Krahe BzNF 5, 98 ff.

Page(s): 1149

kadh–

English meaning: to guard; to cover

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hüten, schützend bedecken”

Material: Lat. *cassis*, *-idis* “helmet” (if echtLat., s. WH. I 177, then from **kadh-tis*); perhaps M.Ir. *cais* “love”, *mis-cuis* “hate” (**kadh-ti-s*);

O.E. *hædre* ‘sorglich, ängstlich’; O.H.G. *huota* f. “die Hut, Obhut, Bewachung”, O.E. *hōd*, O.Fris. *hōde* “Obhut”, whereof O.H.G. *huoten*, O.E. *hēdan* “look after, watch over, keep, guard, watch”; O.H.G. *huot* m. “the Hut, Haube, helmet”, O.E. *hōd* m. “Kappe”; O.Ice. *hǫttr* and *hattr*, O.E. *hætt*, Eng. *hat* “the Hut” (**had-tu-*), O.Ice. *hetta* “Kappe” (**hattjōn-*); Kluge under *Hut*, Zupitza Gutt. 206 f.; O.E. *heden* “dress” = O.Ice. *heðinn* “Pelzrock” (**haðina-*).

Maybe Alb. *kas-*, *kasolle* (diminutive) “hut”

References: WP. I 341 f., WH. I 177.

Page(s): 516

kaghlo–

English meaning: small round stone

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kleiner runder Stein, Kiesel”; Gmc. “Hagel”

Material: Gk. κάκληξ, -ηκος ‘stone, pebble “, abl. from *κάχλος =

O.H.G. *hagal*, O.E. *hagol*, *hægel*/m. O.N. *hag*/n. “hail”.

References: WP. I 338.

Page(s): 518

kagh- : kogh-

English meaning: to sew, plait, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen, einfassen; geflochtene Hürde, Flechtwerk"

Material: Lat. *caulae* (**caholae*) 'schafhürden, Einfriedigungen um temple and Altäre', wherefore (dial. development) *cōlum* 'seihkorb, Seihgefäß, fish snaring net' (all from wickerwork), *cōlō*, -*āre* "durchsehen, läutern"; ablaut. Lat. *cohūm*, after Paul. Diac. "lorum, quo temo buris cum iugo colligatur, a cohibendo dictum" as "holder, Umfassung", in addition *incohō*, -*āre* "fange an", lit. "anlegen, anschrren" (word the Bauernsprache);

here Osc. κα, ας "incipias", *kahad* "capiat": Umbr. 3. pl. Konj. perf. *kukēhē(n)s* "occupaverint" = Lat. *capere* : *cēpi* (see under S. 527 f.); Umbr. *cehefi* "captus sit" is Konj. pass. of *f*-Perfekts (E. Fraenkel, Fil. Biedr. Rāksti 1940, 8 f.); maybe Alb. (**cēpi*) *qep* 'sew'.

Gaul. (5. Jh., Zimmer KZ. 32, 237 f.) *caii* "cancelli" Gl., *caio* "breialo sive bigardio" nom. Gaul. (out of it Fr. *quai*, aFr. *chai* "Flußdamm"); O.Bret. *caiou* pl. "munimenta", Welsh *cae* "paddock" and "collar, neckband", Corn. *kē* "paddock", M.Bret. *kae* "thorn hedge, fence"; derived Welsh *caŷ* "einhegen", Bret. *kea* "einen Hag machen"; perhaps Welsh *caen* f. "Bedeckung, skin" (**kagh-nā*) Vendryes WuS. 12, 242; out of it borrowed M.Ir. *caín* "Oberfläche"; Welsh *cael* "das Erlangen" (**kagh-lā*), see above S. 408; ablaut. in Bret. *mor-go* (**mon-go*, to **mon-* "neck") "Halsring the Pferde", whether -*go* from **kogho-* (after V. Henry, Lexique, though to Welsh *caw* "band, strap"), and Welsh *myn-ci* ds., whether from *-*cei*, IE **koghio-*; out of it M.Ir. *muince* "collar, neckband";

O.H.G. *hag* "hedge, paddock", O.E. *haga* m. "hedge, garden", Eng. *haw*, asächs. *hago*, O.Ice. *hagi* "Weideplatz"; O.E. *hæg* n. "paddock, Grundstück", Eng. *hay*, O.E. *hecg* f. "hedge", Eng. *hedge*, O.H.G. *heckia*, *heggia* "hedge", to O.Ice. *hegg-r* "Ahlkirsche" (**hagiō*,

out of it Fr. *haie* ds.); Derivatives: O.E. *hagu-rūn* “charm, spell”, *hegi-tisse*, O.H.G. *hagazussa* “Hexe”; O.Ice. *hegna* “einhegen, shield “, to O.H.G. *hagan* “briar”, PN *Hagano*, O.N. *Hogni*, etc.

References: WP. I 337 f., WH. I 187 f., 243 f., 631, Loth RC 45, 198 f.

Page(s): 518

kaôo- or koôo-, -ā-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziege"

Note: only Slav. and Gmc.

Material: O.Bulg. *koza* "goat", *kozъ/ъ* "he-goat" (Ltv. *kaza* "goat" from dem Russ.), therefrom abgel. *koža* 'skin' (**kozjā*, originally "**goatskin*", as Church Slavic *(j)azno* 'skin, leather': Lith. *ožys* "he-goat");

auf die meaning "(Ziegen)fell as Überwurf" goes probably also Goth. *hakuls* "mantle", O.Ice. *hǫkoll* ds. (fem. *hekla* "mantle with cowl"), O.E. *hacele*, O.Fris. *hezil* (**hakil*), O.H.G. *hachul* m. ds. back; with lengthened grade probably O.E. *hēcen*, M.L.G. *hōken*, M.Du. *hoekijn* "young goat, kid" (**hōkīna-*).

Meillet Et. 246 reminds an **aôos* "goat(nbock)" (above S. 6 f.) as "rhyme word", was for *kaôo-* with *a* spräche. The geringe Verbreitung of words erklärt sich from the Menge with it in Wettbewerb stehender Ziegenamen, s. in addition Lidén Arm. stem 13 f.

Maybe Alb. *kedhi*, *keci* "young goat, kid".

References: WP. I 336 f., Feist 238 f.

Page(s): 517-518

kai-ko-

English meaning: one-eyed

Deutsche Übersetzung: "einäugig; with nur einem geraden Auge, schielend" (in Lat. out of it "blind")

Material: O.Ind. *kēkara-* "squinting";

Lat. *caecus* "blind, lichtlos", O.Ir. *caech* "einäugig, squinting, blind", Welsh *coeg* "vacuus, deficiens", *coegddall* "einäugig", O.Corn. *cuic* "luscus vel monophthalmus", Goth. *haihs* "einäugig"; M.Ir. *leth-chaech* "squinting" (*half-einäugig);

perhaps here Gk. καικίας NordEastwind" as "*the dunkle" (Güntert, Kalypso 67⁶, compare *aquilo* : *aquilus* above S. 23; against it Fick GGA. 1894, 238: of Κάικος, a river the Æolis , herkommend);

Lith. *kėikti* "fluchen", lit. "bösen Blick throw" (**kēikmi* : **kaikmés*).

Because of the basic meaning "einäugig" compare **kai-* "allein".

References: WP. I 328, WH. I 129.

Page(s): 519-520

kai̯k- or koi̯k-

English meaning: to scratch, itch, comb, *dress (the hair), cut the hair

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kratzen, kämmen"

Material: O.Ind. *kéśa-* m. "hair of the head", *kēśín-* mäh'nig " (as O.C.S. *kosa* "hair" : *česati* "comb" from **kes-* 'scratch, scrape, comb');

Maybe Alb. (**cēs-*) *qeth* "to cut hair of the head" common Alb. *-s* > *-th* phonetic mutation.

Lith. *kaĩšti* 'scrape, rub, smooth', *iškāĩšti* "glass, wood under likewise inside smooth machen", *kaĩštuvas* "Glättinstrument der Böttcher", O.Pruss. *coysnis* "comb", *coestue* "comb, bristle brush";

O.Bulg. *cěsta* "way, road" as "geglätteter way".

References: WP. I 328, Trautmann 113.

Page(s): 520

kai-¹, kai-_{uo-}, kai-_{uelo-}

English meaning: alone

Deutsche Übersetzung: “allein”

Material: O.Ind. *kēvala-ḥ* “jemandem exclusively eigen”, hence “allein” and “whole, vollständig”;

Lat. *caelebs*, *-ibis* “unvermählt, ehelos”, probably from **kai_{uelo}-lib(h)-s* “allein lebend”, to Goth. *liban* “leben” etc.; compare Ltv. *kaīls* “bare, kinderlos”.

References: WP. I 326, WH. I 130, 455;

See also: compare also *kai-ko-*, *kai-lo-*.

Page(s): 519

kai-lo- (kai-lu-)

English meaning: bright; safe, healthy

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heil, unversehrt, also von guter Vorbedeutung"

Material: Welsh *coel* f. "omen, sign", O.Welsh pl. *coilou* "auspiciis", O.Bret. *coel* "(h)aruspice", leg. "(h)aruspice", O.Welsh *coiliaucc*, O.Corn. *chuillioc* "augur" (O.Ir. *cēl* "augurium" Brit.Lw.);

Goth. *hails*, O.Ice. *heill*, O.H.G. *heil* "fit, healthy, whole", O.E. *hāl*, Eng. *whole* "whole", O.H.G. *heil* n. "das salvation, luck", O.E. *hæl* "günstiges omen, sign, luck, Gesundheit", O.Ice. *heil* (**heilz*, *s*-stem) n. f. "good Vorbedeutung, luck", O.H.G. *heilisōn* "emblem, landmark, mark observe", O.E. *hālsian* "(mad, wicked, evil Geister) adjure", O.Ice. *heilsa* "begrüßen" (compare also Goth. *hails!*, O.E. *wes hāl!* as Gruß), O.E. *hālettan*, O.H.G. *heilazzen* "begrüßen", O.H.G. (etc.) *heilag* "holy"; O.E. *hālan* pl. "placenta, afterbirth" = Nor. *heile* ds.;

O.Pruss. *kailūstiskan* acc. sg. "Gesundheit" (derivative from **kailūsta-s* adj., dieses from **kailu-s*), *kails!* - *pats kails!* "Heil! - selbst Heil!", Trinkgruß;

O.Bulg. *cělъ* "heil, fit, healthy; whole, unversehrt", *cěljo*, *cěliti* "heal, cure", *cělujo*, *cělovati* "greet", then also "kiss".

References: WH. I 130, Trautmann 112, Lidén KZ. 61, 25 f.

See also: Perhaps to *kai-* "allein", above S. 519.

Page(s): 520

kais–

English meaning: hair

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haar"

Material: O.Ind. *kēsara-* m. n. hair, Mähne" (*s* instead of *ṣ* from a form **kēsra-*, e.g. Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 232); compare above *kéśa-* under *kaiḱ-*;

Lat. *caesariēs* "hair of the head" (Rhotazismus unterblieben zur the avoidance zweier *r*);

about Toch. A *śísāk*, B *ṣecake* "Löwe" s. Van Windekens Lexique 120 f., E. Schwentner IF. 57, 59, Pedersen Toch. 247.

References: WP. I 329 f., WH. I 133.

Page(s): 520

kaito–

English meaning: forest

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wald, un bebauter Landstrich”

Note: (Celt. and Gmc.)

Material: O.Welsh *coit*, Welsh *coed* “wood, forest”, O.Corn. *cuít*, M.Corn. *coys*, *cos* ds., Bret. *coet*, *coat* “wood, forest, spinney”, Gaul. PN Καϊτό-βριξ, *Cēto-briga*, *Eto-cētum* under likewise (die Lateere rom. pronunciation *-zētum* lies den Ger. place names auf *-scheid* am linken Rheinufer the basic);

Goth. *haiPi* f., O.Ice. *heiðr*, O.E. *hæð*, Eng. *heath*, O.H.G. *heida* f. Heidekraut”, M.H.G. *heide* f. “Heide”; besides O.E. **hāð*, Eng. dial. *hoath*; Proto-Gmc. **haiPanās* ‘steppenbewohnend, wild’, probably Lehnübersetzung from Lat. *pāgānus* (: *pāgus* “land”), in addition Goth. *haiPnō* f. Heidin”, O.Ice. *heiðinn*, O.E. *hæðen*, Eng. *heathen*, asächs. *hēthin*, O.H.G. *heidan*, *heidin*, *heidanisk* “heidnisch”; different W. Schulze Kl. Schriften 521 ff.

about Lat. *būcētum* “cow-heard” s. WH. I 120, Vendryes RC 48, 398.

References: WP. I 328 f., Feist 237 f.

Page(s): 521

kaiuṛ-t, kaiuḡ-t

English meaning: hole, ravine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grube, Kluft”

Material: O.Ind. *kēvaṭa-* m. “pit, pothole”;

Gk. καίατα ὀρύγματα Hes., Hom. καιατόεσσα (Λακεδαιμῶν; so for überliefertes κητώεσσα herzustellen) “klüftereich”, καιάδας Erdschlund in Sparta (δ as in δεκάδ- : Lith. *dėšimt*).

References: WP. I 327, Specht IE Decl. 25.

Page(s): 521

kai 2

English meaning: and

Deutsche Übersetzung: "and"?

Material: The Gleichung Gk. καὶ "and, also": O.C.S. *čě* in *a čě*, *čě i* "καίτοι, καίπερ, εἴπερ" (compare the still unclear forms ark. Cypr. *κας*, Cypr. *κα*) is very doubtful; for *čě* is probably as "**as* = as also, as probably" at first with Lith. *kaĩ*, Ltv. *kâ*, *kaĩ*, O.Pruss. *kai* "as, as" of Pron. stem *k^wo-*, to connect, during καὶ barely from *k^w-* (infolge proklitischer position?) could have evolved; not to Lat. *ceu* "as" (**kai₂ue* barely with *ē* from *ai* as *prehendō* after Wackernagel and Niedermann IA. 18, 76).

References: WP. I 327, Schwyzer Gk. II 567², Trautmann 112, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. p. 474, WH. I 209.

Page(s): 519

kakka–

English meaning: to defecate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “cacāre”

Note: babble-word the Kindersprache

Material: Arm. *kʰakor* “crap, muck”, Gk. κακκάω *cacō*, κάκκη Menschenkot”, Lat. *cacō*, -*āre*, M.Ir. *caccaim* “caco”, *cacc* “ordure”, Welsh *cach*, Bret. *cacʰ*, Corn. *caugh* ds., Russ. etc. *kákatʹ* “defecate”, Ger. *kacken*;

in addition perhaps as Kinderwort - compare Ger. *gegga* “fie” - also Gk. κακός evil, bad”; neuPhryg. *κακouv* evil, harm”, after Friedrich (Eberts Reallexikon I 139) Gk. Lw.; barely here *Κακασβος*, *kleinaswe*. Reitergott (in Lykien), compare above S. 309.

Also Alb. *kaka* “ordure”

References: WP. I 336.

Page(s): 521

kal-¹

English meaning: hard; blister

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hart"

Material: O.Ind. *kíṇa-* m. "weal, callus" (mind. from **kṛṇa-s*); about O.Ind. *kāthina-*, *kāthora-* see under *kar-3*;

Lat. *callum* n., *callus* m. "verbärtete thick skin, weal, callus" (in addition *calleō*, *-ere* "dickhäutig sein; gewitzigt sein", *callidus* 'sly, cunning');

Alb. *a-kul* "ice";

Note:

Wrong etymology. Alb. *akull* "ice" derived from old N.. *jǫkull* m. " hanging down icicle, glacier " see Root *jeg-* : "ice"

O.Ir. M.Ir. *calath*, *calad* "hard", Welsh *caled* ds., Gaul. VN *Caleti*, *Caletes*; in addition Gallo-Rom. **calio-*, **caliauo-* 'stone' (M.-L. 1519a), as well as Gaul.-Lat. *callio-marcus* "Huflattich" (for **callio marci* "testiculus equi"), *epo-calium* (leg. *-callium*), *ebul-calium* (for **epālo-callium*, to M.Welsh *ebawl*, Bret. *ebol* "Füllen") ds., to Welsh *caill*, Bret. *kell* f. "testicle" (Dual **kalnai*);

Church Slavic *kaliti* "abkühlen, härten (glühendes iron)", Serb. *prikala* "hoarfrost ".

References: WP. I 357, WH. I 139 ff.; 388.

See also: Zusammenhang with *kel-* "hit" wäre possible.

Page(s): 523-524

kal-², kali-, kalu-

English meaning: handsome; healthy

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schön, gesund’

Material: O.Ind. *kalyá-* “fit, healthy, lively”, *kalyāṇa-* “beautiful, heilsam” (*-āṇa-* = **ālna-* to Gk. ὠλένη, ὠλλόν, above S. 308 f.); Gk. **καλλο-* = O.Ind. *kalya-* (?) as base from καλλίων, κάλλιστος ‘schöner, schönst’, κάλλος n. “beauty”. καλλῦνω “make beautiful”, Ion. καλλονή “beauty”, καλλι- as 1.composition part; besides with formants *-u-* böot. καλFός = Hom. κᾱλός, Att. etc. κάλός “beautiful”; in addition as Spottnamen καλλιᾱς “ape” and perhaps κάλλαιον n. (mostly pl.) “Hahnenkamm”.

i-stem O.N. *halr* (**hal-*) “man, husband, master, mister” (poet.), O.E. *hæle(ð)* “man, husband”, asächs. *helið*, O.H.G. *helíd* “man, husband, combatant, *Held*”, O.S. *hæliþ*, besides *u*-stem O.N. *hōldr* “free Bauer, man, husband” (**haluþ*).

References: WP. I 356, 443, Specht IE Decl. 128, 195; Seiler, The primären Gk. Steigerungsformen 68 ff.

Page(s): 524

kalni-

English meaning: narrow passage

Deutsche Übersetzung: “enger Durchgang, enger Pfad”?

Material: Lat. *callis* “Bergpfad, Waldweg, Gebirgstrift”;

bulgar. *klánik* “room between stove, hearth and wall”, Serb. *klánac*, gen. *klánca* “Engpaß”, Sloven. *klánec* “Hohlweg, Gebirgsweg, Rinnsal a Baches, Dorfgasse”, Cz. *klanec* “Bergsattel, Paß”.

References: WP. I 356 f., WH. I 140 f.

Page(s): 524

kamb–

Deutsche Übersetzung: “krümmen”

See also: see under *(s)kamb-*

Page(s): 525

kam-er-

English meaning: to bend, curve

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wölben, biegen”

Material: O.Ind. *kmáratī* (only Dhātup.) “is crooked”;

Av. *kamarā* f. “belt, girdle” (and “* dome “);

Gk. κμέλεθρον ‘stubendecke, roof, house’ (probably dissim. from *κμερεθρον), καμάρα “dome, Himmelbett; covered cart “ (to Solmsens BPhW. 1906, 852 f. assumption karischer origin, κάμαρα λέγεται τὰ ἀσφαλῆ, s. Boisacq 402 Anm.; Lat. Lw. *camera*, *camara* “arched cover, Zimmerwölbung”); at most κάμινος “oven” (certainly this could have derived from a culture word);

Lat. *camur(us)*, -a, -um “arched, writhed, crooked, humped “ (dial.), genuine Lat. *camerus*.

References: WP. I 349 f., WH. I 146 f., 149 f., 306, Feist 6, 256;

See also: s. also *kam-p-*.

Page(s): 524-525

kam-p-

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Material: O.Ind. *kapāñā* "worm, caterpillar, inchworm" (**kmp_enā*), *kampate* "trembles", if originally "writhes, curves" (doubtful); ablaut. *kumpa-* (uncovered) "lahm an der Hand";

doubtful O.Ind. *kapāṭa-* n. "deceit, insidiousness" (would be **kmp-*).

Gk. *καμπή* "bend", *κάμπτω* "curve, bend", *καμπύλος*, *καμψός* "writhed, crooked, humped"; *κάμπη* "caterpillar, inchworm"; pannon. PN *Campona*;

Maybe Alb. *kēm̃ba* "leg, bent leg" : Eng. *jamb* n. Also *jambe*. ME. [(O)Fr. *jambe* leg, vertical support, f. Proto-Romance (whence late L. *gamba* hoof) f. Gk. *καμπή*.] The characteristic Alb. *m* > *mb* shift.

Lat. *campus* "field" (originally "bend, indentation, lowland, depression", as Lith. *lankà* "valley, meadow" to *leñkti* "bend");

Goth. *hamfs* "mutilated", O.E. *hōf* "paralyzed hands", asächs. *hāf*, O.H.G. *hamf* "mutilated, lamed";

Lith. *kaĩpas* "point, edge, angle", Ltv. *kampis* "Krummholz"; reduced grade (with IE *u* = *e* in dark environment) Lith. *kumĩpti* "crook oneself", *kumĩpas* "crooked", Ltv. *kumĩpt* "become hunchbacked, crooked", O.Pruss. *etkũmps* adv. "against"; in addition probably Lith. *kumĩstė* "fist" as **kum̃p-stė* "the fingers bending together";

perhaps Pol. *kępa* "river island covered with bush, shrubbery", O.C.S. *kapina* "ἡ βάρτος, rubus, bush, shrub", Russ. *kupiná* "shrubby, bush, mound, knoll; bunch, fascicle, sheaf";

IE *kamp-* is possibly an extension from **kam-* "bend, curve" (see also the similar root (*s*)*kamb-* from Gk. *σκαμβός*, Gaul. *Cambio-dūnum* etc.); yet compare also the nasalized equal meaning family of O.Ind. *cāpa-* m. n. "bow", *capalá-* "restless, fluctuating", Pers. *čap*

“left”, i.e. “*crooked”; Endzelin KZ. 44, 63 reminds of **capala-* also in Ltv. *kaparuôtiês* “wriggle “, *k’eparât* “wriggle, move with difficulty “, Lith. *kãpanotis* “legend sich aufzuhelfen suchen “ or “go laboringly “.

References: WP. I 346, 350 f., WH. I 148 f., Trautmann 116.

Page(s): 525

kand-, skand- and (O.Ind.) (s)kend-

English meaning: to glow; bright, *moon

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten, glühen, hell"

Note:

Root *kand-*, *skand-* and (O.Ind.) *(s)kend-* : "to glow; bright, *moon" derived from Root *sen(o)-* (**heno*): "old, *old moon"

Material: O.Ind. *candati* 'shines', Intens. participle *cáni-ścadať* "überaus gleaming" (**sknd-*), *candrā-* (*ścandrā-*, EN *Hári-ścandra-*) "luminous, gleaming, glühend; m. moon", *candana-* m. n. 'sandelholz (incense)';

Gk. κάνδαρος ἄνθραξ Hes.;

Alb.Gheg *hâně*, Tosc *hěně* "moon" (**skandnā*); Urdu *chand* "moon"

The cognate of moon in Alb. is the abbreviated compound of Root *ḱyon-*, *ḱun-* : "dog" + Root *dhau-* : "to press, wolf"

PN Candavia : Maybe Illyr. PN *Sca(n)din-avia*

(Κανδαοῦια), Candavii Montes. The mountains separating Illyricum from Macedonia, across which the Via Egnatia rO.N.

Alb.Gheg *hâně* "moon" : Root *sen(o)-* (**heno*): "old, *old moon" : Gk. ἔνος "old" in contrast to "anew", only in standing phrases of fruit and employees of the last year, also from the last day of the last month or moon circulation which initiates at the same time the new circulation (since Hes.); in the last-named formation usually ἔνη καὶ νέα (sc. σελήνη; Att. since Solon).

Therefore Alb. *hana* "(*old) moon" : Gk. ἔνος "old moon" : σέλας n. "brilliance", σελήνη, Eol. σελάννα "moon" (*σελασνᾱ), σελαγεῖν "shine"; hence σελ-ήνη "the full-moon" see Root *ṣuel-2* : "to smoulder, burn".

Lat. *candeō*, *-ēre* “gleam, shimmer, bright glow”, transitive **candō*, *-ere* in *accendō*, *incendō* “zündē an”, *candidus* “blinding, dazzling white, gleaming”, *candor* “blinding, dazzling weiße paint, color, Lichtglanz”, *candēla*, *candēlābrum* “candlestick, flambeaux” (out of it Welsh etc. *cannwyll* ds.), *cicindēla* “Leuchtkäferchen, Öllampe”, *cicendula* “Lämpchen” (redupl. **ce-cand-*);

Welsh *cann* “white, bright”, M.Bret. *cann* “Vollmond”, O.Bret. *cant* “canus”; borrowing from *candidus* nimmt Pedersen KG. I 190 an (compare Lat. *splendidus* > Bret. *splann*), but Welsh *cannaid* “luminous; sun, moon” and zahlreiche derivatives lassen perhaps ein genuine Celt. **kando-* as possible appear, whereas belongs the FIN *Kander* (Baden, Switzerland) to nichtIE *gand-* “waste, desolate liegendes land”, Bertoldi BSL 30, 111 and Anm. 2.

It seems that the name for the moon passed from PIE to Altaic languages through celt.-Illyr.:

Protoform: **ānu*

English meaning: moon; (moon cycle), year

Turkic protoform: **ān*

Mongolian protoform: **oj*

Tungus protoform: **ańḡa*

Note: АПиПЯЯ 283, Дыбо 11, Мудрак Дисс. 70, Лексика 77. A Western isogloss.

The initial root must have been Lat. *annus* “year, *moon year” from Root *at-*: “to go; year”

References: WP. I 352, WH. I 151 f.

Page(s): 526

kan-tho-

English meaning: angle, curve

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ecke, Biegung"

Note: probably from *kam-tho-* to *kam-p-* "bend"

Material: Gk. κανθός "Augenwinkel"; in the meaning "Radreifen" meaning-Lw. from Lat. *cantus*;

Lat. *cantus* "eiserner Radreifen" is again Lw. from:

Gaul. (also Gallo-Rom.) **cantos* "eiserner Reifen, edge, point, edge", Welsh *cant* (hence *ceiniog* "Penny") ds., Bret. *kant* "circle", O.Ir. *cétad* "(round) seat" from **kanto-sedo-*, M.Ir. *cét* "round Steinpfeiler"; Derivatives: Gaul. *cantalon*, probably "Pfeiler", *cantena*, καντενα dss.?.; also Gaul. *cando-soccus* "Rebsenker", lies *canto-soccus* (to Gaul. *succo-* 'schweineschnauze, plowshare'; compare Jud Arch. Rom. VI 210 f.);

O.Bret. *int coucant* "vollständig"; M.Welsh *yn geugant* ds. (lit. "very skillful" from **kouo-kantos* to *keu-* "whereupon achten", Lat. *caveō*); to *kant* "circle" > "vollkommen" compare O.Welsh *lloergant* "voller moon";

Welsh *cant* "troop, multitude, crowd", in addition M.Ir. *céte* (**kantīā*) "congregation, meeting", probably as **100* a division of 100 identical with Welsh *cant* "100" above S. 92;

Slav. **kŏtъ* m. "angle" in R.C.S. *kutъ* etc.

maybe Alb. *kënd* "angle".

References: WP. I 351 f., WH. I 155 f., Loth RC 42, 353 f., 47, 170 ff., Vendryes RC 45, 331 ff.

Page(s): 526-527

kan–

English meaning: to sing, sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘singen, klingen, also von anderen Geräuschen’

Material: Gk. κανά(σσω), Aor. κανάξαι “with noise fließen or schütten”, καναχή “Getön, noise”, καναχέω, καναχίζω ‘schalle, töne’ (compare στενάχω, στοναχή : στένω), ἡι-κανός “rooster, cock” (“in the Morgenfrühe krähend”); κόναβος “noise”?

Lat. *canō*, *-ere* ‘sing, erklingen, erklingen lassen’, *canōrus* “wohlklingend” (compare *sonōrus*), *carmen* “song” (**canmen*), Umbr. *kanetu* “canito”, *procanurent* “praececinerint”, *ař-kani* “*accinium, cantus flaminis”; perhaps also Lat. *cicōnia* “stork” (out of it probably syncopated praen. *cōnea*; compare zur vowel gradation O.H.G. *huon*, Russ. *kánja*); maybe Alb.Gheg **kánja*, *kanga* ‘song’

O.Ir. *canim* “I singe”, Welsh *canu*, Bret. *cana* ‘sing’, M.Ir. *cētal* n., Welsh *cathl* f. “song”, Bret. *kentel* f. “leçon” (**kan-tlo-m*, previously Brit. to Fem. geworden, s. Pedersen KG. II 66); lengthened grade M.Welsh *g(w)o-gawn* “illustrious”, Welsh *go-goniant* “fame”;

Goth. *hana*, O.H.G. etc. *hano* “rooster, cock”, fem. O.H.G. *henīn*, gen. *-nna* (**hanen-i*, *-jās*), *henna* (**han[e]n-ī*, *-jās*) and O.N. *hōna* “hen” (**hōnjōn*), pl. *hōnsn* (*hōns*, *hōsn*) “Hühner”, O.H.G. *huon* “chicken” (Gmc. *s*-stem **hōniz*);

perhaps (Berneker 483 between) Russ. (etc.) *kánja*, *kanjúk* “Milan, consecration, through sein Geschrei lästiger bird of prey” (: *cicōnia*);

Toch. A *kan* “Melodie, Rhythmus”.

References: WP. I 351, WH. I 154 f., 212 f.

Page(s): 525-526

kapro–

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ziegenbock, Bock”, presumably allgemeiner “male animal”

Material: O.Ind. *káprth-* m., *kaprthá-* m. “penis”;

Gk. κάπρος “boar”, also σῦς κάπρος;

Lat. *caper*, *caprī* “he-goat, billy goat “ (in addition ein new formationes Fem. *capra* “goat” as well as due to of adj. **capreus* “αἴγιος: *caprea* “roe deer”, *capreolus* “Rehbock”), Umbr. *kabru*, *kaprum* “caprum”, *cabriner* “*caprīnī*”;

Maybe Alb. (**capreolus*) *kaproll* “roebuck” [common Alb. shift /u > /l/]

Gaul. **cabros* “ he-goat; billy goat “ reconstructs Bertoldi (RC 47, 184 ff.) from Gallo-Rom. **cabrostos* “Geißblatt, Liguster”;

O.N. *hafr* “he-goat”, O.E. *hæfer* ds. (figurative “crab”, as Fr. *chevrette*), Ger. *Habergeiß* (of meckernden Brunstlaute of Vogels);

Proto-Celt. **gabros* “ he-goat; billy goat “, **gabrā* “goat”, Gaul. PN *Gabro-magos* (Noricum) “Bocksfeld”, Γαβρηῖτα ὕλη “Böhmerwald” (Illyr.?), O.Ir. *gabor*, Welsh *gafr* m. “ he-goat; billy goat “, f. “goat”, O.Ir. also “mare”, etc., have das *g-* perhaps from an equivalent from IE *ghaido-* (above S. 409) bezogen.

To Gmc. *hafra-* “ he-goat; billy goat “ seems as “Bockskorn” das word *Hafer* to belong, da this originally nur as Viehfutter gebaut wurde: O.N. *hafri* m., O.S. *haþoro*, O.H.G. *habaro*, Ger. *Haber*, *Hafer*. Ein miscellaneous word is agutn. *hagre*, Swe. Nor. dial. *hagre*, finn. Lw. *kakra* “Hafer”; es belongs after Falk-Torp aaO. as behaartes, i.e. begranntes grass to Nor. dial. *hagr* n. “ coarse Roßhaar”, perhaps gleichzeitig to M.Ir. *coirce*, Welsh *ceirch*, Bret. *kerç* “h “Hafer”, if diese through dissimilation from **korkrio-*.

References: WP. I 347 f., WH. I 157 f.

Page(s): 529

kap-ut, -(ě)lo-

English meaning: head; pan, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kopf; Pfanne am Schenkel; Kniescheibe"

Note: originally perhaps 'schalenförmiges', see under

Material: O.Ind. *kapúccchala-* n. (from **kaput-*) "Haar am Hinterkopf, Schopf, bowl";

Lat. *caput*, *-itis* "head"; *bi-caps* "bicipital";

O.N. *hǫfuð* n. "head"; in Gmc. besides Goth. *haubiþ* "head", O.N. *haufuð*, O.E. *hēafod*, O.H.G. *houbit*, Ger. *Haupt* through amalgamation with one to O.Ind. *kakúbh-* f. "cusp, peak, acme, apex", O.H.G. *hūba* "Haube" etc. (compare **keu-2**) respective words; Cret. κύπερον ἢ κυφὴν κεφαλὴν Hes.

With *-s* suffixes: O.Ind. *kapāla-* n. "bowl, cranium, cranium, Pfanne am Schenkel, schalen- or scherbenförmiger bone", pehl. *kapārak* (Scheftelowitz BB. 28, 144) "vessel", *kapōlī* "Kniescheibe", *kapōla-* m. "cheek";

O.E. *hafola* "head".

Fraglich is affiliation from Lat. *capillus* "hair, esp. hair of the head", see WH. I 158.

References: WP. I 346 f., WH. I 158, 163 f.

Page(s): 529-530

kap–

English meaning: to grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen”

Note: (Varianten s. am Schlusse); various in words for Gefäße

Material: O.Ind. *kapātī* “two handful “ (*t* mind. for *ṭ*), O.Pers. ἡ καπίθη “δύο χοίνικες”; with IE *e* Pers. *časpīdan*, *čapsīdan*, *cafsīdan* “grasp, packen”;

Gk. καπέτις “a measure of capacity “, κάπη “crib, manger “, καπᾶνη ds., Thess. “the Wagenkasten”, κάπτω ‘schnappe, schlucke”, κώπη “handle, grasp”;

Alb. *kap* “ergreife, catch”, *kapasë* “Ölgefäß”, *kam* “habeo” (**kapmi* or **kab(h)mi* zur root form **kabh-* to Ger. *haben*);

Lat. *capiō*, *-ere*, *cēpī*, *captus* “take”, *au-ceps*, *-cupāre* “Vogelfanger, Vögel fangen”, *particeps* “teilnehmend”, *capāx* “fassungsfähig, suitable “, *capēdo*, *-inis* “einfaches tönernes vessel in Opfergebrauch; drinking vessel”, *capulus* “barrow, bier, later coffin” and “handle, grasp, Handhabe”, *capula* ‘schöpfgefäß” (*capulāre* “from a vessel ins other scoop “), *caputrum* “loop, noose, snare zum Fassen a Ghegenstandes; esp. halter “ (but *capis*, *-idis* “a bowl with one handle, used in sacrifices “, Umbr. *kapiře* “capide”, Osc. καπιδιτομ “ollarium” maybe from Gk. σκαφίς with *s*-drop in allen drei Ital. Sprachen; certainly is *capisterium* Lw. from σκαφιστήριον); *capsa* “receptacle, Kapsel, Kasten”, *capsus* “the Wagenkasten; cage for wild animal” (out of it Gk. κάψα, κάμψα);

Lat. *captus*, *-a* = O.Ir. *cacht* “Dienerin, Sklavin”, Welsh *caeth* ‘slave”, O.Corn. *caid* “captivus”, Bret. *keaz* “unlucky, arm”, Gaul. *Moeni-captus* ‘slave of Mains”, M.Ir. *cachtaim* “take gefangen” = Lat. *captāre* “to gripe suchen” (coincidental also = asächs. *haftōn* “haften”); Ir. *cúan* (**kapno-*) “(See-) harbor “;

Goth. *-hafts* (= Lat. *captus*, Ir. *cacht*) “behaftet with”, O.N. *haptr* “captus”, *hapt* n. “manacle”, O.E. *hæft* m. “captive, slave, band, strap, manacle”, n. “Heft, handle, grasp”, O.S. *haft* “vinctus”, O.H.G. *haft* “bound, gefangen, behaftet with”, m. n. “Haft, manacle”, whereof O.N. *hefti* n. “Heft, Handhabe”, O.H.G. *hefti* n. “Heft, handle, grasp” and Goth. *haftjan* “befestigen”, O.N. *hefta* “bind, hinder”, O.E. *hæftan*, O.S. *heftan*, O.H.G. *heften* “bind, verhaften”; Ger. *haschen* (**hafskōn*) = Swe. dial. *haska* “nachlaufen, um einzuholen”;

Goth. *hafjan* (= Lat. *capiō*) “heave, lift”, O.N. *hefja* (*hafða*), O.S. *hebbian*, O.E. *hebban*, O.H.G. *heffen*, *heven*, M.H.G. Ger. *heben* (Swiss only “hold, stop”); in addition (compare zur form Lat. *habēre*) Goth. *haban*, *-aida* “hold, stop, have”, O.N. *hafa* (*hafða*), O.S. *hebbian*, O.E. *habban*, O.H.G. *habēn* “have”;

O.N. *-haf* n. “Hebung”, O.E. *hæf* n., M.L.G. *haf* ‘sea’ (N.Ger. *Haff*), M.H.G. *hap*, *-bes* ‘sea, harbor’; O.N. *hōfn* f. “harbor”, O.E. *hæfen(e)* f., M.L.G. *havene*, M.H.G. *habene* f. ds. (Ger. *Hafen* from N.Ger.; compare Ir. *cuan*); O.H.G. *havan* m. “pot, pan, kitchenware”, Ger. *Hafen*; O.N. *hōfugr*, O.E. *hefig*, O.S. *hebig*, O.H.G. *hebīc*, *-g* “heavy” (actually ‘somewhat enthaltend’); O.E. *hefe*, *hæfe* m., O.H.G. *heve*, *hepfō*, Ger. *Hefe* (“was den Teig hebt”); Ice. Nor. dial. *havalð* n. “band, strap”, O.E. *hefeld*, M.L.G. *hevelte* (**hafaðla*); O.H.G. *haba*, Ger. *Handhabe*;

O.N. *hāfr* m. “Fischhamen, Reuse” (*ē* as in Lat. *cēpī*);

O.N. *hōf* n. “das rechte Maß or relationship”, *hōfa* “aim, passen, sich schicken”, Goth. *gahōbains* “Enthaltsamkeit”, O.E. *behōfian* “bedürfen”, O.H.G. *biuobida* “praesumptio”, M.H.G. *behuof* m. “business, purpose, benefit, advantage”, Ger. *Behuf*;

[O.N. *haukr* (**hōþukr*), O.E. *heafoc* “hawk” (out of it M.Welsh *hebawc*, and from this O.Ir. *sebocc* “falcon”), O.S. *haþuk-* in EN, O.H.G. *habuh* “hawk” from Gmc. **haþuka-* (finn. Lw. *havukka*), are to be compared probably better with Russ. (etc.) *kóbec*, Pol. *kobuz* “names from falcon’s kinds”]

Maybe Alb. f. (**kebocna*), *gabonja*, *zh-gabonja*, *sh-kabonja*, *shqiponja*, *shkaba* “ eagle “
common Alb. -*kn-* > -*nj-* phonetic mutation : O.Ir. *sebocc* “falcon” : Serbo-Croatian: *kòbac*
m. “merlin, small hawk”

Probably wrong etymology since Alb. (**kapont̥iā*) “ eagle “ is phonetically a derivative of
Root (*s*)*kēp-2*, (*s*)*kōp-* and (*s*)*kāp-*; (*s*)*kēb(h)-*, *skob(h)-* and *skāb(h)-*: “to work with a sharp
instrument”: Alb. *kep* “ hew stones, cut out “ (IE **kopō* or **kapō*), wherefore *kmesë*, *këmés*,
kamés f. “hack, mattock, hoe, scythe, pruning knife” (**kapnet̥iā*), *sqep* “ angle, bill, beak,
neb”;

Maybe Alb. (**kapont̥iā*) *gabonja*, *shqiponja*, *shkaba* “ eagle “ : *sqep* “ beak of the eagle “,
shqipta, *shqip* “ clear, sharp (language) “, *shqiptonj* “ speak clearly, divide words “, *shqep* “
(*split), rip, tear; unpick “ : *qep* ‘sew (with a needle)’ [see below]

with the meaning from Gk. κάπτω and Gmc. *pp* as intens. consonant-Gemination (due to
the root form in *p* or *bh* or *b*) Ger. (actually N.Ger.) *happen*, *hapsen* “ devour “. Du. *happen* “
snatch “ under likewise;

Lith. *kúopa* 1. “troop, multitude, crowd, dividing off, partitioning off”, 2. “ ransom for
distrained livestock “ (= Gk. κώπη); Ltv. *kàmpju*, *kàmp̃t* “ gripe, catch”;

about Troernamen Κάπυς, Lat. *capys*, *capus* “falcon” (Illyr.?) s. Bonfante REtIE 2, 113.

The vocalism is absolutely fast *a*, also in O.Ind. *kapatī* (das as isoliertes word not
probably *a* as Entgleisung for *i* = *ə* have kann); besides occasional *ē* (*cēpi*, *hāfi*) and *ō*
(κῶνη, Lith. *kúopa*, presumably also Gmc. *hōf*), die barely as Normalstufen (*ē*: *ō*: *ə*)
einzureihen are (Konstatierung by Reichelt KZ. 46, 339). Dasselbe Vokalverhältnis between
Osc. *hafiēst* : *hipid*, Lith. *gabėnti* : preterit *atgėbau*, Goth. *gabei* : O.N. *gæfr*, hinsichtlich of
Konsonantismus shows sich in Wurzelanl. and -auslaut Schwanken between Tenuis,
voiced-nonaspirated, voiced-aspirated, was from imitation of Schnapplautes (*kap*, *ghap*,
ghabh etc.) and imitation of raschen Zugreifens through diesen sound (‘schnapp’) to define

is. Darüber ausführlich Collitz preterit 85 ff., K. H. Meyer IF. 35, 224-237; s. also above S. 407ff.; different EM³ 173.

Altaic etymology :

Protoform: *kǎp"è

English meaning: to squeeze, press together

Turkic protoform: *Kip-

Mongolian protoform: *kajiči

Tungus protoform: *kap-

Comments: KW 180, Владимирцов 270, Poppe 48. A Western isogloss. Despite Doerfer's doubts (TMN 1, 450), the Turk. and Mong. forms cannot be separated from each other. It is interesting also to mention the forms meaning "to wink" (< *"press eyelids together") among the reflexes of PT *Kip- (usually confused with *Kip- 'spark') and the TM derivative *kapta- (usually confused with *kapta- "flat"). Cf. also *k"ap"V.

References: WP. I 342 ff., WH. I 159 f., 169.

Page(s): 527-528

kar-¹

English meaning: to scold, punish

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schmähen, strafen’

Material: Gk. κάρνη ζημία, αὐτόκαρνος αὐτοζήμιος Hes.;

Lat. *carinō*, *-āre* “scoff, mock” (probably *ǵ*);

O.Ir. *caire* f. “reprimand”, O.Welsh *cared* “nequitiae”, Welsh *caredd* “fault, error”, Corn. *cara* “rebuke”, M.Bret. *carez* “reprimand” (**kriā*);

O.H.G. *harawēn*, M.H.G. *herwen* “deride”, O.E. *hierwan* “despise, deride”, O.N. *herfiligr* “verächtlich, erniedrigend”, M.H.G. *here*, *herwer* “herb”, finn. Lw. *karvas* “amarus”; zero grade O.E. *gehornian* “beleidigen”;

Ltv. *karināt* “banter, stir, tease, irritate”; ablaut. E.Lith. *kirinti* ds.;

O.C.S. *korъ*, *u-korъ* “contumelia”, *u-koriti* “vilify, scold”, *po-koriti* “unterwerfen”, Cz. *po-kora* “Demut”, *po-korný* “demütig”, ablaut. Serb.-Church Slavic *kara* f. “fight”, Cz. *kára* “Vorwurf, punishment”, etc.;

maybe Alb. *korit* “make ashamed”

perhaps here Toch. A *kärn-*, B *karn-* “torment, smite”.

References: WP. I 353, WH. I 168 f.; Trautmann 118 places the Bal.-Slav. words to IE *korjo-*, see there.

Page(s): 530

kar-², karə-

English meaning: to praise, glorify

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laut preisen, rühmen"

Note: also (still) more in general onomatopoeic words as viele other, die connection from *k* and *r* enthaltende roots

Material: O.Ind. *carkarti* "erwähnt rühmend" (Aor. *ákārit*), *carkrti*- "fame, Preis", *karkarí*-, *karkaĩ*- "eine Art Laute", *kīrti*- f. "fame, knowledge" (thereafter with *ī* also *kīī*-, *kīīn*- 'sänger'); *kāru*- 'sänger, Dichter' (: κήρυξ);

Gk. καρκαίρω "erdröhne", κήρυξ, Dor. κᾱpṽξ "Herold";

O.N. *herma* (**harmjan*) "berichten, melden", *hrōðr* m. "fame, Lob", O.E. *hrōðor* m. "pleasure, joy", *hrēð* (**hrōþi*) "fame", O.H.G. (*h*)*rōd*-, (*h*)*ruod*- ds. (in EN), Goth. *hrōþeigs* "ruhmreich", O.N. *hrōsa* "vaunt" (**hrōþ-s-ōn*); O.H.G. (*h*)*ruom*, O.S. *hrōm* "fame, Lob, honour", in addition O.E. *brēme* "illustrious" (**bihrōm*); maybe Alb. *mbrëmbje* "evening, dark" common Alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation.

perhaps as *b*-extension: Goth. *hrōps* "clamor", O.H.G. *ruof* 'shout, call', O.S. O.E. *hrōpan*, O.H.G. (*h*)*ruofan* "call, shout, cry", O.H.G. (*h*)*ruoft*, M.H.G. *gerüefte*, *geruofte* n. 'shout, call, scream', M.L.G. *ruchte*, *rochte* n. 'shout, call, scream, rumor', Ger. (from dem N.Ger.) *Gerücht*,

Lith. *kaĩdas* "Echo", O.Lith. *ap-kerdžiu* "I verkünde", O.Pruss. *kirdīt* "hear".

References: WP. I 353 f.

Page(s): 530-531

kar-³, redupl. karkar-

English meaning: hard

Deutsche Übersetzung: under likewise “hart”

Material: O.Ind. *karkara-* “rough, hard” = Gk. κάρκαροι τραχείς Hes., O.Ind. *karkaśa-* “rough, hard” (also *karaka-* m., “hail”?); presumably Gk. κρᾶνα[F]ός “hard, rough, felsig”.

In addition probably die words for “Krebs”: O.Ind. *karkaṭa-* m. “Krebs” (*karkin-* “Krebs as Sternbild”, Lw. from Gk. καρκίνος), *karka-ḥ* m. “crab”;

Gk. καρκίνος ds., Lat. *cancer*, -*cī* ds. (dissim. from **carcro-*, perhaps already IE, compare O.Ind. *kaṇḁata-* m. “Panzer” from **kaṇḁrta-*);

daß O.C.S. *rakъ* “Krebs” from **krakъ* dissim. sei, is possible; die Ähnlichkeit with Nor. (etc.) *ræke* “cancer squilla, Garnele” places borrowing of Nor. words ahead;

further words for hard Schale, Nuß: Gk. κάρυον “Nuß”, καρύα f. “Nußbaum”; Lat. *carīna* f. “Nußschale, the keel of a ship, ship” (maybe from dem Gk. after Keller Volkset. 279, in welchem case καρύιον die wellspring is); Welsh *ceri* (**carīso-*) “kernel”.

With *t*-suffixes: Goth. *hardus* “hard, stern”, O.N. *harðr* “hard”, O.E. *heard* “hard, strong, valiant”, O.S. *hard*, O.H.G. *hart*, *herti* “hard, tight, firm, heavy”, adv. O.N. *harða*, O.E. *hearde*, O.H.G. *harto*, M.L.G. *harde* “very, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably” (compare Gk. κάρτα), Proto-Gmc. **harðū-* from IE **kar-tū-*; due to an IE extension **kre-t-*, **krt-* Eol. (Gramm.) κρέτος, next to which with dem vocalism of adj. Att. κράτος, ep. lon. κάρτος “strength, power”, Hom. κρατύς ‘strong’ Komparat. lon. κρέσσων, Att. κρείππων, superl. κράτιστος, ep. κάρτιστος, adv. κάρτα ‘strong’, κρατερός, καρτερός ‘strong, tight, firm, violent’ (etc.); remains far off O.Ind. *krātu-*, Av. *xratuš* “geistige power”.

O.Ind. *kāthiná-*, *káthora-* “hard, tight, firm, stiff “ kann also with IE / to Welsh *caled*, M.Ir. *calad* “hard”, Gaul. *-caletos* belong (see *kal-* “hard”).

Because of the Existenz an weitverbreiteten iber.-mediterr. **carra* ‘stone, Steinhaufe’ (v. Wartburg FEW. s. v.) is die affiliation folgender words dubious, die partly here or to *(s)ker-* “cut, clip” belong, partly nichtIE origin sein can:

O.Ir. *carrac* f. (Ir. *carraig*) “rocks, cliff” and *crec* f. ds., gen. *craice*, *creice*, M.Ir. also nom. *craic* (Ir. *craig*) f. ds., gen. *creca*, derive alle from dem Brit., also M.Ir. *crach* “rough” (=scabbed); to O.Welsh *carrecc*, Welsh *carreg* f. ‘stone, rocks’ (**karrikā*), Bret. *karreg*, Corn. *carrek* ds., compare Welsh *carrog* ‘stream, brook’ (**karrākā*), eig. ‘steinbach’ = M.Ir. *carrach* “scabbed” and Gallo-Rom. **cracos* ‘stone’ (v. Wartburg FEW. s. v), O.Welsh *creik*, Welsh *craig* f. (**krakī*) “rocks”, Bret. *krag* ‘sandstein’, Welsh *crach* ‘scurf’ = Bret. (Vannes) *krah* “small hill, cusp, peak” (**krak-*, **krakk-*, perhaps through metathesis from **kar-k-*) etc. basic forms are vorIE **karr-* or IE **(s)kr̥s-* (ergäbe Celt. *carr-*), respectively **kar-k-*; also zweidentig Ital.-veneziO.N. (Ven.) *scaranto*, *caranto* ‘steiniger Bergbach’ and Ven. PN *Scarantia* > *Scharnitz* (Tirol), *Carantania* “Kärnten”, etc.;

likewise Gmc. **har(u)gaz* “cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, sacrificial altar “ in O.N. *hqrgr* “cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind “, O.E. *hearg* m. “heidnischer temple”, O.H.G. *harg* “Hain, temple” (finn. Lw. *karko* “Holzstoß, Stapel”, *harkko* “clump, heap”), perhaps also to O.Ir. Welsh Bret. *corn* ‘steinhügel, Steingrab’, and O.H.G. *hart* “Bergwald”, O.E. *harað*, *-eð* ds.; barely here as “Waldbewohner” the altGmc. VN *Χαροῦδες*, *Harudes*, O.E. *Hæredas*, O.Ice. *Hqrdar*, rather to O.Ir. *caur*, *cur* “Held” (**karut-s*).

References: WP. I 30f., 345f., WH. I 8, 151, 166, 168, Loth RC 43, 401 f., Thurneysen KZ. 48, 71; 59, 7 Anm., Much Hoops Reallex. s. v. *Harudes*.

Page(s): 531-532

kars–

English meaning: to scratch, rub

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kratzen, striegeln, krämpeln”

Material: O.Ind. *kaṣati* “reibt, schabt, kratzt” (mind. from **kṛṣati*), unclear *kaṣāya-* “herb, bitter, sharp” etc. (also *kuṣṭha-* n. “leprosy”, mind. from **kṛṣṭha-*?);

Lat. *carrō, ere* “(wool) krämpeln”, *carduus* “thistle” (due to from **carridus* “kratzend”);

Maybe Alb. **carrō, ere, kore* ‘scab’

Lith. *karšiū, kaĩšti* “comb, curry, krämpeln”, Ltv. *kāršu, kārst* “wool comb”;

O.Bulg. *krasta* (**kor-stā*), Russ. *korósta* f., Ser.-Cr. *krästa* “scabies, crust, scab, eschar”;

M.L.G. *harst* “rake, rake”, probably also M.L.G. Ger. *harsch* “hard, rough”, Ger. *verharschen* ‘schorf build, by Wunden’, dial. *harsch* ‘schneekruste’, M.H.G. *harsten, verharsten* “rough, hard become”; with Gmc. ablaut neologism and anlaut. *s-* from the Wurzel *sker-* here also aN.Ger. *ofskerran* intense Verb “abkratzen”, O.H.G. *scerran*, M.H.G. *scherren* intense Verb ‘scratch, scrape, scrape’, Intensivbildung **skarzōn* in Nor. *skarra* “einen scharrenden sound bring forth”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *scharren* ‘scratch, scrape, scratch’, Swe. *skorra*, M.L.G. *schurren* “einen scharrenden sound give”.

Maybe Alb. (**schurren*) *shkurre* “thorny bush”

Der root vowel is *a*; the Intonationsunterschied between Lith. and Slav. bleibt still to define.

References: WP. I 355 f., WH. I 173 f., Trautmann 118 f.

Page(s): 532-533

kat-¹

English meaning: to link or weave together; chain, net

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flechtend zusammendrehen, to Ketten, Stricken, Hürdengeflecht”

Material: Lat. *catēna* “chain” (**cates-nā*), *cassis*, -is “Jänergarn, net” (because of *catēna* rather = **kat-s-is* as **kat-ti-s*; perhaps also *casa* “primitive cottage” (originally from leichtem netting; probably dial. from **catiā*, as Osc. *Bansae* from *Bantiae*);

perhaps here *caterva* f. “heap, troop, multitude, crowd, Truppe” (**kates-ouā*), Umbr. *kateramu*, *caterahamo* “catervamini, congregamini”, yet see under *ket-1*.

Welsh *cader* “fortress” (only in PN), O.Ir. *cathir* “town, city”;

Maybe Alb. (**cader*) *kodër* “heap, hill (fortified hill)” [common Alb. *a > o* shift]

perhaps O.Ice. *hadda* f. “ring, Henkel, Bügel” (**hapipōn*: *catēna*; right doubtful), probably O.E. *heaðor* n. “Einschließung, jail”;

maybe Alb. *kotec* “cell, nest” –*ec* diminutive ending in Alb.

Church Slavic *koтъць* “cella, nest”, Russ. *koť* pl. “Fischwehr, fish weir”, Ser.-Cr. *kôt*, (dial.) *kòtac* “small stall”; dial. “kind of fishing” etc. and Bulg. *kótara*, *kótora*, *kótor* “hurdle”, Ser.-Cr. *kōtar* “fence”, *kōtār* “Gebiet, limit, boundary” (“*from Zäunen”), Sloven. *koťár* “district, region, area” (see Berneker 386, 588);

References: WP. I 338, WH. I 175 ff., 181 f.

Page(s): 534

kat-²

English meaning: to bear young; animal cub

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Junge werfen; Tier junges”

Material: Lat. *catulus* “a young of an animal, esp. a whelp, puppy [animal-young, esp. young dog or cat]”, Umbr. *katel*, gen. *katles* “catulus”;

Maybe Alb. *kotele* “young cat” [common Alb. *a* > *o* shift] Also [OE *catt* masc. (= ON *kottr*), *catte* fem. (= OFris., MDu. *katte*, Du. *kat*, OHG *kazza*, G *katze*), reinforced in ME by AN, ONFr. *cat* var. of (O)Fr. *chat* f. late L *cattus*.] from there Pol. *kot* “cat”, Gmc. *Kater* “tomcat”.

Again Alb. *kotem* “rest (like a cat)”

O.Ice. *haðna* f. “young goat”, M.H.G. *hatele*, Ger.-Swiss *hatle* “goat”;

Slav. *kotiti se* (Russ. *kotít'sja* etc.) “Junge throw”, dial. *kóťka* “lamb”, Ser.-Cr. *kot* “brood”, Pol. *wy-kot* “young goat, kid” etc. (see Berneker 589 f.).

References: WT. I 338 f., WH. I 183.

Page(s): 534

kau-l-, ku-l-

English meaning: hollow; bone

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hohl; Hohlstengel; Röhrenknochen"

Material: Gk. καυλός m. 'stengel; Federkiel, Schaft'; Lat. *caulis* (*cōlis*, *caulus*) 'stengel, Stiel an Pflanzen'; M.Ir. *cuaille* "picket, pole" (**kaulīnio-*); Lith. *káulas* m. "bone" (glottal stop secondary), Ltv. *kaūls* 'stengel, bone', O.Pruss. *caulan* n. "bone, leg".

zero grade: O.Ind. *kúlyam* n. "bone", *kulyā* f. 'stream, brook, ditch, trench, channel, canal'; O.N. *holr* "hollow", O.H.G. O.E. *hol* ds., Goth. *ushulōn* "hollow out".

References: WP. I 332, WH. I 188 f., Trautmann 122; compare under 2. *keu-*.

Page(s): 537

kaus–

English meaning: to draw lots

Deutsche Übersetzung: “das Los ziehen”?

Material: Gk. καῦνος “lot, fate” (*καυσ-voς); Church Slavic *kъśb* m. “lot, fate”; *kъšiti se* “losen”, *prěkъšiti* “in dice game gain”.

References: WP. I 332, Berneker 672.

Page(s): 537

kau–

English meaning: to put down, discourage

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erniedrigen, demütigen”

Material: Gk. καυνός κακός (σκληρός, in latter meaning to καίω, Schulze KZ. 29 270 Anm.

1) Hes. and καυρός (or καῦρος) κακός, also καυαρόν κακόν Hes.;

Goth. *hauns* “low, demütig” (*haunjan* “erniedrigen”), O.H.G. *hōni* “verachtet, woeful, wretched, miserable, low” (*hōnen* “vilify, scold, scoff “), O.E. *hēan* “low, woeful, wretched, miserable, pitiful “ (*hȳnan* “vilify, scold”), O.H.G. *hōnida*, O.S. *hōnđa* ‘schande’, O.Fris. *hānethe* “accusation “, O.H.G. *hōna* “derision, ridicule”;

O.N. *hāð* (**hawīþa-*) n. “derision “, M.H.G. *hūren* “kauern”;

Ltv. *kàuns* m. “disgrace, shame, Schande, the genitals”, *kàunētiēs* ‘sich schämen, stupid sein’, *kàunīgs* “shamefaced, verschämt, stupid “;

Lith. *kūviuos*, *kūvétis* ‘sich schämen’.

References: WP. I 330, Feist 249 f., Trautmann 122.

Page(s): 535

kād-

English meaning: to harm, rob, chase

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schädigen, berauben, verfolgen’

Material: O.Ind. *kadana-* n. “Vernichtung”, *cakāda* (doubtful, if not *cakāra*?) *kadanam* “habe eine Vernichtung angerichtet”;

Gk. Hom. *κεκαδών* “beraubend”, Fut. *κεκαθήσει* “wird berauben”, *κεκαθήσαι* βλάψαι, *κακῶσαι*, *στερῆσαι* Hes., in medial-pass. meaning Hom. *κεκάδοντο* ‘sie wichen’, *έκεκήδει* (Konjektur) *ύπε(κε)χωρήκει* Hes., *άποκαδέω* *άσθενέω* Hes.; *κάδυρος* *κάπρος* *άνορχις* Hes.

References: WP. I 341, WH. I 128; compare under *kād-*.

Page(s): 516

kāi-d-⁴, kāi-t-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hell, leuchtend"

See also: see under *(s)kāi-d-*, *(s)kāi-t-*.

Page(s): 519

kāi-³, kī-

English meaning: heat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hitze"

Material: O.H.G. *hei* "arid", *gihei* n. "heat, aridity", *arheigētun* "verdorrten", Goth. dat. pl. *haizam* "den Fackeln" (*es*-stem **h₂i-iz*).

With -*d*-extension: O.H.G. *heiz*, O.S. *hēt*, O.E. *hāt*, O.Ice. *heitr* "hot" (whereof O.H.G. Ger. *heizen*, O.E. *hætan*, O.Ice. *heita* ds.); Goth. *heito* f. "fever"; O.H.G. *hizza* "heat", (**hitjō*) O.S. *hittia*, O.E. *hitt* f., O.Ice. *hiti* m. ds.

With -*t*-extension: Lith. *kaistù*, *kaitaũ*, *kaĩsti* "hot become", *kaitrà* "Feuerglut", *kaitrùs* "heat giving", *prākaitas* m. 'schweiß', Ltv. *kàistu*, *kàitu*, *kàist* "hot become, burn" under likewise, figurative Ltv. *kaĩtinát* "anger, stir, tease, irritate" (*kaĩte* "damage, affliction, Gebrechen, plague", compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 135), O.Pruss. *ankaitītai* "Angefochtene";

O.Ice. *hāss* (**hairsa-* from **hais-ra-*), O.E. *hās* (**haisa-*), Eng. *hoarse* (from M.Eng. *hōs* + *coarse*), O.S. *hēs*, O.H.G. *heisi* "hoarse" (unclear is, whether here from **kirsem* Alb. *kirrem* "werde hoarse"?).

References: WP. I 326 f., Trautmann 113.

Page(s): 519

kāi-t-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hell"

See also: see under *skāi-t-*

Page(s): 521

kāk–

English meaning: to croak

Deutsche Übersetzung: Nachahmung of Krächzens

Material: O.Ind. *kāka-* m. “crow”, *kākāla-*, *kākola-* m. raven”; Ltv. *kāk’is* “jackdaw” (also O.Pruss. *koce* ds., if so for *kote* to amend); to Ltv. FIN *Kak’upe*, Lith. FIN *Kakupis* (compare Κακύπαρις, FIN in Sicily?)? Different about die Balt words Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 190.

References: WP. I 335.

Page(s): 521

kāl-³ (kōl-?)

English meaning: prison

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gefängnis, gefangen (sein)”?

Material: O.Ind. *kārā* “jail”; Lith. *kalīu*, *kalėti* “in jail sit”, *kalinė*, *kalėjimas* “jail”, *kalinỹs* “captive”.

References: WP. I 356.

Page(s): 524

kām–

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren”

See also: see above S. 515 *kā-*.

Page(s): 525

kǎpho- or kǝpho-

English meaning: hoof, *claw, nail

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Huf"

Note:

Root *kǎpho-* or *kǝpho-* : hoof, *claw, nail" derived from Root *keub-* : thorn"

Material: O.Ind. *śaphá-* m. "hoof, claw, nail ", Av. *safa-* m. "hoof of Pferdes";

O.Ice. *hōfr*, O.E. *hōf*, O.H.G. *huof*"hoof".

Maybe Alb. (**suha-*) *thua* "(*hoof, claw) nail ", *thundra* " hoof (*claw, nail) "common Alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutatlon.

References: WP. I 346, Specht IE Decl. 253.

Page(s): 530

kāpo-

English meaning: things that float in water

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vom Wasser Fortgeschwemmtes”

Material: O.Ind. *śāpa-* m. “was running Wasser with sich führt, drift, trailing, Geflößtes”,
śāpēṭa- m. “washed ashore reed under likewise”; Lith. *šāpai* “verstreute Halme, Rückstand,
den eine inundation auf den Feldern zurückläßt”, *šāpas* “Halm, straw, bough”.

References: WP. I 345, Specht IE Decl. 27.

Page(s): 529

kāp–, kəp–

English meaning: a piece of land

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stück Land, Grundstück’

Material: Gk. κῆπος, Dor. κᾶπος “garden”, Hes. κάπυς κῆπος (Cret. “unbearbeitetes Grundstück”, s. Gl. 3, 303); O.H.G. *huoba*, O.S. *hōba* ‘stück Land’, Ger. *Hufe*, *Hube*; Alb. *kopshtë* “garden”.

References: WP. I 345, Specht IE Decl. 27, the here O.H.G. *habaro* etc. “Hafer” stellen willyr.

See also: S. under under *kapro-*.

Page(s): 529

kār-

English meaning: wax

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wachs"

Material: Gk. κηρός "Wachs", κηρίον "honeycomb, Wabenhonig" kann, although Dor. κᾱρός not genügend gesichert is, out of Ion.-Att. Lehnform from this Dialektgruppe sein, welchenfalls Lat. *cēra* as Gk. Lw. gesichert wäre;

Lith. *korỹs* "Wabenhonig, honeycomb of the bees",

Maybe Alb. (**hole*) *hoje* "honeycomb of the bees" common shift *r//*

Ltv. *kāres* nom. pl. ds.;

Pol. *skarżyk* "the thrust in beehive".

References: WP. I 355, WH. I 202, Specht IE Decl. 52.

Page(s): 532

kāu(ə)lā : kūlā

English meaning: abscess, boil

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Geschwulst; especially Leibschaden, Leistenbruch”

Material: Gk. Ion. κήλη, Att. κᾱλη ‘swelling, lump, growth, esp. Leibschaden’, βουβωνοκήλη “hernia” underlikewise; καλάζει ὀγκοῦται. Ἀχαιοί Hes., κάλαμα ὄγκος Hes. (vokalisch very difficult, hard; Ion. κήλη from *kāF-ελ-ā, Att. ach. κᾱλ-η, -ā from kāF-ελ-ā?);

O.N. *haull*, O.E. *hēala*, O.H.G. *hōla* f. “hernia” (**kāu[ə]lā*, at most **kəu[ə]lā*);

zero grade Church Slavic *kyla* “ds.”; Russ. *kilá* “ds.; knag am tree”, Serb. *kīla* ds.; Lith. dial. *kúle* f. “hunch, outgrowth, knag”.

References: WP. I 333, Trautmann 144.

Page(s): 536-537

kāu–, kəu–

English meaning: to hit, cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hauen, schlagen”

Material: Lat. (with präsensbildendem *d*) *cūdō*, *-ere* “hit, knock, stomp, prägen” (probably for **caudō* after den viel frequent compound; compare) *caudex*, *cōdex* “tree trunk, clot, chunk; to Schreibtafeln cloven Holz, Notizbuch”, *cōdicillus* ‘scheitholz’, *caudica* “from a tree trunk made barge”, *incūs*, *-ūdis* f. “Amboß”; Toch. A *koṭ*, B *kauṭ* ‘split’;

O.H.G. *houwan* (*hīō*), O.E. *hēawan* (*hēow*), O.Ice. *hoggua* (*hiō*) “hew, hit (blow)” (in addition as “to Hauendes” Goth. etc. *hawī* “hay”);

Lith. *kāju*, *kóviau*, *káuti* (**kāuīō*) “hit, schmieden; fight”, *kovà* “fight, struggle”, Ltv. *nuò-kaūt* ‘slay, kill’, *kava* “blow, knock, layer “ (**kəu-*), Lith. *kújis* “hammer” = O.Pruss. *cugis* ds. (O.Bulg. *kyjъ* ds.; Lith. *kúgis* is reshaped from *kújis* after *kúgis* “haycock, haystack”);

O.Bulg. *kovъ* (later Church Slavic *kujъ*) *kovati* ‘schmieden’ (= O.H.G. *houwu*), Serb. *kùjēm* (dial. *kòvēm*) *kòvati* ‘schmieden, prägen; (a horse) beschlagen’, Church Slavic *kyjъ* “hammer” (**kū-jo-*), Russ. *kuznъ* ‘schmiedearbeit’, zero grade O.Bulg. *kъznъ* “artifice” (“Ränke schmieden”) etc.; Toch. A *ko-*, B *kau-* ‘slay’.

Maybe Alb. *pod-kua* “horseshoe” [literally “*pod* = under + *kua* = horseshoe”]

References: WP. I 330 f., WH. I 186, 300 f., Trautmann 123.

Page(s): 535

kāu–, kēu–, kū–

English meaning: to howl

Deutsche Übersetzung: „heulen“

Note: onomatopoeic words, partly with anlaut. *k*, partly with *k̑*.

Material: O.Ind. *kāuti* ‘shouts, howls’, Intens. *kōkūyate* ‘schreit, sounds, seufzt’ (Gramm.), *kōka-* m. “owl, dog”? (‘schreiend; heulend’); *kokila-* “cuckoo”;

Arm. *k’uk* “στεναγμός” (: Lith. *kaũkti*, Meillet Msl. 12, 214; die Nichtverwandlung of 2. *k* to *s* after *u* is in onomatopoeic words not objection);

Gk. κω-κῦ-ω “cry, wehklage” (dissim. from *kū-kū-ω), κῶκῦμα “lamentation”; καῦᾱξ, -ᾱκος, Ion. -ηξ, Hom. κήξ, -κός f., κῆυξ, -ῦκος “eine Möwenart”; with fractured reduplication (as O.Ind. *kōka-*, Lith. *kaũkti*, *šāũkti*, Slav. *kukati* etc.) καυκαλίας, καυκίαλος, καυκιάλης bird name (Hes.);

but M.Welsh *cuan*, Welsh *cwan*, O.Bret. *couann*, Bret. *kaouan*, dial. *cavan*, *kohan*, *kouhen* ds.(Ernault RC 36, 206³) are probably onomatopoetische neologisms;

Lat. (Gaul.) *cavannus* “Nachteule” (Anthol. Lat.);

O.H.G. *hūwo* “owl”, *hūwila*, *hiuwula* “Nachteule”, O.H.G. *hiuwilōn* “jubeln”, M.H.G. *hiuweln*, *hiulen* “howl, cry”, M.L.G. *hūlen*, M.Eng. *hūlen*, Eng. *howl*;

Lith. (see above) *kaukiù*, *kaũkti*, Ltv. *kàukt* “howl, from Hunden or Wölfen”, Lith. *sukùkti* “ds., aufheulen”, *kaukalė* “a kind of Wasservogel”, Ltv. *kaũka* “whirlwind”;

Lith. *kóvas* m. “jackdaw”, *kóva* f. ‘saatkrähe’ (**kāuā* = Pol. *kawa*);

Russ. *kávka* “frog”, dial. “jackdaw”, *kávaty* ‘stark cough’, Clr. (etc.) *kávka* “jackdaw”, *kavčaty* “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell”; ablaut. (**kēu-*) Bulg. *čāvka*, Serb. *čāvka*, Cz. *čavka* “jackdaw”; O.C.S. *kuja-jp*, *-ti* “murmur”; Russ. *kúkatʹ* “murmur, mucksen”, Serb. *kũkati* “lament” etc.

maybe Alb. *kuja* “lamentation” : O.C.S. *kuja-jǫ*, *-ti* “murmur”; *čavka*, *čafka* “heron” : Cz. *čavka* “jackdaw”

With **-b-**, **-b(h)ǝ-**: O.Ind. *kúkkubha-* m. “wild rooster, cock, pheasant”, Gk. κουκούφας “Vogelart” (late, kaumecht Gk.); onomatopoeic words are: κίκυβος probably “Nachteule” (besides κικκάβη, κίκυμος (out of it Lat. *cicuma*), κικυμῖς ds., κικκαβαῦ “deren scream”), Lat. *cucubiō*, *-īre* of scream the Nachteule (Thomas Stud. 39 nimmt Hiat füllendes *b* an); also die *b(h)*-’suffixe” the vorgenannten could so aufgekommen sein.

With **-ǵ-**: O.Ind. *kūjati* “growls, brummt, murmelt”; Nor. *hauke* “johlen, call, shout, cry”. Maybe Alb. *kujit* “growl”

With **-p-**: Goth. *hiufan* “lament”, O.N. *hjūfra* ds., O.E. *hēofan* ds., O.S. *hiovan*, O.H.G. *hiofan*, *hioban* ds.

With **-r-**: O.Ind. *cákōra-* m. “a kind of partridge, game bird”; Lat. *caurīre* “cry, of brünstigen Panther”; O.C.S. *kurъ* “rooster, cock”, Church Slavic *kurica* “hen”;

With anlaut. palatal:

O.Ind. *śúka-* m. “parrot”; Arm. *sag* “goose” (**kayā*) = O.C.S. *sova* “owl” (: Celt. *cavannus*); Lith. *šaukiū*, *šaukti* “cry, loud call, shout, cry, name”; Russ. *syčъ* “Zwergseule, Sperlingseule”, Cz. *sýc* “owl” (**kūk-ti-*); doubtful O.C.S. *šumъ* “noise” (**kēu-mo-s?* Brugmann II² 1, 247).

Maybe Alb. *zhurma* “noise”

compare Suolahti Dt. bird name 185 (here about the neologism O.H.G. *kaha* “jackdaw” etc.; compare Lith. *kóvas* etc. ds.).

References: WP. I 331 f., WH. I 184, 190, 298, Trautmann 122.

Page(s): 535-536

kā-

English meaning: to like, wish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gern haben, begehren”

Material: O.Ind. *kāyamāna-* “gern habend” (*ā-kāyīya-* “begehrtenswert” with from this *jo-* present verschlepptem-*y-*), perf. *cakē* ‘sich whereof gladden, lieben, lust, crave’, -*kāti-* (in compound) “heischend, verlangend”; Av. *kā-* “whereupon long, want” (*kayā* 1. sg., *kāta-*; *čakuše*);

-*mo*-stem O.Ind. *kāma-* m. “Begehren, wish, love”, Av. O.Pers. *kāma-* m. “desire, wish”;

kām- in O.Ind. *kāmāyati*, particle perf. Med. *cakamānā-*; *kamra-* “reizend, beautiful”, *kamana-* “begierig, lascivious”; Lith. *kamaros* “Geilheit” and Ltv. *kāmēt* ‘starve’.

ro-stem: Lat. *cārus* “lieb, wert, teuer (also of Preise)”; Goth. *hors* (**hōra-*) “Ehebrecher, Hurer”, O.Ice. *hōrr* ds., *hōr* n. “Buhlerei, Unzucht”, O.E. *hōr* n. ds., O.H.G. *huor* n. ds., O.H.G. *huora* (and *huorra* from **hōriōn-*) “Hure”, O.E. *hōre*, O.Ice. *hōra-* (**hōrōn-*) ds.; Ltv. *kārs* “lascivious, covetous” (*kāruōt* “lust, crave, long, want”);

reduced grade Gaul. *Carant-us*, -*illus* etc., O.Brit. *Carant-īnus*, -*orius*, O.Ir. *caraim* “love”, *carae* “friend”; Welsh Corn. Bret. *car* “friend” (**kə-rānt-s*), Welsh *caraf* “I love”; about (Gaul.?) *caris(s)a* s. WH. I 169; Toch. acc. sg. A *krant*, B *krent* “good” (= Celt. *carant-*).

Beruht ar. *kan-* (O.Ind. perf. *cākana*, Aor. *akāniṣam*, Av. *čakana*), *can-* (O.Ind. *caniṣṭām*, O.Ind. *cānas-* n. “Gefallen, Befriedigung”, Av. *čanah-*, *činah-* “desire, Heischen”) “befriedigt sein, Gefallen finden”, Av. *činman-* n. “Begehren, Trachten” auf a IE -(e)*nes*-stem *k-e-nes-*? The forms *cani-*, *kan-* can also secondary sein as *kami-ṣyate*, -*tar-* besides *kāma-* (if Stokes KZ. 40, 246 with right M.Ir. *cin*, gen. *cena* “love, affection” as **kenu-* vergleiche, wäre *k-en-* : *kā-as* *ks-en-* : *kes-* under likewise to beurteilen).

O.Ind. *cāru-* “pleasant, welcome, mellifluous”, *cāyamāna-* covetous “, *nicāyya-* ds., *cāyú-* “begehrend”, with previously ind. replacement from *k* through *c* after dem concurrent from *kan-* and *can-* (see above).

References: WP. I 325 f., WH. I 169, 175, 885, 886, Pedersen Toch. 109, 234.

Page(s): 515

kā, ke, kom

English meaning: a kind of particle (all right?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Partikel, perhaps etwa “probably!”

Material: O.Ind. *kām* behind Dativen from Personen (as dat. *commodi*; so also once Av. *kam*) and from Abstrakten (as finaler dative), also beim Imper., after the particles *nú, sú, hí*, and in indik. Hauptsätzen;

O.C.S. *kъ(n)* with dat. “to”.

Nasallos Gk. *kā, κε* (*κεν* kann v *ἐφελευστικόν* have) perhaps “probably”, Modalpartikel, Slav. *-ka* (*-ko, -ku, -ki, -kъ, -če, -čĭ, -ču*), Anhängepartikel esp. by Pron., beim Imper. and by adv., also probably *ko-* as preposition in Verbal- and nominal compound (e.g. Russ. *kó-vorotъ* “Halswirbel, Genick”);

Lith. *-ki* (perhaps originally *ke*), *-k* beim Imper. (e.g. *dúo-ki, -k* “gib!”).

References: WP. I 326, Schwyzer Gk. II 568, Trautmann 111f.

Page(s): 515-516

ked–

English meaning: to smoke, fume

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rauchen, rußen”

Material: O.Ind. *kadrú-* “brown”, perhaps also *kadamba-* m. “Nauclea cadamba, ein tree with orangefarbenen Blüten” and *kādamba-* m. “eine Gansart with dunkelgrauen Flügeln”;

O.C.S. *kadilo* “incense”, *kaditi* “räuchern”, Russ. *čad* “haze, mist”, Serb. *čad* “caligo”, *čaditi* “rußig become” (etc., s. Berneker 133, 467), perhaps O.Pruss. *accodis* (**at-codis*) “Rauchloch, through das the Rauch herauszieht”;

as “Räucherhölzer” are anzureihen (?):

Gk. κέδρος “juniper; later: Pinus cedrus”, κεδρίς “Wacholderbeere; fruit the cedar”; Lith. *kadagỹs*, O.Pruss. *kadegis* “juniper” (from estn. *kadakas* borrowed?).

References: WP. I 384 f., Trautmann 112, Specht IE Decl. 147.

Page(s): 537

keg-, keng- and kek-, kenk-

English meaning: hook, grappling hook. handle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pflock zum Aufhängen, Haken, Henkel”; also ‘spitz sein’

Note: compare the similar *ṛak-*, *ṛank-*; and *ṛenk-*, *ṛonk-*

Material: Pers. *čang* “claw, nail, fist” (**kengo-*);

M.Ir. *ail-cheng* f. “rake, Waffengestell” (: Lith. *kėngė*, see under);

Gmc. **hakan-*, **hōka-*, **hēkan-* m. “hook” in: O.Ice. PN *Haki* m. “hook”, *haka* f. “chin”, O.E. *haca* m. “bar, bolt”, *hæcce* f. “Krummstab”; O.Ice. *hākr* m. “Frechling”, O.H.G. *hāko*, *hāggo* “hook”, O.E. *hōc* m. “hook”, M.L.G. *hok*, *huk* m. “angle, point, edge, foreland, promontory”, O.Ice. *høkja* f. (**hōkiōn-*) “crutch”, *høkill* m. “Hinterbug”; with intensive Geminatio: O.E. *haccian* “hacken”, M.L.G., M.H.G. *hacken* ds., and the *j*-verbs: O.E. *ofhæccan* “amputare”, O.H.G. *hecchen* “bite, prick”, M.H.G. *hecken* “hew, hit, prick”; nasalized M.L.G. *hank* “Henkel” (out of it O.Ice. *hǫnk* m., *hanki* f. “Henkel”), Dutch *honk*, E.Fris. *hunk* “picket, pole, Pfosten”;

Gmc. **hakilō* f. “Hechel” (from den gekrümmten Eisenzähnen) in: asächs. *hekilon* “hecheln”, Eng. *hatchel*, M.H.G. *hechel* “Hechel”, Nor. *hekla* “Hechel, Stoppel”;

Gmc. **hakuda-* m. “Hecht” (after den spitzen teeth) in O.E. *hacod*, **hakida* in O.E. *hacid* m., O.H.G. *hachit*, *hechit*, M.L.G. *heket* “Hecht”;

Lith. *kėngė* f. “hook, Klinke”;

Slav. **kogъtъ* m. in Russ. *kógotъ* “claw, nail, crooked Eisenspitze”, O.Sor. *kocht* “thorn, sting, prick” (: Gmc. **hakuda-*);

perhaps here, as “auf einen hook hinaufhängen, as with a hook scratch, scrape, stir, tease, irritate”: Bulg. *káčъ*, *káč(u)vam* “erhebe, erhöhe, hänge”, *za-káčъ*, *-káčam* “hänge, catch, necke”, Serb. *zàkačiti* “anhaken”, Sloven. *káčiti* “banter, anger” (Berneker 465 f.).

References: WP. I 382 f., WH. I 307, Trautmann 112, Wissmann nom. postverb. 182 f.,
Petersson, Heterokl. 91 f.; Stokes BB. 25, 252.

Page(s): 537-538

keid–

English meaning: to fall

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fallen”

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: Welsh *cwyddo*, *di-gwyddo* “fall, sich ereignen”, *cwydd* “fall”, Bret. *koezaff* “fall”, *di-gouezout* “sich ereignen”;

O.Ice. *hitta á* “meet”, *hitta í* “hineingeraten”, dO.N. *hitte paa* “auf etwas verfallen”, Swe. *hitta* “find”, M.Eng. (from dem Nord.) *hittan* “auf etwas treffen, find”, Eng. *hit* (originally “auf etwas fall, verfallen”?).

References: WP. I 364.

Page(s): 542

keis–

English meaning: arm; thigh

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Arm, Schenkel etc.” (?)

Material: O.Ind. *kiṣku-* “forearm”;

Dutch *hijse*, *hijs* f. “muscle, Lendenstück, club, mace, joint”, limb. *hies* “popliteus”;

Lith. *kiš-ka* “popliteus”; Ltv. *cis-ka* “Lende, Schenkel, hip, haunch”.

References: WP. I 365, E. Lewy PBrB. 32, 140.

Page(s): 543

keku-

English meaning: a kind of stick or cudgel

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "keulenförmiger Stock, Stock with hammerartigem Quergriff"?

Material: Av. *čakuš*- n. "Wurfhammer, Wurfaxt", Pers. *čakuš* "hammer";

O.Pruss. *queke* 'steckle', i.e. "Tannen- or Fichtenast as Zaunstab", Ltv. *čaka* "cudgel, club with knag as handle, grasp"; compare but Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 401.

References: WP. I 381.

Page(s): 543

kek-

English meaning: weasel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wiesel, Iltis" (?)

Material: O.Ind. *kaśa-* m. *kaśīkā* f. "weasel"; but with anlaut. Pal. Lith. *šėškas* "polecat", Ltv. *sesks* ds. Is Balt *ś-* through progress. Assim. from **keškas* to define, whereas die Nachholung of in anlaut verdrängten *k-* in ending the 1. syllable through den anlaut *k-* the 2. syllable verhindert wurde? Different about Lith. *šėškaš* W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 630.

References: WP. I 381.

Page(s): 543

kelg–

English meaning: to wind; windings, intrigue

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich winden; Windung, Ränke’

Material: M.Ir. *celg* f. “artifice, betrayal “ (out of it Welsh *celg* “Verhehlen”);

Arm. *ketck* “Heuchelei” is in Konsonantismus unclear;

changing through ablaut O.E. *hylc* “ curvature, convolution “ and Slav. **čьlgati* in Pol. *czółgać się* “ grovel, truckle, creep, glide, slide, sich schleppen”.

References: WP. I 447.

Page(s): 554

kel-¹, kelə-

English meaning: to tower, be high; hill; *projection, protrusion

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ragen, hoch (heben)”

Material: Gk. κολωνός, κολώνη “hill”, κολοφών m. “acme, apex, cusp, peak” instead of *κολαφών due to an **koln-bho-s*);

Lat. *ante-, ex-, prae-cellō, -ere* “hervorragen” (**cel-d-ō* with präsensbildendem *-d-*), participle *celsus* “high”; *collis* “hill” (**k̑ln-is* or **koln-is*); *columen*, newer *culmen* “acme, apex, Höhepunkt” (**kelomn̥* “elevation”), *columna* “column” (**kelomnā* “die ragende”);

M.Ir. *coll* “head, guide, leader” (**kolnos*); Gaul. *celicnon* “tower” (out of it Goth. *kelikn* ‘söller”);

gallorom. *calma* “ödes Land” is probably vorCelt.;

maybe Alb. (**culmen*) *kulm* “ridge, peak”.

O.E. *hyll* m. f., Eng. *hill* “hill” (**hulnis*, IE **k̑lnis*); O.S. *holm* “hill”, Ger. *Holm*, O.E. *holm* “island, Meereswooge, (hohe) sea”, O.Ice. *holmr, holmi* “small island” (**k̑lmo-*);

maybe Alb. (**holm*) *kolmē* “fat, big, huge”

maybe Alb. (**hill-arya*), *Illyria* “hilly land”, (**Hilion*), *Ilion* “city built on a hill”), also Gk. *Olympus* (**holum*) “mountain in Northern Greece, home of the gods” [common Illyr. Alb. *m > mp* phonetic mutation.]

Lith. *keliū, kėlti* (heavy basis) “heave, life, emporheben, bear, carry, übers Wasser befördern”, Ltv. *celť* “heave, life”, Lith. *iškėltas* “convex, elevated”, *kálnas*, Ltv. *kāļns* “mountain”, compare Lith. *kalvą* f. “small hill”, Ltv. *kalva* “hill, Flußinsel”; in addition Lith. *kilti* ‘sich erheben, aufsetzen”, *iškilius* “high”, *kilmė* f. “lineage, gender, sex”, *kiltis* and *kiltis* f., Ltv. *cīļts* f. “gender, sex”; Ltv. *kal’ a* f. “Hebel”; Lith. *kėlnas* m. “Fähre, barge”, Lith. *kėlta* f., *kėltas* m. = *kėltuvas* m. “Fähre”; Ltv. *celťava* f. ‘small Fähre”;

Slav. **cьlnъ* m. in Ser.-Cr. *čūn* (gen. *čūna*), “barge”, Cz. *člun*, Russ. *čoln* “boat, Weberschifflein”;

O.Bulg. *čelo* “forehead”, Russ. *čeló* “forehead, head, cusp, peak” etc., R.C.S. *čelesъnъ* “praecipuus” (originally *-es*-stem).

maybe Alb. (**čelo*) *çalōj* “walk with a limp (**waving like a boat*)”, *çalë* “lame”

It seems that Root *ĝenu-1*, *ĝneu-* : (knee, joint) derived from **koln* : (to tower, be high; hill, project). **Proto-Slavic form:** *kolěno* (knee) [see *ĝenu-1*, *ĝneu-* : (knee, joint)]

References: WP. I 433 ff., WH. I 197, 245, 249 f., 855, Trautmann 125 f.

Page(s): 544

kel-2

English meaning: to stick; sting

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen’

Material: O.Ind. *kaṭambá-* m. “Pfeil” (**kol-to-*);

M.Ir. *cuilenn*, Welsh *celyn*, Corn. *kelin*, m. Bret. *queleenn* ‘stechpalme, Mäusedorn, Walddistel’ (Celt. **kolino-*);

O.H.G. *hulis*, *huls* ds., Ger. *Hulst*, M.Du. M.L.G. *huls* ds. (Dutch *hulst*), O.E. *hole(g)n*, Eng. *holly* and *holm-oak*, M.Eng. also *hulvir*, O.N. *hulfr* ds.;

O.C.S. *klasъ* “Ähre” (“die Stechende”), Russ. *kólos* = Alb. *kall* ds., *kashtë* (**kallshtë*), Jokl IF. 36, 124, ‘straw, chaff’ (-s-forms then as in *huls*);

Alb. (Jokl IF. 37, 95) *rë-kuall* “thistle” (**për-kël* “Durchstich, sting, prick”).

g(h)-extension in M.Ir. *colg* ‘sword, awn the barley, sting, prick’, O.Welsh *colginn* “aristam”, Welsh *cola* “awn”, *col* “cusp, peak, awn”, *colyn* ‘sting, prick’, *cal*, *cala*, *caly* “penis”, Bret. *kalc’h* ds. Auf Grund keltischer forms take Meillet MSL. 14, 374, Kretschmer KZ. 38, 100f. also eine equal meaning root *k^wel-* ‘stecken, dig’ an: Welsh *palu* “dig”, *pal*, Corn. Bret. *pal* ‘spade’ (from Lat. *pāla*? certainly doubtful because of ligur. *pala* “grave”, Welsh *paladr* “hastile”, also “balk, beam, ray”).

kol-no-s in O.Ind. *kāṇā-ḥ* “durchstochen, durchlöchert, einäugig” (**kolno-*; to *ā* compare Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 168) = O.Ir. (O.Welsh?) *coll* “luscum, einäugig”, M.Ir. (with secondary voiced-nonaspirated) *goll* “blind”; changing through ablaut Gk. *κελλάς μονόφθαλμος* Hes.

References: WP. I 435.

See also: s. *kel-3* and *skel-* “cut, clip”

Page(s): 545

kel-³, kelə-, klā- extended klād-

English meaning: to hit, cut down

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, hauen’

Note: separation from *kel-* “prick” and from *ske/-* “cut, clip” is barely durchführbar; beachte esp. Slav. **kóliti* “prick” = Balt *kalti* “hit”.

Material: Gk. κελεός (**κελεFός*) “Grünspecht” (as δρυκολάπτης); κελείς άξίνη Hes.; κελοί “ξύλα” after Heseu under κελέοντας; δίκελλα “zweizinkige hack, mattock, hoe”; compare σκαλίσ “hack, mattock, hoe” under *ske/-* “cut, clip”; κόλος “mutilated, ungehörnt”, κόλ-ουρος “with gestutztem Schwanze”, κολάζω “verstümmle, hindere; züchtige”, κολουύω “verstümmle; hemme”; κολετρᾶν “tread”;

with formants *-bo-*: κολοβός “mutilated” (compare also die root form **k(e)lemb-*);

with formants *-bho-*: κόλαφος ‘slap in the face, box on the ear, Backenstreich’, therefrom derived κολάπτω “behaue, behacke”,

from the heavy basis κλᾶω “break” (κλᾶσω, ἔκλᾶσα, ἀποκλάς, κλαστός), κλάσις “das Brechen, Beschneiden the Zweige”, κλάσμα “piece, fragment”, κλήμα n. “twig, branch; vine-layer, -rebe”, Dimin. κληματίς esp. pl. “deadwood”; κλήρος, Dor. κλᾶρος m. “Holzstückchen as lot, fate, lot, fate, allotment “ (= O.Ir. *clār*, Welsh *clawr* “board, Tafel”, Bret. *kleur* “Gabelbaum am cart “);

κλών, κλωνός m. ‘sprout, Trieb, Reis’, κλώνακα ράβδον Hes., κλῶναξ κλάδος Hes. (close kinship to: O.Ice. *hlunnr* “Rollwalzen for Fahrzeuge”, *hlu(m)mr* “the obere thick Teil of Ruders” from **hlunma-*?) - κλῶμαξ, -ακος m. “cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, rocks”;

Lat. *calamitas* “damage” (from **calamo-* from **calimo-*, IE **kele-mo-* “beaten”), in addition *incolumis* “unversehrt”; further from **kel-nō* : *percellō*, *-culi* ‘schlage to Boden, shatter’, *se*

procellere ‘sich hinwerfen’, *procella* f. “heftiger storm”, *recellō* ‘schnelle back’; not **kel-dō* because of Gaul. GN *Su-cellus* “good Schläger”;

O.Ir. *clār* etc. see above S. 545;

Lith. *kalù*, *kálti*, Ltv. *kal’u*, *kalu*, *kālt* “hit, schmieden”, Lith. *pākalas* ‘sensenkeil’, *príe-*, *prei-kālas* “Ambos”, O.Pruss. *kalo-peilis* “Hackmesser”, Lith. *káltas* “chisel”, O.Pruss. *calte* “Mark (Münze)”, i.e. “geschlagenes = geprägtes Geld”, Lith. *kálvis* “smith”, causative Lith. *káldinti* ‘schmieden (lassen)’, Ltv. *kāldīt* ds.; Lith. *kulīu*, *kùlti* “dreschen”, Ltv. *ku’u*, *kūlu*, *kūlt* “hit, thrash, dreschen”; Lith. *kélmās* “stump”, kann also “geschnitten, split” sein;

O.Bulg. etc. *koljō klati* “prick, schlachten” (O.Bulg. also ‘sacrifice’), Russ. *kolótʹ* “prick, schlachten; split, hacken”; O.Bulg. *koľ* “peg, plug”, Russ. *koť*, gen. *koťá* “shaft, pole, picket, pole”, ablaut. **kʷʷ* in Clr. *koť* (gen. *kťá*) “Eckzahn, Hauzahn”, Sloven. *kěl* (gen. *klà*); Cz. *klanice* “shaft, pole”, Pol. *kłonica* ‘seitenholz am cart’ (auf participle **kolno-* to *klati* being based on); Serb. *kláto* “kind of neck yoke for Schweine”, Cz. *klát* “stump, clot, chunk, club, cudgel” (= Lith. *káltas* see above); Church Slavic *pro-kléju*, *-klěti* “germinate”, Russ. (etc.) *klin* “wedge” (formation as *mlinъ* to *meljō*); doubtful Slav. **kolt-jō*, *-iti* in O.Bulg. *klaštō*, *klatiti* “move, shake, bump, poke”, Russ. *koloču*, *kolotít* “hit, knock; chatter” etc.; whether in addition zero grade r. *koltátʹsja* ‘sich bewegen, wobble, sway’?

d-extension *keləd-*, *klād-*:

Gk. *κλαδᾱρός* (**kləd_eros*) “frail, breakable; abgelebt”, *κλαδάσαι* *σεῖσαι* Hes., ablaut. *καλαδία* *ῥυκάνη* Hes., *κλάδος* m. “twig, branch”, conservative *d*-stem **κλάς*, *κλάδεσι* etc. ds., *κλαδών*, *-ονος* Hes. ds., *κλαστάζω* “beschneide den grapevine”;

Lat. *clādēs* f. “injury; damage, mischief, Niederlage”;

M.Ir. *claidim* “grave” (with *ad-* “pursue, hunt, chase, fischen” etc.), Welsh *claddu*, Bret. *claza* “dig”, M.Ir. *clad*, Welsh *cladd* “ditch, trench, channel”; lengthened grade Welsh *clawdd*, Corn. *claud* “ditch, trench, channel”, Bret. *kleuz* “ditch, trench, channel, hedge”

(**klādo-*); Welsh *cleddyf* 'sword', Bret. *klézé* 'sword, blade' (*cleddyf* diss. from **cleðyð*, Celt. **kladjos*), Ir. *claideb* is Lw. from dem Welsh, Lat. *gladius* from dem Celt.;

M.Ir. *caill* (gen. *caille*) 'wood, forest', Welsh *celli* 'wood, forest', Corn. *kelli* 'nemus' (Celt. **kaldñ*);

O.Ir. Welsh *coll*, Bret. *koll* 'ruin, damage'; M.Ir. *cellach* 'war, fight' and die with it related O.Ice. *hildr* f. 'fight, struggle, Kampfsgöttin', O.S. O.E. *hild* 'fight, struggle, war, fight', O.H.G. *hiltia*, *hilta* 'fight, struggle' have IE *-dh-* and probably 'hit, dreinhauen' as basic meaning;

Goth. *halts*, O.Ice. *haltr*, O.E. *healt*, O.H.G. *halz* 'lame' (= O.Ir. *coll*, basic meaning 'broken'), perhaps at first from gebrochenen Gliedmaßen;

O.Ice. O.E. *holt*, O.H.G. *holz* 'wood, wood, forest' (= κλάδος), in addition O.Ice. *hjalt* n. 'the hilt of a sword', O.E. *hilt* f. ds., O.H.G. *helza* 'the hilt of a sword, Heft', O.S. *helta* 'Handgriff am rudder';

O.Bulg. *klada* 'balk, beam, Block', Russ. *kolóda* 'Holzblock, clot, chunk, tree trunk, from a stem abgehauenes Stück' etc.; Church Slavic *kladivo* 'hammer' (Proto-Slav. **klād-*: Lat. *clādēs*).

Labial extension:

klomb(h)o- in: Gk. κλαμβός 'mutilated', O.E. *laempi-halt*, *lamp-healt* 'hinkend' (Specht IE Decl. 262); compare Lith. *klumbas* 'lame'.

References: WP. I 436 ff., WH. I 135 f., 225 f., 691, Specht IE Decl. 130 f., 262, 322, Trautmann 114 f.

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kel-⁴ and kāl-

English meaning: a kind of dark/light spot

Deutsche Übersetzung: in den Worten for helle and dunkle Flecken, graue and schwärzliche Farbentöne

Note: compare also *ker-3* and *kers-1*.

Material: I. O.Ind. *kalaṅka-* m. “Fleck, Rost”, *kalana-* n. “Fleck, smut”, *káluṣa-* “dirty, filthy, black”, *kalmaṣa-* m. “Fleck, smut”, *kalmāṣa-* “varicolored, dappled “; with formants *-ko-*: *karka-* “white”, m. “mildew “, *karkī vaśā* “weiße cow”, *karkā* “weiße mare” (Persson Beitr. 169), *kalká-* m. “ordure, filth “, *cāṣa-* m. “the blaue Holzhäher” (**kel-so-*);

Pers. *čarma* “mildew “, kurd. *čerme* “white” (: Swiss *helm*);

Gk. κελαινός “black”, κιλλός “gray”, κίλλος “donkey “ and “Zikade” (vowel as in πιλνός besides πελιός; -λλ- from -λν-?); very probably κόλυμβος (**kolu-mbhos*) “aquanaut (Vogelart)”, whereof κολυμβάω “tauche”, from the dunklen Farbe genannt; here also κιλλουπος “Bachstelze” Hes.;

Lat. *columba* f., -us m. “dove(r)” from **kol-on-bho-* or **kolu-mbho-*, then identical with κόλυμβος; to -mb- from -mbh- s. Schwyzer Gk. I 333;

Ger. Swiss *helm* “weißer Fleck beim Vieh auf the forehead”, *helme* “name a Kuh with weißgeflecktem Kopf”, Swe. dial. *hjälm* “blässiger ox or blässiges horse” (compare to *m-* forms O.Ind. *kalmaṣa-*); probably M.H.G. *hilwe* f. “fine fog”, bO.Ir. *gehilb* “fog, Herdrauch” (-w- in relationship to *u* from O.Ind. *káluṣa-h*), wherefore O.H.G. *huliwa* “uligo, sordes limi velaquae”, M.H.G. *hülwe* “puddle, slop, pool, Sumpflache” in ablaut steht;

here (from den schwarzen Beeren) also O.H.G. *holuntar*, *holantar* “elder”, O.S. *hyll* ds.; s. Berneker 473 m. Lith., the also for Russ. *kalína* “Viburnum opulus” affiliation to *kalъ* (see under) considers.

II. root form *kāl-* : *kəl-* (with unclear relationship to *kel-*):

Gk. κηλῖς, -ῖδος (Dor. κᾱλῖς) “Fleck”, κηλιδόω ‘sully, bedraggle “, κηλήνη μέλαινα Hes., κηλᾶς νεφέλη ἄνυδρος καὶ χειμερινὴ ἡμέρα καὶ αἶξ, ἥτις κατὰ τὸ μέτωπον σημεῖον ἔχειτυλοειδές Hes.;

Lat. *cālīdus*, *callīdus* (Gl.) “weißstirnig *(from horses)” = Umbr. *kaleřuf* (*buř*) “callidos (boves)”; Lat. *cālīgo* f. “fog, darkness “;

O.Ir. *caile*, M.Ir. *gaile* “Fleck”;

Lith. *kalýbas*, *kalývas* “weißhalsig”;

O.C.S. *kaľ* “πηλός, ordure” with den meaning ‘swamp, marsh, morass, with ordure smudge”; in addition (after the paint, color) Russ. *kalína* “Viburnum opulus”, as also Sloven. *kalina* “puddle, slop” and Russ. *kalú-ga* “morass”, *kalú-ža* “puddle”.

References: WP. I 440 ff., WH. I 139 f., 249, Specht IE Decl. 118, 140, 143³, Trautmann 113 f., Petersson Heterokl. 146 f.

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kel-⁵

English meaning: to drive, force to move quickly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “treiben, to schneller Bewegung antreiben”

Material: O.Ind. *kālāyati* “treibt, carries, nimmt wahr, hält”;

Alb.Gheg *qil*, Sicil. *qel* “bring, bear”, *shqiltsë* “rennet, i.e. co-agulum”, probably also *kal* ‘stifte, stelle an’ (Jokl IF. 30, 198);

Gk. κέλλω “drive (das ship ans Land); lande” (present only by Gramm. and in ὀ-κέλλω trans. “drive das ship ans Land; strande, scheitere”; otherwise only Aor. Fut. ἔκελσα, κέλσω), κέλης, -ητος “rusher, racer (horse); schnellsegelndes ship”; κλόνος “intense movement”, κλονέω “vor sich her drive, push” (compare θρ-όνος, χρ-όνος; Boisacq s. v. m. Lith.); perhaps (Persson Beitr. 179) κολεῖν ἐλθεῖν und κολέα, κολία “kind of Tanz” Hes.;

Lat. *celer* “quick, fast, rash, hasty” (as κέλης), *celeber*, *-bris*, *-bre* “betrieben, befahren (*via*), animated (*locus, oppidum*), frequent, often, gefeiert” (**kele-dhlo-*, *-dhli-*);

as *†*present Goth. *haldan* “Vieh weiden” (to *a*-voc. s. Brugmann IF. 32, 181), O.H.G. *haltan* “beware, guard, hold, stop”, O.S. *haldan*, O.E. *healdan*, O.Ice. *halda*, O.S. *halla* (**halPan*) “hold, stop”, M.L.G. *hilde*, *hille* “rash, hasty, keen, eager”.

References: WP. I 442 f., WH. I 194f.;

See also: probably identical with *kel-6*; s. also *keleu-* “wander”.

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kel-⁶, k(ē)lē-, k(ē)lā- or k̑l-?

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, schreien, lärmern, klingen”

Material: O.Ind. *uṣā-kala-* m. “rooster, cock” (“ἡ-κανός”), *kalādhika-*, *kalāvika-* ds., *kala-vīṇka-* ‘sparrow’, *kala-* “leise tönend, undeutlich vernehmbar”, *kalakala-* m. “verworrenes clamor, noise”;

Gk. καλέω (instead of *κάλω) “rufe, name, rufe herbei” (Eol. κάλημι), Futur. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ, perf. κέκληκα, κλητός; ἐπίκλησις “epithet”, κλήσις ‘shout, call, Einladung, Vorladung’, κλητής, κ(α)λήτωρ “Rufer”, ὁμοκλή ‘shout’ (to 1. part see under *omə-*); κικλήσκω (or κικλήσκω) “rufe an, flehe”, κληῖζω, κλήζω “name” (*κλη-Fe-ς-ίζω?); zero grade κελ(α)- in κέλομαι “treibe an (through shout)”, Hom. Aor. (ἐ)κέκλετο, Dor. κέντο = (ἐ)κελτο; [about κεύω see under *k̑eu-*]; κελαρύζω “rausche, riesle (water under likewise)”, κέλωρ φωνή Hes.; extension κέλαδος “Getöse, din, fuss, noise”, κελάδων, κελαδεινός “roaring”, κελαδέω “tose; lasse (einen song) erklingen”;

Umbr. *kařitu*, *kařetu*, *carsitu* “calato, appellato” (**kalētōd*); daß a corresponding Lat. **caleō* einst in the Ausrufungsformel the Kalenderdaten *Dies te quinque*, respectively *septem*, *calo*, *luno Covella* gestanden habe and daß *calendae* “the erste day of Monats” from this Ausrufen benannt sei, is probably (Salonius Z. röm. dat. 1 ff.);

Lat. *calō*, *-āre* “Ausrufen, Zusammenrufen” (: Ltv. *kal’uôṭ*), *calātor* “Rufer, Ausrufer”, *nōmen-clator* “Namennenner” (from *nōmen calāre* back formation), *calābra* (*curia*) “die zum Ausrufen the Kalenderdaten bestimmte Kurie”, perhaps *concilium* “Zusammenkunft, congregation, meeting, association from Dingen, geschlechtliche connection” (**cón-calīom*), *con-ciliāre* “unite, connect, gain etc.”, *clāmō*, *-āre* “call, shout, cry” (compare O.H.G. *hlamōn* etc.), *clāmor* ‘scream’, *clārus* “lauttönend, fernhin schallend; illustrious; clear, bright”, Umbr.

anglar nom. pl., *anglaf* acc. pl. “oscines” (**an-klā* “avis inclamans”); Lat. *classis* “Aufgebot: Heer, fleet; Klasse, dividing off, partitioning off” (**klad-ti-*: κέλαδος?);

O.Ir. *cailech*, ogam gen. *caliācī*, Welsh *ceiliog*, Corn. *chelioc* “rooster, cock” (**kaljākos*);

O.E. *hlōwan* “rugire, boare”, O.H.G. *(h)lōian*, *(h)luoen*, M.H.G. *luejen* “roar, bellow”; O.E. *hlētan* “grunt”; O.H.G. *hluotica* “latratus”; with lengthened grade the ersten syllable O.H.G. *hel* “loud, tönend” (Ger. *hell* “gleaming”), *hëllan* “resonate”, M.H.G. *hal* “echo, clangor”, O.N. *hjala* “babble, chatter”, *hjal* n. “gossip”, *hjaldr* “Gespräch, Kampfgetöse, fight, struggle”; O.Fris. *halia* “herbeiholen, heimführen, take”, O.E. *geholian* “bekommen”, asächs. *halōn* “berufen, herbeibringen”, O.H.G. *halōn* and ablaut. *holōn*, *holēn* “call, shout, cry, get, fetch”, N.Ger. *halen* “pull, drag”.

Ltv. *kal’uôt* “babble, chatter” (*kalada* “clamor, din, fuss, noise” is Russ. Lw.), Lith. *kalbà* “language”, O.Pruss. *kaltzā*, *kelsāi* ‘sie lauten’ (Lith. **kalsót*); redupl. Lith. *kañkalas* (**kalkalas*) “bell”, O.C.S. *klakolъ*, Russ. *kólokoлъ* “bell”, *kolokólitъ* “läuten, clink; babble, klatschen”, Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 115.

Hitt. *ša-ra-a kal-li-iš-ta* (*sarā kallesta*) “rief (lockte) herauf”.

extension **k(e)lem-* (compare Lat. *clā-m-āre*): O.Ind. *krándati* ‘shouts, howls, bellow, roar, wiehert’ (**klem-d-*?); O.E. *hlimman*, *hlymman* “ring, sound, clink, sough, rustle, roar, bellow”, *hlimme* “reißender stream”, *hlemm* (**hlammi*) “clangor”, O.H.G. *(h)limmen* “drone, grumble, howl”, O.N. *hlymja* “clink, crack, creak, rant, roister”, O.H.G. *hlamōn* ‘sough, rustle, bawl, blaster’;

**k(e)len-* in O.E. *hlyn(n)* “clangor, din, fuss, noise, reißender stream”, *hlynnan*, *hlynian* “hallen”, *hlynsian* ds., *hlynrian* “thunder”, *gehlyn*, asächs. *gihlunn* “Getöse”;

Similar to *skeł-*, (*s*)*k^wel-* (*s*-Dublette besides *keł-*):

1. *skeł-*: O.Ice. *skjalla* st. V. ‘sound, clink, loud hit’ = O.E. *sciellan* ‘sound, sound, clink’, O.H.G. *scellan* ‘sound, clink, ring, rant, roister’, Ger. *verschollen* “verklungen”; Kaus.-lter.

O.Ice. *skella* “knallen, rant, roister, scold, chide, laugh loudly “, M.H.G. *schellen* schw. V. “ertönen lassen, shatter “, Ger. *zerschellen*; *t-* or *dh-*present O.Fris. *skelda* ‘scold, chide, rebuke, loud define”, O.H.G. *sceltan* ‘scold, chide, vilify, scold, revile, rebuke”; O.Ice. *skoll* f. “ derision, ridicule, din, fuss, noise”, *skellr* (**skalli-z*) “ clangor, Knall” = O.H.G. *scal* (-*ll*) “ clangor, row”; O.Ice. *skjallr* “lauttönend” = O.E. *sciell*, Dutch *schel* “widerhallend, schrill”; O.H.G. *scella* “bell”; with einfachem *l* (das -*ll* the vorgenannten based on auf a *n*-present **skel-nō*) O.Ice. *skal* n. “din, fuss, noise”, *skjal* n. “Geplauder”;

Lith. *skālijū*, -*yti* “continual bark, bay, anschlagen” (of Jagdhund), whereof *skalikas* “ein continual bellender Jagdhund (see under because of Gk. σκύλαξ); O.Pruss. *scalenix* “Vorstehhund” derives from Pol. *skolic* “as ein Hund whimper “; Ltv. *skal’š* “ clinking, helltönend”; with (*b*)/*h*-extension (as Lith. *kalbà*) Lith. *skėlb-iu*, -*ti* “ein rumor verbreiten”;

Cz. *skoliti* “belfern”, Pol. *skolic*, *skulic* “as ein Hund whimper “.

2. (*s*)*k^wel-*: O.Ice. *skval* n. “unnützes gossip, Wortschwall”, *skvala* “loud talk, call, shout, cry”, *skvaldr* n. “lautes discourse “; without *s-* O.Ice. *hvellr* “helltönend”;

the changing by ablaut *sk^wel-* perhaps in Gk. σκύλαξ young dog, dog; young Tier”, also κύλλα σκύλαξ. Ἡλείοι Hes. (-*ll*- probably kurznamenartige consonant- lengthening), as from **skel-* das above genannte Lith. *skalikas*, and from *kel-* from: Lith. *kālė*, *kalė* “bitch”, Alb. *këlüşh* “cub, esp. young dog”, M.Ir. *cuilēn*, Welsh *colwyn*, O.Corn. *coloin*, Bret. *kolen* “young dog”, (Celt. **koli-gno-*); diese Namen for young animal, esp. Hunde, wären also of Klaffen or Winseln genommen. Immerhin but could σκύλαξ, κύλλα as (*s*)*k_ol-*, also as IE or Gk. Reduktionsformen (influence of κύων?) unmittelbar with Celt. **koligno-*, Lith. *kālė*, Alb. *këlüşh* zusammengehören.

References: WP. I 443 ff., WH. I 141 f., 227, 228, 258, Specht KZ. 59, 85 ff.;

See also: probably identical with *kel-5*.

Page(s): 548-550

kel-⁷ (kol-, kōl-)

English meaning: goblet

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Becher"

Note: with *k̑*-suffix

Material: O.Ind. *kalásā-h* m. "pot, pan, crock, pitcher, bowl" (**koleko-*, *-oko-*);

Gk. κύλιξ, -ικος "goblet" (**keli-k*);

= Lat. *calix*, *-icis* m. "deep bowl, goblet, Kelch" (from *calix* derives O.H.G. *chelih*, Ger. *Kelch*), wherefore perhaps with beweglichem *s* Umbr. *skalce-ta*, *scalse-to* "ex patera", *scalsie* "in patera"; Lat. *culigna* "small Kelch" from Gk. κυλίχνη (**κυλικ-σνā*) ds.;

das *s*- also in Ger. *Schale* (das to (*s*)*kel-* "cut, clip") and in Gk. σκάλλιον, σκαλῖς ds. Hes., das probably ebendahin.

In addition Gk. κάλυξ, -υκος f. "Fruchtkelch, Samenkelch" and perhaps O.Ind. *kalikā* f. "bud" (in Gutt. of suffixes from *kalásā-h* different).

References: WP. I 442, WH. I 138 f.

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kel-7

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden’; ‘schuldig sein’; ‘austrocknen’; ‘biegen’

See also: see under *(s)kel-*

Page(s): 551

keleu-

English meaning: to wander; way

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wandern; Weg”

Note: probably extension from *kel-*5.

Material: Gk. κέλευθος f. “way” (from *κλεu-θo-ς reshaped after ἐλεuθ-), ἵππο-κέλευθος “zu Pferd sich fortbewegend”, ἀ-κόλουθος (*ἀ- = *sm̥-*) “companion”;

Maybe Alb. *kalonj* “walk”

Lith. *keliáuju* “fare, journey” (*kė́lias* “way” probably previously postverbal).

References: WP. I 446, Kretschmer Gl. 20, 253, E. Fraenkel, Mél. Boisacq I 374 f.

Page(s): 554

kelp–, k̥l̥p–

English meaning: jar, cauldron

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Krug, Topf”

Material: Gk. κάλπις, -ιδος, κάλπη f. “crock, pitcher; Aschenurne”;

Lat. *calpar*, *-āris* “wine cask” (**calp-āli-*, probably Lat. further formations of Gk. κάλπᾱ);

O.Ir. *cilornn*, *cilurnn* “urna” (**kelpurno-*), Welsh *celwrn* “Milcheimer”, Bret. *kelorn* “Kübel”,

Brit. PN *Celurnum*.

References: WP. I 447, WH. I 142.

Page(s): 555

kemero–, komero–, k_emero–

English meaning: name of a plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pflanzename

Material: O.H.G. *hemera* (**hamirō*) “Nieswurz”, Ger. dial. *hemern* ds.;

R.C.S. *čemerъ* “poison” (originally the Nieswurz), Russ. *čemeřica* f. “Nieswurz” (etc. s. Berneker 142 f.);

Lith. *kemeraĩ* pl. “Alpkraut, Wasserdost”; presumably Gk. κάμαρος “Delphinium”, κάμμαρον, κάμμορον (latter spelling after Hom. κάμμοπος “unlucky (?)” “aconitum” and O.Ind. *kamala-* n. “Lotus” (wäre bis aufs Geschlecht = O.H.G. *hemera*; also in the Blütenform similarly), *camarika*-m. “Bauhinia variegata”.

References: WP. I 390, Trautmann 126.

Page(s): 558

kemə–, komə–, kmā–

English meaning: piece

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bissen”?

Material: Gk. ἄκμηνος “without Imbiß, hungry”, ἄκμᾱ (Eol.) νηστεία, ἔνδεια Hes.; zero grade κομῶσα γέμουσα Hes.?

Ltv. *kumuôss* “morsel, mouthful” (-*um*-reduced grade; the ending -*uoss* from -*ansas* perhaps through hybridization with a **kan[d]s-as* = O.C.S. *kaśъ* ‘stück, morsel, mouthful’? compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. II 313);

N.Ger. *ham*, *hamm* “bite, morsel, mouthful, Stück, cut”.

References: WP. I 389.

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kem-¹

English meaning: to press, squeeze

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zusammendrücken, -pressen, hindern"

Material: Arm. *k'amel* "to press, squeeze, wring; to filter, make flow";

O.N. *hemja* (*hamda*) "curb, restrain, hemen", *hemill* "Beinfessel", *hamla* f. "Ruderband", M.H.G. *hemmen* and *hamen* "hinder, *hemmen*", sal-fränk. *chamian* "clamp, press", O.Fris. *hemma* "hinder", Ger. dial. *ham*, *hamen* "Kummet" (compare das maybe from a Goth. **hamands* "hemmend" borrowed Slav. **chomǫtъ*, Russ. etc. *chomútъ* "Kummet"); M.L.G. *ham*, O.E. *hamm* "eingefriedigtes Stück Land", N.Ger. *hamme* "umzäuntes field", O.E. Eng. *hem(m)* "edge, hem", Eng. *to hem (in)* "to hem, gird, border, umgeben";

O.N. *hafna* "aufgeben, ablassen from" ("*gehemmt sein"), causative *hefna* "rächen"; with labial M.Eng. *hamperen*, Eng. *to hamper* "hinder, belästigen" (: O.Pruss. *kūmpinna* "hindert", *kumpint* "verrücken");

Bal.-Slav. **kama-* m. "clump" in Ltv. *kams* m. "clump", in addition Lith. *kamúoti* "zusammenpressen, stuff", *kāmanos* "lederner bridle, rein", *kēmuras* "grape", *kamienas* m. 'stem', Ltv. *kamuot* "torment, smite, plague", Lith. *kamuolỹs*, Ltv. *kamuolis* "ball, tangle, knot"; ablaut. Ltv. *čemu(o)rs* m. "grape", extended Lith. *kemšù*, *kiĩšti* "stuff", Ltv. *ķemsu*, *ķimst* (Lith. Lw.) "ds.", also "devour", Lith. *kamšà* "Dam";

Russ. *kom* "clump", *komítъ* "zusammenballen", Serb. *kõm* "Weintreber" ("was from den gepreßten Trauben bleibt"); in addition Russ. *kómelъ* m. "thick end a Balkens", Pol. *komel* m. "knag" (**kamľia-*), Russ. *komúlja* f. "clump", Serb. *kõmina* f. "Weintreber"; in ablaut Slav. **kъmy*, gen. **kъmene* m. in Cz. *kmen* 'stem'; as "gedrückt sein" presumably also Slav. **čъmain* Serb. *čama* "Langeweile", *čamati* "with displeasure wait, hold on"; O.C.S. *čestъ* "dense" (= Lith. *kiĩštàs* "gestopft").

Maybe truncated Alb. (**keṃštas*) *shpesh* : Russian: *častyj* “frequent, close (together), dense”

Doubtful is Perssons (Beitr. 159) apposition from Gk. κώμῦς, -ῦθος “bundle; place, where das reed with den roots dense verwachsen steht” (“*Geballtes, clump”), κῶμος “swarm, feast and lärmender Umzug, Festaufzug to Ehren of Dionysios”; Gk. κημός (**kāmos* because of Lat. Lw. *cāmus*) “muzzle” is in vocalism not compatible.

References: WP. I 388 f., Trautmann 115, 126.

Page(s): 555

kem-2

English meaning: to buzz

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘summen’

Material: O.Ind. *camara-* m. “bos grunniens”;

M.H.G. Ger. *hummen*, Ger. *hummeln*, Du. *hommelen* “buzz”, M.Eng. *hummen*, Eng. *hum* ds., Nor. *humre* “leise neigh “; in addition originally probably also O.H.G. *humbal*, M.H.G. *humbel*, *hummel* m. “bumblebee”, M.L.G. *hummel* f., Eng. *humble-bee*, Nor. dial. *humla* f. ds.;

Lith. *kimstu*, *kimti* “hoarse become”, *kiminti* “die voice dull machen”, *kimùs* “hoarse, dumpflautend”, *kamãné* “Erdbiene”, *kamìnė* “Feldbiene”, Ltv. *kamines* f. pl. “Erdbienen, Hummeln”, O.Pruss. *camus* “bumblebee”;

Slav. **čьmelь* (ablaut equally with *Hummel*) in Russ. dial. *čmelь* etc., “bumblebee, Erdbiene”; Church Slavic Russ. *komár* etc. “mosquito “ (ablaut equally with Lith. *kamãné*).

References: WP. I 389, Trautmann 115 f.

Page(s): 556

keng–, kenk–

See also: see above under *keg-*.

Page(s): 565

kenk-¹

English meaning: to bind, girdle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gürten, umbinden, anbinden”

Material: O.Ind. *kāñcatē* (Dhatup.) “binds”, *kañcuka-* m. “Panzer, Wams, Mieder”, *kāñcī* f. “belt, girdle”;

Gk. κικκλῖς “Gitter” (to ι from ε s. Solmsen Beitr. I 214 f.), κάκαλα n. pl. “Mauern” (**kḥk-*), ποδο-κάκ(κ)η “Holz zum Festlegen the Füße”;

Lat. *cingō*, *-ere* “gürten, gürtelartig umgeben”, Umbr. *šihitu* “cinctos”, perhaps also *çihçeřa* “cancellos” (**kinkedā-*); Lat. *-g* for *c* Entgleisung due to the doppeldeutigen *cinxi*, *cinctum* after Präsentien as *clingō*, *mingō*, WH. I 217 places here Celt. *cing-* ‘schreiten’ (different above S. 439), whether originally “*sich in Kreise wenden”; die Variation of Auslauts wäreallerdings light verständlich, as die S. 439 angenommene Anlautsvariation; still different about Celt. *cing-* Kuiper Nasalprä. 168 f.;

Lith. *kinkaũ*, *-ýti* “Pferde anschirren”.

An unnasalized root form **kek-* seeks man in O.Ind. *kaca-* m. “hair of the head (“*Zusammengebundenes?”); scar, band, strap” and Lat. *cicātrix* ‘scar, scratch’ (due to a **cicāre* from **cecāre* “zusammenbinden, vernarben”)?

References: WP. I 400 f., WH. I 211, 216 f.

Page(s): 565

kenk-2

English meaning: to burn, be dry; a burning feel (hunger, thirst)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen (dörren), weh tun; also especially von brennendem Durst and Hunger"

Material: O.Ind. *kāṇḥsati* "begehrt" ("burning verlangen"), *kákatē* (Dhatup.) "dürstet"; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Gk. κέγκει πεινᾶ (after Aor. *κακεῖν entstand ein neues present *κάγκω, compare:) καγκομένης ξηρᾶς τῷ φόβῳ Hes., Hom. πολυκαγκῆς (δίψα) "very brennend", κάγκανος "arid", καγκαίνει θάλπει, ξηραίνει Hes., καγκαλέα κατακεκαυμένα Hes.; κακιθῆς ἄτροφος ἄμπελος; κακιθῆς λιμηρές; κακιθά λιμηρά Hes. (in the ending vermutete Schulze Kl. Schr. 329 **aidh-* "burn");

Goth. *hūhrus*, with gramm. variation O.N. *hungr*, O.E. *hungor*, O.H.G. *hungar* (**ḡkru-*) "hunger" (= Gk. κακ-); ablaut. O.N. *hā* "plague, torment, smite" (**hanhōn*);

Lith. *kankà* "pain, agony", *kankinti* "afflict", *keñkti* "harm".

References: WP. I 401, Trautmann 126, Wissmann nom. postverb. 42.

Page(s): 565

kenk-³

English meaning: knee-cup, heel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kniekehle or Ferse"

Material: O.Ind. *kaṇkāla-* m. n. "bone, Gerippe";

O.N. *hā* (**hanha-*) in *hā-mōt* m. 'sprunggelenk, Fersengelenk', *hā-sin* f. "Kniesehne of Hinterbeins by animals, Fersensehne beim people", O.E. *hōh-sinu* f., O.Fris. *hō-sene* "Fersensehne", O.E. *hōh* "calcaneus " (**hanha-*), O.N. *hæll* "calcaneus " (**hanhila-*), O.E. *hēla* m. "calcaneus ";

Lith. *kenklė* "popliteus ", *kinka* "ds., Hachse", Ltv. *cinksla* 'sinew in the knee-bend ".

References: WP. I 401.

Page(s): 566

ken-¹

English meaning: to press, pinch, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: as basis for extensions the meaning “zusamendrücken, kneifen, zusammenknicken; Zusammgedrücktes, Geballtes”

Note:

Root **ken-1**: “to press, pinch, etc.” derived from Root **gen-**: “to pinch, pluck, press, etc.”.

Note: meaning-Umfang as by **gen-**.

Material: **knek-** (only germO.N.):

O.Ice. *hnakkj*, *hnakkr* m. “nape” (Nor. *nakk* also “mountain top, Kuppe”), O.H.G. *hnac*, -*ckes* “nape, acme, apex”, bO.Ir. *nacken* “bone”, changing through ablaut O.E. *hnecca* “nape, Hinterkopf”, M.L.G. *necke* ds., M.H.G. *genicke* “Genick”; with the meaning “knicken” here Ice. *hnakki* “Anker”, Nor. *nakke* “small eiserner hook”, *nøkia* “crook, bend”, M.Eng. *nōk*, Eng. *nook* “angle, point, edge” (O.Ice. *hnekkja* “zurücktreiben, hemmen”, actually “to press together “?”).

knes- perhaps in O.H.G. *hnel*, M.H.G. *ne(le)* “cusp, peak, acme, apex, Scheitel”, O.H.G. *hnol* “acme, apex”, O.E. *hnoll* “scheitel” (**hnezlá*-, *hnuzlá*-?) and Ltv. *knese* “club, cudgel”.

A *i*-basis in *kneig*“*h*-, *knei-b-* “incline “? (see there).

u-basis **kneu-** and extensions:

M.Ir. *cnū*, gen. *cnō* (**knūs*, **knuuos*), Welsh *cneuen*, pl. *cnau*, M.Corn. *knyfan*, M.Bret. *knoen* “Nuß”, Gaul. **knoyā*, derived M.Ir. *cnuas* “Nüsse; harvest”; with *ɔ*-suffix O.Ice. *hnot*, O.E. *hnutu*, O.H.G. (*h*)*nuz* “Nuß”; with *k*-suffix Lat. *nux*, -*cis* “Nuß” (“Nuß” also actually “pellet, globule, clots “); Lohmann ZceltPh. 19, 62 ff.

kneu-b-: Lith. *kniùbti* “sich bücken”, Ltv. *kņubt* “einbiegen”;

Mod.Ice. *hnypra sig saman* “sich zusammenkauern”, *hnypur* “kauernde position “.

kneu-d-: Nor. *nut* “knag in wood, mountaintop, mountain peak, summit”, O.Ice. *hnūtr* m., *hnūta* f. ‘swelling, lump, growth, ankle’, Swiss *nossen* m. “Felszacke, protrusion”.

kneu-g-, -k-:

O.Ir. *cnocc*, Ir. *cnoc* (**knukkos*), Welsh *cnwch* (and as Lw. from dem Ir. also *cnwc*) (ablaut. *cnuch* “joint, coitus”), O.Bret. *cnoch* “tumulus”;

O.Ice. *hnūka* ‘sich zusammenkrümmen’, *hnokinn* “writhed, crooked, humped”, *hnykill* ‘swelling, lump, growth, knot’, Nor. *nykkja* “bend, crook (e.g. einen Eisennagel); hervorragen”, Mod.Ice. *hnjúkr*, *hnūkr* “round mountain top”, Nor. dial. *nykkla* n. “ball, tangle, knot”, Mod.Ice. *hnokki* m., Nor. *nokka* f. “small Eisenhaken”, O.E. *hnocc* “penis” (Eng. *nock* “incision” is Swe. Lw.), M.Du. *nocke* “incision in a arrowhead”, N.Ger. *nock*, *nocke* “hervorstehendes end from etwas”, O.E. *ge(*h)nycned* “gerunzelt”, Ger. dial. *nock*, *nocken* “small hill; Mehlkloß” (also O.Ice. *hnykkia* “an sich reißen”, perhaps from “to press together (?); besides *nock* steht Ger. dial. *knock* “hill” (also in ganzen übrigen Gmc. Sprachraum), das above S. 372 Withte to erwähnen gewesen wäre (compare also O.N. *knjúkr*, *knykill* besides *hnjúkr*, *hnykill*), but also secondary Gmc. neologism to *nock* sein could, and das *kn-* perhaps from words, as *Knollen*, *Knopf*, *Knorren*, *KNOTE* *n*, *Knüppel* etc. bezogen have kann; compare Weisgerber Rhein. Vierteljahrsbl. 1939, 34 ff.;

compare Ltv. *knaũk* “is” “toddler; transom am langen Sensenstiel” and Gk. κνυζόν ἄερα ἐπινέφελον, κνυζώσω συσπιάσω Hes.; Toch. A *k* “*ñuk* “Genick”.

kneu-p-: Ltv. *krūpt* “zusammengekrümmt lie”, Lith. *knīūpoti* ds.;

O.Ice. *hnūfa* “abstumpfen, stutzen”.

kneu-t-: O.Ice. *hnoða* n. “ball, tangle, knot”.

kondo- “Geballtes”:

O.Ind. *kanda-* m. “tuber, bulb”, *kandúka-* m. ‘spielball’, *kanduka-* n. “pillow, cushion”;

Gk. κόνδοι κεραῖαι. ἀστράγαλοι Hes., κόνδυλος “Knochengelenk the Finger, toggle, fist, slap in the face, box on the ear, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb of Zahnfleisches”, κονδύλωμα ‘swelling, lump, growth’;

Lith. *kánduolas* m. “Kern”.

References: WP. I 390 ff., WH. II 191 f., J. Loth RC. 40, 366.

Page(s): 558-559

ken-², kenə-, keni-, kenu-;

English meaning: to rub, scrape off; ashes

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kratzen, schaben, reiben"

Note: various with conservative extensions

Material: I. Leichte basis: Gk. κόνις, -ιος f. "dust, ash" (-*is*-stem, compare κονίσσαλος "cloud of dust", κεκόνισ-ται Theokr., κονίω "bestäube" from *κονισ-ιω, Hom. κονίη "dust, sand, ash" from κονισᾱ); ἀκονίτι "unbesiegbar" (Jüthner Gl. 29, 76);

Maybe zero grade Lat. *cinis* -*eris* m. f. "ashes" < Arm. *ačiu*n "ash"; Alb. (**aski*) *hi* "ash" [common Alb. *ski*- > *hi*- phonetic mutation].

Note:

Root **ken-², kenə-, keni-, kenu-** : "to rub, scrape off; ashes" must have come from zero grade of an extended Root **āś-**, therefrom **azd-, azg(h)-** : "to burn" into **āsk-en** with the suffix -*en*. This assumption is proved by Alb.Gheg (**askini*) *hini* "ash" [common Alb. *ski*- > *hi*- phonetic mutation].

ablaut. with Lat. *cinis*, -*eris* f. m. "ash" (from **cenis*), Dimin. *cinis-culus* (κόνις, *cinis* are probably originally ein neutr. *is*-stem gewesen, and have erst einzelsprachlich because of nom. auf -*is* Geschlechtswechsel erlitten).

II. Schwere basis **kenə-, knē-**: Att. κνήν, 3. sg. present κνή, later κνή-θω "scrape, scratch; itch", κνηθμός, κνησμός, κνησμόνη "das itchininess", κνήσις "das Reiben, scratch; itchininess", κνήσμα "Abschabsel", κνηστήρ 'schabmesser", κνήστις "rasper" and "backbone, spine" and "Brennessel"; Att. Κονίσσαλος "demon of Geschlechtstriebes" (auf ein ar. **knāth*- same meaning will Güntert KZ. 45, 200 Av. *xnaqθaiti* "name a Pairika" zurückführen).

O.H.G. *nuoen*, M.H.G. *nüezen* “through Schaben glätten, genau zusammenfügen”, O.H.G. *hnuo*, *nuoa* “Fuge, Nut”, O.S. *hnōa* “Fuge, Nut, schmale Ritze”, M.H.G. *nuot* “Zusammenfügung zweier Bretter, Fuge”, Ger. *Nut*, *Nute*.

M.Ir. *cnáim* “consume, gnaw”; *ēcna* “Verzehren” (Stokes KZ. 41, 385) is quite doubtful;

M.Ir. *cnāim* m. “bone” (**knō-mi-s* “Benagtes”), Welsh *cnaw*, pl. *cnofein*.

1. *d*-extension *k_enēd-*, *kenə-d-*:

Gk. κνώδων, -οντος pl. “die den the hilt of a sword gegen die blade abgrenzenden Zähne or hook”, sg. ‘sword’, κνώδαξ, -ᾱκος m. “Achsenzapfen” (“*tooth”), κνώδαλον “(bissiges =) wild, gefährliches animal” (seit Hom.), zero grade κναδάλλεται κνήθεται Hes., with *e* the ersten syllable (as κίναϊδος, κινώπετον, see under) κίναδος Sicil. “fox”, Att. as swearword, by Hes., θηρίον, ὄφις”;

Maybe Alb. *kunadhe* “marten”

Lith. *kándu*, *kąsti* (**konəd-*) “bite”, *kándis* “Milbe”, *kañdis* “morsel, mouthful” (secondary second accent) *kąsnis* “morsel, mouthful”, Ltv. *kuôžu*, *kuôdu*, *kuôst* “bite, sharp sein, divide” (after Persson Beitr. 808 also *kriadas* “Nachbleibsel beim Getreidereinigen; Reizen, Necken, with secondary softening);

Church Slavic *kusъ* “frustum”, Serb. *kus* “morsel, mouthful, Stück”, Church Slavic *kusaju*, *kusati*, Serb. *kûsām*, *kûsati* (etc.) “bite” (schleiftonig as from light root form); O.Bulg. *čestъ* “part” (**k_en_d-ti-*); without *s*-extension Pol. *kądek* “morsel, mouthful, Stück, gobbet”.

Maybe Alb. *çast* “moment”: O.C.S.: *čestъ* “part” [f i]

2. Labial extensions:

k_enē-p-: Gk. κνώψ, -πός “bissiges animal”, κνωπεύς ἄρκτος Hes.; κινώπετον (**k_enōp-*) “animal, esp. Schlangen and anderes poisonous worms”.

k_enē-bh-, *kenə-bh-*:

Gk. κνήφη “scabies, mange”, with anlaut. *s-* σκνήφη Hes. “Brennessel”; κνάπτω (γνάπτω) ‘scratch, kratze auf, drum; tumble; tear, rend, mangle, rend, lacerate’, κνάφος “Weberkarde, wherewith the Walker das Tuch aufkratzt; Marterwerkzeug”, κναφεύς “fuller, Tuchscherer”, κνάφαλον (κνέφαλλον Eur., γνόφαλλον Alkaios) “abgekratzte Wollflocken; pillow, cushion” (die Auffassung from κναφ- as hybridization from κνεφ- and καφ- = κρηφ- is incredible, s. Persson Beitr. 139);

Gaul. GN *Cnabetius* (: Run. gen. *Hnab[ī]das*), O.Ir. *cnai* “vellus” (from dem Welsh), Welsh *cnai*f “Fließ”, *cnelfio* “tondere”, nCorn. (?) *kneu*, Bret. *kreoñ*, Vannes *kaneo* “Fließ”; different J. Loth RC 43, 408 f.;

Run. gen. *Hnab(i)das* (IE **knabhetós* “mutilated”), O.Ice. *hnafa*, preterit *hnōf* “cut, clip”, *hnefi* m. “fist, sword”, M.H.G. *neve* “fist”, PN O.E. *Hnæf*, O.H.G. *Hnabi*; geminated O.S. *nappa* “nip, pinch, to pick to pieces” and die *j*-verbs O.Ice. *hneppa* “nip, pinch, clamp, press”, O.E. (once) *hnæppan* “hit, gegen etwas bump, poke”;

remain far off though O.E. *hnappian* “drowse”, O.H.G. *hnaffezen* ds., Ger. dial. *na(p)fezen* ds. (Wissmann nom. postverb. 183);

Lith. *kniebiù*, *kniēbti* “leise nip, pinch”; Ltv. *knāb-ju*, *-u*, *-t* “picken, pluck”, lter. *knābāt*, Lith. *knab-ù*, *-ėti* “schälen (Kartoffeln und likewise)”, *knabùs* “langfingerig, diebisch, skilful”, *knabénti*, *knebénti* “(auf)picken”, *knimbù*, *-aũ*, *knibti* “pluck, klaben”, Ltv. *knibēt*, *knibināt* lter. “klaben” (*-nī* kann zero grade to *-nē* sein); whether the consecutive words previously from *knib-* gefolgerten ablaut after the *i*-row have or partly old Reste the *i*-variant *kenei-bh-* are, is not certainly; Lith. *knỹburiuoti* “with irgendeiner Hand- or Fingerarbeit beschäftigt sein”, Ltv. *kniēb-ju*, *-u*, *-t* “pinch, tweak, nip”, lter. *knaibīt*.

3. *s*-extension *kene-s-*, *k(e)nē-s-*:

O.Ind. redupl. *ki-knasa-* m. “parts of zerriebenen Korns, Schrot, semolina”;

Gk. κνέωρος, *-ov* “Nesselart” (probably from **κνη[σ]ορος*);

Goth. *hnasqus* ‘soft, fine’ (from Kleidern; originally either “ through Reiben or Knistern soft gemacht” or ‘soft as gekratzte wool”), O.E. *hnesce* “tender, soft, weak”, O.H.G. *[h]nascōn* “naschen (*abknipsen), tidbit genießen”; Ltv. *knùostj, knuost* “with dem bill, beak, neb in Gefieder rupfen”. compare from the *i*-basis *kenei-s-*: Lith. *knisù* etc., see under.

III. *i*-basis *keni-, k_enə-i-*

1. base of -w-stem Gk. κόνις, Lat. *cinis*, see above; Gk. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, δια-κναιώ “zerschabe, grind, pulverize, reibe auf under likewise” (seems **knəi-ō* with after ἐκναι-σα, κναι-σω bewahrtem *ι*); in addition Gk. κιναιδος “ obscene “, actually “pruriens”, grown from an adv. auf -δόν as βάδος “Marsch” from βαδόν adv.

2. Dental extensions:

k(e)nēi-d-

Gk. κνίζω (Fut. κνίδω) “ scrape, scratch, reiae” (*κνιδίω), κνισμός “itchiness, Sinnenkitzel”, κνίσμα “das Abgeschabte, Abgekniffene, shred, gobbet “; κνίδη “Brennessel”;

M.Ir. *cned* “wound” (**knidā*), in addition Ir. Welsh *cnes* ‘skin’ (**knid-tā*);

O.Ice. *hnīta* (*hneit*) “an etwas anstoßen”, *hneita* (**hnaitjan*) “bump, poke, beleidigen”, *hnita*, -aða “nieten”, O.E. *hnītan* “bump, poke, prick “, *hnitol* (M.L.G. *netel*) ‘stößig, cornipetus’, *gehnæst* n. “Zusammenstoß, fight, struggle”, O.S. *of-hnītan* “tear away”;

Ltv. *kniēdēt* “nieten” (as O.Ice. *hnita*); Ltv. *knidēt* “itch, grovel, truckle, creep, sich bewegen”; besides from a root form auf *t*. Ltv. *kniest*, 3. present *knieš* preterit *kniete* “itch”, *kniētēt* ds.

Under the imagining of kratzenden, stechenden Geruches are anreihbar: Hom. κνῖση “Opferduft, Fettdampf, fume, smoke” (*κνιδ-σ-ā, compare Lat. *lixa* : *liquor*, Lith. *tamsà* : O.Ind. *tamas-*; in die *ā*-Decl. übergeführt Att. κνῖσᾶ);

Lat. *nīdor* (**cnīdōs*) m. “Bratenduft, vapor, vapor, fume, smoke”;

O.Ice. *hniss* n. ‘smell, odor, ekelhafter Geschmack beim food, eating” (: *hnīta*; compare Goth. *stiggan* “bump, poke”: O.E. O.H.G. *stincan* ‘stink”).

3. Labial extensions:

Gk. κνῖψ, acc. pl. κνῖπας “an ant kind, die Honig or Feigen annagt; under the Rinde lebendes insect”, with anlaut. *s-* σκνῖψ “small Holzwurm”, κνῖπός, σκνῖπός “knauserig”, σκνῖπτω, σκενῖπτω, σκηνῖπτω “kneife”; κνίφεα κνίδας Hes., κνίφων (see in addition also **gen-*, *gneibh-* “to press together”);

M.Du. *nipen* st. and schw. V. (Dutch *nippen*) “pinch, nip, press, anrühren, grasp”, M.Eng. *nīpin* “press” (Gmc. *-p[p]-*, compare:) O.Ice. *hnippa* “bump, poke, stecken”, *hnippask* “quarrel, squabble”, M.Eng. *nippen* “nip, pinch, clamp”, Eng. *nip*, nd. Dutch *nippen* “nippen”, Ger. bO.Ir. *nipfen*, *nipfeln* “nippen”; nd. *nibbelen* “abbeißen”; perhaps Lith. *knimbù* under likewise (see above under *kenē-bh-*), if with old *i*-vocalism.

4. *s*-extension: Lith. *knisù*, *knisti* “wühlen, dig”, Ltv. *knisis*, *knislis* ‘small mosquito’.

IV. *u*-basis *kenu-*, *kneu-*:

1. Gk. κνό(F)ος, κνοῦς “das knarrende Reiben of Rades in the Radachse; Larm the Füße beim Marschieren”, κνῶω ‘scratch light”, κνῶμα “the scratch, light Anpochen”, κνύος n. “scabies”, κνύ ἐλάχιστον Hes.;

O.Ice. *hnøggva*, *hnøgg* (and weak *hnyggja*) “bump, poke” (originally “rub, scratch, scrape”) = O.H.G. *hniuwan*, M.H.G. *niuwen* “zerstoßen, zerquetschen” (O.E. *hnygelan*, Plur. “Abschnitzel” from **hnuvilan-*?); further with the meaning “penurious” (compare *schäbig* : *schaben*) O.Ice. *hnøgggr* “concise, penurious, economical”, O.E. *hnēaw* “penurious, knauserig”, M.L.G. *nouwe* “eng, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, concise, small, genau”, M.H.G. *nou*, *nouwe* “eng, genau, painstaking”, Ger. *genau*;

Ltv. *knūdu* and *knūstu*, Inf. *knūt* and *knūst*, preterit *knūdu* “itch” (*d(h)-* and *st*-present, compare with wurzelhaft behandeltem *-d-* also *knudēt* ds.); Pol. *knować* “dismember,

ästeln”, *knowie* ‘stohsplitter’? (see also Brückner KZ. 45, 313 because of Slav. **кѣнь* ‘stem’, **кѣніга* ‘book’, whereat different Berneker 663, 664).

2. Dental extensions:

With *ḍ*: Gk. κνῦζα, κνῦσα “scabies”, κνυζοῦμαι “kratze mich”; about κόνυζα see under; O.E. *hnot* “abgeschabt, naked, bald, bleak, kurzgeschoren”.

With *ḍhr*: Gk. κνύθος ἄκανθα μικρά Hes., κνυθόν σμικρόν Hes.;

O.Ice. *hnjōḍa*, *hnauḍ* “bump, poke, hit, nieten”, O.H.G. *pi-hnēotan* “befestigen”, M.H.G. *niet* m. f. “breit geschlagener nail, Niet”, *nieten* “nieten”; O.Ice. *hnyḍia* “tool zum Schlagen or Klopfen”;

Nor. dial. *nuddast* “abgestumpft become” (with *s*- Swe. dial. *snudda* “gentle touch”, Falk-Torp under *nudda*); O.H.G. *hnotōn* ‘shake’, M.H.G. *notten* ‘sich hin and her bewegen’, M.Eng. *nodden*, Eng. *nod* “nicken”; O.Ice. *hnoss* f. “Kleinod” (“gehämmert”), O.E. *hnossian* “knock”. About Ltv. *knudēt* etc. see above 1.

With *ḥ*: presumably Goth. *hnuþō*, *hnutō* “σκόλοψ”, O.Ice. *hnūḍr* “shaft, pole, picket, pole”, Ltv. *knute*, *knutele* “dünne shaft, pole” (or Lw. from Ger. *Knüttele*?).

3. *g*-extensions: Gk. κόνυζα, σκόνυζα, κνῦζα “strong-smelling plant, Erigeron viscosumL.” (if -ζ- from -γλ-; also -ḍλ- is equally possible; zur Geruchsbed. compare above κνῖσα, *nīdor*); O.Ice. *hnykr* (**hnuki*-) “fetidness” (besides *fnykr*, *snykr*, *knykr*, *nykr* ds., wobl late Anlautswechselformen).

4. Labial extensions:

With IE *b*: Goth. *dis-hniupan* “tear”, *dishnupnan* “zerrissen become”, O.S. *niupa* “nip, pinch”, O.E. *ā-hnēopan* “abpflücken”; with intensive consonant-Doppelung Nor. dial. *nuppa* “pluck”, O.E. *hnoppian* “pluck”, Dan. M.L.G. *noppe* “Wolfflocke, tuft of wool, Hechelhede”;

with IE *bh*. O.Ice. *hnýfill* “kurzes, abgestumpftes horn, lamb with solchen Hörnern”, N.Ger. *nobbe*, *nubbe* “Wollflocke”, M.H.G. *noppe*, *nop* “Tuchflocke” (rather Lw. from M.L.G. *noppe*).

5. *s*-extension: Ltv. *knaūsis* ‘small mosquito’ (as *knisis*, *knislis* from the *i*-basis).

References: WP. I 392 ff., WH. I 217 f., II 166 f.

Page(s): 559-563

ken-³

English meaning: to appear, be born; to begin; young

Deutsche Übersetzung: "frisch hervorkommen (perhaps actually: sprießen), entspringen, anfangen; also von Tierjungen and Kindern"

Material: O.Ind. *kanīna-* "young", compounds Sup. *kānīyas-*, *kāniṣṭha-*, *kaniṣṭhá-*; *kanyā*, gen. pl. *kanīnām* (older *n*-stem) "girl", Av. *kaine*, *kainī-*, *kainīn-* ds.;

Gk. *καίρός* "neu, unerhört";

Lat. *recens* "fresh, young, neu", actually "gerade vom origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, the birth her";

M.Ir. *cinim* "entspringe", *ciniud* "gender, sex, Stam"; O.Ir. *cenēl* "gender, sex", O.Welsh *cenetl*, Welsh "gender, sex, Nation"; perhaps also O.Welsh M.Welsh *cein*, Welsh *cain*, M.Bret. *quen*, O.Ir. - from dem Brit. - *caín* "beautiful" (: Gk. *καίρός* "beautiful" = "young"?); genuine Ir. is *cāin* (**k_eni-*) ds.;

M.Ir. *cano*, *cana* "Wolfsjungen", Welsh *cenau* "young dog or wolf" (**k_ena_uō*: *ken-*);

Gaul. *Cintus*, *Cintugnātos* ("Primigenitus"), O.Ir. *cētnē*, *cēt-* "erster", Welsh etc. *cyn(t)* "previous, before, rather", *cyntaf* "the erste";

burgund. *hendinos* "king"; strittig Goth. *hindumists* "äußerster, hinterster", O.H.G. *hintana*, *hintar* "behind", O.E. *hindema* "the letzte" ("novissimus");

O.C.S. *въ-*, *на-чьна*, *-četi* "begin", *začeti* "ds.; receive (of Weibe)", *конъ* "Anfang", *коньсь* "end", O.C.S. *čedo* "kid, child" (if not Lw. from Ger. *Kind*, s. Berneker 154); with beweglichem *s*- O.Sor. *ščeño* "das letztgeborene kid, child", Russ. *ščenók* "young dog", O.C.S. *šteŋe* "catulus".

References: WP. I 397 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 112 f.

Page(s): 563-564

ken-4

English meaning: to strain, strive

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich mühen, eifrig streben, sich sputen’

Material: Gk. κονεῖν ἐπείγασθαι, ἐνεργεῖν, κόνει σπεύδε, τρέχε, κοναρώτερον δραστικώτερον Hes., κονηταί θεράπποντες, ἀγκόνους διακόνους, δούλους Hes., διᾱκονος, Ion. διήκονος ‘servant, Aufwärter’, ἐγκονέω “hurry, verlege mich auf etwas”, ἐγ-κονίς “Dienerin”;

Lat. *cōnor*, *-āri* ‘sich körperlich anstrengen, den Versuch machen’;

Proto-Celt. **kān-* (IE **kōn-*) “vollbringen” in M.Welsh *digoni* “make”, *dichawn*, *digawn*, Welsh *dichon*, *digon* “kann”, *digon* “sufficient”, O.Welsh MN *Guoccawn*, M.Welsh *gochawn*, *gogawn* “distinguished”, abr. MN *Uuocon*.

References: WP. I 398 f., WH. I 262.

Page(s): 564

kenth(o)–

English meaning: rag, cloth

Note: also *ket(h)-*?

Material:

O.Ind. *kanthā* “repaired dress”; poor. *k* “ot” *anak* “dress, cover”;

Gk. κέντρων “skirt from rags, Flickpoem” is Bedeutungslehnw. from the Lat.;

Lat. *centō* “from cloth *zusammengenähtes* dress or cover, patch work”;

without nasal O.H.G. *hadara* f. “Cloth, rags” (**ha þ r ō*, IE **kotr ā*), Ger. Quarrel; in addition with *l* derivative M.H.G. *Hadel*, ablaut. Ger. dial. *Hudel*, of it work sloppily ‘smudge’.

O.Ind. *kanthā* “geflicktes dress”; Arm. *k’ot’ anak* “dress, cover”;

Gk. κέντρων “Rock from rag, Flickpoem” is Bedeutungslehnw. from dem Lat.;

Lat. *centō* “from rag *zusammengenähtes* dress or cover, Flickwerk”;

without nasal O.H.G. *hadara* f. “rag, clout” (**ha þ r ō*, IE **kotr ā*), Ger. *Hadern*; in addition with *l*-derivative M.H.G. *Hadel*, ablaut. Ger. dial. *Hudel*, therefrom *huden* ‘schmieren’.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**hadara*) *çandra* ‘supporting beam for the wall or fence’.

References: WP. I 402 f., WH. I 200.

Page(s): 567

kerd-¹

English meaning: to girdle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gürten”

Note: only Celt. and Slav.

Material: O.Ir. *fo-cridigedar* “accingat”, *cri(u)ss* “belt, girdle” (**k_ṛd-su-*), M.Ir. *fo-chrus* “Gürtung”, Welsh *crys* “belt, girdle, Hemd”, *gwregys* (for **gwe-grys* from **gwo-grys*) “belt, girdle”, O.Corn. *kreis* “Hemd”, *grugis* “belt, girdle”, Bret. *kreiz* “Hemd”, *gouriz* “belt, girdle”;

Russ. *čeres* (besides *čerez*, das *z* through influence the preposition *čřez* hat) “Geldgurt”,
Clr. *čeres* “lederner, wide belt, girdle, Geldkatze”, Pol. *trzos* “Geldgurt, Geldkatze”;
perhaps eine extension from *(s)ker-* “turn”.

References: WP. I 423, Berneker 148.

Page(s): 579

kerd-²

English meaning: talent, craft; talented

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "handwerksmäßig geschickt, klug berechnend"

Material: Gk. κέρδος n. "profit, gain, benefit, advantage", κερδίων "nützlicher, ersprießlicher", κέρδιστος "the Verschlagenste (Hom.); ersprießlichst", κερδαλέος "gewinnend, nützlich, cunning", κερδαλέη, κερδῶ "fox", κερδαίνω "gewinne"; from Gk. *κέρδων derives Lat. *cerdō* "gemeiner Handwerksmann";

O.Ir. *cerd* f. "Kunst, Handwerk; Künstler, Dichter"; Welsh *cerdd* f. "Kunst, Poesie";

O.Ice. epithet *horti* m. 'smart' (?), *horskr* ds., O.E. asächs. O.H.G. *horsc* ds. (**hort-ska-*).

References: WP. I 423.

Page(s): 579

(kerem–), krem– (: krom–) and kerm–

English meaning: 1) onion, garlic; 2) ash-tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. “Zwiebel- and Knoblaucharten”; 2. “Eberesche under likewise”

Note: (esp. with *s*-forms); anlaut *k-*, occasionally *k̑-*

Material: Gk. κρέμυον Hes., otherwise (through Assimil. out of it) κρόμυον “Zwiebelart” (**kremusom*);

M.Ir. *crim*, gen. *crema*, Welsh (reduced grade) *craf* “garlic”;

O.E. *hramsan*, Eng. *ramsons* “Waldknoblauch”, Nor. Swe. Dan. *rams* ds., M.L.G. *ramese*, *remese* ds., O.H.G. *ramusia*, Ger. (bO.Ir.) *rams* “ds.” (*Allium ursinum* L.);

Lith. *kermùšė* f. “wild garlic”;

Slav. **čermъša*, **čermucha* in Russ. *čeremša*, *čeremica*, *čerëmuška* “Bärenlauch, *Allium ursinum*”, Pol. *trzemucha* ds., with Pal. Ser.-Cr. *srijemuš* m. -ša f. uud *srijemuč*, -ža “kind of wildwachsendes vegetables”; in addition die Bezeichnung of “*Prunus padus*” (likewise strong-smelling plant);

Lith. *šermùkšnis* m. *šermùkšle*, *šermùkšnė* f. “rowan, mountain ash”, Ltv. *šērmūkslis* etc. ds., with other Gutturalreihe Ltv. *cērmauksis* etc., ds.;

Russ. *čerëmcha*, *čerëma*, *čerëmucha* “alder buckthorn, alder dogwood, Ahlkirsche, *Prunus padus*”, Clr. *čerëm-cha*, -ucha ds., Sloven. *čřemha*, -sa (and with palatal) *srr mša*, -sa ds., Pol. *trzemcha*, Cz. *třemcha*, nowadays *střemcha* ds.,

perhaps here the Ven. PN *Cremōna*.

References: WP. I 426 f., Trautmann 128 f., Specht IE Decl. 168.

Page(s): 580-581

ker(ə)–³

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen, glühen, heizen”

Material: O.Ind. *kūdayāti* ‘sengt’ (**k̥d-*, i.e. **kerə-d-*); nasalized *kuṇḍatē* “burns”; about *kuṣāku-*, *kaṣāku-* see under;

dubious Lat. *carbō*, *-ōnis* m. “coal” (IE **ker-dhō?*), from Specht IE Decl. 266 zur color root *ker-* (**ker-bhō?*) placed;

Goth. *haúri* n. “coal”, O.Ice. *hyrr* m. “fire” (**hurja-*, IE **ker-jo-*);

O.H.G. *herd*, O.S. *herth*, O.E. *heorð* ‘stove, hearth’; O.H.G. *harsta* “frixura”, *gahurstit* “frixus”, M.L.G. *harst* “Rost (zum Braten)”, O.E. *hierstan* “roast”, *hierstepanne* “Bratpfanne”;

Lith. *kuriù*, *kùrti* “heizen”, *kūrēnti* “continual heizen”, *kūrstyti* ‘schüren’, Ltv. *kur”u* (*kurstu*), *kurt*, frequent. *kuřstīt*, *kurināt* “heizen”, O.C.S. *kurjō*, *kuriti sę* ‘smoke’, *kurenъje* “Kohlenfeuer” etc.; Balt *kūr-*, Slav. *kur-*, müßten by this interpretation Ablautsneubildungen to **kūr* from a IE reduplication-grade *o* sein; eine other interpretation under (s)*ker-* “cut, clip”;

Ltv. *čēri* “Glutsteine”, *čeras* “Inbrunst”, *cerēt* “lieben, sehnen, hoffen”; Russ. *čeren* ‘salzpfanne the Salzsiedereien’, Clr. *čereh* “bottom of Back- and Kochofens, Feuerherd”, Pol. *trzon* ‘stove, hearth’;

Lith. *kárštas* “hot”, *kařstis* “heat”, Ltv. *kařsts* “hot”, *kařsēt* “erhitzen”, (**kor-s-*); wherefore as ‘stormy, hot tempered’ also Lith. *keřštas* “rage, fury”, *kerùs*, *keringas* “zornvoll”, *kīřsti* “zornig become”; probably to O.Ind. *kuṣāku-* “burning; fire, sun” and *kaṣāku-* “fire, sun” (both mind. from **k̥ṣāku-*; compare Arm. *xaršem* “cook, burn” from intensive **kh̥s-*); compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 375, II 164.

A cognate root form *krā-s-* as “Feuerglanz, blaze, glow”, from which partly “red”, partly “luminous, bright, beautiful”, in O.C.S. *krasa* “venustas, pulchritudo”, Russ. *krasá* “beauty,

Zierde, jewellery”, O.C.S. *krasъnъ* “beautiful, pleasant, white gekleidet”, Russ. *krásnyj* “red, beautiful”, Cz. *krásný* “beautiful”, old also “licht, gleaming” and “reddish” (etc.); Ltv. *krāsus* “beautiful” is Russ. Lw.

Maybe Alb. *kreshnik* “noble man, lord”

Ein from *ker-* widened **k(e)r-em-* seeks man in Lat. *cremō*, *-āre* “verbrennen (tr.)”, Umbr. *krematra* pl. **crematra* “kind of vessel zum Braten of Fleisches, Braten”;

in addition as “Decoct” also *cremor* “the from aufgeweichten Getreidekörnern or otherwise from Pflanzen gewonnene juice, sap, porridge, mash”; further Gaul. *κόρμα*, *κοῦρμι*, O.Ir. *coirm* n., M.Welsh *cwrwf*, O.Corn. *coref*, *coruf* “beer”, wherefore perhaps O.Ind. *karam-b(h)á-* m. “Grütze, porridge, mash”, *kulmāsa-* m. ‘sour mucus from Früchten, sour Reisschleim”; compare further Toch. B *kark-*, *kärk-* “fry, roast”.

References: WP. I 418 f., WH. I 165 f., 287 f.

Page(s): 571-572

kerəp–, krēp–

English meaning: cloth, leather; shoe

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zeug- or Lederlappen; especially Schuh”

Material: Lat. *carpisculum* “a kind of shoes” (previously by Vopiscus and strange origin verdächtig as das similar *carpatinus* from Gk. καρβάτινος “from leather”, καρβατίνη “Lederschuh”);

O.Ir. *cairem* ‘schuhmacher” (**kariamos*, IE **ker[ə]p-*), Welsh *crydd* ds. (**cerydd*, Celt. **karijos*), O.Corn. *chereor*, Bret. *kere*, *kereour* ds.;

O.Ice. *hriflingr*, O.E. *hrifeling* “shoe”;

Lith. *kùrpė*, Ltv. *kuĩpe*, O.Pruss. *kurpe* “shoe” (**kūrpīā*, IE **korəp-*);

O.C.S. *кѣра* “textura, rag”, *is-кѣрѣти*, *-ati* “ausflicken”, Bulg. *кѣра* “rag, kerchief, cloth; Flicker”, Serb. *křpa* “Fleck, Stuck canvas, fabric”; with the meaning “shoe”, Serb. *křplje* ‘snowshoe”, Pol. *kierpce* “kind of Beschuhung”, Cz. *krpec* “Bastschuh”;

with full grade the 2. syllable κρηπίς, -ῖδος “shoe; Fundament a Baues” (Lat. Lw. *crēpīda*).

Daß *kerəp-* extension from (*s*)*ker(e)-* “cut, clip” sei, is probably.

References: WP. I 425, WH. I 172, Trautmann 146.

Page(s): 581

(kerk-:) korĕ- : kṛĕ-

English meaning: to wrinkle, become thin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "einschrumpfen, mageren"

Note: (or at most *karĕ-* : *kṛĕ-*)

Material: O.Ind. *ṛśá-* "abgemagert, hager, weak", *ṛśyati* "magert ab", Av. *kərəsa-* "skinny",
"

Lat. *cracentēs*, leg. *gracentēs* "graciles" to *gracilis* "skinny, slim, arid", dissim. from
**cracilis*;

O.Ice. *horr* (**hurha-*) "Magerkeit";

Lith. *karšėti*, intensiv *kárštu*, *káršti* "old become", *iškáršas* "frail before age", *káršė*
"Altersschwäche", Ltv. *nuo-kārst* "veralten, reif become";

Clr. *kors* "ausgerodete Striche Landes", Ser.-Cr. *kṛšljav* "in growth zurückgeblieben",
Sloven. *kiš* m. 'shrub, bush', Cz. *krs* "Zwergbaum", *krs-ati*, *-nouti* "abate", Pol. dial. *karślak*
"niedriger, crooked tree, firewood".

References: WP. I 420 f., WH. I 284, Berneker 670.

Page(s): 581

ker-¹, kor-, kr-

English meaning: a kind of sound (hoarse shrieking, etc..), *crane

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schallnachahmung for heisere, rauhe Töne, solche Tierstimmen and die sie ausstoßenden Tiere"

Note:

Root **ker-1**, **kor-**, **kr-**: "a kind of sound (hoarse shrieking, etc..), *crane" derived from Root **ger-2**: "to shriek (in expr. forms), *crane".

Note: anlaut mostly *k-*, rare *k̑-* also with beweglichem *s-*: **(s)ker-**.

Material: I. O.Ind. *karāṭa-* m. "crow" (?), *karāyikā* "a kind of crane".

Gk. κόραξ, -ακος m. "raven", κοράκιον "bill, beak, neb of raven" (**kor-ḡ-k-*, compare Lat. *cor-n-īx*), σκορακίζω "behandele schimpflich (from ἐς κόρακας βάλλειν under likewise), κορώνη "crow", κόραφος ποιὸς ὄρνις Hes. (**kor-ḡ-bhos*); κορκορυγή "Kollern in Leibe";

Lat. *corvus* "raven", *cornīx*, *-īcis* "crow", Umbr. *cornāco* "cornicem" (*-īk-* besides *-āk-*); Specht, IE Decl. 118, 161 places whereas *corvus* and *cornīx* zur color root *ker-*;

Cz. *krákorati* "gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker" (**kor-kor-*, compare κορκορυγή), Serb. *krakoriti* "gracillare", Clr. *kerekority* "kollern, coo".

see also **kar-** "loud praise".

1. Dental extensions:

Älter Dan. *skrade* "rattle, clash, röcheln", Swe. dial. *skrata* "sound", Nor. dial. *skrata* "gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, scold, chide, loud lachen", *skratla* "rattle, clash", Swe. *skratta* "lachen", Dan. *skratte* "einen gesprungenen Ton give".

2. guttural extensions:

A. Auf **-k-** (broken reduplication): **kerk-**, **kek-**, **krok-**:

O.Ind. *kṛkara-*, *krakara-*, *kṛkaṇa-* m. “a kind of partridge, game bird “, *kṛka-vāku-* m. “rooster, cock”, *kṛkaṣā*, *kṛkālikā* “bird name”; Av. *kahrkatāt-* f. “rooster, cock”, Pers. *kārk* “chicken “, Av. *kahrkāsa-* m. “ vulture, actually Hähneesser”; O.Ind. *karkati* (uncovered) “lacht”, *krákṣamāṇa-*, *-krakṣa-*, *-krakṣin-* perhaps “knarrend”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Arm. perhaps as neologism *karkač* “Rauschen, noise”, *karkačem* “excessive lachen, roar”;

Gk. κέρκαξ ἰέραξ Hes., κερκάς κρεξ τὸ ὄρνεον Hes., κερκιθαλὶς ἐρωδιός Hes., κερκίς ...εἶδος ὄρνιθος Hes., κέρκνος ἰέραξ, ἡ ἀλεκτρυών Hes., κέρκος ... ἀλεκτρυών Hes., κίρκος “ἰέραξ”, κορκόρας ὄρνις. Περγαιοὶ Hes., κρέξ “eine Vogelart”, κέρχνος m. “ hoarseness “ (if from *κερκ-σνος), κέρχνη, κερχνηίς f. “Turmfalke”;

Lat. *crōciō*, *-īre* and *crōcō*, *-āre* “ croak, caw “ (: Ir. *crāin*, Lith. *krokiù*, Ltv. *krācu*, Slav. *krakati*, compare with -g. Gk. κρώζω, O.N. *hrókr*);

M.Ir. *crāin*, gen. *crāna* ‘sow’ (“grunzend”; Proto-Celt. **krāknī-*); *cercc* “hen” (but Welsh *ysgrechf.* ‘scream’ from O.E. **scræc* “clamor”; M.Ir. *scrēch* ‘scream’ from O.N. *skrækr*); O.Bret. *corcid*, Bret. *kerc’heiz*, Welsh *crychydd* “Reiher”, Ir. *corr* (**kork-so-*) “ crane “;

O.Pruss. *kerko* f. “ aquanaut (bird)”, Ltv. *kērcu*, *kērt* “ gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, sough, rustle, din, fuss, noise make”, Lith. *karkiù*, *kaĩkti* “ burr, croak, caw, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker “, Lith. *kirkiù*, *kiĩkti* “ screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell (from the Bruthenne)”; Lith. *krėkinuos*, *-intis* “rutting, in heat sein (of swine)”, Ltv. *krecēt* “hoarse become”; O.Pruss. *kracto* (lies *kracco*) ‘schwarzspecht’, Lith. *krāké* ds., Lith. *kr(i)okiù*, *kr(i)ōkti* “röcheln, grunt” (: Lat. *crōciō* etc.), *kr(i)oklỹs* “waterfall”, Ltv. *krācu*, *krākt* “ croak, caw, schnarchen, röcheln, bawl, blaster”; Lith. *kurkiù*, *kuĩkti* “quarren”, Ltv. *kūrcu*, *kūrkt* “quarren” (: O.C.S. *krъknŏti*, changing through ablaut with Lith. *kvaĩkti*?); compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb II 296, 270, 322;

O.C.S. *krǣkŋŋti* “croak, caw “ (etc.); R.C.S. *krečety* “Zikade”, Russ. *krék* “Aufstehnen”, *krečety* “Jagdfalke”, Serb. *krěka* “clamor the Hühner or Frösche” (etc.), Cz. *škrék* “clamor”, O.Sor. *škrékava* “Eichelhäher”; Russ. *krochálb* “Tauchergans”, Bulg. *krókon* “raven”, Serb. *kröčēm*, *kròkati* “croak, caw “ (etc.); R.C.S. (etc.) *kraču*, *krakati* ds.; in addition slovz. *krěk* (**krakъ*) m. “raven”.

Nasalized: O.E. *hringan* ‘sound, clink, rattle, clash, clatter’, Eng. *to ring* “lauten, clink “, O.N. *hrang* n. “din, fuss, noise”, *hringia* “läuten”, Lith. *krankiù*, *krañkti* “croak, caw, röcheln”, *krankščiù*, *krañkšti* ds., Russ. *krjákatъ* “crack, creak, groan, burr, croak, caw “; Toch. B *krañko* rooster, cock; O.Ind. *kruñ*, *kruñca-*, *krāũñca* m. “Brachvogel”.

With anl. *Ř-*: O.Ind. *śāri-* f. “ein bird”, *śārikā* “die indische Elster”; Arm. *sareak* ‘star’; Lith. *šarka*, O.Pruss. *sarke* “Elster”, Russ. *soróka*, Cz. *straka*, Serb. *sräka* “Elster”; besides O.C.S. *svraka*, Serb. *svräka* ds., see under.

With anlaut. *Řy-*: Alb. *sorrë* (**kyērnā*) “crow” (Jokl, Mél. Pedersen 146);

O.C.S. *soraka*, Serb. *svräka* “Elster”.

B. Auf *-g-*:

O.Ind. *kharjati* “knarrt”, *khargálā* “ein certain Nachtvogel (owl?)”;

Gk. κρώζω “krächze”, κράζω, ἔκραγον, κέκρᾱγα “croak, caw (of raven), cry”; κἀραγὺς ὁ τραχὺς ψόφος οἷον πριόνων Hes.;

O.N. *hrōkr*, O.E. *hrōc*, O.H.G. *hruoh* “crow”; N.Ger. *harken*, Dan. *harke* ‘sich räuspern’, Swiss *harchlen* “röcheln”, O.N. *hark*, *skark* “din, fuss, noise”, *herkir*, *skerkir* “fire” (“*knisternd”), O.N. *harka* “rant, roister”, N.Ger. *harken* ‘scratch, scratch, scrape’, *harke* “rake “, Ger. Lw. *Harke*; to O.Ind. *kharju-* m. (uncovered) “the itchiness, scratch “, *khrgala-* m. “ crutch “ (?);

O.H.G. *rachisōn* ‘sich räuspern’, O.E. *hraca* m., *hracu* f. “throat”, O.H.G. *rahho* “Rachen”, O.E. *hræca* m. “das Räuspern; saliva”, *hræcan* ‘sich räuspern, spucken’, O.N. *hrāka* m.

‘saliva’; O.N. *skrækr* m. ‘scream’ (**skrēki-*), *skrækja*, *skrækta* ‘cry’, *skrøk* n. pl. ‘lie, falsity’, *skrøkva* ‘erdichten, erlügen’;

Lith. *kregždė* ‘swallow’, *krégėti* ‘grunt’, *krogìù* ‘röchle, grunt’.

3. Labial extensions:

A. With **-p-**: O.Ind. *kṛpatē*, Aor. *akrapīṣṭa* ‘lament’;

kṛcchrá- ‘schlimm’; n. ‘need’, mind. from **kṛpsra-*;

Pers. *sārfāk* ‘clangor’, *surf* (Iran. **sərəfa-*) ‘cough’;

Lat. *crepō*, *-ās* and *-is*, *-āre* ‘knattern, knistern, crack, creak’, *crepundia*, *-ōrum* ‘Klappern as Kinderspielzeug, Kastagnetten’ (after M. Leumann, *Gnomon* 9, 240, rather Etruscan); EM³ 268;

O.N. *hrafn* ‘raven’, Run. *HrabnaR*, O.E. *hræfn* ‘raven’, O.H.G. *hraban*, *hram* ‘raven’ (M.H.G. also *rappe*), O.S. *naht-ram* ‘Nachteule’;

With **-s-**: O.N. *skrafa* ‘babble, chatter’, *skraf* (and *skrap* see under) n. ‘gossip’; O.N. *skarfr* ‘seerabe’, O.E. *skræf* ds., O.H.G. *scarba*, *scarva* f., *scarbo* m. ds., Ger. *Scharbe*; Bret. *scrav* ‘Meervogel’ is Gmc. Lw.;

Ltv. *krepēt*, *krēpēt* ‘dirty, filthy become’, *krēpāt* ‘zählen mucus auswerfen’ (from **rāuspern*), Lith. *skreplėnti* ds., Ltv. *krēpalas* pl., Lith. *skrepliaĩ* pl. ‘schleimauswurf, O.C.S. *kroplja*, *kropiti* ‘besprinkle, sprinkle’ etc., Russ. *kropotátʹ* ‘drone, grumble, grumpy, surly, sullen sein, sich sorgen’ etc.

With **-b-**: O.N. *skrap* ‘das Rascheln, gossip’, *skrapa* ‘rustle, babble’; Lith. *skrebėti* ‘rustle’, O.C.S. *skrobotʹ* ‘noise’. Nasalized Gk. κρέμβαλα ‘Kastagnetten’.

II. *í*basis (*s*)(*k*)*erei-*:

O.Ir. *scref* f., Ir. *scread* ‘scream’ from **skri-zd(h)ā*, compare Persson Beitr. I 348;

with **-s-**: Bret. *screo* (**skriyā*) ‘kreischender Meervogel’;

O.H.G. O.S. *scrīan* “cry”, O.H.G. *screi* n. ‘scream’, N.Ger. *schrewen*, Dutch *schreeuwen* “cry” (**skraiwian*), wFlem. *schreemen*, Eng. *scream* ds. (**skraimian*);

without *s-*: O.N. *hreimr* “clamor”, O.N. *hrīna* “cry” (of Schweine); compare Ltv. *kīna* ‘sow’ (also Ir. *crāin* ds. : Lat. *crōcio*) and piem. *crin* (ligur.?) ‘swine’.

guttural extensions:

A. With *-k-*: Gk. κρίκε “(das Joch) knarrte, kreischte”; Lith. *krykščiū, krykšti* “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell”, *kriksėti* “quaken”;

O.C.S. *krikъ* “clamor”, *kričati* “cry”;

O.N. *hegri*, O.E. *hrāgra*, O.H.G. *heigaro* and *(h)reigaro*, M.H.G. *heiger* and *reiger*, Ger. *Reiher* (**kroikro-*, **krikro-*), partly with diss. Schwunde of ersten *r*;

Welsh *cryg* “hoarse”, fem. *creg*, therefrom *creg-yr* “Reiher”;

eine various Lautnachahmung is Bulg. *църкам* “zwitschere, zirpe; cry, spritze” (etc. s. Berneker 132);

B. With *-g-*: Gk. κριγή “das Schwirren; creakiness (the Zähne)”, κριγή ἢ γλαῦξ Hes., κρίζω, κρίζαι, κέκριγα “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell, growl”, böot. κριδδέμεν (δδ = γ) “γελαῖν”;

Welsh *cre* (**krigā*), *dychre* (**dī-eks-krigā*) “clamor”; derived *crë-ydd*, *crë-yr* “Reiher”;

O.N. *hrīka* “gnash”, *hrikta* “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell”;

with *s-*: O.N. *skrīkia* “Vogelschrei”, as verb “chirp, twitter”, O.E. *scrīc* “Würger”, Nor. *skrīka*, *skreik* “cry”, O.S. *skrikōn* ds., O.N. *skrækr* ‘scream’;

late neologism: Ger. *Krickente*, Swe. *krickand, krikka* ds., Dutch *kriek, krekel* “cricket, Heimchen”, Fr. *criquet* ds., Dutch *kricken, krekken* “Zirpen (from the cricket)”, M.Eng. *creken* “creak”, Eng. *creak* ds., Fr. *criquer* ds.;

with *s-*: O.C.S. *skrъgati* (i.e. *skrъg-*) “gnash”, *skrъžьtъ* (i.e. *skrъž-*) “Geknirsche”.

III. *u*-basis *(s)k(o)reu-*, *(s)k(o)rau-*:

1. Lat. *corvus* (see above S. 567); M.Ir. *crū* “raven” (**krouos*); N.Ger. *schrauen*, *schraulen*, Nor. *skryla*, *ryla* “cry”, Nor. dial. *skrynja* “clatter, noise make, sharp clink; cough”; O.N. *skraumi* “bawler, crier, Hanswurst”; N.Fris. *skrummel* “Getöse, noise, rumor”, Ger. *schrummeln* “thunder”, O.N. *skrum* “gossip; Lith. *kriunù*, *-ėti* “cough, groan, moan”; perhaps also Toch. B *keru* “drum”.

2. Dental extensions:

With **-d-**:

O.N. *hrjóta* “roar, bellow, schnarchen, drone, grumble”, O.E. *hrūtan* ‘schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort’, O.H.G. *rūzan*, *rūzōn* “rattle, clash, schnarchen, buzz”; compare O.E. *hrot* m. “thick Flüssigkeit, mucus”, etc. under S. 537;

M.L.G. *shrūten* ‘schnarchen, wheeze, prusten’, wfäl. *Schrute* “Truthenne”, Swe. *skryta* “brag, boast”, dial. ‘schnarchen’, Nor. dial. *skrýta* “pant, sniff, snort, prusten”, *skrota* (**skrutōn*) “brag, boast” (perhaps also O.N. *skraut* n. “splendor, jewellery”, *skreyta* “adorn”, if actually “brag, boast”, compare Nor. *skrøyta* “adorn, praise, laud, brag, boast”, *røyta* ds.).

With IE **-t-**: O.N. *hryðja* f. ‘spucknapf’, Ice. *hroði* ‘saliva’, Nor. dial. *ryda*, *skryda* f. “mucus in Halse”.

3. guttural extensions:

With **-k-**: Lith. *krauklỹs* “crow”, *kraukiù*, *kraũkti* “croak, caw”, ablaut. *kriūk-iù*, *-ti* “grunt”, *krùké* “Ghegrunze”; Ltv. *kraũklis* m. “raven”, *kraũkĩs* ‘saatkrähe’, *kraukât* “cough, mucus auswerfen (of cattle)”; *kraũka* f. ‘schleimauswurf’;

O.C.S. *krukъ* “raven” (etc.);

Ice. *hrygla* “rattle in the throat”, M.H.G. *rü(c)hel(n)*, Ger. *röcheln*, Nor. *rugde* “Waldschnepfe”; in addition probably O.E. *hrog* “nasal mucus”;

with gemination **-kk-**: Dan. *skrukke* “glucksen”, *skrokke* “chat, prate”, next to which older Dan. *krokke* “call, shout, cry, from Hühnern”, M.L.G. *krochen* “grunt; hoarse cry (of raven)”.

With **-k-**: O.Ind. *krō̃sati*, Av. *xraosaiti* “kreischt, shouts, howls”, O.Ind. *krō̃sa-*, *klō̃sa-* m. ‘scream, Rufweite’, (: O.E. *hrēam* “Notruf” from **hrauhma*), Pers. *xurōs* “rooster, cock”; s. W. Schulze Kl. Schr.166.

With **-g-**: Gk. κραυγή “clamor”, κραυγός δρυκολάπτου είδος (“kind of Specht”) Hes.; Goth. *hruk* acc. “das Krähen”, *hrukjan* “crow”.

References: WP. I 413ff., WH. I 275 f., 290, 291 f., 293, Trautmann 128, 139 f., Wissmann nom. postverb. 130 f.

Page(s): 567-571

ker-²

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

See also: see under *(s)ker-*.

Page(s): 571

ker-4

English meaning: cherry

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for "Kornelkirsche, Kirsche"

Material: Gk. κράνος m. f. = Lat. *cornus* (**k̑rnos*) "Kornelkirschbaum", κράνον = Lat. *cornum* "Kornelkirsche", Lith. **kirnas* as base from *Kirnis* "deus cerasorum"; in addition probably Gk. κέρσος "Kirschbaum" (out of it Lat. *cerasus*), perhaps thrakisch-Phryg. word.

Contrariness of phonetically Übereinstimmung remain far off the meaning because of :
Lith. *kirma* f. 'strauchband from Weiden', *kirnis* 'swamp, marsh', O.Pruss. *kirno* f. 'shrub, bush', ablaut. Lith. *kẽras* "hoher, verwitterter stump; Staude", *kerėti* "in die Äste schießen", Ltv. *cẽrs* 'shrub, bush, knorrige Baumwurzel', O.Pruss. *ker-berse* "Wirsenhholz" (perhaps 'strauchbirke'), with formants *-ba*, Lith. *kirba* (out of it Ltv. *ķirba*) 'swamp, marsh, morass'; R.C.S. *кѣръ*, Russ. *корь* "root", Cz. *keř* 'shrub, bush', *o*-grade O.C.S. (etc.) *корень*, gen. -*ene* (*en*-stem) "root"; together with Russ. *čeren*, *čerenók* "Heft, Stiel, handle, grasp a Messers; Pfropfreis" etc. (see Berneker 146 f.); perhaps to **(s)ker-** "cut, clip".

References: WP. I 411 f., WH. I 221 f., 276 f.

Page(s): 572-573

(ker-^{5?}), kōr-

English meaning: to hang

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hängen, hängen”

Material: Lith. *kariù*, *kárti* “with a Strick erhängen”, Ltv. *kar”u*, *kārt* “hängen”, Lith. *pakara* “Kleiderständer, peg, plug zum Kleideraufhängen”, Ltv. *pakars* “hook zum Aufhängen”, O.Pruss. *paccaris* ‘strap’, Lith. *pakorẽ* “gallows”; perhaps also Lith. *prã-kartas* “crib, manger”, O.Pruss. *pracartīs* “trough”, if originally “vorgehängter Futtersack”;

in addition perhaps as extension **krem(ə)-* in Gk. κρεμάννυμι “hänge”, older κρίμνημι ds. (besides κρήμνημι, s. Specht KZ 59, 97), κρέμαμαι “hange”, κρεμάθρᾱ “Hängematte”, zero grade κρημνός ‘slope’.

References: WP. I 412.

Page(s): 573

ker-⁵

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘springen, drehen’

See also: see under *(s)ker-*.

Page(s): 574

kerm–

English meaning: to be tired, rest

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ermüden, rasten, schlafen”?

Material: O.H.G. M.H.G. *hirmen*, M.Du. *hermen* “rest, rasten”; Lith. *kirmy-jù*, *kirmýti*, *kirmėti* “anfaulen, faul become” (influenced from *kirmis* “worm”).

References: WP. I 426.

Page(s): 582

ker-⁶ and ker-

English meaning: dark colour; dirt, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: Farbwurzel for dunkle, schmutzige and graue Farbtöne

Note: often extended with *-i* and *-u*, s. the extensions *kerb(h)-* and *kers-*.

Material: O.Ind. *karāṭa-* “oxblood, indigo” (?), *kurunḡá-*, *kulunḡá-* m. “antelope”, *kirmira-* “varicolored”, *kārīṣa-* n. “Auswurf, manure”, *kardama-* m. “slime, mud, smut, manure”; *kalka-* m. “ordure, filth”, *karka-* “white” (: M.Ir. *corcach*); Pers. *cardeh* “blackish, darkish”, *kari*, *karah* “smut”, pehl. *karic* “crap, muck”; Gk. κόρυζα “catarrh, Rotz”, κορύναι μύξαι Hes., καρυμόν μέλαν Hes., κροῦμαι μύξαι Hes.;

about Lat. *carbō* “burning or burnt wood” see above under 3. *ker*;

M.Ir. *corcach* f. “swamp, marsh” (: O.Ind. *kalka-*, *karka-*, see above);

O.H.G. *horo*, gen. *horawes*, M.H.G. *hor*, *hurwe* “ordure, smut” (**k_ṛ-u-*); O.E. *horh*, gen. *horwes*, O.H.G. *horg* “dirty, filthy” (**k_ṛ-k-_u-o*); O.Ice. *horr* m. “nasal mucus, snot, smut”; O.E. *hrot* m. “Rotz”, O.H.G. *hroz* ds., asächs. *hrottāg* “snotty”; O.H.G. *ruoz*, *rouz*, M.H.G. *ruoz*, *ruost*, asächs. *hrot* “smut”; O.E. *hrum* m. “smut”, asächs. *hrum*, M.H.G. PN *Rum-olt*, with palatal in anlaut:

Arm. *saṛn*, gen. *saṛin* “ice”, *saṛnum* “gefriere”;

Ven.-Illyr. PN *Carmō* (Steiermark, Austrian province), rätorom. O.N. *carmún* “weasel”; see under *kor-men*;

Alb. *thjer-më* “gray”, *per-thjerm* “lazuline” (**ker-_u-* with secondary *-më*); *i surmë* “ashen” (**k_or-mo-*); s. Jokl Më. Pedersen 153 ff.;

O.Ice. *hjarn* n. “frozen snow” (: Arm. *saṛn*, Slav. **sernъ*); O.H.G. *hornunc*, Ger. *Hornung* “Februar”; O.H.G. *harro* m. “ermine” (: Ven.-Illyr. *carmō*);

Lith. *šīrvas* “gray, greyish-blue” (**k̑r-uo-s*), *šīrmas* ds. (**k̑r-mo-s*), Ltv. *sirms* “gray” (compare O.Ind. *śyā-má-* “black, dark” besides *śyā-vá-* ds.); Lith. *šīrvis* “(*gray) hare”; in addition Lith. *šarmà* f. “hoarfrost”, Ltv. *sarma*, *serma* ds., Lith. *šarmuõ*, *šermuõ* “(*gray) ermine” (:O.H.G. *harma*, Ven.-Illyr. *carmō*); *šarmuonỹs* m. “(*gray) weasel”, with ablaut E.Lith. *širmuonėlis* ds., Ltv. *sermulis* m. “(*gray) ermine”;

Proto-Slav.. **sernъ* in R.C.S. *srěnъ* “ποικίλος”, aRuss. *serenyj* “white” (from horses) and as m. Sloven. *srên*, *srênj* “hoarfrost, frozen Schneerinde”, Russ. *serěn* “frozen snow”, Pol. *szron* (older *srzon*) “hoarfrost” (: O.Ice. *hjarn*);

Lith. *šėrkšnas* (besides *šėrkštas*) “weißgrau, mouldy”, *šėrknas* m. “hoarfrost”, ablaut. *šīrkšnas* “hoarfrost” and *šīrsñija šīrsñyti* “cover itself with white frost”; Ltv. *serns*, *serksns* m., also *sersni* m. Plur., *sersna* f. “hoarfrost” and *serstu laiks* “time, da the Schnee trägt”.

Note:

maybe (**hurwe*) Hrv > Hrwat “dark people” = *Sarmoi* > *Serboi*, *Srb* from Lith. *sarma* “gray, white weasel” [common PIE b > w mutation].

It is interesting that the etymology of the name of the Croats (root: Hrv) is also unknown. Some suggest that the names actually originate from the same root: indeed, the roots are distinctly similar (Srb/Hrv). However, it is not known whether this is merely coincidental or indicative of a common origin.

References: WP. I 409, 428 f., Trautmann 300, 303, Specht IE Decl. 118 f., 179, 199, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 113 under Anm. 1.

Page(s): 573-574

kerno–

English meaning: jaw

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kinnbacken”

Note: only Celt. and Slav.; compare *ker-2*.

Material: Welsh *cern* “mandible, lower jaw bone “, Bret. *kern* “Mühltrichter, Scheitel, Tonsur”. M.Ir. *cern* “point, edge, angle “ (es lies die imagining of Knicks am mandible, lower jaw bone vor);

Slav. **černъ* in: O.Bulg. *čřěnovъnaja* “μύλαι”, R.C.S. *čřěnovъnъ* (*zubъ*), *čřěnovítъсь* “μύλη” “dens molaris”, slovak. *čren* “mandible, lower jaw bone “ etc.

After Būga RFV. 67, 234 to Ltv. *cęruo-k(s)lis* “Backenzahn”, O.Ind. *carvati* “chew”.

References: WP. I 427, Trautmann 129, Specht IE Decl. 141, 169.

Page(s): 582

kers–

English meaning: a kind of colour (black)

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for Farben, especially dunkle, schmutzige

Note: and probably also bloßes *ker-*; compare also *kel-4* and *ker-6*.

Material: O.Ind. *kr̥ṣṇá-* “black” = O.Pruss. *kirsnan* ds., FIN *Kirsnappe* = O.Bulg. *чрънь*, Russ. *чѣренъ*, Ser.-Cr. *c̆r̆n* etc. “black” (**č̥rxn̥*, **č̥rsn̥*); without *-no*-forms Lith. *kéršas* “black and white mottled, speckled, *tabby”, *kéršė* “bunte cow”, *kéršis* ‘schwarzbunter ox’, *keršulis* “Ringeltaube”; *karšis* f. “Brassen, lead (fish)”, *kiršlys* m. “ash”; the intonation from *kéršas* paßt but not zum O.Ind.;

Note:

O.C.S.: *чрънь* “black” : Lithuanian: *kĩr̃snas* “black (of a horse)” : O.Pruss.: *kirsnan* “black” : *Krishna* “Vedic black god”

Swe. Nor. *harr* “Äsche” (**harzu-*); O.E. *heard-hara*, *heardra-* m., Ger. Du. *harder*, *herder* ‘sea-ash’.

References: WP. I 428 f., Trautmann 118, 134 f.

Page(s): 583

kert-, kerət-, krāt-

English meaning: to turn, roll, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, zusammendrehen”, vielfach vom Biegen and Verflechten von Ästen to Flechtwerk; “fest zusammengedreht = kompakt, massiv, knag”

Note: extension from *ker-7*, S. 574; see under *(s)ker-3*.

Material: O.Ir. *kṛnátī* “dreht den Faden, spinnt”, *karttar-* “the Spinner”, *crátí* “binds, heftet together”, *kaṭa-* m. “netting, Matte” (mind. for **kṛta-*), probably also *kuṭí-*, *kuṭī* f. “cottage” (**kṛtī*), *kudya-* n. (**kṛtya-*) “(*geflochtene) wall”, pāli *koccha-* “wickerwork” (O.Ind. **kṛtsa-*); O.Ind. *kṛtsná-* “vollständig, whole” (compare Lat. *crassus*, Slav. **črstvъ*);

Gk. κάραλα(λ)ος m. “basket”, κροτώνη “Astknorren” (**κρατώνᾱ*); with *u*-colored reduced grade κύρτος, κύρτη “Binsengeflecht, fish snaring net, cage”, κυρία “wickerwork”;

Alb. *kjerthull* “circle, Garnwinde, Haspel” (: M.Ir. *ceirtle* see under);

maybe Alb. **kjerth*, *kredh* “dive, roll in water”

Lat. *crātis* “wickerwork from Ästen or Ruten, hurdle, Rost, Faschinen”, *crātēs dentatae* “Eggen”, *crātiō*, *-īre* “harrow” (**kerāti-*, or **krāti-*, compare Ltv. *krātiņš*, Lith. *krōta*); *crassus* “thick, strong, coarse”; probably *cartilāgo* “gristle” (probably *ker[ə]t-*, compare *palma* : παλάμη);

M.Ir. *ceirtle* f. “ball, tangle, knot” (**kerteliā*); *cert* f. ‘scrap, shred, Kleinigkeit’;

Goth. *haúrd*s (**kṛtis*) “door”, O.N. *hurð* ds., O.S. *hurth* “netting”, O.H.G. *hurd*, pl. *hurdi* ds., Ger. “Hürde = hurdle”, O.E. *hyrde*l and (old) *hyrþil* “wickerwork”;

maybe Alb. *kurth* “trap, (net)”

doubtful (**kert-s-to-*, **kṛt-s-ti-?*) O.S. *harst* m. “wickerwork, Rost”, *harsta* “Rost”; M.L.G. *harst* ds., “deadwood, shrubbery, bush, Rost” (whereof M.L.G. *harsten*, O.H.G. *hersten*, O.E. *hierstan* “roast”), Nor. dial. *rust* “spinney”, O.E. *hyrst* m. “wood, forest”, M.L.G. *horst*,

hurst 'shrubbery, bush', O.H.G. *horst*, *hurst* m. 'shrubbery, bush', Ger. *Horst* "Raubvogelnest";

O.Pruss. *corto* "paddock"; nasalized (as Slav. *krę[t]nati*) perhaps Ltv. *krietns* (wäre Lith. **kreñtnas*) "proficient, valiant" (if originally as much as Russ. *krutъ*, see under);

Lith. *krañtas* 'steiles bank, border, shore'; compare Clr. *krutýj* "winded, upright, schroff", *krúča* 'steiles bank, border, shore' (Trautmann 142);

R.C.S. *črbstvъ*, *čbrstvъ* "tight, firm; lauter, genuine", Russ. *čerstvъ* "hard, dry; fühllos; altbacken", Serb. *čvřst* "tight, firm, hard; vollfleischig" etc. (**krt-tu-os*);

nasalized Slav. **krętati*, **krę[t]nati*, Russ. *krátatъ*, *kránutъ* "from the Stelle bewegen, umwerfen; touch", Sloven. *krętati* "wenden, lenken, turn, rücken" etc., changing through ablaut **krqtъ* in R.C.S. *krutъ* "tortus, immitis", Russ. *krutъ* "drall; jäh, upright (see above to Lith. *krañtas*); thick eingekocht; cold; hard, stern", Serb. *krût* "violent", Pol. *kręty* "drall; winded, crooked; twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, gekräuselt", Church Slavic *krąštъ*, *krątiti se* "torqueri", Russ. *krutítъ* "turn, winden, whirl, lace, tie" etc., Sloven. *krotíca* "knot in Gespinst", Cz. *krutína* "ds.; convolution: cradle", Pol. *skrętka* "Weidenseil";

after Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. here Toch. B *kerccīye* "palace".

References: WP. I 421 f., WH. I 285 f., Trautmann 142, 146.

Page(s): 584-585

kes- (*ĝhes-)

English meaning: to scratch, itch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kratzen, kämmen"

Material: Gk. κεσκέον (zur form κεσκίον s. Boisacq) "oakum" (*kes-kes-);

M.Ir. *cīrf* "comb" (*kēs-rā);

O.N. *haddr* m. "Kopfhaar the Frau" (*hazda-z); O.E. *heord* f. "hair" (*hezda), in addition *heordan* pl. "oakum", Eng. *hards*, M.L.G. *herde* "Flachsfaser"; *hēde*, M.L.G. *hēde*, *heide* (Dutch Ger. *Hede*) "oakum";

Lith. *kasà* "braid, plait, pigtail", *kasaũ*, *-yti* "continual gelinde scratch, scrape", *kasù*, *kàsti* "umgraben", Ltv. *kast* "rake", *kasīt* "scrape, scratch, rake, scratch, scrape", in addition *kasa* f., *kasus* m. *kaškis* m., "scabies"; O.Pruss. *kexti* f. "Zopfhaar, (development from a participle *kestas or a *koz-dho- = Gmc. *hazda-);

maybe Alb. (*čes) *qeth* "dress hair" [common Alb. *s* > *th* shift], (*kasīt) *kosit* "harvest the crops"

O.C.S. *češo*, *česati* "comb; stripe, abstreifen (e.g. Beeren)", Bulg. (etc.) *češel* "comb", Cz. *pa-čes* m. "Hede, oakum", Russ. *česka* "Hede, oakum", *češujā* "dandruff", *česotka* "scabies"; Church Slavic *kosa* "hair", Russ. (etc.) *kosá* "lichen, pigtail", Church Slavic *kosmъ* "hair"; O.C.S. *kosnati* "touch, anrühren", *kasati se* "touch" (from "pluck"), Serb. *kösīm*, *-iti* "lacerare, vellere" probably iterative to *česati*, Cz. (etc.) *kochati* "ergötzen, caress, lieben" (to *kosnati* as "liebkosend, zärtlich touch", perhaps "krauen"; compare Berneker 152, 491, 538, 580 ff.).

Root extensions:

ks-en- in Gk. ξαίνω (*ksniō) 'scratch, comb; drum; tumble, prügeln', ξάνιον "comb zum Wollekremplein", ξάσμα "gekremplete wool", ἐπίξηνον "clot, chunk, Haublock";

Lat. *sentis* (**ksen-tis*) “briar”, *sentus* “horridus” (by Prudentius “dornig”);

ks-n-eu- in:

O.Ind. *kṣṇāuti* ‘schleift, wetzt, reibt’, *kṣṇōtra-* n. “grindstone, whetstone”, participle *kṣṇutá-* Av. *hu-xšnuta-* “good geschärft”; common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *novācula* ‘schermesser, razor’ (due to a Verbuns **novāre* from **ksneṷā-*);

O.N. *snæggr* “kurzgeschoren”, *snodenn* “naked, bald, bleak geschoren”; *snauðr* “unverhüllt, arm”, O.E. *besnyððan* “mug, rob”, M.H.G. *besNOTE n* “sparse, arm”, *snæde* ‘small, weak’, Ger. *schnöde*.

ks-es- in: Gk. ξέω (**ks-es-ō*), Aor. ξέσαι ‘scrape, smooth’, ξεστός “geschabt”; common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *ǵh-* > *gz-*, *z-*: Gk. *z-* phonetic mutation

ks-eu- in:

O.Ind. *kṣurá-* m. ‘schermesser, Dornpflanze’; Pers. *šor* ‘salzig’, kurd. *śūr* ds.; common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Gk. ξῦω “scrape, rub, glätte”, participle ξυστός “geschabt, geglättet”, -όν “(geglätteter) spear shaft”, ξύσμα “Abschabsel”, ξύστρα ‘striegel’, ξυστήρ “rasper”, ξυρόν (: O.Ind. *kṣurá-*) ‘schermesser’, ξυρόν τομόν, ἰσχνόν, ὀξύ Hes.; ξόανον (**ks-ox-e-nom*) “all Geschnitzte”, esp. “Götterbild”; common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *ǵh-* > *gz-*, *z-*: Gk. *z-* phonetic mutation

Gk. ξώστρα ψηκτρίς, ψηκτρία Hes. (‘striegel’), rather with *ksō[u]*- here, as with **ksōs-* zur root form *ks-es-*;

here probably with metathesis Balt **skuṷō* “rasiere” in Ltv. *skuvu*, *skūt*, Lith. *skutù*, *skùsti* ds.

References: WP. I 449 ff., WH. I 178 f., Trautmann 119 f., 268, Specht IE Decl. 239, 250, Kuiper Nasalprä. 85¹.

Page(s): 585-586

keuəd–, kŭd–

English meaning: to cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreien; anschreien, schelten, höhnen, spotten’

Material: O.Ind. *kutsáyati* ‘schmäht, tadelt’, *kutsā* ‘schmähung, reprimand’, Pers. *nikūhīdan* ‘rebuke, vilify, scold’;

Gk. κυδάζω, -ομαι ‘schmähe, beschimpfe’, κυδάγχας μάχας, λοιδορίας Hes., κυδαγχόμενα λοιδορούμενα Hes.; from a stem κυδοι- : κυδοιμός ‘schlachtlärm, -getümmel’, κυδοιμεῖν ‘din, fuss, noise “Tumult cause”, κυδοι-δοπᾶν ds.; maybe Alb. *huta* ‘owl, crying owl’

agutn. *huta* ‘herbeirufen’, Nor. dial. *huta* ‘cry, rant, roister, einen Hund drohend anschreien, verächtlich behandeln’ (M.Eng. *hūten*, *hōten*, nEng. *to hoot* ‘cry, jucheien’ from O.N. *hōta* ‘threaten’); O.E. *hūsc* (**kūd-sko-*), O.H.G. O.S. *hosc* (**kŭd-sko-*) ‘schmähung, derision, ridicule’, O.E. *hosp* ‘schande, disgrace, shame, insult’, *hyspan* ‘mock’ (with *-sp-* suffix), M.H.G. *hiuze* ‘cheeky, alert, awake, smart’, *hiuzen* ‘sich erfreuen’ (*‘herausfordernd cry’), *gehiuze*, *gehūze* ‘Lärm, clamor, derision, ridicule’, *hiuzen*, *hūzen* ‘zur Verfolgung call, shout, cry’ (in addition die Interj. *hussa?*);

with anlaut. *s-* (previously after *schallen*, *schreien* under likewise?) perhaps M.Eng. *schūten* ‘vociferari’, Eng. *to shout* ‘loud cry, call, shout, cry, jubilate’, O.Ice. *skūta*, *skūti* ‘derision, Stichelei’;

O.Bulg. *kuždo*, *kuditi* ‘zugrunde richten’, Church Slavic also ‘vilify, scold, rebuke’, Russ. *prokúditʹ* ‘schlechte Streiche machen, Schabernack spielen’, *kúdb* f. ‘schwarzkunst’, Ser.-Cr. *kudīm*, *-īti* ‘rebuke, slander’, Pol. dial. *prze-*, *przy-kudzić* ‘spoil, langweilen’.

References: WP. I 378 f.

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keu-¹, skeu-, lengthened grade kēu-

English meaning: to notice, observe, feel; to hear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “worauf achten (beobachten, schauen)”, dann “hören, fühlen, merken”

Note: heavy basis *kouθ-*; *s*-extension *keu-s-*; about forms with anlaut. *s-* s. am Schlusse; *kouθ-s* ‘sorgsam’; *d*-extension *kēud-*: *kūd-* in *kēudos* : *kūdos* ‘fame’.

Material: 1. O.Ind. *kaví-* ‘smart, wise; seer, Dichter’, *kavāñi-* ‘eigennützig; penurious’, *á-kava-* ‘not stingy’; *ā-kúvatē* ‘beabsichtigt’, *ā-kūta-* n., *ā-kūti-* f. ‘intention’;

Av. *čavīšī* 1. sg. Med. Aor. ‘I erhoffte, versah mich’;

Gk. *κοέω* ‘merke, hear’ (Denomin. from **kouθos*; = Lat. *caveō*); **koFos* placed in Ion.-Att. *ἀνακῶς ἔχειν* ‘care bear, carry’; Dor. *ἐκοᾶμεν ἠκούσαμεν* Hes.; *κοίης, κοιόλης ἱερεῦς; κοῖον, κώιον ἐνέχυρον; κοῦα, κῶα ἐνέχυρα* Hes.; Maced. *κοῖος* ‘number’; PN *Λᾶο-κό(F)ων, Λᾶο-κώσσα*, etc.; *κῦδος* n. ‘fame’ (see under to Slav. *čudo*);

from the basis *keu-s-*: *ἀκούω* ‘hear’ (**ἀκουσῖω*), *ἀκοή*, Hom. *ἀκουή* ‘Gehör’ (**ἀκουσᾶ*), *ὑπήκοος* ‘gehorsam, untertan’, *lak. ἐπᾶκοος* ‘Zeuge’, *ἀκεύει τηρεῖ* Hes., *gort. ἀκεύοντος* (with old *e*-voc., during *ἀκούω* from **ἀκουσά*: *abhängt*); about *κῦδος* see under;

ἀκούω etc. at first with Goth. *hausjan* etc., see under, related; *ἀ-* is barely = *η* ‘in’, but = *ἀ-* (**h₂a-kouh₂ω, *h₂a-keuh₂ω*) through Hauchdissimilation, or IE *sm̥-* ‘together’; different above S. 18, whereas *ἀκεύω* ablaut neologism sein müßte or fernzuhalten wäre, was wenig probably is;

Lat. *caveō, -ere* ‘sich in acht nehmen, sich vorsehen’ (**covēre*, Denom. from **kouθos*), *cautus* ‘careful’, Umbr. *kutef* probably ‘*cautens’, ‘careful’;

Goth. *hausjan*, O.Ice. *heyra*, O.E. *hīeran*, O.S. *hōrian*, O.H.G. *hōr(r)en* ‘hear’ (see above); lengthened gradees **kēu-* in O.E. *hāwian* ‘see, show’;

Ltv. *kavēt* (: Lat. *cavēre*) “zaudern, hesitate”;

wRuss. *s-kumá-ju*, *-ć* “understand, comprehend”, Cz. *koumati*, *s-koumati* “merken, gewahr become” (denominative a (*s*)*kou-mo-*, *-mā*); O.Bulg. *čujo*, *čuti* “feel, merken”, Serb. *čujēm čuti* “hear, feel” (etc.; **kēu-*);

O.Bulg. *čudo*, *-ese* “wonder, miracle”, *čuditi se* “sich wundern” (**kēu-dos*, changing through ablaut with:)

Maybe Alb. *cudi* “marvel”

Gk. *kūdos* “fame, honour”, *κῦδιςτος* “ruhmreichst”, actually “whereof man hört”;

Serb. *čuvati* “beware, guard”; Proto-Slav. **čevō*, **čeviti* in O.Cz. *vš-čieviti*, *na-vš-čieviti*, nowadays *navšřiviti* “besuchen”.

keu-s- in Russ. dial. *čuchatʹ* “wahrnehmen, hear”, Sloven. *čuha-m*, *-ti* “spüren, ahnen”, Cz. *čich* “sense, mind, Witterung, spoor”; compare above to ἀκούω.

2. With anlautendem *s-*:

mlran. *škōh*, Pers. *šikōh*, *šukōh* (urlran. **skaṃaθa-*) “splendor, glory, magnificence, Majestät, stateliness”; Arm. *čučanem* “lasse schauen, points, shows, evinces”, *չոյց* “das Zeigen, Schau” (*skeu-skō*);

Gk. *θυσκόος* “Opferschauer”;

Goth. *us-skaws* “(*ausschauend =) besonnen”, O.E. *scēawian*, O.S. *skauwōn*, O.H.G. *scouwōn* “see, show”; O.Ice. *skygn* “seeing”, *skygginn* “clear, bright” (**skuvvini-*), whereof *skygna* “peer”; Goth. *skauns* “beautiful” (*ibna-skauns* “from gleicher Gestalt”), O.H.G. *scōni* ds., O.Ice. *skjōni*, O.S. *skōni* “gleaming, beautiful”, O.E. *scienc* ds. (actually “conspicuous”); tiefstufiges **sku-ni-* in O.Ice. *skyn* f. n. “order, Bescheid, discernment”, *skynja* “untersuchen, understand, comprehend”; O.Ice. *skoða* “peer”;

O.Pruss. *au-schaudītwei* “trust”.

References: WP. I 368 ff., WH. I 186 f., Trautmann 132.

Page(s): 587-588

keu-², keuə-

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: often with labialen or gutturalen extensions: “biegen” in verschiedenen Sonderungen as “in joint biegen, Gelenk, sich bücken, sich drehen”; “Einbiegung, Einwölbung, Höhlung”; “Ausbiegung, Buckel, round Haufen”

Note: Zahlreiche parallel formation from the root *geu-* see there, compare esp. die Ghegenüberstellungen by Persson Beitr. 100 f., 104 Anm. 1. - About den Versuch a Vermittlung with *(s)keu-* “cover” see there.

Material: The einf. root in O.Ind. *kora-* m. “bewegliches joint”; Av. *fra-*, *apa-kava-* “vorn, hinten hunchbacked “; Clr. *kúlitý* “ shrink up, before coldness”, Pol. *kulić* “pull together, crook”.

Ebenso is die Vorgeschichte from Ltv. *kuza* “craw “ under likewise because of Reimverhältnisses to *guza* etc. not certainly to beurteilen, see under *geu-* “bend” above S. 395.

Under an Anlautvariante *kh* will Petersson KZ. 47, 277 here stellen O.Ind. *khōlaka-* “Ameisenhaufe” (also Lith. *kūlys* “ bundle straw”), zuversichtlicher Arm. *xoyl*, gen. *xuli* ‘struma, scrofula’, Russ. *šuljata* “testicles”, Serb. *šuljevi* “goldene vein”.

A. Dental extension (redupl.) *ka-ku-d-*: O.Ind. *kakúd-* “Kuppe, acme, apex “, *kākúd-* “Mundhöhle, palate”, *kakúdmant-* “with a Gipfel or hunch versehen”; Lat. *cacūmen* “cusp, peak, acme, apex “ (die *men-* further formations probably after *acūmen*), basic meaning “ bulge “; auf ein Gmc. **hagu* = O.Ind. *kakúd-* one introduces also O.Fris. *heila* “head” back (**hagila-*, with Suffixwechsel for *hagu-la-*); compare also O.Ind. *kakúbh-* “ acme, apex “ under “labial extensions”.

B. guttural extensions.

B. I. *keu-g-*:

O.Ice. *hūka* “kauern, hocken” (*hūkta*, st. participle *hokinn*), *hoka*, *hokra* “grovel, truckle, creep”, *høykiask* ‘sink down, zusammenkriechen’, M.H.G. *hūchen* “kauern, sich ducken”, Ger. *hocken*; Swiss *hock* m. “heap”, tirol. *hocken* m. “heap of hay”, with anlaut. *s-* M.H.G. *schoche* m. “aufgeschichteter heap of hay under likewise”, (with *kk*.) asächs. *skok* m. “60 piece”, M.H.G. *schoc(kes)* “heap tussock, Anzahl from 60 piece”, M.Eng. *shock* “heap Garben (12 - 16)”; about *Schoch* s. lastly Sommer “Zum Zahlwort”, S. 78 ff., S.-B. Bavar. Akad. 1950, Heft 7;

Lith. *káugė*, ablaut. *kūgis* “Heuhaufe”, O.Pruss. *kugis* “knob, handle, button, pommel am the hilt of a sword”, Lith. *kaugurė* “small steiler hill”, Ltv. *kāudze* “heap, barn, haystack” (and *skaudze*).

B. II. *keu-k-*:

O.Ind. *kucāti*, *kuñcatē* “zieht sich together, krümmt sich”, *kuñcikā* ‘schlüssel’, *kuca-* m. “female brost”, *kōcayati* “zieht together”, *kōca-* m. “das Einschrumpfen”, Pers. *kōž* “gekrummt, hunchbacked”;

O.Ir. *cūar* “crooked” (**kukro-*);

M.H.G. *hocker*, *hogger*, *hoger* “hump, hunchback, hunch”; Goth. *hauhs*, O.Ice. *hōr*, *hār*, O.E. *hēah*, O.S. O.H.G. *hōh* “high” (“aufgewölbt”); O.Ice. *haugr*, M.H.G. *houc* “hill”, Goth. *hiuhma* “heap; bulk, mass”, *hūhjan* “haufen, gather, collect”, Ger. (md.) *Hügel*,

Lith. *kaūkas* ‘swelling, blister, Eitergeschwür’, *kaūkos* pl. f. “glands”, *kaūkas* “fairy demon, ghost, zwerghafter ghost”, O.Pruss. *cawx* “devil”, Lith. *kaukarà* “hill”, *kukulỹs* “Mehlkloß”, *kūkis* “Misthaken”, Ltv. *kukurs*, *kukūms* “hunch, swelling, blister”, *kūkis* “dwarf; Zaunkönig”, *kūkša* “eine of Alter Gebeugte”, R.C.S. *kukonosъ* “crooked-nosed”;

Russ. *kúka* “fist”, Bulg. *kúka* “hook, crutch”, Ser.-Cr. *kūka* “hook”, *kūkonosast* “hakennasig”, *kūkara* “hook by the Pflugdeichsel”, *ökuka*, *ökuč* f. “convolution of a

Flusses”; Ser.-Cr. *čučīm, čučati* “hocken, kauern”, Sloven. *čučim, čučati* and *kučim, kúčati* ds.; Russ. dial. *kúčeri* pl. f., Clr. *kučery* pl. m. “Locken”; with a meaning “heap” Russ. *kúča* “heap”, dial. “haystack”, *kúčkatʹ* “conglobate, häufen”, *kúčki* “die Plejaden”, Cz. *kuče* “mass”, Pol. *kuczki* pl. ‘small heap’. O.Bulg. *къкънѣ* “Unterschenkel”.

C. Labial extensions.

C. I. *keu-b-*:

a. In Anwendung auf bend am body, sich in Gelenk biegen:

Gk. κύβος “cavity before the hip, haunch beim Vieh; Wirbelknochen - dice, cube” (out of it Lat. *cubus*; κύβωλον “elbow” Poll. either from κύβος with Suff. -ωλο- or reshuffling from κύβιτον ds. - from Lat. *cubitum* - under Einwirkung from ὠλένη);

Lat. *cubitum* n., -us m. elbow” (out of it Gk. κύβιτον ds.); *cubō, -āre* “lie” (fal. *cupa*, i.e. *cuba[t]*, besides *loferta* ders. Inschr., proves Ital. *b*; also pälin. *incubat*), Lat. (*ac-, in-*) *cumbō, -ere* ‘sich lay, place’ (originally ‘sich zum Liegen niederbucken’), sabin. *cumba* “lectica”;

Welsh *gogof* “cave” (derivative M.Welsh *guocobauc*), Bret. *kougoñ* ds. (**upo-kubā*);

Goth. *hups* m. (stem *hupi-*), O.E. *hype* m., O.H.G. *huff*. “hip, haunch”; O.Ice. *hopa*, O.E. *on-hupian* “zurückweichen”, O.E. (*fen-, mōr-*) *hop* n. “hiding place, nook, bolt-hole” (as “lair, cavity”);

intensive *j*-verb is N.Ger. *hüppen*, Ger. *hüpfen*, M.H.G. *hüpfen, hupfen, hopfen, ō*-verb with gemination: O.Ice. *hoppa*, O.E. *hoppian, hoppettan*, Ger. *hopsen*; geminierte voiced-nonaspirated in Swe. dial. *hobba, hubba* “bump, poke”, Ger. dial. *hoppen* “hüpfen”, Eng. *hobble* “hinken” (Wissmann nom. postverb. 174 f.).

b. With not aufs Biegen of Körpers gewendeten English meaning:

O.Ind. *kubra-* n. “cavity in the earth, pit, pothole; Ohrring”; Gk. κύβος ... Πάφιοι δε τὸ τρυβλίον Hes.;

[but O.E. *hōpig* “in hills and hollows”, *hōp* m. “Reifen”, Eng. *hoop*, Dutch *hoep* “ring, Reifen”, O.Ice. *hōp* n. “bay” to Lith. *kabẽ* “hook”?];

O.E. *hēap* m. f., O.S. *hōp*, O.H.G. *houf* “heap; troop, multitude, crowd”, M.L.G. *hūpe*, O.H.G. *hūfo*, Ger. *Haufe* (also), M.H.G. *hūste* (see above under *keu-p-*).

C. Il. ***keu-bh-*** (including from words, die *bh* or *b* contain can).

O.Ind. *kubhanyú-* perhaps ‘sich drehend, tanzend’;

redupl. O.Ind. *kakúbh-* f. “Kuppe, acme, apex “, *kakubhá-* “hervor-, emporragend” (previously after *kakúd-* reshaped?);

in final sound ambiguous bakhi (pāmird.) *kubūn* “ wooden drinking bowl” (: Pol. *kubek* “goblet”, Gk. κύβος “τρουβλίον”, nasal. Gk. κύμβος etc.; Uhlenbeck O.Ind. Wb. 59);

Gk. κύφος “gebückt, writhed, crooked, humped “, κύφος n. “ hump, hunchback “, κύφω “bend vorwärts, curve “, probably also κύπτω “beuge mich, ducke mich”, κυπτός “demütig”, κύβδα “geduckt” (originally labial not objektiv feststellbar); κύπερον ἢ κυφὴν κεφαλὴν Κρήτες Hes.; maybe from the language nördlicher (Thrac., Maced.) Gaukler derive hence probably κύβη “κεφαλὴ” EM., κύβηβος “όκατακύψας” EM., κυβηβᾶν “κυρίως τὸ ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ῥίπτειν” EM., “from fury ergriffen sein” Hes. Poll., as well as κυβιστάω ‘schlage einen Purzelbaum, stürze kopfüber’;

to the labial extensions in the meaning from κύπτῃ τρώγῃ under likewise probably κυψέλη “Kasten, hutch; Bienenzelle; Ohröffnung”, κύπελος “die in Erdlöchern nistende Uferschwalbe”;

O.H.G. *hūba*, O.S. *hūva*, O.E. *hūfe*, O.Ice. *hūfa* Haube, Kappe”;

Russ. *kubarʹ* “Brummkreisel”, *kúbarembʹ* “kopfüber”, *kubécʹ* “Brummkreisel”, *kúbéʹ* dial. “ wooden ball zum Spielen”, *kúbokʹ* “goblet, Pokal”, Clr. *kub* “from Holz ausgehöhltes Geschirr”, *kúbok* “ paten, hauchiges vessel, small Geschirr”, Pol. *kubek* “goblet, Schoppen, Obertasse”.

C. III. *keu-p-*:

a. O.Ind. *kūpa-* m. “pit, pothole, cave”;

Gk. κύπη τρώγλη Hes. (ū?), κύπαι εἶδος τι νεώς, καὶ αἱ ἐξ ὕλης καὶ χόρτου οἰκήσεις; κύπελλον “goblet”, κύπρος m. “Getreidemaß”;

Lat. *cūpa* f. “cask, butt”, romO.N. also “Wanne” (besides glO.S.S. and romO.N. *cūppa* “goblet” seems late short form with Konsonantenverdopplung besides κύπελλον to sein); about Lehnformen from dem Lat. and Rom. orientiert Berneker 645 f.;

O.Ice. *hūfr* m. ‘schiffsrumpf’, O.E. *hȳf* “beehive”; here (or zur root form auf *-bh-* or *-b-*) probably also O.E. *gehopp* “folliculus”, *hoppe* f. “a round swelling; in water, a bubble, Kapsel”, M.Eng. *hoppe* ‘samenkapsel of Flachses’;

at most Slav. *къръ, Cz. *kep* “vulva”, Pol. *kiep* “ds.; fool, Taugenichts” (Berneker 664 f. between).

b. Bedeutungsgruppe “bulge after above, heap under likewise”:

Apers. *kaufa-* “mountain”, Av. *kaofa-* “ds.; Kamelbuckel”, Pers. *kōh* “mountain” (place - *ph-* ahead);

Alb. (südTosc) *kjip̃* “heap” (**kūp-ijā*);

M.Ir. *cūan* f. “Trupp, heap” (**koup-nā*);

O.H.G. *hovar* “hump, hunchback” (: Lith. *kuprā*), O.E. *hofer* m. ds., O.H.G. *hubil* “hill”, O.S. *huvil* ds. (therefrom Ger. *hobeln* as “die Unebenheiten entfernen”); perhaps O.H.G. *hūfila*, *hiufila* “cheek”, Ger. Swiss *hüfelin* “under den Augen liegender Teil the cheek”; Nor. *hov* n. “Anhöhe, small hill”, O.Ice. *hofn*. “temple”, O.E. *hofn*. paddock, house, temple”, O.S. *hof*, O.H.G. *hof* m. “umschlossener room beim Haus, courtyard, blessing” (originally from the Lage auf Anhöhen); M.H.G. *hūste* “auf dem Felde zusammengestellter Getreidehaufen, Hauste” (: Lith. *kūpstas*); **hūfstō* is ablaut equally with O.H.G. *hūfo* and seems as dieses

probably rather to *keu-b-* to belong (see there); wird also with Russ. *kustʹb* “bush, shrub, bush, Staude”, Clr. *kust* “shrub, bush, Staude” connected;

Lith. *kaũpas* “heap” = O.Bulg. *kupъ* ds. (Serb. *kŭp* certainly with other intonation as *kaũpas*; s. Berneker 646); Lith. *kaupiù*, *kaũpti* “häufeln”, *kupiù*, *kùpti* “auf einen heap lay, place, sort, order, arrange”, *kuprà* “hunch”, *kùpstas* “hill”, *kùpeta* “haycock, haystack”, *kùpinas* “gehäuft”, Ltv. *kupt* “sich ballen”, *kupenis* “schneehaufen”, *kuprs* “hunch”;

with lengthened grade **kō[u]p-*: Lith. *kuopiù*, *kuõpti* “häufeln (corn, grain)”, Ltv. *kuops* “heap”, *kuopiná* “fascicle, sheaf”;

Russ. (Berneker 646) *купръ*, *kúper* “steißbein, Bürzel”, Pol. *kuپر* “Bürzel, buttocks”.

D. Nasalized *kum-bh-*, mostly *kum-b-*:

O.Ind. *kumba-* m. “das thick end (a Knochens)”; *kumbha-* m. “pot, pan, crock, pitcher”, Du. “die beiden Erhöhungen auf the forehead of Elefanten” = Av. *xumba-* m. “pot, pan; Vertiefung”, Pers. *xumb*, *xum* “pot, pan, crock, pitcher” (diese with anlaut. Tenuis asp.);

Gk. κύμβη “Becken, bowl, barge”, κύμβος, κυμβίον “vessel”, mostly pl. “cymbalum, Becken” (after Banateanu REtIE. 1, 120 from semit. *qubbāh*; Van Windekens Lexique 48 compares Toch. A *kumpāc* “drum”);

κύμβη “head, κύφη” EM., Suid., Hom. κύμβαχος “cusp, peak a Helmes” (compare κύμβη), s. Leumann Hom. Wörter 231 ff.;

Lat. (with present nasalization) *-cumbō* (see above S. 590);

M.Ir. *comm* “vessel”; *cummal* “goblet, bowl”, Welsh *cwmm* “valley” (m.), Bret. *komm* “trough” (m.); from urBrit. **kumbos* derive O.E. *cumb* “valley”, Eng. *coomb*, *combe* “Talmulde”, whereas is Gaul.-rom. *cumba* “valley, trough” Fem.; from dem Fr. derives Bret. *komb* “valley”; compare die unnasal. Gefäßbezeichnungen pam. *kubun*, Pol. *kubek*, also Gk. κύβος “τύμβιον”;

O.Ice. *aptr-huppr*, Nor. dial. *hupp* and *hump* “the groin, flank beim Vieh”, Ger. *humpeln*, M.L.G. *humpelen* “hinken” and in not particularly auf das Biegen of Körpers gewendeter English meaning:

Nor. *hump* m. “bumpiness, knag (N.Ger. Lw.)”, Eng. *hump* “hump, hunchback”, N.Ger. *humpe* f. “thick piece”, *humpe* “niedriger hillock”, Dutch *homp* “thick Stück bread”; perhaps Ger. (N.Ger.) *Humpe* (compare κύμβος).

References: WP. I 370 ff., WH. I 127, 297 f., 298, 305, 306, 310 f., 859, Trautmann 121 f.

Page(s): 588-592

(*keu̯ap-*;) *ku̯ēp-*, *ku̯ap-*, *kūp-* next to which occasional

keu̯(e)p-, *k(e)u̯ep-*

English meaning: to smoke; to boil; to cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rauchen, wallen, kochen; also seelisch in Aufruhr, in heftiger Bewegung sein"

Note: From *ku̯-* plural bloßes *k-* probably through previously Proto-IE simplification

Material: O.Ind. *kúpyati* (= Lat. *cupiō*) "gerät in Wallung, zürnt", *kōpa-* m. "Aufwallung, rage, fury", *kōpáyati* "erschüttert, angers"; *cōpati* "bewegt sich, rührt sich"; *kapi-* (uncovered) "Weihrauch", wherefore as "* smoke-color " *kapilá-*, *kapisá-* "bräunlich, reddish", also *kapi-* m. "ape";

Alb. *kapitem* "atme heavy " (as Lith. *kūpioti*);

Gk. καπνός 'smoke', Hom. ἀπὸ δε ψυχὴν ἐκάππυσεν "hauchte from" : κάπυς und κάπος πνεῦμα Hes., κέκηφε τέθνηκε Hes., κεκαφηότα Hom. "aushauchend"; zur dissimilation from **ku̯ap-no-s* to καπνός compare Schwyzler Gk. I 302;

Lat. *cupiō*, *-ere* "lust, crave" (= O.Ind. *kúpyati*), *cuppēdo* = "cupīdo", also *cuppēs* "lascivious, esp. auf Leckereien", *cuppēdium* "Näscherei, tidbit "; Umbr. *Cubrar* "Bonae", sabin. *cuprum* "bonum" ("*erwünscht, begehrenswert" with passivischem forms *-ro-* as *clārus* etc.); *vapor* "haze, mist, vapor, vapor", old *uapōs* (**ku̯apōs*); maybe Alb. ** cuprum*, *bakër* "bronxe???"

O.Ir. *ad-cobra* "wünscht" (**-kupra̯t*), Verbaln. *accobor* (**ad-kupro-*) "wish", Thurneysen Gk. 139;

Goth. *afhvapjan* (**ku̯ab-* besides sonstigem **ku̯ap-*) "ersticken, auslöschen", *afhvapnan* "erlöschen" (: ἀπο-καπύω), M.H.G. *verwepfen* "kahmig become, of Wein", Mod.Ice. *hvap* "dropsical flesh";

Lith. *kvāpas* m. “breath, breeze, haze, mist, Wohlgeruch” (: Lat. *vapor*), *kvepiù*, *-ėti* “duften” (-ě- kann Balt ablaut neologism sein), *kvépiù*, *kvēpti* “breathe”, Ltv. *kvēpt* “qualmen”, *kvēpes* pl. “breath, breeze, fume, smoke, smut”, *kvēpēt* “räuchern”, changing through ablaut Lith. *kūpúoti* “heavy breathe”, Ltv. *kûpēt* “smoke; steam, stäuben”, *kupināties* “aufgehen (of dough)”, *kupt* “ferment, seethe”, O.Pruss. *kupsins* “fog” (derivative from an *es*-stem as Lat. *vapor*);

O.C.S. *kypljǫ*, *kypěti* “boil, überlaufen”, *кырѣ* “lax, porös”, Cz. *kyprý* old ‘strebsam, emsig, fresh’; Clr. *kvápyty ša* ‘sich sputen, hurry’; with (IE) reduced *ɥ* Russ. *kópotʹ* (**koput-*) f. “fine smut, dust”, *koptítʹ* “with smoke black make, räuchern”; perhaps O.C.S. *корѣ* “dill” (riechende plant; s. Berneker 564).

References: WP. I 379 f., WH. I 312 f., Trautmann 147.

Page(s): 596-597

kēi-

English meaning: to move

Deutsche Übersetzung: "in Bewegung setzen, in Bewegung sein"

Note: (: *kəi-* : *kī-*); *eu*-basis (partly with *n*-Infix) *kī-(n-)eu-*; heavy basis *kīə-* (: *kīē-*?)

Material: Gk. κίω "go away, travel" is late neologism to Aor. ἔκιοι; Imper. κίε, participle κιών;

Hom. Präteritum μετ-εκῖαθε, -θον (*ī* metr. lengthening) "folgte after, durchstriefte", κίατο ἐκινεῖτο Hes. (heavy root); ὄνο-κίνδιος, -κίνδας "Eseltreiber", κίνδαξ "movable, nimble, εὐκίνητος" (compare zur formation ἀλίνδω, κυλίνδω);

from *kī-n-eu-*: Gk. κῖνυμαι "werde bewegt, erschüttert, go", κινύσσομαι 'schwanke hinund her', κινέω "put in Bewegung, drive" (*κινέF-ω);

Alb. *qoj* "awake, erwecke" (**kiēhīd*), *çoj* "send, senden" (**ds-kó*), *cys*, *cyt* "reize, necke" (**ter-kju-t-īd*), *syei*, *syen* (**kju-n-īd*) "bestürmen, anfallen" (Jokl Mēl. Pedersen 149 f.);

Lat. *ciēd*, *ciēre* (secondary *ciō*, *cīre*) "in Bewegung place, astir make, herbeirufen" (*ciēre* = IE *ki(i)ē-??*), *citus* "quick, fast", *citō*, *-āre* "in Bewegung place, come lassen, vorladen", *solli-citus* "whole, stark bewegt, perturbed, in Angst and danger", *cunctus* (**con-citos*) "gesamt, sämtlich".

extensions from the einfachen root form *kei-* from:

With *d* (*d*-present?): perhaps Ir. *ciā* e.g. in *cisse* "invecta", pass. Konj. *as-cesar* gl. "exseri" (etc., Pedersen KG. II 490 f.), very probably Goth. *haitan*, O.H.G. *heizan*, O.E. *hātan*, O.S. *hētan*, O.N. *heita* "*heißen* (= antreiben), order, call, name"; compare Osset. *sīdin* "call, shout, cry".

With *l(o)*-formants: Auf **kēi-lo-s* "moves, wippend" kann based on: Lith. *kíelė*, *kýlė*, Ltv. *ciēlawā*, O.Pruss. *kylo* "Bachstelze", O.Cz. *čily* "agile, lively"; Lat. *cillō*, *-ere* "move" is perhaps only Grammatikererfindung.

With *s-* O.Ind. *cēṣtati* “bewegt die Glieder, is in Bewegung”, *cēṣta-* n., *cēṣtā* “movement, Gebärde”.

root form *k~~i~~-eu-* without nasal infix:

O.Ind. *cyávatē* “regt sich, geht fort”, Av. *š(y)avaite* “places sich in gait, Marsch”, O.Pers. *ašiyavam* “marschierte”, O.Ind. *cyautná-* n. “Unternehmung, Bemühung”, Av. *šyaoθna-* n. “Tun, Handeln, Wirken”, *šyaoman-* n. “feat, deed, act, work”;

Arm. *ču* (= O.Ind. *cyuti-*) “departure”, *čvem* “I breche auf, fare, journey ab”, Aor. (to present *ert'am*) *čogay* “I walked” (**k~~i~~ou-*):

Gk. *σεύω* “put in rasche, intense movement”, Med. “hurry, bin excited, aroused” (*σεύεται* = *cyavatē*; the diphthong kann after den außerpräs. forms and after unthemat. *σεύται* festgehalten sein), Hom. *ἔσσυτο* “eilte”, participle perf. *ἔσσυμένος, ἐπί-σσυτος* “herandrängend, daherstürmend” (= O.Ind. *cyutá-* “getrieben”, compare Av. *fra-šūta-* “in gait gekommen”), παν-συδίη “in haste, hurry”; Att. *σοῦμαι* “budge mich rash, hasty or violent” (**soFóomai*), *σύει* (Bacchyl.) “treibt”, *ἔσσημένον τεθορυβημένον, ὀρμημένον* Hes., Hom. *λαο-σσόος* “die Völker zum Kampfe antreibend”; Att. *τευμῶμαι* “betreibe” (compare Av. *šyaoman-*); *τευτάζω* “beschäftige mich anhaltend with etwas”; eine Dehnstufenbildung as O.Ind. *cyautná-*, but with reduced *u*, is das probably here gehörige *σῶτρον* “das wooden wheel”, *ἐπίσσωτρον* “Radreifen”.

References: WP. I 361 ff., WH. I 213 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 679, 686, 745.

Page(s): 538-539

kēl–, kōl–, kəl–

English meaning: to deceive, enthrall, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “betören, vorspiegeln, schmeicheln, betrügen”

Material: Gk. Att. κηλέω (Proto-Gk. η) “enchant, betören”, κηληθμός “enthrallment”, κηληθόνες pl. f. “bezaubernde creature”;

Lat. *calvor*, -ī and *calviō*, -īre “Ränke schmieden, hintergehen, deceive”, *calumnia* “false accusation, deceit, slander, Ränke” (**calvomniā*), very probably also *cavilla* (**calvilla*) “Neckerei, Stichelei, Trotzelei”, *cavillor*, -ārī “banter, bewitzeln, behöhen”; das -v- is unclear;

Goth. *hōlōn*, *afhōlōn* ‘slander’, O.N. *hōl* n. “Lob, boastfulness”, *hōla* “praise, brag, boast”, O.E. *hōl* n. “slander”, *hōlian* ‘slander’, *hōlunga*, *hōlinga* “vergebens, grundlos”, *hēlan* ‘slander’, O.H.G. *huolen* “cheat, deceive”.

Sollte Perssons (Beitr. 148) citation of Gk. κόλαξ ‘schmeichler’ zutreffen (?), wäre die root as kurzvokalisch must be assumed, hence Gk. κηλ- and Gmc. *hōl-* Dehnstufen, Lat. *cal-* reduced grade.

References: WP. I 446, WH. I 143, 187; Wissmann nom. postverb. 125.

Page(s): 551

kēt–, kot–

English meaning: dwelling space

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wohnraum” (originally “Erdloch as Wohngrube”?)

Material: Av. *kata-* m. “chamber, Vorratskammer, Keller od. likewise” (: Goth. *hēþjō*), Pers. *kad* “house”, from which finn. *kota*; but about O.N. *kot* ‘schlechte cottage’, *kytja* “cottage”, O.E. *cot* “cottage, chamber” etc. see above S. 393 f.;

Goth. *hēþjō* “chamber”;

Church Slavic *koтъcbъ* “cella, nest” etc.; whether “Wohngrube, hole in the earth” die original meaning, würden sich anreihen lassen:

maybe Alb. *kotec* “animal shelter” (contaminated by Slavic lang.), also Alb. (**kotu-*) *katua* ‘stable, basement, cellar’, nasalized *katun*, *katund* “house, village” [common Alb. shift *n > nd*] not from Ital. *cantone* “corner”.

Gk. κοτύλη, κότυλος “Hohlung”, further “hohles vessel, bowl, goblet”;

Lat. *catīnus* “eine Schüssel zum Speisenauftragen” (Dimin. *catillus*, out of it Goth. *katils*, dt. *Kessel*, out of it again O.Bulg. *koтълъ*, Lith. *kātilas*) = O.E. *heden* “Kochgeschirr”.

References: WP. I 383 f., WH. I 176, 182.

Page(s): 586-587

k^hpē(i)–, k^hpə(i)– (*ĝh^hǵē(i)–)

English meaning: to acquire, possess

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erwerben, Verfügung and Gewalt worüber bekommen”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣáyati* “besitzt, beherrscht” (**k^hpəi-éti*) = Av. *xšayati* “hat power, force, might, herrscht, verfügt worüber, besitzt”, *xšayō* “power”; O.Ind. *kṣatrá-* n. “Herrschaft”, Av. ap. *kšaθra-* n. “Herrschaft, Reich; Herrschergewalt” (Urar. neologism to *kṣayati*), O.Pers. *xšāyaθiya-* “in Besitz the Herrschergewalt, king” (Pers. *šāh*), *Xšayāršan-* “Xerxes” (*xšaya-aršan-* “Helden beherrschend”); common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *ĝh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Gk. κτάομαι “erwerbe” (= *kṣayati*), perf. κέκτημαι “besitze”, κτέανον (with unclear ε) “possession, property, fortune”, poet. κτέαρ, dat. pl. κτεάτεσσιν ds., κτήμα n. “acquisition, possession, property”, κτήνος n., pl. “possession, fortune”, sg. “das einzelne Stück Vieh”; with the same Anlautverhältnis as between κτείνω: gort. κατασκένη also Att. Φιλο-σκήτ[ης] = -κτήτης; through hybridization from ἔγ-κτησις and ἔμ-πασις (: πᾶμα) dial. ἔγκτᾶσις “Landerwerb”.

common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : Hittite *ĝh-* > *tk-* : Gk. *tk-* > *kt-* phonetic mutation see Root *ĝh^hǵem-*, *ĝh^hǵom-*, gen.- ablative *ĝh(ǵ)m-és* : “earth”.

References: WP. I 504, BAL.-SLAV. 38, 143, Schwyzler Gk. I 325 f., 519⁶.

Page(s): 626

kha kha!

English meaning: interjection of laughter

Deutsche Übersetzung: Interjektion of Lachens

Note: with partly einzelsprachlicher neologism

Material: O.Ind. *kákhati* (Gramm.) “lacht”; Arm. *xaxank* “laughter”, Gk. καχάζω (from *χαχάζω) “laugh loud”; Lat. *cachinnō*, *-āre* “hellauf lachen”, *cachinnus* “laughter”; O.H.G. *kachazzen*, *kichazzen*, O.E. *ceahhettan* “loud lachen”; O.C.S. etc. *chochotati* ds.; compare Lith. *kikénti*, *kiknóti* “kichern”.

Similar to onomatopoeic words *kāk-* “auslachen” in Gk. κηκάω “schmähe”; O.H.G. *huohōn* “mock, scoff”, O.S. *hōhi-līk* “laughable”; with Gmc. *-k-*: O.E. *hocorn* “derision”.

*) The by WP. I 341, 348 f., 399 angeführten roots *khād-* “bite”, *khābh-* : *khōbh-* “feeble”, *khenə* “dig” are not as IE to prove, ebensowenig das from Specht (IE Decl. 263, Anm. 4) angesetzte *khā-mo-* “crooked”; die from ihm (see 256) angeführten O.Ind. Beispiele *khalati-*, *kharva-*, *khara-*, *khaṇḍa-*, *khora-* are sämtlich nichtIE origin. O.Ind. *khādati* “zerbeißt, chews”, Pers. *xāyad* ds., could to Arm. *xacanem* “bite” belong, but also with secondary expressive Aspiration as **kṇd-* to Lith. *kāndu* “bite” (somewhat different above S. 560). Zur gleichen root *ken-* (above 559 ff.) could O.Ind. *khānati* “gräbt”, Inf. *khāni-tum*, participle *khāṭa-* (**khṇ-to-*) belong, together with den neologisms *khá-* n. “cave”, *ā-khú-* “Maulwurf”, *khā-* “stream, brook” = Av. nom. acc. pl. *xā* ds.; O.Ind. *khaní-* “wühlend”, f. “Mauseloch” = Av. *kani-* “ditch, trench, channel”; Av. O.Pers. *kann-* “dig” (*k-* from *kh-* from den compounds with *us-*, *ham-*). Der anlaut from Gk. κᾰφᾰν, κηφῆν “drone”, κωφός “dull, deaf” is doubtful, also the from Church Slavic *chabiti* “spoil”, *chabenъ* “woeful, wretched, miserable”, as also the from Church Slavic *chomq-tъ* “Kummet”, from Specht to Lat. *hāmus* (**khā-mo-*) “hook”, Gk.

χαμός “ writhed, crooked, humped “ (and χαβός ds.) placed (different above S. 555). For Problem the Tenuis Aspiratae, die partly certainly as secondary expressive aufzufassen are, compare Hj. Frisk, Göteborgs Högsk. ArsSer.-Cr. 1936: 2, S. 38 ff., Specht IE Decl. 251 ff. For Slav. anlautenden *ch*- compare V. Machek Slavia 16 (1938), 161 ff. and J. J. Mikkola UrSlav. Gramm. 174 ff.

Zahlreiche O.Ind. words nichtIE origin with anlaut. *kh*-, darunter die above mentioned, by Kuiper, Proto-Munda 47 ff.

References: WP. I 336, WH. I 126. compare above S. 497 *ha ha*.

Page(s): 634

kik–

English meaning: jay

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Häher”

Note: onomatopoeic words

Material: O.Ind. *kiki-*, *kikidīvi-* m. “blauer Holzhäher” (*k* not to *c* zur Festhaltung the onomatopoeic word Schallnachahmung);

Gk. κίσσα, Att. κίττα (*κικι-α) “Häher”;

O.E. *higora* m., *higore* f. “picus (Elster or Holzhäher)”, M.L.G. *heger* n. “Häher”, O.H.G. *hehara* “Häher”.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

kistā

English meaning: a kind of basket-work

Deutsche Übersetzung: “geflochtener Behälter”?

Material: Gk. κίστη “Kisten, Kasten” (out of it Lat. *cista*, *cisterna*);

= O.Ir. *cess* f. “basket, hurdle “ (compare *ro-cess* “wurde geflochten”), *cisse* “geflochten”

(compare but Pedersen KG. II 491).

References: WP. I 452.

Page(s): 599

klau–

English meaning: to weep

Deutsche Übersetzung: “weinen”

Note: only Gk. and Alb.

Material: Gk. κλαίω (Ion.), κλάω (Att.) “cry, weep” (*κλαF-ιω : κλαύσομαι, ἔκλαυσα, κλαυτός and κλαυστός): Alb. *klanj, kanj* “cry, weep” (**klauhiō*).

References: WP. I 490; compare 6. *kel-*.

Page(s): 599

klādhṛā

English meaning: alder

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erle”

Material: Gk. κλήθρα “ alder, *Betula alnus* L.”, Ger. dial. (Zillertal) *lutter*, *ludere*, *ludern*
(Schmeller I² 1542) “Alpenerle, *Betula nana* L.”.

References: WP. I 490.

Page(s): 599

klā-

English meaning: to heap up, to put

Deutsche Übersetzung: "breit hinlegen, darauflegen"

Material: Lith. *klóju, klóti* "hinbreiten, breit hinlegen", Ltv. *klāju, klāt* ds., Lith. *klōtas* "das Pflaster in Hofe", *ùžklodas* "bedspread", *paklōdė* "Bettlaken" (-*d*- from *d-* or *dh-* present as:)

O.Bulg. *kladŭ, klasti* "laden, lay, place" (etc., in addition also Russ. *kladú* "verschneide");

ǵ-present (partly perhaps also original *to*-nouns) in Goth. *afhlaPan* "überbürden", O.Ice. *hlaða*, O.E. O.S. *hladan*, O.H.G. *hladan* (participle *gihlatan*) "aufschichten, laden"; O.Ice. *hlað* "Pflaster in Hofe, Stapel, heap", O.E. *hlæd* n. "Erdaufwurf, heap", *hlædel* "dipper", and full grade (compare Lith. *klōtas*) Mod.Ice. *hlóð* nom. pl. 'stove, hearth' as well as O.E. *hlōð* f. "booty; bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd", anfränk. *hlōtha* "booty", M.H.G. *luot*, md. *lūt* "load, big, giant bulk, mass, Rotte".

-to- or *-sto-*, *-sti*-noun to **hlaPan* is O.Ice. *hlass* n. "load, cargo", agst. *hlæst* n., O.H.G. *last*, pl. *lesti* f. "load".

Sonderstellung from O.E. *hlóð* f. "robbery, booty", *hlóðere* "robber" (: O.H.G. *landēri* "latro", O.Ice. *hlenni* "robber, thief", *hlanna* "rob", Gmc. **hlanþ-*); da also M.H.G. *luot*, md. *lūt*, die not from **hlanþ-* to derive are, die meaning "Rotte" have, is only for the O.E. Zusammenfließen zweier different words zuzugeben.

References: WP. I 489, Trautmann 135 f.

Page(s): 599

kleiḱ-

English meaning: to press, squeeze

Deutsche Übersetzung: "(schmerzhaft) drücken, quetschen, klemmen, zwicken"

Material: O.Ind. *kliṣṇāti* "afflicts, belästigt", *kliṣyatē* "wird afflicted, leidet", *klēša-* m. "pain, affliction, complaint", *saṁ-kliś-* 'squeeze';

Lith. *klišė* f. "Krebsschere" (therefrom probably also *klišas* 'schiefbeinig'), *kleišiuoti* "with crooked Füßen run";

Slav. **kliša* and **klěša* "pliers, scissors" (from Bal.-Slav. **kleišiā-* and **klaišiā-*) placed in Pol. *kłiszawy* and Clr. **klíšavyj* "bowlegged"; besides R.C.S. *klěšča* "pliers", Sloven. *klěšče*, Clr. *klišči* f. pl. ds. (from Bal.-Slav. **klaištiā-*);

Church Slavic *klěšta* "pliers", *klěštiti* "premere", O.Bulg. *съ-klěštati se* "cruciari", Russ. dial. *klestítʹ* (= *klěstítʹ*) "press, press, clamp" etc.

References: WP. I 492, Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 602

klem–, klēm–, klēm–

English meaning: weak, ailing, feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlaff, matt, siech’

Note: (barely better as *klēm–* : *klēm–* must be assumed)

Material: Das O.Ind. bietet on the one hand *klāmyati*, *klāmati* “wird tired, erschlaft”, on the other hand *śrāmyati* “wird tired, müht sich ab, kasteit sich”, *śrāntá-* “ermüdet, abgearbeitet”, *śráma-* m. “Ermüdung, tiredness, Erschöpfung”; *śramaṇá-* ‘sich kasteiend, Bettelmönch’ is about die ostasiat. Sprachen as *Schamane* “magician” after Europa gekommen (IE Reihenwechsel?; also die Doppeldeutigkeit the Liquida erschwert das judgement; from *kerm-* “exhaust” jedenfalls wenigstens through die Vokalstellungsgeschieden);

Gk. κλαμαράν πλαδαράν, ἀσθενῇ Hes.;

O.Ir. *clam* “Aussätziger”, Welsh O.Corn. *claf*, M.Bret. *claff*, Bret. *klañv*, *klañ* “sick”.

References: WP. I 498.

Page(s): 602-603

kleng- and klenk-

English meaning: to bend, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen, winden, zusammendrehen"

Material: 1. Lat. *clingō*, *-ere* "cingō or clūdō" (Paul. ex Festo 49 L., Glossen);

O.Ice. *hlykk* "curvature", *hlekk* "ring" (**hlanki-*, =) O.E. *hlence* "limb, member or ring in a chain"; O.H.G. *(h)lanca* "hip, haunch" ("incurvation" or "place, where man sich abbiegt"), M.H.G. *lanke* "hip, haunch, Seite, Lende, Weiche", M.H.G. *gelenke* "bend", Ger. *gelenk* Subst., *gelenk* "pliable", M.H.G. *lenken* "bend", Ger. *lenken* "leiten", O.E. *hlanc* "slim, thin" (lit. "pliable"), *gehlencan* "flax, wattle, braid", also O.E. *hlinc* "slope, hill"; Toch. B *klenke* "Befestigung";

2. with auslaut. Tenuis:

Bal.-Slav. **klenkiō* "humpele" in: Lith. *klénkti* "quick, fast go", Ltv. *klencēt* "humpeln", O.C.S. *klečq*, *klečati*, Clr. *kljaču*, *kljačaty*, Ser.-Cr. *klëknem*, *klëći* "knien", Sloven. *klëcati* "hinken", etc.

References: WP. I 498 f., WH. I 233 f., Trautmann 136.

See also: compare the rhyme roots *lenk-* "bend", *sleng-*, *slenk-* "winden, turn", *skreng(h)-*, *skrenk-* ds.

Page(s): 603

kleno–

English meaning: maple

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ahorn”

Note: partly with still unsettled *i*, *ei*

Material: Maked. κλινότροχον (see G. Meyer IF. 1, 325 f.) “Ahornart”, Gk. γλεῖνον (Lw.);

M.L.G. *lönenholt* “Ahornholz”; N.Ger. *löne*, *läne* in pomm.-rüg. *lön* etc. “Ahorn” (**hluni-*z, from dem Nd. Ger. *Lehne*, *Lenne* ‘spitzahorn’) = O.Ice. *hlynr* (*hlunn*), Dan. *løn*, Swe. *lön* “Ahorn”, O.E. *hlyn* ds. (probably better as *hlīn*); besides O.H.G. M.H.G. *līn-*, *līm-boum*, Ger. *Leim-*, *Lein-baum*, *-ahorn*,

Lith. (with quite unclear *ν*) *klėvas* “Ahorn”;

Russ. *klěnъ* “Ahorn”, Serb. *klěn* and *kljěn* “Feldahorn”, *kūn* (**klъnъ*) “kind of tree” etc.

References: WP. I 498, Trautmann 136.

Page(s): 603

klep–

English meaning: wet

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feucht”??

Material: Gk. κλέπας νοτερόν, πηλῶδες, ἢ δασύ, ἢ ὑγρόν Hes.;

O.Ir. *cluain* “meadow” (*klop-ni-*, also *kleu-ni-* possible);

Lith. *šlampù, šlapti* “damp become”, *šlapumà* “nasse Stelle auf dem Felde”, *šlāpias* “damp”, Ltv. *slapēt* “damp make”;

References: WP. I 497, Trautmann 306.

See also: s. still under *kleu-* ‘spülen’.

Page(s): 603

klēg–, klōg–, klæg–, klang–; kleg–; klōg–; kleig–; kleik–

English meaning: to cry; to sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreien, klingen’

Note: various extensions of Schallwortes **kel-6** “call, shout, cry”

Material: 1. Gk. κλαγγή f. “Klang, Getöse, woozy din, fuss, noise”, κλάζω “clink, sound, esp. from wirrem Getös; erschallen lassen” (*κλαγγιω; κλάγξω, ἔκλαγον, κέκλαγγα, κεκληγώς); full grade κλώζω (κλωγίω) ‘schnalze, cry’, κλωγμός “Glucken”;

Lat. *clangō, -ere* “clash (Trompete); cry, krächze (from birds)”, *clangor* “Vogelschrei”;

O.Ice. *hlakka* (= Lat. *clangō*) “cry (eagle), jubilate”; O.E. *hlacerian* “deride”; O.Fris. *hlakkia* “lachen”;

Lith. *klagėti*, Ltv. *kladzēt* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker”; with *ē*: Ltv. *klēgāt* “cry”, Lith. *klegėti* “loud lachen”;

Ŗ-forms: Lith. *suklīgo* “er schrie auf”, Ltv. *klidzēt* “cry as ein hawk”, *klīedzu, klīegt*, Iter. *klāīgāt* “cry” (Leskien abl. 275, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 231 f.).

ŭ-form: Lith. *klugėti* “glucksen”;

2. with auslautender Tenuis:

Gk. κλώσσω “glucke” (late, perhaps rather back-formation from κλωγμός);

M.Ir. *clocc* m., Welsh etc. *cloch* f. “bell”; die wellspring from Ger. *Glocke* etc. is M.Lat.-rom. *clocca* “bell”;

Goth. *hlahjan* (*hlōh*), O.H.G. (etc.) *lahhēn, lahhan* “lachen”, *hlahtar* n. “laughter, laughter”, O.E. *hleahtor* “laughter, jubilation, lust”, O.Fris. *hlackia* “lachen”, Kaus. O.Ice. *hlægja* “zum Lachenbringen”, Goth. *ufhlōhjan* “auflachen make”; O.Ice. *hlæja* “lachen”, O.E. *hliehhan* ds.;

R.C.S. *klegъtati*, *klekъtati* “cry, esp. of eagle”, O.Bulg. *klъčъtъ* “Zähneklappern” (etc., s. Berneker 511), O.Bulg. *klokošto*, *-otati* “glucken, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker” (etc., Berneker 521).

Źforms: O.E. *hlīgan* “to give a reputation for (wisdom); attribute to”, *hlīsa*, *hlīgsa* “account, shout, call, fame”, M.Du. *līen be-līen*, *līhen* ‘say, melden’, Dutch *belijden*, O.Fris. *hlīa* “melden, bekennen”;

Lith. *klinkù* *klikti* ‘sudden pfeifend aufkreischen’; ablaut. *klykiù*, *klỹkti* “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell”;

R.C.S. *kliknuti* “aufschreien”, Iterat. O.C.S. *klicati* “call, shout, cry”, *klikъ* “clamor” (etc., Berneker 519).

Similar to onomatopoeic words are, with anlaut. *g-*: Lat. *glōciō*, *-īre* “glucken”, M.H.G. *klukken*, O.E. *cloccian* ds.; O.Ice. *klaka* “babble”, Eng. *clack* “rattle, Klappern; Mühglöckchen”, M.H.G. *Klechel*, *Kleckel* “Glockenschwengel”; with anlaut. *k-*: Church Slavic *klъcati* “knock”, Lith. *klukšėti* “glucken”; Reimworte bietet die onomatopoeic words *ker-1* S. 567 f.

References: WP. I 496 f., WH. 227 f., 606, Trautmann 136.

Page(s): 599-600

klēp–

English meaning: to hold in the arms, in one's lap

Deutsche Übersetzung: "with den Armen and in Schoß zusammenhalten"?

Note:

Root *klēp–* : "to hold in the arms, in one's lap" derived from labial extensions *geleb(h)–*, *glēb(h)–* (: *glēb(h)–*) and *gleb(h)–* (: *glb(h)–*) of Root *gel-1* : "to curl; round, *fathom, arm" [see above].

Material: M.H.G. *lāfter* "fathom, arm", Ltv. *klēpis* "lap, Schoßvoll", Lith. *klēbỹs* "Armweite, Klafter, armful, armload" (*b* perhaps after *glēbỹs* "armful, armload").

Anlautvariante besides Lith. *glēbỹs*, Ger. *Klafter*? (see above S. 359 under *gel–* "clench"). - O.H.G. *halftra* "halter", Lith. *kilpa* "loop, noose, snare, Steighügel" (Persson) see under *skel–* 'split'.

References: WP. I 498, Būga Kalba ir s. I 71, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 224.

Page(s): 604

klēu– (also křeu–?) and klāu–

English meaning: hook; hooked branch or piece of wood, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: perhaps actually “Haken, krummes Holz or Astgabel, Pflöckchen”, verbal einerseits “anhaken (sich anklammern), hemmen, also von hinkendem Gauge”, andererseits “durch einen vorgesteckten Haken, Riegel, ein Pflöckchen verschließen”

Material: Gk. Ion. κληῖς -ῖδος, altAtt. κλής, Att. κλείς, Dor. κλαῖς, -ῖδος ‘schlüssel’ (also “bar, bolt; hakenförmige Öse; Ruderrolle”), Dor. secondary κλαξ, epidaur. gen. κλαϊκος ds., κληῖω (Ion.), κλήω (altAtt.), κλείω (Att.) “verschließe with a balk, beam, a bar, bolt, a Schlüssel”, κλήιθρον (Ion.), κληῖθρον (altAtt.), κλειῖθρον (Att.) “Verschluß”;

Lat. *clāvis* ‘schlüssel’, Dimin. *clāviculae* “Wickelranken of Weins”, *clāvus* “nail (zum nageln): rudder, helm, Ruderpflock”, *claudō*, -ere ‘shut, sperren’ (**klāui-dō*, with präsensbildendem *d*); in addition probably *claudus* “lame, hinkend” (to *clūdus*, *clōdus* s. WH. I 231), *claudeō*, -ēre “hinken”.

O.Ir. *clō*, pl. *clōi* “nail”; unclear M.Welsh *clo* m. “bar, bolt, Verschluß”, pl. *cloeu* “clavi”, M.Bret. *clou* “ferrement” (Ernault RC. 37, 104 f.);

from dem Gmc. probably here (with beweglichem *s-*) O.H.G. *sliozan*, M.L.G. *slūten*, O.Fris. *slūta* ‘shut’, O.H.G. *sluzzi*, asächs. *slutil* ‘schlüssel’, O.H.G. *sloz* n. ‘schloß’ (*sl-* from *skl-*); compare M.Eng. *slote* = nd. *slaten* “bar, bolt”, M.L.G. *slēt* from **slēuta-* “biegsame shaft, pole”, if from “Pflöckchen, Aststück”.

without *s-* perhaps O.N. *hljōta* strong. V. “losen, receive”, O.E. *hlēotan*, O.S. *hliotan* “losen, erlosen”, O.H.G. *hlīozan* “losen, wahrsagen, conjure, perform magic”, Goth. *hlauts* “lot, fate, Erbschaft”, O.Ice. *hlautr* “lot, fate”, O.H.G. *hlōz* n., O.S. *hlōt* “lot, fate, zugeteiltes right or property”, O.Ice. *hlutr* “lot, fate, allotment, thing, thing”, O.H.G. (*h*)*luz* “as lot, fate zugefallener allotment, Landanteil”, O.Fris. O.E. *hlot* n. “lot, fate”, Dutch *lot* ds.;

Ltv. *klūt* “become, succeed, erlangen”, *klūtas* “fate, destiny”, Lith. *nekliūtas* “Mißgeschick, mischief “ and Lith. *kliudyti* “anhaken make”; if the Gmc. family related is, is rather from “Pflöckchen, Aststück as Losstäbchen” auszugehen;

Lith. *kliūvù*, *kliūti* “anhaken, hangenbleiben”, *kliūtis*, *kliūtė* “hindrance “, *kliautė* “hindrance, Gebrechen”, *pasikliáu-ju*, *-ti* “trust auf” (“*sich whereof klammern”), Ltv. *klūstu*, *klūt* “(hangenbleiben), (whereto) gelangen, become”, *klāustītiēs* “hangenbleiben”, *klūm-s*, *-a*, *-e* “hindrance “; causative with *-d-*: Lith. *kliudaũ*, *-yti* “anhaken make”, *kliaudaũ*, *-yti* “hinder”, *kliaudà* “körperliches Gebrechen” (see above to Lat. *claudus*), Ltv. *klūdīt* Iter. to *klūt* (see above);

with *k*-forms O.C.S. *ključь* “hook, Schlüssel”, *ključ-ŕ*, *-iti* “zusammenschließen”; Russ. *kljuká* “crutch, Krummstab, Ofenkrücke”, Serb. *kljūka* “hook, Schlüssel, agrafe, hook, clasp “, O.C.S. *ključ-im*, *-iti* “bend, crook”, also Church Slavic *kljuka* “artifice, deceit” under likewise, and as “anhaken = sich zusammenfügen, passen, sich ereignen” O.Bulg. *klučiti se* “passen, zusammentreffen” under likewise; probably also Serb. *kljūna* “kind of hook, cramp”, *kljūn* ‘somewhat Gebogenes, Krummes’.

References: WP. I 492 ff., WH. I 231, Trautmann 137 f.

Page(s): 604-605

knei-g^wh-, knei-b-

English meaning: to incline, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "neigen, sich biegen"

Material: Lat. *cōniveō*, *-ēre*, *-nīvī* and *-nīxī* 'sich zusammenneigen, sich shut (*claustra, lineae*); esp. die Augen to press together, ein Auge zudrücken, nachsichtig sein", as **con-nī(g)ueō* to *nictō*, *-āre* "wink, zublinzeln, nicken", *nītor*, *-ī*, *nīsus* and *nīxus* (*gnixus* Festus) 'sich stemmen, prop, support; sich whereupon abandon; sich in die Höhe stemmen, climb, ascend "; Umbr. *conegos*, *kunikaz* "*conixus*" (as though **conigātus*: *-g-* probably analogical form after verbs auf *-g*);

Goth. *hneiwan*, *hnaiw* 'sich neigen", *hnaiws* "demütig, low" ("*gebückt"), O.Ice. *knīga* 'sich neigen, sink ", O.S. O.E. *hnīgan* ds. (O.E. *hnāg* "gebeugt, verächtlich"), O.H.G. *hnīgan* "incline "; O.H.G. *hnēgēn* "geneigt sein", O.E. *hnigian* (see in addition Schulze Kl. Schr. 599 f.); Kaus. O.H.G. *hneicken* "incline ", O.Ice. *hneigja* "incline, bend, bow, sich verneigen vor"; denominative (from *hnaiws*) Goth. *hnaiwjan* "erniedrigen", O.E. *hnægan* "demütigen"; O.H.G. *nicken* "bend, be bent, bow, nicken".

Besides IE *knei-b-* in O.Ice. *hnīpa* (**hnīpēn*, *-ōn*) "den Kopf hängen lassen, mißmutig sein", *hnīpinn* "mißmutig", *gnīpa* f. (**ga-hnīpōn-*) "überhängender rocks", O.E. *hnipian* "den Kopf hängen lassen, mißmutig sein"; Goth. **ga(h)nīpnan* "sad sein"; Lith. *knimbù*, *knibtì* "zusammenknicken".

References: WP. I 476, WH. I 261; Wissmann nom. postverb. 64, 183.

Page(s): 608

kneug-

English meaning: expr. root

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallwort?’

Material: Gk. κνυζᾶν, -εῖν “growl (from Hunden), whimper (from children)”: Lith. *kniaũkti* “miauen”. Probably nur zufällige Ähnlichkeit.

References: WP. I 476.

Page(s): 608

knid–, knid–, sknid–

English meaning: louse, nit

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Laus, Ei der Laus, Nisse”

Note: often distorted taboo; compare above S. 437 *ghnīdā* ds.

Root *knid–*, *knid–*, *sknid–* : “ louse, nit “ derived from Root *ghen–* : “to crack open, grind, scratch” hereupon root *ghnīdā* “ nit, louse “. That means zero grade mutations: *ghen* > *kn–*, *skn–*: O.Ice., Nor. dial. *gnit* f., O.S. *gnether*, Swe. *gnet*, Dan. *gnid*, Ltv. *gnīda* “ nit, louse “ (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 633), Lith. *glinda* (from **gnīnda* dissimilated?); Russ. *gnída*, Sloven. *gnjida*, Cz. *hnída*, Pol. *gnida*, about Lat. *lēns*, *-dis* f. ds. compare WH. I 783f. and Specht Decl. 44.

Material: Arm. *anic* “louse” (**nid–s*);

Alb. *thēnī* “louse” (**k(ē)nid–*);

Gk. *κόνις*, *-ίδος* f. (**knid–s*), probably an *κόνις* “dust” angeglichen;

M.Ir. *sned* f. “nit”, kymr. pl. *nedd*, nkorn. *neð*, Bret. *nez* ds. (**s(k)nidā*);

O.E. *hnitu* f., O.H.G. (*h*)*niz*, Ger. *Nisse* “egg of the louse” (**knidā*).

Könnte to (*s*)*ken–* ‘scratch, scrape’ belong, as *ghnīdā* to *ghen–* ds.

References: WP. I 461, WH. I 783 f., Specht IE Decl. 44, Trautmann 93.

Page(s): 608

ko ko, kak(k)–, ku(r)kur–

English meaning: expr. sounds of a hen or cock

Deutsche Übersetzung: under likewise as Nachahmung of Naturlautes the Hühner; words ohne nachweisbare ältere Geschichte

Material: I. Gk. κακκάβη f., κακκαβίς f. “partridge, game bird”, κακκαβίζειν of Naturlaut the Rebhühner (also das borrowed Lat. *cacabāre*), κακκάζειν “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker”;

Lat. *cacillāre* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from the hen)”;

N.Ger. *kakke(n)* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker”, nl. *kokkelen* “kollern (of rooster, cock)”, next to which O.H.G. *gackizōn* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from the ein egg legenden hen)”, Ger. *gackern*, dial. *gaggezen*, Ger. *Gockel* (see also under *ghegh-*).

II. Lat. *coco coco* “Naturlaut the Hühner” (Petron 59, 2), franz. *coq* “rooster, cock”, Dan. *kok*, Swe. dial. *kokk* “rooster, cock”, O.N. (aFr. Lw.) *kokr*, O.E. *cocc*, nl. old *cocke* ds.; O.C.S. *kokotъ* “rooster, cock”, *kokošъ* “hen”, Russ. *kokotátъ* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker” etc.

Maybe Alb. *kokosh* “cock”

III. O.Ind. *kurkuṭa-*, *kukkuṭa-* m. “rooster, cock”, *kukkubha-* m. (mind. for **kurkubha-*) “pheasant”; Lat. *cūcurriō*, *-īre* “kollern” (of rooster, cock), *cūcuru* interjection; Ger. *kikeriki* (older *kükerukü*, *kükerlücküh*), md. *kuckern*, *kockern*, *köcken* “crow, cackle”; Lith. *kakarykū* “kikeriki”, klRuss. etc. *kukuríku* ds., Serb. *kukùriječēm-*, *-ijèkati*, Russ. *kukorékatъ* etc. “crow, cackle”, Gk. *koupiζω* ds.

Maybe Alb. *kukurisem* “laugh”, *kikiriku* “cock cackle”, *kakaris* “(hen) cackle”

IV. Gk. *κίκῖππος*, *κικκός* “rooster, cock” Hes.; Osc. *cicirrus*, Cognomen of Messius, probably “Kampfhahn”.

References: WP. I 455 f., WH. I 126, 212, 242, 300.

Page(s): 611

kob–

English meaning: to fare well, be successful

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich gut fügen, passen, gelingen’

Material: O.Ir. *cob* n. “victory”, Gaul. *Ver-cobius*, **Cobo-nertos* > *Cobnertos* MN, *Cobrūnus*, *-rūnius* MN (also ins Slav. gewandert as *Kobrynъ*, whereof the Stadtnamen Russ. *Kobrynъ*, Pol. *Kobryn* in Gouv. Grodno);

O.E. *gehæp* “fitting”, nasal. Swe. *hampa sig* ‘sich ereignen’ = Nor. *heppa* ds., *heppen* “lucky, günstig”, O.Ice. *happ* n. “luck” (Eng. *hap* “chance, luck”, *to happen* ‘sich ereignen’, *happy* “lucky” from dem Nord.);

O.Bulg. *kobъ* f. “τύχη, Genius, Schutzgeist”, Church Slav. *kobъ* “οἰωνοσκοπία, augurium”, Russ. old *kobъ* “Wahrsagung, Vorahnung after dem Vogelflug or Begegnung”, nowadays dial. “horror, Scheusal”, Ser.-Cr. *kôb* “good Vorbedeutung, Glückwunsch; Vorahnung, mad, wicked, evil Vorahnung”, etc.

References: WP. I 457 f.

Page(s): 610

koi-lo-

English meaning: naked; miserable

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kümmerlich, nackt”

Note: only Celt. and Balt

Material: O.Ir. *cōil*, *cōel* “thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin “, Welsh Corn. *cul* “macilentus, macer”;

Ltv. *kaīls* “naked, naked, bald, bleak, bare”, *kaīli ĭaudis* “Ehepaar without Kinder” (could also to *kai-* “allein” belong).

References: WP. I 326, 455, WH. I 130.

Page(s): 610

kois–

English meaning: to care for, cure

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sorgen’?

Material: Lat. *cūra* “care”, *cūrō*, *-āre* “care for, worry”, aLat. *coiravit* etc., pal. *coisatens* “curaverunt”, Umbr. *kuratu* “curato”;

in addition at most Goth. *ushaista* “poor” as “vernachlässigt”?

Here perhaps die Gaul. PN *Koisis*, *Coisa*.

References: WP. I 455, WH. I 314, 859.

Page(s): 611

koi–, kuī–

English meaning: squeaking noise

Deutsche Übersetzung: Nachahmung of Quietschlautes; einzelsprachliche Lautnachmungen

Material: Gk. κοῖζειν “quieken as ein Spanferkel”, Ger. *quieken*, *quieksen*, *quietschen*, Lith. *kvỹkti*, Russ. *kvičatʹ* “quieken, chirp, twitter, whimper “ etc.

References: WP. I 455, Berneker 656 f., Trautmann 147.

Page(s): 610

koḱsā (*hoĝhā)

English meaning: a part of body (foot, hip. etc..)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Körperteilbenennung"

Note: (Aryan also **koḱso-s*)

Material: O.Ind. *kákṣā* f., *kakṣa-* m. "Achselgrube, Gurtgegend the Pferde", Av. *kaša-* m.

"Achsel" (proves *-ḱs-*); common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *coxa* f. "hip, haunch";

Maybe Rom. *coapsă* "thigh" : Alb. *kofsha* "thigh", *kafsha* "animal (*meat)", *kafshoj* "bite (like an animal)" common Rom.-Illyr. *k^whs-* > *phs-*, *fs-* phonetic mutation..

O.Ir. *coss* f. "foot", O.Brit. Ἀργεντό-κοξος perhaps "Weißfuß" (but Welsh *coes* "leg" is borrowed from Lat.);

O.H.G. *hāhsina* "knee bow of the hind leg", M.H.G. *hehse*, Ger. *Hächse*, *Hesse* bO.Ir. *Haxn*.

References: WP. I 456 f., WH. I 188, 283, 858.

Page(s): 611

kol(ě)j-

English meaning: glue

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Leim"

Note: Root *kol(ě)j-* : "glue" derived from a reduction of the extended **glei-bh-* Root *gel-1* : "to curl; round" [see above].

Material: Gk. κόλλᾱ " glue " (*κόλῑα);

M.Du. M.L.G. *helen* 'stick, glue' (**haljan*);

O.C.S. *klějb*, *klejb* " glue " (Proto-Slav.. forms **kьlějb*, *kьlbjb*, *kьlé*, s. Berneker 659 f.);

Lith. *klejaĩ* " glue " is Lw. from dem Slav.; Slav. *-ь/-* reduced grade to *-o/-*.

References: WP. I 464, Trautmann 144 f.

Page(s): 612

kolə- : klō-

English meaning: to spin

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spinnen'?

Material: Gk. κλώθω, κλώσκω 'spinne', κλωθή eig. "die Spinnerin", κλωστήρ, -ήρος "filament, spindle";

Lat. *colus*, -*ūs* or -*ī* 'spinnrocken'.

Ghegen connection from *colus* with *k^wel-* 'sich drehend herumbewegen' speaks, daß the distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning) sich not dreht.

Formell kann κλώθω ein *dh*-present from a heavy basis *kolə- : klō-* sein (**klō-dh-ō* or *k_olə-dhō*); kinship at first with κάλαθος "basket" (**netting*) wäre denkbar.

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 250.

Page(s): 611-612

koli-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "junger Hund, Tierjunges"

See also: s. S. 550 under *ke/-* "call, shout, cry"

Page(s): 612

kom

English meaning: by, beside, at, with

Deutsche Übersetzung: Adverb (prefix and preposition or Postpos.) ‘so an etwas entlang, daß Berührung with it stattfindet; besides, bei, with”

Material: Gk. κοινός “common” from *κομ-ιό-ς (*-iό-s “going”);

ligur. FIN *Com-beranea*, Ven. PN *Com-petalis*, hispO.N. PN *Com-plūtum*, *Com-pleutica* (ligur.? veneto-Illyr.?);

Lat. *cum* “with, by”, preposition and (after Pron.) postposition beim abl. (= instr.), as prefix *com-*, from which *con-* and before *v-* (as in Celt.) and Vokalen mostly *cocō-*; also *cōram*, das after *palam*, *clam* from *co-ōro-* “vor dem front situated” reshaped is; Osc. *com*, *con* preposition “with” beim abl. (= instr.), *com-*, *kúm-* prefix “with” (derivative *comono*, loc. *comenei* “comitium” from **kom-no-*); Umbr. *com* “with”, preposition (only by pronoun Postpos.) beim abl. (= instr.), stets Postpos. in the meaning “juxta, apud, ad”, likewise beim abl. (= instr.), prefix *kum-*, *com-* (*co-* again before *v-*: *coaertu*, *kuveitu*); falisk. *cuncaptum* “conceptum”, volsk. *co-uehriu* abl. “curiā” (**ko-uīrio-*, compare Lat. *cūria* probably from **co-uīriā*);

Ital. comparative auf *-t(e)ro-*, das Beisammen from zweien, das Compared with bezeichnend, in Lat. *contrā* “compared with, against it, against” *contrō-versia*, Osc. *contrud* “contra”;

O.Ir. *con-* “with”, preposition beim dat. (= instr.), prefix Gaul. *com-*, O.Ir. *com-* (prokLith. *con-*), Welsh *cyf*, *cyn-*, Corn. *kev-*; reduction of *-m* before *μ-*, e.g. Welsh *cy-wir*, O.Bret. *keuuir-gar*, Gaul. *Covirus* MN, Welsh *cy-wely* “bed”;

therefrom different O.Ir. *co* “to, bis”, preposition m. acc. *co a chēle* “to seiner Genossen” = Welsh *bw-y gilydd* “(from one) zum other”, also with originally *kʷ*, **kom-dho-s* “verstehend” istvielleicht die base from O.Ir. *cond* “sense, mind, Verstand” (= O.C.S. *sq-dъ* “judgement”);

Alb. *kë-* = Lat. *co(m)-*;

for citation also of Gmc. Präfixes *ga-* speaks dessen basic meaning “with”, compare e.g. Goth. *ga-juka* “conjunctus, comrade”, *ga-mains* “com-mūnis”, *ga-qiman* “con-venire” and similar congruities; Gmc. *g-* from *χ-* in unbetonten prefix; the nasal schwand before the association with verbs and after deren example also in perhaps überkommenen älteren Nominalkompositis as *gamains* (man beachte die Vortonigkeit the particle also in letzteren); unzweideutiges **kom* steckt in afränk. *ham-ēdii* “coniūrātōres”;

O.C.S. *sq-dъ* “judgement” see above.

Verwandtes *kṃta* “besides, along, downwards, with” in:

Gk. *κάτα, κατά* preposition beim acc. “along, about - toward, through - to, in, by” beim gen. “about - toward, along, downwards “, beim gen. (= abl.) “from etwas her herab”, also prefix;

O.Ir. *cēt-*, preceding *ceta-* (**kṃta*); in *cēt-buith* “sense, mind” and also otherwise with dem verb Subst.; O.Welsh *cant*, M.Welsh *can*, *gan*, O.Corn. *cans*, Bret. *gan* “with, by, längs”;

Hitt. *kat-ta* (*a* from *ṃ?*), Postpos. with dat. “under, under an, by, with” with abl. “from, from - herab”; *kat-ta-an* ds., in addition also (?) enklith. *-kán*, Pedersen Hitt. 158 f.

References: WP. I 458 ff., WH. I 251 ff., 857, Schwyzer Gk. II 473 ff., irrig ZceltPh. 22, 325 ff.

Page(s): 612-613

konəmo–, knāmo– or k_enəmo–

English meaning: shin; bone

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schenbein, Knochen’

Material: Gk. κνήμη f. ‘shinbone, Radspeiche’, κνημῖς, -ῖδος f. (Eol. κνᾶμῖν acc. κνᾶμιδες nom. pl.) ‘Beinschiene’;

O.Ir. *cnāim* ‘leg, bone’ (whether Gk. Celt. *-nā-* = IE *ṇ̥*, i.e. *-enə-*, or = IE *-nā-*, i.e. full grade the 2. syllable sei, is unentschieden);

with full grade the 1. syllable (*kon[ə]mā*) and Assim. from *-nm-* to *-mm-* (out of it partly *-m-*):

O.H.G. *hamma* ‘Hinterschenkel, popliteus’, O.E. *hamm* ‘popliteus’, O.Ice. *hqm* f. ‘schenkel (an animals)’.

Doubtful is, whether the meaning from Hom. κνημός ‘Bergwald, bewachsener Berghang’ (*‘calf of Berges’?) through N.Ger. *hamm* ‘Bergwald’ as old erwiesen wird, da latter perhaps as umzäuntes Waldstück with M.L.G. *ham* ‘eingefriedetes Stück Land’, N.Ger. *hamme* ‘umzäuntes field’ (see *kem-* ‘to press together’) to connect is.

References: WP. I 460 f.

Page(s): 613-614

kopso-

English meaning: blackbird

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Amsel"

Note: (: ***kop-*** "onomatopoeic words"?)

Material: Gk. κόψ-ιχος "blackbird", κόσσυ-φος (diss. from *κοψ-υφος) ds.;

R.C.S. (etc.) *kosъ* "blackbird". - Meillet legt (MSL 18, 171) under assumption from IE *k-* (das in *kosъ* because of consecutive *s* as *k* festgehalten sei) eine onomatopoeic words *kop-* the basic: Church Slavic *sopъ* 'spiele die flute', O.Bulg. *sopъcbъ* "αὐλητής", Russ. *sopěťbъ* "pant, gasp" etc. and O.Ind. *śáb-d-a-* m. 'sound, clangor, discourse, word" (to *-d-* suffix in words for din, fuss, noise s. Brugmann II² 1, 467), *śápati* "verflucht", *-tē* "beteuert, gelobt".

References: WP. I 457, Trautmann 299.

Page(s): 614-615

koro-s, korjo-s

English meaning: war, warrior

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Krieg, Kriegsheer"

Material: 1. without formant *-io-*, *-ia-*: Lith. *kāras* "war, fight" and lengthened grade O.Pers. *kāra-* m. "Kriegsvolk, Heer; people", Pers. *kār-zār* "schlachtfeld".

2. Gk. *κοίρανος* (from **Koíra-no-s*) "military leader, king, master, mister" (derivative from **koîpos* from **kópios* with formants *-no-*; also O.Ice. *herjann* "Heervater" as epithet Odins from *harja-* "Heer" from; *κοιρανέω* "befehlige; herrsche", *κοιρανία* "Herrschaft", compare of unerweiterten **koîpo-* EN as *Κοιρόμαχος* (Boisacq s. v.);

M.Ir. *cuire* m. "troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass", Gaul. *Tri-*, *Petru-corii* Völkernamen ("die drei-, vierstämmigen");

Goth. *harjis*, O.Ice. *herr*, O.E. *here* "Heer", O.H.G. O.S. *heri* "Heer, bulk, mass", PN altGmc. *Hari-gasti* (dat.), perhaps Göttername (Neckel KZ. 60, 284);

Lith. *kārias* "Heer", *kāré* "war, fight", *karys* "warrior", Ltv. *kaļš* "war, fight, Heer", O.Pruss. *kargis* (consigns *kragis*) "Heer", *caryawoytis* acc. sg. "Heerschau";

compare also above *kar-1* S. 530, where die Bal.-Slav. examples also here belong cO.N.

References: WP. I 353, 462, Trautmann 118.

Page(s): 615-616

kos(e)lo-

English meaning: hazel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hasel"

Material: Lat. *corulus* "Haselstaude", *columus* (**corulinos*) "from Haselholz";

O.Ir. *coll*, O.Welsh *coll* etc. "Hasel" (also Gaul. *Coslo-* in EN);

O.H.G. *hasal(a)*, O.E. *hæsel*, O.Ice. *hasl* m. "Hasel", O.H.G. *hesilīn*, O.E. *hæslen* "from Haselholz";

O.Lith. *kasulas* "Jägerspieß" as "Hasler".

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 280.

Page(s): 616

kost–

English meaning: leg; bone

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bein, Knochen”

Material: Lat. *costa* f. “Rippe”; O.Bulg. *kostъ* f. “bone” (Ser.-Cr. *kôst* “Rippe”).

assumption a *k*-Präfixes (to Lat. *os* etc.) incredible.

Maybe Alb. *koskë* “bone, leg bone”, *kashtë* ‘straw, *bone?’ “

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 281.

Page(s): 616

krāt–

See also: see above S. 584 under *kert–*.

Page(s): 616

krā[u]– : krəu– : krū–

English meaning: to heap up, put together; heap; roof

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufeinander, auf einen Haufen legen, zudecken, verbergen”

Material: O.Ir. *cráu*, *cró* m. ‘stall, cottage, shack, shed’ (**krəuo-*), Welsh *craw* m. ‘stall’, Corn. *crow*, Bret. *kraou* ds.;

Lith. *krāju*, *króviau*, *kráuti* “aufeinanderlegen, häufen, packen, laden”; Ltv. *krāũnu* (*krāju*), *krāvu*, *krāūt* “häufen”; Iter. Lith. *kráustyti*, Ltv. *krāūstīt* “häufen”, *kravāt* “snatch”, *krauja*, *krava*, *kruva* “cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind”; Lith. *krūvā* (acc. *krūva*) “heap”, *kriautė*, *krautė* “Bodenraum”;

O.Bulg. *krovъ* “roof” (**krəuo-*), ablaut. *kryjъ*, *kryti* “cover, hüllen, conceal” etc.;

with *s*-extension:

Russ. *krýša* “roof”, Serb. *krîšom* adv. “clandestine” (etc., also:)

O.Ice. *hreysar* pl. f., *hreysi* n., besides Nor. *rūsa*, N.Ger. *rūse* “heap”; O.Ice. *hraun* n. “cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind, steinerner ground”.

Auf *krā[u]*- based on perhaps Ltv. *krāju*, *krât* “gather, collect, häufen”, O.Bulg. (with präsensbildendem *d*) *kradъ*, *krasti* “steal”.

Labial extension (*-bh-*): Gk. *κρύπτω* “verberge”, *κρυφή* “clandestine” under likewise, *κρύβδην* ds.;

with *p*-extension (compare above *κρύπτω*) Ltv. *krâpju*, *krâpu*, *krâpt* “steal, cheat, deceive”, Lith. *krópti* “steal”; about Goth. *hrōt* and O.E. *hrōf* “roof” see under *kred-* and *krapo-*, also Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. II 269; Toch. B *kraup-*, B *krop-* “gather, collect”; compare also *klep-*;

for O.Ice. *hraukr*, Ir. *cruach* “heap” under likewise, die an sich a *k*-extension our root deriving could, s. eine other interpretation under *sker-*, *skereu-* “turn”. In same sense

dubious is O.N. *skrūf* n. “aufgestapelter heap”, *skrūfr* m. ‘schopf’, Nor. dial. *skrauv* ‘schaumgipfel’, etc. (hätten bewegliches *s-*).

Dental extensions shine, appear, seem: O.Ice. *hrauð* f. poet. “Brünne”, O.E. *hréad* f. “jewellery”; O.Ice. *hrjōða* “cover, adorn”, O.E. *hréodan* ds. (compare Lith. *kráudinu* “lasse laden?”) besides *hyrst* m. “jewellery, armament, armor”, O.H.G. *hrust* m. ds., O.H.G. *(h)rusten* “rüsten”.

References: WP. I 477, Trautmann 139, 140.

Page(s): 616-617

kreb–5

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 617

kred–

English meaning: beams

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gebälk”

Note: (*kred*-? see under)

Material: Goth. *hrōt* n. “roof”, O.N. *hrōt* “roof, Dachraum”, O.S. O.E. *hrōst* ‘sparrenwerk of Daches’ (**krōd-s-to-*) = Dutch *roest* “Huhnerstange, Hühnerleiter”, M.H.G. *rāz*, *rāze* ‘scheiterhaufen’ (**krēdā*, fem. collective as O.C.S. *krada*); with M.H.G. *rāz(e)* ‘scheiterhaufen’ deckt sich M.H.G. *rāz*, *rāze* “honeycomb”, afr. *rāta*, mnl. *rāte* “honeycomb”, next to which with ablaut mnl. *rēte* (**hretōn-*) and *rōte*, dial. still *rōte* (**hruti-*) “honeycomb”; O.Bulg. *krada* ‘scheiterhaufen, Holzstoß’ (**krōdā*).

As ‘sparrenwerk, from Latten etc. Gezimmertes’ kann here belong: Lith. *krėslas* ‘stattlicher Stuhl’, Ltv. *krēs/s*, O.Pruss. *creslan* “Lehnstuhl”, Lith. *krāsė* ‘stuhl’, Russ. *krėslo*, Cz. *křeslo* “Armstuhl”, as well as Lith. *krósnis*, Ltv. *krāsns* “oven”, Church Slavic *krosno* “liciatorium”, Russ. *krósno* “loom; Stück canvas, fabric”, Bulg. *krosnó* “Aufzug beim loom; Torriegel”, *krósna* f. “cradle”, Ser.-Cr. *krösna* “loom”, Cz. *krosna*, *krúsna* (old *krósna*) “Traggestell”.

References: WP. I 485 f., Trautmann 141.

Page(s): 617-618

kreg-¹ (and kerg-?)

English meaning: to suffer

Deutsche Übersetzung: “quälen”?

Material: O.Ind. *kárjati* “afflicts, peinigt” (Dhātup.);

O.Ice. *hrekja* “torment, smite, belästigen, pursue “, O.Fris. *hreka* “rend “.

References: WP. I 484.

Page(s): 618

kreg-²

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallwort’

See also: see above S. 569 under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 618

krei-¹

English meaning: to touch, brush

Deutsche Übersetzung: “about etwas drüberhinstreifen, berühren”

Material: O.Ice. *hrīna* “wirken”, O.E. asächs. O.H.G. *hrīnan* “touch, stripe” (*no*-present); after Wissmann nom.postverb. 152 ff. here O.E. *hrenian* “einen Geruch ausströmen”, O.Fris. strong. V. *hrena* “einen Geruch feel”; O.E. O.Ice. *hrīm*, M.H.G. *rīm* “hoarfrost”;

Lith. *krėnà* f. “skimmings, cream” (“was man abstreift, abschöpft”), Ltv. *kreju*, *krėju*, *kriet* “die cream from the milk abschöpfen”, *krėims* m. “skimmings” (from deverbalem *krējums* “was man abstreifen kann”);

besides with Gmc. *þ*: asächs. *hrīpo*, O.H.G. *hrīfo* “hoarfrost”.

References: WP. I 478, Trautmann 141.

Page(s): 618

krei-², kreig-, kreik-

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 618

kreġ-¹ (-ġ-?)

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’, also vom Festschlagen of Gewebes, of Einschlag in the Weberei, daher also “weben, Gewebe”

Material: Gk. κρέκω “hit, klopfe; schlage das Gewebe fest”, κρόκη “Einschlagfaden, Gewebe”, κρόξ ds., κροκοῦν “to weave”, κροκύς, -ύδος f. “Wollflocke”;

O.Ice. *hræll* (**hranġhilaz*) ‘staff zum Festmachen of Gewebes’, O.E. *hrēol* (**hrehulaz*) “Haspel”; O.E. *hrægl* n. “dress, garment “, Eng. *rail*, O.Fris. *hreit*, O.H.G. *hregil* n. “indumentum, spolium”;

Ltv. *kręġls* “Hemd”;

if das Ltv. word sein zweites *k* through WestIE influence receive hat, kann also following Slav. family angereicht become: Russ. *krešŭ*, *kresátŭ* “with dem Feuerstahl fire hit”, Clr. *kresáty*, *kresnúty* “fire hit”, dial. “hew, hit, strike generally “, Ser.-Cr. *krěšēm*, *krěsati* “fire hit; Steine behauen; Aste abschlagen” (etc., s. Berneker 611).

References: WP. I 483 f.

Page(s): 618-619

kreġ-², kṛk-

English meaning: roe; slimy stuff in water

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Froschlaich, Fischlaich, schleimiges Zeug in Wasser"

Material: O.Ice. *hrogn* n., O.H.G. *(h)rogan*, *rogen* "Rogen, Laich";

Lith. *kurkulaĩ* pl. "spawn of frogs", Ltv. *kuĩrkulis* ds., Lith. *apkurkóti* 'sich with Wassermoos beziehen';

Maybe Alb. *karkalec* "grasshopper (jumping like a frog)" : Bulg. *скакалец* (*skakalec*) "grasshopper" [bulg. erroneous folk etymology from Bulg. *скачам* (*skakam*) "I jump" a misinterpretation of Lith. *kurkulaĩ* pl. "spawn of frogs", Ltv. *kuĩrkulis*.

in spite of phonetic Schwierigkeiten here die Slav. family of Serb. *ökrijek* "Wassermoos, Algen", Slov. *krék*, *žabo-kréčina* "spawn of frogs" etc., ablaut. Slov. *krâk* "spawn of frogs; grüner Überzug an Pfützen, Wassermoos", with auffälligem *ja*: Russ. *krjak* "spawn of frogs", Cz. dial. *okřaky* 'sammelname for Wasserpflanzen'?

References: WP. I 483, Berneker 613 f.

Page(s): 619

krek-³

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallwort’

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under ***ker-1***.

Page(s): 619

krem–

See also: see above S. 580 f. under *kerem–*.

Page(s): 619

krep-¹, krp-

English meaning: body

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Leib, Gestalt"

Note: (or *k^werp*-? see under)

Material: O.Ind. *kṛpā* instr. sg. 'shape, beauty', Av. *kərəfš*, *kəhrpəm* 'shape, body', M.Pers. *karp* "Körper" (Av. *xrafstra*- n. "Raubtier" from **krep* + **[e]d-tro-* to *ed-* "eat"?);

perhaps (?) Alb. *sh-krep*, *sh-kep* "gleiche ein wenig" (*sh* = IE *sem*, *som*, *sm̥*-, compare to meaning O.H.G. *gī-līh* "gleich": *līh* "body");

Lat. *corpus*, *-oris* n. "body, body";

M.Ir. *crīf*. "body" (**kṛpes*);

O.H.G. (*h*)*rēf* m. "body, lower abdomen, womb", O.Fris. *href*, *hrif* "belly", O.E. *hrif* n. "womb, belly" (**hrefiz-* = **krepes-*), O.E. *mid(h)rif*, O.Fris. *midref* "Zwerchfell" ("in the Witthe the Leibeshöhle").

Gk. *πραπίς*, mostly pl. *-ίδες* "Zwerchfell", das den anlaut as *k^w* erwiese, is in seiner Zugehörigkeit doubtful, da die corresponding meaning from O.E. *mid(h)rif* probably auf dem 1. part of Kompositums based on; es müsste because *πραπίς* eine short form to a similar composition sein; after Vendryes RC 44, 313 ff., Specht KZ. 68, 193 ff. wäre IE **k^werp*- taboo metathesis to **perk^w*- "life, world, oak" (Goth. *faírhūs* "world").

References: WP. I 486 f., WH. I 277 f.

Page(s): 620

krep-²

See also: see above S. 567 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 620

kret-¹

English meaning: to shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schütteln'

Note: (whether as "bump, poke" with *kret-* "hit" identical? or extension from *sker-* "turn, kreisend schwingen"?)

Material: Lith. *krečiū*, *krėsti* 'shake, schüttelnd streuen', Iter. *krataũ*, *-yti* ds., *kretù kretėti* 'sich hin and her bewegen, shake oneself, shiver', Ltv. *krèst* 'shake', Iterat. *kratīt*, *krētulis* 'kind of Sieb' (Ltv. *kraitāt* "lurch" Entgleisung from a **krit-* from);

M.Ir. *crothaim* 'shake', Gaul.-rom. **crottiāre* 'shake';

O.H.G. *redan* 'sieben', Ger. dial. *räder*, *rädel* 'sieb'; O.Ice. *hraðr* "quick, fast", O.E. *hræþ*, *hræd* "quick, fast, behend", Eng. *rather* "lieber", O.H.G. *hrad*, *hrat* "velox, strenuus"; O.Ice. *hræða* "frighten (trans.)", *hræddr* "entsetzt";

also O.E. *ā-hreddan* "befreien, retten", O.H.G. *retten* "move, drive, push; befreien, retten" as "from the Gefahr wegstoßen"?

References: WP. I 484, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 274, 261, 256.

Page(s): 620

kret-2

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’

Note: probably originally with *kret-1* identical

Material: Gk. κρότος “jedes through Schlagen, Stampfen, Klatschen entstehende noise”; κροτεῖν “klatschen, knock, hit”, κρόταλον “Klapper”, κρόταφος ‘schläfe’ (actually “*das Klopfen”); “Berghang; Seite”, κροταφίς ‘spitzhammer’;

in addition with originally probably bare present nasalization O.Ice. *hrinda*, *hratt*, O.E. *hrindan*, *hrand* “bump, poke”;

perhaps die Slav. family of O.Bulg. *kroštъ*, *krotiti* “tame”, *krotъкъ* “gentle, mild, mäßig”, if originally “ through Prügeln mürbe machen”?

References: WP. I 484 f., Berneker 624.

Page(s): 621

kreu-¹, kreuə- : krū- ; kreus-, krus-

English meaning: blood, raw flesh; ice, crust

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. “thick, stockendes Blut, blutiges, rohes Fleisch”, presumably “geronnen (vom Blut)”, in addition eine 2. group *kreus-*, *krus-* for “Eis (as erstarrendes), Kruste (originally von Eis or Wundschorf), Eisscholle, Erdscholle” (see under) and verbal “frieren, schaudern (Gänsehaut)”

Material: A. O.Ind. *kravís-* n. “rohes Fleisch” (= Gk. κρέας), *kravyam* n. “blood” (**kroyio-* = O.Pruss. *krawian* n.), *krū-rá-* “blutig, cruel, savage” = Av. *xrūra-* “blutig, grausig, cruel, savage” (: Lat. *crūdus*?) in compound with *í-* for *ro-*stem, Av. *xrvi-dru-* “the eine blutige Holzwaffe führt”, i.e. *xruvi-dru-*, Av. *xrū-* f., *xrūm* (= *xruvəm*) acc. ‘stück blutiges Fleisch’, *xrvant-* (i.e. *xrūvant-*) “grauenhaft, grausig” (: Lat. *cruentus*), *xrvīšyant-* “blutdürstig, Grausen erregend”, *xrūta-* “grausig, cruel, savage”, *xrūnya-* n. “Bluttat, blutige maltreatment”, *xrūma-* “grauenhaft, grausig”; with a meaning “*geronnen* = “thick, hard”, O.Ind. *krūḍāyati* “makes dick, tight, firm”, Av. *xrūždra-* “hard” (besides again with *í-* instead of *ro-*stem in compound *xruždi-vačah-* “with derber, lauter voice sprechend”), *xraoždva-* “hard”;

Gk. κρέας n. “Fleisch” (**kreuəs*);

Lat. *cruentus* “blutig” (see above), *cruor* m. “das rohe, thick blood” (**kreuōs*), Osc. *krustatar* “crusta tegitor” (Denom. from **krus-tā*), Lat. *crusta* “crust, bark, scurf”, originally “das fest gewordene blood auf an wound” (**krūs-tā*), *crūdus* “raw, rough, hard” (**krū-do-*), *crūdēlis* “cruel, savage, herzlos”;

Gaul.-rom. *crōdios* “hard” (**kroudios*);

maybe Alb. (**kroudios*) *krodhe* “bread crust, coagulated blood, coagulated snot”, *krodhë* “beehive, hole (wound?)”

M.Ir. *crú* (**krūs*), gen. *cráu*, *cró* (**kruyos*), Welsh *crau*, Corn. *crow* (**kruyā*) “blood” (see Pedersen KG. I 61, 251 f., II 97, Lohmann ZceltPh. 19, 63 f.), O.Ir. *crūaid* (**kroudīs*) “hard, tight, firm”, Bret. *kriz* (**krūdīs*) “cru, cruel” (Pedersen KG. I 207; not Lw. from Lat. *crūdus*); das *d* in Celt. and Lat. through dissimilation from *r*?

Lith. *kraũjas* “blood” (: O.Ind. *kravya-m*), O.Pruss. *crauyo*, *krawian* ds., Lith. *krūvinas* “blutig”, *krūvinu* “make blutig”, participle *krūvintas* “blutig gemacht”, Ltv. *kreve* “geronnenes blood, scurf, crust”;

maybe Alb. *kruaj* ‘scratch, damage, injure’, *krua*, *kroje* pl. “liquid, rapid”, (**krev-*) *kredh* “plunge in water” [common Alb. *f* > *th*, *v* > *dh* shift]; *Kruja* Alb. city.

Slav. **kry* (**krūs*), gen. **krъve* “blood” in Slov. *krí*, O.Pol. *kry*, O.C.S. *krъvъ*; O.C.S. *krъvъnъ* “blutig” (= Lith. *krūvinas*);

O.H.G. (*h*)*rō*, (*h*)*rawēr*, O.S. *hrā*, O.E. *hrēaw*, O.Ice. *hrār* “raw” (**hrawa-*).

B. Skyth. **xrohu-kasi-*, Gk. Καύκασις “Kaukasus” (as “eis-gleaming”);

Gk. τὸ κρύος “frost” (= *κρύσος?), κρυσταίνω “make congeal, freeze”, κρύσταλλος “ice; crystal”, κρῦμός “frost” (*κρυσμός), from κρύος derived (?) κρυόεις “eerie”, κρυερός “eerie, cruel, savage”;

O.Ice. *hriōsa*, *hraus* ‘shudder’, *hrjōstr* n. “rauher bottom” (: Lat. *crusta*), O.H.G. (*h*)*roso*, (*h*)*rosa* “ice, crust” (in addition also the name of *Monte Rosa*), O.E. *hrūse* “earth, ground” (diese *s*-forms in relationship to τὸ κρύος and:)

Ltv. *kruvesis*, *kruesis* “frozen ordure”, Lith. *atkrūsti*, preterit *-krūsaũ* “wiederaufleben, from Erfrorenem” (*“auffrieren”); Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 291.

without *-s* presumably Nor. dial. *ryggja* ‘shudder’ (compare κρυερός), viel fraglicher O.E. *hrēoh* “rough (of weather), grieving, wild”.

References: WP. I 479 f., WH. I 294 ff., Trautmann 141 ff., J. Markwart Morgenland 1 (1922), 3 ff.

Page(s): 621-622

kreu-²

English meaning: to fall down, collapse

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zusammenstürzen, stürzen, fallen”

Note: only Gmc. and Balt

Material: O.Ice. *hrun* n. “Zusammenbruch”, *hrynja* “fall”;

O.Pruss. *krūt* “fall”, *kruwis* “fall” (but Ltv. *kruts* ‘steil abfallend, steil abhängend’ as Lw. to Clr. *krutoj* “winded, steil, schroff”, see under *kert-* “turn”); perhaps Ltv. *krāulis* “Absturz”, *krājuja* ‘steiles bank, border, shore’, *krauta* “bank, border, shore”;

with **-s-** O.E. *hrēosan* “fall”;

with **-d-** O.Ice. *hrjōta* “fall, spring”, M.H.G. *rūzen* ‘sich eilig bewegen’;

with **-t-** O.E. *hrīðig* ‘schneebedeckt’, O.Ice. *hroði* “offal”, *hrýðr* “es bricht hervor” (from vapor, fire under dgl), *hryðja* “naßkaltes weather, rain and snow”.

References: WP. I 480, Trautmann 143, Wissmann nom. postverb. 127.

Page(s): 622

kreu-³, krou-s-

English meaning: to push, hit, break

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stoßen, schlagen, zerschlagen, brechen'

Material: The unadjusted root perhaps in O.H.G. *(h)riuwan* "afflict, sadden, verdrießen", Ger. *reuen*, O.E. *hrēowan* "afflict, sadden", O.Ice. *hryggr* "grieving", O.E. *hrēow* ds., f. "repentance", O.H.G. *(h)riuwa* "repentance" (different Persson Beitr. 178); about O.Bulg. *krupa* "gobbet, lump, Krümchen" (wäre eine *p*-extension) see under *kreup*- 'scurf'.

krous-: Gk. κρούω "poke, push, hit" (*κρούσω, compare ἐκρούσθην, κρουστέος; κρουστικός 'stoßend, widerhallend'); Hom. κροαίνω "hit, stamp, of Pferde" (*κρουσανῖω), κροιός "abgebrochen, damages" (*κρουσιός);

O.Ice. *hrostri* m. "gemaishtes malt";

Lith. *krušū*, *krūšti* (*kriūšti*) 'stomp, zerstoßen', *kruša* f. "hail", Ltv. *krusa* "hail", Lith. Iter. *kriaušau*, -*yti*, Ltv. *krāusēt* 'stomp', Lith. *kr(i)aũšius*, *pakraũšius* 'slope';

O.Bulg. *u-kruchъ* (Church Slavic also *kruchъ*) "piece, fragment, gobbet", O.Bulg. *sz-krušiti* "break, rupture, grind (trans.)", *sz-krušenъje* "Zerknirschung" (Pol. *s-krucha* "repentance"), ablaut. **krъchá* "gobbet, Krümchen" (Russ. *króchá* 'shred'), **krъchъkъ* "frail, breakable, brittle" (Pol. *krechki*), **krъšiti* (Slov. *kríšiti*) "dismember, break, rupture, grind" (etc., s. Berneker 628-630).

References: WP. I 480 f., Trautmann 143.

Page(s): 622-623

kreu-⁴

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallwort’

See also: see above S. 570 f. under ***ker-1***.

Page(s): 623

kreup-

English meaning: scab

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schorf, sich verkrusten'

Material: Gaul. *cruppellarii* "armoured gladiators of the Aedui [Celtic tribe] ", Brit. *Mons Graupius* (leg. **Croupios*), because of IE *p* veneto-Illyr. origin (Pokorny UrIllyr. 131);

O.Ice. *hrjūfr* "rough, scabbed ", *hrýfe* 'scurf, scab', *hrūfa* "sore bark ", O.E. *hrēof* "rough, schorfig, aussätzig", O.H.G. *riob* "aussätzig", *hriupī* 'scabies', (*h*)*ruf*, pl. *hruvi*, M.H.G. *ruf* "blister, bubble, scurf, scab, crust, eschar, leprosy ", Ger. bO.Ir. *ruff* f. "crust auf rasch getrocknetem Erdreich", *rüfe*, *riefe* "leprosy, scurf, scab", O.H.G. *ge-rob*, Ger. *grob*, maybe Alb. *rrufe* "(burning) lightning"

Lith. *su-si-kraũpti* "shudder together ", *nu-krùpęs* "scaly, scabby ", *kraupùs* "rough", Ltv. *kraũpa* "crust, scab, eschar, wart ", *kraũpis* "crust, scab, eschar; toad " (from the warty skin; O.Pruss. *crupeyle* "frog"), *křũpu*, *křupu*, *křupt* 'shrunk', *krupis* "toad, dwarf "; of the ruptured skin (becoming rough) ("goose bumps ") also Lith. *pakraũpti*, *kruptis* 'shudder, frighten'.

Against it Russ. *krúpnyj* "coarsely granulated; big, large", Cz. *krupý* "clumsy, rough " at first to O.Bulg. *krupa* "gobbet, tiny bits ", etc. [in addition changing through ablaut Alb. *krip(ë)*, *krüp* f. 'salt' (**krūpā*)]; this family probably lit. "the ruptured " or likewise to *kreu-3*, *krou-s-* "break, rupture, bump, poke", see there.

References: WP. I 481 f., Trautmann 143.

Page(s): 623

kreu-t- (kreu-dh-?)

English meaning: to shake, throw, move vividly

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schütteln, schwingen, lebhaft bewegen'

Material: M.H.G. *rütten* (**hrudjan*) "*rütteln*, shake", Ger. "*zer-rüttet*", Eng. *rudder*, *ruddle* 'sieb'; O.E. *hrēaðe-mūs* "Fledermaus"; probably O.Ice. *hraustr* "rash, hasty, gamy"; perhaps as 'sich schüttelnd, fluctuating': O.H.G. *hriot*, Ger. *Riet*, O.S. *hriod*, O.E. *hrēod* "reed" (**kreu-dho-*);

compare Toch. A *kru* "reed"?

Lith. *krutù*, *-ėti* 'sich regen, sich rühren', *krutùs* "rührig, active";

References: WP. I 481, Trautmann 143 f.

Page(s): 623

kṛēk-⁴ : krok-

English meaning: to tower; beams

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ragen, hervorragen”? and “vorspringender Balken or Pflock under likewise”

Note: with **-u-** extended

Material: Gk. κρόσσαι “Mauerzinnen, Absätze, stufenartig an the wall hinaufgeführte Steine” (**krok̑iā*); in addition probably also as “vorspringender filament “ κροσσοί “hervorragende Einschlagfäden, Verbrämung”;

O.Ir. *crích* f. (**kṛēkuā*) “end, limit, boundary, furrow” = Welsh *crib* “comb, cusp, peak, acme, apex “;

O.H.G. **hragēn*, M.H.G. Ger. *ragen*, M.H.G. *rac* “stiff “, to *ræhe*, O.H.G. **hrāhi* ‘starr, stiff “, further M.H.G. Ger. *regen* “ragen make, uplift, set up”; O.E. *ofer-hrægan* “überragen”;

Lith. žem. *krāké* f. ‘stick”;

Slav. **kroky*, gen. *-ъve* in Russ. *krókva* “shaft, pole; toggle; Dachsparren”, Cz. *krokva*, old *krokev*, gen. *krokve* ‘sparren, Dachsparren” (Berneker 621).

References: WP. I 482, Trautmann 139.

Page(s): 619

krēp-¹

English meaning: strong

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stark, fest’

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.Ice. *hrǣfa* “bear, endure” (compare Russ. *krěpitsja* “endure, beharren”);

O.Bulg. *krěpъ*, *krěpъkъ* “tight, firm, strong”;

Welsh *craff* “quick, fast” from O.Ice. *krappr* ds. (= *krappr* “eng”, S. 388).

References: WP. I 487.

Page(s): 620

krēp-²

See also: see above S. 581 under *kerəp-*.

Page(s): 620

kr(o)k-sko-, -u-

English meaning: arm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Arm under likewise"?

Material: O.Ind. *kīṣku-* m. "forearm; Stiel an axe; ein measurement of length" (mind. for **kṛsku-*);

Alb. *krakë* "upper arm, shoulder, Flügel" (**krok-sko-?*);

maybe Alb. *krah* "arm" [common Alb. *-k-* > *-h-* phonetic mutation]

probably to Lith. *kárka* 'schweinefuß, Vorderbein of Schweines', ablaut. E.Lith. *kirkālis* m. 'stelze';

Slav. **korka* f. in Sloven. *kráka*, *kráča* 'schweinefuß';

besides Slav. **korkъ* in Bulg. *krak* "leg, foot", Russ. *ókorok* "ham"; in addition ablaut.

Slav. **krokъ* m. in Ser.-Cr. *krôk* (gen. *kröka*), Cz. *krok* "footstep" and Slav. **korakъ* m. in Ser.-Cr. *körâk*, Sloven. *korák* ds.

Quite unklare the ablaut relation.

References: WP. I 488, Trautmann 118.

Page(s): 624

krom–

English meaning: wooden fence, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gestell from Latten, hölzerne Umzäunung”

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.Ice. *hremma* “catch, clamp “, O.E. *hremman* “einengen, behindern” (probably from “*einzäunen”), O.Fris. *hrembend* “manacle”, Dutch *remmen* “(ein wheel) hemmen, sperren” (“*with a balk, beam”), presumably also O.Ice. *hrefni* “unterste Planke überm Schiffsboden” and Goth. *hramjan* “kreuzigen” (as “an ein Gestell heften”);

Russ. *krómy* pl. “loom”, *zakromítʹ* “with Brettern umstellen”, Clr. *prykromýty* “bändig”, Russ. *s-krómnyj* “bescheiden” etc.

References: WP. I 487 f.

Page(s): 623-624

krūt-

English meaning: protuberance; brost; belly

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wölbung, Brust, Bauch"

Material: M.Ir. *crott* f. "hunch, Harfe", Ir. *cruit* ds., altBrit.-Gaul. *crotta* "Harfe", Welsh *crwth* m. "hunch, Geige", *croth* f. "belly, uterus, vulva";

Lith. *krūtis* "female brost", *krūtinė* "brost", Ltv. *krūts* "hill, brost".

Probably to *kreu-* "curve", see under *(s)ker-*, *(s)kereu-* "turn".

References: WP. I 485, 489, Specht IE Decl. 77².

Page(s): 624

kseip–, kseib–

English meaning: to throw, be thrown

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, schwingend schleudern, in schwingender heftiger Bewegung sein”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣipáti* “wirft, schleudert”, Kaus. *kṣēpáyati*, *kṣiprá-ḥ* “quick, fast”; with voiced-nonaspirated O.C.S. *ošiba-ję*, *-ti* “sich abwenden”, Russ. *šibátʹ* “throw”, *šibkij* “quick, fast”, *ošibátʹ* “chop, cut, reject”, *ošibátʹsja* “sich irren”.

common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *ǵh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Hence Slavic *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation is of Pers. origin.

References: WP. I 501.

Page(s): 625

ks-en-, ks-es-, ks-eu-

See also: see above S. 585 f. under *kes-*.

Page(s): 625

kseubh– (*ĝhseubh–)

English meaning: to sway, swing

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwanken, in schwingender Bewegung sein’

Material: O.Ind. *kṣúbhyati*, *kṣóbhatē* (*kṣubhnóti*, *-nāti*) “ sways, zittert”, *kṣōbhayati* “ places in Bewegung”, *kṣōbha-* m. ‘schwanken, Erschütterung’; Av. *xšaob-* “in Aufregung geraten” (*xšufšan*), Pers. *ā-šuftan*, *ā-šoftan* “in Bewegung versetzen”, *ā-šōb* “perplexity, Tumult”; common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *ĝh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Pol. *chybać* ‘swing, hin and her bewegen’; *chybki* “behend, rash, hasty”; Clr. *chybáty* “doubt, unschlüssig sein”, *chyba* (**kṣūbā*) “lack, fault, error” etc.

common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : Slavic *ĝh-* > *ch-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 502 f., Trautmann 144.

Page(s): 625

kseud- (*ĝheud-)

English meaning: to grind in little pieces

Deutsche Übersetzung: "klein stampfen"

Material: O.Ind. *kṣōdati* 'stampft, zermalmt', *kṣōda-* m. " shove, Stampfen, Zermalmen; meal, flour, Pulver, Puder", *kṣudrá-* 'small; low, gemein', compounds *kṣōdīyas-*; *kṣudrá-* n. "mote, speck"; common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : Slavic *ĝh-* > *ch-* phonetic mutation

O.Bulg. *chudъ* 'small; small, evil, bad', compounds *chuždъjъ* (: O.Ind. *kṣōdīyas-*).

Machek (Slavia 16, 174) nimmt as originally meaning " skinny " an (Cz. *chudý* " poor, bad, lean "), das er somit to O.Ind. *kṣudhyati* "hungert", *kṣōdh-uka-* " hungry" stellen möchte.

O.C.S.: *xudъ* 'small, insignificant, scanty' [adj o]; *xuždii* "worse"; Russian: *xudój* "thin, lean, bad, full of holes" [adj o]; *xúže* "worse"

Maybe Alb. (**kṣōda-*) *hollë* " poor, bad, lean " common Slav.- Alb. *ch/h* reading; common Alb. *-d-* > *-l-* phonetic mutatlion.

connection from O.Ind. *kṣudrá-* with Av. *xšudra-* "fluid" (see *kseud-2*) versucht Batakrishna Ghosh (Les formations nominales en *p*, S. 21) to begründen.

References: WP. I 502.

Page(s): 625

kuku

English meaning: cuckoo cooing

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Nachahmung of Kuckucksrufes”

Material: O.Ind. *kōkiṭa-* m. “the indische cuckoo”, *kōka-* m. “cuckoo” (also “goose; wolf” see under *kān*).

Gk. *kókkux*, -ῡγος m. “cuckoo” (dissim. from **kukku-*), *kókku*: ‘shout, call of Kuckucks’, *κοκκúζω* “rufe cuckoo”;

Lat. *cucūlus* “cuckoo” (unmittelbar from **cucū* shaped);

M.Ir. *cūach* (or neologism to O.Ir. *cōi* < **kovik-s*, gen. *cūäch?*), Welsh *cog* “cuckoo”; Ger. (without consonant shift infolge stets nebenhergehender neologism) *Kuckuck*;

Lith. *kukúoti*, Ltv. *kūkuôt* “cuckoo call, shout, cry”; Serb. *kŭkavica* “cuckoo” Russ. *kukúša* etc. ds., r. *kukuvátʹ* etc. “as ein cuckoo call, shout, cry”.

maybe Alb. *kukuvajkë* “cuckoo” : Russ. *kukúša* etc. ds., r. *kukuvátʹ* etc. “as ein Kuckuck rufen” not from Serb. *kŭkavica* “cuckoo”

References: WP. I 466 f., WH. I 299.

Page(s): 627

ku-, kus- (*k^wuk^wh-)

English meaning: to kiss

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “Kuß”

Note: (compare *bu-* S. 103)

Material: Gk. κυνέω, ἔκυσσα “kiss” (*ne*-Infixpräsens *κυ-νε-σ-[μι]). With Hemmung the consonant shift in onomatopoeic words O.Ice. *koss*, O.E. *coss*, O.H.G. *kus* “kiss”, O.Ice. *kyssa*, O.E. *cyssan*, O.H.G. *kussen* “kiss”; Goth. *kukjan*, oFris. *kükken* seems out of it in the Kindersprache reshaped to sein;

Hitt. 3. pl. *kuwassanzi* ‘sie küssen’.

similar O.Ind. *cūṣati* ‘sucks’, *cuścuṣā* ‘schmatzen beim food, eating’.

References: WP. I 465, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 151.

Page(s): 626

kuak-

English meaning: croaking, quacking

Deutsche Übersetzung: Einzelsprachliche Nachahmungen of Froschlautes and Entengeschnatters

Material: Gk. κοάξ “of Quaken of frog”, Lat. *coaxare* “quaken” (probably Nachbildung from κοάξ), dt. *quack*, *quacken* “from Fröschen; chatter (duck) etc.”, Swe. dial. *kvaka* “chatter wieeine duck“, O.Ice. *kvaka* “chirp, twitter”, Russ. *kvákatʹ* “quaken”, under likewise Maybe Alb. (**kuak*) *kuak* “croak”

References: WP. I 468.

Page(s): 627

kʷat(h)–

English meaning: to ferment, become sour

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gären, sauer werden, faulen”

Material: O.Ind. *kváthati* ‘siedet, kocht’, *kvāthā-* m. “Decoct”;

Goth. *hvaþō* f. ‘scum, froth, foam’, *hvaþjan* ‘schäumen’, Swe. dial. *hvā* (**hvaþa*) ‘scum, froth, foam’, O.E. *hwaþerian*, *hwoþerian* ‘schäumen, branden’;

Lat. *cāseus* “cheese” (from **cāso-* from **kʷāt-so-* “Geronnenes”, ablaut equally with O.Bulg. *kvasъ*; das Fehlen of *ʷ* harrt still the explanation);

maybe Alb. (**kʷāt-so*) *kos* “(sour) yogurt, clotted curds” also (Du. *kaas*), OHG *chāsi*, *kāsi* (G *Käse*), f. WGmc f. L *caseus*.] “cheese”

O.Bulg. *kvasъ* ‘sourdough, säuerliches Getränk’ (*kʷāt-so-*) etc., zero grade O.Bulg. *въ(s)-kysnǫti*, *-kysěti* “sour become”, *kysěъ* ‘sour’ (-s- from *t + s*);

Ltv. *kūsāt* “boil, simmer, seethe, boil”, *kūsuls* ‘sprudel’, also probably *kūstu*, *kust* “melt”; the from “ferment, seethe, sour become” entwickelte concept “faulen” schlägt die bridge to Church Slavic *късьнь* ‘slow’; compare Ltv. *kust* “melt, tauen - exhaust”, *kusināt* “tired make”; Ltv. *kusls* “stiff, weak”, Lith. dial. *kūšlas*, *kušlus* “weak”, O.Pruss. *ucka kuslaisin* ‘schwächst’.

References: WP. I 468, WH. I 176 f., Trautmann 147.

Page(s): 627-628

kyelək– or kelək–, kolək–

English meaning: bundle, bale

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ballen, Büschel, Polster”

Material: O.Ind. *kūrca-* m. “bundle, Ballen, tussock “, Lat. *culcita* “pillow, cushion, Polster”;

s. *kyelp-2* “curve “.

References: WP. I 473, WH. I 302.

Page(s): 630

k_uelp-¹, k_uelb- : k_ulp/b- : klup/b-

English meaning: to stumble, stutter; to trot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with den Knien einknicken, stolpern; traben”

Material: Gk. κάλπη “trot” (*κFάλπα, *k_ulpā);

Ger. *holpern*, dial. *holpeln*, *hülpen*, *holpel* “clumsy person”; under assumption secondary lengthened grade *kleup/b- hat man Goth. *hlaupan* “run”, *us-hlaupan* “aufspringen”, O.N. *hlaupa* ‘spring, run”, O.E. *hlēapan* ds., O.H.G. (*h*)*loufan* “run” (M.H.G. participle *geloffen*) angereicht;

O.Pruss. *po-quelbton* nom. sg. “kniend” (*b* = *p*), Lith. *klumpù*, *klùpti* ‘stumble”, *klúpau*, *klúpoti* “knien”, Ltv. *klūpu* adv. ‘strauchelnd”, Lith. *klaupiúos*, *klaũptis* “niederknien”; Ltv. *kluburât* “hinken”, *kluburs* “lahmer person” (Lith. *klumbas* “lame” here or to Ltv. *klam̃bât* “plump go”).

References: WP. I 473 f., Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 630

kuelp-2

English meaning: to be curved

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wölben"

Material: Gk. κόλπος 'sinus' (from *kuolpos* through diss. reduction of *u* against the following *p*);

O.Ice. participle *holfinn* "arched", M.H.G. preterit *walb* "wölbte sich", Kaus. O.Ice. *huelfa* "curve", O.H.G. *(h)welben* ds., O.S. *bihwelbian* "überwölben", O.Ice. *hualf* n. "dome", O.E. *hwealf* f. "bulge" (*heofon-hwealf* "Himmelsgewölbe": Gk. αἰθέρος κόλπος), adj. "arched", M.H.G. *walbe* "arched Oberblatt the Schuhe, incurvation of Daches an the Giebelseite", Ger. *Walm* under likewise; Goth. *hulftrijōm* dat. pl. "coffin" (zwei übereinandergelegte ausgehöhlte Einbäume).

Daß O.Ind. *kūrca-* m. "bundle, Ballen, tussock", Lat. *culcita* "pillow, cushion, Polster" in relationship the Wurzelvariation (**kuelp-k-* : *-p-*) to obigen words stand, is quite doubtful.

References: WP. I 474, WH. I 302.

Page(s): 630

k_uerp–, also kuerb–

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich drehen’

Material: Gk. καρπός “Handwurzel” (Drehpunkt the hand), καρπάλιμος “behende, quick, fast” (formation as εἰδάλιμος; reduction of *u* through Diss. against den auslaut labial); besides with auslaut voiced-nonaspirated κύρβις “drehbarer Pfeiler with Gesetztafeln”;

zero grade probably M.Ir. *carr* f., Welsh *par* m. ‘spear, javelin’ (Stokes ZceltPh. 1, 172; compare perhaps *tela vibrāre*, *fulmina torquēre*);

Goth. *hvaírban* “περιπταεῖν” (*hveilahvaírbs* “wetterwendisch”, *gahvaírbs* “gehorsam”), O.N. *hverfa* ‘sich drehen, kehren, disappear’, O.E. *hweorfan* ‘sich wenden, reisen, sich ändern’, O.S. *hwerþan* ‘sich drehen, zurückkehren wandeln’, O.H.G. *hwerban*, *hwerfan* ‘sich wenden, zurückkehren, (um etwas herum) tätig sein’; trans. “in Bewegung place, betreiben”, Ger. *werben* (compare z. meaning Lat. *ambīre*), Goth. etc. *hvarbōn* “wandeln”, next to which zero grade O.N. *horfa* ‘sich wenden, think, belong’ (**hwurþōn*), Kaus. O.N. *hverfa*, O.S. *hwerþian*, O.E. *hwierfan*, O.H.G. *werban* “wandeln”, O.N. *hverfr* “quick, fast”, *hvirfill*, O.H.G. *wirvil*, *wirbil* “whirl” (and O.H.G. *werbil* from **hwarbila-* ds.), O.S. *hwarf* “circle, Menschenmenge”, O.H.G. *warb* “turn, Umdrehung kreisförmiger battlefield”, O.E. *hwearf* m. “Austausch, variation”, O.N. *hwarf* “das Verschwinden”;

Toch. A *kārp-* “climb down, go down”, B *kārp-* ‘sich wenden after, go’.

References: WP. I 472 f.

Page(s): 631

kyēt- : kyət- : kūt-

English meaning: to shake, winnow

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schütteln, beuteln'

Material: Lat. *quatiō, -ere, quassum* 'schüttele; erschüttere, poke, push, swing, brandish';

M.Ir. *cāith* "acus, furfur" ("*Abgebeuteltes"; **kvōtī-*);

very doubtful Gk. πήτεα πίτυρα (bran), πητῖται πιτυρίνοι ἄρτιοι. Λάκωνες Hes., whereof πίτυρον "bran" in spite of still unclear | not to separate is;

da from 'shake' also "ausschütteln, strew, distribute" could have evolved, is with *quatiō* possibly identical Gk. πάσσω, Att. πάπτω (πάσω, ἔπασσα, ἐπάσθην) 'streue, besprenge' (in the Webersprache "weave bunte Figuren ein", hence χρῦσόπαστος "goldgestickt", παστός m. "Brautkammer, Brautbett"); certainly is πάσσω at first with Dor. πῆν πῆ καὶ πῆν ἐπὶ τοῦ κατάπασσε καὶ καταπάσσειν Hes., epidaur. ἐπιπῆν φάρμακον to connect;

O.E. *hūdenian* 'shake', M.H.G. *hotzen* "run, swing", Mod.Ice. *hossa* 'shake, toss, fling'; about forms with *s-* see under *(s)kūt-* "jiggle";

Lith. *kutinėtis* 'sich zurechtzupfen' (from birds), *kuntù, atkutàu, kùsti* 'sich erholen' (*aufrütteln).

References: WP. I 511, II 601, WH. II 399 f.

Page(s): 632

k_uoi–, k_uī–

English meaning: to wish for; to invite

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wollen, einladen”

Material: O.Ind. *kēta-* m. “volition, eagerness, intention, Aufforderung, Einladung”, *kētana-* n. “Aufforderung, Einladung”;

Gk. κοῖται γυναικῶν ἐπιθυμῖαι (?) Hes., dubious also κίσσα, Att. κίττα (*κιττα) “krankhaftes Gelüst schwangerer Frauen”;

O.Pruss. *quāits* “volition”, *quoi* “er will”, *quoitīt* “wollen”, Lith. *kviečiū*, *kviēsti* “einladen”.

References: WP. I 475 f., WH. I 714, Trautmann 146 f.

Page(s): 632

k_ures–, k_uers–, k_urs–

English meaning: wood, trees

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gehölz, Baum”??

Material: Gk. πρῖνος ‘steineiche’, whether from *k_urs-no-s (?); Gaul. *prenne* “arborem grandem”, Welsh Corn. Bret. *prenn* “tree” (*k_ures-no-); ablaut. O.Ir. *crann* (*k_urs-no-), gen. *cruinn* ds., Welsh *prys* (*prysg*) “spinney” (*k_urs-to-); O.E. *hyrst* ‘shrubbery, bush, spinney’, O.S. O.H.G. mud. *horst*, *hurst* ds., Ger. *Horst* “Raubvogelnest” (*k_urs-to-; less probably above S. 548); Slav. **chvorstъ*, Church Slavic *chvrastije*, Russ. *chvórost* “deadwood, shrub, bush”, Slov. *hrást* “oak” (*k_uors-to-?), with unexplained anlaut.

References: WP. I 524, Morris-Jones Welsh Gk. 128, Machek Slavia 16 (1939), 182 f., Mikkola UrSlav. Gk. 177. J. B. Hofmann (Etym. Wb. of Gk. 284) contemplates Gk. because of kar. PN as pre Greek -kleinasiatisch.

Page(s): 633

k_el̥əu̯o–, k_eleu̯o–

English meaning: bald

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kahl"

Material: O.Ind. *āti-kūrva-*, *-kūlva-* "whole naked, bald, bleak", Av. *kaurva-*, Pers. *kal* "haarlos, naked, bald, bleak", O.Ind. *kāl̥vālīṣṭa-* "naked, bald, bleak gemacht";

Lat. *calvus* "naked, bald, bleak, haarlos" (basic form Ital. *caloŷos* from IE **k_eleu̯os* because of:) Osc. *Kalúvieís* (besides Osc. *Kalaviis* "Calvius", päl. *Calauan[s]*), wherefore Lat. *calva* "cranium, cranium", *calvāria* ds., in Glossen also "goblet".

About die versuchte Vermittlung with Ger. *kahl* under assumption IE Anlautschwankung see under *kal-* "naked, bald, bleak"; other anklingende words are (with expressive *kh-*) O.Ind. *khalatí-* "baldheaded", *khalvāta-* ds. (: Arm. *xalam* "cranium"?).

References: WP. I 447, WH. I 143 f.

Page(s): 554

k_emer–

English meaning: cancer, turtle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Tiere with Panzer; Krebs, Schildkröte”

Material: O.Ind. *kamaṭha-* m. “turtle, tortoise” (mind. from **kamar-tha-*); Gk. κάμ(μ)αρος
“Meerkrebs, Hummer” (out of it Lat. *cammarus* ds.) = O.N. *humarr*, nd. Ger. *Hummer*,
presumably as “überwölbte animal” to *kam-er-* “curve”.

References: WP. I 390.

Page(s): 558

k_enə́kó-

English meaning: gold; honey

Deutsche Übersetzung: "honiggelb, goldgelb"

Note: (with unclear Ablautverhältnissen)

Material: O.Ind. *kāñcana-* "golden", m. "name of a plant", *kāñcana-* n. "gold";

Gk. κνηκός, Dor. κνᾱκός "yellowish, safflorfarben", κνήκος 'safflor';

Lat. *canicae* "bran";

O.Ice. *hunang*, O.S. *hunagh* n., O.E. *hunig*, O.S. *honig*, O.H.G. *honag*, *honang* "honey"
(after the Farbe benannt; basic form probably Gmc. **hunaga-*, from which finn. *hunaja*; das
partially before *g* auftretende *n* based on auf nasalization of Vokals through das
vorhergehende *n* and unterstützendem Einflusse of Gmc. suffixes *-ung-*, *-ing-*);

O.Pruss. *cucan* "brown" (l. *cūcan*, i.e. *cuncan*; *u* is Balt development from reduz. vowel in
zweisilbigen Basen);

about O.Ind. *kánaka-* n. "gold" s. Kuiper, Proto-Munda 30 f.;

Gaul. *caneco-sedlon* barely as "goldener seat" here, also not to M.Ir. *canach* 'sumpfgas'
(: Welsh *pân* ds.);

References: WP. I 400, Vendryes RC 47, 200 f., H. Lewis Et. Celt. 1, 320 f.

Page(s): 564-565

kad-¹

English meaning: to fall

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fallen"

Material: O.Ind. *śad-*, perf. *śaśāda*, Fut. *śatsyati* "abfallen, fall out" (: Lat. *cadō*);

Arm. *çacnum* (**kad̥io-*) "fall, low become";

Lat. *cadō*, *-ere* "fall" (Osc. *an̄kaḍum?* s. WH. I 128); *cadāver* n. "corpse" as "Gefallenes" (**kadā-ues*); *cadūcus* "hinfällig";

O.Ir. *casar* f. "hail; lightning" (**kad-t-arā*), pl. Welsh *cesair* 'schloßen', Corn. *keser*, Bret. *kazerc'h* "hail".

References: WP. I 339 f., WH. I 127 f.

Page(s): 516

kad-2

English meaning: to shine, to flaunt

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, prangen, sich auszeichnen”

Material: O.Ind. perf. *śāśadúh*, participle *śāśadāna-* ‘sich auszeichnen, hervorragen’;

Gk. perf. κέκασμαι, Plusqpf. ἐκεκάσμεν, participle κεκασμένος (Hom. Aisch.) ‘sich auszeichnen’, κεκαδμένος (Pind.) “prangend”, Κάστωρ actually “the Glänzende” (?), Καστιάνειρα “under Männern distinguished”, etc.; in addition κάστωρ m. “beaver” with transference of GN because of the Heilwirkung of Bibergeills: καστόριον (> O.Ind. *kastūrī* f. “Moschus”); present καίνυμαι seems neologism after δαίνυμαι;

perhaps M.Ir. *cā(i)d* “holy”, wherefore Gaul. *caddos* ‘sanctus’ C. Gl. L. V 493, 30;

O.Brit. *Belatu-cadrus* epithet of “god of war” ?? reshuffling a **katros* “valiant” (compare *kat-* “fight”) to *kadros* wäre certainly not ganz ausgeschlossen.

References: WP. I 340.

Page(s): 516-517

Rak-

English meaning: to become thin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abmagern”

Material: Av. *kasu-* “small, little”, compounds superl. *kasyah-*, *kasišta-*;

Ger. *hager* (Trautmann ZfdtWtf. 7, 267, KZ. 43, 153);

Lith. *nukašėti* “ganz entkräftet become”.

References: WP. I 334.

Page(s): 521-522

ṛak– (ṛek–?) (*ṛeǵh–)

English meaning: to help; to be able

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vermögen, helfen”

Material: O.Ind. *śaknōti* “kann, is imstande, hilft”, Desid. *śikṣati* “hilft, huldigt, dient, lernt”, *śakti*- f. “help”, *śakrá* “vermögend”, *śagmá* “vermögend, hilfreich”, *śacī* f. “fortune, help”, *śāka*- m. “power, help”, *śāká* “strong, helfend; m. helper”, *śākman*- n. “help”; compare *śákvān*- “skilful”; common O.Ind. *ǵh*- > *kṣ*- : Avestan *ǵh*- > *xš*-, *č*- phonetic mutation

Av. *sačaiti* “understands sich whereupon”, Desid. *sixšaiti* “lernt”, Pers. *saxt* “hard, tight, firm, very” = O.Ind. *śakta*- “vermögend”;

O.Ir. *cécht* “power” (**ṛankt*- or **ṛenkt*-);

Perhaps Lith. *kankù*, *kàkti* “wohin gelangen, genügen, hinreichen” (Reihenwechsel?); doubtful also O.E. *hagan* “genitalia”, M.H.G. *hagen* “Zuchtstier”, Ger. dial. *hegel* ds., *haksch* “breeding pig”, Ger. *hecken* “sich paaren (from birds)”, Eng. *hatch* “brood”, O.H.G. *hegi-druosa* “testicle”. Ebenso, weil nie *-h-*, but only *-g-* in Wurzelauslaut, die Gmc. family O.Ice. *hagr* “fitting, skilful”, *hagr* m. “Lage, benefit, advantage, Wohlstand”, *haga* “dispose”, *hōgr*, *hōgr* “fitting, bequem”, *hāttr* (**hahtu*-) “kind of and Weise” (wäre *tu*-stem besides dem *tī*-stem O.Ind. *śakti*-), O.H.G. st. participle *ki-hagan*, *bihagan* “cheerful”, M.H.G. *behagen* “passen, right sein”, Ger. *behagen*, M.H.G. *hage* m. “Behagen, satisfaction”, O.S. *bihagōn* “behagen, gefallen”, O.E. *onhagian* “passen, behagen”, *gehagian* uPers. “Gelegenheit sein”; under assumption from auslaut *-gh-* compares Zupitza Gutt. 104 sie with prāk. *ca(y)ati* “is fähig”, Açoka-Inschr. *caghati* “is to etwas willing, ready, willing”, Av. *čagəd*- (with *rafəδrəm*) “help gewährend”, *čagəman*- n. “gift”, *čagvah*- “bietend, gewährend”, die certainly wiederum in ihrem *e*-vocalism not so unmittelbar to Gmc. *a* : *ō* stimmen;

Toch. A *kākmart*, B *kamart* “Herrschaft”.

References: WP. I 333, 334.

Page(s): 522

ṛank-

See also: s. *ṛāk-1* and *ṛāk-2*.

Page(s): 526

kas-, kas-no-

English meaning: gray

Deutsche Übersetzung: "grau"

Material: Lat. *cānus* (**cas-no-s*) "gray, aschgrau", pälign. *casnar* 'senex', O.H.G. *hasan* "gray gleaming, poliert fein"; sabin.-Lat. *cas-cus* "old" (originally "altersgrau");

O.N. *hōss* (**kas-uo-*), O.E. *hasu* "graubraun", M.H.G. *heswe* "pallid, faint, languid".

In addition die Benennung of Hasen (compare Russ. *sěřák* "grauer hare" : *sěřj* "gray"):

O.Ind. *śasá-* m. (from **śasá-*), afghO.N. *soe*, Pāmird. *süi*, Welsh *ceinach* (-*ach*-extension a **cein* = **kasn-* "Häsin", Pedersen KG. I 86); O.H.G. *haso*, with gramm. variation O.E. *hara*, O.N. *heri* (eine Ablautsneubildung with Gmc. *e* seems Nor. Swe. dial. *jase* = O.N. **hjasi*), O.Pruss. *sasins* m. "hare", *sasin-tinklo* "Hasengarn", PN *Sassenpile* "Hasenberg".

A extension the stem **kasen-* (: *kas-n-o-*) and **kaseu-*, *kasou-* (: *kas-u-o-*) with formants-*dho-* and zero grade the root syllable wird in Gk. ξανθός "blond, brown" from **ks-en-dho-* (whether ξαν- amalgamation from **ξεν-* and **ξα-* = **ξn-*)? and ξουθός ostensibly "golden", whether from **ks-ou-dho-*, angenommen, but very dubious.

References: WH. I 156, Hofm. Etym. Gk. Wb. 221, Trautmann 330, Schwyzler Gk. I 329.

Page(s): 533

kat-

English meaning: to fight; battle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kämpfen"

Material: O.Ind. *śātáyati* "haut together, wirft low, base"; *śátru-* m. "Besieger, fiend";

Gaul. *catu-* "fight, struggle" in GN *Catu-rīx* 'schlachtenkönig', O.Ir. *cath* "fight, struggle; Truppe, troop, multitude, crowd", Welsh *cad* ds., Corn. *cas* m. "fight, struggle"; Welsh *cadr* (**kat-ro-*) 'strong', O.Bret. *cadr*, M.Bret. *kazr*, Bret. *kaer* "beautiful"; Welsh *cadarn* 'strong', Bret. *kadarn* "valiant"; in addition also after Loth RC 42, 84 f. Welsh *cadw* m. "Truppe, troop, multitude, crowd" (**katuo-*), as Verb "preserve, protect, shield "; O.Brit. *Mars Belatu-cadros* contains whereas die root *kad-* "gleam";

O.Ice. *hoð* f. "fight" (= Gaul. *catu-*), GN *Hqðr*, Goth. MN *Theuda-hatha-s*, O.E. *heaðu-*, O.H.G. *hadu-* "fight, struggle" in names as *Hadu-mār*, *Hedwig*, M.H.G. *hader* "quarrel, fight"; whether man here Slav. *k-* for *k̑-* annehmen possibly (compare above S. 18¹), O.Bulg. *kotora*, R.C.S. *kotera* "fight, fight, struggle";

possible wäre citation of Thrac. VN the Σάτραι, Σατρο-κένται;

daß in Gk. σατίνη "Luxuswagen", σάπιλλα πλειὰς τὸ ἄστρον, die as Phryg. words with Arm. *sayl* "cart" (Arm.-Phryg. **satilia*) interrelate, die meaning of "chariot" die original sei, is unerweisbar.

References: WP. I 339, 340, Vendryes RC. 43, 246, M. Leumann Hermes 68, 359.

Page(s): 534

ṛād- : ṛādes- : ṛād-s-

English meaning: uneasiness, displeasure, hate

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'seelische Verstimmung; Kummer, Haß'

Note:

It derived from Root **od-2** (***had-**): "disgust, hate" earlier Root **od-1** (***had-**): "to smell, *have repulsive smell", old laryngeal centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-* : satem *h-* > *s-* ;

Material: O.Ind. *ri-śādas-* "for den Fremden sorgend";

Av. *sādra-* n. "affliction, Wehe, mischief" (Geldner KZ. 27, 242f.);

Gk. κῆδος n., Dor. κᾶδος 'sorrow, mourning, grief; Leichenbestattung; Familiengefühl', κήδιστος "the liebste", κήδειος "the sorrow wert, lieb; zur Bestattung gehörig; blutsverwandt", κηδεστής, Cret. κᾶδεστᾶς "Heiratsverwandter", κηδεύω "besorge, tend, look after; bury; verschwägere", κηδεμῶν "Beschützer; Leichenbestatter; Heiratsverwandter", κήδω "make besorgt, betrübe", also "verletze, schädige"; ἀκηδής "unbesorgt, unbestattet", whereof ἀκηδέω "vernachlässige";

Osc. *cadeis amnud* "inimicitiae causā" (: Ger. *Haß*, Kern KZ. 21, 242);

M.Ir. *caiss*, Welsh *cas*, Bret. *cas* "hate" (**kāds-i-* as further formations of *-es-* stem from Goth. *hatis*); Welsh *cawdd* "offensa, ira, indignatio" Corn. *cueth*, M.Bret. *cuez*, Bret. *keuz* (**kādo-s*) "affliction, mourning, grief";

Goth. *hatis* n. "hate, rage, fury", O.N. *hatr* n., O.E. *hete* m., O.S. *heti* m., O.H.G. *haz* m. "hate" partly also in Verfolgung ausartend, hence die meaning "pursue" from O.N. *hata*, O.S. *hāton* partly also O.H.G. *hazzōn*, compare also O.H.G. *hetzen* from **hatjan*; for eine basic meaning "pursue" the root say die Gmc. Verhältnisse nichts from; ablaut. O.S. *hoti* "hostile";

Toch. A *kat* "destruction".

References: WP. I 340 f.,

See also: compare above *kād-*.

Page(s): 517

ṛāk-¹ : ṛæk-, probably ṛā[i]k- : ṛīk-

English meaning: to jump, spring out

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'springen, hervorsprudeln, kräftig sich tummeln'

Note: (with *ṛæk-* as ablaut neologism from *ṛāk-*)

Material: Gk. κηκίω "entspringe, sprudle hervor", κᾱκίω ἰδροῦν ἄρχομαι. Λάκωνες Hes., κηκῖς, -ἰδος, Dor. κᾱκῖς f. "all Hervorsprudelnde (blood; Purpursaft; ausbratendes fat; vapor)"; Lesb. καγκύλη ds. Hes.;

Lith. *šōkti* 'spring, tanzen'; nasalized *šankùs* "agile", *šankinti* "(ein horse) spring make" (compare καγκύλη) and O.H.G. *hengist*, O.E. *hengest* "*Hengst*", eig. superl. "at best springend, bespringend", Gmc. **hangista* besides **hanhista* (gramm. variation) in O.N. *hestr* "horse", to Positiv **hanha-*, in addition dat. Run. *hahai* "dem rusher, racer" and O.H.G. *Hāh-*, *Hang-*, O.Ice. *Hā-* in PN; in addition Celt. **kankstikā* "mare" in Welsh *caseg* ds., Bret. pl. *kezeg* "Pferde", dial. 'stuten', O.Corn. *cassec* "mare", Gaul. PN *Cassiciate* (loc.) "Pferdepark".

Für *ṛāk-*: *ṛīk-* one introduces probably Thrac.-Phryg. οἰκιν(ν)ις "Tanz the Satyrn to Ehren des Dionysos" (zwar ῑ by den Lex., but Eur. Cycl. 37 also with ῑ meßbar) an, probably also κῑκυς f. "power", genauer "Beweglichkeit, Frische", κῑκύω ταχύνω, ἰσχύω Zonar, ep. Ion. ἄκῑκυς, -υος "weak, flabby";

Pedersen KG. I 51 places here (κῑκυς:) Ir. *cīch* f. "female brost", Welsh *cig*, Bret. *kik*, O.Corn. *chic* "Fleisch".

References: WP. I 334, Hofmann Etym. Gk. Wb. 142, Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Hengst*.

Page(s): 522-523

ṛāk-², nasalized ṛank-

English meaning: branch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ast, Zweig, Pflock"

Material: O.Ind. *śākhā* f. "bough" (: Goth. *hōha*, Arm. *çax*); *śākala-* m. n. "chip, splinter, splinter, wooden log, Schnitzel, shred" (: Lith. *šakalys*); *śaṅkú-* m. "Holznagel, peg, plug, picket, pole, Stecken" (: O.C.S. *sqkъ*, Welsh *cainc*, O.N. *hār*); *śakti-* f. 'spear, javelin' (: O.Ir. *cēcht*);

Arm. *çax* "twig, branch", perhaps Lw. from pers. *šāx* ds., and these from O.Ind. *śākhā*, after Meillet Esquisse² 36, Slave commun⁸ 23 f. rather from IE **ksākh-*;

because of the meaning doubtful Alb. *thekë* "fringe, Zipfel", compare after all the same meaning from Nor. *hekel* "Zipfel" under **keg-*;

Welsh *cainc* (**kankū*, compare den *u*-stem O.Ind. *śaṅku-*), pl. *cangau*, M.Welsh *canghau* "bough", M.Ir. *gēc*, Ir. *géag* "bough" (with secondary voiced-nonaspirated in anlaut), with *-sk*-suffix Gallo-Rom. **gascaria* (Fr. *jachère*) "Brachland", lit. "Pflugland", Hubschmied Vox Rom. III 123³; O.Ir. *gēscæ* "twig, branch, bough"; with *t*-suffix O.Ir. *cēcht* "plough" (probably as **kank-to-* next-related with O.Ind. *śakti-*);

Goth. *hōha* "plough" (= O.Ind. *śākhā*), O.H.G. *huohili* "aratiuncula"; nasal. O.N. *hār* "Ruderrolle" (**hanha*, finn. Lw.), *hæll* "peg, plug, stick" (**hanhila-*);

Maybe Alb. *thua*, *thoi* "nail, claw", *kthetër* "claw"

Lith. *šakà* "bough" (ablaut. with O.Ind. *śākhā*), *šakė* "fork", *šakalys* 'splinter' (: O.Ind. *śākala-*), *šaknīs*, O.Pruss. *sagnis* f., Ltv. *sakne* "root"; Lith. *šakarnis* "ästig", Ltv. *sakārnis* "Wurzelende"; O.C.S. **sqkъ* 'surculus';

Slav. *socha* "club, cudgel (O.C.S. etc.), hook, plough (Russ.), Gabelstange" (Pol.), Pol. *rozsocha* "gabelförmiger bough", O.C.S. *posochъ* m. "cudgel, club".

References: WP. I 335, Trautmann 297 ff., Specht IE Decl. 55, 254;

See also: compare under *ke(n)g-*, *ke(n)k-* “peg, plug, hook” S. 537 f. and *kenk-*, *konk-* “waver, hangen”, S. 565.

Page(s): 523

kās–, kəs–

English meaning: to teach, indicate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zurechtweisen, anweisen”

Note: only Aryan and armenisch

Material: O.Ind. *śāsti*, 1. pl. *śiṣmáh* “weist zurecht, züchtigt, herrscht, befiehlt, belehrt”, participle Aor. *śiṣánt-* “unterweisend”, *śiṣtá-* “zurechtgewiesen, angewiesen, unterwiesen” (newer *śāsta-*, as Av. *sāsta-*); Av. *sāsti* “is named, lehrt”, Opt. *sīšōit*, *a-sīšta-* “verheißen”; O.Ind. *śāstár-* “Bestrafer, lord, master” = Av. *sāstar-* “lord, master, prince, lord”, M.Pers. *sāstār* “ruler”, O.Ind. *śāstrá-* n. “directive, Belehrung, Lehrbuch”, Av. *sāx^{an}-* n. “doctrine”, *sāsnā* “doctrine, command”, O.Ind. *śiṣṭi-* f. “Bestrafung, command, order” (newer *śāsti-*), *śiṣya-* “to instruct”, m. ‘schüler’;

Arm. *sast* “Vorwurf, threat, austereness, severeness, Autorität”, *sastem* “drohe, schärfe ein, gebiete”, *sastik* “violent” (all Iran. Lw.?).

References: WP. I 358, WH. I 179.

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kei-¹

English meaning: to lie down

Deutsche Übersetzung: “liegen; Lager, Heimstätte, traut, lieb (von derselben Siedlung)”

Material: O.Ind. *śṛ́tē* (older *śáyē*), 3. pl. *śērē*, Av. *saēte* (: Gk. κεῖται) “lies”, 3. pl. *sōire*, O.Ind. *śayate*, -*tī* “lies, ruht”, *śayā*, *śayyā* “lair”, *madhyama-śī-* “in the Mitte sich lagernd, lying”, *ni-śī-tha-* m. “Withternacht”, etc.;

Gk. κεῖται “lies”, 3. pl. κείται from **keiḡt-*, reshaped after κει-, Hom. κείται; new is Hom. κέονται (: O.Ind. *śayantē*); κοιτός m., κοίτη f. “lair”, ἄκοιτις “Gemahlin” (with Ion. Psilose from **ἄ-κοιτις*); compare Bret. *(d)argud* “light sleep (**-are-koito-*); κοιμάω “bring to bed, schlafere ein” (compare Goth. *haims*, O.Ir. *cōim*, Ltv. *sàime*, also Lith. *šeimýna*, O.E. *hæman*). Zweites composition part -κί-ο- in περισσός, νεοσσός, under likewise Sehr probably Lat. *cūnae*, *cūnābula* pl. “cradle, nest” (**koi-nā*) and O.N. *hīð*, *hīði* n. “lair of Bären” (**kei-to-*);

Hitt. Mediopassiv *ki-it-ta* (*kitta*) and *ki-it-ta-ri* (*kittari*) “lies”; perhaps also Lyc. *sijēni* “lies” (Pedersen, Lykisch under Hitt. 17).

With dem Begriffe “home, traut, lieb”:

with *-s*-suffix O.Ind. *śīla-* n. “consuetude, character”, O.Ir. *cé(ḡ)le* “comrade, husband” (**kei-lijō-s*), with secondary *i* Welsh *cilydd* “comrade”, etc.;

with *-m*-suffix:

Gk. κοιμάω (see above), κειμήλιον “aufbewahrtes blessing” (from **keîma* n. “lair”); lengthened grade κώμη f. “village” (**kōl̥mā*);

O.Ir. *cōim*, *cōem* “lieb”, O.Welsh *cum*, Welsh *cu* etc. “lieb” (*koimo-*);

Goth. *haims* f. (*i*-stem) “village, Flecken; pl. ἄγποι”, O.N. *heimr* m. “homeland, world”, *Þing-heimr* “die beim Thing anwesende congregation, meeting”, O.E. *hām*, O.S. *hēm*,

O.H.G. *heim* “homeland, house, dwelling” (O.E. *hæman* “beschlafen, marry”, originally “κοιμᾶν”);

Ltv. *sàime* f. “Hausgesinde, family”, ablaut. Lith. *šeimyna* f., O.Pruss. *seimīns* m. “Gesinde”;

O.C.S. *seľmja* “Gesinde, Sklaven”, *seľmīnъ* “zum Gesinde Gehöriger, slave”;

Lith. *kiēmas* “farmstead”, *káimas* “village”, Ltv. *ciems* “village, Versammlungshaus”, O.Pruss. *caymis* “village”, Lith. *kaimýnas* “Nachbar”, *kaĩmenė* “herd” are the borrowing from Gmc. **haimaz* verdächtig;

Trautmann (112 f.) nimmt ablaut. urBalt **kaima-* m. and **kōimā* f. an (IE *ōi: a*);

with *ro-*suffix: Arm. *sēr* “Neigung, love”, *sirem* “I love” (**keiro-*);

with *yo-*suffix: O.Ind. *śéva-* (= Gmc. *hīwa-*) “traut, friendly, lieb, wert”, *śívá-* (= Gmc. **hīwa-*) “vertraut, lieb, heilsam”;

Lat. *cīvis* “Bürger” = Osc. *ceus* ds.; die *i*-inflection after *hostis* (M. Leumann Gnomon 9, 237);

Goth. *heiwa-frauja* “householder”, O.E. *hīw-cund* “heimisch”, *hīw-ræden* f. “Haushaltung”, O.H.G. *hī-rāt* “Heirat”, O.E. *hī-rēd* ds., agutn. *hī-skepr* “family”, O.N. *hý-býli* Neutr. pl. “Hauswesen” (besides ablaut. **hīwa-* = O.Ind. *śívá-* in O.N. *herað*, O.S. *hæ-raþ* “district, region, area”, *hæ-skaper* “family” from **hēwa-*); the Gmc. stem **hīwa-* is Kompositionsform to **hīwan-* “Hausgenossen(schaft)” in O.N. *hjū(n)*, *hjōn* “Ehepaar, Dienerschaft, Gesinde”, O.E. *hīwan*, *hīgan* “Hausgenossen, family”, *hīwen* n. “household”, asächs. *sinhīwun* “Ehegatten”, O.H.G. *hī(w)un* “Ehepaar, Dienstboten”, *hī(w)o* “husband; housemate, Knecht”, *hīwa* “wife”, asächs. *hīwa* ds.; with *-ro-* extended O.N. *hýrr* “friendly, kind, gracious”, O.E. *hēore*, *hīere* “friendly, sanftmütig”, M.H.G. *gihiure* “mild, behaglich”, Ger. *geheuer*, O.H.G. O.S. *unhiuri* “unheimlich, grauenhaft”;

Ltv. *siēva* “woman” (**šejuā* with dem intonation change of Femin.).

References: WP. I 358 ff., WH. I 224 f., 306 f., 856, Trautmann 112 f., 300 f.

Page(s): 539-540

kei-2

English meaning: a kind of dark colour

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Farbbezeichnungen, meist für dunkle Farben

Note: (see also *kē-ro-*)

Material: O.Ind. *śi-ti-* “white”, *śitiṅ-g-a-* “whitish”;

Gk. κίραφος, κίρα “fox” Hes., κίρρος “orange-gelb” (das -rr- probably expressive);

M.Ir. *cíar* “dark brown” (**kei-ro-*), *cíarann* m. “beetle, chafer”; *cir* (**kiru-*), gen. *cera* “Pechkohle”; *céo* (**kī-uo-k-s*) “fog”, gen. *cīach* (: Goth. *hiwi*);

O.Ice. *hārr* “gray, old”, O.E. *hār*, Eng. *hoar*, asächs. O.H.G. *hēr* (**haira-*) “würdig, convex, elevated”; comparative **hēriro*, *hēr(r)o* “Heer”; O.E. *hāwen* “blue” (**haiwina-*); Goth. *hiwi* n. ‘shine, Aussehen’, O.Ice. *hý* n. “feines hair, Flaum”, Swe. *hy* ‘skin, complexion’, O.E. *hiew*, *hi(o)w* n. “apparition, paint, color, beauty”, Eng. *hue* “paint, color” (IE **kī-uo-*);

O.C.S. *seřь*, Russ. *seřyj*, Sloven. *seř* “gray” (**koi-ro-*), with -d-suffix (?) O.C.S. *seďь*, Ser.-Cr. *sijed*, Russ. *seďój* “gray” (whether not after *směďь* “pale, wan”, *blěďь* “χλωρός” reshaped); O.Cz. *šeřý*, Pol. *szary* “gray”, O.Cz. *šeďivý* ds. weisen though auf ein Proto-Slav.. anlaut. *ch-*, das from Pedersen (KZ. 40, 176 f.) from IE **kh-* expounded wird (probably expressive); whereas nimmt Persson Beitr. 304 Anm. 1 for Proto-Slav.. **chěřь* borrowing from Gmc. **haira-* an, das sich with genuine Slav. *seřь* gemischt habe.

Besides eine extended root form same English meaning:

kīē-, kī-, kīē-mo- “dark grey”.

O.Ind. *śyā-vá-* ‘schwarzbraun, dark’, Av. *syāva-* “black”, Pers. *siyāh* “black”;

Arm. (probably Iran. Lw.) *seav* “dark, black”;

reduced grade Lith. *šyvas* “whitish, schimmelig (from horses)”, O.Pruss. *sijwan* “gray”, O.C.S. *sivь* “dark grey”, Russ. *sivyj*, Serb. *siv* ds.;

O.Ind. *śyā-má-* 'schwarzgrau, schwarzgrün, black', *śyāmakā-* "swart" = Av. *syāmaka-* m. "name eines Berges" (also *sāma-* "black" with *s-* from *sy-*, Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 1571);

Lith. *šėmas, šėmas* "greyish-blue, blue";

reduced grade **kī-mo-* probably in Lat. *cīmex* "bedbug" ('swart'; forms *-ko-*, as Subst. after the conservative Decl. as *senē-x* to IE **seno-s*); perhaps in Gk. EN Κίμων;

with other suffix: O.C.S. *sinь*, Russ. *sinij* "dunkelblau";

maybe Alb. (**sin*) *thinjë* "grizzle, gray hair" [common Alb. *s* > *th* shift]

maybe also turk. *siyah* "black".

auf a root form *ḱiei-* shine, appear, seem O.Ind. *śyēnī* f. (wherefore m. *śyētá-* probably previously after *éñī*: *éta-*, *hárinī*: *háríta-* etc. and *śvētá-* neugeschaffen) Farbbezeichnung "bright, white, reddish", und die after the Farbe benannten O.Ind. *śyená-* m. "eagle, falcon", Av. *saēna-* "ein großer bird of prey, probably eagle" to based on

References: WP. I 360 f., WH. I 216, Trautmann 306, Specht IE Decl. 121, 179.

Page(s): 540-541

keipo–, koipo–

English meaning: peg, sharp piece of wood or stone

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pfahl, spitzes Holz or Stein”

Note: also *skeipo–*

Material: O.Ind. *śépa-*, *śēpha-* m. “tail, penis” (with *sṣk-* prakr. *cheppa-* ds.);

Lat. *cippus* “a pale, stake, post, pillar” (**keipos*);

Alb. *thep* m. “sharp cliff” (**koipos*), *tsep* “prick, sting, point, edge, angle”, metath. *step* “edge, cusp, peak”.

Additional connection with Lat. *scīpio*, Gk. σκῑπων and root *skēip-* “cut, clip” is probably.

References: WP. I 364, II 545, WH. I 219 f., 856.

Page(s): 543

keip–

English meaning: to wag, wave, pull faces

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schweifen, wedeln, das Gesicht verziehen’?

Material: O.Ind. *śiprā* f. “whisker, moustache, flowing plume, feather”, Av. (with metathesis) *srifa-* m. “nostril”; Av. *saēf* “whisk, small broom for dusting”; the meaning of Av. *saēpa-* is unclear;

Lith. *šiepīuos*, *šīeptis* and *šaipāus*, *šaipýtis* “making faces, making facial expressions”, *šypla* “mock, person who mocks, scoffer”, *šypsāũ*, *-óti* “grin, smile broadly, bare the teeth, grimace”.

References: WP. I 364, Frisk *Le monde oriental* 30, 78 ff.

Page(s): 543

ṛekʷ-

English meaning: to defecate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “cacare”

Material: O.Ind. *śákr̥t* n. gen. *śaknāḥ* n. “crap, muck” ; compare *chagaṇa-* n. ds.;

Gk. κόπρος “crap, muck, manure, smut”;

Lith. *šikù, šikti* “defecate”. Perhaps here also O.Ir. *cechor* f. Gl. “palus” (**ṛekurā*), M.Ir. *cechair* ‘slime, mud, ordure’ (if “leibliche Ausscheidung” die original meaning is).

References: WP. I 381, Benveniste Origines 9.

See also: See still **kakka-* “defecate”.

Page(s): 544

kelb–, kelp–

English meaning: to help

Deutsche Übersetzung: “helfen”?

Material: Goth. *hilpan*, O.Ice. *hjalpa*, O.S. O.E. *helpan*, O.H.G. *helfan*, *helphan* “help”;

Lith. *šelpiù*, *šėlpti*, O.Lith. *šelbinos* “help, fördern”; unclear is the relationship to *gėlbėti* “help”.

maybe Alb.Gheg *shelbue*, Tosc *shërbej* “help, serve”

References: WP. I 447 f., Trautmann 302, Feist 255 f.

Page(s): 554

kel-¹

English meaning: cold; warm

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. "frieren, kalt", 2. "warm" (Bedeutungsvermittlungs probably "brennend")

Material: 1. O.Ind. *śísira-* "kühl, cold", m. "kühle time, coldness", Av. *sarata-* "cold", Pers. *sard* ds., Osset. *sald* "coldness", Av. *sarə-δā-* "coldness bringing";

O.Ice. *hēla* "hoarfrost" (*hi-hlōn-*, compare O.Ind. *śi-śira-*); Dutch *hal* n. "frozen bottom", with lengthened grade *ē* O.H.G. *hāli* "schlüpfrig, smooth", Ger. bO.Ir. *hāl*, Swiss *hāl* ds., O.E. *hælig* "unzuverlässig", O.Ice. *háll* "smooth, cunning";

Lith. *šalu, šalti* "freeze" (Ltv. *saļt*), *šaltas* "cold" (Ltv. *saļts*), *šalna* "hoarfrost" (Ltv. *saļna*), *pāšalas* "frozen earth" = O.Pruss. *passalis* "frost", Lith. *pašofys* "Nachtfrost, frost in the earth";

O.Bulg. *slana* "hoarfrost".

2. O.Ind. *śarád-* f. "autumn", with Zahlwörtern "year", Av. *sarəδ-* f. "year" (see also Solmsen KZ. 34, 78 to lyd. *σαρδης* "year"), Osset. *sārd* "summer", Pers. *sāl* "year" ("autumn" as "warmeZeit", also Lith. *šilus* "August", more properly *šilius*);

Lat. *caleō, -ēre* "warm, hot sein, glow", *calidus* "warm, hot", *calor* "Wärme, heat";

Welsh *clyd* (**k̑l-to-*) "warm, wärmend" (: Lith. *šiltas*); in addition perhaps from an *ei-* extension Welsh *claeaf* "lukewarm", Bret. *klouar* ds.?

As. *halōian* "burn"; in Gmc. wurde eine extension **kleu-* fruchtbar: O.H.G. *lāo*, flect. *lāwēr* "lukewarm, warm", O.Ice. *hlāer* ds., of weather (**hlēwia-*), *hlāna* "mild become", bO.Ir. *läunen* "tauen", O.Ice. *hlāka* "Tauwetter": O.Ice. *hlȳr* "lukewarm", *hlȳ* n. "Wärme", O.E. *hlēowe* "lukewarm", O.Ice. *hlē* (**hlēwa-*) n. "protection, Leeseite", O.S. *hleō* m. "protection vor dem weather", O.Fris. *hlī*, O.E. *hlēo*, *hlēow* n. "Obdach, cover, protection" (compare

also M.H.G. *liewe*, *lie* f. “Laube”, Swiss *lē* “geschützte Lage, Sonnenseite”, Swe. *lya* “cave from animals”); Nor. Dan. *lum*, *lummer* “mild, lukewarm”, Swe. *ljum* ds., Swiss *lūm* “mild, of weather” under likewise, N.Ger. *luk*, Du. *leuk* “lukewarm”.

Lith. *šylū*, *šilaũ*, *šilti* “warm become”; *šiltas* “warm” (: Welsh *clyd*).

References: WP. I 429 f., WH. I 137, Trautmann 297 f., 304 f.

Page(s): 551-552

kel-2

English meaning: to incline

Deutsche Übersetzung: "neigen"

Material: basis the viel reicher entwickelten root form *kel-* "lean" (see under) and very probably in consecutive words anzuerkennen:

Lat. *auscultō* "horche, lausche", originally "neige das ear" from **auscltāre*, derivative from **from-kltos* (Specht IE Decl. 285, 333); different WH. I 86 f.;

Lith. *šalis* 'seite, region';

O.Ice. *hallr*, O.E. *heald*, O.H.G. *hald* "geneigt", O.H.G. *halda*, Ger. *Halde* "Bergabhang" (O.Ice. *halla* "incline", O.H.G. *haldōn* 'sich neigen', O.Ice. *hella* "diffuse, ein vessel neigen", as Swiss *helde*), Goth. *wilja-halpei* "Neigung, Gunst"; Goth. *hulps* "geneigten Sinnes, gracious", O.Ice. *holtr*, O.E. O.S. O.H.G. Ger. *hold* ds. (O.H.G. *huldī* "Huld, Geneigtheit" etc.); in addition also M.L.G. *helde* f. 'slope', nd. *hille* "room about den Viehställen zum Schlafen" (from *hilde* "geneigte, schräge cover") and die N.. family of Nor. *hjell* 'scaffold, trestle, bottom', older Dan. *hjæld* "Heuboden, Hühnersteige, Seller", O.Ice. *hjallr* 'scaffold, trestle, elevation', *hjalli* "Absatz, Terrasse", *hilla* "cornice, board, Regal" (= M.L.G. *hilde*); changing through ablaut Dan. *hylde* "Regal", Swe. *hylla*.

References: WP. I 430 f., WH. I 86 f., 235;

See also: about *kel-* "incline" (with Velar) s. *(s)kel-* "bend".

Page(s): 552

kel-³

English meaning: a thin shaft, stalk

Deutsche Übersetzung: "dünner Schaft, Pfeil, steifer Halm"

Material: O.Ind. *śalá-* m. 'stick, sting, prick of Stachelschweins', *śalala-* n., *śalālī* 'sting, prick of Stachelschweins', *śalyá-* m. n. "arrowhead, Speerspitze, thorn, sting, prick", *śályaká-* m. 'stachelschwein'; dial. additional form ablaut. *śíla-* m. "Ähre" = Lith. *šilas* "Heide"; in addition *śará-* "reed, Pfeil", *śáru-* "Pfeil, spear, javelin";

doubtful Arm. *sałart* "belaubter twig, branch, langes hair";

Gk. κῆλον "Pfeil, Geschoß";

M.Ir. *cail* 'spear, javelin', *celtair* f. 'spear, javelin(spitze)';

O.N. *halī* m. "cusp, peak a Schaftes, tail";

O.Pruss. *kelian* 'spear, javelin' with WestIE *k* for *k̑*; Lith. *šilas* "Heide" (after den starren Stengeln).

References: WP. I 431 f., WH. I 304.

Page(s): 552-553

kel-4

English meaning: to conceal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bergen, verhüllen"

Material: O.Ind. *śaraṇá-* 'schirmend', n. 'schirm, Schutzdach, cottage', *śárman-* n. 'schirm, Schutzdach, cover, Obhut' (: Ger. *Hel*m), lengthened grade (as Lat. *cēlō*, *cella*, O.H.G. *hālī*) *śāla* f. "cottage, house, Gemach", *śālā-* m. "Einfriedung, hedge", *śālīna-* "verlegen" (*versteckt); very doubtful O.Ind. *śāṭa-*m., *śāṭī*f. "kerchief, cloth, Binde";

Gk. καλῖα: "cottage, barn, nest"; κόλυθρος m. 'sack, bag, pouch'; Hom. κολεόν, metrisch gedehnt κουλεόν, Att. κολεός "vagina" (*κολεFός; unclear Lat. *culleus* "leather sack", from which Russ. *kulʹb*, Pol. *kul* 'sack, bag', out of it again Lith. *kulis* ds., *kulikas*, O.Pruss. *kuliks* "Beutel"); with labial extension καλύπτω "wrap, verberge", καλύβη "Obdach, cottage", κέλῡφος n. "bowl, husk"; labial shows also das probably cognate M.H.G. *hulft* "quiver" (see under);

maybe Alb. *kulë* "hernia"

Lat. **cēlō* (= O.Ir. *celim*, O.H.G. *helan*) in *occulō*, -*ere* "conceal"; *color*, -*ōris* "paint, color" (arch. *colōs*, actually "Hülle, Außenseite"); lengthened grade *cēlō*, -*āre* "verhehlen, conceal", nominal *cella* "Vorratskammer, chamber, cell" (probably with consonant increase for **cēlā* = O.Ind. *śālā*); zero grade *clam* "clandestine" (acc. a **clā*), *clandestīnus* "geheim" from **clam-de*; also Osc. *kaīla* "cellam" (**kaljā*);

maybe Alb. *kaltër* "blue color", possibly **ambi - hela*, *mbuloj* "cover, hide, conceal"

cilium (seit Plinius) "eyelid, esp. das untere" and das older *supercilium* "oberes eyelid" probably from **super-keliom* "die obere cover";

O.Ir. *celim* "verberge", Welsh *celu* "conceal", O.Ir. *cuile* "Keller, Magazin" and "Küche" (not from Lat. *culīna*, but in the meaning therefrom influenced), M.Ir. *luid ar cel* "obit",

actually “fuhr zur hell”; M.Ir. *cul* “ protection”, *culaid* “Hülle” (**colu-*), probably also *colum*, dat. pl. *colomnaib* ‘skin, hide’ and *cuilche* “mantle” (**kolikiā*); M.Ir. *clithar* m. “ protection” (**k̑l-tu-ro-*);

O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *helan* “conceal”, next to which from an Aoristpräsens *-hulan*, Goth. *hulundi* f. “cave” (**k̑lntī* “die Bergende”), Goth. *huljan*, O.N. *hylja*, O.H.G. *hullen* “verhüllen”, whereof with Gmc. Suff. *-stra-*, Goth. *hulistr* n. “Hülle, cover”, O.N. *hulstr* “ sheath “; auf an old-*es*-stem (see Lat. *color*) based on whereas probably M.H.G. *hulst* f. “cover, Hülle” and M.L.G. *hulse*, O.H.G. *hulsa*, *hulis* “husk” (O.E. *helustr*, *heolstor* “Hülle, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole, darkness” with Gmc. Suffixablaut or at most with IE **kelu-*); compare in similar meaning O.E. *hulu* f. “bowl, husk”, O.H.G. *helawa*, *helwa* “Haferspreu”, Swe. dial. *hjelms* m. ds., O.H.G. *hala* “Hülle, bowl”; Goth. *hilms*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *helm* “helmet”, O.N. *hjalms* ds., O.E. *helm* also “Beschützer” (: O.Ind. *śarman-*; das word is übers Slav. ins Balt gewandert: Lith. *šalmas* “helmet” etc.); Goth. *halja*, O.H.G. *hella*, O.S. *hellia*, O.E. *hell* f. “ underworld, hell”, O.N. *hel* “Todesgöttin” from **halja-*, IE **koljo-*, compare finn.-uGk. *Koljo* “Unterweltsdämon”; after Szadrowsky (PBrB. 72, 221 ff.) soll Gmc. **haljō* “die Hehlende, das Totenreich” already early with **halljō(n)* ‘steinplatte’ (to Goth. *hallus* “Fels”) zusammengefloßen sein; s. also under *(s)kel-* ‘split’; O.H.G. O.S. *halla*, O.E. *heall* “Halle”, O.N. *holl* f. “big house” (**kolnā*); Nor. *hulder* (participle pass. f. **hulþī*), *hulda* “Waldelfe”, Ger. wife, woman *Holle*;

lengthened grade O.H.G. *hāla* “das Verbergen”, M.H.G. *hāle* “Verheimlichung”, O.N. *hæli* n. “hideout”, O.H.G. *hāli* “verhehlend, verhohlen”.

With labial extension: M.H.G. *hulft*, *holfte*, *hulfe*, *hulft* “ quiver “, M.L.G. *hulfte* ds. (: καλύπτω); compare also *klep-*.

Maybe Alb. *holë* “thin, sharp, narrow (hole?)”.

References: WP. I 432 f., WH. I 195 ff., 214 f., 226 f.; J. Loth RC. 42, 88 f.

See also: s. also under *klep-* “verheimlichen”.

Page(s): 553-554

ṛem/ə/–4

English meaning: to be tired

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich abmühen, müde werden’

Material: O.Ind. *śamnītē*, *śamati*, *śamyati*, Imp. *śamī-ṣva* ‘sich mühen, work, prepare, prepare, concoct’, *śamitā-* “zubereitet”, *śamitár-* “Zurichter, Zubereiter”, *śamī* f., *śamī* n. “Bemühung. work, Fleiß” (*śimyati* = “*śamyati*”, *śima-* m. “Zubereiter” are through das bedeutungsgleiche *śimī* “Fleiß” hervorgerufen); *śāmyati* “hört auf, läßt after” from “*ermüdet”, Aor. *aśamat*, *aśamīt*, *śāntá-* “beruhigt, peaceful, gentle, mild” (**ṛemətos*, wird seines *ā* halber in the meaning näher with *śāmyati* assoziiert);

Gk. κάμνω “mühe mich, ermüde; tr. verfertige (with toil)” (probably **ṛem-n-ā-*, as O.Ind. *śamnītē*), Fut. καμοῦμαι, Aor. ἔκαμον, perf. κέκμηκα, Dor. κέκμᾱκα, participle κεκμη(F)ώς, κμητός, Dor. κμᾱτός, πολύκμητος “with vieler Mühe or Sorgfalt zubereitet”, κάματος “Ermüdung, Anstrengung, hardship, affliction”, ἄ-κμής, -ῆτος, ἀκάμας, -αντος “unermüdet, fresh”, καμόντες “die Toten”, as Att. κεκμηκότες; *o*-grade εἶρο-κόμος “wool bereitend”, ἵππο-κόμος “groom, stableman”, κομέω “tend, look after” etc., κομιδή “nourishment, care, cultivation, das bringing etc.”; lengthened grade κῶμα “tiefer, ruhiger sleep”;

M.Ir. *cuma*, M.Bret. *caffou* “distress” (Pedersen KG. I 47, 361); M.Ir. *cumal* ‘sklavin’ (“*sich mühend, anstrengend”, as:) Gaul. *Camulos* “Kriegsgott”?

References: WP. I 387 f.

Page(s): 557

ṛem-¹ or ṛam-

English meaning: stick, pole, horn

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stange, Stock, Horn'

Material: O.Ind. *śámyā* 'stick, spigot, Holznagel, Stütznagel', Av. *simā* (-ī seems IE *ə*; or = O.Ind. *śámyā*?) "ein Teil of Geschirr of with horses bespannten Wagens", Pers. *sīm* ds.;

Arm. *sami-k* pl. 'stirnholz of Ochsenjochs' (Iran. Lw.?);

Gk. κάμαξ f. m. "shaft, pole, picket, pole, Schaft of Speeres";

Dan. Swe. *hammel*, Nor. dial. *humul* (-*hømul*) "das Querstück vorn am cart ", M.H.G. *hamel* "shaft, pole, clot, chunk";

about das difficult Lat. *camox* "Gemse", vorrom. **kamōsso-*, s. now, yet J. Hubschmid ZrPh. 66, 9ff.

References: WP. I 385, WH. I 148, 633.

Page(s): 556

ḱem-²

English meaning: hornless

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hornlos", bei sonst gehörnten Tierarten

Material: O.Ind. *śáma-h* "hornless";

Gk. κεμάς, -άδος f., later also κεμμάς "young deer"; κεμφάς ἔλαφος Hes.;

O.N. *hind* f., O.E. *hind*, O.H.G. *hinta* "Hirschkuh, Hindin" (**ḱem-t-ō*);

Lith. žem. *šmūlas* "hornless", *šmūlis* m., *šmūle* f. "ox, cow without Hörner" (**ḱm-ũ-* + forms *-lo-*), liv. Lw. *smoul*;

perhaps here Russ. *komolyj* "hornless"; compare also W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 619.

References: WP. I 385 f., Specht IE Decl. 132.

Page(s): 556

kem-³

English meaning: to cover, wrap

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bedecken, verhüllen"

Material: O.Ind. *śāmulyà-* n., *śāmūla-* n. "wollenes Hemd", *śamī* "Prosopis spicigera; Hülsenfrucht";

Lat. *camisia* (late) "Hemd" (Gaul. word; borrowed from Gmc. **χamiþja-* "Hemd"; previously from Lat. stamen again O.Ir. *caimmse* "Hemd", O.Corn. *cams* "white", Bret. *kamps* "Meßhemd");

unclear is the anlaut in M.Welsh *hefys* "Frauenhemd", akorn. *hevis*, Bret. *hiviz* ds.; O.E. *comes* ds. is Lw. from *camisia*;

O.H.G. *hemidi* n. "Hemd", O.E. *hemeðe* (**hamiþia-*) "Hemd"; O.N. *hamr* m. "Hülle, skin, shape", O.E. *homa* "Hülle, cover, Anzug"; *līc-hama*, O.S. *līk-hamo* "body", O.H.G. *līhhin-[*h]amo* "body, body, corpse", Goth. *ana-*, *ga-hamōn* 'sich bekleiden', O.N. *hama-sk* "(*sich in Tiergestalt verkleiden, hence:) dash"; O.N. *hams* "bowl, husk, Schlangenbalg" (**hamisa-*), compare Nor. *hamar* "Kernhaus"; here also Goth. *himins*, O.N. *himinn* (dat. *hifne* with *-þn-* from *-mn-*, compare:) O.E. *heofon*, O.S. *heþan* 'sky, heaven', next to which O.H.G. O.S. *himil*, md. *humil* 'sky, heaven'; O.H.G. *himil* also "ceiling", Dutch *hemel* "palate, roof", Ger. *Himmelbett*, O.H.G. *himiliz(z)i*, M.L.G. *hemelte* "ceiling"; barely right above S. 22 to *ak-* 'stone'.

A *s*-form *skem-* seeks man incredible in Goth. *skaman* 'sich schämen', O.E. *skamian* ds., O.Ice. *skqmm*, O.H.G. *scama* "the genitals, Schande" etc. ("*be covered"?).

References: WP. I 386, Specht IE Decl. 346.

Page(s): 556-557

kenk–, konk–

English meaning: to sway, hang

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwanken’; originally ‘hängen, geistig in Schwebe sein’

Material: O.Ind. *śaṅkatē* “sways, zweifelt, fürchtet”, *śaṅkā* “Besorgnis, fear, doubt”, *śaṅkita-* “besorgt”;

Lat. *cunctor* “zögere, bin unschlüssig” from **conctor* frequentative to **concō*, respectively

Ableit. of participle **concitos* = O.Ind. *śaṅkita-*;

O.Ice. *hætta* “venture, risk” (**hanhatjan-*), *hætta* f. “danger, Wagnis”, *hāski* m. ds. (**hanhaskan-*); Goth. st. V. *hāhan* (preterit *haihāh*) “hängen, in the Schwebe lassen”, O.Ice. *hanga* (preterit *hekk*), O.E. *hōn* (preterit *heng*), O.H.G. *hāhan* (preterit *hiang*) “hängen” (trans.); Goth. schw. V. *hāhan* (preterit *hāhaida*) “hängen”, O.Ice. *hanga*, O.E. *hongian*, O.H.G. *hangēn* “hängen” (intrans.); causative O.Ice. *hengja*, O.H.G. *hengēn* “hängen”; O.H.G. M.H.G. *henken* “aufhängen” from **hengjan*, therefrom Ger. *Henkel*, Swiss *henkel* “Tragriemen”, compare M.H.G. *hengel* “Eisenhaken, Henkel”; in addition probably O.H.G. *hāhila*, -ala f., M.L.G. *hale* n. “Kesselhaken” (**hanhilō*);

Hitt. *ga-an-ki* (*kanki*) “hängt”.

References: WP. I 382 f., WH. I 307; compare above *kāk-* and *keg-*.

Page(s): 566

ṛens-

English meaning: to proclaim, announce

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feierlich sprechen, verkündigen"

Material: O.Ind. *śamśáyati* "läßt aufsagen, kündet an" (= Lat. *cēnseō*), *śamśati* "rezitiert, lobt", *śámśa-* m. "Lob, Preisgebet", *śastí-* f. "Lob" (**ṛṇs-*), *śásā* f. "Loblied";

Av. *sah-* "pronuntiare", Optat. *sahyāṭ*, *sasti-* "word, Vorschrift"; *sānghaitē*, O.Pers. *ṣātiy* 'speaks, verkündet' (**ṣa(n)hati*);

Alb. *thom* "I say" (**ṛēnsmi*), 2. sg. *thua*, *thue*, ablaut. participle *than* "gesagt" (**thonsno-*);

Lat. *cēnseō*, *-ēre* "begutachten, schätzen", Osc. *censamur* "censetor", *censaum* "censere", *keenzstur*, *kenzsur* (= *cēnsor*. O.Ind. *śamśtar-* "the da rezitiert"), *an-censto* f. = *in-cēnsa* "non censa", Lat. *cēnsus* (: O.Ind. *śastá-ḥ* "gesprochen, gepriesen"), *censtom-en* "in censum", *Kenssurineís* gen. (= *Cēnsōrīnus*);

O.Bulg. *seṭs* "inquit" (older Wurzelaorist? compare Meillet, *Slave commun*² 209).

References: WP. I 403, WH. I 198 ff., EM³ 201.

Page(s): 566

ƙent-

English meaning: to stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stechen'

Material: Gk. κεντέω (seit dem 5. Jhd.; older:) *κέντω, Aor. κένσαι "prick", κέντρον 'sting, prick' (forms-*ro-*) "pricking", κέντωρ "Anstachler" (to κέντρον shaped after sonstigen -τω besides -τρο-), κεστός "gestickt" (*κεντ-τός), κέστρον 'spitzes iron', κέστρος "Pfeil", κέστρᾱ f. 'spitzhammer', κοντός "shaft, pole, Schifferstange" (out of it Lat. *contus* ds., whereof *percontārī* actually "with the Schifferstange sondieren", hence "untersuchen, forschen");

O.Ir. *cinteir* (Lat. Lw.) "calcar", Welsh *cethr* "nail", Corn. *kenter* ds., Bret. *kentr* 'sporn' (borrowing aller from Lat. *centrum* "κέντρον", Pedersen KG. I 198, is barely erweislich, but probably; Vendryes M'el. Saussure 319 läßt only das Ir. word from dem Brit. derive);

O.H.G. *hantag* 'sharp'; Goth. *handugs* "wise", O.N. *hannarr* "kunstfertig, smart" from **hanPara-*, actually 'sharp witted, shrewd'?

Ltv. *sīts* (= Lith. **šīntas*) "Jagdspieß".

References: WP. I 402.

Page(s): 567

ken-

English meaning: empty, puny

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leer, nichtig”

Grammatical information: only Gk. and armen.

Material: Arm. *sin* “empty, bare, lacking, eitel”, Gk. Hom. κενε[F]ός, Cypr. κενευFός, Ion. κεινός (*κενFός) = Att. κενός “empty, bare, lacking, eitel”.

References: WP. I 390.

Page(s): 564

Kerbero- and kerbero-

English meaning: variegated

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'scheckig'

Note: (compare S. 573 *ker-* besides *ker-6* in color names)

Material: O.Ind. *śárvara-* "varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted", *śárvarī* f. "animal the Maruts, night" (*ν* steht for *b*, compare Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 184 and:) *śabála-*, *śabára-* (diss. reduction of *ersten ṛ*) "varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted" (besides *karbará-*, *karvará-*, *kabara-*, *karbura-*, *karbu-* ds.);

Gk. Κέρβερος originally "the Scheckige"; compare die mythologische turn from O.Ind. *śarvarī*,

Slav. *sobolʹ* "Zobel" seems from dem Aryan to derive.

The root *kerb-* seeks Lidén Stud. 50 f. in O.Ir. *corbaim* "besmirch, sully" and Lith. *kirba* (> Ltv. *ķirba*) 'swamp, marsh, morass' and contemplates **kerb-* as extension the Farbzw. *ker-* (see S. 583 *kers-*); Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 383.

References: WP. I 425, Schulze Kl. Schr. 125, Specht IE Decl. 119, 262.

Page(s): 578

ṛerdho–, ṛerdhā

English meaning: troop, line

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Reihe, Herde”

Material: O.Ind. *śárdha-* m., *śardhas-* n. “herd, troop, multitude, crowd”, Av. *sarəḏa-*, O.Pers. *ṣard-* “kind of, Gattung”;

Gk. κόρυς “heap”, κορυόμαι “erhebe mich”, κορυῖνω “häufe auf”;

M.Welsh *cordd* f. “Truppe, troop, multitude, crowd, family “ (**ṛordhā*; irrig Loth RC 42, 276 f.);

maybe Alb. *kordhë* ‘sword (of soldiers)’.

Goth. *haírda*, O.Ice. *hjárð*, O.E. *heord*, O.H.G. *herta* “herd” (therefrom Goth. *haírdeis*, O.H.G. *hirti* etc. “herdsman, shepherd”) and O.H.G. *herta* “variation” (actually “Reihenfolge”);

in Bal.-Slav. with WestIE guttural: Lith. *keĩdĩius* (and *skeĩdĩius*) “herdsman, shepherd” (places ein **kerdā* “herd” ahead), O.Pruss. *kērdan* acc. “time” (actually “*row, Reihenfolge”);

O.Bulg. *čředa* “ἐφημερία, row after the Tagesordnung” and “herd”, *čřediti* “(*anreihen, dispose =) host “, Clr. *čředā* “row; herd, Rudel” (etc.).

References: WP. I 424 f., Trautmann 127 f.; compare paelign. PN *Corfinium*.

Page(s): 579

(*k̑ered-*;) *k̑erd-*, *k̑ērd-*, *k̑rd-*, *k̑red-*

English meaning: heart

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Herz"

Material: Arm. *sirt*, instr. *srti-v* "heart" (**k̑ērdi-*);

Gk. καρδίᾱ (Att.), καρδίη (Hom.), κάρζα (Lesb.), κοπίζᾱ (Cypr.) "heart; stomach; Mark bei Pflanzen" (**k̑rd(i)a*), poet. κῆρ, -ος n. "heart" (**k̑ērd*); κέαρ neologism after ἔαρ : ἦρος;

Maybe Alb. (**kardia*) *kërthizë* "navel, center of the body", *kërthi* "baby"

Lat. *cor* (from **cord*), *cordis* "heart", *con-cors*, *-dis* "einträchtig", *dis-cors* "zwieträchtig";

O.Ir. *cride* n., Ir. *croidhe* "heart, Withte", Welsh *craidd* "Withtelpunkt", Corn. *cre(y)s*, Bret. *kreiz* "Withte" (das Ir. läßt sich from **k̑red̑iom* or **k̑rd̑iom* define, assumed, daß die dunkle coloring the anlaut. Konsonanz explanation findet (after *crú* "blood"?); die Brit. forms verlangen against it eine basic form **k̑red̑iom*);

Goth. *hairto*, O.H.G. *herza*, O.E. *heorte*, O.N. *hjarta* n. "heart" (**k̑ērd-on-*);

Lith. *širdis* f. (older m.), acc. *širdį* "heart, Kern, Mark from Bäumen"; Ltv. *sīrds* f. (older m.) "heart" and *seīde* f. "Mark, Kern in wood" (basic forms **šērd-* and **šīrd-*, compare den alteng. sg. *širdes* and gen. pl. *širdū*, die auf IE **k̑erdés* and **k̑erdōm* based on; see Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 302); O.Pruss. *seyr* n. (**k̑ērd*), to m. *o*-stem extended *sīras*, acc. *sīran* "heart";

akl. *srъдьсе*, Serb. *sŕce* "heart"; zero grade O.C.S. *srěda* "Withte" (**serda*), Russ. *seredá* ds.;

Hitt. *ka-ra-az* (*karts*) "heart", gen. *kar-di-aš* (Pedersen Hitt. 41).

Maybe Alb. *kredh* "immerse, dive"

Not here (but to M.Ir. *cretair* "relic") IE **k̑red-dhē-* "witchcraft whereupon place, believe, trust" in O.Ind. *śrād-dadhātī* "vertraut, glaubt" (apart, separated still e.g. *śrād asmāi dhatta*

“glaubet an ihn!”), *śrad-dhā* “reliance”, Av. *zrazdā-* “believe” (from **srazdā-* through folk etymology support in *zərəd-* “heart”);

Maybe

Luvian: ^{UZU}zfrt-

English meaning: “heart”

Attestations: [N-ASg] ^{UZU}za-a-ar-za: 16 i 7*(?); XXXII 7,12.

[D-LSg] za-ar-ti-: 133 ii 4.

Alb. (**za-a-ar-ma*) *zemra* “heart” : Hieroglyphic Luvian *zar-za* “heart”, *zart-* “heart” (with loss of nasal before dental stop) : Av. *zrazdā-* “believe” (Melchert, 1987:197-198; MA:262-263)] (Sapir, 1936:263, VW:235; H:100).

Lat. *crēdō* “glaube” (**krezdō-*, IE **kred-dhē-*);

O.Ir. *cretim* “glaube”, Welsh *credaf* ds. (not **crethaf*, hence previously late zur festen composition geworden), Corn. *crežy*, M.Bret. *cridiff*, Bret. *credi* “believe”; in addition O.Ir. *cretar*, M.Welsh *creir*, Welsh *crair* (**kredrā*) “relic”.

rhyme word to *ker(e)d-* is *ghērd-*, *ghrd-*, only Aryan, in O.Ind. *hṛd* “heart”, etc.

References: WP. I 423 f, WH. I 272 f., 286 f., 857, 858; Vendryes RC 40, 436.

Page(s): 579-580

kerə-, krā-

English meaning: to mix; to cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mischen, durcheinanderrühren", partly also "kochen" (vom Umrühren)

Material: O.Ind. *śrāyati* "kocht, brät", *śrīṇāti* "mischt, kocht, brät", *śrītá-* "gemischt", *śīrtá-* ds. (: Gk. ἄ-κρᾶτος), *śrātá-*, *śrtá-* "cooked, boiled, roasted" (*śráyaṇa-* n. "das Mischen", ablaut neologism as Kaus. *śrapáyati* "kocht, brät, brennt Töpfe etc."), *ā-sír-* f. "Zumischung warmer milk zum Soma";

Av. *sar-* med. 'sich vereinigen with, sich anschließen an, es halten with', *sar-* f. "association, connection";

Gk. κίρνημι "mix, mingle, verbinde, gleiche from", newer κιννάω, κεράω, κεραίω, Att. κεράνννμι, Fut. κεράσω, Att. κερῶ, Aor. ἐκέρασ(σ)α, Ion. ἐπικρήσαι perf. κέκραμαι. ἄ-κρᾶτος (: O.Ind. *śrītá-*) "unmixed, pure : sich in ungehemmter Kraft äußernd, unbändig" (**kerə-tós*); κρᾶσις f. "Mischung", κρᾶτήρ "Mischkrug"; Hom. ἀκήρατος in the meaning "pure (water)", metr. lengthening for *ἄκέρατος (?);

O.N. *hrōra*, O.E. *hrēran*, O.H.G. (*h*)*ruoren* "in Bewegung place, rücken, *rühren* = *bestir*", O.S. *hrōra* "movement, agitation", O.H.G. *ruora* "movement (also in Leibe: Ger. *Ruhr*)", O.E. O.S. *hrōr* "rührig, strong", O.E. *hrēr* (Eng. *rear*) "half cooked, boiled".

References: WP. I 419 f., Schwyzter Gk. I 695, 697, Risch Wortbildung 227.

Page(s): 582

ƙer-², ƙerə-, ƙrē-

English meaning: to grow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wachsen; wachsen machen, nähren"

Material: Arm. *ser* "lineage, progeny, gender, sex", *ser*, gen. *seri* ds. (*ƙer-si-*), *serem* "bring hervor", *serim* "werde geboren, grow", *serin* "gender, sex, progeny", *serm*, *sermn* "seed, sperm";

Gk. ἐκόρεσα, κορέ-σω (Lateer present κορέσκω and κορέννυμι; perf. κεκόρεσμαι) 'sättigen', κόρος 'sättigung'; *kopFos in Att. κόρος = Hom. Ion. κοῦρος, Dor. κῶρος "adulescens" (later also "lap, sprout, young twig, branch"), fem. ark. dat. sg. κόρFαι, Att. κόρη, Hom. Ion. κούρη, Dor. κῶρα "girl, virgin; the pupil of the eye, eyeball", Hom. κούρητες "waffenfähige Jungmannschaft"; probably κέλωρ, -ωρος 'son, offspring, descendant' (diss. from *ƙerωρ, originally n. "progeny");

Alb. *thjer* m. "acorn" (*ƙer-), *thjerrë* "lentil" (*ƙer-n-), lit. "Nahrung";

Lat. *Cerēs*, -*eris* "goddess the fruchttragenden Erde", Osc. *kerri* "Cererī" (etc.), "a creando", Lat. masc. *Cerus manus* "creator bonus" with *r* as a Lat. spelling for *rr* (**cerso-*) because of Umbr. *Serfe* voc. etc., Osc. *caria* "bread"; lengthened grade Lat. *pro-cērus* "from hohem, schlankem growth"; from the heavy basis *creō*, -*āre* "make, erschaffen" (Denom. a **crējā* "growth"), *crē-sco*, -*vī* "grow", *crēber* "dense wachsend = dense aneinanderstehend, gedrängt, full; frequent, often" (**ƙrē-dhros*);

O.Ice. *hirsí* (M.H.G. Lw.) m., O.H.G. *hirso* (**ƙers-ion-*), *hirsí* "millet, sorghum";

Lith. *šerũ*, *šerti* "feed" (heavy basis), *pāšaras* m. "food", *šėrmens* and *šėrmenys* pl. "Begräbnismahl", O.Pruss. *sermen* ds.

References: WP. I 408, WH. I 204, Trautmann 302 f.

Page(s): 577

ker-³

English meaning: rope; to weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnur, Gewebefaden; flechten, knüpfen’

Note: only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *sari-k* pl. (gen. *sareac*, instr. *sareōc*) “band, strap, cord” (**k_{er}ejā*), *sard* (*i*-stem) “spider”(**k_{er}-ti-*);

Gk. καῖρος (**k_{er}i-os*) σειρά τις ἐν ἰστῷ, δι’ ἧς οἱ στήμονες διεγείρονται Phot., perhaps ‘schnüre beim Anbinden of Gewebes’, καίρωμα “ds., also Gewebe”, καιρώ “binde das Gewebe together”, zero grade κειρία “the Gurt of Bettgestelles”, pl. (NT.) “Grabtücher” (die forms κηρία, καιρία s. Liddell-Scott; die meaning “Grabtücher” through connection in κήρ “Todesgöttin”?).

References: WP. I 409, Kuiper Proto-Munda 122 f.

Page(s): 577-578

ḱer-⁴ and ḱerə- : ḱrē-

English meaning: to hurt, harm; to be spoiled

Deutsche Übersetzung: "versehren"; intr. "zerfallen, vermorschen"

Material: O.Ind. *śṛṇāti* "zerbricht, zermalmt", *śīryate*, *śīryáte* "wird zerbrochen, zerfällt", participle *śīrṇá-*, *-śīrtá-*, *śūrtá-* "broke, decayed", Inf. *śaritoḥ*;

Av. *asarəta-* "not broken, not mutlos gemacht" (= O.Ind. *ásīrta-*), *sari-* m. "piece, fragment, shard", *sāri-* f. "break, Untergang"; ein *d(h)*-present in addition is perhaps Pers. *gusilem* "rupture, slit, separate" from O.Pers. **vi-sṛdāmiy*;

Gk. *κεραῖζω* "devastate, plündere" (**κεραF-ίζω*, due to a **κεραFo-ς*; *κερᾶ-* = O.Ind. *śari-*), *ἀκέραιος* "unzerstört, unversehrt", *κεραυνός* "thunderbolt, lightning" (**κερα-F[ε]v-ος*, actually "Zerschmetterer"); lengthened grade Gk. *κήρ*, *κηρός*, f. "death, ruin; Todesgöttin", (Proto-Gk. *ē*; den Att. Spruch *θύραζε κᾶρες (κῆρες)* ... erklärt man from a sekundären nom. **καρ* from **kāps* with *ǎ* from dem einstigen paradigm *κήρ* : **καρός*); *καριῶσαι ἀποκτεῖναι* Hes. contains reduced grade, as Alb. *ther*; *ἀκήριος* "unbeschädigt, nicht dem Tode verfallen", *κηραίνω* 'spoil, schädige', whereof *ἀκήρατος* "unverletzt", also "pure, lauter" (also with *ἀκήρατος* "unvermischt" zusammengefallen);

Lat. *cariēs* (**ḱr̥-iē-* to present **cariō*) "das Morschsein, Faulsein", *cariōsus* "mürbe, morsch", *carius* "tinea";

Alb. *ther* 'schlachte, cut, bite' (**ḱr-*), *tsirris* "prick" (**ḱer-n-*);

O.Ir. *ar-a-chrin* (**ḱr̥-nu-t̪*) "zerfällt", *do-cer* "er fiel" (**ḱerə-t̪*), *crín* "wilted; faded, flaccid, withered" (**ḱrē-no-s*), *irchre* n. "Untergang" (**peri-ḱr̥-io-m*);

Toch. A *kāryap*, B *karep* "damage".

References: WP. I 410 f., WH. I 167 f., Thurneysen Gk. 437, 462.

Page(s): 578

ker(s)–1

English meaning: bristle, stiff hair

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Borste, steifes Haar; starren, rauh and kratzig sein”

Material: O.Ind. *śala in *kapucchala-* n. “Haar am Hinterhaupt”;

M.Ir. *carrach* “scabbed, scabby, steinig”; different above S. 532;

O.H.G. *hursti* “cristas”, Nor. *herren* “stiff, hard”, O.Ice. *herstr* “rough, harsh”, M.H.G. *hersten* “erstarren”; perhaps O.H.G. O.S. O.Ice. *hār*, O.E. *hæer* “hair” from a *s*-losen the abbreviated root form (lengthened grade);

Lith. *šer̃ys* “bristle”, *šer̃iuos*, *šertis* “haaren, hair lassen”, *šiurkštus*, *šiurgždus* “rough”;
ablaut. E.Lith. *šẽršas* ‘schauer’; Ltv. *sari* “Borsten”;

Slav. **srstb* (= O.H.G. *hurst*) in R.C.S. *srstb* f. “wool”, Sloven. *s̃st* “Tierhaar”, Russ. *šerstb* “wool”, ablaut. Russ. *šoroš* m. “rough Oberfläche”, O.Bulg. *vr̃sorъ* “rough”; Slav. **srchъ* in Sloven. *s̃rh* m. ‘schauer’, R.C.S. *sr̃chъkъ* “τραχύς”, Sloven. *s̃rh̃ek* ‘struppig’.

References: WP. I 427, Trautmann 305.

Page(s): 583

kers-2

English meaning: to run

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laufen"

Material: Für palatales *k* speaks σάρσαι ἄμαξαι Hes., das as Lat. *sarrācum*, *serrācum* (Ital. -*rr-* from -*rs-*) "ein ausländischer cart " ein Illyr. **sarsa* = IE **k̑rsā* zur wellspring have could;

Gk. ἐπίκουρος "to help hurrying" (**k̑orsos*);

Lat. *currō*, -*ere* "run" (**k̑rsō*), *cursus* "run, flow", *currus* "cart ", *equirria* "Wagenrennen" (**equi-curria*, from which assimilatorisch **equi-quirria* and haplogisch *equirria*);

Gaul. *carros*, latinisiert *carrus* "Karren, cart ", O.Ir. M.Welsh *carr*, Bret. *karr* "biga, vihiculum" (**k̑rsos*); compare M.Welsh *carrawc* f., Welsh *carrog* 'sturzbach' (**karsākā* "die Laufende"?), different above S. 532.

M.H.G. *hurren* 'sich rasch bewegen'; doubtful O.H.G. *hros*, -*ses*, O.Ice. O.S. *hross*, O.E. *horg* "horse, steed" (**hrussa-*), and. *hers* ds. (**herssa-*), da das -*ss-* from one in -*s* auslaut root höchstens as consonant increase in a Kurznamen verständlich wäre; hence rather to a dental extension (: O.Ind. *kūrdati* "hüpft, springt") the not palatalen root (*s*)*ker-* 'spring';

Arm. *kaṙk* "cart " is probably Lw. from dem Galatischen.

References: WP. I 428 f., WH. I 315 f.

Page(s): 583-584

ker-, kerə- : krā-, kerei-, kereu-

English meaning: head; horn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “das Oberste am Körper: Kopf; Horn (and gehörnte Tiere); Gipfel”

Material: O.Ind. *śiras-* n. (ved. only nom. acc.) “head, cusp, peak”, Av. *sarah-* n. “head” (in the 2. syllable not genau = Gk. κέρας from *kerə-s* from the heavy basis; die reduplication-grade the ersten syllable, instead of **śaras-*, is previously ind. or urarisch from dem Vorläufer from O.Ind. gen. *śīrṣṇáh* etc. verschleppt), gen. O.Ind. *śīrṣṇáh*, abl. *śīrṣatáh* (**kṛṣṇ-tos* : Gk. κρᾶστος);

śṛṅga- (**kṛ-n-go-*) n. “horn”, of *n*-stem **ker-(e)n-* with perhaps originally bare nominativischem *g*, compare Gk. κραγγών “crab” and from the *u*-basis Gk. κορυ-γγ-εῖν κρατίζειν (see also under about Ir. *congan*);

from the *u*-basis Av. *srū-*, *srvā-* “horn; nail an Fingern and Zehen”, *srvara* “gehört” (**srū + bhara-*), *srvi-stāy-* “with hörnernen Widerhaken”;

Arm. *sar* “height, acme, apex, slope” (*kero-*);

Gk. κάρ in Hom. ἐπὶ κάρ “auf den Kopf”, Hippocr. ἀνάκαρ “after above”, originally probably **ker* gen. **kēr-ós* (καρός), from which analogical κάρ, καρός; besides kápā, Ion. κάρη “head”; ein *s*-loser stem kār- is unabweislich for ἔγ-καρος (and ἄ-καρος with α- as Tiefst. to ἐν), ἱγ-κρ-ος “Gehirn”;

perhaps here Ion. kāpīs, -īdos, Att. kāpīs, -īdos f. “kind of Krebs”, Dor. κωρίς κουρίς ds.;

kerəs- in Gk. κέρας “horn” (gen. ep. κέραος, Att. -ως, newer -ατος, later episch -ᾶτος) see under Lat. *cerebrum*;

maybe Alb.Gheg *krēja* “head”, Tosc *krye* “head” : Rom. *creier* “brain”

*καρασ- (**kērəs-*) in: Att. kápā “head” (n. **kērəs-n* > *καπα), Ion. κάρη ds., obliquer stem **krās-n-* (with -ατ- for -n-) aeol. gen. κρᾶστος, out of it κρᾶτός; Mischbildungen are κάρηατος

and κάρητος (*κṛāṣn- = O.Ind. *śṛṣṇ-*); κάρηα; in addition καροῦσθαι 'sich schwer in Kopfe feel'; Hom. κάρηνα nom. pl. "Köpfe, Bergesgipfel" (secondary sg. κάρηνον, Att. Dor. κάρᾱνον, Eol. καραννο-), basic form *κάρᾱsnā pl.; compare M. Leumann Homer. Wörter 159.

καρᾱρα κεφαλή Hes. (*καρασ-ρα; therefrom Καρᾱρων, father of Κάρᾱνος);

about κρήδεμνον, Dor. κῤᾱδεμνον "head fascia" s. Schwyzer Gl. 12, 20; about Hom. κατὰκρήθεν (= κατ' ἄκρηθεν) s. Leumann Hom. Wörter 56 ff.;

perhaps κῤᾱαίνω "vollführe". Wenn κραιπάλη "Katzenjammer after a intoxication" because of Lat. *crāpula* as κῤᾱιπαλή aufzufassen is (in 2. part then πάλλω), could κῤᾱ[σ]- besides *καρασ-ῤᾱ stand, as by Adjektiven e.g. κῤᾱδι-άνειρα besides κῤᾱδρός;

*κṛāṣ- (**kṛəs-* or *κῤᾱσ-, *κῤᾱs-) in Att. κράσπεδον "hem, edge; Heeresflügel"; ἀμφί-κῤᾱνος (*κῤᾱσ-vo-) "rings with Köpfen versehen (Hydra)", ἐκατόγ-κῤᾱνος "100köpfig", Ion. ἐπίκρηνον κεφαλόδεσμον Hes., Att. κῤᾱνίον "cranium", ὀλε[νο]κῤᾱνον, ωλέκῤᾱνον "elbow"; κρανίξαι ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ἀπορρίψαι Hes. next to which with lengthened grade (: κέρας) κερανίξαι κολυμβῆσαι κυβιστῆσαι Hes., ναυ-κῤᾱρος 'schiffshaupt, Schiffsherr' (diss. ναυ-κῤᾱρος, -κληρος), böot. Λᾱκῤᾱρίδᾱς from *Λᾱ-κῤᾱρος "head of Volkes"; in addition κραιῖρα f. "head", ἡμίκραιρα etc. (from *κρασ-ῤᾱ);

o-grade *κορσ- in Ion. κόρση, Att. κόρρη, Dor. κόρρα 'schläfe, head' (IE **kors-*);

of -(e)n-stem *kḗr(e)n-* : κράνος "helmet" (**kḗmo-s*); κάρνος ... βόσκημα, πρόβατον Hes.; κέρναι, κέρνα pl. "die beiden Hervorragungen an den Knochenfortsätzen the dorsal vertebrae" (**kern-* or **kers-n*); κραγγών "crab" (compare above O.Ind. *śṛṅga-*); unclear is die formation from κεράμβυξ, -υκος "Hirschkäfer"; κῤᾱρβος m. "Meerkrebs; Käferart; kind of ship" (> Lat. *carābus* ds.), perhaps with Maced. (?) derivative (Gk. *-φος) to κῤᾱρίς 'seekrebs', see above; but all doubtful.

Von *kereu-*: κόρυδός m., f. “Haubenlerche” (: Gmc. *herut-* “deer”); κόρυς, -υθος “helmet”, Hom. κῦμα κορύσσεται “bäumt sich” κόρυμβος, κορυφή “acme, apex”, κορύπτω “stoße with dem Kopf, den Hörnern”, κορυγγεῖν κερατίζειν Hes. (to -γγ- see above to *śṛṅga-*).

Von ***kerei-*** : κριός “aries, ram” (compare in ders. meaning κεραστής), ablaut. with O.N. *hreinn*, O.E. *hrān* “reindeer”.

Vereinzelt: κάρτην την βοῦν. Κρήτες Hes. (if **k_ṛ-tā* “die Gehörnte”); κυρίπτω, κυρηβάζω
 ‘stoße with den Hörnern’ (as κορύπτω; **k_{or}-*);

Lat. *cerebrum* "Hirn" (**kerəs-ro-m*, compare Gk. καρᾱρα); *cervīx* "nape" (**cers-vīc-*); *cernuus*, *cernulus* "Gaukler, the Purzelbäume makes, sich kopfüber überschlägt" (**kers-noyos*, if not rather Lw. from the language the Gk. Jongleure, compare κερανίξαι), *crābrō* "hornet" (see under). Vom (*e*)*n*-stem: *cornū* "horn" (the *u*-stem perhaps as Gaul. κάρνυξ; "Trompete" through amalgamation of *n*- and *u*-stem); compare also Illyr. PN Τρικόνιον (Moesia), PN *Cornuīnus* etc. (Krahe IF. 58, 222 f.) from **kṛn-*;

to *crābrō* "Hornisse" (**crās-rō*, *k_erəsron-*) stellt sich (IE *k_ṛs-en-*):

O.H.G. *hurnūz*, *hornaz*, m., O.E. *hyrnet(u)* “Hornisse” (**hurznuta*); Dutch *horzel* (**hurzla-*), Ger. *Horlitz*;

Lith. *širše* f., *širšfys* m., *širšuolis*, old *širšuo* “wasp”, *širšuonas*, *širšūnas* “Hornisse”, Ltv. *sirsis*. O.Pruss. *sirsilis* “Hornisse”:

R.C.S. (etc.) *сѣръшенъ* “Hornisse, gadfly, brake”, Serb. *sřs’jén* “Hornisse”; compare Būga Kalba ir senovė I 191, 224;

Bret. *kern* ‘scheitel, whirl of Kopfes’, M.Ir. *cern* f. ‘point, edge’; Gaul. *κάρνυξ* ‘Trompete’, *κάρνον* την σάλπιγγα. Γαλάται; Welsh Corn. Bret. *karn* ‘hoof the Einhufer’ (from ‘*horn’; but M.Ir. Corn. Bret. *corn* ‘Trinkhorn’, Welsh *corn* ‘horn’; because of Brit. VN *Cornovī* etc. barely from dem Lat.);

O.H.G. *hirni*, O.N. *hiarni* "Hirn" (**kersniom*), Dutch *hersen* "Hirn", O.N. *hiarsi* 'scheitel, whirl of Kopfes" (**kerson-*); of *(e)n*-stem: Goth. *haúrn*, O.H.G. O.N. *horn* "horn, Trinkhorn, Trompete" (see above to Lat. *cornu*), with *t*-suffix (compare above Gk. *κάρτην*) in addition O.H.G. *(h)rind*, O.E. *hrīðer* n. "Horntier", zero grade O.E. *hrȳðer* ds., nd. Dutch *rund* "rother, cattle". Von the *u*-basis: O.H.G. *hiruz*, O.S. *hirot*, O.E. *heorot*, O.N. *hjørtr*, Ger. *Hirsch* (*-d*-forms as in Gk. *κόρυδος*; also in:) O.N. *hrūtr* "aries, ram";

Maybe zero grade in Alb.Gheg (**kruni*) *truni* "brain, head" : O.C.S. *sr̥na* "roe deer" common Alb. *k-* > *t-* : *g-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Ltv. *sirnas* pl. "Rehe". (Endzelin KZ. 42, 378) = O.C.S. *sr̥na* "roe deer" (: *κάρνος*); ablaut equally with Welsh *carw*;

in addition belongs the derivative:

**ker̥yo-s* : **k̥̑yo-s* "gehörnt, hirschköpfig, as Subst. deer" or "cow".

Gk. *κεράος* "gehörnt";

Lat. *cervus*, -ī m. "deer", *cerva* f. "hind", therefrom *cervīnus* "isabellfarben", Gaul.-Lat. *cervēsia*, *cervīsia* "hirschfarbenes, braunes Getränk, beer" (Pokorny Vox Rom. 10, 259);

Welsh *carw*, Corn. *carow*, Bret. *karo* m. "deer" (**k̥̑yo-s*); in addition the Gebirgsname *Karawanken*;

O.Pruss. *sirwis* m. "roe deer" (out of it borrowed finn. *hirvi* "elk, deer" compare also *sarve*, lapp. *čuarvi* "elk");

probably from a Kentumsprache derive:

Alb. *ka* "ox" (**k̥̑u-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology – Alb. *kau* "ox" : Rom. *bou* "ox" derived from Root **g^hou-* : "cattle".

Lith. *kárvė* "cow"; in addition *kárviena* f. "Kuhfleisch" (: Cz. *kravina* "Kuhhaut");

R.C.S. *krava*, Pol. *krowa*, Russ. *koróva* f. “cow” (**korəuā*); ablaut. O.Pol. *karw* (**k̑r̥uo-s*)
“alter ox” (out of it borrowed O.Pruss. *curwis* voc., acc. *kurwan* “ox”).

References: WP. I 403 ff., WH. I 164, 203 f., 206, 207, 276, 283 f., 284, 856, 858,
Trautmann 119, 305 f., Schwyzler Gk. I 583, Benveniste Origines 24 f., 175.

Page(s): 574-577

kes-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

Material: O.Ind. *śāsti*, *śásati* "cuts, slices, metzelt", *śasta-ḥ* "niedergemetzelt", *śástrá-* n. "knife, Dolch", *śāsá-* m. 'schlachtsmesser';

Gk. κέαζω 'split', εὐ-κέατος "light to split", κέαρνον "axe, Schusterahle";

Alb. *thadrë* (**kas-dhrā*) "zweischneidige axe";

Note:

Common Alb. phonetic mutation *s* > *th* suggests Alb. being a direct descendant of Sanskrit:

Alb. *thadrë* < O.Ind. *śástrá-*

Lat. *careō*, *-ēre* "entbehren, sich enthalten, vermissen", Osc. *kasit* "oportet"; *to*-participle, Lat. *castus* "free (from Fehlern), pure, enthaltsam", originally "cropped, truncated, cut off", apart, separated"; thereof *castīgō* "rüge, strafe"; neologism is *cassus* "empty, bare, lacking, eitel, nichtig"; **kastrom* 'schneidewerkzeug' (: O.Ind. *śástrám*) wird assumed from Lat. *castrō*, *-āre* "abschneiden, verschneiden, kastrieren", *castrum* "encampment" as "abgeschnittenes Stück Land", Osc. gen. sg. *castrous* "fundī", Umbr. *castruo*, *kastruvuf* "fundos" (*u*-stem after *peku-* "cattle");

also Alb. (**castellum*) *kēshtjellë* "castle"

M.Ir. *cess* f. 'spear, javelin' (**kestā*);

O.N. *hes* f. "Zapfen in Kuhstrick";

O.C.S. *kosa* f. 'sickle, scythe' (*k-* instead of *s-* through dissimilation against the following *s*?).

References: WP. I 448 f., WH. I 167, 178 ff.

Page(s): 586

keub-

English meaning: thorn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Dorn, Dornstrauch"?

Material: Asächs. *hiopo* "briar", O.H.G. *hiufo* ds., O.E. *héopa* m., *héope* f., Eng. *hip*, Nor.

hjūpa "rosehip, dog rose";

O.Pruss. *kaāubri* "thorn".

Maybe Alb. (**keub-*) *thumb* "thorn" common Alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 380 f.

Page(s): 595

ṛeuk-

English meaning: to shine, glow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten, hell, weiß sein, glühen"

Material: O.Ind. *śócati*, *śúcyati* 'shines, glares, gleams, gluht, burns, leidet heftigen Schmerz, trauert', *śocáyati* "entzündet, grieving; is sad, beklagt", *śōka*- m. "blaze, glow, flame, pain, mourning, grief", *śúci*- "luminous, gleaming, pure", *śukrá*-, *śuklá*- "licht, white, pure", *śukti*- f. "Muschel, Perlenmuschel, Perlmutter" (if "*gleaming"), perhaps *śuktá*- 'sour' (if "burning from taste") ;

Av. *saočint*- "burning", *saočayeiti* "inflammat = incitat", Pers. *sōxtan* "kindle, inflame, verbrennen", Av. *upa-suxta*- "kindled", *ātrə-saoka*- m. "firebrand", Pers. *sōg* "mourning, grief, distress" (Arm. *sug* "mourning, grief" is Iran. Lw.); Av. *suxra*- "luminous (of fire)", Pers. *surx* "red";

Gk. κύκνος 'swan' as "the white".

Maybe Alb. (**ṛeuk*) *kuq* "red"

References: WP. I 378. extension from *ṛeu-2*.

Page(s): 597

ṛeuḱ-, ṛuḱ-

English meaning: to mix, to whirl

Deutsche Übersetzung: “durcheinandermischen, wirbeln”?

Note: Sehr doubtful.

Material: Gk. κυκεών “Mischtrank”, κυκάω “rühre ein, mix, mingle”, κύκηθρον “Rührkelle”;

Lith. *šaukštas* ‘spoon’, *šiukšmės* “detritus, Auskehricht”, *šiukštūs* “with chaff or Kleiegemischt”.

References: WP. I 377, WH. I 218 f.

Page(s): 597

ṛeu-¹, ṛeuə- : kū-, kūā-

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen, Schwellung, Wölbung’ and ‘Höhlung; hohl’,
gemeinsame Anschauung, Wölbung after außen or innen”

Material: O.Ind. *śv-áyati* ‘schwillt an, wird stark, mighty’ (perf. *śū-śuv-uḥ*); *śu-ná-* n. “growth, prospering; flourishing, luck, salvation”; *śávas-* n. “strength, Heldenkraft”, *śávīra-* ‘strong, mighty’ (*ī* probably secondary for *i*, so that = Gaul. *káucapoc*), *śáviṣṭha-* “übermächtigst”, *śūná-* ‘swollen, aufgedunsen’ (O.Ice. *hūnn* etc.; about O.Ind. *śūna-m* “lack” s. Thieme KZ. 69, 172f.); *śūnyá-* “empty, bare, lacking” (and Arm. *sun* “very small, entbloßt from”); *śūra-* ‘strong’, mostly “Held” (= Av. *sūra-*, Gk. *ἄ-κυρος* etc.); *śó-tha-* m. “intumescence, Aufgedunsenheit”, *śó-pha-* m. ‘swelling, lump, growth, ulcer’; *śāva-* m. “das Junge eines animals”, O.Ind. *śi-śu-* m. “kid, child, Junges”;

śvā-trá- “gedeihlich, strong”, n. “power, Stärkung”; *śá-śvant-* “jeder”, see under; from an *s*-extension probably *śuṣ-* m. “cavity” (= O.E. *hyse* “youngling”), *suṣirá-* (from *śuṣ-?*) “hollow”; n. “cavity, ein Blasinstrument”;

Av. *spā(y)*, redupl. present participle *sispimna-* ‘swell up’, *sūra-* (= O.Ind. *śūra-*) ‘strong, vast, grand’, superl. *saviṣṭa-* (= O.Ind. *śáviṣṭha-*); *sūra-* m. “hole, lacuna”, Pers. *sūrāx* “hole” (: *κύαρ* = *ὑδρος* : *ὑδωρ*; s. also Arm. *sor*, at most Lat. *caver-na*);

Arm. *sun* (see above to O.Ind. *śūna-* “emptiness”); *sor* “hole” (**so[v]oro-* from **sovaro-* = O.Ind. **śavīra-*, Gk. *κύαρ*), *soil* “cave” (**ṛeu-lo-*);

Alb. *thelë* “deep” (= *κό(F)ιλος*; *o* to *a* and through umlaut to *e*); *thanë* “Kornelkirsche” (**ṛousnā*), Tosc *i thanfë* “kerngesund” (Jokl by WH. I 277);

Gk. *κόοι τὰ χάσματα τῆς γῆς, καὶ τὰ κοιλώματα* Hes. (: Lat. *cavus*, M.Ir. *cūa*), *κοῖλος* “hollow” (*κόφιλος* = Alb. *thelë*), lengthened grade *κῶος* “cave, jail”; *κύαρ* (**ṛuṃ*) “hole” (see

above to Av. *sūra-* “hole”, Arm. *soṛ*); (perhaps Fremdwörter κύαθος “goblet” and κώθων “lakon. bauchiges Trinkgeschirr” from *κοφαθων?); κύλα τὰ ὑποκάτω τῶν βλεφάρων κοιλώματα Hes. (also κύλον “τὸκάτωθεν βλέφαρον” Poll., Suid.; also κυλάδες, κυλίδες; in addition, as it seems, κοικύλλω “gaffeumher”, Κοικυλίων actually “Gaffer”;

with the meaning “to swell” etc.: κυέω, (ἐγ)κύω, Aor. ἔκῡσα “pregnant sein”, κύος n. “foetus” (: Welsh *cyn*), ἔγκυος “pregnant”, ἐγκῡμων (?) ds.: κύμα “surge”; Κυάρη ἡ Αθηνᾶ Hes. (“*die strong”, ablaut. with O.Ind. *śavīra-*, Gaul. Καυαρος); ἄ-κύρος “ungültig” (= O.Ind. *śūra-*), κύριος “power, Macht habend, herrschend, maßgebend; master, mister”, κύρος n. “power, force, influence, verdict”; in addition from the grade **kyā-* (as O.Ind. *śvātrā-*) Dor. Aor. πᾶσασθαι, perf. πέπαμαι “Verfügung, Gewalt about etwas bekommen”, πᾶμα “Besitztum”, PN Θιό-ππᾶστος (ππ < *ky*), Ion. ἔμπης, Dor. ἔμπας “gleich, jedenfalls, generally”; in addition ἐμπάζομαι “kümmere mich um etwas”, κατεμπάζω “ergreife, überfalle” (“*take in possession”), ἔμπαιος “expert, skillful” (“*in Besitz from etwas”);

πᾶς “whole” (*πᾶ-ντ- from **kyā-nt-*); also = ἄ-πᾶς “jeder”, O.Ind. *śá-śvant-* (**sa-śvant-*) “jeder the row after, vollständig”;

Lat. *cavus* “hollow, arched (concave)” from **coyos* (compare port. *covo* etc.), *caverna* “cave”; *cumulus* (**ku-me-los* “intumescence”) “heap”; *inciēns* “pregnant” (**en-cuiens*, similarly O.Ind. *śvayatē*); here also *cavea* f. “cage”, M.Lat. *cavellum* “basket”, romO.N. **cavāneum* (M.-L. 1786) “basket, cradle”;

Gaul. PN Καυαρος, Cavarillus (assimil. from **covaro-*: O.Ind. *śavīra-*), Welsh *cawr* (**cawar*), Corn. *caur* “giant”; M.Ir. nom. Plur. *cōraid* “Helden”, kirchlich to “sinner” verschlimmert; M.Ir. *cūa* (**kyōios*) “hollow” (: κόοι, Lat. *cavus*); *cūass* “cave”; Bret. *kéo* “Grotte” (**kyōio-*); Welsh *cywm*. “Tierjunges” (**kyuos*: Gk. κύος);

O.Ice. *hūnn* m. “dice, cube, klotzartiges piece; Junges”, O.E. *hūn* m. “Junges”, **hūni-* “power, strength” in EN as O.H.G. *Hūn-mār* (= O.Ind. *śūná-*), elsäss. *hūnsch* “tumefaction

the Milchadern”; probably also das verstärkende O.Ice. *hund-*, e.g. *hund-díarfr* “πάν-τολμος”, i.e. participle **hunda* = **k_u-nt-* (: **k_u-ent-*, during Gk. παντ-, **k_uā-nt* from the heavy basis *k_uā-* has derived); O.E. *hyse* “youngling” (: O.Ind. *śuṣi* “Hohlstengel”), *hoss* m. “twig, branch”;

Ltv. *šāva* ‘scheidenartige col, gap or cavity am tree’ (lengthened grade, compare κῶος); from “to swell” from: Lith. *šāūnas, šaunūs* ‘strong, proficient’, *pašūnė* “power, strength” (: O.Ind. *śuná-m*, Persson Beitr. 192, the also *šaulis* (O.Lith.) “hip, haunch”, *šuka* “haycock, haystack auf dem Felde”, *šūsnis* “heap”, *šūtis* “Holzstoß”, *šūtis* “heap Steine or Holz” anreihen möchte??);

Maybe Alb. *sukë* “hill”

O.Bulg. *sujb* “nichtig, eitel”; compare Būga Kalba Ir. sen. I 291.

A root form *k_u-el-* perhaps in O.E. *hwylca* (leg. *hwelca*) “Eiterbläschen, swelling, lump, growth”, wherefore *hwelian* “fester” and (?) Ltv. *kveļdēt, kvēlēt* “glow” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 352).

References: WP. I 365 ff., WH. I 188, 191 f., 277, 306, Schwyzer Gk. I 301.

Page(s): 592-594

keu-2

English meaning: to shine, bright

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten, hell"

Material: Av. *savah-* "name of in osten gelegenen Erdteils" (eig. nom. Du. from **savah-* "morning, osten"), with zero grade root syllable O.Ind. *śvaḥ* adv. "cras"; *r*-stem Av. *sūrəm* "früh morgens" (thematic acc. a conservative stem), *a-sūiri* "in Morgendunkel" (*sūirya-*), acc. *sūirīm* "breakfast";

perhaps Arm. *šukh* "radiance, splendor, fame" (as **k̥uō-ko-*; therefrom *škhet* "glanzvoll etc."), *šol* "ray, Lichtstrahl" (as **k̥uo-lo-*), *nšoyl* "light, radiance, Gefunkel" (**ni-k̥uoljo*), probably *šand, šant* "spark, lightning, glühendes iron" (*k̥uṇti-*; probably from a participle-stem *k̥u-ent-* : *k̥u-ṇt-* derive).

no-stem: O.Ind. *śóna-* "red, hochrot" (*ṇ* for *n*), Gaul. *COVNOS* (Münze), O.Ir. **cuan-dae*, M.Ir. *cuanna*, Welsh *cun* "mellifluous" (Sommerfelt BAL.-SLAV. 24, 219 ff.); Russ. *sunica, sunika*, Ser.-Cr. *sunica* "Himbeere"; Russ. *kuná* "marten" etc., Lith. *kiáuné*, Ltv. *caûna, caûne*, O.Pruss. *caune* ds. could ein corresponding color adj. from a root form with Velar the basic lie; about Lith. *švīnas* "lead", das Persson Beitr. 745 between as *k̥uēno-* anreicht, s. Boisacq s. v. κύανος "cyanus, a dark-blue substance".

Maybe Alb. *kunadhe* f. "marten" : Gk. κούαβι "marten" : Russ. *kuná* "marten".

Root extensions:

keu-bh-: O.Ind. *śumbhati* 'shines', *śóbhatē* "is stately, nimmt sich beautiful from", *śōbhaná-* "beautiful, gleaming", *śubha-* "pretty, pleasant, joyful, gratifying", *śubhrá-* "beautiful, gleaming, hellfarbig" = Arm. *surb* "pure, holy", *srbem* "clean, heilige".

ṛeu-dh-: O.Ind. *śúndhati* “purifies, cleans”, *śudhyatē* “wird pure”, *śuddhá-* “pure”, Kaus. *śundhayati* “purifies, cleans” (Av. *sudu-* “Reinigung of Getreides? Getreidemühle?” s. Bartholomae Wb. 1583).

ṛeu-k- see under esp. Schlagwort (***ṛeuk-***);

ṛu-en- “hold festivities, heiligen”? see under esp. Schlagwort (***ṛu-en-***);

ṛu-eid-, ***ṛu-eit-*** see under esp. Schlagwort (***ṛuei-3***).

References: WP. I 368, Trautmann 122 f., Specht IE Decl. 121; s. ***ṛuon-*** “dog”.

Page(s): 594-595

ke-

See also: see under *ko-*

Page(s): 537

kēi-bh-

English meaning: quick, hasty

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnell, heftig’

Material: O.Ind. *śībham* adv. “rash, hasty, quick, fast”, *śībhya-* “quick, fast fahrend”, *śibhrá-* “horny, lustful (?)”;

Goth. *haifsts* “fight, quarrel”, O.N. *heipt*, *heifst* f. “enmity, rage, fury, hate”, O.H.G. *heiftīg* “violent”; O.E. *hǣst* “force, might, vehemency”, O.Fris. *haest* “haste, hurry”, M.L.G. *heist* “vehemency”; O.E. *hǣste*, O.H.G. *heisti* “violent, forcible”.

References: WP. I 364 f.; belongs to *kēi-gh-*, see under.

Page(s): 542

kēi-gh-

English meaning: quick, hasty

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnell, heftig’

Material: O.Ind. *śīghrá-* “rash, hasty, quick, fast”;

O.E. *hīgian* “tendere, festinare, niti”, Eng. *hie* “hurry”, geminated Nor. *hikka* ‘schluchzen’, O.S. *hikka* “pant, gasp, den Schluckauf haben” (onomatopoeic words?);

Russ. *sigátʹb*, *signútʹb* ‘spring’, wRuss. *sigác*, *signuó* ‘schreiten, big, giant Schritte make’; wherefore also Russ. *sig* “a kind of fish”, as *Salm* to *saliō*, so that Lith. *sýkis* etc. and O.N. *sīkr* maybe from dem Russ. borrowed are.

References: WP. I 363, Wissmann nom. postverb. 174, Specht IE Decl. 249;

See also: belongs to **kēi-bh-**, see above.

Page(s): 542-543

ṛē(i)– : ṛō(i)– : ṛə(i)–

English meaning: to sharpen, whet

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schärfen, wetzen'

Note: probably further formations from **ṛṛ-** 'sharp' (see 18 ff.)

Material: O.Ind. *śi-śā-ti* (*śi-śī-tē*), *śy-āti* 'schärft, wetzt', participle *śitá-* "gewetzt, sharp" (= Lat. *catus*, O.Ir. *cath*), *śāta-* ds., *śāṇa-* m. (with mind. *ṇ* for *n*) "Wetz-, Probiertein" (= Pers. *san* "whetstone"); perhaps also O.Ind. *śilā* 'stone, Fels' (**ṛə-lā*);

Av. *saēni-* "cusp, peak, Wipfel, sharp" (Pers. *sāyaḍ* "reibt") = O.N. *hein*;

Arm. *sur* 'sharp' (**ṛō-ro-*), *srem* 'schärfe', *sur*, gen. *sroy*, sword, knife", *sair* "cutting edge" (**ṛe-ri-*), compound *sairadir* "cutting edge", therefrom **sardrem*, *sadrem* "reize, treibe an"; perhaps also *sal*, gen. *sali* 'steinplatte, Amboß' (**ṛə-li-*, compare above O.Ind. *śilā*);

Gk. *κῶνος* m. "Kegel, Pinienzapfen, Helmspitze, Kreisel" (= O.Ind. *śāṇa-*), therefrom *κῶνιον* 'schierlingskraut' (after den Blättern);

Lat. *catus* (after Varro Sabine) "acutus, sharp witted, shrewd" (= O.Ind. *śi-ta-*, O.Ir. *cath*); *cos*, *cotis* "whetstone", also *cotes*, *cautes* f. pl. 'spitzer Fels, Riff' (das -au-Hyperurbanismus); *catanus* "Zedernwacholder" is perhaps Gaul. Lw.;

O.Ir. *cath* "wise" (= Lat. *catus*, O.Ind. *śi-tá*);

O.Ice. *hein* f. "whetstone", O.E. *hān* "Grenzstein", Eng. *hone* "whetstone" (**ṛəi-n-* : Av. *saēni-*); M.H.G. *hār* "tool zum Schärfen the scythe" (**ṛē-r-*), M.L.G. *haren* "sharpen, sharp sein".

References: WP. I 454 f., WH. I 181, 183 f., 190 f.

Page(s): 541-542

kēko-

English meaning: green grass, green fodder

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grünfutter, frisches eßbares Grün”

Material: O.Ind. *śāka-* m. n. “eßbares herb, vegetables”;

Lith. *šėkas* “fresh gemähtes Gras, grass, green fodder”, Ltv. *sēks* ds., O.Pruss. *schokis* “grass” (these at first from **sjākas*; *-jā-* from *-ē-*?);

O.Ice. *hā* f. “Grummet” (probably from Gmc. **hēhōn-*).

References: WP. I 381.

Page(s): 544

kē-ro-

English meaning: a kind of colour

Deutsche Übersetzung: Farbbezeichnung?

Material: O.Ind. *śārā-* “varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted “, dessen *-ra-* as formantisch erwiesen wird through die Av. Kompositionsform **śā-(ḷ)í-* in *sāi-mužay-* EN “the ungleichmäßig gefärbte Eselinnen hat”;

Gk. κηρύλος “the blaue kingfisher “ (diminutiveformans -ύλος).

**kē-ro-* perhaps as **ke[ij]-ro-* to *kei-2* in “ color names “?

References: WP. I 420, WH. I 133.

Page(s): 582

ṛēu-¹ : ṛū-

English meaning: to sway

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wackeln”

Material: Lat. *cēveō*, *-ēre* “wobble, sway; as ein wedelnder Hund schmeicheln”;

O.Bulg. *po-kyva-jō*, *-ti* (hauptsächlich with *glavō*) “den Kopf schütteln, nicken”, Cz. *kývati*
“winken, nicken, wedeln, move, shake” (etc.).

References: WP. I 376.

Page(s): 595

ṛēu-² (: ṛəu-, ṛū-)

English meaning: to light, to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anzünden, verbrennen”?

Note: Only Gk. and Lith.

Material: Gk. καίω (Ion.), κᾶω (Att.) from *καF-ιω “zündet an, brenne an”, Aor. Hom. ἔκηFα, altAtt. gen. sg. κέᾱντος (*κηFαντ-), neuAtt. ἔκαυσα, Med. episch κήαμην, pass. ἐκάην, ἐκαύθην, delph. κηῦᾱ, θυσία”, κήια καθάρματα and κεῖα ds. Hes., Hom. κηώδης “duftig, wohlriechend” (from a *κῆFος “blaze, incense”), καῦσις, καῦμα n. “blaze”, κᾶλον “trockenes wood” (*καF-ελον), Eol. καυαλέος “burning hot”, Hom. κήλεος (*κᾶFαλέος) etc.;

Lith. *kūlēti* “brandig become, of corn, grain”, *kūlė* “Getreidebrand”.

References: WP. I 376 f.

Page(s): 595

ṛēuero–, ṛōuero– (also sḱūro–?)

English meaning: north, north wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Nord, Nordwind”

Material: Lat. *caurus* (*cōrus*) “Nordwind” (**ṛēuero–*);

Lith. *šidurė* f. “Norden”, *šiaurỹs* m. “Nordwind”;

O.Bulg. *sěverъ* (**ṛēuero–*) “Norden”;

maybe zero grade in Alb. (**sveri*) *veri* “north” [the common Alb. *sv-* > *v-* shift]

moreover perhaps changing through ablaut and with anlaut. *s-*:

Arm. *çurt* “cold; coldness, Schauer” (**sḱūr-do-*);

O.Ice. O.H.G. *skūr* “thunderstorm”, Ger. *Schauer*, O.Fris. O.S. O.E. *scūr*, *scéor* “shower”, Goth. *skūra windis* “whirlwind”, Nor. dial. *skøyra* (**skauriōn-*) “Windschauer”, *skjøra* (**skeurōn-*) ds., Nor. *skøyra*, *skūra* “drive off blindly on something”, O.Ice. *skýra* “run there fast”.

References: WP. I 377, WH. I 190, O. Szemerényi KZ. 70, 65.

Page(s): 597

ṛbei-

English meaning: to settle

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'siedeln, sich ansiedeln, eine Niederlassung gründen'

Material: O.Ind. *kṣéti*, *kṣiyáti* " stays, dwells ", Av. *šaēiti* ds., O.Ind. *kṣítī-*, Av. *šiti-* " residence, settlement", O.Ind. *kṣétra-*, Av. *šōiθra-* n. " estate, residence ", O.Ind. *kṣēma-* m. " quiet, peaceful staying ";

Maybe Alb. (**kṣati*) *fshati* "village" : Rom. *sat* "village, countryside" identical to Rom. *coapsă* "thigh" : Alb. *kofsha* "thigh" common Rom.-Illyr. *k^whs-* > *phs-*, *fs-* phonetic mutation. [see Root *koksā*: a part of body (foot, hip. etc..)].

Arm. *šēn*, gen. *šini* " inhabited, farmed, village " (: Gk. κτοίνᾱ);

Common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation; hence Arm. *šēn* " village " is of Persian origin.

Gk. κτίζω " of a city, to found, plant, build; to plant; set up, establish; to create, bring into being, bring about; to make so and so; to perpetrate a deed ", ἐκτίμενος " well-built, furnished, well-made, of a garden, well-wrought ", ἐκτίπος ds., περικτίονες, περικτίται " dwellers around, neighbours ", ἀμφικτίονες " they that dwell round, next neighbours " (to form ἀμφικτύονες Lith. by Boisacq 525 Anm. 2), κτίσις " a founding, foundation, a doing, an act, a creating, the creation of the universe, that which was created, the creation, an authority created or ordained ", rhod. κτοίνᾱ " a local division, township ", also κτίλος " peaceful, tame; a ram " (lit. " tame, docile, gentle, domesticated ");

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Hittite *gh-* > *tk-* : Gk. *tk-* > *kt-* phonetic mutation (see Root *ghōem-*, *ghōom-*, gen.- ablative *gh(ō)m-és*: earth)

See also: belongs probably to consecutive: *kṛē(i)-*, *kṛə(i)-*

Page(s): 626

ṛik-¹

English meaning: strap

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "Riemen"

Material: O.Ind. *śic-* f., *śikya-* n. "loop, noose, snare, suspenders", *śāikya-* "damasziert, lit. mit Schlingen versehen";

Gk. κίσσαρος and κισσός "ivy" (?);

Lith. *šikšnà* "feines Leder zur Verfertigung von Riemenwerk, strap".

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

ki̯ker-

English meaning: pea

Deutsche Übersetzung: unter likewise “Erbse”

Note: barely indogermanisch

Material: Arm. *siserin* “chickpea” (seems *kei̯ker-* or *ko̯i̯ker-* fortzusetzen);

Gk. (Maced.) κίκερροι (so for überliefertes κίβερροι through die alph. Reihenfolge gefordert) ὠχποί. Μακεδόνες; Gk. κριός “chickpea” (wird from *κικριός dissimil. sein);

Lat. *cicer* “chickpea”;

[Lith. *kekė* “grape”, Ltv. *k'ekars* ds. shine, appear, seem against it with Ltv. *k'ekis* “umbel, grape”, Lituanismus to Ltv. *cekulis* “pigtail, tassel, fringe, bunch, tussock”, *cecers* “Krauskopf” and Cz. *čechřiti* ‘struppig make, kräuseln’ eine various family to build.]

maybe Alb. (**k'ekar*) *kokër* “grain, bean”

References: WP. I 451 f., WH. I 212.

Page(s): 598

ṛiph–

English meaning: a small twig or root

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dünner biegsamer Zweig or Wurzelteil”?

Material: O.Ind. *śiphā* “dünne root, rod”; Gk. messenisch κίφος n. “στέφανος”; at most also

Ltv. *sipsna* ‘strong rod’, Lith. *šipulys* “chip of wood, wooden log”.

References: WP. I 452.

Page(s): 598

ṛīk-2

English meaning: to rain, drizzle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tröpfeln”

Material: O.Ind. *śíkára-* m. “fine rain”, *śīkāyati* “dribbles”; Nor. *higla* “drip, trickle”, *higl* “fine rain”.

Maybe abbreviated Alb. *shi* “fine rain, rain”.

Note:

The shift *s-* > *h-* suggests Germanic languages absorbed this root through Illyr.-Alb. intermediary. Actually Root **ṛīk-2** : “to rain, drizzle” derived from Root **seu-1**, **se^wə-** : **sū-** : “juice; liquid, *rain”.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

kīōn– (kīsōn–?)

English meaning: pillar

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘säule’

Note: only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *siun* = Gk. κῑων ‘säule’.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

Klei-

English meaning: to tip, incline, lean

Deutsche Übersetzung: "neigen, lehnen"; vielfach von angelehnten Stangen (hence Zelte with Stangengerippe; Sattelstangen), Leitern, leiter- or gitterartigen Holzkonstruktionen, andererseits von Berglehnen, Hügeln und likewise

Material: O.Ind. *śráyati* "lehnt, legt an", *śráyatē* "lehnt sich an, befindet sich", *śritá-* = Av. *srita-* (: *sray-*) "gelehnt";

Av. *sray-*, *srinav-*, *srinu-* "lean" (compare Gk. κλινῶ);

Arm. *leān*, gen. *leṛin* "mountain" (**kleitno-??*);

doubtful Arm. *linim* "become, entstehe, geschehe, bin" (compare O.Ind. *śráyate* "befindet sich");

Gk. κλῖνω, Lesb. κλίννω (*κλῖνω) "neige, lehne an" (Fut. κλῖνῶ, perf. κέκλιμαι), κλίος "gelegen", κλίσις "Neigung", κλισία f. "cottage, tent", δικλίδες "zweiflügelige door", κλίνη "bed", κλιντήρ, κλισμός "Ruhebett", κλιῦς (lies κλειῦς, Herodotus) f. 'slope, hill' (hellen. κλίτος, κλίτος "hill"), κλίμα n. "Neigung, region, Weltgegend", κλίμαξ f. "ladder";

Lat. *clīnō*, *-āre* "bend, bow, incline" (previously to compounds neologism and thematic reshuffling a **kli-nā-m*), *acclīnis* "angelehnt", *triclīnium* 'speisesofa', *cliēns*, *-tis* "the sich Schutzes halber an jemanden Anlehrende, Höriger, Klient", *clēmens* "milde, gentle" (**kléiomenos?*); *clitellae* 'saumsattel, packsaddle for donkey and Maultiere' (from den gegeneinander gelehnten Sattelstangen), diminutive a **kleitṛā* = Umbr. *kletram* "feretrum, lecticam" (and Goth. *hleipra* f. "tent"); *clīvus* "hill" (= Goth. *hlaiw* n. "grave"), *clīvius* 'slant, skew = unlucky, from omen, sign';

M.Ir. *clē*, Welsh *cledd*, Bret. *kleiz*, Corn. *clēdh* “link, unlucky” = ‘slant, skew’ (**klejos*), M.Ir. *fo-chla*, Welsh *go-gledd* “Nord”; M.Ir. *clen* “Neigung”, wish” (: Welsh *dichlyn* “watchful, wakeful” from **dī-eks-klin-*, Loth RC 42, 87 f.);

O.Ir. *clōin*, *clōen* ‘slant, skew, krummrückig’; gallorom. **clēta* “hurdle”, M.Ir. *clīath* “crates”, Welsh *clwyd* “hurdle, Barriere”, O.Corn. *cluit* gl. “clita”, Bret. *kloued-enn* “Hag” (*kleito-*, *-tā*); in addition O.Welsh *clutam* “haufe auf”, *clut*, Welsh *clud* “heap” (**kloi-tā*); M.Ir. *clēthe* n. “roof beam, roof”, zero grade Welsh *clēdr-en* ‘sparren, lath, fence’ (**kli-trā* = M.Ir. *clethar* “pad”), M.Bret. *clezr-en*, Bret. *klerenn* “pièce principale de la claie” (ablaut. with Umbr. *kletram*, Lat. *clitellae*, Goth. *hleipra* and O.H.G. *leitara*);

O.H.G. (*h*)*linēn* “lean (intr.)”, asächs. *hlinōn*, O.E. *hlinian*, *hleonian* (**hlinēn*) ds.; O.H.G. *hlina* “reclinatorium”, O.E. *hlinbedd*, *hlinung* “lair”, O.H.G. *hlinā* “cancelli”; Kaus. O.H.G. (*h*)*leinen*, O.E. *hlāenan* “lean (tr.)”; Goth. *hlainē* gen. pl. “the hill”, Mod.Ice. *hleinn* “Felsvorsprung”, Nor. dial. *lein* f. “Halde, slope” (: Ltv. *slains*); Goth. *hlaiw* “grave”, Run. *hlaiwa* ds., O.H.G. O.S. *hlēo* “burial mound, grave”, O.E. *hlāw* “burial mound, Grabstein”(= Lat. *clivus*); Goth. *hlija* m. “tent, cottage”; O.H.G. (*h*)*līta*, Ger. *Leite* “Bergabhang”, O.Ice. *hlið* f. ‘slope, Berghalde’ (compare Gk. κλειτύς, Lith. *šlāītas*); O.Ice. *hlið* f. ‘seite’, O.E. *hlīð* n. “Halde, hill” (: κλίτος, Lith. *šlītē*); Goth. *hleipra* “cottage, tent” (see above to Lat. *clitellae* etc.); O.H.G. (*h*)*leitara* “ladder”, O.E. *hlæd(d)er* ds.; O.E. *-hlīdan* “cover”, *hlid* n. “cover, door”, O.H.G. *lit* “cover” (Ger. *Augenlid*), O.Ice. *hlið* “door, Gattertür”, Goth. *hleiduma* “linker”; *d*-present perhaps in O.Ice. **hlīta* (**klei-d-*) “trust auf, sichzufriedengeben with”;

Lith. *šliejū*, *šlīeti* (older žem. *šlejū* = O.Ind. *śráyati* =) Ltv. *sleju*, *sliet* “anlehnen”, in addition Lith. *šlyti* “zur Seite sinken”, *su-šlijes* ‘sich neigend’, causative *nu-šlajinti* “umkippen”; nouns: Ltv. *slejs* m., *sleja* f. “line”; O.Pruss. *slayan* n. “sledge skid”, nom. pl. *slayo* “sled”, Lith. *šlājos* f. pl. ds.; *at-šlainis* m. “Erker”, Ltv. *slains* “where man einsinkt”, Lith. *šlāītas* m. ‘slope’, *šlyna* f. “loam, clay”, *at-šlāīmas* m. “Vorhof”; Ltv. *slīta* f. “fence”,

Lith. žem. *pã-šlitas* ‘slant, skew’ (= O.Ind. *śritá-*, Gk. κλιτός); Lith. *šlītė*, *šlītis* f. ‘Garbenhocke’ (: Gk. κλίσις), O.Lith. *šlītė* ‘ladder’; Lith. *šleivas* ‘bowlegged’ (compare Lat. *cīvus* ‘slope’), ablaut. *šlīvīs* m. ‘krummbeinige person’; to den Reimwörtern Lith. *kleĩvas*, *klyvas* ‘bowlegged’ see under *(s)kel-* ‘bend’; different Specht IE Decl. 130, 317¹;

Slav. **slojb* ‘layer’ (**klojo-s*) in Sloven. *slòj* ‘layer, lair’, Russ. Cz. *sloj* ds.; compare formal above O.Pruss. *slayan* n. ‘Sledge skid’.

About die höchst zweifelhafte affiliation from O.Bulg. etc. *klětb* ‘Gemach, cell’ (Lith. *klėtis* ‘Vorratshäuschen, Schlafgemach for girl’ is Slav. Lw.) under assumption from WestIE Gutt. s. Berneker 517 f.

References: WP. I 490 ff., WH. I 231 f., 233, 234 f., 236, Wissmann nom. postverb. 144 f., Trautmann 308 f., Loth RC 42, 87 f., Vendryes RC 46, 261 ff.

See also: extension from *kel-2* ‘incline’; s. also under *(s)kel-* ‘bend’.

Page(s): 600-602

klep- (sklep-?)

English meaning: to cover, conceal, steal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verheimlichen, verstecken, stehlen”

Material: Gk. κλέπτω (*κλεπτιω) ‘stehle’ (κέκλοφα, ἐκλάπην and ἐκλέφθην), κλέπος n., κλέμμα (out of it Lat. *clepta*), κλώψ, κλοπός, κλοπεύς “thief”, κλοπή “theft”;

Lat. *clepō*, -ere “clandestine wegstehlen”;

Goth. *hlifan* ‘steal’ (*hliftus* “thief”);

M.Ir. *cluain* (**klopni-*) f. “deceit, Schmeichelei”, *cluainech* “trügerisch”;

O.Pruss. *auklipts* (**kleptós*) “hide, conceal”; s. also under *klēp-*.

With anlaut. *sl-* from *skl-* seems related Lith. *slepiù*, *slėpti* “conceal”.

The meaning makes probably, daß *klep-* extension from *kel-* “conceal” is; M.H.G. *hulft* “quiver” seems justly zero grade our root form to sein, as O.Pruss. *auklipts*; O.Pruss. *auklipts* zeigte then WestIE guttural.

References: WP. I 497, WH. I 232, Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 604

kleu-1, kleuə- : klū-

English meaning: to hear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hören” (aoristisch), also “whereof man viel hört, berühmt, Ruhm”

Note: (extension a root ***kel-***);

Material: 1. O.Ind. *śṛṇōti* (**ḱl-neu-*) “hört”, *śrudhí* “hear” (= *κλύθι), participle *śrutá-* (= κλυτός, Lat. *inclutus*, Ir. *cloth* n., O.H.G. *Hlot-*, Arm. *lu*) etc., *śraváyati* “läßt hear”, *śrūyate* “wird belongs”, *śrúti-* “das Hören”;

Note:

Alb. *shurdh* “deaf” : Lat. *surdus* “deaf” : *śrudhí* “hear”.

Alb. and Lat. prove that from Root ***suer-2*** : “to hiss” derived Root ***suer-1*** (also ***ser-?***) : “to speak”. From the transposition of sounds then derived Root ***kleu-1, kleuə- : klū-*** : “to hear”

Av. *surunaoiti* (**ḱlu-n-*) “hört, steht in Rufe, is named” etc., participle *srūta-* “belongs, illustrious”, *srūti-* “das to Gehörbringen, Vortrag”;

O.Ind. *śrōtra-* n. “ear”, Av. *sraoθra-* n. “das Singen” (= O.E. *hlēoðor*, O.H.G. *hliodar*), Av. *sraota-* n. “das Hören” (compare Serb. *slútiti*), Av. *sraōman-* n. “Gehör” (: Goth. *hliuma*), O.Ind. *śrōmata-* n. “good shout, call” (= O.H.G. *hliumunt*);

Arm. *lu* “kund” (= κλυτός etc.), *lur* “knowledge, rumor, tidings”, *lsem*, Aor. *luaj* “hear, heard” (**ḱlu-ke-*); das -s- of present is am wahrscheinlichsten -sḱo-;

Gk. κλέ(F)ω, -ομαι, ep. κλείω “rühme” are secondary; ἔκλυον “heard” (= O.Ind. *śruvam*), κλύθι, κέκλυθι “hear!”, κλυτός “illustrious”, κλειτός “illustrious” (*κλεFετος, as γενετή, Lat. *genitus*), κληίζω “rühme; rufe, name” (*κλεFε[σ]-ίζω of *es*-stem), κληδών, κληδών, -όνος (*κλεF-ηδών) ‘shout, call’, etc.;

Lat. *clueō*, -ēre (later also *cluō*, -ēre) “genannt become, heißen” (*ē*-verb with the zero grade *klū-*), *cluvior* (Gl.) “nobilior”, *inclutus* “illustrious” (about Lat. *from-cultō* see under ***kel-***

2 “incline “), Osc.-Umbr. only in names (*Kluvatiis* “Clovatius”, Umbr. *Kluviier* “Cluvii” under likewise);

O.Ir. *cloth* n. “fame” (= O.Ind. *śruta-*), Welsh *clod* “laus”;

Welsh *clywed* “auditus, audire”, M.Welsh *clywaf*, Corn. *clewaf* “I hear”; Bret. *clevout* “hear”, O.Ir. *ro-clui-nethar* (reconverted from **cli-nu-*, IE **ǵl-*) “hört”, perf. 1. sg. *ro-cuala*, Welsh *cigleu* “audivi”, O.Ir. Konj. *rocloor* “daß I hear”, *-cloth*, newer *-closs* “wurde gehört”; Thurneysen Gk. 357, 439;

O.Ice. *hljóð* “Zuhören, Stille; sound” (= Av. *sraota-*), O.E. *hlēoðor* ‘sound, tone, Melodie’, O.H.G. *hliodar* n. ‘sound, tone, clangor “ (= O.Ind. *śrōtra-*), Goth. *hliuma* m. “Gehör”, pl. “ears” (= Av. *sraoman*), O.H.G. *hliumunt*, Ger. *Leumund* (= O.Ind. *śrōmata-*), participle **hluḡa-*, **hluḡa-* in O.H.G. *Hluderīch*, *Hlothari*, O.E. *Hloḡ-wīg*, *-here* etc.; besides with *ū* (heavy basis, see above), O.H.G. *hlūt*, O.E. O.S. *hlūd*, Ger. *laut*,

Ltv. *sludināt* “announce, declare “; lengthened grade Lith. *šlovė* and *šlovė* “glory, magnificence, splendor “, ablaut. E.Lith. *šlavė* “fame”;

O.Bulg. *slovq*, *sluti* “heißen, be illustrious”, lengthened grade *slava* f. “fame”, therefrom *slaviti* “illustrious make”, Serb. *slŭtīm*, *slŭtiti* “ahnen” (Denom. a **slutb*; Sloven. *slŭt* “suspicion “ is probably postverbal), *slytije* ‘shout, call, names”;

Toch. AB *klāw-* “announce, declare “; A *klots*, B *klautso* “ear, gill”.

With WestIE guttural: Alb. *kjuhem* “be called”, *gjuanj*, *kjuanj* “name” (Pedersen IF. 5, 36).

Note:

Alb.Gheg *kla*, *kja* “cry, lament, call (the dead)” : Illyr. EN *Ves-cleves* : O.Ind. *vasu-śravas* “possessing good fame “, where Illyr. seems the intermediary between satem and centum.

2. **es**-stem: O.Ind. *śravas-* n. “fame”, Av. *sravah-* n. “word”, Gk. κλέΦος “fame”, Illyr. EN *Ves-cleves* (= O.Ind. *vasu-śravas* “possessing good fame “), Lat. *cluo*r (Gl.) “δόξα”, O.Ir. *clū* “fame” (but Welsh *clyw* “Gehör” is eine newer formation), dessen *ū* from dem gen. sg.

derives; O.C.S. *slovo* “word”; Toch. A *klyw*, B *kälywe* (**kleuos*) “fame”; Pedersen Tochar. 225.

3. *s*-extensions: O.Ind. *śrōṣati* “hört, horcht, gehorcht”, *śrúṣti-* “Willfähigkeit”, Av. *sraoša-* “Gehör” etc.;

Arm. *luṛ* “closemouthed” (**klus-ri-*);

O.Ir. *cluas* “ear” (**kloustā*) = Welsh *clūst* “Gehör”;

O.Ice. *hler* “das Lauschen” (from **hloza-*, older **hluza-*), O.H.G. *hlosēn* “zuhören, listen”, Ger. (bO.Ir.) Alem. *losen* ds.; O.Ice. *hlust* “ear” (= O.Ind. *śrúṣti-*), O.E. *hlyst* “Gehör”, O.S. *hlust* f. “Gehör, ear, Hören, Lauschen”, O.Ice. *hlusta*, O.E. *hlystan* (Eng. *listen*) “aufhorchen, zuhören”; with *ū* (as O.H.G. *hlūt*, see above): O.H.G. *lūstrēn*, Ger. (schwäb.-bO.Ir.) *laustern* “zuhören, listen”, Ger. *lauschen* (**hlūs-skōn*); O.E. *hlēor*, O.S. *hlior*, O.Ice. *hlȳr* “cheek” (= O.Bulg. *sluchъ*);

O.Bulg. *slyšati* “hear”, *sluchъ* “Gehör”, *slušati* (Serb. *slüšati*, also heavy basis as *slyšati*) “hear”;

Toch. A *klyoṣ-*, B *klyauṣ-* “hear”; A *klośäm*, B *klausane* Dual “ears”.

With WestIE Gutt.: Messap. *klaohi* “hear!” (: O.Ind. *śrōṣi*); Lith. *klausaũ*, *-yti* “hear”, Ltv. *klàusīt* “hear, obey”, O.Pruss. *klausīton* “erhören”, Lith. *paklusnùs* “gehorsam” (against it Lith. *kláusiu* “ask” = “*will hear” from **kleuθ-s-iō* hat futurisches *s*).

References: WP. I 494 f., WH. 86 f., 237 ff., Trautmann 307 f., Specht IE Decl. 285, 333; Hj. Frisk, Göteborgs Högsk. ArsSer.-Cr. LVI 1950: 3.

Page(s): 605-607

kleu-² : *klō[u]- : klū-

English meaning: to rinse, clean

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spülen, rein machen’

Note: extension *kleu-d-*, Ltv. also *klōu-k-*.

Material: Gk. κλύζω (*κλύδζω) ‘spüle’, κλύδων m. “wash of the waves”, κλύσμα n., κλυσμός m. “Plätschern”, κλυστήρ m. “Klistierspitze”, root nouns acc. sg. κλύδα “surge”;

altLat. *cluō* “purgo” (**klōyō*), Lat. *cloāca* (*cluāca*, *clōvāca*) “Abzugskanal”;

altgal. *Cluad*, O.Welsh *Clut*, Ptol. Κλώτα river name, Eng. *Clyde* (Celt. **kloutā*); Welsh *clir* “bright, clear, bright, cheerful, pure” (**klū-ro-s*);

Goth. *hlūtrs*, O.E. *hlūt(t)or*, O.S. O.H.G. *hlūt(t)ar* “bright, pure, clear, bright”, Ger. *lauter* (**klūd-ro-s*); O.N. *hlér* ‘sea, sea’ (**hlewa-*, IE **kleuo-*);

Lith. *šluoju*, *šlaviāũ*, *šluoti*, dial. *šlavù* (= Lat. *cluō*) “fegen, whisk”, *šluota* “besom”, Ltv. *sluōta* ds.; extension *klōu-k-* in *slaũcīt* “fegen, whisk”, *slaukšēt* ‘splash, pladdern’, *slàukt* “milk”, Lith. *šliaukti*, *šlaukyti* “fegen”.

Perhaps extension a **ke-* “humid, wet, damp”, das also consecutive roots the basic lies: *klep-* “humid, wet” (see there), *klek-* ds. (Lith. *šlakù*, *-ėti* “drip, trickle”, *šlėkti*, *šliknóti* ‘spray’ etc.), *kleg(h)-* ds. (Russ. *slezá* “tears”, O.C.S. *slbza* ds.). Wenn these zuträfe, wäre for *kleu-* : *ke-* das relationship *sreu-* “flow” : *ser-* either example or Parallele.

Maybe Pol. (**slezá*) *łza* “tear”, Alb. (**šluoti*) *loti* “tear” [the common Alb. initial *sl-* > *l-* shift or the drop of initial *s-*].

References: WP. I 495 f., WH. I 239 f., Trautmann 307.

Page(s): 607

ṛlou-ni-

English meaning: hip

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hinterbacke, Hüfte"

Material: O.Ind. *śrōṇi-* m. f., Av. *sraoni-* f. "buttock, hip, haunch";

Lat. *clūnis* "buttock, Hinterkeule, rump by people and animals" (*clunāculum* 'small sword or Dolch, das man hinten trug');

Welsh Corn. *clun* f. "hip, haunch", Bret. *klun* "buttock";

O.Ice. *hlaun* n. "buttock";

Lith. *šlaunīs* "hip, haunch, thigh, Deichselarm", Ltv. *slauna* "hip, haunch"; O.Pruss. *slaunis* "thigh".

The Lautform from Gk. κλόνις, -ιος 'steißbein' is still unexplained.

References: WP. I 499, WH. I 239, Trautmann 306, Specht IE Decl. 162.

Page(s): 607-608

ῥoi-no-

English meaning: grass

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gras"

Material: Gk. κοινὰ χότρος Hes. (perhaps Neutr. pl.); Lith. *šėnas*, Ltv. *siens* "hay" (finn. Lehnwörter out of it signify "hay, grass, herb"); O.C.S. *seño* "χότρος", Ser.-Cr. *sijeno* "hay", O.Cz. *seño* ds.

References: WP. I 455, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. III 859, Trautmann 297.

Page(s): 610

koləmo-s, koləmā

English meaning: stalk; reed

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Halm, Rohr"

Material: Gk. κάλαμος, καλάμη "reed" (from κολ- assimilated?);

Lat. *culmus* "Halm";

O.H.G. *halm*, *halam*, O.N. *halmr*, O.E. *healm* "Halm";

O.Pruss. *salme* 'straw', Ltv. *sāļms* "straw";

O.C.S. *slama* (**solmā*, IE **kolə-mā*), Russ. *soloma*, Serb. *slāma* 'straw';

Toch. A *kulmämts-* "reed" (?).

From Gk. κάλαμος borrowed are O.Ind. *kalāma-* m. "eine Reisart, Schreibrohr" and Lat. *calamus* "reed", from which again Welsh etc. *calaf* "reed".

Maybe Alb. *kalam* "reed"

relationship to *kel-* perhaps "dünner Schaft, Pfeil, steifer Halm" is worth considering (see 552 f.).

References: WP. I 464, WH. I 136, 303 f., Trautmann 298.

Page(s): 612

ῥonkho–

English meaning: clamshell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Muschel”?

Material: O.Ind. *śaṅkhá-* m. “Muschel, Schläfe”;

Gk. κόγχος, κόγχη “Muschel, measure of capacity “; κόχλος, κοχλίας “Muschel, Schneckenhaus, snail”, maybe from *κογχλ-;

Lat. *congius* “measure of capacity for Flüssigkeiten” is höchstwahrscheinlich Gk. Lw.;

doubtful Ltv. *senče* “Muschel”, da *zenče* die richtigere form seems.

References: WP. I 461 f., WH. I 260, J. B. Hofmann Gk. etym. Wb. 151.

Page(s): 614

konk-

English meaning: to doubt; to sway

Deutsche Übersetzung: “in Zweifel sein, schwanken, in Sorge, Angst sein”

Material: O.Ind. *śaṅkatē* “sways, zweifelt, is besorgt, fürchtet”, *śaṅkita-* “besorgt, ängstlich vor”, *śaṅkā* “Besorgnis, fear, suspicion, doubt”;

Lat. *cūnctor*, *-ārī* “zaudernd, hesitate” (**concitor* frequentative, compare O.Ind. *śaṅkita-*);

O.N. *hætta* “riskieren” (**hanhatjan*), *hætta* “danger”, *hāski* ds. (**han-h(a)skan-*).

About O.H.G. *hāhan* “hängen” etc. s. S. 566 under *kenk-* “waver”.

References: WP. I 461.

Page(s): 614

ῥop(h)elo-s or ῥap(h)elo-s

English meaning: a kind of carp

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Karpfenart"

Material: O.Ind. *śaphara-* m. "Cyprinus sophore" = Lith. *šāpalas* "Cyprinus dobula";

Gk. κυπρῖνος "Karpfen", perhaps after κεστρῖνος, κοκρακῖνος, ἐρυθρῖνος etc. reshaped;
u- possibly popular etymology after Κύπρος, da *κοπρῖνος an κόπρος think ließe.

References: WP. I 457, WH. I 171, Trautmann 299.

Page(s): 614

ḱorkā (ḱrokā?), –elā

English meaning: gravel, boulder

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kies, Kiesel”?

Material: O.Ind. *śárkarā* (*śárkara-ḥ*) “Gries, gravel, detritus, Sandzucker”;

Gk. κρόκη, κροκάλη “pebble”; perhaps hat ein *κορκάλα : *śárkarā* previously after κρέκω “hit” rearrangement to κροκάλη erfahren.

References: WP. I 463.

Page(s): 615

kormen-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wiesel"

See also: see above under *ker-6*.

Page(s): 615

kormno–, k̑rmno–

English meaning: acid liquid, lye, urine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ätzende, beißende Flüssigkeit, Lauge, Harn”

Material: M.H.G. *hurmen* “düngen” (originally probably with Jauche), Ger. *harn*, *harm*

O.H.G. *haran* “urine”;

Lith. *šārmās* “Aschenlauge”, Ltv. *sārms* “lye”, O.Pruss. (with the ablaut grade from M.H.G. *hurmen*) *sirmes* (for **sirmis*) “lye”.

References: WP. I 463, Trautmann 300.

Page(s): 615

kormo-

English meaning: suffering, pain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Qual, Schmerz, Schmach"

Material: Av. *fšarəma-* m. "the genitals(gefühl vor)", M.Pers. *šarm* ds.;

O.Ice. *harmr* "sorrow, distress, Harm, Kränkung", O.E. *hearm* m. "distress, pain, damage, pity", O.S. *harm* "pain, Kränkung", M.L.G. *harm* "pain", O.H.G. *har(a)m* "affliction, Harm, insult", Ger. *Harm*, O.E. *hearm*, O.S. *harm* "painful, verletzend";

O.Bulg. *sramъ* "the genitals".

References: WP. I 463, Trautmann 299.

Page(s): 615

ko-, ke- (with particle ke “here”), k(e)i-, k(i)io-

English meaning: this

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pronominalstamm “this”, ursprünglich ich-deiktisch, Lateer also “jener”

Material: Arm. -s “article” (e.g. *mard-s* “the person”), *sa* “this”, *ai-s* ds., *a-s-t* “here”;

Phryg. σεμου(v) “this” (**kem* + *ō*); different Pedersen Tochar. 259.

Gk. particle *κε in κεῖνος and ἐκεῖνος, Dor. Lesb. κῆνος “that” from *(ε)κε-ενος; out of it back formation (ἐ)κεῖ “there”, (ἐ)κεῖθι etc.; **kio-* in σήμερον, Att. τήμερον “today” (**kīdμερον*), whereupon also **kīdφετες* “this year” in σῆτες, Att. τῆτες, Dor. σᾶτες;

Lat. -*ce*, *ce*-particle in *ce-do* “gib her” (also Osc. *ce-bnust* “er wird hergekommen sein”), *cēterus* “the other, the übrige” (**cē* + **etero-*, compare Umbr. *etru* “altero”); *hi-c* (**hi-ce*), *hīs-ce*, *sī-c* (*sī-ci-ne*), *illī-c*, *illū-c*, *tun-c*, *nun-c* etc., Osc. *ekak* “hanc”, *ekík* “hoc” = pälign. *eci-c*, marr. *iaf-c* “eas”, *esu-c* “eo”; Osc. *ídī-k*, Umbr. *ere-k* “id”, Osc. *ekas-k* “hae”, Umbr. *esmi-k* “huic”, Lat. *ecce* (probably from **ed-ke*, s. **e* Pron.-stem), Osc. *um -um* extended *ekk-um* “also”, after *puz* “as” from **k^wuti-s* reshaped *ekss* “ita”; Konglutinat *e-ko-* e.g. Osc. *ekas* “hae”, pälign. *acuf* “hīc”, *ecuc* “huc”, *ecic* “hoc”, **e-k(e)-so-* e.g. Osc. *exac* “hac”;

**kī-* in Lat. *cis* “diesseits”, *citer* “diesseitig”, *citrō* “here”, *citrā* “dieseits”, *citimus* “nächstbefindlich”, Umbr. *çive* “citra” (stem **kī-uo-*), *çimu*, *šimo* “ad citima, retro”;

O.Ir. *cē* “here, diesseits” (**kēi*, compare changing through ablaut Ogom *coi* “here”, Gaul. *koui*), *cen* (compare to *n*-suffix O.H.G. *hina* “weg” etc.) “diesseits” (in *cen-alpande* “cisalpinus”) and “without”, *centar* “diesseits”; Gaul. *etic* besides *eti* “also” could likewise -*ke* contain;

O.N. *hānn*, *hann* “er” (**hānaR*, IE **kēnos* from **ke-eno-s*), *hōn* “sie”; asächs. *hē*, *he*, *hie*, O.H.G. *hē*, *her* “er”, only nom., O.E. *hē* ds.;

Goth. *himma* “huic”, *hina* “hunc”, *hita* n. “now, yet”, asächs. *hiu-diga*, O.H.G. *hiu-tu* “hoc die, today” (: asächs. *ho-digo* ds.), O.H.G. *hiuru* (**hiu-jāru*) “this year”, Ger. *jetzt*, Austrian *hietz(t)*, M.H.G. (**h*)*ie-zuo* (from **hiu* + Postpos. *tō* “to”); O.H.G. *hina* “weg”, Ger. *hin*, *hinweg* (compare O.Ir. *cen*); Goth. *hiri* “come here” (basic form doubtful); O.H.G. *hëra*, O.S. *her* “here”; Goth. *hēr*, O.H.G. *hiar*, O.E. *hēr* “here” (**kēi-r*); Goth. *hidrē* “here”, O.E. *hider*, Eng. *hither* “here” (: Lat. *citer*, *citrō*), nl. *heden* “today”, O.H.G. *hitumum*, *hitamun* “ previous, demum” (: Lat. *citimus*);

strittig, whether here: Goth. *hindana* “ behind, beyond”, O.E. asächs. *hindan*, O.H.G. *hintana* “behind”, O.N. *handan* “from that Seite her, beyond”, komparativisch Goth. *hindar*, O.H.G. *hintar* “ behind “, superlativisch Goth. *hindumists* “hinterster, äußerster”, O.E. *hindema* “last”, whereas das *n* from **k̑i-n-t*, **ko-n-t* identical as in O.H.G. *hina* wäre; or with Gaul. *Cintugnātos* “ firstborn “, O.Ir. *cētnē*, Welsh *kyntaf* “erster” etc. to **ken-* “fresh come, soeben sich einstellen, begin” (above S. 564) with the meaning “last” = “novissimus”?

O.Pruss. *schis* (Adverb *schai* “here”), Lith. *šis* (Ltv. *šis* = O.C.S. *sb* “this”), gen. Lith. *šio*, O.C.S. *sego*, acc. pl. O.C.S. *sbje*, fem. Lith. *ši* (Ltv. *ši*) = O.C.S. *si*, acc. sg. f. *sbjō*, Lith. *šitas* “this” (**k̑i-to-*), in addition *štāi* ‘sieh here” (old *šital*), O.Pruss. *stas* “the”; Lith. *šiañdien*, Ltv. *šūodien* “today”, Lith. *šė*, Ltv. *še* “here”, O.C.S. *si-cb* “τοιοῦτος” etc.; maybe Alb. (**šioñdien*) *sonte* “today”

Hitt. *ki* “dieses”, *ki-nun* “now, yet” contains **k̑i* (Pedersen Hitt. 50).

Maybe Alb.Tosk m. *ki*, Ghag *ky* “this”

References: WP. I 452 ff., WH. I 192 f., 208 f., 222, 390, 644 f., 855, 862, Trautmann 304, Schwyzer Gk. I 613.

Page(s): 609-610

krāpo– (krōpo–?)

English meaning: roof

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Dach”

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.Ice. *hrōf* n. “roof, Schuppen”, O.E. *hrōf* “roof, Schiffsverdeck”, Eng. *roof*, M.L.G. *rōf* “schutzdach, cover, cover”;

O.Bulg. *stropъ* “roof” (**krāpos*).

References: WP. I 477 f., Trautmann 309.

Page(s): 616

krā-

See also: see above S. 574 ff. under *ker-1* and S. 582 under *kerə-*.

Page(s): 616

ṛrebh–, ṛrōbh–, ṛrembh–

English meaning: to trust

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vertrauen”?

Material: O.Ind. *śrambhatē*, participle *śrabdha-* (with *vi-* and other preposition) “trust, sich whereupon abandon “, *niśṛmbhá-* ‘sicher auftretend”;

O.Ir. *crābud* “Frömmigkeit, Askese” (**ṛrōbhitu-s*) m.; Welsh *crefydd* (newer *credyŋ*) “faith, belief” hat sein *e* from *credu* “believe” bezogen.

References: WP. I 478, Kuiper Nasalprä. 146.

Page(s): 617

ƙred–

See also: see above S. 579 f. under *ƙered-*.

Page(s): 618

krei-

English meaning: to appear, show oneself

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "hervorleuchten, sich hervortun"

Material: O.Ind. *śrī-* f. "beauty, splendor, satisfaction, richness, glory, magnificence", Av. *srī-* "beauty", O.Ind. *śrī-lā-* "beautiful, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid", *á-srīra-* "unschön", Av. *srīra-* "beautiful", compar. O.Ind. *śréyas-*, Av. *srayah-*, superl. O.Ind. *śréṣṭha-* (*śráiṣṭha-*), Av. *sraēšta-*, O.Ind. *śrēmán-* m. "Auszeichnung, Vorrang", Av. *srayan-* n. "beauty", adj. "beautiful", O.Ind. *śriyásē* dat. n. "beautiful";

Hom. poet. κρείων "edel, fürstlich, ruler" (εὐρύ κρείων, κρείουσα) κρέων Pind. Aisch., nach Hom. EN Κρέουσα (*κρε[ι]-οντ- participle "hervorleuchtend" (?), steht perhaps for κρειον-comparative).

References: WP. I 478, Schwyzer Gk. I 526.

Page(s): 618

kre–, krei–, kṛ–

See also: see above S. 574 ff. under *ker-1*.

Page(s): 617

krē-

See also: see above S. 578 under *ker-4*.

Page(s): 617

ṛūs–

English meaning: shank, leg

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Unterschenkel, Bein”

Material: Arm. *srun-k* pl. (gen. *srvanç*, *sruni-ç*) ‘shinbone, calf’ (**ṛūs-ni-*);

Lat. *crūs*, *-ris* n. “Unterschenkel, leg”.

References: WP. I 489, WH. I 295.

Page(s): 624

ṛsā– (ḡhā–)

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen (versengt, dunkel??)”?

Material: O.Ind. *kṣāyati* “burns”, *kṣātí-* f. “blaze, glow”, *kṣāmá-* “versengt, ausgedörrt, vertrocknet”, *kṣārā-* “burning, ätzend”; Kaus. *kṣāpáyati* “makes brennen”; common O.Ind.

ḡh- > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

to latter *p*-form perhaps Arm. *çav* “pain”, *çasnum* “rage against”, Aor. *çaseay* (“*stormy, hot tempered sein”; *s* = *ps-*); to *kṣāmá-* probably Arm. *çamak* “dry” (the Arm. words weisen auf *ṛs-*).

References: WP. I 500, Frisk Nominalbild. 6;

See also: see under *ṛsē-ro-*.

Page(s): 624

ksě-ro- (*ĝhě-ro-)

English meaning: dry; bright (of weather)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trocken"; vom Himmel and Wetter also "dry = hell, klar"

Material: Gk. ξερών (only acc.) "festes, trockenes Land", lengthened grade ξηρός "dry, arid"; compare above S. 624 O.Ind. *kṣarā-*; common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *serescunt* (Lucil. I 306) "(die dress) dry (in the sun)", *serēnus* "cheerful, bright, clear, bright, dry" (of sky, heaven and weather);

O.H.G. *serawēn* "dry become, tabescere, languere, marcere", M.H.G. Ger. *serben* "wilt, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered become";

Toch. A *ksär(k)* "morning"?

Daß *ksě-ro-* eine extension from *ksā-* "burn, versengen" sei, is probably.

References: WP. I 503, Schwyzer Gk. I 329.

Page(s): 625

kuei-³ extended kuei-d-, kuei-s-, kuei-t-

English meaning: shining; white

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten; hell, weiß"

Note: probably extension from *keu-*, S. 594 f.

Material: a. ***kuei-d-***: O.Ind. *śvīdatē* "glares, gleams" (Dhātup.), perf. *śiśvīdē*, Gk. mountain name Πίνδος "the white", PN Πίνδαρος (?); Goth. *hveits*, O.Ice. *hvítr*, O.E. O.Fris. asächs. *hwit*, O.H.G. *(h)wiz* "white", zero grade nld. N.Ger. *witt*, O.Fris. *hwit* ds.; *o*-grade Goth. *hveiteis*, O.Ice. *hveiti* n., O.E. *hwæte*, O.Fris. asächs. *hwēti*, ahd *weizzi*, Ger. "wheat"; changing through ablaut M.Eng. *white*, Swe. dial. *hvite*, Westfäl. *wiet* "wheat".

b. ***kuei-s-*** Lith. *šviesà* f. "light", *švaisà* f. "Lichtschein".

c. ***kuei-t-*** (*kuei-to-*, *kuei-tio-*, *kui-t_(e)no-*, *kui-t_(e)ro-* "bright, white"):

O.Ind. *śvētā-* "white" (f. *śvēnī* by Vopadeva) = Av. *spaēta-* ds. (= O.Bulg. *svěť* "light"); O.Ind. *śvētya-* "white, licht", fem. *-ā* (= O.Bulg. *svěšta* "light"), O.Ind. *śvētatē* "is white", *śvītna-*, *śvītnyā-*, *śvitrā-* (= Lith. *švitràs* "Glaspapier") "white", O.Pers. Σπιθρα-δάτης, Pers. *sipihr* 'sky, heaven'; Kompositionsform ar. *śviti-* in O.Ind. *śvity-añc* "gleaming", Av. *spiti-doiθra-* "helläugig";

doubtful Gk. τίτανος f., m. "Kalk, Gips, Kreide" (**kuit-_eno-s*), κίττανος ds., dissimil. from **kuit-_eno-s* PN Τίτανη, Eol. lakon. Πιτάνη; mountain name Τίταρος;

Lith. *šviečiū*, *šviesti* "gleam, shine": *šveičiū*, *švēisti* "clean", *švitū*, *švitėti* "always to gleam, flicker", *švintū*, *švistī* "hell become", Kaus. *švaitaū*, *švaityti* "bright make"; *švitrās* m. "Glaspapier", *švytrūoti* "flicker";

O.C.S. *svbtitъ se*, *svbtěti se* "gleam, shine" and Slav. **svbьnъ* (from **švītnō* besides Lith. *švintū*) in R.C.S. *svbnuti*; Kaus. O.C.S. *světiti* "jemandem shine"; Slav. *švaita-* m. "light" in O.C.S. *švēť* "light, world"; in addition Slav. **švaitja* in O.C.S. *švēšta* "light, candle";

besides with WestIE *k-*:

Ltv. *kvitu*, *kvitêt* “flicker, gleam”, Kaus. *kvitinât*,

Slav. **kvbьtq*, **kvisti* “bloom, blossom” in O.C.S. *pro-cvbьtq*, *-cvisti* “erblühen, bloom, blossom”, O.Cz. *ktvu*, *kvísti*, ablaut. O.C.S. *cvěťb*, Cz. *květ* etc. “bloom, blossom”; besides Slav. **kvbьtěti* in R.C.S. *cvbьtěti* “bloom, blossom” and Ser.-Cr. *càvtjeti* “bloom, blossom” (= Ltv. *kvitêt*).

References: WP. I 469 f., Trautmann 147 f., 310 f., Osthoff ZONF. 13, 3 ff.

Page(s): 628-629

kup–

English meaning: shoulder

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schulter’

Note: (Gmc. with anlaut. *s-*)

Material: O.Ind. *śupti-*, Av. *supti-* ‘shoulder’; Alb. *sup* ‘shoulder, back’ (without formant *-t-*);

M.L.G. *schuft* m., E.Fris., Dutch *schoft* ‘Vorderschulterblatt a Kuh, a Pferdes’ (**skuftu-*).

Note:

Clearly Alb. Alb. *sup* ‘shoulder, back’ is the oldest form IE cognate while other IE forms are extensions with suffix *-ti*, *-tu*.

References: WP. I 467.

Page(s): 627

ṛuei-¹, ṛuei-no-

English meaning: dirt; to defile

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlamm, Kot, beschmutzen'

Material: With formants **-n(o)-**: Lat. *caenum* 'smut, ordure, Unflat', *obscēnus*, *obscaenus* (back-formation from **obscēnare*) "dirty, filthy, disgusting, unsittlich" (*caenum* urbanisiert for plebejisches **cēnum* from **coinom*, **quoinom*), *in-*, *con-quināre* 'smudge, befoul', *cūnīre* 'stercus facere', *ancunulenta* "feminae menstruo tempore";

Swe. dial. *hven* "marshy field", O.Ice. *hvein* (**ṛuoinā*) in place names, wherefore as 'sumpfgas' probably Dan. *hvene* "agrostis, Gattungsname for mehrere steife Grasarten", Swe. *hven*, Nor. dial. *hvein* "agrostis, dünner Grashalm" (M.Eng. *whin* "broom" from Dan. *hvine*);

Ltv. *svīnīt* refl. 'sich schmutzig make', *svīns* 'smudges';

with other formant presumably Arm. *šiv* "residuum gepreßter Trauben" (**ṛuio-*); much, a lot of insecure O.E. *hwæg*, M.Du. *wey* "wheys" (**ṛuio-*?).

References: WP. I 469, WH. I 131 f.

Page(s): 628

ṛuei-²

English meaning: to hiss, whistle, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten for “zischen, pfeifen” under likewise

Note: (see similar under *ṛues-* “pant, gasp”)

Material: Nlce. *hvīa* “neigh”, Swe. dial. *hwija* “loud or violent cry”, M.H.G. *wihe-n- -nen, -len, -ren* “neigh”, O.H.G. *hwaijōn, waijōn*, M.H.G. *weihen* “neigh”; in addition as causative “weep, cry make”: O.E. *ā-hwāenan* “plague, torment, smite”, O.S. *hwin* “Belästigung”;

O.Ice. *hvīna* ‘sausen’, *hvinr* ‘schwirrender sound, tone’, O.E. *hwīnan* ‘sausen’, *hwinsian*, O.H.G. *winisōn* “lament”, Ger. *winseln*, O.Ice. *hvīskra* “flüstern”, *hvīsla* “whistle, flüstern”, O.E. *hwiscettan* “whistle, from the mouse”, *hwistlian* “whistle”, *hwisprian* “mumble, murmur”, O.H.G. *(h)wispalōn* “hiss, wispern”, O.C.S. *svistati* “hiss”.

Maybe Alb. (**hvīskla*) *fishkëllej* “whistle”

ṛuei-k- in Arm. *ščem* “fizz” (**šičem* from **ṛuīṛkiō*) and Lith. *švýkšti* “pfeifend breathe”.

References: WP. I 469.

Page(s): 628

ṛuek– (nasalized ṛuenk–) : ṛuk–

English meaning: to gape

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klaffen”

Material: O.Ind. *śváñcatē* “öffnet sich, tut sich auf, *ucchvanjá-* m. “das Aufklaffen, Lücke, shard, Sichauftun”;

Lith. *šūkė* f. ‘scharte’, *šukos* pl. “comb”, Ltv. *suka* f. “bristle brush, Striegel” (probably from “*comb”), *suk’is* m. ‘shard’, *sukums* m. “Lücke, Scharte”;

Slav. **sъčetъ* f. in polab. *sacét* “bristle, bristle brush”, Sloven. *ščēt* “bristle brush”, Russ. *ščetъ* “bristle”.

References: WP. I 470, Trautmann 309 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 142.

Page(s): 629

ṛuel-

English meaning: muddy

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlammig’?

Material: Arm. *šatēn* “ damp, benetzte, bereitete mortar”, *šaṭax* “ loam, clay, slime, mud, mortar” (-*aṭ* = *ə*/or *e*); Lith. *švelnus* ‘soft, gentle anzufassen’?

References: WP. I 473.

Page(s): 629

ṛyen-

English meaning: to celebrate; saint

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feiern; heilig(en)"

Material: Av. *spənta-* "holy" (= Lith. *švėntas*, O.C.S. *svętъ* "holy"), compounds superl. Av. *span-yah*, *spāništa-* "sacred, heiligst", *es-*stem Av. *spānah-* n. "Heiligkeit";

probably Goth. *huns*/n. 'sacrifice, oblation', O.E. *hūs*/n. 'sakrament' (*ṛyē-s-lo-*);

Lith. *švėntas* "holy", O.Pruss. *swenta-* in PN, O.C.S. *svętъ*, Russ. *svjatój* ds.; further to Ltv. *svinēt* "hold festivities, heiligen".

References: WP. I 471, Trautmann 311, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 366.

Page(s): 630

ḱuendh-ro-, -no-

English meaning: a kind of plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Pflanzenbezeichnungen

Material: Lat. *combrētum* “eine aromatische plant, probably eine wermutartige”; Ir. *cuinneog* “Angelica silvestris” (Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 359); based on auf *ḱuondhnā* = O.Ice. *huonn* “Angelicasilvestris” from *ḱuondh-nā*, Dan. färö. *quander* ds., Swiss *Wannebobbell* “arum maculatum”, Lith. *šveñdrai* pl. “a kind of reed, Typhalatifolia”.

References: WP. I 472, WH. I 253.

Page(s): 631

ṛues-, ṛus-

English meaning: to puff, sigh

Deutsche Übersetzung: "keuchen, schnaufen, seufzen"

Material: O.Ind. *śvásiti* (inflection perhaps previously after *aniti* "atmet"), *śvásati* "atmet, schnauft, seufzt", *āsuṣāṇá* "pfeifend", Av. *suši* "die beiden Lungen";

Lat. *queror, -ī, questus sum* "wail, sich worüber bemoan, lament" (: O.Ind. *śvásati*);

lengthened grade O.Ice. *hvæsa*, O.E. *hwōsan* "pant, gasp";

Lith. *šušinti* "with zischendem noise through die Luft drive" (?? could as O.H.G. *sūsōn* eine independent onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung sein).

Daß *ṛues-* extension through *-es-* a *ṛu-*, *ṛeu-* (at most schallmalenden origin, source, beginning; an ancestor) sei, assumes man because of desselben Anlautes in O.Ind. *śūt-kārá-* m. "das Pfeifen, Zischen" (perhaps rather as *śīt-kārá-* new onomatopoeic word formation?), Arm. *sulem* "whistle, fizz " (from **soyl* = *ṛeu-lo-* or *ṛou-lo-*);

Maybe Alb. *sulem* "dash, rush (breath heavily?)"

Lith. *šv-añkšti* "breathe, wheeze, pant, gasp": Arm. *šunč* "breath, breeze, breath, soul, ghost" (*ṛuonḱio-*); Lith. *švirkšti* "whistle, sausen", *švilpti* "with den Lippen whistle" and in the root *ṛuei-2* "hiss under likewise" see there.

References: WP. I 474 f., WH. II 403 f.

Page(s): 631-632

ḱyon-, ḱun-

English meaning: dog (*animal with a strong sense of smell)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hund"

Grammatical information: originally nom. sg. *ḱúyō(n)*, gen. *ḱunós*

Material: O.Ind. *śvā* and *ś(u)vā* "dog", gen. *śúnas*, acc. *śvānam*, acc. pl. *śúnas*, Av. *spā*, *spānəm*, gen. pl. *sūnam*, med. (Herodot) σπάκα (**ḱuṇ-ko-* "hundeartig": O.Ind. *śvaka-* "wolf"), M.Pers. *sak*, Pers. *sag*, kurd. *sah*, wāxi *šač*, from Iran. derive Alb. *shak(ë)* "bitch", Gk. σπάδακες κύνες Hes. (from *σπάκαδες) and Russ. *sobáka* "dog"; compare Pers. *sabah*, Arm. *šun*, gen. *šan* "dog" (with unclear *š*); not gut compatible with *skund* "Hündchen", whether from **ḱyon-to-*, *-tā*, or to den above S. 564 under **ken-* "fresh hervorkommen" besprochenen Tierjungenbezeichnungen?;

with for the Thrak.-Phryg. auffälligem Gutt. lyd. Κανδάυλης "κυν-άγχης", Thrac. GN Καν-δάων (to 2. part s. *dhāu-* "strangle, throttle, choke"); maybe Alb. (*Καν-δάων) *kunadhe* "marten, musteline, sable"

Gk. κύων, κυνός "dog" (κύντερος "hündischer, i.e. unverschämter", Sup. κύντατος; to κυνάμια compare Lith. *šun-musė* "Hundsfliege");

quite unclear Lat. *canis* "dog", *cānēs* originally previously fem. "bitch", *canīcula* (compare O.Ind. *śunīf.*) hinsichtlich of *a*; perhaps interference a dem M.Ir. *cano*, *cana* "Wolfsjunges", Welsh *cenaw* "young dog or wolf" (see *ken-3*) corresponding words (so also lyd. Καν-δαῦλης?);

Maybe Alb. (**ḱyen-*) *qen* "dog"

O.Ir. *cū* (gen. *con* = κυνός), Welsh *ci* (pl. *cwn* - κύνες, Lith. *šūnes*), Bret. Corn. *ki* "dog" from **ḱuō*,

Goth. *hunds*, O.Ice. *hundr*, O.E. *hund*, O.H.G. *hunt* "dog" (*ḱuṇ-tó-*), see above;

Lith. *šũõ* (gen. *šũñs*) “dog” (to *i*-stem geworden in Lith. dial. *šunis*, Ltv. *suns*, O.Pruss. *sunis* “dog”); *t*-form Ltv. *suntana* “großer dog”; Ltv. *kuřa* “bitch” probably with WestIE Gutt., Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 310? or *k* from *kuca* ds. (Lockruf); compare Būga Kalba ir s. I 196; quite doubtful but Russ. Pol. *suka* “bitch”;

Toch. A *ku*, Obl. *kon*, B nom. *kunder*

The meaning from Lat. *canis* as “unglücklicher Wurf beim Würfelspiel” kehrt in Gk. κύων again, as well as in O.Ind. *śva-ghnín-* actually “Hundetöter”, i.e. “the die schlechten Würfe vermeidende, gewerbsmäßige, also unredliche Spieler”; compare also Gk. κίνδυνος “danger (*Hundswurf)” from *κυν-δύνος, to O.Ind. *dyūṭā* “game”? Schwyzer Gk. 1, 335 above.

References: WP. I 465 f., WH. I 152 f.; Kuryłowicz Accentuation 19; after Specht IE Decl. 32, 121 f.

See also: derivative from the color root *keu-2*, S. 594.

Page(s): 632-633

ṛūdh-

English meaning: dirt

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Mist, Kot”??

Material: Gk. ὕς-κυθά ὕος ἀφόδευμα Hes., κυθώδεος δυσόσμου Hes., κυθόν “σπέρμα” Hes.; Lith. *šūdas*, Ltv. *sūds* “crap, muck, ordure”.

References: WP. I 467. Different Specht Indog. Decl. 252 f.

Page(s): 627

ṛū-

English meaning: sharp; pike

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spitz, Speiß'

Note:

Root **ṛū-** : 'sharp; pike' derived from zero grade of Root **ak-, ok-** : 'sharp; stone'.

Material: O.Ind. *śū-la-* m. n. 'spit, pike, spitzer picket, pole; stechender pain', Arm. *slak* (from **sulak*) 'spit, pike, Dolch, Pfeil', O.Ir. *cuil* 'culex', Welsh *cylion-en* ds., Lat. *culex* 'mosquito';

O.Ind. *śū-ka-* m. n. 'sting, prick a Insekts, awn of Getreides', Av. *sū-kā-* f. 'needle', Pers. *sōzan* 'needle', *sōk* 'Ähre, awn'; dubious prākr. *osukkai* 'wetzt, schärft';

Lat. *cuneus* 'wedge' (due to from *ku-no-* 'cusp, peak').

Maybe Alb. *kunj* 'wedge' Lat. loanword.

References: WP. I 465, WH. I 302 f., 308.

Page(s): 626-627

k^walo-s

English meaning: a kind of big fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "eine größere Fischart"

See also: see under under *(s)k^walo-s*.

Page(s): 635

k^was-jo-, -lo-

English meaning: basket-work

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Flechtwerk, geflochtener Korb"

Material: Lat. *quālum* (*quallus*) "geflochtener basket" (**k^waslom*, compare the diminutive:) *quāsillus*, -um "Körbchen, Wollkörbchen" (with emphatic -ss-);

O.Bulg. *košb* "basket" (**k^was-jo-s*), Russ. *koš* "basket, fish snaring net; hurdle" etc., also Church Slavic *košar(j)a* "hurdle" etc., Russ. *košēl* "basket, Brotsack".

Maybe Alb. (**koš*) *kosh* "basket"

References: WP. I 507, Trautmann 119, WH. II 397.

Page(s): 635

k^wās- : k^wəs-

English meaning: to cough

Deutsche Übersetzung: "husten"

Note: [addendum to S. 635]

Material: O.Ind. *kās-*, *kāsá-* "cough", therefrom *kāsate* "hustet"; Alb. *kollë* "cough" (**k^wās-lā*); M.Ir. *cassacht(ach)* m. "cough", Welsh *pas* ds. (**k^wəs-t-*), *pesychu* "cough" (**k^wəs-t-isk-*), Bret. *pas* "cough", Corn. *paz* ds.; O.Ice. *hosti* m. "cough", O.E. *hwesta*, M.L.G. *hoste*, O.H.G. *huosto*, Alem. *wuəšte* ds.; Lith. *kósiu* (old *kosmī*), *kósėti* "cough", Ltv. *kāšēju*, *kāšēt* ds., Lith. *kosulỹs*, Ltv. *kāsulis* "cough"; Slav. **kašъlъ* in R.C.S. *kašelъ* "cough", etc.

Note:

Maybe truncated Alb. (**kosul*) *kollë* "cough" derived from Lith. *kosulỹs* "cough"

References: WP. I 506, Trautmann 119.

Page(s): 649

k^wei-¹(t)

English meaning: to observe; to appreciate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “worauf achten”; out of it einerseits “ehrerbietig beobachten, scheuen, ehren”, andererseits “animadvertere, punish, curse, rächen, büßen; Sühne, Geldstrafe, deren Wert, Preis, Schätzung”, from which “Hochschätzung, Ehre” likewise gewinnbar is

Material: A. O.Ind. *cāyati* “nimmt wahr, beobachtet, hat fear, shyness, hat Besorgnis”, *cāyú-* “Ehrfurcht bezeugend” = O.Bulg. *čajo, čajati* “erwarten, wait, hold on, hoffen” (lengthened gradees **k^wēi-ō*);

O.Ind. *cinōti, cikēti* “bemerkt”, *cití-* f. “Verständnis”, *cí-t* f. “ghost, Intellekt”: Gk. ἀτίζω “beachte nicht” from *α-τι-τ- “not achtend”;

k^wē[ij]-ro- in Gk. τηρός ‘schützend, während’, τηρέω “take wahr, behüte; observe, passe ab, lauere auf, perhaps also O.Ind. *cāra-* m. “Kundschafter, Späher”; possibly because of O.Ind. *cāyati* “hat Besorgnis” with zero grade also Gk. τετήμαι “bin grieving “, τετηνώς “timorous, grieving “ angereiht become? To **kēi-* “move” (above S. 538 f.) belongs *kē[ij]so-*, *kē[ij]sā* “time” in O.C.S. *časъ* m.: Alb. *kohë*, Jokl Mel. Pedersen 159¹ f.

Note:

Phonetically Alb. (**kē[ij]hā*) *koha* “time” : O.Pruss.: *kīzman* “time” [Accs], hence not of Slavic origin.

B. O.Ind. *cāyatē* “racht, straft”, *cētar-* “Rächer”, *āpa-cití-* f. “Vergeltung” (= ἀπότισις, τίσις);

Av. *kāy-* “repay, atone”, e.g. *čikayāit* ‘soll atone, punish, curse, rächen’, *pairi-ā-kayayanta* ‘sie sollen as penance, atonement auf sich nehmen’, *kaēnā-* f. “penance, atonement” (= ποινή, sl. *ceňa*, compare also Lith. *káina*), Pers. *kīn-* “enmity, hate, rage, fury”, Av. *kāθa-* n.

“Vergeltung”, *čīθi-* f. ‘sühne through Geld’, *čīθā* “ds., punishment”, Osset. *čīthā* “honour” (as τιμή);

Gk. τίω and τῖω (ark. τεῖω reshuffling after ἔτεισα, τεῖσω), Fut. τῖσω, Aor. ἔτισα, participle pass. τετῖμένος ‘schätzen; hochschätzen, honour’, πολύ-τῖτος “hochgeehrt”, ἀτίετος “ungeehrt; not ehrend”;

Hom. τῖνω, Att. τῖνω (*τινF-ω) “büße, bezahle”, Med. “lasse zahlen or atone, strafe” τινύμεναι (Eur. Or. 323), Hom. τείνυται (as Cret. ἀποτεινύτω after ἔτεισα, τεῖσω); Fut. τεῖσω, Aor. ἔτεισα (Thess. πείσαι, Cypr. πείσει under likewise), τίσις “Zahlung, penance, atonement, punishment, revenge, vengeance”, ποινή ‘sühne, punishment, revenge, vengeance’ (out of it Lat. *poena*); τῖμή ‘schätzung; honour; penance, atonement, punishment’, ἄτῖμος “without Entgelt; ungeehrt”;

probably M.Ir. *cin*, gen. *cinad* “blame” (**k^winu-t-s*, compare τίνυ-ται);

Lith. *káina* “Wert, Preis”; O.Pruss. *er-kīnint* “(of devil) befreien”;

O.Bulg. *cěna* “τιμή honour, Preis”, *cěniti* “τιμᾶσθαι schätzen”, *ō*-grade O.Bulg. *kajǫ, kajati sę* “repentance feel”, *pokajati sę* “penance, atonement tun”, *okajati* “bejammern”, Russ. *kájatʹ* “rebuke”, *-sja* “repentance feel”.

root extension *k^weis-*, *k^weit-* (compare above O.Ind. *cít*, *cítí*):

O.Ir. *ad-cī* (**k^wis-e-t*) “sees”, *cīall* f. “Verstand” = Welsh *pwyll*, Bret. *poell* ds. (**k^weis-lā*), etc. (Lewis-Pedersen 350);

O.Ind. *cēṭati*, *cíkēṭati* “hat acht auf etwas, nimmt Wahr”, perf. *cikēṭa*, participle *cikitván* “verstehend, wissend”, Av. *čikiθvā* “überdenkend, überlegend”, O.Ind. *cítī*- f. “Denken, discernment”, Av. *čisti*- ds., O.Ind. *cinṭā* “Gedanken, care”;

O.Bulg. *čbtǫ, čisti* “count, reckon, Geschriebenes lesen; honour”, **k^wi-t-ti-* > *čbstb* (= O.Ind. *cítī-h*) “worship, veneration, honour”; with anl. *s-* Ltv. *šķietu, šķitu, šķist* “mean”,

IM.Pers. 'shine, appear, seem", *skaitīt* "count, Gebete aufsagen", Lith. *skait-aũ*, *-yti* "count, lesen".

References: WP. I 508 f., Trautmann 113, 124, 135, 138, Schwyzer Gk. 686, 697.

Page(s): 636-637

k^wei-2

English meaning: to pile, stow, gather

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufschichten”; daher “aufhäufen, sammeln”, “der Ordnung after auf or to einander legen”, “aufbauen”, “abgeschwächt machen”

Material: O.Ind. *cinōti*, *cáyati* ‘schichtet, reiht; sammelt, häuft an; fügt together, baut auf’, *cáya-* m. “accumulation, heap, Aufwurf”; *káya-* m. “body, body” (eig. “*Gliederbau”; or “*mass?”); *cītā* “layer, Holzstoß, Scheiterhaufen”, *cíti-* f. “accumulation, layer, Scheiterhaufen”, *cīti-* f. “das Sammeln”;

Av. *kay-*, *čayeiti*, *činvaiti* “(*legere) aussuchen, wählen” with *vī-* “divide, distinguere”, with *ham-* “colligere, (Schrittlängen) aneinanderlegen”; Pers. *čīdan* “gather, collect”;

Gk. ποιέω “make” (arg.-böot. ἐποίησε under likewise), then also “dichte”, denominative a *ποι-φό-ς “aufbauend, making” (compare ἀπτο-ποιός “Bäcker”);

O.Bulg. *činъ* (probably *u*-stem: O.Ind. *cinō-ti*, Av. *činvaiti*, yet in Slav. with *ī* the ersten syllable, as O.Ind. *cīti-*) “order, row, rank”, *čīniti* “sort, order, arrange, reihen, build”, probably also Clr. *kojú*, *kojity* “anzetteln, bereiten (somewhat evil, harm)”, as Gk. φόνον ποιέειν “murder anstiften”), Pol. dial. *koić się* ‘succeed, proceed, go ahead’.

A *s-* further formations in Av. *kaēš-* (with Präverbien) ‘struere’, *frā-* “prepare, bereiten”, *vī-* “to-, herrichten” (Bartholomae Wb. 429).

References: WP. I 510, WH. II 406, Berneker 538, Trautmann 124.

Page(s): 637-638

k^weiə–, k^wjiē–

English meaning: to rest quietly, quiet, peaceful

Deutsche Übersetzung: “behaglich ruhen”

Material: O.Ind. *cirá-m* “Zögern, delay”, *cirá-* “langdauernd, long”; O.Pers. *šiyāti-š* “Wohlbehagen” (= Lat. *quiēs*), Av. *šāiti-š* “pleasure, joy” (*š-* = *šy-*, compare gathAv. *šyeitibyō*), Av. *šyāta-*, *šāta-* “erfreut” (= Lat. *quiētus*), *a-šāta-* “unfroh” (= Lat. *inquiētus*), Παρύ-σατις, Av. *šāišta-* “behaglichst, erfreulichst”, Pers. *šād* “blithe, glad”, O.S.S. *aṇṇayun* “rest”; sogd. *š*’*t* “freudig”;

Arm. *han-gčim* “I ruhe”, *han-gist* “tranquility” (*-gi-* from **-k^wi-*);

Lat. *quiēs*, *-ētis* “tranquility”, *quiē-sco*, *-scere*, *-vī*, *-tum* “rest”, with formants *-lo-* (as Gmc. **hwīl-*) *tranquīlus*, *tranquillus* “peaceful” (*trans* + *k^wīlos*); maybe Alb. **k^wjēt*, *qetë* “quiet”.

Goth. *hveila*, O.E. *hwīl*, O.H.G. (*h*)*wīla* “while, time”, O.Ice. *hvīla* “Ruhebett”, *hvīld* “tranquility”, Goth. *hveilan* “weilen, hesitate, cease”, O.E. *Hwāla* MN, O.H.G. *wīlōn*, *-ēn* “weilen, sich aufhalten”;

O.C.S. *pokoľb* “tranquility”, *pokoľo*, *pokojiti* “beruhigen”, *počijō*, *počiti* “rest”;

Toch. B *šāte* “rich” (: Av. *šyāta-* “erfreut”);

Lyc. *tezi* ‘sarkophag’ from **k^wjētis* (?), Pedersen Lyc. and Hitt. 50.

References: WP. I 510, WH. II 406, Trautmann 124.

Page(s): 638

k^wék-, k^wōk-, k^wék-s-

English meaning: to seem, see, show

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erscheinen; sehen; zeigen”

Material: O.Ind. *kā́sate* “appears, glares, gleams, shines”, *cakā́siti*, *cakā́syatē* ‘shines, schaut’, *kaśa-* m. ‘sichtbarsein, shine’;

Av. *ākasā́t* “erblickte”; Pers. *āgāh* “expert, skillful”, *nigāh* ‘sight’; **s**-extension *k^wéks-*: O.Ind. *cáṣṭē* (3. pl. *cakṣatē*) “appears; beholds”, in compounds also “announce, show”, *cakṣas-* n. ‘shine, face’, *cakṣu-* “seeing”, n. “Helle, face, eye”; Av. *čaš(te, -āite)* “instruct, teach” (eig. “gewahr become lassen”), M.Pers. *čāšītan* “instruct, teach”, Av. O.Pers. *čašman-* n. “eye”, Pers. *čašm*, ds.; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *xš-* : M.Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Gk. τέκμωρ, young τέκμαρ (after τεκμαίρω) “mark, token, sign, Merkmal” (**k^wék-m[ō]r-*?); different Schwyzler Gk. I 326;

with voiced final sound O.C.S. *kažq*, *kazati* ‘show, mahnen’, *u-kazъ* “ἀπό-δείξις” (also *kazнь* “δόγμα, alignment”), probably IE **k^wēg-* besides **k^wék-*? common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Slavic *gh-* > *ž-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 510 f., Schwyzler Gk. I 326, 519.

Page(s): 638-639

k^we–2

See also: s. *unk^wo-*

Page(s): 636

k^wel-¹, k^welə-

English meaning: to turn; wheel; neck?

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, sich drehen, sich herumbewegen, fürsorglich um jemandem herum sein, wohnen” under likewise

Material:

This root is related to the name of Celts, Gaelic and Illyrian people who were the children of Galatea. All those cognates are related to the coils of the sea serpent.

O.Ind. *cáratī, calatī* “bewegt sich, wandert, weidet, treibt” etc. (heavy basis in *cáritum, caritá-, cīrṇá-; caritra-* n. “foot, leg”, *carcūryāmāṇa-, cūrṭi-*, also probably *tuvi-kūrmī-* “tatkräftig”), lengthened grade *cāra-* m. “gait”, etc.; Av. *čaraiti* “versatur, obliegt a Tätigkeit” etc., *čarāna-* “field”, O.Pers. *parikarā* “tend, look after! cole!”;

s-extension in O.Ind. *karṣū-* f. “furrow”, *kárṣati, kṛṣāti* “turn, wenden, pflügen”, Av. *karša-* m. n. “furrow”, *karšaiti* “Furchen pull”;

Gk. πέλω, πέλομαι “bin in Bewegung” (π ᾌolismus), Aor. ἔπλετο, participle περιπλόμενος “umzingelnd (eine town, city); sich herumdrehend, den Kreislauf vollendend (ἐνιαυτός)”, with außerEol. τε- = *k^wē-: περιτελλόμενος in ders. meaning (τέλλω “vollende” Pind.), Hom. τελέθω “bin, become”, Cret. τέλομαι “ἔσομαι”, Cypr. τενται “er will be”, also τέλος n. “end”, lit. “Wende” (τελέω “vollende”, τέλειος, τέλεος from *τελεσ-Fo-ς “fertig, vollendet, reif, grown”, τελευτή “consummation, termination, end”), wherefore τέλσον (*τελσFον, compare above O.Ind. *karṣū-*) “Grenzfurche”, i.e. “Wendestelle of Pfluges auf dem Acker”; πόλος “Achse (Drehpunkt); umgepflügtes (umgewendetes) Land”, πολέω “bewege mich herum, verweile”, ἀμφίπολος “Dienerin (Hom.), servant” = Lat. *anculus* ‘servant, Knecht’, αἰπόλος “Ziegenhirt”, θεοπολέω “bin priest” (besides θεη-κόλος “priest”); with κ in βουκόλος

“Rinderhirt” = M.Ir. *búachaill*, Welsh *bugail* “herdsman, shepherd” from **k^wol(i)os* with Entlabialisierung after *u*; πολεύω “bewege mich herum” (γῆν “pflüge um”), Ion. Att. ἐπιπολῆς “auf the Oberfläche”, ἐμπολή “Handelsware”; πωλέομαι “bewege mich an a Orte herum, komme häufig hin”; πάλιν “back” (acc. a **πάλις* “turn “); κύκλος see under; die Gk. π-forms contain probably partly IE *pel-* see under;

Alb. *sjel* “drehe um, wende, bring” (**k^wel-*); besides *kjel* “bring, bear” (**k^woleiō*), *a-sul* “Winterweide”, lit. “Zutritt”, *për-kul* “bend, curve” (**k^wel-n-*), *kulp*, *kulpër* “Waldrebe” (**k^wel-bh-*);

Lat. *colō*, *-ere* “bebaue, bewohne; tend, look after; ehre” (**k^welō*); *colōnus* “Landwirt, Bauer”, *incolere* “inhabit”, *incola* “Einwohner”, *inquilīnus* “Insasse”, *Esquiliae* “Außensiedlungen”; about *anculus* see above;

colus, *-ūs* f. m. or *-ī* f. “spinnrocken” (**k^welos* “spindle”), *collus*, *-ī* m. (aLat.), *collum*, *-ī* n. “neck, Bergjoch” (**k^wol-so-*, Goth. *hals*);

O.Ir. *cul* “cart” (Dual. **k^wolō*); M.Ir. *coll* “head” =

Goth. O.Ice. asächs. *hals* m., O.E. *heals*, Ger. “*Hals* = neck “; O.Ice. *hvel* n. “wheel” =

O.Pruss. *kelan* “wheel”, Ltv. f. pl. *du-celes* “zweirädriger cart “;

O.C.S. *kolo* n., gen. *kolese* “wheel”, pl. *kola* “cart” (Mischung from *k^wolo-* m. and *k^weles-* n.);

Bal.-Slav. **kelja-* “knee” in Lith. *kelỹs*, E.Lith. *kėlias* “knee”, Ltv. *celis* ds.; Lith. *kelėnas* m. “knee”, ablaut. O.C.S. *kolěno* n. “knee, stem, gender, sex”, perhaps further to Slav. **čelnъ* m., Sloven. *člên* “joint, limb, member”, Clr. *četén* “limb, member”;

Toch. A *källāš* “bringt”, preterit *śěl*, pl. *kalar* (Pedersen Tochar. 183).

k^wek^wlo-, *k^wok^wlo-* (?) “wheel” in:

O.Ind. *cakrá-* m. n. (Akzent secondary) “Wagenrad, Scheibe, circle “, Av. *čaxra-* m. “wheel”, Gk. κύκλος “circle “, pl. κύκλοι and κύκλα “Räder”, O.Ice. *hjöl*, *hvél* (**k^wek^welon-*,

Gmc. **hwéh(w)ula-* n., O.E. *hwēol* (Eng. *wheel*), besides *hweowol*, *hweogol* (Gmc. **hweg(w)ulá-*), M.L.G. *wēl* “wheel”; also Fris. *fial* is probably eine dissimilation-form for **hwewla-*; compare also Phryg. *κίκλην* “the big, giant bear” (“cart “), Lith. *kāklas*, Ltv. *kokls* “neck “ as “Dreher”; Toch. A *kukäl*, B *kokale* “cart “.

Lengthened grade perhaps (as “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, round “) O.Ice. *hvāll* and *hōll* m. (latter from dem dat. pl. *hōlum* from *hvālum*) “roundish hill”.

References: WP. I 514 f., WH. I 45, 245 ff., 250, 846, Trautmann 125.

Page(s): 639-640

k^wel-2

English meaning: far (with regard to place and time)

Material: O.Ind. *caramá-* “the letzte, äußerste”, *cirás* “long (temporal)”, Gk. τῆλε, Eol. πῆλυι “afar, wide” (τηλό-θεν, -θι, -σε), πάλαι “längst” (παλαιός “old”, παλαιότερος, -τατος), Welsh Corn. Bret. *pell* “afar” (**k^wel-s-o-?*), Welsh *pellaf* “the äußerste”.

References: WP. I 517.

Page(s): 640

k^wel–3

English meaning: swarm, flock, shoal, school, clan, herd, crowd

Material: O.Ind. *kúla-m* n. “herd, bulk, mass; gender, sex”; *kṛṣṭí-* f. “people, people”;

Gk. τέλος n. “troop, multitude, crowd”;

O.C.S. *čeljadь* f. “Gesinde”, collective to dem in *čelověkъ* “person” present *čelo-*.

References: WP. I 517, Berneker 141 f., Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 22, 18 f., Kuiper Proto-Munda 55.

Page(s): 640

k^wem–

English meaning: to swallow, sip

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlüpfen, schlucken’

Material: O.Ind. *cāmati* and *camati* ‘schlüpf’, participle *ācānta-*, *camasá-* m. “drinking bowl, goblet”, *camū-* m. “platter”; Pers. *čam* “the eating”, *čamīdān* “drink”, Osset. *cumun* “slurp”,

Arm. *k’im-k’* pl. “faux, guttur” (**k^wēmā-*); with ablaut grade *ō*: Pers. *kām* “palate”, afghO.N. *kūmai* ds.; dubious is Gk. ἔτεμεν ἡμελεγεν and τέμνοντα [probably τέμοντα] ἀμέλγοντα Hes., whereas ἀμέλγειν in the Lateern meaning “Flüssiges aussaugen, auspressen” to fassen wäre;

Mod.Ice. *hvōma* (from **hvāma*, IE **k^wēmō* = O.Ind. *cāmati*) “verschlucken, verschlingen”, *hvōma* f. ‘speiseröhre, gullet’.

References: WP. I 514.

Page(s): 640-641

k^wene

English meaning: particle of generalization/uncertainty

Deutsche Übersetzung: Partikel der Verallgemeinerung and Unbestimmtheit

Material: O.Ind. *cana*, Av. *čnā* “irgend”; often negativ, e.g. O.Ind. *ná ékaś cana* “keiner”;

Gmc. *-zin* in O.Ice. *hver-gin* “keineswegs”, O.E. asächs. O.H.G. *hwer-gin* “irgendwo”

(from *hwar* “where” + *-gin*) from O.H.G. *io-wergin*, M.H.G. *iergen*, Ger. *irgend*.

References: WP. I 399 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 562.

Page(s): 641

k^wenth–

English meaning: to suffer, endure

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leiden, dulden”

Material: Gk. πένθος n. “affliction, mourning, grief, misfortune”; nach Hom. πάθος n. “affliction, misfortune, ferventness, passion”, πάσχω (*k^wenth-skō), Fut. πείσομαι, Aor. ἔπαθον, perf. πέπονθα ‘suffer, endure’ (πε- for τε- after den forms with πα-, πο-);

Lith. *kenčiū*, *kęsti* “withstand, leiden”, *pakantà* f. “Geduld”, *kančią* “heftiger körperlicher pain”, *žiem-kiñtis* “den Winter about withstanding”, Ltv. *ciēšu ciest* “leiden, dulden”, *ziem-ciesis* (*kentsia-) “Wintergrün”;

O.Ir. *cēss(a)im* “I suffer” (*k^wenth-tō or *k^wenth-s-ō), *cēssad* “passiō”.

Pedersen KG. II 486 assumes einen nasallosen Verwandten in O.Ir. *ar-cessi* (*k^wet-sī-) ‘schont, erbarmt sich’ (meaning wäre as in Lith. *pakentėti* “with jemandem Geduld have”), Welsh *arbedu* (*k^wet-) ‘spare, look after’, Bret. *erbedi* “empfehlen” (older also ‘spare, look after’), O.Corn. *henbidiat* “parcus”.

References: WP. I 513, Trautmann 126 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 708.

Page(s): 641

k^wer-1

English meaning: to do

Deutsche Übersetzung: “machen, gestalten”

Note: perhaps originally from irgendeiner not more bestimmbaren Handwerkstätigkeit

Material: O.Ind. *karōti* (Imper. *kuru*), *kṛṇōti* “makes, vollbringt”, participle *kṛtá-*; *kará-* “tuend, making “, m. “hand, Elefantenrüssel”, *kāra-* “ making “, m. “feat, dead, act”, *kárman-* n. “action, work”, *karmāra-h* “ smith “; *kṛti-* “feat, dead, act”; *saṃ-kṛt* “once”; besides with *s-* *pari-ṣkar-* and *saṃ-skar-*;

Av. *kərənaoiti* “makes, vollführt, tut”, *kərətay-* “feat, dead, act”, Infin. *kərəfəe*, O.Pers. *akunavam*, *karta-*; Av. *čārā* “Withtel, Hilfsmittel”, Pers. *čār* “Withtel”, *cāra* “Withtel, help, artifice”(= sl. *čara* “charm, spell”, see under);

Osc. *petiro-pert* “viermal” (: O.Ind. *saṃ-kṛt*);

Welsh *paraf* “bewirke, verschaffe”, Verbaln. *peri*, wherefore redupl. (from a redupl. present?) probably Welsh *pybyr* “tatkräftig”;

O.Ir. *cruth* ‘shape’, Welsh *pryd* (**k^wrtu-*) ‘shape, time’; in addition perhaps O.Ir. *Cru(i)thin*, M.Welsh *Prydyn* “Pikten”; Welsh *Prydain* “Britannien” hat die ending from *Rhufain* (*Rōmanī*) bezogen; O.Corn. *prīt*, M.Corn. *prys*, Bret. *pred* “time”; M.Ir. *creth* “Dichtung” (**k^wrto-*), Welsh *prydu* “dichten”, *prydydd* “Dichter”;

Lith. *kuriù*, *kùrti* “erect, to build, make”, out of it perhaps “fire anmachen, heizen”; Ltv. *kuĩt* “anfeuern, heizen”, O.Pruss. *kūra* “erbaute”; different above S. 572.

Here with the meaning “es jemandem antun, verhexen”, also O.Ind. *kṛtyā* (“action, feat, dead, act” and:) “Behexung, charm, spell” under likewise, Gk. τέρας n. “Wunderzeichen”, πέλωρ n. “Ungetüm, Ungeheuer”, τελώριος μέγας, πελώριος Hes.; das π- is Ἄolismus ; πέλωρ, τέλωρ from *πέρωρ, *τέρωρ dissimilated; Lith. *keriù*, *kerėti* “jemanden enchant, in

the *Gesundheit* injure, hurt”, *kēras* “charm, spell”, Slav. *čara* f. “charm, spell” in O.Bulg. *čarodějъ* “magician”, *čarī* f. pl. “charm, spell, Reiz” etc.;

perhaps with anlaut. *s-* (compare O.Ind. *saṃ-skar-*) O.Ind. *ā-ścarya-* ‘seltsam, wonderful’, n. “wonder, miracle”, O.Ice. *skars* n. “ein Ungeheuer; giantess”, *skersa* f. “giantess”, *skyrse* m. “(übles) omen, sign, Phantom” (welche die suffixale zero grade of *es*-stem τέρας enthielten).

References: WP. I 517 f., WH. I 165, 273, Trautmann 127.

Page(s): 641-642

k^wer-2

English meaning: a kind of dish or pot

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten, die etwas Schüssel-, Schalenartiges bedeuten

Material: O.Ind. *carú-* “Kessel, pot, pan”, wherefore probably *karkarī* “water jug”, *karaṅka-* “cranium”;

O.Ir. *co(i)re* (though not from **k^werijo-*, but from **k^w_erijo-*), Welsh *pair*, Corn. *pêr* “Kessel”;

O.N. *hverr* m. “Kessel”, O.E. *hwer*, O.H.G. (*h*)*wer* ds.

n-extension lies before in: M.Ir. *cern* f. “platter”, Mod.Ice. *hvörn* “bone in Fischkopf”, Nor. dial. *hvann* ds.; Goth. *hvaírneif*. “cranium”, O.Ice. *hverna* f. “Kochgeschirr”.

References: WP. I 518.

Page(s): 642

k^weru-

English meaning: to chew; to grind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kauen; zermalmen, mahlen (meal, flour and out of it Bereitetes)”?

Material: O.Ind. *cárvati* “chews up, zermalmt”, participle *cūṛma-s*, m. “fine dust, powder, meal, flour” (in -ū- wirkt the zweite vowel the basis *k^weru-* after?); different about *cárvati* above S. 576, 582;

Gk. *τορύνη σιτῶδές τε* Hes. (assimil. from *τερύνᾱ), *πορύναν μαγίδα* Hes. (development from ablautendem **k^worunā* or Eol. form from *τορύνη*), *πύρνον* n., pl. *πύρνα* (Hom.) “Weizenbrot” (-u- in still to untersuchendem connection with dem second vowel from **k^weru-*).

References: WP. I 519.

Page(s): 642

k^wet_uer-, k^wet_uōr-, k^wetur- m., k^wetes(o)r- f.

English meaning: four

Deutsche Übersetzung: "vier"

Note: (contains?? **sor* "wife, woman")

Material: O.Ind. *catvāraḥ* m. (acc. *catúraḥ*), *catvāri* n., *cátasraḥ* f.; Av. *čaθwārō* m. (gen. *čaturam*), *čatanrō* f., Pers. *čahār*;

Arm. *čork* from **čorek* < **k^wetuores* (acc. *čors*);

Gk. Hom. τέσσαρες, Att. τέτταρες, böot. πέτταρες (with secondary Schwachstufe); Ion. ark. hellen. τέσσερες (**k^wet_ueres*); reduced grade Hom. πίσυρες (acc. πίσυρας = O.Ind. *catúraḥ*, Lesb. πισύρων = Av. *čaturam*), Lesb. also πέσσυρες; Dor. wGk. τέτορες (**k^wetuores*);

Lat. *quattuor* (*a* seems, as Hom. πίσυρες, *e* fortzusetzen); Osc. *pettiur*, *petora* n. (compare *petiro-pert* "viermal" from **petriā-*, das after **triā* in Umbr. *triiuper* "dreimal");

O.Ir. *ceth(a)ir* (fem. *cethēoir* after *tēoir* "3"), O.Welsh *petguar*, Welsh *pedwar* (fem. *pedair*), Corn. *peswar* (O.Brit. Stadtname Πετουαρία);

Goth. *fidwōr*, N.. and WestGmc. due to an assimilation form **k_uek_uor* (bis auf die Kompositionsformen salfr. *fitter-*, O.E. *fyðer-*, O.S. *fiæper-*: Goth. *fidur-*): O.Ice. *fiōrer* m., *fiōrar* f., *fiogorn* n., O.H.G. *feor*, *fior*, O.S. *fiuwar*, *fior*, O.E. *fēower*;

Lith. *keturi* (acc. *kêturis* = O.Ind. *catúraḥ*), fem. *kêturios*; Ltv. *četri*, aksl. *-četyre* m., *-i* f. n.

Toch. A *štwar* (**k^wet_uer-*), B *ś(t)wār*, *ś(t)wer* (**k^wetuores*) "4", A *štwarāk* "40".

In compounds (and derivatives) *k^wetur-*, *k^wet_ur-*, *k^wetru-*: O.Ind. *catur-* [*aṅga-ḥ* "viergliedrig"], with Schwundst. the 1. syllable Av. *ā-xtūirīm* "viermal" O.Ind. *turīya-*, *túrya-ḥ*, Av. *tūirya-* "vierter"; Av. *čaθwarə-aspa-* Av. *čaθru-[gaoša-]*; from **τετFρα* (IE **k^wet_ur-*): Gk. τετρα-[κόσιοι], -πους; contaminated from τρυ- and τετρα-: Gk. τράπεζα; τρυ-φάλεια "helmet"

(compare τετρά-φαλος “with vier Schirmen versehen”) probably zero grade **[kʷ]tru-*, as Osc. *trutom* (if es “quartum” stands for); Lat. *quadru-*[*pēs*]; Umbr. *petur*[-*pursus* “quadrupedibus”]; Gaul. *Petru-corii* “die Vierstämmigen”, *petru-deca-metos* “vierzehnter”, Welsh *pedry-* “vierfach” (Gaul. *petor-ritum* “vierräderiger cart “ probably with dem vowel from **kʷet̥uores*), “viereckig, strong”; Goth. *fidur-dōgs* (Westgermanisches see above); Lith. *ketur*[-*kōjis* “vierfüßig”]; Arm. *kʰtar-a-sun* “40” (from **twr-*, compare O.Ind. *turīya-* “vierter”).

ordinals:

O.Ind. *caturthá-*, *tuīya-*, *túrya-*, Av. *tūīrya-*; Arm. *čorir*, *čorr-ord*, *kar-ord*; Gk. Att. τέταρτος, Hom. τέτρατος (for **tur̥tos* “vierter” in Τυρταῖος), böot. πέτρατος; Lat. *quārtus*, prän. *Quorta*, Osc. perhaps *truto-* (see above); O.Ir. *cethramad* (**kʷetru-metos*); Gaul. *petuarios* = O.Welsh *petuerid*; O.H.G. *fiordo*, O.E. *féorða*, O.Ice. *fiōrði*, Lith. *ketvīrtas* (Ltv. *cetuīrtāis* as O.Ind. *caturthá-ḥ*), O.C.S. *četrъtъ*; Toch. A *štärt* (**kʷet̥urtos*), B *štwerne*.

Von other Zubehör sei berausgehoben Lat. *quattuordecim*, Goth. *fidwōrtáihun*, O.H.G. *viorzēhan* “14”; Dor. Ion. delph. τετρώκοντα (**kʷet̥uor̥-komte*) = Lat. *quadrāgintā* “40”; Av. *čaθruš* “viermal”, O.Ind. *catúḥ* = Lat. *quater* (**kʷetrus*); O.Ind. *catvará-* m. “viereckiger place”, Lith. *ketveri* “je vier”, O.C.S. *četrъъ*, *četvorъ* ds., O.Ir. *cethorcho* “40” (**kʷetru-komt-s*).

References: WP. I 512, Trautmann 131 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 351 f., 589 f., WH. II 394, 400 f., F. Sommer Zum Zahlwort, 27.

Page(s): 643-644

k^we ¹

English meaning: and (encl.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: enklith. "and"

Note: from *^w"irgendwie", as also to Pron.-stem *k^wo-*, *k^we-* of Interrogativums and Indefinitums in same relationship stehend, as **k^we* "here" to *k^wo-*, *k^we-* "this". Damit identical *k^we* behind forms of Interrogativ-Indefinit-stem zur Verstärkung of indefiniten Sinnes.

Material: O.Ind. *ca*, Av. *ča*, ap. *čā* enklith. "and"; lyd. *-k* "and"; Gk. *τε* "and"; Ven. *-ke*, lepont. *-pe*, piken. *-p*; Lat. *-que*; *ne-que* = Osc.-Umbr. *nep*, *neip* "not; and not, nor; rarely not even" = O.Ir. *na-ch*, M.Welsh etc. *nac* "not" (to *a* from *e* see under *ne* "not"), compare Lat. *atque* "and in addition" (*ad* + *que*) = Umbr. *ap(e)* "ubi, cum"; Goth. *ni-h* (etc., see under *ne*) "not"; (see also O.H.G. etc. *noh* under **nu* "nun"); Bulg. *če* "but, and, daß, weil", Cz. old *a-če*, *ač* "if", Pol. *acz* "obgleich, although";

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**ne-que*) *nuk*, Tosc *nuku* "not"

den indefiniten sense, mind intensifying e.g. O.Ind. *kás-ca*, Av. *čiš-ca* "wer irgend, welcher irgend", in relative clause with dem Rel.-Pron. *ya-*; Av. *čiš-ca* also "jeder beliebige";

Arm. *-k* e.g. *o-k* "whoever" (if drop of *e* from **k^we* before the Palatalisierung; from Junker with dem *k* of Plurals gleichgesetzt);

Gk. *ὅσ-τε* (here behind dem Relativum; s. Schwyzer Gk. II 575 f.);

Lat. *quom-que*, *cunque*, Umbr. *pumpe* originally "*when also always", then with coloring of Zeitsinnes (as in Ger. *wer immer* "whoever") bare verallgemeinernd, e.g. *quicumque*, Umbr. *pisipumpe* ds.; *quisque* (from **quī quisque*: O.Ind. *yáh kás-ca*) in Sätzen relativen Sinnes, *quisque* (mostly angelehnt) "jeder beliebige";

Goth. *-h*, *-u-h* in *haz-u-h*, *hō-h*, *ha-h* "jeder, -e, -es beliebige";

Hitt. *ku-iš-ki* (= Lat. *quis-que*) = Lyc. *tī-kē*, *nī-ik-ku* (: Lat. *ne-que*) = lyd. *nī-k*.

In similar meaning also other forms from den stems *k^wo-*, *k^wā*, *k^wi-*: Lat. *quis-quam*; O.Ind. *cit* (*cid*), Av. *čīt*, ap. *čiy* Verallgemeinerungspartikel (z. B. O.Ind. *kaś-cid* “wer nur immer”) = IE **k^wid* in Osc. *-píd*, *-pid*, Umbr. *-pe*, *-pei* (e.g. Osc. *pútúrús-píd* “utrisque”, Umbr. *putres-pe* “utrius-que”) = Arm. *-č* (*in-č* “irgend etwas”); s. also **k^wene*.

References: WP. I 507 f., WH. I 309 f., II 401 f., Schwyzer Gk. II 573 ff., 648² f.

Page(s): 635-636

k^wēd–, k^wōd–

English meaning: to prick; to drill, sharpen

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa 'stacheln (Stachel, Spitz), bohren, wetzen, schärfen; antreiben, anreizen"

Note: (older *keyed*-?)

Material: O.Ice. *hvatr* "quick, fast, gamy, sharp", *hvǫt* f. "Anreizung", *hvata*, *-aða* "antreiben, beschleunigen", O.E. *hwæt* "quick, fast, gamy", O.S. *hwat* ds., O.H.G. *(h)waz* 'sharp, violent', Goth. *gahvatjan* "antreiben, whet", O.Ice. *hvetja* "sharpen, anreizen", O.E. *hwettan* ds., M.L.G. *wetten* "whet", O.H.G. *(h)wezzen*, M.H.G. *wetzen* 'stir, tease, irritate, anfeuern, whet'; *to*-participle Goth. *hwassaba* adv. 'sharp, stern' (*hwassei* "vehemency, austerity, severity"), O.Ice. *hwass* 'sharp, rash, hasty', O.E. *hwæss* 'sharp', O.H.G. *(h)was*, M.H.G. *was(ser)* 'sharp, spiky, violent, stern'; ablaut. O.Ice. *hvāta* "durchstoßen"; O.S. *hōta* "Löcher bohren"; with a übertragenen meaning O.S. *for-hwātan*, O.H.G. *far-hwāzan* "verfluchen" and Goth. *hwōta* f. "threat", *hwōtjan* "threaten", O.Ice. *hōt* n. "threat", *hōta* "threaten";

probably Lat. *tri-quetrus* "dreieckig" ("dreispitzig"; probably from **tri-quedros*); possibly also O.Ind. *cōdati*, *cōḍāyati* "treibt an, throngs" (**keud*-).

References: WP. I 513, II 554, Wissmann Postverbalia 64 f.

Page(s): 636

k^wpei-

See also: s. more properly above S. 487 under *g^wh^ǵei(ə)-*.

Page(s): 649

k^wo–, k^we–, fem. k^wā; k^wei–

English meaning: indefinite/interrogative pronominal base

Deutsche Übersetzung: die betonten Formen sind Interrogativa, die unbetonten Indefinita

Grammatical information: (presumably einst only in nom. acc. sg.); **k^wu–** (only in adv.);

Note: einzelsprachlich partly Relativum geworden

Material: 1. stem **k^wo–, k^we–**, fem. **k^wā–**; gen. **k^weso**, instr. **k^wī**, Zeitadverb **k^wom**.

A. Kasuelle forms and nur einzelsprachlich belegbare Ableitungen:

O.Ind. *ká-h* (= Phryg. *κος* “irgendeiner”, Goth. *hwas* “wer?”), fem. *kā* “wer?” and indefinit;
IE **k^wos** probably the old nom. sg. m.;

Av. *kō* (gen. gthAv. *ka-hyā*, *ča-hyā*), fem. *kā* “wer?, who, what, which, the one that?”,
O.Pers. *kaš[-čiy]*, as Indef. with *-čīt*, or in Doppelsetzung, or in neg. or rel. Sätzen; Av. *kā*
“as?”; O.Pers. *ada-kaiy* “damals” = Gk. *ποι* by Pindar “*ποῦ*” placed;

Arm. *o* “wer?” (***k^wo–**, Meillet Esquisse² 189), indef. *o-k* “whoever” (*-k* = Lat. *que*), *o-mn*
“wer” (relative *o-r* “who, what, which, the one that”); *k^wani* “how much”, *k^wan* “as, after the
comparative” (= Lat. *quam*), *k^wanak* “quantita” under likewise; Lat. *quantus* “as big, large”,
Umbr. *panta* “quanta” is from *quām* with formants *-to-* derived;

Gk. gen. sg. Hom. *τέο*, Att. *τοῦ* “wessen?” (= O.Bulg. *ceso*, O.H.G. *hwes*; IE ***k^wes(j)o**);
dat. sg. f. Dor. *πρ*, Att. *πῇ*, Ion. *κῇ* (***k^wā–**) “whereto?, wherefore?, as?”; instr. f. Ion. Att. *πῇ*
“whereto”; instr. sg. m. n. Cret. *ὁ-πῇ* “where, whereto”, Dor. *πῇ-ποκα*, *πῶ-ποκα*, Att. *πῶ-*
ποτε “je einmal, noch je”, *πω*, Ion. *κω* “(*about einen Zeitraum hin, irgendwann =) still” and
modal “irgendwie” in *οὐ πω* “noch nicht” and “nicht irgendwie, keinesfalls” (compare Goth.
hūē as well as Lat. *quō* “whereto”, if not ablative); *πῶς*, Ion. *κῶς* “as”; *ποδαπός* “from woher
stammend” (neutr. ***k^wod** + forms *-ηk^wo–*, compare *ἄλλοδ-απός* above S. 25 under ***alios**
“other”); Att. etc. *ποῖ* “whereto”, Dor. *πεῖ* “where” (loc.); Att. *ποῦ*, Ion. *κοῦ* “where” (gen.);

πόθεν “from where?”; Hom. πόθι, Ion. κόθι “where”; πότε “when?” (Dor. πόκα “when”, compare Schwyzer Gk. 1, 629), ποτέ, Lesb. πότα, Ion. κοτέ “irgend einmal, einst”, wherefore also ποτέ after Interrogativen, e.g. τί ποτε “was then” and - with previously Gk. reduplication - τίπτε ds. (see in addition under *poti-s*), πόσε “whereto” (-σε from -τε) = Goth. *hvaþ*, *hvað* “whereto”; Cret. τείον ποῖον Hes., Att. ποῖος “qualis” from **kʷo-* + *οἶμο-* = O.Ind. *éva-* “kind of and Weise”, O.H.G. *ēwa*, compare Goth. *laiwa* “as?”, see under *ei-* “go”; to variation from π- (: Ion. κ-): τ- s. Schwyzer Gk. 1, 293 f.

Alb. *kë* “wen?” (**kʷo-m*), *se* “was?” (abl. **kʷōd* with analogical Palatalisierung?), *si* “as?” (**kʷe/?*);

Lat. *quī* (aLat. *quoi* from **kʷo* + Demonstr. -ī), *quae*, *quod* Rel. and Indefinitum, Osc. *pui*, *paí*, *púd* “qui, quae, quod”, Umbr. *po-i*, -e, -ei “quī”, *puře*, *porse* “quod”, Lat. *cuius*, *cui*, *quō*, *quā* etc., Umbr. *pusme* “cui”; adv. Lat. *quō* “whereto” (abl.) = Umbr. *pu-e* “quō” (*u* = *ō*, das before Enklitika not abbreviated is); Lat. *quam* “as, as” (acc. sg. f.) = Umbr. *[pre-]pa* “[prius-]quam”, Osc. *pruter pam* ds. (Av. *kam-čīt* “in irgendeiner, jeder Weise”, aLat. *quam-de* = Umbr. *pane*, Osc. *pan* “quam”; Lat. *quantus* see above;

Lat. *quom*, *cum* “if, as; so oft as” (acc. sg. n. as *primum* etc. = Av. *kəm* “as”, Goth. *hvan* “when”, O.Pruss. *kan*, Lith. (dial.) *ką* “if”; O.C.S. *ko-gda* from **ko-g(o)da*, Meillet Slave commun² 470;

with -de extended Umbr. *pon(n)e*, Osc. *pún* “quom”; Lat. *quandō* “when” (**quām* acc. the Zeiterstreckung + *dō*), Umbr. *panu-peí* “quandōque”, M.L.G. *wante* “bis”; Lat. *quantus*, Umbr. *panta* “quanta” (see 644);

O.Ir. *nech*, adj. (prokLith.) *after* “aliquis; ullus, quisquam”, Welsh Corn. Bret. *nep* (**ne-kʷo-s*, with coloring the negation in neg. Sätzen with wiederholte negation, also Lith. *kaz-ne-kàs* ‘somewhat’, *kadà-ne-kadà* “zuweilen”, O.Bulg. *někъto* “jemand”); O.Ir. *cāch*, connected *cach*, M.Welsh *pawp*, connected *pop*, Corn. *pup*, *pop*, *pep*, Bret. *pep* “jeder” (**kʷā-* or *kʷō-*

k^wo-s; to O.Bulg. *kakъ* “who, what, which, the one that?”), Ir. *cech* “jeder” (das *e* after *nech*); O.Ir. *can*, M.Welsh *pan* (**k^wanā*), M.Bret. *pe-ban* “whence?”; O.Ir. *cuin* “when?”, M.Welsh etc. *pan*, *pann* “as, if” (**k^wani?*), O.Ir. *ca-ní*, M.Welsh *po-ny* “nonne” (**k^wā-*);

Goth. *hvas* (**k^wo-s*) “wer?” and indefinit (gen. *hvis*, O.H.G. *hwes* = O.Bulg. *ceso*, Gk. τέο), O.S. *hvar*, *har*, aDan. *hvā*, O.E. *hwā* “wer”, with dem *e* of gen. O.S. *hwē*, O.H.G. *hwer* (**k^we-s*) “wer”; neutr. Goth. *hua* (**k^wo-d*), O.H.G. *hwaz*, O.N. *hvat*, O.E. *hwæt*, O.S. *hwat* “was”; fem. Goth. *hō* “wer? welche?” : Goth. *hvan* “when, as”, O.S. *hwan*, O.H.G. *hwanne* “when” (close comparison to O.Ir. *can* “whence” is because of the meaning doubtful), O.S. *hwanda* “weil”, O.H.G. *hwanta* “warum”; Goth. *hvē* “wherewith?” (instr.); O.Fris. *hō*, O.S. *hwō*, O.H.G. *hwuō* “as” to Lat. *quō* “whereto” (AbLat.), Gk. πω, κω “irgendwie”;

Lith. *kàs* “wer?, was?” also indefinit, fem. *kà*, O.Pruss. *kas* m., *ka* n. “wer?”, *kas* f. *quai*, *quoi*, n. *ka* (acc. also *kan*, *kai*) “who, what, which, the one that, -e, -es”; Lith. *kad* “if, daß, with it” (Konjunktion as Lat. *quod*, from dem fragenden Gebrauch, compare O.Ind. *kad*, Av. *kaĩ* adv. Fragewort “nun, if?”); Lith. *kaĩ*, *kaĩ-p*, O.Pruss. *kāi-gi* “as?” (= O.Bulg. *čě*, but about Gk. καί see under **kai* “and”);

O.Bulg. *kъ-to* “wer?” (gen. *česo*), *kyjъ*, f. *kaja*, n. *koje* “qui, ποῖος?”, *čě* “καίτοι, καίπερ, εἴπερ” (see above).

B. derivatives, die sich through mehrere Sprachen pursue lassen: *k^wo-tero-* “wer from zweien?”; *k^wā-li-* “as?”; *k^wo-ti-*, *k^we-ti-* “as viele?”.

O.Ind. *katará-*, Av. *katāra-* “wer from zweien”, Gk. πότερος, Ion. κότερος ds., Osc. loc. *pútereí-píd* “in utroque”, Umbr. *podruh-pei* adv. “utroque”, *putres-pe* “utriusque”, Goth. *hvaþar*, O.Ice. *hvārr*, O.E. *hwæþer* “wer from beiden” (O.H.G. *hwedar*, Ger. still in *weder*, with *e*, as *hwer* “wer” : Goth. *hvas*), Lith. *katràs* “welcher from beiden, who, what, which, the one that?”, O.Bulg. *koteryjъ*, *kotoryjъ* “who, what, which, the one that” comparative

formation (Beschränkung auf die Wahl between zwei Ghegensätzen); superlativisch O.Ind.

katamá- “welcher from mehreren”; compare of stem *k^wu-* : Lat. *uter*.

O.Ind. *kadā*, Av. *kaḍa* “when?”; but Lith. *kadà* “when?” from **kadān*, to ending see above S. 181 ff. (also for O.Bulg. *kpdq*, *kpdě* “whence”, Lat. *quan-do*).

Gk. *πηλί-κος* “as big, large? as old?”, Lat. *quālis* “as beschaffen”, Lith. *kōlei*, *kōl* “as long”; of stem *k^wo-* from: O.Bulg. *kolikъ* “as big, large”, *kolъ* “quantum” (Trautmann 111).

O.Ind. *kāti* “as viele” = Hitt. *kuwatta*, Lat. *quot* ds. (of apokopierten *quot* from: *quotus* “the wievielte”), O.Ind. *kati-thá-* “the wievielte” = Lat. **quotitei* (loc. m.) *diē* > *cottī-diē* “amwievielten Tage also always, daily”; Gk. Lesb. *πόσσος* (Hom. *ποσσῆμαρ*), Att. *πόσος*, Ion. *κόσος* “as big, large” (**k^woti-os*; *πόστος* “the wievielte” from **ποσσοστός*; besides with IE *e* Av. *čaiti* “as viele”, Bret. *pet* in *pet dez* “how many days”, *petguez* “quotiēns”.

O.Ind. *kár-hi* “when?” = Goth. *hvar*, O.Ice. *hvar* (**k^wor*) “where?” and relative (therefrom Goth. *hvarjis*, O.Ice. *hverr* “who, what, which, the one that”, eig. “where er”, as from Lith. *kuĩ* [**k^wūr*] “where” + *jis* “er” das Lith. Rel. *kuris*, *kuĩs* “who, what, which, the one that” erwuchs); *ē*-grade O.E. *hwær*, O.H.G. O.S. *hwār* “where”; *ō*-grade Lat. *cūr* “warum, wherefore”, old *quōr*.

A parallel formation to Lat. *quis* in aLat. *quir-quir* “ubicunque”.

2. stem *k^wei-*, same form for Maskul., Neutr. and Femin.:

O.Ind. *kím* “was? was”, *kíh* “wer?”, *ná-ki-h* “niemand” (with *k* instead of *c*, latter lautgesetzlich in:) O.Ind. *cít* (*cid*), Av. *ciṭ*, O.Pers. *čiy* ‘sogar, jedenfalls’ (originally nom. sg. n. **k^wi-d*, s. also under *k^we* “and”); Av. *čiš* “wer”, *čišca* = Lat. *quisque*, Gk. *τίς τε*, O.Pers. *čiš-čiy* ds.; Av. *čī* “as” (instr.);

Arm. *-č* in *in-č* ‘somewhat’ (= O.Ind. *kim* - *cid*), das also in ersten part here, with drop of *k^w* - as *i* (*z-i*) “was?” (**k^wid-*), instr. *i-ν* “wodurch, wherewith”, (see also above to Arm. *o* “wer”); to Alb. see above under 1;

Gk. τίς (**kʷis*) m. f. (Thess. κίς, ark. Cypr. σίς), n. τί (**kʷid*) “wer? who, what, which, the one that, -e, -es?” and τίς, τι “(irgend) wer, was”, acc. m. *τιν (**kʷim*) extension to τίνα, whereupon τίνοϛ, τίνι, pl. n. **kʷiə* in megar. σά μάν “wieso?” τί μὴν; böot. τὰ “warum” = Lat. *quia*; also in Ion. ἄσσα, Att. ἄττα, “τινὰ nom. pl.” (through false separation from ὁποῖά σσα) and with dem relativen ἄ connected ἄσσα, Att. ἄττα;

Lat. *quis, quid* “wer, was” (fragend, indefinit, relative), *quī* adv. “wodurch, whereof (rel.); as for, warum (frag.); irgendwie (in Wunschformeln)” (could abl. **kʷid* sein, but yet probably due to an instr. **kʷi* = Av. *čī*, Sloven. *či* “if”, Cz. *či* “if”, O.E. etc. *hwī* “as, wherefore, warum”); *quī-n* (from *-ne*) “as nicht; daß nicht, without “, *quia-nam* “warum”, *quia* “daß, weil” (acc. pl. **kʷiə*) see above;

Osc. *pis, pīd* “quis, quid” (fragend, indefinit, unbestimmt-relative), Umbr. *sve-pis* ‘sī quis”, *pis-i* “quis, quisquis”; doubled Osc. *pispis*, Lat. *quisquis*, argiv. τίστις in verallgemeinernd indef. sense;

O.Ir. *cid* “was?” with dem *i* from *c-id* “obwohl es sei”; originally as das adj. *ced* from **ce ed*;

O.Ir. *cia* “wer”, Welsh *pwyl*, Corn. *pyw*, Bret. *piou* “wer” (**kʷel*); connected Welsh *py, pa, p-* etc. (O.Ir. *cote, cate* “was is”, “where is” is unclear);

Goth. *hvi-leiks*, O.E. *hwilc* “as beschaffen”; O.E. *hwī*, O.S. *hwī*, *hwīu*, O.Ice. *hvī* “as, wherefore, warum” (**kʷi* instr.);

O.Bulg. *čb-to* “was”; instr. *kʷi* (see above) in Sloven. *či* “if”; also interrogative particle “, Cz. *či* “if”, Pol. *czy* “if”, Russ. old *či* “if”, O.Bulg. *či-mb* instr. out of it extended;

about Toch. A *kus*, B *kuse* “who, what, which, the one that” s. Pedersen Toch. 121;

Hitt. question- and relative pronoun *kuiš* “wer, who, what, which, the one that”, verallgemeinernd *kuiš kuiš* etc. (= Lat. *quisquis*) “ whoever “, Indefinitum *kuiš-ki* (= Lat.

quisque) “irgend jemand”, n. *kuit-ki* (= Lat. *quidque*); Lyc. *ti-ke* (= hit *kuiš-ki*); s. P. Tedesco Lang. 21, 128 ff., A. Hahn Lang. 22, 68 ff.

3. stem *k^wu-*:

O.Ind. *kū*, Av. *kū* “where?”

Maybe Alb. *ku* “where”, *kë* “whom”

ved. *kuv-íd* “if, whether, perhaps”, Av. *čū* “as, in welchem Maße?” (*č-* after *čī* “as?”); O.Ind. *kúva*, *kvá* “where, whereto”; O.Ind. *kútra*, Av. *kuθra* “where? whereto?”; O.Ind. *kútaḥ* “whence”; O.Ind. *kúha* = gathAv. *kudā* “where” (= O.Bulg. *kъde*; IE **k^wu-dhe*; see under Lat. *ubi*); Av. *kuθa* “as”; here also ar. *ku* as 1. Zsglied to verbalism of Schlechten, Mangelhaften (eig. “was for ein...!”), e.g. O.Ind. *ku-putra* “bad son”, Av. *ku-nāiri* “Hure”, compare böot. πούλιμος “Heißhunger” (**pu-*), aböot. Πυλιμιάδᾱς, also from den stems *k^wo-* and *k^wi-*: O.Ind. *ka-*, *kā-*, *kad-*, *kim-*, e.g. *kā-puruṣa-* “Wicht”, *ka-pūya-* “übelriechend”, *kim-puruṣa-* “fairy demon, ghost, dwarf” (W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 399 f.);

Cret. ὄ-πυι “whereto”, syrak. πῦς (**πυι-ς*), rhod. ὄπῦς “whereto” (**πυι* neologism to *ποῖ*);

Alb. *kur* “as, when” (see under 1. B by den *r*-formations = Lith. *kuĩ*, Arm. *ur*), *kurrë* “je” (**kur-nei*), *ku* “where”, *ku-sh* “wer”, *kū-sh* “as” (*ū* from IE *ū*);

Lat. *ubī* “where” (in addition *unde* shaped after *ibi*: *inde*), next to which inlaut. *-cubī* in *nē-cubi*, *sī-cubi*, *ali-cubi*, *nesciō-cubi*, *nun-cubi* (*nē-cunde* etc.); es is das through die stem Lat. *quo-*, *quā*, *quī* before the Entlabialisierung through *u* bewahrte *q^w* before *u* to *qw-* geworden and *qwu-* hat anl. *wu-*, *u-* ergeben, during in **nē-qwubi* etc. infolge the Silbentrennung *nēq-wubī* the Gutt. erhalten blieb; is *ubī* after loc. auf *-ī* (**ei*, **oi*) from **ubē* = O.Ind. *kúha*, Av. *kudā*, O.Bulg. *kъde* reshaped = Osc. *puf* “ubi” (Umbr. extended to *pufe* “ubi”)?; after Pedersen Hitt. 50 f. contain *ubi*, *ibi* vielmehr die IE adverbial ending *-bhi* (Gk. *-φι*), compare Hitt. *ku-wa-pi* (*kwabi*) “where, when?”; correspondingly Lat. *ut* “as, with it, daß” (*utī-nam*, *-que*) and *utī*, aLat. *utei* (reshuffling as in *ubī*) from **k^wu-ti* (*us-piam*, *-quam* “irgendwo” from

ut + adv. *s* = Osc. *puz*, Umbr. *puz-e* from **k^wut-s-*), *uter*, *utra*, *-um* “welcher from beiden” from **k^wu-teros* (parallel with πότερος etc.), *unquam*, *umquam* “irgendeinmal” (*k^wum-*temporaler acc.); whether Umbr. *pu-e* (*-o* particle) “where” = O.Ind. *kū* is or **k^wō*, is doubtful;

M.Welsh *cw*, *cwd* (= *ð*), *cwt* (= *d*) “where, whereto” (**k^wu-*) = O.Ir. *co* “as?”;

Goth. *-hun* zur formation unbestimmter pronoun: *nī ains-hun* “not irgendeiner”, etc.; O.E. *hū* “as”, Eng. *how*, O.Fris. *hū*, M.L.G. *wū*,

Lith. *kuĩ* “where” (see above 1. B); also Lith. dial. *kũ* “was?” from **kun?* O.Pruss. *quei* “where” from **k^wu-ei* and probably the originator of *qu-* instead of *k-* in fem. nom. *quai*, *quoi* etc.;

References: WP. I 514 ff., WH. I 313, II 397 f., 404 ff., 408 f., 410 ff., Trautmann 110 f., 120 f., 133, 134, Meillet *Slave commun*² 442 ff., 469, Schwyzler Gk. 1, 293 f., 615 ff., Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 558 ff.

Page(s): 644-648

k^wrei-

English meaning: to buy

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kaufen"

Grammatical information: present *k^wri-nā-mi*

Material: O.Ind. *krīṇāti* "kauft" (*ī* after *krīā-* participle; ved. also *krīṇāti* according to Metrum, as also Pāli *kiṇāti*), Infin. *krētum*, *krayá-* "Kauf, Kaufpreis"; Pers. *xarīdan* "buy";

Gk. πρίαμαι "kaufe";

O.Ir. *cren(a)im* (**k^wri-nə-mi*) "I kaufe", Konj. *ni-cria* (**k^wriiāt*), *crīth* "payment, Kauf", *crīthid* "emane"; Welsh *prynu* "emere, redimere" (3. sg. O.Welsh *prinið*), Corn. *prenne*, *perna*, Bret. *prena* "buy", Welsh *prid* (= Ir. *crīth*) "oppignatio"; M.Ir. *tochra* "Umwerben" ("*Brautkauf"), *t-ind-s-cra* n. "Kaufpreis for die bride" (seems **k^wriō-* = O.Ind. *krayá-*), Welsh *g(w)o-br* "Preis, Belohnung", Corn. *gober*, Bret. *gobr* ds., Welsh also *go-brwy* ds. (-*wy*-suffix); Verbaln. acc. M.Ir. *creicc* (formal after *reicc* "sell", whereat s. Thurneysen Gk. 454), O.Ir. *fochr(a)icc* f. "Belohnung";

O.Lith. (gen.) *krieno* "pretium pro sponsis", Ltv. *kriens*, *krienis* "gift an die Braut", also Lith. *kraītis* "Brautschatz, dowry the bride";

aRuss. *крѣnuti*, *krenuti* "buy", Infin. *kriti*, R.C.S. once also *u-kri-jenъ* (**u-krjjenъ*) "gekauft" without den present nasal;

Toch. A *kuryar* "trade", *kuryart* "Händler", B *karyor* "Kauf", *keryorttau* "Kaufmann".

References: WP. I 523 f., Trautmann 142, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 284, Kuiper Nasalprä. 197.

Page(s): 648

k^w̥rmi-

English meaning: worm, grub

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wurm, Made"

Material: O.Ind. *k̥rmi-* "worm, Made"; Pers. *kirm* "worm";

Alb. *krimp* (*krim-b*), Gheg *krüm* ds.;

O.Ir. *cruim* "worm", urlr. *k^w̥rimi-*, Welsh *pryf*, Corn. ds. "worm", Bret. *préñv* ds.; Gaul. FIN

**Primia* > Ger. *Pfrimm*, *Primantia* > Ger. *Prims*;

O.Pruss. *girmis* (leg. *kirmis*) "Made"; Lith. *kirmis* m. f. etc. ds., Ltv. *cirmins* m. ds., Ltv. *cērme* f. 'spulwurm' Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 378 under 386;

Sloven. *črm* "Karbunkel, Fingerwurm", Pol. *czern* (for **czerm*? compare Ser.-Cr. *c̑rn* "robigo" for **c̑rm*?) "Würmer in faulenden Fleisch", *czermień* 'schlangenkraut', *czermiówka* "Natternkraut";

in addition adj.-formation sl. **čr̥mьnъ* "red", O.Bulg. *čr̥mьnъ* "red", *čr̥mьnovati se* "feuerrot become" etc.;

die *æ*-lengthened grade seems in Ltv. *cērme* f. "Regenwurm", *ceīme* "worm" vorzuliegen; besides sl. **čr̥mь* findet sich **čr̥vnъ* with eigenartigem *vi*-suffix: O.Bulg. *čr̥vnъ* "worm", Russ. *červъ* etc.; compare Lith. **skirvis* "Ameise"?

References: WP. I 523, Trautmann 134, Specht KZ. 65, 212 f., IE Decl. 45, 181.

Page(s): 649

k^wsep– (?) (*ĝ^whsep–)

English meaning: dark

Deutsche Übersetzung: and einigermaßen anklingende words for “Dunkel”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣáp*, *kṣapā* “night”, Av. *xšap-* “darkness”; common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* :

O.Pers. *ĝh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Gk. *φέφας*, *φέφος* n. “darkness”, *ψεφαρός*, *ψεφηνός* “dark”; *κνέφας* “darkness”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *mshef*, Tosc *fsheh* “hide (in the dark)” common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : Alb. *k^wh-* > *ph-* > *f-* phonetic mutation

δνόφος “darkness”, later *γνόφος* ds., Hom. *δνοφερός* “dark”, *ιοδνεφής* “dunkelviolet”; *ζόφος* “darkness”, *ζοφερός* “dark”.

common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : Illyr.-Alb. - Hom. *ĝh-* > *d-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

Der wechselnde Gk. anlaut based on auf taboo -Vorstellungen.

References: WP. I 524 f., WH. I 289, Specht IE Decl. 11.

Page(s): 649

labh–

English meaning: to grab, hold

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen, ergreifen”

Material: O.Ind. *lábhatē*, *lāmbhatē*, *rábhatē* (perf. *lalābha*) “erfaßt, ergreift”, *lābha-* m. “Erlangen, profit, gain, benefit, advantage”, *rábhas-* n. “Ungestüm, force, might”, *rabhasá-* “wild, boisterous, vast, grand”;

Gk. *λάφῡρον* “booty”, *ἀμφι-λαφής* “umfassend, big, large”;

Lith. *lōbis* m. “blessing, possession, richness”, *lōbti* “rich become”, ablaut. *lābas* m. “blessing”, also “gut”, Ltv. O.Pruss. *labs* “gut”.

References: WP. II 385, Trautmann 148, Kuiper Nasalprä. 148 f.

Page(s): 652

lab- and labh- (?), lap(h)-

English meaning: to sip, chaw, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlürfend, schnalzend, schmatzend lecken’

Note: schallmalend (compare das similar *lak-*)

Material: Arm. *lap* ‘lick’;

Gk. λαφύσσω “verschlinge” (-*ph-*? or **labhuk-iō*, dem Slav. *lobъz-ati* näherstehend?);

λάπτω “lecke schlürfend” is secondary besides old λάπειν, λάψαι;

Alb. *lap* “lecke water”;

Lat. *lambō, -ere* “lick”;

O.H.G. *laffan* (*luof*) “lick”, O.H.G. *leffil* ‘spoon’, M.L.G. *lepel* ds. (: Goth. **lapins*, from which O.Pruss. *lapinis* borrowed); O.E. *lapan* “drink, slurp”, O.S. *lapa* ds. (**lapōn*), Mod.Ice. Nor. *lepja* ‘schlürfend lick as ein Hund’ = M.H.G. *leffen* “lick, slurp”, O.H.G. *gilepfen* ds.; intensive. M.H.G. Ger. *lappen* ds. behaves to *schlappen* as *lecken* “lick” to *schlecken*;

besides Ger. dial. *labbe* “lip”, *labern* ‘slow, oafish talk; leckend drink’, Ser.-Cr. *lăbati* “swig as Hunde or Katzen” under likewise;

here perhaps Russ. dial. *lopa* “devourer”, *lopatъ* “devour”; Bulg. *lăpam* “devour, schlinge”, etc.; also O.Bulg. *lobъzati* “kiss” (“*schmatzen”)?

Maybe Alb. *lopë* “cow (eating a lot of grass?)”

References: WP. II 383 f., WH. I 754, Wissmann nom. postverb. 72 f.

Page(s): 651

laidh–, lidh–

English meaning: to cut, hurt

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden, verletzen’?

Material: Gk. λίστρον n. ‘schürfeisen, spade; spoon’, λιστρεύω “hacke um”, λιστρόω “ebne”, λίστριον n. ‘spoon’; λισγάριον “hack, mattock, hoe” (*λιδ-σκο-);

Lat. *laedō*, *-ere* “injure, beschädigen”;

Ltv. *līdu*, *līst* “roden”, Lith. *lỹdymas*, *lydimas* “Rodung, Neuland”.

Maybe Alb. **laedō*, *lëndoj* “hurt” contaminated also by Lat. *lento* *-are* “to bend”.

References: WP. II 379, WH. I 749.

Page(s): 652

lai-

English meaning: fat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fett"

Note: Only Gk. and Lat.

Material: Gk. *λαῖνός* "gemästet, fat" (**laies-r-īnos?*); Lat. *lāridum*, *lardum* "bacon, gepökeltes Schweinefleisch" (**laies-idom?*); *lārgus* "rich, rich schenkend" (**laies-agos*); *laetus* "fat, luscious, fertile, freudig, cheerful", *laetāre* "düngen".

References: WP. II 379, WH. I 750, 764 f.

Page(s): 652

la₁uo-

English meaning: left

Deutsche Übersetzung: "links"

Note: originally "crooked"?

Note: Root *la₁uo-* : "left" derived from Root *se₁yo-* : "left" common Illyr.-Alb. *s₁ye-* > *de-*, *le-* phonetic mutation. (see Alb. *dergjem* "lie sick" of Root *s₁yergh-* : "to take care of; to be ill").

Material: Gk. *λαῖός* "link"; Illyr. PN *Laevicus*, *Laevonicus*, *Levonicus*, *Levo* etc.; Lat. *laevus* ds.; glO.S.S. *laevi boves* "with downwards gekrümmten Hörnern" point at in association with Lith. *išlaivóti* "make bent" in "crooked, writhed, crooked, humped" perhaps in sense from "crooked = weak, left" as basic meaning; O.Bulg. *лѣвъ* "left" etc.

References: WP. II 378 f., WH. I 750 f., Trautmann 148.

Page(s): 652

laku–

English meaning: water basin (ditch, lake, sea)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasseransammlung in einer Grube, Lache, sea"

Material: Gk. λάκκος (*λακκος) "cistern, pond, pool";

Lat. *lacus*, -ūs m. (O.H.G. *lahha* "puddle", M.L.G. *lake* "puddle, slop", O.E. *lacu* f. "river, stream, brook" etc., are Lat. Lw.) "pit, pothole, sea, trough", *lacūna* "Vertiefung, pit, pothole, puddle" (therefrom *lacūnar* n. "Felderdecke", as *laquear* ds. direkt from *lacus* from);

O.Ir. *loch* n. 'sea, pond, pool' (**laku*), out of it borrowed Welsh *llwch*, etc.; O.Corn. Bret. *lagen* 'sea, pond, pool'; South-East Fr. *loye* probably from Ven.-Illyr. **lokūā*, unklare *o* also in Gaul. PN *Penne-locōs* (gen. *-ous);

O.E. asächs. *lagu* (**lakú-*) 'sea' (in addition the N.WestGer. FIN *Leine* from *Lagina*), O.Ice. *lqgr* m. 'sea, water, Flüssigkeit'; in addition *lā*, *læ* f. 'strandwasser, sea' (**lahō*), M.H.G. *lā* 'stream, brook, Sumpfwasser';

O.Bulg. *loky* f. (**lakū*), gen. -ъve "puddle, cistern", Serb. *lōkva* "puddle, pool, slop", etc.

References: WP. II 380 f., WH. I 748, Trautmann 149.

Page(s): 653

lak–

English meaning: to lick, lap

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnalzend lecken’

Material: Arm. *lakem* (from **kk*) “lick”;

Lith. *lãkti*, Ltv. *lakt* “leckend devour”;

Church Slavic *loču*, *lokati* “lick”.

Similar to onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung as *lab-*, *lap(h)-*.

References: WP. II 380.

Page(s): 653

laḱ– (*laǵh–)

English meaning: to be spotted; salmon

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprenkeln, tupfen’

Material: O.H.G. *lahs*, O.E. *leax*, O.Ice. *lax* m. ‘salmon’; O.Pruss. *lasasso* f.; Lith. *lašišà* f., besides *lašis* and Ltv. *lasis* m.; Russ. *lososʹ* ‘salmon’; after Löwenthal (KZ. 52, 98) as “the Getupfte” to Lith. *lašas* “drip”, *lašėti* “drip, trickle”, Ltv. *lāse* ‘sprenkel, Tupfen’, *lāsaîns* “punktiert, dappled “, etc.; Toch. B *laks* “fish”. After Thieme KZ 69, 209 ff. in addition also (?) O.Ind. *lāksā* “Lack” (“lachsartig, *red”) and (?) *lakṣá-* “unübersehbare bulk, mass”. common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 381, Trautmann 150, Petersson Heterokl. 199 f., Specht IE Decl. 31, Heine-Geldern Saeculum 2, 247.

Page(s): 653

las–

English meaning: willing, active, covetous

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gierig, lasziv, mutwillig, ausgelassen sein”

Material: O.Ind. *laṣati* “begehrt” (**la-ls-atī*), *lālasa-* “begierig, violent, verlangend”, *ullasita-* “ausgelassen, bratty”, *lasati* ‘strebt, plays, shows, is vergnügt’;

latter stands for also ‘seems, shines’, compare Gk. λάω “blicke”, wherefore also ἄ-λαός “blind”; perhaps originally various group;

Gk. λιλαιομαι “begehre, sehne mich” (**li-las-iomai*), perf. λελίημαι (analogy after τετίημαι “bin grieving “); λάστη πόρνη Hes., λάσθη “ludibrium” (etc.), λᾶσθαι (**la[σ]-es-thai*) παίζειν, λοιδορεῖν Hes., ληναί βάκχαι. Ἀρκάδες Hes. (**las-vo-*), ληνίς “Bacchantin” (out of it Lat. *lēna* “Kupplerin”);

Lat. *lascīvus* “bratty, ausgelassen, zügellos, luscious, horny, lustful” (further formations an adj. **las-ko-s*); in addition also (?) *Lār*, *Lāris*, aLat. *Larēs* “Geister” (eig. “die Gierigen, Lechzenden”), *lārua*, *lārva* (**lāsquā*) “ghost, Larve, mask” (*Lār* hat nominativische lengthened grade);

O.Ir. *lainn* “greedy” (**las-ni-s*);

Goth. *lustus*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *lust* “lust”, O.Ice. *losti* m. “pleasure, joy, lust, eagerness” (reduced grade); *lyst* f. ds. from M.L.G. *lust*;

Lith. *lokšnūs* “zärtlich” (**lāsknus*);

Serb. *lāska* ‘schmeichelei’, Cz. *láska* “love”; compare Russ. *lasyj* “erpicht, naschhaft”, *lasovatʹ* “naschen”, etc.; *lasko-sérdyj* “lustful, greedy”, *lásitʹ* ‘schmeicheln’, *lástitʹ* ds., etc.

References: WP. II 386 f., WH. I 762 f., 766 f., Trautmann 150.

Page(s): 654

lat–

English meaning: wet, damp; swamp

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feucht, naß; Sumpf, Lache”

Material: Gk. λάταξ, -αγος “drip, Weinrest” (compare das Lw. Lat. *latex*, *-icis*), λαταγέω ‘schleudre klatschend die Neige Wein’, λατάσσω ds.;

M.Ir. *laith* “beer, Flüssigkeit; swamp, marsh” = Gaul. *Are-late* town, city “eastern of Sumpfes”, Corn. *lad* “liquor”, O.Welsh *llat* ds., Welsh *llaid* (**laṭio-*) ‘slime, mud’, M.Ir. *lathach* ds.;

O.Ice. *leþja* (**laþjōn-*) “loam, clay, smut”, O.H.G. *letto* “clay, loam”, Ger. *Letten* (dessen *e*, although in bO.Ir.-Alem. Mundarten open, yet umlaut *e-* is);

Lith. FIN *Lãt-upė*, *Latuvà*, Ltv. FIN *Late* (Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 425).

References: WP. II 381 f., WH. I 770.

Page(s): 654-655

lauk(o)– (ləuk–)

English meaning: throat, jaw

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kehle, Schlund”, ‘schlucken, schlingen’?

Material: Hom. λαυκανίη “throat, gullet”, Lith. *pa-laũkis* “die dewlap of Rindes”, wRuss. *тка́* (**лъkati*), Iter. *tykać* ‘schlucken, drink’ etc. (Clr. *tyhati* ‘schlucken’ with *h* from Proto-Slav. *g*, compare the probably cognate root *(s)leug-* ‘schlucken’).

References: WP. II 380.

Page(s): 655

lāgh–

English meaning: to cut, a cutting instrument

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden, schneidendes Gerät (Spaten, Klinge)’

Material: Gk. λαχαίνω “grave”, λάχανον “Gartenkraut, vegetables”; Ir. *lāige* ‘spade’ (**lāgjā*), *lāigen* “Lanze” (**lāginā*), Welsh *llain* “blade” (**lǎgīnā*).

References: WP. II 381, WH. I 757 f., different O’Rahilly Eriu 13, 152.

Page(s): 652

lāg^wh-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen"

See also: see under *(s)lāg^wh-*.

Page(s): 652

lā-¹ and lē-

English meaning: expr. roots (bark, howl, etc.), onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzeln

Grammatical information: present *lāiō* and *lēiō*

Material: O.Ind. *rāyati* “barks” (possibly also to *rē* “cry”); Osset. *rain* “bark, bay”;

Arm. *lam* “cry, weep”; unclear *lor* “Wachtel” (see under Gk. *λάρος*);

Gk. *λήρος* m. “gossip, prank, Tand” (contains *lā-* or *lē-*), *ληρέω* ‘schwätze’; unclear is the vocalism (onomatopoeic?) in *λάρος* “seagull” (compare Arm. *lor* “Wachtel”);

Alb. *leh* “bark”;

Lat. *lāmentum* “lamentation”, *lāmentāri* “lament”, *lātrō*, *-āre* “bark, bay”; perhaps Osc. *lamatir* ‘soll verflucht sein’;

O.Ir. *līid* (**lēietī*) “klagt an”; Welsh *edliw* (**ate-līw*) “rebuke”;

Goth. *laíldoun* ‘sie schmähten’ (present **laian*, IE **lē-*); O.N. *lō* f., “Brachvogel”, pl. *lør*, *lōmr* “Meertaucher, loud schreiender bird”, compare Ice. *lōmur* “clamor, lamentation”;

Lith. *lójū*, *lótī* “bark, bay”, Ltv. *lāju*, *lāt* “bark, bay, fluchen”, *lādēt* “verfluchen”; *lādēt* “verfluchen”;

O.C.S. *lajō*, *lajati* “bark, bay, inveigh” etc. (*lajati* for **lati* after the preterite stem, compare Lith. *lójō*).

Reduplicated *lal(l)a-*: O.Ind. *lalallā* “Lallen”; Gk. *λάλος* “gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering”, *λαλία* “gossip”, *λαλέω* “babble”, *λαλαγή* “leichtes murmur”; Lat. *lallō*, *-āre* “in den sleep sing”, *lallus* “das Trällern the wet nurse” (compare the PN *Lalla*, *Lallia*, *Lallō*, *Lollia*); Ger. *lallen*; Lith. *laluóti* “lallen”, Russ. *lála* “babbler”, etc.

similar *lel-*, *lul-* “einlullen, einwiegen, swing” in:

O.Ind. *lōlati* “bewegt sich hin and her”, *lulita-* “fluttering”, *lālati* “tänzelt, plays, shows”, *lēlāyati* “sways, swings”; Lat. *lolium* “darnel, cockle, tares, dizziness exciting plant”; Maybe Alb. *lule* “flower, narcotic plant, dizziness exciting plant”, *luanj* “play, swing, move”. M.L.G. *lollen*, Ger. *lullen*; Lith. *leliúou*, *leliúoti* “lull, cradle, swing”, Ltv. *leluoju*, *leluot* “lull, cradle children”; in addition Lith. *lélis*, *léljys* m. “Nachtrabe”; Ltv. *lēlis* ds. and “clumsy person”; Serb. *léljati* “lull, swing, cradle, dangle”, *ljúljati* “lull, swing, cradle”, Russ. *ljuljú* “little poplar = (traditional in lullabies)”, *lelja* “aunt”, etc.; in addition Russ. *lelek*, Pol. Cz. *lelek* “Nachtrabe” (see above Lith. *lélis*).

Alb. *laluc*, *lalë* “derogatory remark, southern people”, *lal*, *lali* “relative”

Perhaps here with *k*-extension:

Gk. λάσκω (*λακ-σκω), Aor. ἔλακον, perf. λέληκα, Dor. λέλᾱκα “rede loud, cry”, ληκέω Dor. λᾱκ-) ds., λακερός Hes. “gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering”;

after Jokl L.-kunder U. 205 to Alb. *laikatis* “flatter, beschwatze”.

References: WP. II 376 f., WH. I 752 f., 754 f., 819, Trautmann 146, 156, J. Loth RC 38, 49 f.

Page(s): 650-651

lā-2

English meaning: to be concealed, covered

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verborgen, versteckt sein”

Note: also *lāi-* and *lā[ij]-dh-*

Material: Gk. λῆτο, λήιτο ἐπελάθετο Hes., due to a *lā-Fός “hide, conceal” perhaps λεωργός, πανοῦργος, frevlerisch” (*ληFo-Feργός “in verborgenen tuend, was das light scheuen muß”);

from the *dh*-extension (*dh*-present?) λήθω, Dor. λᾱθω “lateō”, λήθη “das oblivion “, Dor. λᾱθος n. ds., ἀληθής, Dor. ἀλᾱθήs “not verhehlend, veritable”, λανθάνω (λήσω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα) “binverborgen”, λαθρός “clandestine “, Ion. λάθρη, Att. λάθρᾱ adv. “clandestine “, Hom. λαθι-κηδής “den Schmerz vergessen making “;

lāi-dh- in λαιθ-αργος besides λήθ-αργος;

Lat. *lateō*, *-ēre* “hide, conceal, versteckt sein” (from a participle **l̥ə-tó-s*);

O.Ice. *lōmr* “betrayal, deceit”, M.H.G. *luo* “pestering, temptation; snare”; O.H.G. *luog* “cave, lair “, *luoga* “Lagerwilder animal”;

O.Bulg. *lajati* “nachstellen”, Cz. (due to a **lā-kā* = O.H.G. *luoga*) *lákati* “Nachstellungen bereiten, pursue “;

Toch. A *lāt*, *lānt*, B *lāt*, *lant* “hinausgehen”, preterit 3. sg. A *lāc*, B *lac* (: Gk. ἔλαθε), 3. pl. A *lāntseñc*, B *lateñ* (Pedersen Hitt. 173, 189).

References: WP. II 377 f., WH. I 768 f.

Page(s): 651

lāmā

English meaning: swamp, puddle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pfütze, Sumpf”?

Grammatical information: f.

Material: Lat. *lāma* f. “puddle, slop, swamp, marsh”, probably barely genuine lateinisch; as Appellativ still today in Spanien, Südfrankreich, Oberitalien, frequent, often in PN in N Portugals and Spaniens, Korsika, Oberitalien and Apulia, also in Ven.-Illyr. Gebiet; Illyr. FIN Λάμητος (Bruttium), nowadays *Lamato*; Ltv. *lāma* “puddle, slop, pit, pothole”, Lith. *loma* (man erwartet *lóma*), acc. sg. *lōmą* ds.; Bulg. *lam* m. “pit, pothole, hole”.

Maybe Alb. *llomë*, *llohë*, “dirt, mud”.

References: WP. II 385 f., WH. I 753, 870 f., Trautmann 162, R. Menendez Pidal ZrPh. 59, 202 ff. Unclear is the relationship to finn. *lampi*, gen. *lammen* “pond, pool”, estn. *lomm* “puddle, slop, lowland, depression”, etc.

Page(s): 653-654

lāp-

English meaning: cow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kuh”

Material: Alb. *lopë* “cow” (**lāpā*), Ltv. *luõps* “Vieh”; also Swiss *loobe*, *lioba* “cow” (influenced from “*lieb*”).

References: WP. II 383.

Page(s): 654

lāu-

English meaning: to acquire, to make use of smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erbeuten, genießen”

Material: O.Ind. *lōtam*, *lōtram* n. “booty, geraubtes blessing” (uncovered);

Gk. ἀπολαύω “genieße”, Dor. λαῖᾱ, Ion. λῆϊη and λῆϊς, Att. λειᾱ “booty” (**lāuīā*), ληῖζομαι “erbeute”, ληῖστωρ, ληιστήρ, ληιστής, Dor. λαστάς “robber”; probably also λήιον ‘saat, Feldfrüchte’, Dor. λαῖον, λαον “sown field” as “*Ge-winn, yield”; Hom. ἀλήιος “arm”, πολυλήιος “reichbegütert” (originally an Ackerland); λαρός “lecker” (? **lāueros*);

Lat. *lucrum* n. “profit, gain, benefit, advantage” (**lu-tlo-m*);

O.Ir. *lōg*, *lūag*, *lūach* “earnings, Preis” (with *g-* or *gh-*forms), *folad* (*foluth*) ‘substanz’ = Welsh *golud* “richness”, O.Corn. *wuludoc* “dives” (**upo-lau-to-m*); Welsh *llawen* “cheerful” (“*genießend”); also Welsh *llawer* “much, a lot of”, O.Ir. *lour* “sufficient” as ursprüngliches Subst. “number, big, giant bulk, mass” from **lāueros* = Gk. λαρός;

Goth. *laun* n., O.H.G. *lōn* (n., m.) “earnings, Vergeltung”, O.N. *laun* n. pl., O.E. *lean* ds.;

O.C.S. *lovъ* “Fang, Jagd”, *loviti* “capture, hunt, chase”; Lith. *lāvinti* “abrichten” etc. is Russ. Lw.

References: WP. II 379 f., WH. I 826, Trautmann 153.

Page(s): 655

lā[i]p–, ləip–, ləp–

English meaning: to burn, be bright

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten, brennen”

Material: Gk. λάμπω “leuchte”, λαμπάς “torch”, λαμπρός “luminous” (with originally bare präsensbildendem nasal);

O.Ir. *lassaim* “flamme”, *lassair* “flamma”, Welsh *llachar* “gleaming” (**laps-*);

Lith. *lópė* “light”, Ltv. *lāpa* “torch”, O.Pruss. *lopis* “flame”;

Hitt. *lap-* “glow, hot sein”.

Besides with *i*-voc. O.Ind. *lip-* “entzünden”, O.Ice. *leiptr* “lightning”, Lith. *liepsnà* “flame”, *lipst* “burns”, Ltv. *lipt* “gleam, kindle, inflame”, nsorb. *lipotaś* “flicker”.

References: WP. II 383, Trautmann 149, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 152, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 439, 475.

Page(s): 652-653

legh–

English meaning: to put down; to lie down

Deutsche Übersetzung: originally only punktuell aoristisch “(sich) legen”, Lateer durative “liegen”

Material: Gk. λέχεται κοιμάται Hes., λέξομαι, λέκτο, ἐλέξατο ‘sich lay, place (to Schläfe)’, ἔλεξα “lullte ein”, λελουχῖα λεχὼ γενομένη Hes., λέχος n. “bed, Hochzeitsbett, Totenbett”, λέκτρον “lair “ (= O.H.G. *lehtar*), “womb, uterus, placenta, afterbirth“, λεχώ “Wöchnerin”, λέσχη rhod. “Ruhestätte = grave”, Att. “Erholungsort for Müßige, then Plauderei under likewise” (**legḥskā*, compare under O.Ir. *lesc*, O.H.G. *irlëskan*), λόχος “Hinterhalt (out of it: bewaffnete troop, multitude, crowd); Niederkunft“, ἡ λοχός “Kindbetterin“, ἄ-λοχος “Bettgenossin, wife” (: Slav. **sŕ-logъ*), λόχη “Wildlager; thicket “;

Alb. *lagje* f. “troop, multitude, crowd, Stadtviertel” etc. (older **lag* = λόχος);

Lat. *lectus*, -ī “Lagerstätte, bed” (from **legh-to-*), *lectīca* ‘sänfte’;

O.Ir. *lige* “bed, grave” (**legḥiom*), Welsh *lle*, Corn. *le* “place” (**legḥo-*), Welsh *gwe-ly*, Bret. *gwele*, Corn. *gueli* “bed” (*upo-legḥio-*); Welsh *gwal* “bed” = O.Ir. *mucc-foil* ‘schweinekoben’ (**u(p)o-legḥ-s*); Gaul. *legasit* “has placed, legte”; M.Ir. *laigid* “legt sich” (to *a* from *e* s. Thurneysen, KZ. 59, 9), perf. *dellig* “hat sich gelegt”, *l(a)ige* “concubitus”, M.Bret. *lech*, Bret. *leac’h* “place” (**legḥs-o-*); O.Ir. **luigim* (Kaus. **logheĩō*) in *fo-álgim* (**fo-ad-log-*) ‘schlage low, base’, *fu-llugaimm* “verberge”; O.Ir. *fo-lach* n. “hideout“, Welsh Bret. *go-lo* ds., Gaul. *logan* acc. sg. “grave”; nasalized and in gradation to Slav. *lęq* probably O.Ir. *im-fo-Ingai* “bewirkt”, *in-loing* “combined “ = M.Welsh *ellwng*, Welsh *gollwng* “to let go, to drop”; about O.Ir. *lesc* see under; lengthened grade Gaul.-rom. *līga* (**lēghā*) “Ablagerung”;

here very probably O.Ir. *lesc* “piger”, Welsh *llesg* “infirmus, languidus”, basic form **legzgho-* from **leggh-sko-*;

probably as ‘sich lay, place’: O.H.G. *lëscan*, *irlëscan*, O.S. *leskan* “*erlöschen, löschen*” (die trans. meaning muß then secondary sein);

Goth. *ligan* “lie” (neologism); previous *ġ*-present O.E. *licgan*, O.Fris. *lidza*, O.S. *liggian*, O.E. *licgan*, O.H.G. *ligen*, *licken*, “lie” (*liggiu* = O.Bulg. *ležo*), Kaus. Goth. *lagjan* “lay, place” (= O.Bulg. *ložiti*), O.H.G. *leg(g)en*, O.S. *leggian*, O.Fris. *ledza*, O.E. *lecgan*, O.Ice. *leggja* ds.; Goth. *ligrs* “lair”, O.H.G. O.S. *legar* n. ds.; O.Ice. *lag* n. “Lage, position”, pl. *lqg* “law, staatliche Gemeinschaft”; O.E. *ge-læg* ‘surface, plain, area’; from dem Run. O.E. *lagu*, Eng. *law*, M.L.G. *lach* “lair”; O.S. *aldar-lagu* pl. n. “die bestimmte Lebenszeit”, *gi-lagu* n. pl. “determination, fate, destiny, lot, fate” (: Gk. *λόχος*); postverbal are *ørlog* N. pl. “fate, destiny”, O.S. *orlag*, *orleg* “ds.”, O.E. *orlaeg* n., O.H.G. *urlag* m. ds.; M.H.G. *urlage* “fate, destiny, war, fight” (latter meaning probably from O.H.G. *urliugi*, M.L.G. *orloge*herstammend, s. *leugh-*); O.H.G. *lehter* “womb, uterus, placenta, afterbirth” (: Gk. *λέκτρον*), O.Ice. *lātr* (**logh-tro-*) n. “Lagerstelle from animals”; lengthened grade aisl *lāg* O.H.G. *lāga* “Lage” (: Lith. *pa-lėgỹs*);

maybe Alb.Gheg *log* “place for men”

with gradation O.E. O.Fris. *lōg* n. “place”, *lōgian* “disponere, dispose”, O.H.G. *luog* “cave, lair”, O.Ice. *lōgi* “tranquility”;

about O.H.G. *lesc* see above;

Lith. *pa-lėgỹs* “Bettlāgerigkeit”;

O.Bulg. *ležo* (= O.H.G. *liggiu*), *ležati* (**legēti*) “lie”, nasalized *lēgq*, *lešti* ‘sich lay, place’, causative *ložiti* (= Goth. *lagjan*) “lay, place”, Iter. *lēgati* ‘sich lay, place’, Iter. *въ lagati* “einlegen” etc.; *lože* “lair, womb, uterus”, **sq-logъ* (Ser.-Cr.-ksl *sulogъ*) “*ἄλοχος*”, *za-logъ* “pledge, agreement” (etc.);

Toch. A *lake*, B *leke* “lair”; A *läk-* “lie”, B *lyśalyñe* “das Liegen”;

Hitt. *la-a-ki* (*lagi*) “bringt to collapse”, *la-ga-a-ri* (*lagari*) “lies”.

Maybe Alb. (**lož*) *lodh* “to weary, tire” [the common Alb. shift Z > DH]

References: WP. II 424 f., WH. I 777 ff., Specht KZ. 62, 40 ff., Trautmann 158.

Page(s): 658-659

leg-¹

English meaning: to drip, ooze, flow out

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tröpfeln, sickern, zergehen"

Material: Arm. *lič* 'swamp, marsh' (**lēgiā*);

O.Ir. *legaim* "löse mich auf, zergehe, schmelze", *fo-llega* "(die ink) running from", *dī-leg-* (3. sg. *do-lega*) "destroy, destroy", *dīlgend* "Vernichtung", M.Welsh *dílein* (**dē-leg-ni-*) ds., *dileith* ds., Welsh *llaith*, Bret. *leiz* (**lekto-*) "humid, wet", Welsh *dad-leithio* "melt", O.Ir. *lecht* "death", Welsh *llaith* "letum, caedes, nex" as "Auflösung", *lleas* "death" (**leg-astu-*); perhaps also as Kaus. O.Ir. *do-luigim* (**logeiō*) "lasse after, verzeihe", *dílgud* "Verzeihung";

O.Ice. *lekr* "leck", *leki* m. "Leck", O.E. *hlecc* (with falschem *h*) "leck", Ger. (actually N.Ger.) *Leck*, adj. *lech* and (N.Ger.) *leck*, M.L.G. *lak*, O.Ice. *leka* strong. V. "das Wasser durchlassen", M.L.G. *leken* ds., O.H.G. *ze(r)lechen* "zerlechzt, leck", M.H.G. *lechen* "Flüssigkeit durchlassen, vor Trockenheit Risse bekommen, swelter " (*lechezen* "austrocknen", actually "ausrinnen", Ger. *lechzen*); Kaus. **lakjan* in O.E. *leccan* "benetzen", M.L.G. *lecken* 'seihen', M.H.G. *lecken* "benetzen"; M.L.G. *lak* m. n. "fault, error, lack, Gebrechen", M.Eng. *lac*, nEng. *lack* ds., O.Fris. *lec* "damage, pity"; lengthened grade O.Ice. *lœkr* m. 'stream, brook', Nor. also "puddle, slop".

References: WP. II 422 f.

Page(s): 657

leg-²

English meaning: to take care about smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich worum kümmern’?

Material: Gk. ἀλέγω “kümmere mich um etwas”, ἀλεγίζω ds., ἀλεγύνω “besorge” (ἀ- = die preposition ἦ- “in”); Hom. δυσ-ηλεγής, epithet of Todes, as ‘schlimm for den people sorgend’, as also das presumably for ταν-ηλεγής einzusetzende ἀν-ηλεγής, likewise epithet of Todes, at best as “inconsiderate” to comprehend is; after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 538 but to λέγω “zähle”;

Alb. *plok*, *plogu*, *plogë*, *plogëtë* “careless, neglectful, idle” from *pa-* (“without”) + *log-* from IE **lēg-* “nec-legens” proves IE *g* for unsere family.

References: WP. II 423 f., WH. I 351 ff.; Leumann Homer. Wörter 55.

Page(s): 658

leġ-

English meaning: to gather

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zusammenlesen, sammeln”

Material: Gk. λέγω ‘sammle, lese together, zähle, rede, say’, καταλέγω “verzeichne”, συλλογή ‘sammlung’, ἐκλογή “Auswahl”, λόγος, λέξις “discourse”, λογίζομαι “rechne, überlege” (also ἀλέγω ἐν “zähle, rechne under etwas” with ἀ- “ἐν-”), λώγη συναγωγή σίτου Hes., Dor. ἐλώγη ἔλεγεν Hes.;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *log* “meadow for gathering of men, place of discourse”, *loth*, *lodh* (**log*) “to tire, weary, exhaust, be choosy, elegant”.

Lat. *legō*, *-ere* “zusammenlesen, auflesen; wählen; lesen”, *legiō* “ausgehobene Mannschaft, Legion” = Osc. *leginum* “legionem”, *legulus* “Aufleser”, *ēlegāns* “choosy, elegant”; here probably also *lignum* as “Leseholz”; further *dīligere* (**dis-leg-*) “hochschätzen”, *intelligere* (**inter-leg-*) “wahrnehmen”, *neglegere* “neglect”, *religiō* “Bedenken, religiöse fear, shyness”; päalign. *lexe* “legistis”.

palatal proves Alb. *mb-leth* ‘sammle, ernte, versammle’, preterit *mblodha* (: Lat. *lēgī*), pass. *mbliðhem*;

Maybe Alb. *ledhë* (**leg-*) n. “caress, fondling”

to *legō* presumably also as ‘sammlung the Vorschriften’ Lat. *lēx* f. “law”, *lēgāre*, *lēgātus*, Osc. *ligud* “lēge”, *ligatúis* “legatis” and *legūmen* “Hülsenfrucht, vegetables”;

Gmc. **lēkja-* “Besprecher, physician, medicine man” in Goth. *lēkeis*, O.Ice. *lækni*, O.E. *læce*, O.H.G. *lāchi*; in addition O.H.G. *lāchin* n. “healing”, M.H.G. *lāchenīe* f. “Besprechen, Hexen”; Church Slavic *lěkъ* “remedy” from dem Gmc.; about O.Ir. *liaig* see under *lep-1*.

References: WP. II 422, WH. 351 ff., 779 f., 789 f.

Page(s): 658

leg^wh-

English meaning: light (adj.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leicht in Bewegung and Gewicht", verbal 'sich leicht, flink bewegen'

Note: nasalized *leng^wh-*

Material: 1. O.Ind. *laghú-*, ved. *raghú-* "rash, hasty, light, small", compar. *lāghīyams-*, superl. *lāghīṣṭha-*; Av. *ragu-*, f. *rəvi-* "agile"; compar. *rənjyō*, superl. *rənjišta-* (of stem **leng^wh-*);

zero grade O.Ind. *ṛhánt-* "weak, small" (**light*); Av. *rənjaiti*, *rənjayeiti* "makes light, agile, lässt sich bewegen", O.Ind. *rámhatē*, *ránghati*, *lángghati* "rinnt, hurries, springt auf, springt about";

Gk. ἐλαχύς 'small', compar. ἐλασσων, Att. ἐλαππων (with secondary *ā*, s. Schwyzer Gk. 1, 538 and Anm. 4), superl. ἐλάχιστος (ἐλαχύς from IE **leg^whú-*, as Slav. *lgъkъ* and Celt. **lag-*; O.Ind. *laghú-* perhaps also or zero grade as Lat. *levis*); ἐλαφρός "light, agile" (probably from **leng^whrós* = O.H.G. *lungar*); after Schwyzer Gk. 1, 302 though contaminated from **ἐλαχρός* (= O.H.G. *lungar*) and **ἐλαφός* (from **-χFος* = Lith. *leñgvas*); perhaps Ion. λωφᾶν 'sich erholen, relax, slacken, trans. erleichtern, entlassen, befreien';

Illyr. *lembus* (**leng^who-s*) "leichtes Fahrzeug", out of it Gk. λέμβος, Lat. *lembus* ds.; oberItal. FIN *Lambrus* (: ἐλαφρός), Krahe, Gymnasium 59 (1952), 79;

Lat. *levis* "light, quick, fast, leise" (based on auf dem f. **leg^whuī* to m. **leg^whú-s*);

O.Ir. compar. *laigiú* (and *laugu*) 'small, bad' = M.Welsh *llej*, Welsh *llai* "minor", Corn. *le* ds. Bret. *-lei* in O.Bret. *nahu-lei* "nihilominus" (Proto-Celt. **lag-iōs*, IE **leg^wh-*, see above), superl. O.Ir. *lugimem* and *lugam*, M.Welsh *lleiaf*, O.Bret. *lau*, M.Welsh *llaw* 'small' (out of it M.Ir. *lau*, *lū* ds.), O.Ir. *lagat* "parvitas"; O.Ir. *lingim* 'spring' (preterit *leblaing* with analogical imitation of *p* : *b*-reduplication), O.Ir. *lēimm*, Welsh etc. *llam* 'sprung' (**leng-smen-*);

Maybe Alb. (**leiht*) *lehtë* “light”.

Goth. *leihts*, O.E. *leoht*, O.Ice. *lēttr*, O.H.G. *līht(i)* “light”, nDutch *licht* n. “placenta, afterbirth” (**linχta-*, IE **lengʷh-to-*); O.S. *lungor*, O.H.G. *lungar* “quick, fast”, O.E. *lungre* adv. “quick, fast, bald” (**lŋgʷhro-*, see above); O.H.G. *gilingan* “proceed, go ahead, Erfolg have, succeed”, M.H.G. *lingen* “vorwärtskommen”;

Lith. *leñgvas*, *lengvùs*, Ltv. *liēgs* “light”;

O.C.S. *лъгъкъ* (**legʷhu-*, see above) “light”, *лъgota* “lightness”, O.C.S. (*je*) *лъžě* “es is erlaubt” (dat. sg. to *лъga*), *po-лъdza*, *po-лъza* “benefit”, russ *лъzja*, old *лъžě* “es is possible, man possibly”, besides *лъga*, ds. (etc.).

2. Here also appellation the Lunge (light as die übrigen Fleischteile, schwimmt in Wasser above): O.H.G. *lungūn* pl., O.E. *lungen*, O.N. *lunga* n. “Lunge”, Eng. *lights* “Tierlungen”, Russ. *lēgkoje* “Lunge”; hence also Arm. *lanjk* “brost” (older “*Lunge”; **lŋgʷhio-*).

References: WP. II 426 f., WH. I 788 f., Trautmann 158 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 143.

Page(s): 660-661

leibh-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leben"

See also: see under *leip-1* "besmear".

Page(s): 666

leid-

English meaning: to play, joke

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spielen, scherzen, necken’

Material: Gk. λίζει παίζει, λίζουν παίζουν Hes. (from *λινδιω, compare λινδέσθαι ἀμιλλᾶσθαι Hes.); λοιδορος ‘schimpfend’, λοιδορέω ‘schmähe, schelte’ (compare to meaning M.H.G. *schimpf* “joke, Kurzweil”: Ger. *Schimpf*);

Lat. *lūdō*, -ere, *lūsī*, -sum “play, zum besten halten”, *lūdus* (old *loidos*) “game”; maybe Alb. (**loūdō*) *luaj*, *loz* “play, joke”, Alb. (old *loidos*) *lojë* “game” [common Alb. -d- > -j- phonetic mutation].

perhaps M.Ir. *laídid* (**loid-*) “treibt an, besingt”.

References: WP. II 402, WH. I 829 f.

Page(s): 666

leig-¹ and leik- better oleig-/k-

English meaning: poor, miserable

Deutsche Übersetzung: "dürftig, elend; Krankheit, schlechtes Ergehen"

Material: 1. Gk. λοιγός "ruin, mischief, Untergang, death", λοιγίος "ruinous, tödlich"; ὀλίγος 'small';

Alb. *lig* "mad, wicked, evil, lean", *ligë* "malice, Übel";

Lith. *ligà* "disease, malady", Ltv. *liga* 'schwerere disease, malady, Seuche', ablaut. Lith. *pāliegis* m. ds.;

2. Arm. *ałk'at* "arm, poor, wenig, concise"; Subst. "armer beggar", *ałk'at- anam* "bin or werde arm; take ab, werde schwach" (**alik* - from IE **oliko-*; accordingly is also das ò- from Gk. ὀλίγος probably old, die root also as **(o)leig-/k-* must be assumed); O.Ir. *līach* "woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky"; O.Pruss. *licuts* 'small'.

References: WP. II 398, Trautmann 161;

See also: probably to *lei-2*.

Page(s): 667

leig-³, loig-

English meaning: to jump; to tremble

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hüpfen, beben; beben machen"

Material: O.Ind. *rējati* "makes hüpfen, lässt erbeben", *rējatē* "hüpft, bebt", *rējāyati* "makes erzittern, quiver";

Pers. *ālēxtan* 'spring, ausschlagen (of Pferde)', kurd. *be-lezium* "dances", *līzim* 'spiele';

Gk. ἐλελίζω, ἐλελίζα "make erzittern, swing, brandish", ἐλελί[*γ]-χθων "Erderschütterer" (in addition probably also λιγ- "whereupon losstürmen" in λιγαίνει 'stürmt los', λίγα ταχέως);

O.Ir. *loíg* m. "calf", Bret. dial. *lu-é* ds., *lu* "Dummkopf, laughable"; Welsh pl. *lloi* "Kälber" (sg. *llo*) is Ir. Lw.;

Goth. *laikan* (*laílaik*) "hüpfen, spring", *bi-laikan* "deride", *laiks* "Tanz", O.N. *leika* (*lēk*) "play, züngeln (flame), fechten, jemandem mitspielen", *leikr* "game, derision", O.E. *lācan* 'sich quick, fast move, play, fechten', *lāc* "game, fight, struggle, booty, gift", M.H.G. *leichen* "hüpfen, foppen", O.H.G. *leih*, *leich* "game, Melodie, song, *Leich*", Ger. dial. *laich* "lusus venerius", M.L.G. *lēk* "das Laichen, Laich", Ger. *Laich* (from dem Gmc. entl. O.Bulg. *likъ* "Reigen");

Lith. *laigyti* "wild umherlaufen", verbal noun *laigyma* O.S.

References: WP. II 399, Trautmann 148.

Page(s): 667-668

leig-4, leiĝ-

English meaning: to bind, *vow, make an oath

Deutsche Übersetzung: "binden"

Material: Alb. *lith*, pass. *lidhem* "bind, verbinde, gürte", *lidhë*, *lidhe* "band, strap, Fessel; Garbenband, Bruchband";

Note:

Also Alb. *lidh besën* "vow, make a sacred oath" is identical with Hitt. *li-in-ga-in* acc. "oath";

Alb. common phonetic mutation *g* > *dh*, *k* > *th*.

Alb. and Hitt. prove that Root **leig-4, leiĝ-** : "to bind, *vow, make an oath" derived from Root **d̥ḡhū, d̥ḡhūā** : "tongue" [common Lat.-italic *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *ligō, -āre* "bind, zusammenbinden", *obligātiō* "commitment"; *līctor* "bearer the *fasces*";

M.L.G. *līk* "band, strap", out of it O.Ice. *līk* 'saumtau', changing through ablaut probably M.H.G. *geleich* "artus, joint";

with *g*. Clr. *polýhaty śa* 'sich verbinden', *zalyháty* "in Bande hit, lace, tie, anknüpfen, in Beschlag nehmen", *nalyhaty* "bridle, rein, loop, noose, snare anlegen, fesseln", presumably also Lith. *laigōnas* "brother of the wife, woman", wherefore *λοιγωντίαν φρατρίαν* Hes.;

Hitt. *li-in-ga-in* acc. "oath", *li-ik-zi* (*lenkzi*) 'swears', 3. pl. *li-in-kán-zi*.

References: WP. II 400, WH. I 800.

Page(s): 668

leiĝh–, sleiĝh–

English meaning: to lick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “lecken”

Note:

Root *leiĝh–, sleiĝh–*: “to lick” derived from Root *dn̥ĝhū, dn̥ĝhuā*: “tongue” [common Lat. *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation].

Grammatical information: present *leiĝh-mi*

Material: O.Ind. *lēdhi, rēdhi, lihati* “leckt”, *lēhá-* m. “Lecker”, Av. 3. pl. *raēzaite* ‘sie lick’, Pers. *lištan* “lick”;

Maybe Alb. *lēpi-* “lick”: *lapë* “tongue” common Illyr. *kʷ-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Arm. *lizum, lizem, lizanem* “lecke”;

Gk. *λείω* “lecke”, *λείχην* “lichen, skin rash”, *λίχνος* “lecker, naschhaft”, *λιχνεύω* “belecke”, *λίχνος* “forefinger” (“Lecker”);

Lat. *lingō, -ere, linxī* “lick”, *ligurio, ligurio* “lecke” (compare formal O.Ir. *ligur*, Corm. “tongue”), *ligula* (**ligh-lā*) ‘spoon’, as also M.Ir. *liag*, Welsh *llwy*, Bret. *loa*, Corn. *lo* ‘spoon’ (**leighā*), O.Ir. *ligim* “lecke”, Welsh *llyfu, llyw* “lick” (*f* is Hiatusschub, Pedersen KG. I 100), M.Bret. *leat* “lick”; O.Ir. *ligur* “tongue”;

Goth. *bilaigōn* “belecken”; ablaut. geminated O.E. *liccian*, O.H.G. *lecchōn*, O.S. *likkon* “lick”;

besides with anlaut. *s-*: O.Ice. *sleikja* “lick”, M.H.G. *slecken* ‘schlecken, naschen’; das *s-* hat perhaps in the variierenden onomatopoeic words Schallvorstellung of Leckens seinen Grund, as perhaps Westfäl. *slappern* besides sonstigem **lab-* “lick”;

Lith. *lēžiù, liēszi* “lick”, iter. *laižau, -yti* ds., *isz-ližos* f. pl. “Zwischenraum between den Zähnen”, Ltv. *laischa* “Leckermaul”;

O.Bulg. *liža*, *lizati* “lick”, Ser.-Cr. *lăznēm* (**l̥zn̥ǵ*) ds.

References: WP. II 400 f., WH. I 800 f., Wissmann, nom. postverb. 183 f., Trautmann 155 f.

Page(s): 668

leik-¹

English meaning: to prepare for sale

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feilbieten, feilschen, handeln”

Material: Lat. *liceō*, *-ēre* “feil sein, zum sale ausgebauten become, so and so high geschätzt become”, *licet* “es is erlaubt”, *liceor*, *-ērī* “auf etwas bieten”, *pollicērī* “(darbieten, sich anheischig machen) promise “, Osc. *likítud*, *licitud* “licētō”;

Ltv. *līkstu*, *līku*, *līkt* “handelseins become”, *salīkt* “ds., einen trade abschließen”, *nuolīkums* “pact, covenant”.

References: WP. II 395, WH. I 797.

Page(s): 669

leik-2

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Material: S. above S. 309 E (*el-8*, *elēi-*, *lēi-*), wherefore further the Celt. (?) FIN *Licus* "Lech" (Bavaria), die Lith. FIN *Liēké* and *Leikà*, Lith. *líekna* "marshy meadow", Ltv. *liēkna* ds.; compare Illyr. *Epi-licus* portus, FIN *Pacco-licus* (Bruttium), mod. FIN *Lika* (Kroatien).

Page(s): 669

leikʷ-

English meaning: to leave

Deutsche Übersetzung: "lassen, zurück-, übriglassen"

Grammatical information: imperfect *leikʷō*, perfective *li-n-kʷō* (originally athematic); Aor. 3. sg. *e-likʷ-e*, perf. *le-loikʷ-e*; participle perf. *likʷō-s*

Material: O.Ind. *riṇákti* (3. pl. *riñcanti*) "läßt, läßt los, raumt ein", *riktá-* "empty, bare, lacking, free from etwas", *rícyátē* "wird befreit from etwas, geht verlustig", *rēku-* "unergiebig", *atirēka-* m. "Überbleibsel", *rēkṇas-* n. "ererbter possession, property" = Av. *raexnah-* "blessing, treasure, tribute, inheritance", *-irinaxti* "räumt, läßt frei", Pers. *rēxtan* "diffuse", *gurēxten* "entbehren";

Arm. *lkʷ anem* "lasse", Aor. *elikʷ* = ἔλιπε, *lkʷ anim* "werde abandon, werde faint, languid";

Gk. λείπω "lasse, verlasse", λοιπός "übrig", λιμπάνω "lasse", λισσωμεν ἑάσωμεν Hes. (probably with *l̥*, from **linkʷ-iō*); λείμμα n. "Überbleibsel", λείψανον ds.;

Lat. *linquō*, *-ere*, *liquī* (**loikʷai*, compare O.Ind. *rirēca*, Gk. λέλοιπα, and esp. Goth. *laihu*), *relictus* "zurücklassen", *relicuos* "übrig";

O.Ir. *lēicid* "läßt, läßt los", after Strachan (BB. 20, 31) from **linkʷ-*, with dem vocalism of Fut. and Aor. **leikʷ-s-*;

Goth. *leihvan*, O.Ice. *ljā*, O.H.G. *līhan*, O.E. *lēon* "leihen" (**leikʷō*), participle O.S. O.H.G. *farliwan* "verliehen", O.Ice. *leiga* "mieten", O.Ice. *lān*, O.E. *lāen*, O.H.G. *lēhan* "geliehenes blessing, *Lehen*" (**laihna-* = O.Ind. *rēkṇas-*, compare to *n*-forms also Cz. *liknavý*);

Lith. *liekù*, old *liekmi* (reshaped from **link-m*), Infin. *likti* "lassen" and "bleiben", *liktas* "übrig", *liēkas* "übrig gelassen", old "elfter", *pālaikas* "Übriggebliebenes", *laĩkas* "bestimmte time, Frist" (Ltv. *laiks* "time"), *laikaũ*, *-ýti* "behalten (übrig behalten)", *lỹkius* "Rest", *āitlykis*

“Arbeitspause”; Ltv. *lieks* (= *liekas*) “überzählig, überflüssig; unecht; unpaar”; O.Pruss. *polīnka* “er bleibt”, also O.Lith. *palinkt* ds.;

O.Bulg. *отълѣкъ* “Überbleibsel” (: O.Ind. *atirēka-*), Cz. *liknovati se* ‘sich weigern, scheuen, zaudern, flee’, *liknavý* “fahrlässig” (see above), with *s*-forms O.Bulg. *lichъ* “περισσός, redundans, mad, wicked, evil” etc. (**lik-chъ*, IE *leiq^wso-*); *lišiti* “mug, rob”;

here also Lith. *vienuó-*, *dvý-lika* etc. “11, 12” etc. (bis 19), O.Lith. *liekas* “elfter” (“*was about die zehn out noch überbleibt, Überschuß”); but Goth. *ain-*, *twa-lif*, O.H.G. *ein-*, *zwe-lif* “11, 12”, O.Ice. *ellifu*, aNor. *ællugu* “11”, *øllykti* “the 11.” etc. are either to *leip-1* to stellen or with Marstrander (Ériu 5, 206) from Celt. **lipi-* (**lik^wi-*) entleht.

References: WP. II 396 f., WH. I 808 f., Trautmann 154 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 123 f., 179, Speeht KZ. 62, 89, 114.

Page(s): 669-670

lei-2

English meaning: to eliminate, dissipate, disappear; weak, thin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "eingehen, abnehmen, schwinden; mager, schlank"

Note: (from **el-ei-*)

Material: a. Gk. λίναμαι τρέπομαι Hes., λιάζομαι "weiche from, sinke hin", λειρός (handschr. λειρώς) οἰσχρός καὶ ὠχρός Hes. (= Lith. *leĩlas*), λιμός m. "hunger", λοιμός 'seuche, Pest'; λινό-σάρκος "from zartem Fleisch";

M.Ir. *lían* (**lei-no-*) "gentle"; *léine* f. "Hemd" ("*weiches Untergewand");

M.H.G. *līn* "lukewarm, faint, languid", O.H.G. *Lino* PN, nld. *lenig* "ductile", O.Ice. *linr* "tender, soft, weak"; *lina* "lindern, slacken";

Goth. *af-linnan* "ablassen, fortgehen", O.Ice. *linna* "cease lassen, hemmen", O.E. *linnan* "cease", O.H.G. *bi-linnan* "weichen, cease", with *-nn-* from *-ny-*;

O.Ice. *lǣ* n. (**laiwa-*) "damage, pity, misfortune, deceit", O.H.G. gen. *lēwes* "leider", O.E. *lǣw* "Verstümmelung"; O.E. O.S. *lēf* "weak" (**lēi-bho-*);

from dem concurrent from Goth.-N.. *lit-* (in Goth. *leitils* 'small, wenig', O.Ice. *lítill* ds., O.Fris. *lītik*, bO.Ir. *dūnn-leizig*, O.Ice. Adverb *litt* "wenig, evil, bad") and WestGmc. *lut-* (in asächs. *luttīl*, O.H.G. *luzzil*, *liuzil* 'small', O.E. *lȳtel* ds.) ergibt sich, daß *lei-* from **el-ei-*, besides *leu-* from **el-eu-* originated sein müssen;

Lith. *leĩlas* "thin, slim" (from **leĩras*, to Gk. λειρός), Ltv. *liēls* "big, large" ("*slim"), with other suffixes Lith. *leĩnas*, *leĩtas* "slim", ablaut. *láinas* ds.; *líebas* "lean, thin", ablaut. *láibas* "tender, thin, slim";

Church Slavic *liběvъ*, *libavъ*, *libivъ* "lean", Serb. *linjati* "dwindle", *linjati se* "mausern", Denomin. from **lein-* (: Lith. *leĩnas*), Slov. *liliti* "häuten" (: Lith. *leilėti* "lean become"), *leviti se* 'sich häuten' (: Lith. *láibinti* "dünner make");

Toch. A *lalam̐sk-*, B *lalam̐ske* “tender”.

b. *s*-extension *leis-*, *lois-* in:

Gk. λιάρος “milde, lind” (**liserō-s*), λοῖσθος “the zurückbleibende, hinterste, letzte”,
λοῖσθιος ds., maybe from *λοιηστος, Superlativ to *λοιης

= Gmc. **laisiz* “less, minder”, O.E. *læs*, nEng. *less*, O.S. *lēs* ds., compar. O.E. *læssa*
(**laisiza*), O.Fris. *lessa*, superl. O.E. *læst* and *lærest*, Eng. *least*, O.Fris. *lērest* and *lēst*, to
krimGoth. *lista* “wenig”; O.H.G. *liso* adv. “leniter”, M.H.G. adj. and adv. *līse*, Ger. *leise*,
O.E.*ge-līsian* ‘schlüpfen, glide, slide’;

Lith. *līesas*, Ltv. *līess* “lean”; Lith. *līestī* and *lỹstī* “lean become”, Ltv. *līest* ds.

References: WP. II 387 ff., WH. I 807 f., Trautmann 154, Specht IE Decl. 125, Machek
Recherches 75 ff. Probably here 1. *leig-* and *leik-*, see under S. 676.

Page(s): 661-662

lei-3

English meaning: slimy; to glide

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schleimig, durch Nässe glitschiger Boden, ausgleiten, worüber hinschleifen or -streichen, also glättend worüber fahren; andererseits schleimig = klebrig'

Note: various also *slei-*

Material: 1. O.Ind. *lināti* (gramm.), *lāyatē*, *līyatē* *līyati* 'schmiegt sich an, lies an, bleibt stecken, versteckt sich, verschwindet'; *līna-* 'sich anschmiegend, anliegend';

Gk. ἀλίνω (-iv- from -iv̥i-) "bestreiche, anoint, smear, rub"; about *līmus* see under;

Lat. *linō*, -ere, *lēvī* (**leiuaī*, from *dē-lēvī* seems to derive *dēleō*), *lītum* "besmear, bestreichen", *liniō*, -īre ds.;

O.Ir. *lenaid*, perf. *rolil* "folgen" (actually "klebt an einem"; Welsh *can-lyn* "folgen" better to *glynu*, Ir. *glenaid* 'steckenbleiben, anhaften'), O.Ir. *lenomnaib* "lituris", O.Bret. *linom* "litura", O.Ir. *as-lenaim* "besmirch, oblinō";

Lat. *līmus* "Bodenschlamm, ordure, smut" (**loimos*) = O.H.G. *leim* "loam, clay", Ger. *Lehm*, O.E. *lām* "loam, clay, Humus", O.H.G. *leime* "loam, clay", Ger. *Leimen*, ablaut. O.H.G. O.E. O.Ice. *līm* "glue, Kalk" ("*Erdmasse zum Verkleben"); auf an *es*-stem **lojes*- based on O.Ice. *leir* n. "loam, clay" (*lajiz-*), *leira* (**laizōn*) weak. Fem. "lehmiger beach, seaside"

and O.Pruss. *layso* f. (**laisā*) "clay, natural dampness of earth, Tonerde"; in ders. meaning from a *d*-extension O.Pruss. *laydis* "loam, clay" and Alb. *leth* "damp clay";

Lith. *laistaũ*, -yti "verkleben, with loam, clay or Kalk verschmieren", compare also O.Ind. *lindu-* 'schleimig, schlüpfrig';

2. as Bezeichnung schleimiger Fische:

Gk. λινεύς ‘schleimfisch’, O.H.G. *slīo*, O.E. *slīw*, *slēo* ‘schleie’, Lith. *līnas*, Ltv. *līnis*, O.Pruss. *linis* ‘schleie’, Russ. *linь* etc. ds.;

3. as Bezeichnung of “(schleimig) Glatten”: Gk. λείος “smooth”: Lat. *lēvis* (**leiyis*) “smooth”, Gk. λῆτός “smooth, schlicht”, λῆτός and λῆς, -τός “glattes kerchief, cloth”, λίσση πέτρα “glatter Pels”; λίσπος, Att. λίσφος “smooth, gerieben” are unclear; Lat. *līma* “Feile” probably from *(s)*lī-mā* or *(s)*lei-mā* (compare O.H.G. *slīm* “mucus”, *slīmen* “smooth make, blank schleifen”, also Gk. λείμαξ ‘snail’);

4. with anlautendem *sl-*:

Celt. **slī-m-no-* “glitschig” in O.Ir. *slēmūn* “smooth, schlüpfrig”, Welsh *llyfn* “smooth, eben”, O.Welsh *limnint* ‘sie smooth’, O.Bret. *gur-limūn* ‘smooth’, M.Bret. *di-leffn* “hard”; Maybe Alb. *limonj* ‘smooth’

O.E. O.Ice. nFris. M.L.G. M.H.G. *slīm* “mucus” (O.H.G. *slīmen* ‘smooth’); compare O.Ice. *slýn* ‘schleimige Wasserpflanzen’;

Ltv. *slīēnas* f. pl. ‘saliva’ (**slēinās*), O.C.S. *sliny*, Serb. *slīne* “Rotz”, Russ. *slína* ‘saliva’;

5. with *k*-suffix:

Gk. λείμαξ “nackte snail” (out of it Lat. *līmāx* ds.) = Russ. *slimák* ‘snail’; compare O.Pruss. *slayx* m., Lith. *slīēkas* m., Ltv. *slīēka* f. “Regenwurm” and Ltv. *slīēkas* f. pl. ‘saliva’; perhaps also Lith. *séilės*, Ltv. *seilas* f. pl. ‘saliva’ (from **slēilās*?).

6. extensions:

(*s*)*leib-* ‘schleimig, schlüpfrig, glide, slide, darüber stroke, smooth’.

Gk. ὀλιβρός ‘schlüpfrig, smooth’ Hes., ὀλιβάξαι ὀλισπεῖν Hes.;

perhaps Welsh *llym* ‘sharp’, Bret. *lemm* ‘sharp; cutting edge a Messers (as **slibsmós*)

O.H.G. *slīfan* “glide, slide, ausglitschen; glättend sharpen”, Ger. *schleifen*, M.L.G. *slīpen* ‘schleifen, smooth make; intr. slink’, O.E. *tōslīpan* “zergehen”; O.Ice. *slīpari* ‘schleifer’, *sleipr* ‘schlüpfrig, smooth’ = M.H.G. *sleif* ds., O.E. *slīpor*, O.H.G. *sleffar* ds., Nor. *slīpra* “glide,

slide”, Kaus. M.L.G. *slēpen* “drag, schleifen” (out of it Ger. *schleppen*), O.H.G. M.H.G. *sleifen* ds., M.H.G. *eine burc sleifen* ‘sie dem Erdboden gleich machen’, Intens. O.H.G. *slipfen* “ausgleiten, ausschlüpfen”, M.H.G. *slipfec*, *slipferic* ‘schlüpfrig’;

besides with Gmc. -*bb*:- Dutch *slib*, *slibbe* ‘schlick, slime, mud’, *slibberen* “glide, slide”, M.L.G. *slibber*, -*ich* ‘schlüpfrig’.

(s)leidh- ‘schlüpfrig, glide, slide’, see under eigenem Schlagwort.

sleig- ‘schleimig, glide, slide, smooth’:

Gk. λίγδην “die Oberfläche streifend”, λίγδος, λίγδα “Reibstein, mortar”;

O.Ir. *sligim*, *fo-sligim* “linō”, *adslig* “lockt an” (Welsh *llith* “Lockspeise”, *llithio* “ködern” < **slig-t*), perhaps - as ‘stroke = hit’ = O.Ir. *sligim* “hit”, in addition *slige* “road” (?); O.Ir. *sliachtad* “das Glätten, Ebnen”; O.Ir. *slige* “comb”;

O.Ice. *slīkr* “smooth”, *slīkisteinn* “grindstone, whetstone”, O.H.G. *slīhhan* ‘slink’ (= “glide, slide”), *sleihha* “loop, sled”, M.L.G. *slīk*, *slick*, M.H.G. *slich* ‘schlick, slime, mud’; participle **slīhta-* “geglättet” in Goth. *slaihts* ‘schlicht, eben’, O.Ice. *slētr* “smooth, eben, straight”, O.H.G. *slēht* ‘straight, eben, evil, bad’, Ger. *schlicht* and *schlecht*, O.E. *sliht*, M.Eng. *slight*, *sleght* “smooth, eben”;

O.Bulg. *slъзъкъ* “εις ὀλισθον”, Russ. *slízkiĭ* ‘schlüpfrig’, *slizъ* “mucus”, *slízy* pl. “a kind of loop”.

leip- “with fat besmear”, see under eigenem Schlagwort (*leip-*).

lei-t- “darüber stroke, gentle touch, caress”: probably λιτή “request”, λίσσομαι, λίτομαι “bid, beg, ask, flehen”, λίτανος “flehend”, λιτανεύω “flehe”; Lat. *litāre* “under günstigen omen, sign opfern; sühnen, versöhnen” (based on auf **litā* from λιτή); Lith. *lytėti* “touch”, Ltv. *lāitīt* ‘stroke, caress’, Lith. *liečũ*, *liėsti* “touch, betreffen”.

References: WP. II 389 ff., WH. I 789, 801, 802, 807 f., Trautmann 148, 162, 269, 270; different about 3. and 4. *lei-* EM² 553 f.

Page(s): 662-664

leip-¹

English meaning: to smear, stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with Fett beschmieren, kleben” (out of it also ‘sich anheftend hinaufklettern, klettern’)

Note: probably extension to *lei-* ‘schleimig’.

Material: O.Ind. *lip-* (*limpāti-*, *lipyátē*) “besmear”, *liptā-* “klebend, an etwas haftend”, *lēpayati* “beschmiert” (= Slav. *lěpiti*), *rip-* ‘schmieren, stick, glue, cheat, deceive’; *ríp-* f. “deceit; Verunreinigung”(= Gk. λίπα acc.), *lēpa-* m. “das Bestreichen, das Aufgestrichene, smut”, *rēpas-* n. “Fleck, smut”, *riprá-* n. ‘smut’ (similarly Gk. λιπαρός, Alb. *laparós*), *ripú* “tückisch, cheater”;

Pers. *fi-rēftan* “cheat, deceive”, *rēw* “deceit”, Osset. *fä-lēwun*, *-līwryn* “cheat, deceive”;

Gk. λίπος n. “fat”, λιπαρός “fat, gesalbt”, with Auslautentgleisung ἀλείφω “anoint, smear, rub”, ἄλειφαρ, ἀλοιφή “ointment”; with the meaning “climb, ascend” (as Lith. *lipù*, *lipti*) Gk. αἰγίλιψ “nur from Ziegen erkletterbar”, ἄλιψ πέτρα Hes., eig. “unersteiglich”, λίψ πέτρα, ἄφ ἥς ὕδωρ στάζει Hes.;

Alb. *laparós* “bedraggle, stinke”, *lapërdhî* “dirty discourse”, *gëlepë*, *shklepë* f., *glep* “Augenbutter” (prefix *kë-* + **loipos* or **loipā*);

Lat. *lippus* “blear eyed, bleareyed, triefend” (with expressive consonant increase);

Goth. *bileiban*, O.H.G. *bilīban* “bleiben”, O.E. *belīfan* “bleiben, übrigbleiben” (to īs. Meillet MSL. 14, 351), Kaus. Goth. *bilaibjan*; O.Ice. *leifa*, O.H.G. *leiben*, O.E. *læfan* “übriglassen”; Goth. *laiba* f., O.Ice. *leif*, O.H.G. *leipa*, O.E. *lāf* “Überbleibsel”; Goth. *afliþnan*, O.Ice. *lifna* “übrigbleiben”, O.Ice. *lifa* “übrig sein”;

Gmc. *līþ-* “(stick, glue)bleiben” hat also die meaning “übrigbleiben” from *līþu* (*leikʷ-* “abandon”) aufgesaugt, das dadurch nunmehr in the meaning “überlassen, leihen” lebendig blieb;

[eine various, also in Lat. *cae-lebs* from **caivi-lib-* (see *kai-* “allein”) vorliegende root **leibh-* “leben” contain Goth. *liban* (3. sg. *libaiþ*), O.H.G. *lebēn*, O.S. *libbian*, *lebōn*, O.E. *libban*, O.Ice. *lifa* “leben”, *lifna* “lebendig become”; O.Ice. *līf* n., O.E. *līf*, O.S. *līf*, *līb* n. “life”, O.H.G. *līb*, *līp*, M.H.G. *līp*, *lībes* m. n. “life; body, person”];

Lith. *limpù*, *lipti* “klebenbleiben” (and *lipù*, *lipti* “climb, ascend”, see above), *lipnùs* “humid and sticky”, *lipùs* “ds., anhänglich”, Ltv. *līpu*, *lipt* “anhangen”, *lipīgs* “humid and sticky”, *lipns*, *laipns* “mild, leutselig, friendly”;

Slav. **lbnq*, **lbnoti* in O.C.S. *pri-lbnqti* “ankleben” and Slav. **lbpěti* in O.C.S. *pri-lbpļjō*, *pri-lbpěti* “ankleben”, in addition Kaus. O.C.S. *pri-lěpiti* sę ds., etc. and O.C.S. **lěpъ* m. “glue” (= O.Ind. *lēpa-*), also O.Bulg. *lěpъ* “fitting, beautiful” (originally “anklebend”);

Toch. A *lip-* “übrigbleiben”; *lyipär* “Rest”;

Hitt. *lip-* ‘schmieren’.

References: WP. II 403 f., WH. I 811 f., Trautmann 161 f., Jokl L-k. U. 314, Specht KZ. 64, 67.

Page(s): 670-671

leip-2

English meaning: to wish for, request

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren, etwas von jemandem verlangen”

Material: Gk. λίπτομαι, newer λίπτω, participle perf. Med. (in akt. meaning) λελιμμένος “lust, crave”, λίψ ἐπιθυμία Hes., λιψουρία “desire to pissen”;

Lith. *liepiù, liẽpti, pa-liẽpti* “order”, O.Pruss. *pallaips*, acc. *-san* “command” (-so-stem), *pallaipsī twei* “lust, crave”, *laipinna* “gebot”.

References: WP. II 404, Trautmann 155.

Page(s): 671

leis-

English meaning: furrow, to furrow; to pursue, learn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "am Boden gezogene Spur, Geleise, Furche", in Gmc. out of it also verbale formations for "nachspüren, also in geistigen Sinne"

Material: Lat. *līra* (**leisā*) "furrow in Ackerbeet", *dēlīrus* "spiritually from dem Geleise gekommen, verrückt", *dēlīrō*, *-āre* "from dem Geleise come, verrückt sein" (also dialekt. *dēlērus*, *dēlērāre*); Umbr. *disleralinsust* "inritum fecerit" (**dis-leisa-li*);

O.H.G. *wagan-leisa* "Wagenspur" (= O.Bulg. *lěcha*), M.H.G. *leis(e)* 'spoor, Geleise'; zero grade M.Du. *lese* (**līs-*) f. 'spoor, furrow, furrow in face, wrinkle', O.H.G. *lesa* "wrinkle"; Goth. *laists* m. 'spoor' (i-stem f. älteren o-stem), O.Ice. *leistr* m. "foot; Socke", O.E. *lāst*, *læst* "footprint, spoor"; O.H.G. M.H.G. *leist* 'spoor, Leisten' (**lois-to-*), whereof Goth. *laistjan* "(auf the spoor nachfolgen, nachstreben", O.H.G. *leisten* "a Gebote or promise nachkommen, leisten", O.E. *læstan* "folgen, help, commit, withstand" (Eng. *last* "dauern"); Goth. *lists* f. "artifice", O.Ice. *list* f. "Kunstfertigkeit, Scharfsinn", O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *list* "Kunstfertigkeit, Klugheit, artifice" (O.Bulg. *lŭstŭ* "artifice, deceit" from Goth. *lists*); Goth. *lais* preterit-present "I know, i.e. verstehe etwas to tun" (example *wait*), Kaus. *laisjan* "instruct, teach" (*galaisjan sik* "learn"); O.H.G. *lērran*, *lēren*, O.S. *lērian*, O.E. *læran* "instruct, teach" (eig. "jmdn. eine spoor guide, lead"); O.H.G. *lirnēn*, *lērnen*, *lērnon* (**līznōn*), O.Fris. *lirna*, *lerna*, O.E. *leornian* "learn", O.S. *līnōn* ds.; Goth. *lubja-leis* "giftkundig" (example *weis*);

O.Bulg. *lěcha* "Ackerbeet", Russ. *lechá*, Ser.-Cr. *lijèha*, Cz. *lícha* (**loisā*);

Lith. *lýsé* "garden bed, garden plot", O.Pruss. *lyso* "Ackerbeet".

References: WP. II 404 f., WH. I 812 f.

Page(s): 671

leit(h)–2

English meaning: to go out; die; go

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fortgehen; sterben; gehen”

Material: Av. *raēθ-* “die” (present *iriθyeiti*);

Goth. *ga-leiPan* “go”, O.N. *liða* st. V. “go, vergehen, dahinschwinden, verlaufen, to end go, verscheiden”, O.S. *liþan* st. V. “go, wander, drive, befahren, vergehen”, schw. V. *lithon* “bring, sich begeben”; O.E. *liþan* st. V. “go, reisen”, O.H.G. *liðan* st. V. “einen way nehmen, go, drive, go away, pass over, vergehen, spoil; skillful, erleben, leiden”, Ger. *leiden* (different of Subst. *Leid*, s. **leit-* “verabscheuen”); O.N. *lið* n. “Fahrzeug”, O.E. n. “Fahrzeug, ship”; O.H.G. *ūz-lit* “excessus”;

Gmc. **laidō*: 1. “way” in O.Ice. *leið* f. ds., O.E. *lād* ds., “watercourse”, Primärbildg. to Gmc. *liþan* “go, drive”; 2. “Führung” in O.E. *lād* f. n. ds., “Transport, sustenance, livelihood”, O.H.G. *leita* “Führung”, to causative Gmc. **laidjan* “go, make, guide, lead”; 3. O.E. *lād* “Reinigungseid”, afränk. *lāde* ds., also to **laidjan* as “Beibringen from Eideshelfern”, also O.H.G. *laida* (das *d* from *leida* “accusation”);

Kaus. (Gmc. **laidian*) O.N. *leiða* “guide, lead, geleiten, begleiten”, O.E. *lædan*, O.S. *lēdian* “leiten, bring”, O.H.G. *leittan*, *leiten* “leiten, guide, lead, with sich bear, carry, have”; O.N. *liðinn* “dead”, *leiði* n. “Grabstätte” (“*Geleit”), O.H.G. *leita* (**leitia*), *leitī* “funus” (“*to Grabe geleiten”), M.H.G. *bileite* n. “burial, funeral”; with latter meaning presumably also Gk. *λοιπή* “τάφος”, *λοιτεύειν* *θάπτειν* Hes., also *λοιπός* *λοιμός* Hes.?

Toch. A *lit-* “fortgehen, tumble, fall down”.

from extension from **lei-* ‘sich ducken, disappear’?? compare Goth. *afinnan* “fortgehen” etc.

References: WP. II 401 f., Wissmann Postverbalia 57 f.

Page(s): 672

leit-¹

English meaning: to be disgusted; to violate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verabscheuen; freveln”

Material: Gk. ἀλείτης “Frevler”, Eol. ἀλοίτης “Rächer”, ἀλοιπός “Frevler”, ἀλιταίνειν “freveln, sündigen”, ἀλιτήμων “sinner, Frevler”, ἀλιπρός “ds., mad, wicked, evil”;

O.Ir. *liuss* “repugnance” (**lit-tu-*), *ni er-lissaigther* “nunquam fastiditur”;

O.N. *leiðr* “unpleasant; detested”, O.E. *lāð* (Eng. *loath*), O.S. *lēth*, O.H.G. *leid* ds., Ger.

Subst. *Leid* (in origin quite different of verb *leiden*);

daß Goth. *sleiþja* (N. pl. n.) ‘schädlich, schlimm’, O.N. *sliðr* ‘schlimm’, O.E. *sliðe*, O.S. *sliþhi* “fierce, grim, cruel, savage, mad, wicked, evil”, O.H.G. *sliðic* dsee under assumption eines beweglichen *s-* anzureihen seien, scheint possible.

References: WP. II 401, WH. I 813, Schwyzer Gk. I, 411.

Page(s): 672

leizd–, loizd–

English meaning: edge, fringe

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rand, Saum”

Material: O.H.G. *līsta* “bandförmiger stripe, hem, Borte, Leiste”, Ger. *Leiste*, O.E. *līst* “edge, hem, edge” (from asächs. *līsta* : O.Ice. *līsta* f. ‘stripe, edge, Leiste’); Alb. *leth* “the erhöhte edge eines Grundstückes, Rain, wall, Flußufer” (**loizd-*).

References: WP. II 405.

Page(s): 672-673

(lek-1?) : lok-

English meaning: to scold, reprove

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tadeln, schmähen"?

Note: Only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: O.Ir. *locht* m. (**lok-tu-*) "blame, fault, error";

O.H.G. O.S. *lahan*, O.E. *léan* "rebuke", Mod.Ice. *lá* ds., O.E. *leahtor* m. "Laster, Verbrechen, reprimand", mnl. *lachter* 'schande, derision, ridicule'; O.Fris. *laster*, O.H.G. O.S. *lastar* "reprimand, insult, fault, error" (**lahstra-*), O.Ice. *lqstr* m. "fault, error, Laster" (**lahstru-*).

Unclear, whether with *lengh-* "vilify, scold" to connect (Osthoff MU. VI 7 ff.)

References: WP. II 436 f.

Page(s): 673

lek-² (: l_ek-) and lēk- : lək- (*leĝh-)

English meaning: joint, member; to bend, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “Gliedmaßen” and for “biegen, winden, springen, zappeln”

Material: O.Ind. *rkṣalā* “Fußgelenk by Huftieren” (**lk-s-elā*); common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Gk. λάξ, λάγδην “with dem Fuße ausschlagend”, λαχμός (**λακσμος*) “das Ausschlagen with dem Fuße”, λακτίζω ‘stoße with dem Fuße’; λάκτις, -ιος “Mörserkeule”; ablaut. ληκᾶν τὸ πρὸς ὠδὴν ὀρχεῖσθαι, ληκῆσαι πατάξαι Hes. (: Ltv. *lĕkāt*); λικερτίζειν σκιρτᾶν Hes. (**leq-*); s. λικροί under likewise S. 308 under *el-* “bend”;

whether Lat. *lacertus*, mostly pl. “die Muskeln, esp. the upper arm”, *lacerta* “Eidechse” (“die Biegsame”)?? *lacca* “tumefaction an den Unterschenkeln the Zugtiere” (wäre eine late short form with consonant-Gemination); *lōcusta* “locust, grasshopper; Meerkrebs” (“with Gelenken versehen”)?;

Gaul.-rom. **lakāre* “bend”, v. Wartburg FEW s. v.;

O.Ice. *leggr* “Unterbein, bone”, *arm-*, *hand-leggr* “Arm”, *fōt*, *læer-leggr* “calf” (**lagiz*); langob. *lagi* ‘schenkel’; O.Ice. *læer*, O.S. *lār* ds. (**lahaz-* or **lēhaz-* n.), O.E. *līra* “das Dickfleisch an Waden, Schenkeln, groin and buttocks” (**ligizan-*); M.H.G. *lecken*, Ger. old *löcken* “hinten ausschlagen, hüpfen”, Nor. dial. *lakka* “(auf a foot) hüpfen, walk on tiptoe; trip” (**lakjan*);

Lith. *lekiù*, *lĕkti* “fly”, Iterat. *lakstýti* “hin and her fly”, causative *lakinti* “fly make”, *laktà* “Hulmerstange” (“*Aufflug”), *lakùs* “fleeting, behend”, Ltv. *lezu*, *lĕkt* ‘spring, hüpfen’, Iterat. *lākat* (: ληκᾶν), *lēkas* f. pl. “Herzschlag”; O.Pruss. *lagno* (from **lakno*) “Beinkleid, trouser”;

perhaps O.Bulg. *-lešto*, *-letěti* “fly”, if from **lek-t-* before dunklen Vokalen or from *lek-* and *pet-* contaminated.

References: WP. I 420 f., WH. I 743 f., Trautmann 156; compare also above S. 308 f.

Page(s): 673

lem-¹

English meaning: to crush; fragile

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerbrechen; zerbrochen, weich”

Material: Gk. νωλεμές, -έως “fatigueless”, maybe from “not zusammenbrechend”, due to
eines with preposition *ο-* refined **ὄ-λεμος* n. **ὄ-λεμής*;

Ven. MN *Lemeter*;

O.Ir. *ro-la(i)methar* “wagt”, Welsh *llafasu* “venture, risk”, Corn. *lauasos* ds., M.Bret. *lafuaez* “licit”, also Welsh *cyflafan* “Untat”, perhaps to M.Ir. *la(i)me* “axe”; with other English meaning: M.Ir. *lem* “fade, crazy, impotent”, O.Ir. *lemnat* “Eibisch”, M.Ir. *lemlacht, lemnacht* ‘süße milk’, Welsh *llefrith*, Bret. *livriz* ds., M.Welsh *llyveithin* “weak” (**lemekt-*);

perhaps Alb. *lemë*, Gheg *lamë* “threshing floor, Ölmühle” = Russ. *lom*;

O.H.G. O.S. *lam* (**lom-*), O.Ice. *lami* “lame, crippled”, O.H.G. *lemmen*, asächs. *lemmian* “lähmen”, O.E. *lemian* “ds., tame (ein horse)”, O.Ice. *lemia* “hit, entzweischlagen; hinder”, *ō-*
grade O.H.G. *luomi* “faint, languid, nachgiebig, mild”, M.H.G. *lüemen, luomen* “languish”,
reduced grade O.Ice. *luma* “loslassen”, Alem. *lumme* “slack become”, Ger. dial. *lumm*
‘slack’, in addition Ger. *Lümme!*, M.H.G. *lunzen* “light drowse”, E.Fris. *lōm* “lamed, hinkend,
faint, languid”, Swe. *lōma* “stiff or schwerfällig go”; *ē-stuf.*: Nor. *laam* “lame”;

Ltv. *l'imstu, l'imt*, Lith. *limti* “under a load zusammenbrechen”, O.Pruss. *limtwei* “break,
rupture”; Lith. *lėmti* “es fügen, vorausbestimmen”, Ltv. *lēmīt* “decide, define, ordain,
determine, adjudicate”; Lith. *laminti*, causative *lāmdyti* “ausbilden, trainieren”; in addition
probably also Lith. *lúomas* “kind of, Gattung”;

O.Bulg. *loml'jō, lomiti* “break, rupture”, -*se* ‘sich abmühen’, Russ. *lom* “break”, pl. *lómy*
“Gliederreißen” etc.; O.Bulg. *prělamati* “break, rupture” etc.; *e-grade* in O.Sor. *lémic* “break,

rupture”, probably also Church Slavic *lemešb* “plough” (from an *es*-stem, as νωλεμές), Ltv. *lemesis* “plowshare”; with *ē*-grade Ser.-Cr. *lǐjemām*, *lǐjèmati* “hit”.

References: WP. II 433 f., WH. I 760, Loth RC 39, 67 f., Lidén Mél. Vising 378.

Page(s): 674

lem-2

English meaning: open jaws (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: with der Anschauung of aufgespannten Rachens, of Lechzens

Material: Gk. λάμος “gullet”, λάμια N. pl. “Erdschlund”, λάμια “Menschenfresserin” (Lat. Lw.

lamia “Unholdin, Vampyr”, *lamium* “Taubnessel” as “Rachenblütler, Löwenmäulchen”; also

Bulg. *lámija*, *lámá* ‘snake’ from nGk. λάμια), λαμυρός “ voracious, greedy “;

Lat. *lemurēs* “Nachtgeister, Gespenster; Seelen the Abgeschiedenen”;

Welsh *llef* “voice”, M.Welsh *llefein* “cry”, Bret. *leñv* “clamor, lament”;

maybe Alb. *llaf* “word, speech”

Lith. *lemóti* “lechzen”, Ltv. *lamāt* “inveigh, scold, chide”, *lamatas* “Mausefalle”.

maybe Alb. *lomotit* “talk nonsense”

References: WP. II 434, WH. I 755, 781 f., Trautmann 162.

Page(s): 675

lendh-1

English meaning: liquid, spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Naß, Quelle"

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.; or as *li-n-dh-* to *lēi-4*?

Material: O.Ir. *lind* (*u*-stem) n. "Flüssigkeit, Trank", gen. *lenda*, Ir. *lionn*, gen. *leanna* "ale", Welsh *llyn* "Trank", therefrom different (*s*-stem) O.Ir. *lind*, gen. *linde* f. "water, pond, pool, sea", Welsh *llyn* "pond, pool", O.Corn. *len* "water", Bret. *lenn* "pond, pool", O.Brit. Λίνδον PN, Gaul. *Lindo-magus* Swiss river name "Limmat";

from dem O.Ir. (?) derives O.Ice. *lind* (poet.) "wellspring", but compare O.S. *Linda* FIN. "Lenne", O.Fris. *lind* "pond, pool"; ablaut. M.H.G. *lünde* f. "wave".

References: WP. I 438; Holthausen AltWestn. Wb. 182, 365.

Page(s): 675

lendh-2

English meaning: hip; kidney

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Lende; Niere"

Material: Lat. *lumbus*, older only pl. *lumbī* "loins" (**londhuo-*);

O.C.S. *lędvъję* pl. f. "lumbī", Russ. *ljádveja* "Lende, Schenkel", Cz. *ledvi* n. "Lende", *ledvina* "kidney";

O.H.G. *lęntī* f. "kidney", pl. *lęntī(n)* "kidneys, loins" (**londhuīn-*), O.E. *lędenu* N. pl. "loins", O.Ice. *lęd* f. "Lende" (ein Goth. **landjō* wird of finn. Lw. *lantio* assumed); zero grade O.Ice. *lund* "Lende, sense, mind, kind of", O.E. *lędenu* N. pl. "loins", *lund-laga* "kidney", *lynd* f. "(* nephritic -) fat", O.H.G. *lunda* "tallow, suet", *luntu-ssa* "pectusculum".

References: WP. II 438, WH. I 832, Trautmann 157, Specht IE Decl. 86.

Page(s): 675

lendh-³

English meaning: free land, heath, steppe

Deutsche Übersetzung: "freies Land, Heide, Steppe"

Material: O.Ir. *land* "free place" (dat. *ith-laind* "area", with *ith* "corn, grain"), Gaul.-rom. **landā* "Heide", M.Welsh *llan* "area" (O.Welsh *it-lann*, Welsh *ydlan* "area"), Corn. *lan*, Bret. *lann* "Heide, Steppe" (Celt. *-an-* as in type Lat. *frangō*: *brechen*, i.e. *en*?);

Swe. dial. *linda* "Brachfeld" (**lendh₂iā*), Goth. O.Ice. O.S. O.E. *land*, O.H.G. *lant* "land"; in addition with zero grade O.Ice. *lundr* "Hain";

O.Pruss. acc. sg. *lindan* "valley"; Russ. *ljádá* "with jungem Holz bewachsenes Feld; Neubruch, Rodeland; niedriger, wet and bad bottom", Cz. *lada*, *lado* "Brache".

maybe Alb. (**linden*) *lëndina* "meadow"

References: WP. II 438 f., Trautmann 157; after E. Lewy PBB. 32, 138 to *lendh-2*.

Page(s): 675

lengh–

English meaning: to scold

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schmähen’?

Material: Gk. ἐλέγχω “beschimpfe, tadle, überführe”, ἔλεγχος n. “Vorwurf, insult, Schande”;
to Hitt. *link-* ‘swear, vow’?

unclear, whether here M.Ir. *lang* “the genitals, deceit, betrayal”;

Ltv. *langāt* “inveigh, with Spitznamen belegen”.

References: WP. II 436 f.

See also: compare under (*lek-*) : *lok-*.

Page(s): 676

leng–

English meaning: to bend oneself; to sway

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich biegen, schaukeln, schwanken’

Material: O.Ind. *rarigati* ‘sich hin and her bewegen’;

Alb. *lëngor* ‘pliable’;

Lith. *lėngė*, *lėnkė* f. ‘Vertiefung’; ablaut. *lingúoti* ‘schweben, sich hin and her bewegen’ (in addition *lingė* f. ‘shaft, pole zum Aufhängen the cradle’, *liñgė* f. ‘Feldweihe’), *langóti* ds.; Ltv. *līguôt* ‘swing, sing’, Imper. *līg(u)õ* ‘Jubelruf by den Johannisfeiern’, *luodzīt* ‘waver, swing’; Bachname *Langa* f.; O.Pruss. *Langodis* Sumpfname;

Slav. *lęgъ* ‘pliable’ in slovz. *lǣgo* ‘pliable’ (Adverb), *lǣgǣc* ‘bend, crook’, ablaut. O.C.S. *lęgъ* m. ‘δρυμός’, Ser.-Cr. *lûg* ‘Hain, Röhricht’, nsorb. *lug* ‘grasiger swamp, marsh’, therefrom *Łużyca* ‘Lausitz’, etc.; perhaps also Russ. *ljagatъ sja* ‘swing, waver’.

References: WP. II 436, Trautmann 157 f., Berneker 739. Perhaps variant to *lenk-* ‘bend’.

Page(s): 676

lenk–

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen”

Material: O.E. *lōh* ‘strap’ (in *mæst-lōn* pl., *sceaft-lō*, *lōh-sceaft*) from **lan̥ha-*, O.Ice. *lengja* f. ‘strap, stripe’, Dan. *længe* ‘seilstrippe’, here also O.Ice. *lyng* n. ‘Heidekraut’, O.Ice. *endi-langr* adj. ‘in seiner ganzen Ausdehnung’, O.S. O.E. *and-lang*, O.Fris. *ond-ling*, Ger. *entlang*, O.E. *bæc-ling* ‘backwards’, O.H.G. *hrucki-lingūn* ‘rücklings’. *chrumbe-lingūn* ‘in krummer direction’ under likewise;

Lith. *lenkiù*, *leñkti* ‘bow, bend’; *lénké* ‘Vertiefung’, *linkstù*, *liñkti* ‘sich biegen’, *linkiù*, *linkéti* ‘sich neigen to, wish’, Ltv. *likt* ‘sich biegen’, *liks* ‘crooked’, Iterat. Lith. *lankaũ*, *-yti* ‘besuchen’, *lánkiòti* ‘ausbiegen’, Ltv. *lùocīt* ‘bend, bow, lenken’, *lùocīkla* ‘joint’; Lith. *lankà* ‘valley, lowland, depression’; *lañkas* ‘Reifen’, *lankùs* ‘pliable’, Ltv. *lùoks* ‘Krummholz, Radfelge’, *lùoks* ‘pliable’, O.Pruss. *perlānkei* ‘belongs’, *perlānki* ‘gebührt’; reduced grade O.Pruss. *lunkis* ‘angle’, Ltv. *lùnkans* ‘pliable’, O.Pruss. *lonki* ‘steg’; with esp. Anwendung auf das Garnaufwinden Lith. *lañktis* ‘Haspel, Garnwinde’, Ltv. *luoks*, *luokids*. (also Lith. *leñkti* stands for ‘haspeln’; previously secondary afterwards reshaped *lenkētas* ‘Haspelstock’ from *lekētas*: das with it compared Gk. ἡλεκάτη, ἡλακάτη ‘spindle’, Eol.-Dor. ἄλακάτᾱ is unclear);

O.Bulg. *-lęq̃*, *-lęšti* ‘bend’, *lęčq̃*, *lęcati* ‘Fallen stellen (*loop, noose, snare), capture’, *polęčb* ‘a noose, halter, snare, trap’, Russ. *ljákyj* ‘crooked’, O.Bulg. *lękъ* ‘τόξον, bow’, *lęka* ‘artifice, deceit’, Church Slavic also ‘Meerbusen, valley, meadow, swamp, marsh’, O.Bulg. *si-lękъ* ‘inflexus’, Church Slavic *lęčije* ‘bulrushes’ (‘bend -flax, wattle, braid’), O.Bulg. *lęčq̃*, *-iti* ‘separate’, Sloven. *lęčiti* ‘separate, segregate’ and ‘bend’ (these die basic meaning);

compare vorrom. (Celt.?) **lankā* “Einsenkung, riverbed “ (from **lonkā*) in Südfrankreich, Westschweiz and Oberitalien, Swiss *lauch* “trough”.

References: WP. II 435, Trautmann 159 f., J. Hubschmid Praeromanica 34 f.

Page(s): 676-677

lento–

English meaning: flexible

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegsam, nachgebend”

Material: O.Ind. *latā* “Ranke, Liane” (**l̥tā*);

Lat. *lentus* “pliable, tough; slow”;

maybe Alb.Gheg *landë*, Alb.Tosk *lëndë* “(*flexible) wood, timber, Material”, Alb. (**lentāre*) *lëndoj* “hurt, bend” from the same root as Lat. *lentāre* “bend, make flexible”.

Gaul. (?) *lantāna* ‘schlinggewächs’; compare Bolelli Ital. Dial. XVIII 182; Welsh “smooth, gleaming” (**l̥nt-ro-*), ablaut. Bret. *lintr* (**lent-ro-*) ds., Corn. *ter-lentry* “gleam”, Welsh *llethr* f. ‘slope’ (**lent-rā*), M.Ir. *leittir* f. ds. (Brit. Lw.); against it Welsh *llithr* “Gleiten” from **slip-tro-* to **(s)leib-* above S. 663;

O.E. *līðe*, O.S. *līðr* “gelind, mild” (**lentjio-*), Eng. *lithe* “pliable, ductile”, O.H.G. *lind*, *lindi* ‘soft, tender, nachgiebig’, Ger. *lind*, *gelinde*, nNor. *linn* “pliable, gelenk, gelinde”;

E.Lith. *leñtas* ‘still, peaceful’;

in addition probably the Gmc.-Slav. name the Linde (**lentā*), because of ihres biegsamen Bastes; O.N. *lind* f. “Linde (also spear, javelin, shield from Lindenholz)”, O.E. *lind(e)* f. ds., O.H.G. *linta*, *lintea*, *linda* ds., Ger. *Linde*, wherefore as “band, strap from Lindenbast” O.N. *lindi* m. “band, strap, belt, girdle”, M.L.G. *lint* n. “flaches band, strap” (out of it Lith. *linta* “Zierbaud”), O.N. *lindi* n. “Lindenholz”, Ger. dial. *lind*, *lint* n. “bast”;

probably Lith. *lentà* “board” (“from Lindenholz?”);

with *o*-grade Slav. **lptъ* in Russ. dial. *lut*, *lutъ* “Lindenbast”, Clr. *lút’ é* n. “Lindenbast; Weidenzweige”, *lút* “Gerte, skin”;

perhaps as “the sich Biegende, Windende” O.H.G. *lind*, *lint* (**lento-s*), O.N. *linnr*, *linni* m. ‘snake’, poet. “tree, Feier”, *linn-ormr* “dragon” = O.H.G. *lindwurm*.

References: WP. II 437 f., WH. I 784 f.

Page(s): 677

lep-¹

English meaning: expr. root, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel

Material: O.Ind. *lāpati* ‘schwätzt, flüstert, wehklagt, talks’, *rāpati* ds., pām. *lówam*, *lewam* “rede, spreche, say”, Pers. *lāba*, *lāwa* ‘schmeichelei’;

Maybe truncated Alb. **lāpati*, *llap* “chat, talk, speak”, *llaf* “word, speech”

It seems that from Root *plab-*: (to babble, etc..) derived Root *lep-1*: (expr. Root)

presumably as **lēpagi-* “Besprecher”, O.Ir. *līaig* (disyllabic), gen. *lego* (**lī-ago*) “physician, medicine man” (keinesfalls to Goth. *lēkeis*);

Russ. *lepetátb* ‘stammeln, babble, chatter, lallen’, O.Bulg. *lopotivъ* ‘stammelnd, stotternd’, Russ. *lopotátb* “plätschern, rant, roister, klatschen”, with somewhat other meaning- turn Ser.-Cr. *lepètati* “flutter”.

Perhaps auf ders. onomatopoeic words Schallvorstellung, but with *a*-vocalism, based on Gk. λαπίζω “benehme mich minxish, wanton”, λαπιστής “Aufschneider, swaggerer, bragger” and λαῖλαψ “whirlwind” (as “heulend”).

References: WP. II 429.

Page(s): 677-678

lep-2

English meaning: to peel, flay

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abschälen, abhäuten, abspalten”

Material: Gk. λέπω ‘schale ab’, λέπος n., λοπός m. “bowl, bark, skin” (ὀλόπτω ‘schäle ab’), λεπίς, λοπίς f. “scale, husk, bowl, bark”, λοπάς “flaches Geschirr”, λεπάς “einschalige Muschel, Napfschnecke”, λέπυρον n. “bowl, husk”, ἔλλοψ epithet the Fische (lit. “in Schuppen being”), λέπρα “leprosy” (“*sich schuppende skin”); λεπτός “enthülst (from Körnern); fine, thin, dainty, weak”, λεπύνω “hülse from; make thin”, λαπαρός ‘schmächtig, thin’ (*λεπαρός); lengthened grade (ō): λώπη “Hülle, garment, Ledermantel” (“*abgezogenes fell, fur” or at most from “abgetrennten rag”), λῶπος n. ds., λῶψ χλαμύς Hes.;

Alb. *ljapë* “Bauchfell from Schlachttieren”, *lepíj* “meißle”, *latë* ‘small axe, hack, mattock, hoe’ (**laptā*);

Lat. *lepidus* “dainty, cute, allerliebst” (compare above λεπτός), *lepōs* “Feinheit, pleasantness, agreeableness, bright Witz”; presumably also *lapit* “dolore afficit” (**lep-*);

O.E. *laefer*, *leber* f. “bulrush, Ried”, Eng. pl. *levers*, O.H.G. *leber* “bulrush”, O.E. *lōf* m. ‘stirnband, head fascia’ (= Lith. *lōpas*);

Lith. *lōpas* “Flick, rag”, *lōpau*, *-yti* “flicker”, Ltv. *lāps* “Flick”, *lāpīt* “flicker”;

Lith. *lepūs* “mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle”, *lepáuti* “minxish, wanton sein”, *lêpinti* “verzärteln”, Ltv. *lepns* “pride”;

Sloven. *lépen* “leaf”, O.Sor. changing through ablaut *torjěno* n. “leaf”; Russ. *lepénʹ* (**лeпънъ*) ‘shred, scrap, shred’, *lépest* “rag; Blumenblatt” (further formations of *es*-stem **lepes-* = Gk. τὸ λέπος), *lepúcha* “leprosy” (as Gk. λέπρα); *ō*-grade (as Gk. λώπη) Russ. *lápotʹ* (**лapътъ*) m. “Bastschuh”, *lápítʹ* “flicker”, etc.

References: WP. II 429 ff., WH. I 785 f., Trautmann 149 f.

Page(s): 678

lep-³

English meaning: stone, rock

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fels, Stein”?

Material: Gk. λέπας n. (only N. acc. sg.) “kahler Fels, stone”, λεπᾶιος “felsig”; Lat. *lapis*, *-idis* ‘stone’; Umbr. *vapeře* abl. sg., *vapersus* abl. pl. ‘seat’ (from stone?); Lat. *a* wird as reduplication-vowel *e* aufgefaßt; eine additional possibility wäre borrowing of Gk. and Ital. words from a nichtIE Withtelmeersprache. relationship to *lep-* “abspalten” as “abgespaltenes Steinstück” (*saxum* : *secō*) is denkbar.

References: WP. II 431, WH. I 761 f.

Page(s): 678

lerd–

English meaning: to twist

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verkrümmen”

Material: Arm. pl. *lorç-k* “convulsio partium in posteriora”;

Gk. λорδός “with dem Oberkörper after vorwärts writhed, crooked, humped “, λорδοῦν, -οῦσθαι “after vorwärts gebogen sein”;

Gael. *lorcach*, *lurcach* “lame am foot”; *lurc* m. “lahmer foot”;

O.E. *be-lyrtan* “cheat, deceive”, M.H.G. *lürzen* ds., Dan. *lyrte* “joke”, M.H.G. *lerzen* ‘stammeln’, M.H.G. *lurz*, *lerz* “link” (“crooked”); O.E. *lort* “crooked?”, in addition the PN *Lorting* = Ger. *Lortzing*.

References: WP. II 439, Holthausen AEng. etym. Wb. 206, 209.

Page(s): 679

lerg–

English meaning: smooth, slippery

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glatt, eben, schlüpfrig”

Material: Arm. *oʽork* “eben, smooth, poliert, schlüpfrig” (*o-* probably die preposition **po-*),
lerk “smooth, unbehaart”;

M.Ir. *lergg* f. “Abhaug, way, Ebene”, *less-lergg* “willow”, Welsh *llyr* “Pfad, spoor”, Corn.
lergh, Bret. *lerc’h* ‘spoor’; ablaut. O.Ir. *lorc*, M.Ir. *lorgg* m. ‘spoor, troop, multitude, crowd,
progeny’, Welsh *llwry* > *llwrw* ‘spoor’;

in addition Ger. *Lurch*, N.Ger. *lorc*?

References: WP. II 439. S. still **lorgo-* ‘stick’.

Page(s): 679

les–

English meaning: to gather, pick up

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sammeln, auflesen’

Material: Goth. *lisan* st. V. “auflesen, reap”, O.Ice. *lesa* “gather, collect, auflesen, einweben”, later (through Ger. influence) “lesen (ein book)”, O.E. *lesan* “gather, collect”, O.S. O.H.G. *lesan* “auf-, auslesen” and (after the Doppelbed. from Lat. *legere*) “lesen (ein book)”; here also O.Ice. *lesa*, M.H.G. (and Ger. dial.) *lismen* “knit “, and welter O.H.G. *lesa*, M.H.G. *lese* “a kind of Kleidungsstoff”, O.Ice. *lesni* “a kind of Kopfzeug”;

Lith. *lesù*, *lèsti* “with dem bill, beak, neb aufpicken, corn, grain lesen”, Iter. *ap-lasyti* “herauspicken, auslesen, wählen”;

whether here O.Ir. *lestar*, Lw. from Welsh *llestr* “vessel”, O.Corn. *lester*, Bret. *lestr* ‘ship’?
basic meaning wäre “vessel zum Einsammeln from Beeren under likewise”.

References: WP. II 440, Trautmann 160.

Page(s): 680

leto–, lēti–, lēto–, lōto–

English meaning: heat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Brunst, Hitze, Zorn”

Material: MWelsh *aelet* (**ad-let-*) “pain”, *llet-gynt* ds., lengthened grade *llit*, *tra-llit* “rage, fury”, Welsh *llid* m. ds., with gradation *llawd* “rutting, heat” = M.Ir. *láth* m. ds.; M.Welsh *aelawt* “din, fuss, noise, pain” = O.Ir. *álad* n. “wound” (**ad-lōto-*), Welsh *tra-llod* “din, fuss, noise, pain”;

Clr. *līt* f. “rutting, heat”, *lītŷŷ* “befruchten”.

References: WP. II 428, Ifor Williams Et. Celt. 4, 391.

Page(s): 680

letro–

English meaning: leather

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Leder”??

Material: O.Ir. *lethar*, Welsh *lledr*, Bret. *lezr* “leather” = O.H.G. *leder*, O.E. *leþer* (Eng. *leather*), O.Ice. *leðr* n. “leather”. Is das Gmc. word old borrowing from dem Celt. and latter as **pl-e-tro* with Lat. *pellis* etc. (see *pel-* ‘skin’) related? S. Pedersen KG. II 45.

References: WP. II 428.

Page(s): 681

leubh-

English meaning: to care for, love

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gern haben, begehren; lieb”, partly with Entwicklung von “gern haben” to “gutheißen, loben”, in Gmc. also von “Liebe” to “Zutrauen, reliance, Glaube”

Material: O.Ind. *lúbhyati* “empfindet heftiges desire”, *lōbháyati* “excited, aroused desire” (formal = Gmc. **laubjan*, das but denominative to **lauḃa-*, O.E. *lēaƿ*, *lōbha-* m. “desire, greed, lust” (= O.E. *lēaƿ* etc.), *lubdhá-* “greedy, ausschweifend; verführt” (= Gk. λυππά);

Gk. λυππά ἑταίρα, πόρνη Hes.;

Alb. *laps* “wünsche, begehre”, probably also Tosc *lumë*, Ghag *lum* “lucky, blessed”, *lumn̄* “fame, Seligkeit” (participle **lubh-no-* actually “was man gern hat, lobt”);

Lat. *libet*, older *lubet*, *-ēre*, *-uit*, *-itum est* “es beliebt, is compliant”, *lubens*, *libens* “gern, willing”, *lubīdo*, *libīdo* “eagerness”; Osc. *loufir* “vel” (compare abg *ľubo* - *ľubo* “vel - vel”);

Goth. *liufs*, O.Ice. *liūfr*, O.H.G. *liob*, O.E. *lēof* “lieb” (= O.Bulg. *ľubъ*); therefrom derived **liubēn* “lieb sein, gefallen” in O.E. *lēofian*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *liuben*, **liubjan* in O.E. *ge-lyfan*, O.H.G. *(ga)liuben*, originally “lieb make”; Goth. *galaufts* “begehrenswert, schätzbar, wertvoll”; O.E. *lēaƿ* “Erlaubnis”, O.H.G. *urloub* (and *urlub*) “Urlaub”; Goth. Denom. *ga-laubjan* “believe”, *us-laubjan* “allow”, O.Ice. *leyfa* (Denom.) “allow; praise, laud”; O.H.G. *gilouben* “believe”, *irlouben* “allow”, O.E. *līefan*, *ā-līefan* “allow”, *gelīefan* “believe”; O.Ice. *lof* n. “Lob, Erlaubnis”, O.E. *lof* n. “Lob, Preis”, O.H.G. *lob* n. ds. are Postverbalia to O.Ice. *lofa* “praise, gestatten”, O.H.G. *lobōn* (Denom.) “praise, laud, praise, bewilligen, promise”, Ger. *loben*, *geloben*, *verloben*; Goth. *lubains* “hope”; O.E. *lufu*, O.H.G. *lupa* f. “love”, therefrom **lubōn* in O.E. *lufian*, O.H.G. *lubōn* “lieben”, O.H.G. *gilubida* “profession, declaration”; Lith. (due to eines *es*-stem **leubhes-*) *liaupsẽ* “Lobpreisung”, *liáupsinti* “lobpreisen”; O.Bulg. *ľubъ* “lieb” (Russ. *ľubyj* etc.), whereof *ľubiti* “lieben”, *ľuby* “love” (etc.).

maybe Alb. *lyp*, *lip* “beg, like, want”

References: WP. II 419, WH. I 793 f., Wissmann Postverbalia 37 ff., 80 f.

Page(s): 683-684

leudh-¹ (*leugh-)

English meaning: to grow up; people; free

Deutsche Übersetzung: “emporwachsen, hochkommen”

Note:

Root **leudh-1** : “to grow up; people; free” : Root **leu-dh-2** : “drive, go” derived from a zero grade of Root **el-6**, **elə-** : **lā-**; **el-eu-(dh-)** : “to drive; to move, go”.

Material: O.Ind. *rōdhati*, *rōhati* “rises, grows”, Av. *raoδaiti* “increases, grows”, O.Ind. *rōha-* m. “ascension, elevation, height”, *avarōdha-* m. “Wurzeltrieb, Luftwurzel, Senkung”, Av. *raoδa-* m. “growth, prestige”, Pers. *rōi* “face”;

Gk. ἐλεύθερος “free” from **leudhero-s* = Lat. *liber* “free” = Alb. *lirë* “free”;

Gk. ἐλευθερία “freedom” (Pi., Ion. Att.) : Alb. *liria* “freedom”; ἐλευθερώ [ἐλεύθερος] “1. to free, set free, Hdt., Aesch., etc.; ἐλ. τὸν ἔσπλουν to set the entrance free, clear it, Thuc.; ἐλευθεροῖ στόμα he keeps his tongue free, i. e. does not commit himself by speech, Soph.: to free from blame, acquit, τινά Xen.:—pass. to be set free, Hdt. 2. c. gen. to set free, loose or release from, Eur.; so, ἐλευθεροῦντες ἐκ δρασμῶν πόδα, i. e. ceasing to flee, id=Eur.” :

Alb. *liroj* “to free, set free”

fal. *loferta* “a freedwoman”;

maybe truncated Alb. (*ἐλεύθερος) *illurios* “free man (ancestor of Illyrians)”

Maybe Toch. A *lyutāri* “the upper (men), overseer?” (Duchesne-Guillemin *BSL* 41, 181).

Alb. perhaps *lenj* “is born, comes into being” (**leudh-n-*), *lind* “give birth”, *polem* “people” (**leudh-m-*); Also *lindje* “sunrise”.

Alb. *vëla* “brother” (**sue-loudhā* “member of clan”)

Note:

Alb. *vëlla* “brother” : **Phrygian:** *vela-* f. “family, relatives” (?) : Estonian *veli* “brother”. According to phonetic mutations Alb. cognate derived from the Root *sye-lo-*, *sueljo(n)-* : (a kind of relation): . (**svila-*) *vëlla* “brother” [common Alb. initial *sv-* > *v-* phonetic mutation].

Alb. , *këlüş* “youngling”;

Note:

This seems erroneous etymology because Alb. *këlüş* “cub, esp. young dog” derives from Root *kel-6*, *k(ə)lē-*, *k(ə)lā-* or *kļ-*? : “to call, cry”. (see above)

Lat. *Liber* “Ital. god of growth, fertility, cultivation”, Osc. gen. *Lúvfreís* “Liberi”, Lat. *liberī*, -*ōrum* “die Kinder”, juristisch also from a einzigen kid, child, also “* offspring, the young”; *liber* “free” see above;

maybe *Liburni* Illyr. TN, also Alb. (**libera*) *lirë* “free”.

O.Ir. *luss* m. “plant” (**ludh-stu-*), O.Corn. *les* ds., M.Corn. *leys*, pl. *losow*, Welsh *llysiau*, Bret. *louzou* ds.;

Maybe Alb. *lule* (**ludhe*) “plant, flower” common Alb. -*d-* > -*l-* phonetic mutation.

Goth. *liudan*, O.H.G. *liotan*, O.S. *liodan*, O.E. *lēodan* “grow”, O.H.G. *sumarlota* “summer scion”, O.N. *loðenn* “bewachsen, haarig, rough”, *loða* “(* have grown =) festhängen, festkleben”; Goth. *laudi* f. ‘shape’, *swa-*, *sama-lauþs* ‘so big, large’, *jugga-lauþs* “youngling”, M.H.G. *lōt* “beschaffen”; Goth. *ludja* “face (with the eyes and mouth)” (compare Pers. *rō*), O.S. *lud* “Äußeres, physical strength (? only Hel. 154), O.H.G. *ant-lutti* “face (with the eyes and mouth)”; (the young, offspring = bulk, mass, people :) O.H.G. *liut*, O.E. *lēod* “people”, M.H.G. *liute* “people”, O.E. *lēode* ds., then also from einzelnen people O.H.G. *liut* “person”, Ger. dial. *das Leut* “person”, nd. *lūd*, *lüt* “woman, girl”, burgund. *leudis* “the Gemeinfreie”;

O.C.S. *ljudyje* (**leudejes*) pl. “the people” (sg. Russ. *ljud*, Cz. *lid*), *ljudinъ* “the Gemeinfreie”, Ltv. *lāudis* pl. “people, people, Gesinde”, Lith. *liāudis* “people”.

References: WP. II 416 f., WH. I 791 ff., Trautmann 160 f.

Page(s): 684-685

leu-dh-2

English meaning: drive, go

Deutsche Übersetzung: "treiben, gehen"

Note:

Root *leudh-1* : "to grow up; people; free" : Root *leu-dh-2* : "drive, go" derived from a zero grade of Root *el-6*, *elə-* : *lā-*; *el-eu-(dh-)* : "to drive; to move, go".

See also: see above under *el-6* S. 306 f.

Page(s): 685

leud-

English meaning: to bend (intr.); bent, small, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa 'sich ducken', daher "geduckt, klein, sich vor jemand ducken, klein machen, heucheln"

Material: Welsh *lluidded* "tiredness" (**loudetā*, compare O.H.G. *luzeda* "infirmatio");

Maybe Alb. *lut* "pray, bow, beg"

O.S. *luttīl* 'small, woeful, wretched, miserable', O.H.G. *luzil*, *luzzil*, *liuzil*, M.H.G. *lützel* 'small, wenig, small', O.E. *lȳtel*, Eng. *little*; O.S. *lūt* "wenig", O.E. *lȳt* 'small', O.S. *luttic*, O.H.G. *luzzīc* 'small, wenig' (see above under 2. *lei-*); O.Ice. *lūta* st. V. 'sich vornüber neigen, fall', O.E. *lūtan* st.-V. ds., O.E. *lūtian* "hide, conceal lie, lurk", O.H.G. *lūzēn* ds.; O.H.G. *lōskēn*, M.L.G. *lūschen* "versteckt, hide, conceal sein; Goth. *luton* in *lutondans* "φρεναπάται", zero grade *liuts* "heuchlerisch", *liutai* pl. "Gaukler", *liutei* "deception", *lutōn* "cheat, deceive, verführen", O.E. *lot* n. "deceit", *lytig* "hinterlistig", O.Ice. *ljōtr* "ugly", *lȳti* n. (**liutia-*) "Gebrechen", *lȳta* "verunzieren, entehren, rebuke";

Lith. *liūstū*, *liūsti* "sad sein" ("gedrückt sein"), *liūdnas* "sad", O.Pruss. *laustinti* "demütigen" (from **laustas* "geduckt");

R.C.S. *ludъ* "crazy", post-verbal to Slav. **ludjō* in Russ. *lužū* (**laudejō*), *ludítъ* "cheat, deceive, tauschen".

References: WP. II 415 f., Trautmann 151.

Page(s): 684

leugh-1

English meaning: to lie

Deutsche Übersetzung: "lügen"

Material: Goth. *liugan*, O.S. O.H.G. *liogan*, O.E. *lēogan* "lie", O.Ice. *ljūga* "lie, fehlen, fehlschlagen"; O.H.G. O.S. *lugina*, O.E. *lygen* "lie, falsity", M.H.G. *luc* m. "Lug", O.H.G. *luggi*, *lucki*, O.S. *luggi*, O.E. *lycge* "fallacious" (= Slav. *лъжь*), O.Ice. *lygi* f., O.H.G. *lugī* f. "lie, falsity", O.E. *lyge* m. "lie, falsity" (: Slav. *лъжа* "lie, falsity"); O.H.G. *lougan* m., *lougna* f. "das Leugnen" = O.Ice. *laun* f. "ds., Verheimlichung", Goth. *analaugns* "hide, conceal", *laugnjan* "leugnen" etc.; probably also O.H.G. *lochon*, *j*-verb *lucchen*, geminated O.Ice. *lokka*, O.E. *loccian*, mnl. *locken*, O.H.G. *lockon* "locker"; in addition M.H.G. *Gelücke* "luck"?

Lith. *lūgoti* "bid, beg, ask", Ltv. *lūgt* ds.;

O.Bulg. *лъžo*, *лъгати* "lie", *лъжь* "fallacious, Lügner", *лъжа* "lie, falsity".

References: WP. II 415, Wissmann nom. postverb. 176.

Page(s): 686-687

leugh-². lugh-

English meaning: oath

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eid, Schwur"

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: O.Ir. *lu(i)ge* n., Welsh *llwm.*, Bret. *le* "oath, vow, pledge" (**lugh̑iom*);

Goth. *liugan*, *-aida* "marry", *liuga* "matrimony", (**oath*), O.H.G. *urliugi* (**uz-liugja*) "war, fight" (**vertragsloser state, status*), zero grade M.L.G. *orloge*, *orloch*, O.S. *orlag*, *-logi*, O.Fris. *orloch* ds. (therefrom hat also M.H.G. *urlage* "fate, destiny" etc. partly die meaning "war, fight" bezogen, see under *legh-* "lie"); O.Fris. *logia* "marry".

Maybe Alb. *logu* "lists (**fight*)"

References: WP. II 415.

Page(s): 687

leug-¹

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Note:

Root *leug-1*: "to bend" : Root *leu-g-2*: *lu-g-*: *lū-g-*: "black; swamp" derived from Root *leu-2* (**leuǵh-*): "to cut off, separate, free".

Material: Gk. λυγίζω "bend, coil, turn, twist, rotate ", λύγος f. "biegsamer twig, branch", λύγινος "geflochten";

Lat. *lucta* f. "Ringens, wrestling match ", *luctō*, sek. *luctor*, *-ārī* "wrestle, struggle", *luxus* "luxated", *luxāre* "dislocate, luxate, crick" also (as "außer edge and Band") *luxus*, *-ūs* "üppige fertility, verschwenderischer expenditure", *luxuria*; probably *lūma* "mint (?)" from **lūg(s)mā*;

Maybe Rom. *luptă* "struggle, fighting, battle, fight, strife, combat, action, efforts, affair, striving, quarrel, encounter, stour, war, warfare, match, mix" : Alb. *lufta* "struggle, fighting, battle" common Rom.-Illyr. *k^w- > p-, f-* phonetic mutation.

O.Ir. *fo-long-* "(er)bear, carry" (from **-lung-*);

Lith. *lūgnas* "ductile, pliable";

O.H.G. *loc*, Ger. *Locke*, O.E. *locc*, O.Ice. *lokkr* ds., O.Ice. *lykna* "bend the knees";

with gradation besides perhaps O.H.G. *louh*, Ger. *Lauch*, and. *lōk*, O.E. *lēac*, O.Ice. *laukr* "Lauch"; from "bend, zusammenbiegen" seems the meaning "zumachen, shut" originated to sein (?) in Goth. *ga-lūkan* "einschließen", *us-lūkan* "aufschließen", O.Ice. *lūka* 'shut, aufschließen, finish, end', O.E. *lūcan* 'shut, öffnen', O.H.G. *lūhhan* 'shut', *antlūhhan* "aufschließen"; O.Ice. *lok* n. 'schluß, Verschuß, cover', *loka* f. "Verschuß, bar, bolt", *lykja*

'shut', O.E. *loc* n. "Verschluß, bar, bolt, jail ", O.H.G. *loh* n. "Verschluß, hideout, cave, hole", Goth. *us-luk* n. "aperture "; O.H.G. *lucka* (**lukkja*) "Lücke", N.Ger. *Luke*.

References: WP. II 413 f., WH. I 826 f., 831.

Page(s): 685-686

leu-g-² : lu-g- : lū-g-

English meaning: black; swamp

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwärzlich; Sumpf' (after der Farbe)

Note:

Root *leug-1* : "to bend" : Root *leu-g-2* : *lu-g-* : *lū-g-* : "black; swamp" derived from Root *leu-2* (**leuǵh-*): "to cut off, separate, free".

Material: Gk. λῡγαῖος "dark, finster", wherefore (with prefix ἡ-, compare O.Ind. *ā-nīla-* "blackish, darkish") ἡλῡγη "dark", ἐπῆλυξ "(whereas darkness is =) schattengebend", ἐπηλυγάζομαι, -ίζομαι "überschatte, bedecke";

Maybe Alb. *lugë* 'spoon, scoop', Gheg *lug* "valley, ditch", Tosc *luginë* "valley"

Illyr. *lugas* m. or *luga* f. 'swamp, marsh' (Strabo 314: ἔλος Λούγεον καλούμενον by Τεργαστε), whereof with Lat. forms *-ātum* derived Alb. *lēgatë* "puddle, pool, slop, swamp, marsh"; nasalized Alb.Gheg *lang*, Tosc *lēng* "drink, liquid, broth, juice"; Lith. *liūgas* "morass", besides *lūgas*, Ltv. FIN *Ludze* (**lugiā*); IE **lougiā* in: R.C.S. *luža* 'swamp, marsh, puddle, slop', etc.;

perhaps here Gaul. λοῦγος "raven" in PN *Lugu-dūnon* "Lyon", etc.

Maybe Alb. *lugat* "monster, ghost" : Gaul. λοῦγος "raven"

References: WP. II 414, Trautmann 163; to 1. *leu-*.

Page(s): 686

leuĝ- (*leuĝh-)

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brechen"

Note: in Ar. with *g*, in Balt with *ĝ*, ar. *g* probably through influence of *leug-* "bend"

Material: O.Ind. *rujāti* "zerbricht, peinigt", *rugná-* "broke", *-ruj* f. "pain, disease, malady", *rujā* ds., *rōga-* m. "Gebrechen, disease, malady", *logá-* "clod, Scholle";

Av. *uruxti-* "Brechen, Zerreißen";

Arm. *lucanem* "löse los, breche auf", *loic* "released, liberated, free";

Gk. ἄ-λυκτο-πέδη "unzerreißbares band, strap", λευγαλέος, λυγρός 'sad, terrible';

Alb. *lungë* "Geschwür";

Lat. *lūgeō*, *-ēre* "grieve" (**louĝeiō*), *lūctus*, *-ūs* "mourning, grief", *lūgubris* 'sad, pitiable' (probably **lūgos-ri-s*);

O.Ir. *lucht* "load, Inhalt, troop, multitude, crowd, people" (**part?*), Welsh *llwyth* "load, burden, tribe", Gaul. *luchtos* "part" (?), adj. *luchtodos*, *LVXTIIRIOS*, *Luclerius* MN;

O.E. *to-lūcan* "destroy", O.H.G. *liohhan* "tear, rend, pull, drag", M.L.G. *lūken* "pull, drag, pluck", O.E. *lūcan* "jäten", Swe. *luk*, O.N. *lok* n. "weed"; here GN *Loki* as "destroyer";

"Lücke, hole", Ger. *Lücke*, (nd.) *Luke*;

Lith. *láužiu*, *láužti*, Ltv. *laûžu*, *laûzt*, trans. "break, rupture", ablaut. Lith. *lúžtu*, *lúžti*, Ltv. *lūstu*, *lūst*, intrans. "break, rupture"; in addition Lith. *láužas* m. "heap abgebrochener Zweige", *lūžis* m. "break", Ltv. *laûžní* "broken Bäume".

References: WP. II 412 f., WH. I 830 f., Trautmann 152 f.

Page(s): 686

leuk- (*leuĝh-)

English meaning: bright, to shine; to see

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. "leuchten, licht"; 2. "sehen"

Material: 1. O.Ind. *rócatē* 'shines, seems', Av. *raočant-* "luminous", O.Ind. *rōcāyati* "läßt shine, beleuchtet", Av. *raočayeiti* "erleuchtet, beleuchtet" (= Lat. *lūceo*);

O.Ind. *rōcaná-* "luminous", *roká-* m. "light" (= Arm. *lois* "light", Welsh *llug*), *rōcīs* n. "light" (= O.H.G. *loug*, O.E. *lieg*, O.Ice. *leygr* m., Slav. *lučь* m.), *lōká-* m. "free (heller) room, world" (= Lat. *lūcus*, Lith. *laũkas* "field", O.H.G. etc. *lōh*); *rōcā-* "luminous" (: Lith. adj. *laũkas*, blässig), *rucá-* "bright" (: Gk. *λυκόφως*, ἀμφι-λύκη, Welsh *am-llwg*, O.Ice. *log* n. "flame"), *rúci-* f. "light, radiance" (= O.Pruss. *luckis*), *rukma-* n. "gold", m. "goldener jewellery", *rúkmant-* "gleaming" (compare den Gmc. Lat. *-men*-stem); *rōcas-*, *rōcīs-* n., Av. *raocah-*, ap. *raučah-* n. "light, shiner, esp. of Himmels", O.Ind. *rukṣá-* "gleaming", Av. *raoxšna-* "gleaming" common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *ĝh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

(= O.H.G. *liehsen*) f. "light" (= Lat. *lūna*, M.Ir. *luan*, O.Pruss. *lauxnos*, O.Bulg. *luna*, zero grade Gk. *λύχνος*; auf this *-es*-stem based on also Lat. *lūstrāre*, *lucubrāre*, O.E. *lioxan*, O.Ice. *ljōs*, Lith. *lūkestis*);

Arm. *lois*, gen. *lusoi* "light", *lusin* "moon", *lusn* "weißer Fleck in eye", *lučanem* "zündet an, burn", Aor. *luči* (originally *skō*-present);

Gk. *λευκός* "licht, gleaming, white" (*λεῦκος*, *λευκίσκος* fish names), *λοῦσσον* "weißer Kern in Tannenholz" (: O.Bulg. *luča* from **loukiā*); *λύσσα* f. "fury" (after den funkelnden Augen); ἀμφι-λύκη "twilight", *λυκό-φως* ds., *μορφο-λύκη* 'schreckbild'; *λυκάβας* "Neumondstag", is unclear; (compare Leumann, Hom. Wörter 212⁴; after Kretschmer Gl.

22, 262 to λύκος “wolf”); λύχνος ‘shiner’ (**luk-s-nos*, due to of *-(e)s*-stem); unclear is λουνόν λαμπρόν Hes.;

Illyr. PN Λεύκαρος, in addition Ven. (?) PN Λευκάριστος (Silesia);

Maybe Alb. *lluke* “blind”, *lush* “berserk, carrion”, *lushë* “bitch, berserk woman” : λύσσα f. “fury”

Lat. *lūx*, *-cis* “light” (older *i*-stem) *lūceō*, *-ēre*, *lūxī* “gleam, shine, bright sein”, aLat. also “(ein light) shine lassen” (**loukéiō* = O.Ind. *rōcáyati*), *pollūcēre* originally ‘shine (or see) lassen’, hence *pollūcte* “precious”, *pollūcibilis* “köstlich, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid”, *pollūctūra* “köstlicher feast “; *lūculentus* “gleaming; stately, respectable “, *lūcerna* ‘shiner, lamp, light” (compare O.Ir. *lōcharn*, see under); *Juppiter Lūcetius* perhaps “Lichtbringer” (Osc.; compare den Gaul. Mars *Leucetius*, Goth. *liuhab*): *lūcus*, aLat. acc. *loucom* “Hain”, actually “(wood, forest-)Lichtung” (compare *collūcāre* “in a wood, forest eine Lichtung vornehmen”, *interlūcāre* “Bäume auslichten”), Osc. *lúvkei* “in lūcō” (see above O.Ind. *lōká-*); perhaps also Umbr. *Vuvçis* “Lūcius”;

Lat. *lūmen* “light” from **leuk-s-men*; *lūna* “moon(göttin)” (**louksnā*), praen. *Losna* (: O.Pruss. *lauxnos*, Av. *raoxšnā*, M.Ir. *lūan*, O.Bulg. *luna*); *lūstrum* ‘sühneopfer; stretch of time from fünf Jahren’ (**leuk-s-trom* “Erleuchtung”), *lūstrō*, *-āre* “erhellen, beleuchten”, also “clean”, *illūstrāre* “erleuchten, ans Tageslicht bringen, aufklären; verherrlichen”, back formation *illūstris* “hell erleuchtet in die Augen fallend, illustrious”, *lūcūbrum* “dawn, twilight” (**leukos-ro-*), *lūcūbrāre* “by light or night work”;

Welsh *llug* ‘schimmer, radiance “, *llug y dydd* “daybreak” (= O.Ind. *rōká-*, Arm. *lois*) Loth RC 39, 73; Gaul. **leuxos* “bright”, **leukā* “the white”, s. Wartburg FEW. s. v. v.

O.Ir. *luchair* “ radiance “, *lūaichtide* “gleaming”, *luach-te* “weißglühend”; O.Ir. *lōcharn*, *luacharn* f. ‘shiner, Laterne, lamp, light”, Welsh *llugorn* (also *llygorn* m., pl. *llygyrn*), Corn. *lugarn* ds., Bret. *lugern* m. “ radiance “;

Gaul. *Leucetius*, *Loucetius* “epithet of Mars” (compare Lat.-Osc. *Lūcetius*); M.Ir. *lóch*, *lúach* “gleaming”, O.Ir. *lōchet* (n. *nt*-stem) “lightning”, out of it borrowed Welsh *lluched*, O.Corn. *luhet*, Bret. *luc’hed-enn* “lightning”; M.Ir. *lūan* “light, moon”, *dīa lūain* “Montag” (**leuk-s-no-* : Lat. *lūna*); Welsh *llwg* “gleaming”, *llygo* “einen radiance throw” (compare with the meaning from Gk. λεύσσω as “con-spiciuus” under Welsh *am-llwg*, *cyf-llwg*, *eg-llwg* “conspiciuus”); M.Ir. *loch* “black” (**luko-*), Welsh *llwg* ‘schwarzgelb’, zero grade *llug* “black” (**louko-*) probably originally “gleaming black”;

Goth. *liuhaþ* “light” (: Lat. *Lūcetius*, Gaul. *Leucetius*), O.H.G. O.S. *lioht* “bright” and n. “light”, O.E. *lēoht* ds.; Goth. *lauhatjan* “gleam, shine, flash”, O.H.G. *lougazzen* and zero grade *lohazzen* “flame, burn, fiery sein”, O.E. *līegetu* f. “lightning”; O.H.G. *lōh* “bewachsene Lichtung, niedriges shrubbery, bush”, M.L.G. *lōh*, *lōch* “spinney, bush”, names as *Waterloo*, O.E. *lēah* “offenes Land, meadow”, O.Ice. *lō* fn. “Lichtung” (= O.Ind. *lōká-* etc.); O.H.G. *lauc*, *loug*, O.E. *līeg*, O.Ice. *leygr*, mask. *í*-stem “flame, fire” (= O.Ind. *rōcí-*, Slav. *lučb*), O.Ice. *logi* m. = O.Fris. *loga* “flame”, M.H.G. *lohe* “flame”; O.Ice. *ljōmi* m., O.S. *liomo*, O.E. *lēoma* “radiance” (**leuk-mon-*), Goth. *lauhmuni* “lightning, flame” (*áu*, compare Eng. *levin* “lightning” from **lauhuþni-*);

O.Ice. *lōn* f. (**luhnō*) ‘stilles water’, *logn* n. “Windstille” (compare Gk. λευκη γαλήνη) “blanke Windstille”);

O.Ice. *ljōri* m. “Rauchloch”, Nor. *ljōra* ‘sich aufklären’, M.H.G. *ūz-lieren* ds.;

due to of *-es*-stem O.Ice. *lj̄r* m. (**leuhiz*) “Lub, *Gadus pollichius*” (from the hellen Farbe the Seiten and of Bauches of Fisches), O.Ice. *lj̄sa* f. “*Merluccius vulgaris*, Merlan”, Nor. *lysing* ds., compare Swe. *lōja*, *lōga* “*Abramis alburnus*” from **laugiōn*, Ger. *Lauge* “*Cyprinus alburnus* and *leuciscus*”); M.H.G. *liehsen* “bright” (**leuhsna-* = Av. *raoxšna-*), O.Ice. *ljōs* n. “light” (**leuhsa-*), *lj̄sa* “gleam, shine, gleam, bright make, define, announce, declare” = O.E. *líexan*, *līxan* “gleam, shine”;

Lith. *laũkas* “blässig”, *laũkas* “field” (“Lichtung”), see above O.Ind. *lōká-*, *rocá-* etc.; O.Pruss. *luckis* “wooden log” (= O.Ind. *rucí-*), ablaut. with Sloven. *lúč* etc. “Lichtspan”; FIN Lith. *Laukesà*;

O.Bulg. *luča* “ray” (*loukiā*, compare Gk. *λοῦσσον*), Church Slavic also *lučb* m. “ray, light” (= O.Ind. *rocí-*, O.H.G. *loug*), Sloven. *lúč* f. “light”, pl. “Lichtspäne”, Russ. *luč* “ray”, *luča* “chip of pinewood”, Cz. *louč* “Kien”; O.Bulg. *luna* “moon” (**louk-s-nā*, as Lat. *lūna* etc.);

Toch. A B *luk-* “gleam, shine, erleuchten”; A *lok*, *lokit*, B *laukito* “strange”, *lauke* “wide” (compare Lith. *laũk*, *laũkan* “out of doors, forth, out” from *laũkas* “field”);

Hitt. *luk(k)-* “gleam, shine, ignite, set on fire”.

2. with the meaning “black” (from “gleaming black” or “verbrannt”): see above S. 688;

but Lat. *lūcius* “Hecht” stands for “the Schillernde”.

3. With *leuk-* “gleam, shine” deckt sich *leuk-* ‘see’:

O.Ind. *lōkatē*, *lōcatē* “beholds, wird gewahr”, *lōkáyati*, *lōcáyati* “contemplates”, *lōcanam* “eye”;

Gk. *λεύσσω* ‘see, observe’;

Welsh *am-lwg*, *cyf-lwg*, *eg-lwg* “conspicuous”, *go-lwg* “vision, face” (also Welsh etc. *llygad* “eye” from **lukato-*);

Lith. *láukiu*, *láukti* “auf jemanden wait, hold on”, *lūkėti* “ein wenig harren”, Ltv. *lūkuôt* ‘see, show, auf etwas sehen, versuchen’, O.Pruss. *laukīt* ‘suchen’; from “whereupon see, show”: “aim, meet (throw)” and “receive, bekommen”: *lučiti sę* “to meet, geschehen; müssen”; in R.C.S. *lučiti* “jemanden treffen”, etc.

4. A parallel root *leuk-* in:

O.Ind. *rúśant-* “licht, bright, white”, Church Slavic *ъс-лѣсъ* “naked, bald, bleak”, Russ. *lýsyj* “naked, bald, bleak, blässig”; in addition perhaps the name of Luchses (development from den funkelnden Augen or rather after seinem grauweißen fell, fur): Arm. *lusanunk* pl.,

Gk. λύγξ, λυγρός (whence die nasalization?), O.H.G. *luhs*, O.E. *lox*, next to which O.S. *lō* from **luha-* (compare perhaps dt. *Fuchs* : Goth. *fauhō*), Lith. *lūšis*, Ltv. *lūšis*, O.Pruss. *luysis*, O.Bulg. *rysъ* (with *r* instead of *l* after *rvati* “ausreißen”?); after Vasmer expounded sich das Slav. *r* perhaps through Iran. borrowing; not ganz sicher steht die meaning “Luchs” for das zudem auf voiced-nonaspirated auslautende M.Ir. *lug*, gen. *loga*; on the other hand expounded Loth RC 36, 103 Welsh *lloer*, Bret. *loar* “moon” from **lug-rā*, so that one *-g*, *-k*, *-k̂* as extensions auffassen could; compare also above S. 688 Gk. λουνόν.

References: WP. II 408 ff., WH. I 823 ff., 827 f., 832 ff., 839, Trautmann 151 f., 164; different Kuiper Nasalprä. 107³.

Page(s): 687-690

leu-¹, *leuə- : lū-

English meaning: dirt

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schmutz, beschmutzen’

Material: Gk. λῦμα ‘smut, disgrace, shame’, λῦμη, “ vituperation “, λῦμαίνομαι “beschimpfe; schände; richte elendzugrunde”; λύθρον, -ος “ defilement, contamination”;

Alb.Tosk *lum* ‘slime, mud’, Gheg *lüm*, Tosc *ler* ds. (*lum*-, respectively *leu-d(h)r*-), Illyr. PN *Ludrum* (: Gk. λύθρον);

Lat. *polluō* ‘sully’, *lustrum* “puddle, slop”, *lutum* “ filth, ordure” =

O.Ir. *loth* f. ‘smut’, Gaul. PN *Lutēva*, in addition Welsh (with lengthened grade) *lludedic* “muddy”; with other suffix M.Ir. *con-luan* “Hundekot”, Bret. *louan* ‘sale’;

Lith. *lutýnas*, -*né* “pool, Lehmputze”; here probably also Lith. *liūnas* “morass”.

References: WP. II 406.

See also: see also under *leug-2*.

Page(s): 681

leu-2 (*leuĝh-)

English meaning: to cut off, separate, free

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abschneiden, trennen, loslösen”

Note:

Root *leu-2* (**leuĝh-*): “to cut off, separate, free” : Root *leuĝ-* (**leuĝh-*): “to break”

Note: also *leuθ-* and *lēu-* : *leu-* (: *lū-*), partly *leu-s-*

Material: O.Ind. *lunāti*, *lunōti* “cuts, slices, clips, cuts”, *lūná-* “cropped, truncated, cut off, geschnitten” (: M.Ir. *lon*), *lavitra-* n. ‘sickle’, *laví-* f. ds. (: Gk. *λαῖον*, O.Ice. *lē* ds.), *lava-* m. “das Schneiden, Schur, wool, hair, break, section”, *lāva-* “incisive”, *lāvaka-* m. “Abschneider, Mäher”;

Gk. *λύω* “löse, befreie; vertilge etc.”, *λύᾱ* f. “Auflösung, separation”, *λύσις* f. “Lösung”, *λύτρον* n. “Lösegeld”; *βου-λυτός* m. “time of Ausspannens the Rinder, evening” (: *so-lūtus*); *λαῖον* “plowshare” (*λαῖον*; compare O.Ice. *lē*, M.L.G. *lē*, *lehe* ‘sickle’ from **lewan-* and O.Ind. *laví-* ds.); *ἄλωή*, Att. *ἄλως* f. “threshing floor”;

Alb. *laj* “zahle eine blame” (**leuġiō*, ablaut equally with Gk. *λα(F)ῖον*); *përlaj* “rob”, perhaps also *letë* “Mähne” (**leu-t-*) and (from the root form auf -s) *lesh* (**leus-*) “wool, hair” (compare the same meaning in O.Ind. *lava-*); da after Jokl L.-k. U. 127, 147 ff. *fluer* “Fach a footlocker” (**vē-lor-* from IE **lēu-r-*), *sh-lor* “Hangegerüst”, *pluar* (**pē-luar*) “plowshare”, *lug*, *lugu* “trough”, *flugë* “board”, *lugë* ‘spoon’;

Maybe Alb. *pluar* (**pē-luar*) “plowshare” derived from O.Ind. *phāla-* m. “plowshare” see

Root *(s)p(h)el-1* : to split, cut off, tear off; board

Lat. *luō*, *-ere* “atone, pay”, in Glossen “*λύω*”, *reluō* “löse again ein”, *solvō* (**se-luō*) *solūtus* “loosen”, *luēs* (“*Auflösung”, hence:) “unreine Flüssigkeit etc.”;

M.Ir. *lon* “Hammel, Schöps” (: O.Ind. *lūná-*), O.Ir. *loë* f. “wool, Fließ” (**lōuīā*), *ló* ds. (**lōuā*);

Goth. *lun* acc. sg. “Lösegeld”, *us-luneins* “Erlösung”, O.E. *ā-lynnan* “release”; O.Ice. *lǫja* “hit, (mürbe) knock, enfeeble”, participle *lūinn* “ermüdet”, Mod.Ice. *lūi* “Ermattung”; O.Ice. *lē* m. ‘sickle’ (see above); **lawā* “abgelöste Rinde as Gerbmittel” in O.H.G. *lō*, gen. *lōwes* n. Ger. *Lohe*, M.L.G. *lō* ds.; O.Ice. *lǫgg* f. “ residuum “ (**laṷuō*); O.H.G. *līh-lawi* (*līhlōa*, *līhla*), M.L.G. *līk-lawe* ‘scar’ (ibd.); O.Ice. *lūðr* “trough” (ausgeschnittener, gehöhlter stem); O.H.G. *lūdara* “cradle “; ablaut. Swe. dial. *ljuder* “alter crack an a tree”;

with the meaning “abgeschnittenes board” here Russ. *láva* “board, bench, Steig”, Lith. *lóva* “bedstead “, Ltv. *lāva* “Pritsche, Bettstelle”, Dan. older *lo*, Swe. *lofve*, *loge*, O.S. *loi*, *lo*, O.Ice. *lōfi* m. “threshing floor, barn” (O.Ice. *lāfi* is eine old Ablautform **lēwan-*);

Toch. A *lo*, B *lau* “remote, distant, apart, separated”; A *law-*, B *lyu-* “fortschicken”; A *lot* “ditch, trench, channel, hole”;

Hitt. *lu-uz-zi* (*luzzi*) “tax, Belastung” from (**leuǵh-*) (compare Gk. λύτρον).

s-extension: Goth. *fra-liusan*, O.H.G. *far-liosan* “lose”; Goth. *fralusnan* “verlorengehen”, O.Ice. *losna* “lose, lax become”, *losa* “loosen”, postverbal *los* n. “Lösung”, O.E. *losian* “verlorengehen”, Denomin. to *los* n. “loss”; *lysu* “evil, bad, mad, wicked, evil” (**lusiwa-*), Goth. *fralusts*, O.H.G. *forlust* “loss”; Goth. *laus* “los, empty, bare, lacking”, O.Ice. *lauss* “free, lose, aufgelöst”, O.H.G. *lōs* “free, stolen; looted, *lose*”, O.E. *lēas* “ empty, bare, lacking, stolen; looted, deceitful “, O.Ice. *lausung* f. “Unzuverlässigkeit”, O.E. *lēasung* “lie, falsity”, *lēasian* “lie”; Goth. *lausjan*, O.H.G. *lōsian*, *lōsōn* “losen”; perhaps aDan. *liuske* m. “Weiche” > O.Ice. *ljōski*, M.L.G. *lēsche*, M.Du. *liesche*, nDutch *lies*, O.E. *léosca* “Weiche”, as well as M.Du. *liesche* “dünne skin”, Swiss *lösch* “ lax “; with a meaning “(los)hit, knock” probably also O.Ice. *ljōsta* “hit, prick, meet”, *ljōstr* “ fork zum Fischstechen”, Mod.Ice. *lustr*

“cudgel, club” (“*abgehauenes Aststück”); as old wird diese Anwendung erwiesen, if M.Ir. *loss* “tail, end”, Welsh *lost* “spear, javelin”, *losten* “tail”, Bret. *lost* “tail” anzureihen are;

here (Specht IE Decl. 56) Ltv. *laûska* ‘splinter, shard’, ablaut. Lith. *lûskos* “rag”, *lûzgana* “husk, scale, husk”, *lusnà* “husk, bowl”, Russ. *lustá* ds., etc. Möglicherweise related is **lēu-* ‘stone’, see there.

References: WP. II 407 f., WH. I 830, 834 f., Wissmann nom. postverb. 84 ff.; from vorrom. and Proto-Gmc. **leiskā*, **leuskā*, **laskā* in Ger. *Lische*, Fr. *laîche* etc. “carex” reconstructs J. Hubschmid ZcP 24, 81 ff. ein IE *elei-*, *eleu-*, *elə-* “cut, clip”.

Page(s): 681-682

leup- and leub-, leubh-

English meaning: to peel, cut off, harm, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "abschälen, entrinden, abbrechen, beschädigen"

Note: probably extensions from *leu-2*.

Material: With **b**:

O.Ice. *laupr* m., *-leypí* n., *-leypa* f. "basket, Holzwerk", O.E. *léap* m. "basket, trunk", M.L.G. *lōp* m. "wooden vessel", *læpen* n. "basket"; die Bal.-Slav. examples under can just as well *b* as *bh* contain.

With **bh**:

Lat. *liber* "bast, book" (**luber*, **lubh-ro-s*);

Alb. *labë* "bark, cork" (**loubh-*);

O.Ir. *luib*, Ir. *luibh* f. "herb", O.Ir. *lub-gort* "garden", O.Welsh pl. *luird* "Gärten";

Goth. *lubja-leis* "giftkundig", O.Ice. *lǿf* f. "Heilkraut", O.E. *lybb* n. "poison, charm, spell", *lyfesn* f. "charm, spell". O.S. *lubbi*, O.H.G. *luppi* "Pflanzensaft, poison, charm, spell"; Goth. *laufs* m., *lauf* n. "foliage, leaf", O.E. *léaf*, O.H.G. *loub* n. ds., *louba* f. 'schutzdach from bark', Ger. *Laube*;

Lith. *lubà* "board", Ltv. *luba* "shingle", O.Pruss. *lubbo* f. "board", ablaut. Lith. *luõbas* m. "bark, outer covering of a tree" (**lōubhos*), Ltv. *luõbs* m. "bowl"; Lith. *lùbena* "Obstschale";

Russ. *lub* "Borke, bast", etc., Church Slavic *лѣбъ* "cranium", Serb. *lùbina* ds.;

With **p**:

O.Ind. *lumpāti* "zerbricht, damages, plündert", *lōpáyati* "verletzt" (= Slav. *lupiti*, Lith. *laupýti*), *lōpra-* n. 'swelling, blister';

Gk. *λῦπη* f. "Kränkung", *λῦπέω* "betrübe", etc.;

Lith. *lupù*, *lupti* “abhäuten, schälen”, Ltv. *lupt* “ds., mug, rob”, Lith. *laupýti*, Ltv. *laupít* ‘schälen, abblättern; rob”, Lith. *lùpena* “Obstschale”, *lupsnìs* “abgeschälte Tannenrinde”;

Russ. *lupljú*, *lupítʹ* ‘schälen, peel; aufpicken (eggs); die Augen aufreißen, glotzen; hit, thrash”, *lúpa* “Hautschuppe”, Church Slavic *lupežb* “robbery “ (etc.);

unclear is the labial (*b*, *bh* or *p*) in M.Ir. *luchtar* “boat” (from bark), O.H.G. *lo(u)ft* “bark, bast”, O.Ice. *lopt* n. “ ceiling, Dachstube” and “Luft” (‘sky, heaven as obere cover”), Goth.*luftus* f., ahd O.S. *luft* m. f., ags *lyft* m. f. n. “*Luft*, sky, heaven”, M.L.G. *lucht* “Oberstock, Bodenraum”; also unclear in O.Ir. *lomm*, Welsh *llwm* “bare, naked” (**lup-smo-* or **lub(h)-smo-*), M.Ir. *lommraim* ‘schäle”; unclear is M.Ir. *lumman* “covering”.

References: WP. II 417 f., WH. I 790 f., Trautmann 150 f.

Page(s): 690-691

ṛeb-, ṛob-, lāb-, leb-

English meaning: to hang down loosely; lip

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlaff herabhängen', also "Lippe" (?)

Note: partly with anlaut. *s-*; besides, but less frequent, often (see in addition *lep-* "peel" am Schlusse) forms auf *-p-*; nasalized *(s)lemb(h)-*. Viele expressive formations.

Material: Gk. λοβός 'schotenhülse, Samenkapsel; Ohrläppchen', ἔλλοβος 'schotenträgend', λεβηρίς 'schlangenhaut, Bohnenhülse' Hes., λέβινθοι "Erbesen";

Lat. only with *ā*. *labō*, *-āre* "wobble, waver", *lābor*, *-ī*, *lapsus* "glide, slide, sink, fehlgehen"; *lābēs*, *-īs* "Einsinken, fall, Erdbeben; Untergang, ruin" and "Makel, Schandfleck"; perhaps *labor*, *-ōris* "toil, load; Anstrengung; then: work", *labōrāre* 'sich mühen, be afflicted' (actually "das tired Wanken under a load"); probably *labium* (*labeum*), *labrum* n. (mostly pl. *labia*, *labra*) "lip, edge";

rich evolved in Gmc.:

1. Ice. Nor. *lapa* 'schlaff herabhängen', Ice. *lapi* "homo sui negligens", M.H.G. *erlaffen* "erschaffen", Ger. *laff* 'slack, faint, languid'; geminated: O.Ice. *leppr* m. (**lappja-*) "rag, curl", O.S. *lappo* "Zipfel, rag", M.L.G. *lappe* "piece, rag, dewlap", O.E. *læppa*, *lappa* m. "Zipfel, rag" (Eng. *lap* "lap"), O.E. *ēar-liprica*, Ger. (nd.) *Ohr-läppchen* (with einf. *p* M.L.G. *ōr-lepel* ds., M.H.G. *leffel* "ear of Hasen", Ger. *die Löffel*); N.Ger. *laps*, *schlaps*, *lapp* "läppischer, dummer person", Ger. *Laffe* (**lapan-*); besides auf IE *-p*: Du. *laffaard* "Laffe" - at first from Du. *laf* "faint, languid, slack, clownish" - and with Gmc. *bb* M.H.G. *lappe* - also *lape* - and Ger. *Lapp*, *läppisch*, finally lengthened grade M.H.G. *luof* "fool";

from the root form auf IE *p* further O.Ice. *lafa* "dangle, hangen", M.H.G. participle *erlaben* "erschaffen", Swiss *labe* "horse with hängenden ears, ox with downwards gekehrten

Hörnern”; Swe. dial. *labba* “anhängen”, N.Ger. *labbe* “(hängende) lip”, O.H.G. (from dem N.Ger.) *lappa* f., M.H.G. *lappe* f. m. “niederhängendes Stück Zeug, rag”; maybe Alb. *lapë* “hard piece of meat or skin, peritoneum, leaf”, **labba*, *llapa* “tongue, *lip”, *llap* “talk”, *llap-ush* (diminutive) “long eared, animal with long ears”, *llapushë* “broad-leafed cabbage, covering leaf of maize”, *lopë* “cow (with a big tongue)”, *lepur* “rabbit, hare (with big ears)” from which derived Lat. **lepus -oris**, m. hare. **lepusculus -i**, m. a young hare. Also O.Ind. *lopāsā-* m. “jackal, fox”, Lith. *lapenti* “to swallow food” [see below]; hence Alb. proves that from Root *lēb-*, *lōb-*, *lāb-*, *leb-* : (to hang down loosely; lip) derived Root *ulp-*, *lup-* : [a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)]

2. with the meaning “lip” as “die hängende” (as Lat. *labium*): mnl. *lippe* f., Ger. *Lippe*, O.Fris. O.E. *lippa* m. “lip”, (**lepi-an-*), Nor. *lepe* (**lep-an-*), O.H.G. *leffur*, O.S. *lepur* ds., O.H.G. *lefs* “Lefze” (**lep-s*);

3. with anlaut. *s-*: Goth. *slēpan*, *saizlēp*, O.S. *slāpan*, O.H.G. *slāfan*, O.E. *slæpan* ‘schlafen’, Goth. *slēps* etc. ‘sleep’, O.Ice. *slāpr* “träger person”, Dutch *slaap*, O.H.G. *slāf* m., Ger. ‘*schläfe*’; M.L.G. Dutch *slap* ‘slack’, O.H.G. *slaf* (-ff-), Ger. *schlaff*, Ice. Nor. *slapa* (= *lapa*) ‘schlaffherabhängen’; geminated O.Ice. *slappi* “long, verwachsener person”, Swe. *slapp* “arm, inactive”;

Maybe Alb. **flen*, *flë* ‘sleep’ from OHG *slāfan* ‘sleep’, other cognates are Nw. dial. *vale* “deep sleep”, Sw. dial. *valbjörn* “whitethorn, *sleep thorn”, OSw. **val-moghe*, *valmoghe* “poppy”.

Also Alb. *sklepë* “matter from the eyes, rheum” from Gmc. *Schleim* “rheum” and Ger. *schlappen*

with IE *-p-*: O.Ice. *slafask* “erschlaffen” and - from the imagining herabhängenden Schleimes from - probably also Ice. *slafra* “geifern”, M.Eng. *slaveren*, Eng. *slaver* ds., Ice. *slevja* f. ‘slobber’, Nor. *slevjen* ‘schleimig, kotig’; Nor. *slabbe*, Swe. *slabba* “pollute”, M.Du.

slabben “befoul, slurp”, Ger. *schlappen* (also “geifern”), M.Eng. *slabben* ‘sich in ordure wälzen’, Ger. (N.Ger.) *schlappern*, *schlabbern*, Swe. dial. *slabb* ‘schlammwasser’, Eng. dial. *slab* ‘schleimig, schlüpfrig’, Subst. “mud puddle”;

Lith. *slobstù*, *slõbti* “weak become”, Lith. žem. *slābнас*, E.Lith. *slõbнас* “weak”, Ltv. *slābēt* “zusammenfallen” (from a swelling, lump, growth);

O.C.S. *slabъ* etc. “weak”.

Nasalized *lemb(h)*:-

O.Ind. *rāmbate*, *lambate* “hängt herab, hängt sich an”, *lambana-* “herabhängend”, n. “herabhängender jewellery, Phlegma”;

Lat. *limbus* “Besatz am Kleid, hem”; about Gk. λέμφος see under;

O.E. *(ge)limpan* “proceed, go ahead, glücken”, O.H.G. *limphan*, *limfan*, M.H.G. *limpfen* “angemessen sein”, O.E. *gelimp* n. “Ereignis, chance, luck”, M.H.G. *g(e)limpf* “Angemessenheit, schonungsvolle Nachricht; Benehmen”, changing through ablaut aN.Ger. *gelumplik* “fitting”, M.H.G. *limpfen* “hinken”, Eng. *to limp* “hinken”, *limp* ‘schlaff herabhängend’, N.Ger. *lumpen* “hinken”, also Ger. (N.Ger.) *Lumpen* ‘scrap, shred’; compare from a Gmc. Nebenwurzel *lemb-* (wäre IE **lembh-*): M.H.G. *lampen* (and *slampen*), N.Ger. *lempen* “welk niederhängen”, Swiss *lampe* “dewlap, herabhängender rag”; O.E. *lemp(i)healt* “hinkend”;

maybe Alb. **lampe*, *lapër* “dewlap”

with anlaut. *s-*: Nor. dial. *slampa* “careless, neglectful go”, Eng. dial. *slamp* “ds., hinken”, Nor. dial. *slamsa* “lose hängen, dangle”; Nor. (M.L.G.) *slump* “chance, luck”, Eng. *slump* “morass, nasse place”, *to slump*, *slump* “plumpsen, klatschen”, M.H.G. *slampen* ‘schlaff herabhängen’, Ger. dial. *schlampen* ‘schlaff herabhängen, careless, neglectful sein’, *Schlumpe*, *Schlampe* “uN.entliches Frauenzimmer” (probably with N.Ger. *p*);

O.Ice. *sleppa*, *slapp* “entfallen, entgleiten” (**slemp*-), Kaus. *sleppa* (**slampian*) “drive lassen”, Eng. dial. *slemp* “ausweichen, wegschleichen, sich herabsenken”; from a root form auf Gmc. *b* (compare Gk. λέμφος “mucus, Rotz”); M.L.G. M.H.G. *slam* (-*mm*-), Ger. *Schlamm* (**slamba*-), LateM.H.G. *slemmen* ‘schlemmen’, Nor. *slemba* f. ‘schlampe’, *slemba* “klatschen”, Ice. “dangle”; further perhaps die group from M.H.G. *slimp* (-*mb*-), *slim* (-*mm*-) ‘slant, skew, slantwise “ under likewise; perhaps to Ltv. *slīps* from **slimpas* “slantwise, steil”, Lith. *nu-slim̃pa* “entschlüpft”.

Maybe Alb. *(*s*)*liom*, *llom*, *llohë* “mud, sludge, sediment” [the shift LI > LL]

References: WP. II 431 ff., WH. I 738 ff., 802 f., Trautmann 270.

Page(s): 655-657

lēg(h)–¹ : ləĝ(h)–

English meaning: twig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zweig”, originally “Haselstrauch”

Material: Alb. *lethī*, *laithī* (*ləĝ-) “Haselstaude”;

Lith. *laz-d-à* ‘stick, Haselstrauch’, Ltv. *lazda* “Haselstrauch”, *lagzda* ds. (*laz-g-da), secondary *le(g)zda* ds., O.Pruss. *laxde* f. ds., *kel-laxde* ‘spear shaft’;

Slav. *lěs-k-a* f. in Serb. *lijèska* “Haselstaude”, Pol. *las-k-a* ‘stick’;

doubtful whether here O.C.S. *loza* “Weinrebe, sprout”, Serb. *lòza* ds., etc. (*ləĝā); s. also under *loĝ-* “rod, Gerte”.

References: WP. II 378, 442, WH. I 766, Trautmann 153, Jokl L.-k. U. 203 ff., Machek Recherches 25 ff.

Page(s): 660

lēgh-² : lāgh-

English meaning: to crawl on the ground; low

Deutsche Übersetzung: “am Boden kriechen, niedrig”

Material: O.Ice. *lāgr* “low” (out of it Eng. *low*), M.H.G. *læge* “flat”, nd. *lāge* “low”;

Ltv. *lēzns* “flat”, *lēzēt*, *lēžat* “rutschen”, Lith. *lėkštas* “flat”, *lúožas* “Niederbeugen of Getreides”, newer *ložė* ds.; O.Pruss. *līse* “crawls”;

Slav. (O.Bulg. etc.) *lězq*, *lěstī* “grovel, truckle, creep, schreiten, ascend “, to Russ. *lazína* “Gereut”, Ser.-Cr. *lǎz* ‘steig’ etc.

Is *lēgh-* eine variant from *legh-* “lie”?

References: WP. II 425 f., Trautmann 161.

Page(s): 660

(*l̥eig*–²), *līg*–

English meaning: appearance; body; similar

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gestalt; von der Gestalt jemandes, similarly or gleich"

Material: Goth. *leik* n. "body, Fleisch, corpse", O.Ice. *līk* "body, body, corpse", O.E. *līc* ds., O.S. *līk*, O.H.G. *līh* (gen. *līhhi*, fem.) "Körpergestalt, Aussehen, body, corpse"; Goth. *galeiks* "gleich", O.Ice. *glīkr*, *līkr* "gleich, gleich gut", O.E. *gelīc*, O.S. *gilīk*, O.H.G. *gilīh*, Ger. *gleich* ("the same Gestalt habend"), Goth. *hūleiks* "as beschaffen, who, what, which, the one that" etc.; Goth. *leikan*, *galeikan* "gefallen", O.Ice. *līka* ds., O.E. *līcian* (Eng. *like* "gern have"), O.S. *līkōn* ds., O.H.G. *līchēn* "ds., gleich sein, angemessen sein", O.Ice. *līkr* "fitting", *līkna* "verzeihen" ('sich compare');

Lith. *lyg*, *lygus* "gleich", *lygti* "gleichen", Ltv. *līgt* "übereinkommen", *līdzis* "gleich", O.Pruss. *polīgu* adv. "gleich", *līgint* "richten" (rechtlich) = O.Lith. *līginti* "Gericht halten", Lith. *lyginti* "compare, gleichmachen (rechtlich)".

References: WP. II 398 f., Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 508 f.

Page(s): 667

lēi-¹, lek-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

See also: see above S. 307 ff. under *e/ei-*.

Page(s): 661

lē(i)–2

English meaning: to grant; possession; to acquire, possess

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gewähren, Besitz”; med. “erwerben, gewinnen”

Note: originally “überlassen” and = *lē(i)–3* “lassen”

Material: O.Ind. *rāti-* “willing to give, bereitwillig; f. Verleihung, grace “, *rāti* “verleiht, grants”;

Gk. λάτρον n. “earnings, Sold”, λατρεύς, λάλρις “Lohnarbeiter”, λατρεύω “diene um Sold”;

Lat. *latrō* is Gk. Lw.;

O.Ice. *lāð*, O.E. *læð* n. “estate “, Goth. *unlēps* “arm” = O.E. *unlæd(e)* “woeful, wretched, miserable “, with gradation O.Ice. *lōð* f., n. “yield of Bodens”;

with *s*-suffix here probably also O.H.G. *-lāri* (e.g. in *gōz-lāri* “Goslar”), O.H.G. *ga-lāeswes* “Angrenzer”, O.E. *læs*, g. *læswe* f. “Weideland” (**lēsuā*), die Swe.-Dan. Ortsnamenendung -*lösa*, *-løse* and (?) O.Bulg. *lēsz* “wood, forest”;

maybe Alb. *lis* “oak, oak forest” from O.C.S.: *lēsz* “forest, wood(s)”, **Russian:** *les* “forest, wood(s)”, **Ukrainian:** *lis* “forest, wood(s)”.

O.Bulg. *lētz*, *lētijq jestz* “licet”; in Balt only Diphthongformen: Lith. *lieta* “thing, affair “, Lw. from Ltv. *lieta* “thing, supplementary”, and probably also Lith. *lāima* “luck”, *laimùs* “glücklich”, *laimėti* “gain “.

References: WP. II 394, WH. I 471, Trautmann 157.

Page(s): 665

lē(i)–3

English meaning: to weaken; feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nachlassen”

Note: (= *lē(i)*– “grant”, see there)

Material: a. Probably in Gk. ἐλῆ-νύ-ω “bin idle, lazy, raste”; Lat. *lētum* “death, Vernichtung” (“*schlaff dahinsinken”, compare “das Leben lassen”); *lēnis* “gentle, mild” (perhaps reshaped from **lēnos* =) Lith. *lėnas* “peaceful, tame, domesticated, slow”; Ltv. *lēns* ds., O.Bulg. *лѣнь* “idle”; with other suffixes Ltv. *lē-lis* ‘schlaffer person’; *lēts* “light, wohlfeil”, Lith. *lētas* “stupid, oafish” (originally ‘slack’); Ltv. *laīta* “die Faule”.

b. root extension *lē[i]d-* : *lēd-*:

Gk. ληθεῖν “idle, tired sein”;

Alb. *loth* “make tired”, *lodhem* “werde tired” (**lēd-*), Ghag *lə*, Tosc *lē* “I lasse” (**lēd-nō*), participle Ghag *lanë*, Tosc *lënë* “gelassen” (**lēdno-*);

Lat. *lassus* “laß, faint, languid, tired, abgespannt” (**lēd-to-*);

Goth. *lētan* (*laílōt*), O.Ice. *lāta*, O.H.G. *lāzan*, O.S. *lātan*, O.E. *lætan* “lassen, abandon”, zero grade Goth. *lais* “idle”, O.Ice. *latr* ds., O.H.G. *laz* “laß, idle, faint, languid, late” (superl. *lazzōst*, *lezzist*, Ger. - from dem N.Ger. - *letzter*), O.S. *lat* “idle, late” (superl. *letisto*, *lazto* “last”, O.E. *læt* (superl. *lætost*, Eng. *last*) ds.; causative **latjan* “lasse make, hemmen” in Goth. *latjan* “träge make, hinder”, O.H.G. *lezzen* “hemmen, hinder, beschädigen, injure”, reflex. ‘sich *letzen* (= sich wobei aufhalten), sich gütlich tun’, etc., O.E. *lettan*, ne. *to let* “hinder”; O.Ice. *lpskr* ‘soft, slack’, M.L.G. *lasch*, wFris. *lask* “light, thin” (Gmc. **latskwa-*);

lēid- in Lith. *lėidžiu*, *lėidmi*, *lėisti* “lasse”, ablaut. *paláidas* “lose”, *paláida* “Zügellosigkeit, Hurerei”, *lydėti* “geleiten”, *laidoti* “bestatten”; Ltv. *laīst* “lassen”, abbreviated Imper. *laī*, Permissivpartikel (also Lith. dial. *laĩ*, O.Pruss. -*lai* in *boū-lai* “wäre”).

References: WP. II 394 f., WH. I 767 f., 782 f., 787, Trautmann 154, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. p. 694.

Page(s): 666

lei-4

English meaning: to pour

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gießen, fließen, tröpfeln”

Note: perhaps identical with *lei-3*.

Material: O.Ind. perhaps *pra-līna-* “aufgelöst, ermattet”, *vi-lināti* “zergeht, löst sich auf” (“zerfließt?”);

Gk. ἄλεισον n. “Weingefäß” (**lei-tu-om*);

dubious Alb. *lumë, lymë* “river”, *lisë, lysë, lusë* “Bach”;

Lat. *lītus, -oris* n. “beach, seaside, seashore” (“Flutgend”) from **leitōs*;

Welsh *lli* m. “flood, sea” (**liant-s* = O.Ir. *liē* ds.), pl. *lliant* “Fluten, sea” (**liantes*); *llif* m. “flood, inundation” (**li-mo-*), Corn. *lyf* ds., M.Bret. *livat* “inundation”, Bret. *liñva* “flood”; Welsh *llyr* m. ‘sea, Meeresgott’ (Eng. PN *Lear*), O.Ir. *ler* ds. (**li-ro-*); Welsh *llin*, Corn. *lyn*, Bret. *lin* “pus” (**li-no-*); M.Welsh *dy-llyð* “Ausgießen” (**lijo-*), *di-llyð* “gießt from”; O.Ir. *do-lin* ‘streams’ (**li-nu-t*), *tu(i)le* n. “flood” (**to-lijo-*), *tōlae* n. ds. (**to-uks-lijo-*); about *liē* see above;

Goth. *leiþu* n. acc. “Obstwein”, O.Ice. *lið* n. “beer”, O.H.G. *liþ*, asächs. *lið* m. n. “Obstwein”;

Lith. *lėjū, liėti* “pour” (old *lėjū*, IE **lēiō*), *lįja lýti* “rain, stream”, *lýdau, lýditi* “rain lassen, fat zerlassen”; *lytūs* m. “rain”, *lytis* f. “form, shape” (*“Gußform”), *āt-lajis* m. “Abfluß”; Ltv. *liēt* “pour”, *līt* “rain”, *liētus* m. “rain”; *lietas* and Ltv. *liēts* “vergossen”, O.Pruss. *pra-lieiton, pra-leiton* and *pra-liten* ds.; *is-liuns* ds.;

perhaps here Lith. *Lietuvà* “Litauen” (“Küstenland”), Ltv. *Leĩtis* “Litauer”;

O.C.S. *lějō lijati* and *lijō liti* “pour”; ablaut. Slav. **loj* “tallow, suet” (Lith. *āt-lajis* “Abfluß”) in Church Slavic *loj* etc.; Slov. *pre-lit* “übergossen”, Cz. *lity* “gegossen”; Slav. present **lǝjō* is neologism.

References: WP. II 392, WH. 794 f., 815, Trautmann 156, J. Loth RC 46, 66 ff., 50, 143 ff.

Page(s): 664-665

lĕk-¹ : lək-

English meaning: trap

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Reis, zur Schlinge gedrehtes Reis or Strick, in einer solchen fangen"??

Note: word the Jägersprache (Vendryes Arch. Ling. I 25)

Root **lĕk-1** : **lək-** : trap" : Root **lĕk-2** : **lək-** : to tear" derived from **nak*(*ʷ*), *lak*(*ʷ*) of Root **nog^w**, **nog^wod(h)o-**, **nog^w-no-** : naked".

Material: Lat. *laciō*, *-ere* "locken", *laccessō*, *-ere* "challenge, banter, stir, tease, irritate", *lactō*, *dē-lectō*, *dē-liciō* "verführe, entzücke", *lax* "Koder, loop, noose, snare" under likewise, *laqueus* "a noose, halter, snare, trap" (voneinem *u*-stem **lacus*?);

Maybe Alb. *lak* "trap, snare, rope".

O.E. *lǣl(a)* "twig, branch, Peitsche, Hiebmal, Strieme" (**lāhil*-)?

References: WP. II 421 f., WH. I 744 f.

See also: Perhaps to **lĕk-2**.

Page(s): 673-674

lĕk-² : lək-

English meaning: to tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerreißen”

Note:

Root **lĕk-1** : **lək-** : “trap” : Root **lĕk-2** : **lək-** : “to tear” derived from **nak(ǵ)*, *lak(ǵ)* of Root *nogʷ-*, *nogʷod(h)o-*, *nogʷ-no-* : “naked”.

Material: Gk. *λακίς* ‘scrap, shred’, *λάκος* n. ds. (*λάκη* *ράκη*. *Κρήτες* Hes.), *λακίζω* “tear, rend” *ἀπέληκα ἀπέρρωγα*. *Κύπριοι* Hes.;

Alb. (**nak(ǵ)-na-*) *lakur* “naked”, *lĕkurĕ*, *likurĕ* “fell, fur, leather, bark, outer covering of a tree, pod”;

Lat. *lacer*, *-era*, *-erum* “zerfetzt, lacerate, zerfleischt”, *lacerna* “mantelartiger Überwurf”, *lacinia* f. “Zipfel, Besatz or Fransen am Kleid, limbus; parts from Herden, Äckern under dgl”; *lancinō*, *-āre* “tear, rend”;

Pol. *łach*, Russ. *lóchma* ‘scrap, shred’ (express. *ch*), etc.

Maybe Alb. (**lóchma*) *llokma* ‘scrap, shred’

References: WP. II 419 f., WH. I 742 f.

Page(s): 674

lēp–, lōp–, ləp–

English meaning: flat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flach sein; Hand-, Fußfläche, Schulterblatt, Schaufel, Ruderblatt
under likewise”

Material: Kurd. *lapk* “paw”;

Goth. *lōfa* m., O.Ice. *lōfi* m. “flat hand”; M.L.G. M.Eng. *lōf* “Windseite”, actually “big rudder, wherewith das ship an den wind gehalten wurde”; changing through ablaut geminated O.H.G. *laffa* f., M.H.G. and dial. Ger. *laffe* “flat hand, shoulder”, O.H.G. *lappo* m. “flat hand, Ruderblatt” (also in Ger. *Bärlapp* “lycopodium”), Nor. Swe. *labb* m., Dan. *lab* “paw”, Ice. *lōpp* f. < Ger. dial. *laff* “Löwenzahn”; with *m*-forms Nor. dial. *lōm* “Tatze, paw” (**lōbma-*), *handlōm* “palm”, Ice. *lumma* “big, giant hand”;

Ltv. *lēpa* f. “paw; Huflattig”, also ‘seerose, Laichkraut’ (compare oben Ger. *laff* “Löwenzahn”); ablaut. E.Ltv. *lūopa*, through derailment of ablaut Ltv. *lāpa*, Lith. *lópa* “paw”; also Lith. *lāpas* “leaf”, Ltv. *lapa* ds.;

Russ. etc. *lápa* “paw, Tatze”, Pol. *łapa* ds., *łapiniec* “Bärlapp”; Cz. *tlapa*, slovak. *dlaba* “Tatze”, Pol. *łaba* = *łapa*;

Lith. *lopetà* ‘shovel’, Ltv. *lāpsta* ‘shovel, spade, scapula’, O.Pruss. *lopto* ‘spade’; with other forms and ablaut *ə*:

O.Bulg. *lopata* “Wurfschaufel”, Russ. *lopáta* ‘shovel’, *lopátka* ‘scapula’, *lopátina* “rudder, helm under likewise”; Alb. *lopëtë* ‘shovel’ is Slav. Lw.

References: WP. II 428, Trautmann 149 f., 160.

Page(s): 679

lēs: lās–

English meaning: weak, feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlaff, matt’

Note: extension to *lē(i)–* “slacken”

Material: Goth. *lasiws* (**las-īuos*) “weak”, M.H.G. *er-leswen* “weak become”; O.Ice. *lasinn* “weak, destructed”, *las-meyrr* “weak, woeful, wretched, miserable”, M.L.G. *lasich* = *lasch*, *las* ‘slack, faint, languid’, Ice. *laraðr* “tired”;

Maybe Alb. *lasht* “old, *weak”

Slav. **lošb* in Bulg. *loš* “evil, bad, evil, schlimm, ugly”, Ser.-Cr. *lōš* “unlucky, evil, bad” under likewise; very doubtful is citation of Lat. *sublestus* “weak, small”;

here as ‘schlaff niederhängender scrap, shred’ perhaps M.L.G. *las* keilförmiger rag”, Dan. Nor. *las*, *lase* “rag”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *lasche* m. “rag, scrap, shred”; Lith. *lāskana* “rag, clout”, Russ. *lóskut* “piece, rag”;

Toch. A *ljäsk-* “Weiche”.

References: WP. II 439 f., Trautmann 150 s. v. **laṣja-* and **laskanā-*.

Page(s): 680

lēto–, ləto–

English meaning: warm season; day, summer

Deutsche Übersetzung: “warme Zeit; Tag, Sommer”

Material: O.Ir. *la(i)the* n. “day”, Gaul. *Lat...* “days” in Kalender from Coligny;

altgutn. *laPigs* “in spring “, Swe. dial. *lāding, låing* “ spring “, *i lādigs* “in vorigen Frühjahr”

(**lēt-*);

O.Bulg. *lěto* “warme season, year”, Russ. *lěto* ‘summer, year’, dial. ‘south, Südwind’, etc.

References: WP. II 427, Berneker 713 f.

Page(s): 680

lēu-¹

English meaning: to slacken

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nachlassen”

Note: compare also *(s)leu-* ‘slack’

Material: Goth. *lēw* n. “Gelegenheit”, *lēwjan* “preisgeben, verraten” (“*überlassen”), O.E. *læwan* ds., O.H.G. *gi-*, *fir-lāen* “verraten”;

Lith. *liáujuos*, *lióviaus*, *liáutis* “cease”, Ltv. *láũju*, *lāwu*, *lāūt* “zulassen, allow”, *lāutēs* ‘sich hingeben’, O.Pruss. *aulaūt* “die”, ablaut. Lith. *lavónas* “corpse”; probably as “zügellos”, Lith. *liánas* “lose, pliable, mad, wicked, evil”, Ltv. *lāuns* “mad, wicked, evil”;

Clr. *l'ivýty* “slacken, nachgeben”, *l'ivkýj* “lax, lose”, Cz. *leviti* “lindern, mäßigen”, *levný* “wohlfeil”; Russ. dial. *luná* “death”, *lúnutʹ* “losschießen, loslassen”; ablaut. O.C.S. *νъловнъ* “ἥρεμος”, Cz. *povlovný* ‘sachte’.

References: WP. II 405, Trautmann 161.

Page(s): 682-683

l̥eu-² : lau-

English meaning: stone

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stein'

Material: Gk. Hom. λᾶας, gen. λᾶος 'stone' (Ausgleichung from originally *λῆFας; λᾶFa[σ]ος n.), Att. λᾶας and λᾶς m., gen. λᾶου etc.; Hom. λᾶιγξ, pl. λᾶιγγες f. "small stones" (probably with suffix exchange for *λᾶιγκ-, compare Celt. **l̥uank-*); κραταίλεως "hartfelsig" (*-ληFος); Att. λεύω 'steinige' (ἐλεύσθην), λευστήρ 'steiniger' (from *ληυσ-, IE **l̥eus-*); ablaut. (**laus-*) λαυστήρ m. 'steinarbeiter' > "mühselig, woeful, wretched, miserable, with Steinen belegter Hausgang", λαύστρανον "wolf (*Reißer); Schöpfhaken"; besides dem -ας-stem ein -αρ-stem *λᾶFαρ as base from Att. λαύρα, Ion. λαύρη "in Fels gehauener way, alley", λαῦρον μέταλλον ἀργύρου παρὰ Ἀθηναίοις Hes., mountain N Λαύρεον;

Alb. *lerë*, -a "Gestein, Felssturz" (**l̥u_erā*), Jokl RE Balk. 1, 46 ff.;

O.Ir. *līe*, newer *līa*, gen. *līac* (disyllabic) "stone" (Celt. **l̥uank-*, from IE **l̥uank-* or *-*en*k-);

Bret. *līa*, *līac* "stone" is Ir. Lw.

References: WP. II 405 f.; Schwyzer Gk. 1, 578.

Page(s): 683

lēu-³ or lāu-

English meaning: expr. root, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel

Note: (see also *lā-*, *lē-*), ungenügend beglaubigt

Material: A *d*-extension in Lat. *laus*, *-dis* f. “Lob”, *laudāre* “praise, laud”.

A *t*-extension in O.H.G. *liod* n., O.E. *lēoþ* n. “song”, O.Ice. *ljōð* n. ‘strophe’, pl. “songs”, O.H.G. *liudōn*, O.E. *lēoþian*, O.Ice. *ljōða*, Goth. *liuþōn* ‘sing’, *awiliudōn* “lobsingen”, *awiliuþ* “Lobgesang”.

References: WP. II 406, WH. I 776.

Page(s): 683

lēut- : lūt-

English meaning: wrathful

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wütend”?

Material: Welsh *llid* (**lūto-*?) “ira, iracundia”, O.Bulg. *lutz* “gewalttätig, cruel, savage, terrible”, *lufě* adv. “wehe! δεινῶς, valde”, skR.C.S. *lūtiti se* ‘saevire’ etc.; different about Welsh *llid* above S. 680.

References: WP. II 415.

Page(s): 691

l̥e[i]-1 : l̥ai-

English meaning: to wish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wollen"

Material: Gk. (Dor.) λῆν "wollen", el. λεοίτᾱν "ἐθελοίτην", gort. λείοι, λείοντι etc., Ion. λῆμα n. "volition", *λῶς "wish, Wahl" (to λῆν, as ζῶς to ζῆν), therefrom compar. λῶιον "better" (Hom. only λῶιον, λωῖτερον), superl. λῶιστος, λῶστος; λαιδρός "pert, audacious", λαιμός "wild, ausgelassen", also λῖρός "cheeky, lascivious"; doubtful λῖᾱν, Ion. λῖην "very, allzusehr", λῖ (Epicharm) ds., λην λῖαν Hes., Verstärkungspartikel λαι-(σποδίας), λι-(πόνηρος), λᾱ-(κατάρᾱτος; rhythm. lengthening for *λᾱ-), as well as λέως (*ληFος), Ion. λείως adv. "whole, vollständig"; whether "after wish, in gewünschtem Ausmaße" - "very, to very"?

Perhaps here O.Ir. *air-le* f. "Beratung" (**ari-laiā*), *irlithe* "gehorsam";

Gmc. **la-pō* f. "Einladung" in O.Ice. *lǫð* "das Einladen", Run. *laþu*, Goth. *laþaleikō* adv. "willing", denominative Goth. *laþōn* "einladen, berufen", O.Ice. *laða* ds., O.E. *laðian*, O.H.G. *ladōn* "*laden*, berufen"; in addition ablaut. M.H.G. *luoder* "Lockspeise, Schlemmerei" (out of it Fr. *leurre*), Ger. *Luder*.

References: WP. II 394 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 539, M. Leumann Mus. Helv. 2, 7 f.

Page(s): 665

lē-

See also: s. *lā-1*.

Page(s): 655

ṭi-no-

English meaning: flax

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Lein"?

Material: Lat. *linum* "Flachs, flax";

O.Ir. *lin* "net", Ir. *lion* "Flachs, net", Welsh etc. *llin* "Flachs, flax" (from dem Lat.);
abweichend Welsh *lliain*, Corn. Bret. *lien* "Leinen" (insecure basic form; s. Pedersen KG. II 103, Pokorny KZ. 45, 361 f.);

Alb. *li-ri*, Gheg *li-ni* m. "flax" (from dem Lat.);

Goth. *lein*, O.N. O.E. O.H.G. *lin* "Flachs" (from dem Lat.).

With *l̥* Gk. *λίον* "flax", Lith. *linas* "Flachsstengel", pl. *linai* "Flachs", Ltv. *lini* pl., O.Pruss. *linno* "Flachs", O.C.S. **linъ* "Flachs, flax", *liněnъ* "leinen".

References: WP. II 440 f., WH. I 810 f., Trautmann 162.

Page(s): 691

loĝ-

English meaning: rod, twig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rute, Gerte”?

Material: Gk. ὀ-λόγινον ὀζῶδες, συμπεφυκός Hes., κατά-λογον τ(ην) μύρτον Hes. (probably as “densis hastilibus horrida myrtus” Verg. Aen. III 23, formation gleich κατά-κομος; after Schulze Qunder ep. 496 to:)

O.C.S. *loza* “Weinrebe; sprout esp. of grapevine “, Russ. *loza* “rod, Gerte; Reis, stem, willow “ (etc., s. Berneker 736).

References: WP. II 442.

See also: compare above under *lēĝ(h)-*.

Page(s): 691

lorgā-, lorgi-

English meaning: stick, club

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stock, Knüttel'

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: O.Ir. *lorc* (*lorgg*) f. "club, mace, joint, cudgel, club, penis", M.Ir. *lurga* f. 'shinbone', gen. *lurgan*, M.Welsh *llory* "club, mace, joint", *llorf* "foot the Harfe", O.Corn. *lorch* 'staff', Bret. *lorc'henn* 'shaft';

O.Ice. *lurkr* m. "cudgel, club". older Dan. *lyrk* ds. (**lurki-*), Swe. *lurk* "fool"; Ger. tirol. *lorg*, *lorck* "mythical giant"; O.Ice. *lerka* "zusammenschnüren, torment, smite"; O.E. *lorg* m. f. "shaft, pole, spindle" is Celt. Lw.

References: WP. II 443, Loth RC 40, 358.

Page(s): 691-692

lou-, lou̯ə-

English meaning: to wash

Deutsche Übersetzung: "waschen"

Material: Arm. *loganam* "bade mich" (*lou̯ə-nā-);

Gk. λόω "wash" (Hom. = Lat. *lavēre*), λούσω, ἔλουσα, λέλουμαι, afterwards also new present λούω; λο(F)έω ds., λοετρόν (Hom.), λουτρόν (Att.) 'spa, bath" (: Gaul. *lautro*, O.Ice. *lauðr*);

Lat. *lavō*, -ere and -āre, *lāvī* "wash, bathe" and 'sich wash, bathe" (out of it borrowed O.H.G. *labōn* "laben", etc.), *ab-luō*, -ere etc. (out of it ein neues Simplex *luō*, -ere), participle *lautus* "gewaschen" (with vulg. *ō*: *lōtus*) and adj. 'sauber, nett", *in-lūtus* "ungewaschen", *l(av)ātrīna* "Ausguß, in den das Küchenwasser abläuft; Abtritt", *l(av)ābrum* "Becken", *diluvium*, *adluviēs* under likewise, *polūbrum* "Waschbecken", *dēlūbrum* "Entsühnungsort = temple, Heiligtum"; probably also Umbr. *vutu* (*lovetōd) "lavitō"; maybe Alb. *lou-, *laj* "wash", *lot* "tear"

Gaul. *lautro* "balneo" (Gaul. -ou- to -au- before *a*, basic form *lou̯ə-tro-), O.Ir. *lōathar*, *lōthar* "pelvis, canalis", M.Bret. *lovazr*, Bret. *laouer* "trough";

Ir. *lō-chasair* "rain" (*lou̯o-); O.Ir. *lūaith*, Welsh *lludw*, Corn. *lusow*, Bret. *ludu* "ash" (*lou̯tū-i- "Waschmittel"); mc. *glau*, Welsh *gwlaw* "rain";

O.Ice. *lauðr* n. "lye, Seifenschaum, scum, froth, foam", O.E. *lēaþor* 'seifenschaum" (*lou̯tro-); O.H.G. *louga*, Ger. *Lauge*, O.E. *lēah* ds., O.Ice. *laug* f. "Badewasser" (*lou̯-kā), ablaut. O.H.G. *luhhen* "wash" (*luk-);

Hitt. *la-ḫu-uz-zi* (*lauzi*) "gießt from".

References: WP. II 441, WH. 773 ff.; O. Szemerényi KZ. 70, 57 f.

Page(s): 692

lūs, gen. luu-ós

English meaning: louse

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Laus" (*Tier?)

Note: often distorted taboo

Material: ABrit. *luuā > loūā > Welsh *llau* "Läuse" (sg. *lleuen*), Corn. *low* Bret. *laou*, Vannes *leu* ds.;

O.E. M.L.G. O.H.G. O.Ice. *lūs* f. "louse"; O.Ice. *ljyski* f. "Läusekrankheit";

with taboo distortion: O.Ind. *yū-kā*, pali *ū-kā*, prakrit *ūā*, Lith. *u-tė*, and (with ablaut and reduplication) *vievesa*, *vievesà* f.; Church Slavic *vъšb*, Serb. *văš*, gen. *věši* and *uš*, etc. (**usi*-);

about Toch. B *luwa* "animal", pl. *lwāsa* s. Pedersen Toch. 72; compare Dan. *olvr* "animal" and "louse"; or to O.C.S. *lovъ* above S. 655?

References: WP. II 443, Specht IE Decl. 44, Trautmann 336, Lohmann ZceltPh. 19, 62 ff.

Page(s): 692

mad–

English meaning: wet; glossy, fat, well-fed

Deutsche Übersetzung: “naß, triefen; also von Fett triefen, vollsaftig, fett, gemästet”

Material: O.Ind. *mádati*, *mádate* “boil, effervesce, cheerful sein”, *mādyati*, *mamátti*, *mándati* ds., *máda-* m. “Rauschtrank” = Av. *maḍa-* “Rauschtrank, Rauschbegeisterung”, O.Ind. *mattá-* “trunken, freudig, excited, aroused “, Av. *mad-* (*maḍaitē*, *maḍayanha*) ‘sich berauschen, sich ergötzen an’; O.Ind. *madgú-* “ein certain Wasservogel, ein fish” = Pers. *māy* “ein Wasservogel”, O.Ind. *mátsya-* m., Av. *masya* “fish” (“the nasse”; derivative from an *-es*-stem **mades-*); O.Ind. *mēdas-* n. “fat”, *mēdana-* n. “Mästung”, *mēdyati*, *mēdatē* “wird fett”, *mēdya-* “fat” (*mēda-* from **mazda-*, IE **mad-do-* or **mad[e]z-do-* and = O.H.G. *mast* “Mästung”; die specific meaning “Mästung” also in this formation previously IE); *mástu-* n. ‘sour skimmings’ (**mad-stu-*), Pers. *maskah* “frische butter” (**mad-sk-*?); O.Ind. *mádyā-*, *madirā-* “berauschend”;

skyth. Ματόας “Donau”, PN Μαδύης, VN Μαρυκέται “Donauanwohner”;

Arm. *mataf* “young, fresh, tender”; *macun* ‘sour, coagulated milk’ (**maḍio-* + Arm. Suff. *-un*); *macanim*, *macnum* “hafte an, coagulate “; additional Iran. words for Dickmilch under likewise, so Pers. *māst* ‘sour milk’, *māsīdan* “curdle, coagulate, harden “, etc.;

Gk. μαδαύ “zerfließe, löse mich auf, verliere die hair”; μαδαρός “humid, wet”; against it μαζός “nipple “ (= O.H.G. *mast*, **maḍz-dos*), μαστός “brost” (**mad-tós*), μασθός ds. (reshuffling after στῆθος “brost”);

Alb. *manj* (**madhiō*) “mäste”, *maim* “fat”, *mazë* “skimmings, cream, skin auf the milk” (**maḍiā*); *madh* “Maismehlbrei”, changing through ablaut *modulë*, *motulé* “pea”, *modhë* “ryegrass “;

Lat. *madeō*, *-ēre* “damp sein, from Nässe triefen, ripen, voll sein”, *mattus* “trunken” (**madi-to-s*);

O.Ir. *maidim* “break (intr.), go in Stücke” (actually “flow apart, zergehe”, formal = Lat. *madeō*); *in-madae* “futile, without Erfolg” (in addition probably c. *maddeu* “erlassen, verzeihen”, O.Bret. *in madau* “pessum”; Gael. *maistir* “urina” (**mad-tri*); M.Ir. *māt* f. ‘swine’ (**māddā* “Mast-swine”);

O.H.G. *mast* “food, Mästung, Eichelmast”, Ger. *Mast*, *Mästung*, O.E. *mæst* “Buchecker”; Goth. *mats* “dish, food”, O.Ice. *matr* m., O.E. *mete* m., O.H.G. *maz* n. ds. (Ger. still in *Messer* from O.H.G. *mezzi-rah*s), as well as Goth. *matjan* “eat, devour”, O.Ice. *metja* “slurp”, O.E. *mettan* “feed”, M.L.G. *mat(e)* “Kamerad, esp. in the Seemannssprache” (*Maat*), O.H.G. *gamazzo* “Kamerad”, eig. “*Essensgenosse”; in addition also M.L.G. *met* ‘schweinefleisch’, nnd. *mett* “gehacktes Fleisch” as “*saftiges, breiiges Fleisch”, O.H.G. (eig. N.Ger.) *Mettwurst* (from aN.Ger. **matja*-); changing through ablaut O.E. O.S. *mōs* “porridge, mash, dish, food”, O.H.G. *muos* “gekochte, esp. breiige dish, food, food, eating generally”, Ger. *Mus*, *Gemüse* (**mādsō*).

References: WP. II 231 f., WH. II 6 f.; Kuiper Nasalprä. 140.

Page(s): 694-695

maghos, -ā

English meaning: young

Deutsche Übersetzung: "jung"

Material: Av. *mayava*- "unverheiratet";

Alb. *makth* "young hare";

Celt. **magus* in Gaul. PN *Magu-rīx*, urlr. (Ogam) *Maguno*-, O.Ir. *maug*, *mug* 'slave'; Corn. *maw*, Bret. *mao* "youngling, servant", Welsh *meu-dwy* "Einsiedler" (eig. "Diener Gottes"); Fem. Corn. *mowes* "girl", Bret. *maouez* "wife, woman"; Celt. -*smo*- derivative in O.Ir. *mām*, *māam(m)* "jugum, servitus"; abstract noun Celt. **magot-aktā* "Jungfernschaft, young Weiblichkeit" (other formations from **maghotis* = Goth. *magape*, from which Celt. **mak^wk^wot-aktā* through contamination with *mak^wk^wo*- "kid, child") in M.Ir. *ingen maccdacht* "young erwachsenes girl", O.Ir. *ro-macdact* gl. 'superadulta', M.Welsh *machteith*, O.Corn. *mahtheid* "virgo", M.Corn. *maghteth*, *maghtyth* ds., Bret. *matez* "Dienstmädchen"; nickname **magguos* in Gaul. *Mapo-no-s* GN, O.Welsh *map*, Welsh *mab* 'son'; doppelte intensification in urlr. *maqqas*, O.Ir. *macc*, Ir. *mac* 'son';

Goth. *magus* "knave, boy", O.Ice. *mogr* 'son, young man, husband', O.S. *magu* "knave, boy", O.E. *mago* 'son, man, husband, servant'; Fem. **ma(y)wī* in Goth. *mawi* "girl" (gen. *maujōs*), O.Ice. *mær* (acc. *mey*) "girl", Dimin. Goth. *mawilō*, O.Ice. *meyla*, O.E. *mēowle* 'small girl'; abstract noun **maghotis* "young Weiblichkeit", from which konkret "girl", in Goth. *magaps* "young wife, woman", O.E. *mægeþ* (Eng. *maid*), O.S. *magath*, O.H.G. *magad*, Ger. *Magd*, Dimin. *Mädchen*;

Ltv. *mač* (from *maǵš*) 'small'.

References: WP. II 228, Feist 339.

Page(s): 696

magh- : māgh-

English meaning: to be able; to help; power

Deutsche Übersetzung: "können, vermögen, helfen"

Material: O.Ind. *maghá-* "power, power, richness, gift", *maghávan-*, *maghávat* 'strong', Iran. *magu-*, O.Pers. *magus* "Magier, magician" (out of it Gk. μάγος, Lat. *magus*);

Maybe Alb. (**magh-*) *math* "big, powerful" [common Alb. -*g* > -*dh*; -*k* > -*th* shift]

Arm. *marthankh* "Hilfsmittel" (**mag-thra-*);

Gk. μῆχος n. (Dor. μάχος), poet. μῆχαρ "Hilfsmittel", μηχανή, Dor. μάχανᾱ (> Lat. *machina*) "Hilfsmittel, tool, artifice";

Goth. O.E. *magan*, O.Ice. *mega*, *maga*, *muga*, O.Fris. *muga*, M.L.G. *mögen*, O.H.G. *magan*, *mugan* "mögen"; 1. sg. present Goth. O.S. O.H.G. *mag*, O.Ice. *mā*, O.E. *mæg*, O.Fris. *mei*, O.Ice. *magn*, *meg(i)n* n. "power, Hauptsache", O.E. *mægen*, O.H.G., O.S. *magan*, *megin* ds.; Goth. *mahts* f. "power, power", O.H.G. O.S. *maht*, O.E. *meaht*, *might*, O.Ice. *māttr* ds.;

Maybe truncated Alb.Gheg (**mugan*) *mun*, Tosc *mund* "might" [common Alb. *n* > *nd* shift]

Lith. *māgulas* "numerous, much, a lot of";

O.C.S. *mogo*, *mošti* "to be able, vermögen", *po-mošti*, Iterat. *po-magati* "help" etc., O.C.S. *mošť*, Russ. *močb* etc. "power, strength" (= Goth. *mahts*).

References: WP. II 227, Trautmann 164 f., H. Güntert, Weltkönig 108 f.; whether E. Fraenkel (Lexis 1, 169 f.) right Gk. μῆχος with Lith. *mokėti* "to be able, understand, comprehend" auf eine root *mākh-* zurückführt, could die other words also auf *megh-*: *mogh-* go back; compare Toch. A *mokats* "mighty".

Page(s): 695

maĝh-

English meaning: to fight

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kämpfen”

Material: Gk. Ἀμαζών, Lw. through Eol. mediation from an Iran. Volksnamen **ha-mazan-* “warrior”, compare Ἀμαζακάραν” (: ar. *kar-* “make”) πολεμεῖν. Πέτσαι Hes. and Ἀμαζανώδες αἱ μηλέαι (of VN *Hamazan-*); Gk. μάχομαι “kämpfe”, μάχη “fight, struggle, battle”, μάχαιρα ‘sword, knife” (fem. to *μάχων “incisive”? Oder semit. Lw., to hebr. *mekhērah* ‘sword’?).

References: WP. II 227, WH. II 3, 4.

Page(s): 697

maĝ-

English meaning: to press; to knead

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kneten, drücken, streichen"

Material: Gk. μαγῆναι, μεμαγμένη to μάσσω (to present s. *menək-* "knead"), μογεύς "the Knetende", μαγίς f. "geknetete mass", μάγειρος (actually μάγῑρος) "Koch", μαγδαλία 'shred bread zum Fettabwischen"; μάκτρᾱ f. "kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch";

M.Ir. *maistrid* "buttert" (**magis-tr-*), Bret. *meza* "knead", Welsh *maeddu* "fight, stoßend durcheinandermischen" (**maged-*);

O.Bulg. *mažo*, *mazati* "anoint, schmieren", Russ. *mazь* "ointment", O.Bulg. *maslo* "butter, Öl, ointment" (**maĝ-slo-*), *mastь* "ointment, fat" (**maĝ-sti-*), Ltv. *iz-muõzēt* "überlisten, zum Narrenhalten";

with esp. Anwendung auf den Lehm- und Ziegelbau die family of Ger. *machen* (from "knead, form, mould, zusammenfügen, from the with loam, clay verstrichenen wall; geformt, fitting), O.S. (*gi*)-*makōn* "make, erect, to build", O.H.G. *mahhōn* ds., Ger. *machen*, O.E. *macian* "make, cause"; O.S. *gemaco* "comrade, Seinesgleichen", O.H.G. *gimahho* 'socius' (*gimahha* "conjux"), O.E. *maca* ds., *gemæcca* "ds., husband" (O.Ice. *maki* "aequalis" is N.Ger. Lw.), O.H.G. *ga-mah*, *gi-mah* "zugehörig, fitting, bequem" (*gimah* "connection, häusliche Bequemlichkeit, Gemach"), *un-gamah* "malus, minus idoneus", O.E. *ge-mæc* "fitting, suitable, (O.Ice. *makr* "fitting, bequem" is N.Ger. Lw.); O.Fris. *mek* n. "Verheiratung", *mekere* "Ehenunterhändler", M.H.G. *mechele* "Kuppelei"; from Gmc. **makō* derives Lat. *mac(h)iō* "Maurer"; out of it rom. **matsiō*, whence again O.H.G. *stein-mezzo* 'steinmetz'.

References: WP. II 226 f., WH. II 3, Trautmann 173;

See also: compare *mak-2* and *menk-*.

Page(s): 696-697

mai-¹

English meaning: to cut down, work with a sharp instrument

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hauen, abhauen, with einem scharfen Werkzeug bearbeiten"

Note: probably actually *māi-* and *s-*lose form besides *smēi-* : *smāi-* : *smī-* "carve, with a scharfen tool arbeiten".

Material: 1. O.Ir. *máel* "naked, bald, bleak, dull, without Hörner", O.Welsh *mail* "mutilum", Welsh *moel* "calvus, glaber" (**mai-lo-s* "abgehackt");

2. *d*-extension: Goth. *maitan* "hew, hit, cut, clip", O.Ice. *meita*, O.H.G. *meizan* "cut, clip", O.Ice. *meitill* m., O.H.G. *meizil* "chisel", O.H.G. *stein-meizo* 'steinmetz'; in addition O.E. *mīte*, O.H.G. *mīza* "Milbe" (probably to Gk. μῖδας "Made"), perhaps also O.E. *æ-mette*, Eng. *ant*, *emmet*, O.H.G. *ā-meiza* "Ameise" ("Abschneider"); whether also O.Bulg. *mědъ* "Erz", Russ. *mědъ* "copper"?

3. *t*-extension: O.Ind. *mēthati* "verletzt" (expressives *th*), Gk. μίτυλος "mutilated, without Hörner", μιστύλλω "zerstückle (Fleisch)"; O.Ice. *meiða* "körperlich injure, verstümmeln, destroy", M.H.G. *meidem* "male horse" (eig. "Kastrat"), Goth. **gamaiþ-s* "crippled", wherefore (probably after den Hofnarren) O.H.G. *gimeit* "verrückt", M.H.G. in bonam partem gewendet *gemeit* "lebensfroh, pert, beautiful, lieb", O.S. *gimēd*, O.E. *gemād*, *mæded* "verrückt", Eng. *mad* ds.;

O.Lith. *ap-maitinti* "verwunden", Ltv. *māitāt* 'spoil, destroy', Lith. *maĩtėlis* "verschnittener, gemästeter boar", O.Pruss. *nomaytis* "verschnittener boar", *ismaitint* "lose" (as it. *perdere*); different Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 552.

References: WP. II 212, Holthausen AltWestn. Wb. 193, 194.

Page(s): 697

mai-² (moi-?)

English meaning: to smudge, dirty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beflecken, beschmutzen”?

Material: Gk. μαιίνω (Aor. ἐμίαν) ‘sully, besmirch’, μίασμα n. “Befleckung”, μιάρος (**miu̯eros*?) “besudelt”, μαι-φόνος “with murder befleckt”;

O.E. *māl* n. “Fleek, Makel”, O.H.G. *meil* n., *meila* f. ds.; Lith. pl. *miėlės*, Ltv. *mīeles* “yeast”; perhaps also Lith. *máiva* ‘sumpfwiese’?

References: WP. II 243.

Page(s): 697

makh-o-s, -(s)lo-

English meaning: wild, unbridled, bold

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausgelassen”?

Material: O.Ind. *makhá-* “alert, awake, smart, funny, ausgelassen”, m. “Freudenbezeigung, Feier”;

Gk. μάχλος “horny, lustful; uppig (from Weibern); in wilder lust tobend”.

References: WP. II 226.

Page(s): 699

mak–

English meaning: leather pouch

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “Haut-, Lederbeutel”

Material: Welsh *megin* “bellows” (**makīnā*);

O.H.G. *mago* “Magen”, O.E. *maga*, Eng. *maw* “craw, stomach”, O.Ice. *magi* “stomach”;

Lith. *mākas*, *mėkeris* “Geldbeutel”; Ltv. *maks*, Dimin. *maciņš*, *makēlis* “Beutel, pouch”,
makstis “vagina”, Lith. *makšnà* “sheath”, *makštis* “vagina (of Degens or Messers)”,
O.Pruss. *danti-max* “gums”; O.C.S. *mošbna* “Beutel”;

doubtful is affiliation from O.Ir. *mēn* (from **makno-* or **mekno-*) “mouth, bay”, *mēnaigte* “qui inhiant”.

References: WP. II 225, Trautmann 166.

Page(s): 698

maḱo- or moḱ-o- (*maǵho-)

English meaning: a kind of fly

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stechfliege, Mücke'

Note: (-*lo-*, -*ko-*, diminutiveformantien)

Material: O.Ind. *maśáka-* m. 'stechfliege, mosquito', Lith. *mašalas* "mosquito", Ltv. *masalas* "Roßfliege", wherefore Russ. *mosólitʹ* "plague, zudringlich anbetteln" (of Bilde of zudringlichen Mückenschwarms), and with anderm forms (**mosъtъ*?) O.Sor. *mosćić so*, *mosćeć so* "wimmeln (as ein Mückenschwarm)", as well as probably also Lith. *mašõju*, -*ti* "ein kid, child zeugen";

compare with Velar die arische family of O.Ind. *máḱṣa-* m., *maḱṣā* f. "fly", Av. *maxši-* "fly, mosquito" etc., and Lith. *mā́katas* "Kriebelmücke". common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *ǵh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 225, Specht IE Decl. 43 f., Trautmann 170.

Page(s): 699

mand–

English meaning: hurdle, plaited twigs

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rutenverflechtung as Hürde, Band from Reiseren gedreht”?

Material: O.Ind. *mandurā* “stable”, *mandirám* n. “house, Gemach”; Gk. (Illyr.?) μάνδρα f. “corral, pen, fold, stall, hurdle”, μάνδαλος “bar, bolt”; Thrac. μανδάκης “Garbenband”; Illyr. PN *Mandurium* or *Manduria* (Calabrien); whether primary meaning “stable, Pferdezaum”, perhaps to *mendo-* “Tierjungen”, S. 729 (*mend-*).

References: WP. II 234, Krahe Festgabe Bulle 205 f.

Page(s): 699

manu-s or monu-s

English meaning: man

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mann, Mensch"

Material: O.Ind. *mānu-*, *mānuṣ-* "person, man, husband" (also "Ahnherr the people"), Av. in PN *Manus-čīθra-*, Proto-Gmc. **manuaz* in PN *Mannus* (Tacitus), Stammvater the Deutschen, Goth. *manna* (gen. *mans*), O.Ice. *maðr*, *mannr*, O.E. O.Fris. O.H.G. *mann* "man, husband", Goth. *mannisks*, O.Ice. *mennskr*, O.E. O.H.G. *mennisc* "menschlich"; O.H.G. *mannisko* etc. "person"; O.C.S. *možь*, Russ. *muž* "man, husband" (**mangia-*, suffix similarly as in Lith. *žmo-g-ùs* "person").

Probably Hom. *Menelaus* diminutive form of "husband"

Maybe the root word is related to the name of the **moon** in PIE; *Menelaus* "moon god?"; also egypt. *Menes?* "lion of revenge" (the chariot of the moon was pulled by lions in Egypt). Lion was the beast that fell from the moon.

References: WP. II 266, Trautmann 169; perhaps to 3. *men-* "think".

Page(s): 700

In Sanskrit, the name Manu appropriately came to mean "man" or "mankind" (since Manu, or Noah, was the father of all post-flood mankind). The word is related to the Germanic Mannus, the founder of the West Germanic peoples. Mannus was mentioned by the Roman historian Tacitus in his book Germania. Mannus is also the name of the Lithuanian Noah. Another Sanskrit form. manusa is closely related to the Swedish manniska, both words meaning "human being."

The same name may even be reflected in the Egyptian Menes (founder of the first dynasty of Egypt) and Minos (founder and first king of Crete). Minos was also said in Greek mythology to be the son of Zeus and ruler of the sea.

The English word "man" is thus also related to the Sanskrit manu, as well as its equivalents in other Germanic languages. Gothic, the oldest known Germanic language, used the form Manna, and also gaman ("fellow man").

The name Anu appears in Sumerian as the god of the firmament, and the rainbow was called "the great bow of Anu," which seems a clear reference to Noah (NOTE Genesis 9:13). In Egyptian mythology Nu was the god of waters who sent an inundation to destroy mankind. Nu and his consort Nut were deities of the firmament and the rain. Nu was identified with the primeval watery mass of heaven, his name also meaning 'sky.'

marko-

English meaning: horse

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Pferd"

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: Ir. *marc*, Welsh etc. *march* "horse", Gaul. *μάρκων* acc. sg., *Marcodurum* PN;

O.H.G. *marah*, O.E. *meaŕh*, O.Ice. *marr* "horse" (Ger. in *Mar-schall*, *-stall*), fem. O.H.G. *meriha*, O.E. *mīere*, O.Ice. *merr*, Ger. *Mähre*.

Maybe Alb. (**mahar*) *magar*, *gomar* "donkey".

References: WP. II 235.

Page(s): 700

math-¹ or moth-

English meaning: a kind of harmful insect

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for nagendes, beißendes Gewürm or Ungeziefer??

Material: Arm. *maʿil* "louse"; Goth. *maþa*, m. O.H.G. *mado*, O.E. *maða* "worm, Made", O.Ice. *maþkr* ds., O.S. *matk*, finn. Lw. *matikka* "Würmchen".

References: WP. II 228, H. Petersson z. Kenntnis the Heterokl. 32 f.

Page(s): 700

mat-2

English meaning: hack, flapper

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "Hacke, Schlegel"

Material: O.Ind. *matyá-* n. "harrow or stump or likewise", *matīkṛta-* "geeggt or gewalzt"; Lat. *mateola* "tool zum Einschlagen in die Erde" (in RomO.N. lebt not deminuiertes **mattea* "club, mace, joint"); O.H.G. (gl.) *medela* "plough" (Lehmann AfneuereSpr. 119, 188); from V.Lat. *mattiuca*: O.E. *mattoc*, Eng. *mattock* "hack, mattock, hoe", O.Bulg. *motyka* "hack, mattock, hoe";

References: WP. II 229, WH. II 49.

Page(s): 700

mau-ro-

English meaning: weak; dark

Deutsche Übersetzung: "matt, schwach, lichtwach, dunkel"

Note: also *m(a)ud-* ds.

Material: Gk. (ἄ)μαυρός "weak; nebelhaft; blind", (ἄ)μαυρώ "entkräfte, schwäche, verdunkle";

O.N. *meyrr* "mürbe";

Russ. *(s)muryj* "dark grey", *chmúra* "dunkle cloud", Cz. *chmouřiti, šmouřiti se* 'sich tarnish, sour see' (under likewise);

perhaps Alb. *murra* "North wind", *murr-të, murrët* "dark", *murm-më, murmë* "dun, fulvous, dull greyish-brown".

perhaps in addition Gk. ἄμυδρός "dark, heavy to erkennen, weak", ἄμυδρώ "verdunkle, schwäche", ἄμυδρότης "Undeutlichkeit, Schwäche", O.C.S. *iz-mъděti, u-mъdnqti* 'schwach become'.

References: WP. II 223.

Page(s): 701

mazdo-s

English meaning: pole, mast

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stange, Mast'

Material: Lat. *mālus* m. "Mast, Mastbaum" (with 'sabin.' / = *d* from **mādos*, **mazdos* or support in *pālus*) = O.H.G. *mast* "shaft, pole, Fahnen- or Speerstange, esp. Mastbaum", O.E. *mæst* (from M.L.G. *mast* derives Nor. *mastr* "Mastbaum"); M.Ir. *maide* 'stick' (O.Ir. **maite*, i.e. **maidde*, from **mazdios*), O.Ir. *matan* "club, mace, joint", M.Ir. *ad-mat*, Ir. *adhmad* "timber". As Gmc. loanword contemplates Schrader RI²168 O.Bulg. *mostъ* "Knüppelbrücke", Russ. *mostovája* "Pflaster", *po-mostъ* "Diele"; rather is es ein urverwandtes collective **mazd-to-* 'stangenwerk'.

References: WP. II 935 f., WH. II 19.

Page(s): 701-702

māk(en)–

English meaning: poppy

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mohn"?

Material: Gk. μήκων, Dor. μᾶκων "Mohn"; O.H.G. O.S. *māho*, M.H.G. *māhen*, *mān* and with gramm. variation O.H.G. *māgo*, M.H.G. *mage*, Ger. bO.Ir. *magen* "Mohn", N.Ger. *mān*, Dutch *maan-kop*, O.S. *val-mughi*, *-moghi* "Mohn" (in ersten part **walχa-* "anesthetization"); M.Lat. *mahonus* "Mohn" and Lith. *magôné* - next to which dunkles *aguonà* - derives from dem Gmc., O.Pruss. *moke* from dem Pol.; Church Slavic (etc.) *makъ* "Mohn".

References: WP. II 225, Trautmann 166.

Page(s): 698

māk-¹

English meaning: damp, to soak

Deutsche Übersetzung: "naß; feuchten"

Material: Arm. *mōr* "ordure, slime, mud, swamp, marsh" (**māk-ri-*); Alb. *makë* "glue, skin auf Flüssigkeiten";

Lith. *makonė* "puddle, slop", *makėnti*, *maknóti* "through ordure wade", probably also Ltv. *mākuōnis* "Bewölkung, dunkle cloud", *apmāktiēs* 'sich umwölken';

O.Bulg. *mokъ* "damp, humid, wet", *močъ*, *-iti* "βρέχειν", Russ. *móknutъ* "damp become", *močitъ*, Iterat. *máčivatъ* "damp make, anfeuchten", *moča* "Urin", *močag* "damp, sumpfiger place"; compare ligur. FIN *Macra*, spO.N. FIN *Magro*;

lengthened grade Slav. **makajō*, **makati* in Cz. *mákati*, *máčeti* "nässen", etc.

References: WP. II 224 f., Berneker II 8, 69 f., Trautmann 167.

Page(s): 698

māk-²

English meaning: to knead, press

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kneten, quetschen, drücken”

Material: Lett. *mācu*, *mākt* “urge, press, push, press, plague, torment, smite”, Cz. *mačk-ám*, *-ati* “press, press” (diminutivebildung, ein basic **makati* voraussetzend);

Lat. **maccare* from **mācāre*, assumed from Ital. *ammaccare* ‘squeeze’, etc., compare Meyer-Lubke REW 5196;

here also Lat. *māceria*, *māceriēs* f. “wall as Umfriedigung um garden, Weinberge etc.” (as “from loam, clay geknetete, with loam, clay gebundene wall”, compare τεῖχος : *tingō*); in addition *mācerāre* “steep, mürbe beizen”.

References: WP. II 224, WH. II 2 f., 5.

See also: compare die similar roots *menk-* and *maġ-*.

Page(s): 698

māk- : mək-

English meaning: long, slender

Deutsche Übersetzung: "lang and dünn, schlank"

Material: Av. *mas-* "long", compounds *masyā* "the größere", Sup. *masišta-*, ap. *maθišta-* "the höchste", Av. *masah-* n. "length, greatness, bulk, extent" (**mas-* for **mis-* from IE *məs-* through influence of *mazyā* "größer": μέγας), Gk. μάσσω, μάσσων (*μάκκων) besides μάσσον (after ἄσσον "näher") "länger", μήκιστος "the längste", μήκος, Dor. μάκος n. "length", Μάκετα "Hochland", Μακεδόνες hence "Hochländer", μακεδνός " slim ", nach Hom. μηκεδανός ds., μακρός "long" (= Lat. *macer*, dt. *mager*); perhaps μάκαρ n. "Glückseligkeit";

Lat. *macer*, *-cra*, *-crum* "lean", *maceō*, *-ēre* "lean sein", *maciēs* f. "Magerkeit";

perhaps here O.Ir. *mēr* m. "finger" (**makro-*);

O.H.G. *magar*, O.E. *mæger*, O.Ice. *magr* "lean"; in addition with *-l*-suffix Hitt. *ma-ak-la-an-te-eš* (*maklantes*) nom. pl. "lean".

References: WP. II 223 f., WH. II 2, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 140 f.

Page(s): 699

mā-¹

English meaning: to beckon with the hand; to deceive

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with the Hand winken”; from “verstohlen zuwinken” dann “vorspiegeln, betrügen, zaubern”

Note: (extended *māi*-?)

Material: O.Ind. *māyā* “Verwandlung, Truggestalt, deceit, illusion “ (or to 3. *mē*-?);

Gk. μηνύω, Dor. μᾶνύω “zeige an, verrate” from *μᾶ-vū-μι “winke with the hand”; *s*-extension μαίομαι “touch, untersuche”, Fut. μᾶσσομαι, ἐπι-μαστος “berührt” = “befleckt”, μαστήρ, μαστρός ‘searcher, Nachforscher’, μαστροπός “Kuppler”, μᾶστις, μᾶσιξ “Peitsche, whip, scourge”; *t*-extension μᾶτη “Verfehlung” (**mā-tā*), μᾶτην, Dor. -ᾶν “ futile “, μᾶταιος “eitel, nichtig”;

Lith. *móju*, *móti* “with the hand winken, ein Zeichen give”, Ltv. *māju*, *māt* ds., *mādīt* “with the hand winken”, *māditiēs* “Gaukelei drive, push”, *mādži* “Gaukelbilder”; with *s*-extension Lith. *māsinti* “locken”, *mosúoti* ‘schwenken, swing’, *mostagúoti* ds., *mósterėti*, *móstelėti* “winken”;

Slav. **majō*, **majati* (an place from **mati* after dem Balt-Slav. preterite stem **māiā*) in O.Bulg. *na-majō*, *-majati* “zuwinken”, *po-mavati*, *-manōti* ds., Russ. *na-májatʹ* “ through Zeichen anzeigen, cheat, deceive”, with formants *-mo-*: Serb. *māmīm*, *mámīti* “locken”; with formants *-no-*: Russ. *mańú*, *mańítʹ* “anlocken, deceive “ (from dem Slav. derive Lith. *mõnai* pl. “Zauberei”, Ltv. *mānīt* “cheat, deceive”); with formants *-rā-*: R.C.S. *mara* “Gemütsbewegung”, Pol. *mara* “ deception “, etc.; *s*-extension in: Church Slavic *machaju*, *machati* “ventilare”, etc.; *t*-extension in: aSerb. *matam*, *matati* “anlocken”, Cz. *mátati* “as ghost spuken”, etc.

References: WP. II 219 f., WH. II 33, Trautmann 166.

Page(s): 693

mā-²

English meaning: good, timely

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gut, to guter Zeit, rechtzeitig”

Material: With formants *-no-* aLat. *mānus* “gut”, *immānis* “terrible”, adverbial *māne*, *mānī* “early, matutinal”; here also *mānēs* f. “die abgeschiedenen Seelen”, later “underworld, death”; perhaps Phryg. μῆν “abgeschiedene soul”, μανία “καλή”; or belongs Lat. *mānēs* to Gk. μῆνις, Dor. μᾶνις “Groll”? compare S. 727.

With *t*-formant: Lat. *Mātūta* “die goddess the Frühe, the Morgenhelle, but also the ripeness”, *mātūtīnus* “morgendlich”, *mātūrus* “rechtzeitig; zeitig = reif” (based on auf **mā-tu-*, perhaps “good, gelegene time”), Osc. *Maatúis* (**Mātīs* = “*dī Mānēs*”); reduced grade perhaps Celt. **mā-ti-* in O.Ir. *maith*, Welsh *mad*, Corn. *mas*, M.Bret. *mat*, Bret. *mad* “gut” and Gaul. PN *Matidonnus*, *Teuto-matos*; also O.Ir. *maithid* “verzeiht”.

References: WP. II 220 f., WH. II 27 f., 53 f.

Page(s): 693

mā-no-, mā-ni-

English meaning: wet, damp

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feucht, naß"

Material: Lat. *mānō*, *-āre* "flow, stream", hence "entspringen"; Bret. Vannes *mān* "Moos, lichen", Welsh *mawn* "turf" from Brit. **mōni-*, from which borrowed O.Ir. *mōin* f. "Moos, swamp, marsh, turf"; perhaps in addition ablaut. asächs. *-mannia*, *-mennia* in FIN and PN, as *Throtmennia* "Dortmund", etc.

References: WP. II 224, WH. II 30 f., J. Loth RC 42, 91 f.

Page(s): 699-700

māter-

English meaning: mother

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mutter"

Note: based on auf dem babble-word *mā*, see there.

Note:

Root **māter-** : "mother" derived from the nasalized stem *māhnt-ér* of Root *meĝ(h)-* : *meĝ(h)-* suffixed in **-er**. O.Ind. *mahānt-*, Av. *mazant-* "big, large", O.Ind. *mah-*, Av. *maz-* ds. (only out of nom. acc.), O.Ind. *māhi* nom. sg. neutr. (das *-i* = *-ə*, then = Gk. μέγα), as O.Ind. *mahā-* (Av. *mažā-*), mostly extended *mahát-* = Av. *mazant-* "big, large"; compar. superl. O.Ind. *mahīyas-*, *mahiṣṭha-*, Av. *mazyah-*, *mazišta-*;

Material: O.Ind. *mātar-* "mother", Av. *mātar-*, Arm. *mair* ds. (gen. *maur* = Gk. μητρός etc.); aPhryg. nom. acc. ματαρ, ματεραν, gen. ματερεζ; Gk. μήτηρ, Dor. μᾶτηρ (with verschobenem Nominativakzent as θυγάτηρ); in addition Hom. Δημήτηρ, Thess. Δαμμάτερι; Alb. *motrë* "sister" (originally "die ältere, Mutterstelle vertretende SchWester"); Lat. *māter*, -*tris* "mother, wet nurse, wellspring", Osc. *maatreís*, Umbr. *matrer* "matris"; Gaul. (?) Μαρρεβο "Matribus"; O.Ir. *māthir* "mother" (Welsh *modrydaf* "beehive" with *bydaf* "nest of wild bees" as 2. part); O.H.G. *muoter*, O.E. *mōdor*, O.Ice. *mōðir* "mother"; Lith. *mótė* (gen. O.Lith. *motės*, Lith. *moteĩs*) "woman, wife" (*mótyna* "mother", *motėra* "Frauenzimmer, woman"), Ltv. *māte* "mother", O.Pruss. *mūti*, *mothe* "mother" (*pomatre* 'stiefmutter'); O.C.S. *mati* (gen. *matere*) "mother"; Toch. A *mācar*, B *mācer*.

In derivatives (e.g. *mātruiā*) compare:

O.Ind. *mātrka-* "mütterlich", m. "Mutters brother", *mātrkā* "mother, grandmother"; but Welsh *modryb* "Mutterschwester", O.Welsh *modrep-ed* pl., O.Bret. *motrep*, Bret. *moereb* ds. (**mātr_ok^wā*, to *ok^w* "see", as "as eine Mutter aussehend");

Gk. μήτρα f. “womb, uterus, Mark the Pflanzen”, Lat. *mātrīx* “womb, uterus; Zuchttier”, O.H.G. *muodar* “Bauch a Schlange”, aN.Ger. *mōder*, O.Fris. *mōther* “Brustbinde the Frauen”, M.H.G. *müeder*, Ger. *Mieder*,

Arm. *mauru*, gen. *maurui* ‘stiefmutter’ (**mātruuiā* =) Gk. μητριῶ ‘stiefmutter’, to *n*-stem extended in O.E. *mōdrige*, O.Fris. *mōdire*, M.L.G. *mōdder* “Mutters sister” (**mōdruuiōn*-, O.H.G. *muotera* ds. after *muoter* reshaped?), with lengthened grade forms **mātrō[ū]*:- Gk. μήτρως, -ω[F]ος, Dor. μᾶτρως “uncle or grandfather mütterlicherseits”, μητρώιος “mütterlich” (meaning after μήτηρ verändert);

Lat. *mātrōna* “wife”; *mātertera* “Mutters sister” (**mātro-terā*); *māteria*, *māteriēs* ‘schößlinge from Fruchtbäumen, timber, Nutzholz, Material’; Gaul. FIN *Mātrōna* “Marne” = Welsh GN *Modron* f.

Slav. **mātero*- in Russ. *materój* “außerordentlich, big, large, strong, tight, firm”, Serb. *mātor* “old, esp. from animals”, O.Bulg. *materьstvo* “πρεσβεῖον” (: Lat. *māteriēs*).

References: WP. II 229 f., WH. II 49 ff., Berneker II 25, Trautmann 170 f.

Page(s): 700-701

mā ³

English meaning: mother (expr. root)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Lallwort for “Mutter”

Note: redupl. *māmā*, *mammā*, partly (dissimilation?) *mānā*, *mannā* zweifelhaften Alters

Material: O.Ind. *mā* “mother”;

Dor. μᾱ “μῆτερ!” (in μᾱ γᾱ “o Mutter earth”, Aisch.), whereof Ion. Att. μαῖα “mother, wet nurse, Hebamme”, Dor. “grandmother”; derived M.L.G. *mōje* “MutterschWester”, O.H.G. *holz-muoja* “witch”;

O.Ind. *māma*- vocative m. “uncle” (from **māmā* “MutterschWester”); Pers. *mām*, *māmā*, *māmī* “mother”; Arm. *mam* “grandmother” (Gk. Lw. as *pap?*); Gk. μάμμα Lallvokativ, whereof Ion. Att. μάμμη “mother”, μαμμιᾱ “mother”; Lat. *mamma* Kosewort “Mama, mother”, also “brisket”, *mamilla* “nipple”; Alb. *mëmë* Gheg *mamë* “mother”; Ir. Welsh Corn. Bret. *mam* “mother”, O.Ir. *muimme* “Pflegemutter” (**mammiā*); Ger. Alem. *mamme* “mother”, changing through ablaut O.H.G. *muoma* “MutterschWester”, Ger. *Muhme*; Lith. *mamà*, *momà*, Ltv. *māma* ds.; Russ. (etc.) *máma* “Mama, mother”; Hitt. divinity *Mamma*; compare Asia Minor Μηνη, nGk. μᾱννα “mother”, O.Ice. *mōna* “mother”, M.L.G. **mōne*, *mōme* “MutterschWester”.

References: WP. II 221 f., WH. II 21 f., Traulmann 168; *mā* is (?) base from *māter*- (see there).

Page(s): 694

medhi-, medh̥io-

English meaning: middle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mittlerer"

Material: O.Ind. *mádhya-*, Av. *maiḍya-* "mittlerer", superl. O.Ind. *madhyamá-*, Av. *maḍəma-* "mittlerer" (= Goth. *miduma*);

Arm. *mēj* "Withte";

Gk. (ep.) μέσσοϛ, (Att.) μέσοϛ "mittlerer";

maybe Alb. *mes* "middle"

Lat. *medius*, Osc. *mefiaí* "in mediā"; Osc. *messimas* presumably "medioximas";

Gaul. *Medio-lānum*, *-mātrici*, O.Ir. *mid-* (**medhu-*) in compound "medius", M.Ir. *mide* "Withte", *Mide* "Meath" actually "mittlere Provinz", O.Ir. *i-mmedōn* "in medio", Welsh *mewn*, M.Welsh *mywn* "in" (**medugno-*); M.Welsh *mei-iau* "Withtel-Joch" (**medh̥io-*); Gaul. FIN *Meduana*; Ven. FIN *Meduana*;

with Verschleppung of *s* from a superl. probably also O.Ir. *messa* 'schlimmer', actually "mittelmäßiger" (or to 2. *meit(h)-*, Gmc. *missa-*?);

Goth. *midjis*, O.Ice. *miðr*, O.E. *midd*, O.H.G. *mitti* "medius", superl. Goth. *miduma* "die Withte", O.Ice. *mjǫðm* f. "hip, haunch", O.E. *midmest* "the mittelste", O.E. *medeme*, O.H.G. *metemo* "mediocris" (: Av. *maḍəma-*) and Goth. **midjuma* (= O.Ind. *madhyamá-*) in *midjungards*, O.E. *middan-geard* "Erdkreis", O.H.G. *mittamo* "mediocris", *in mittamen* "inmitten"; O.H.G. *mittar* "medius";

O.Bulg. *mežda* "road" (originally "Grenzrain"), Russ. *mežā* "limit, boundary, Rain" (etc.), O.Bulg. *meždu* (loc. Du.) "between" adv. preposition, aRuss. *meži* (loc. sg.) ds.; here also probably as "wood, forest auf dem Grenzrain": O.Pruss. *median*, Ltv. *mežs* "wood, forest, spinney", Lith. *mėdžias* "tree"; Lith. FIN *Meduyà*.

References: WP. II 261, WH. II 57 f., Trautmann 173, Specht IE Decl. 133 f.

Page(s): 706-707

médhu

English meaning: honey

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Honig; especially Met"

Grammatical information: n.

Note: actually substantiviertes adjective 'sweet'

Note:

Root *meli-t* : "honey" : Root *médhu* : "honey" derived from a truncated Root *mel-1* (auch *smel-*), *melə-* : *mlē-*, *mel-d-* : *ml-ed-*, *mel-dh-*, *ml-ēi-* : *mī-*, *melə-k-* : *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-* : *mlū-* : "to grind, hit; fine, ground".

Material: O.Ind. *mádhu-* n. "honey, Met" (in addition *mádhu-* 'sweet'; *madh(u)v-ád-* "honey-eater": O.C.S. *medv-ědb* "bear"); Av. *maðu-* n. "Beerenwein";

Gk. μέθυ "Wein" (from "Rauschtrank"; die meaning "honey" hat sich auf μέλι zurückgezogen); μεθύω "bin trunken", μεθύσκω "make trunken";

O.Ir. *mid* (gen. *medo*), Welsh *medd*, O.Corn. (Plur.?) *medu*, Bret. *mez* "Met", M.Ir. *medb* "berauschend" (**medhuo-*), Welsh *meddw* "berauscht", Bret. *mezo* ds., *mezvi* "berauschen";

O.Ice. *mjǫðr*, O.E. *meodo*, O.H.G. *metu* m. "Met";

Lith. *medūs* m. "honey" (*midus* "Met" from Goth. **midus*), Ltv. *mēdus* "honey, Met", O.Pruss. *meddo* (**medu*) "honey";

O.Bulg. *medъ* (gen. *medu* and *meda*) "honey" (in addition among others Serb. *o-mèditi se* 'spoil, e.g. from fat', actually 'süßlich, fade become or vergären'); Toch. B *with* "honey".

Zur Konkurrenz with **melit* "honey" (nie "Honigmet") and about finn.-uGk. Vergleichen (finn. *mete-*, lapp. *mītt*, mordw. *med'*; chin. *mǐ* "honey") s. Gauthiot MSL. 16, 268 ff., Schrader RL. 85, 2139.

References: WP. II 261, Trautmann 173 f., Berneker II 31.

Page(s): 707

med-¹

English meaning: to measure; to give advice, healing

Deutsche Übersetzung: "messen, ermessen"

Material: A. O.Ind. *masti-* f. "das Messen, Wägen" (**med-tis*, with in isolierten word not rückgängig gemachtem alteration from *d-t* to *s-t*?);

maybe Alb. *mas*, *mat* "measure"

whether also O.Ind. *addhā* (**ṛd-dhē*) "certainly, yea, in truth", Av. O.Pers. *azdā* ds., O.Ind. *addhāti-* "Weiser" with the meaning from Lat. *meditāri* etc.? s. Pedersen Decl. Lat. 72;

Arm. *with* (gen. *mti*) "thought, notion, sense, mind" (: μήδεα etc.);

Gk. μέδομαι "bin whereupon bedacht", μέδων, μεδέων "Walter, ruler", μέδιμνος "bushel"; lengthened grade μήδομαι "ersinne, catch einen Beschluß", μήδεα nom. pl. 'sorrows, Ratschlag', μήστωρ, -ωρος "kluger Berater", PN Πολυ-μήδης, Κλυται-μήστρα;

Lat. *meditor*, *-ārī* "worüber cogitare", *modus* "Maß, kind of and Weise", *modestus* "maßvoll, bescheiden", *moderāre* "mäßigen" (contain ein neutr. **medos*, but probably also ein mask. **modos*), *modius* "bushel", Umbr. *meřs*, *mers* "jus" (**med-os-*), *mersto* "justum, legitimum", Osc. *med-diss* "judex" (**medo-dik-s*) etc.;

O.Ir. *midiur*, perf. *ro-mīdar* (: Gk. μέδομαι, Goth. *mētum*, Arm. *with*) "cogito, judico", *airmed* "Maß", *mess* "judicium" (**med-tu-*), *med* (**medā*) "Waage", Welsh *meddwl* "animus, mēns, cōgitatiō", M.Welsh *medu* "imstande sein, beherrschen", Welsh *meddu* "besitzen" (zahlreiche Ir. compounds by Pedersen KGk. II 577 f., britische formations by J. Loth RC. 35, 446; 38, 177, 296; 40, 347 ff., 350 f.; Ifor Williams RC. 40, 486; J. Lloyd-Jones RC. 43, 272); *medd* "inquit" etc.;

Goth. *mitan*, O.E. *metan*, O.H.G. *mezzan* “messen”, O.Ice. *meta* ‘schätzen’, *met* n. “Gewicht”, O.E. *ge-met* n. “das Messen”, adj. “angemessen”, O.H.G. *mez* “Maß, drinking vessel”, O.E. *mitta* m. “Getreidemaß”, O.H.G. *mezzo* “kleineres Trockenmaß”, Ger. *Metze(n)*; Goth. *mitōn*, O.H.G. *mezzōn* “ermessen, consider”, O.Ice. *mjǫtuðr* “fate, destiny”, O.S. *metod* m. “knife, Ordner, creator, god”, O.E. *metod* m. “fate, destiny”, Goth. *mitaþs* “(Trocken)maß”;

ē-grade (besides pl. preterit Goth. *mētum* etc.) Goth. *us-mēt* “Lebensführung”, O.Ice. *māt* n. “das Abschätzen”, M.H.G. *māz* n. “Maß, kind of and Weise”, O.H.G. *māza* “Maß, Angemessenheit, kind of and Weise”, O.Ice. *māetr* “respectable, wertvoll”, O.E. *gemāete* “angemessen”, O.H.G. *māzi* ds.;

ō-grade: Goth. *ga-mōt* “find room, have Platz, Erlaubnis, possibly “, O.E. *mōtan* “Veranlassung have, to be able “ (Eng. *must* “müssen” from dem preterit), O.S. *mōtan* “Platz finden, Veranlassung have, sollen, müssen”, O.H.G. *muoz*, *muozan* “to be able, mögen, dürfen”, Ger. *müssen*; M.L.G. *mōte* “freie time, Frist”; maybe Alb. *moti* “age, time, weather”.

O.H.G. *muoza* “freie time, attention, Gelegenheit to etwas”, Ger. *Muße*; O.E. *æ-metta*, *æmta*, from **ā-mōtiðā* f. “Muße”, whereof *æm(e)tig* = Eng. *empty* “empty, bare, lacking”; O.Ice. *mōt* n. “Bild, mark, token, sign, kind of, Weise”;

Goth. *mōta* “toll”, M.H.G. *muoze* “Mahllohn”, O.E. *mōt* “toll, tribute, tax” (“*Zugemessenes, abzuliefernder allotment “); probably from dem Goth. derive O.H.G. (bO.Ir.) *mūta*, Ger. *Maut*, M.Lat. *mūta*, O.Bulg. *myto*.

B. An already ursprachliche Anwendung for ‘smart ermessender, weiser Ratgeber = Heilkundiger’ lies before in: Av. *vī-mad-* “Heilkundiger, physician, medicine man”, *vī-maḍayanta* ‘sie sollen die Heilkunde ausüben’, Gk. *Mḥδος*, *Mḥδη*, *Ἀγαμήδη* etc.

“Heilgottheiten”; Lat. *medeor*, *-ērī* “heal, cure”, *medicus* “physician, medicine man” (with Sekundärformans *-icus* of Subst. **mēd* “physician, medicine man” = Av. *vī-mad* derived).

Alb. *mjek* “doctor” not from Lat. *medicus* but from Rom. *medic* “doctor”

References: WP. II 259 f., WH. II 54 ff., 99 f.;

See also: *med-* is related with *mē-3* (above S. 703 f.).

Page(s): 705-706

med-²

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen’?

Material: Gk. μέζεα (Hesiod), μέδεα (Archil.), μήδεα (Hom.; lies μέδεα?) “männliche Genitalien”; μεστός “full”; M.Ir. *mess* m. (**med-tu-*) “Eicheln, Eichelmast, Fruchternte”, Welsh Corn. *mes* f. “Eicheln”, Bret. *mez* ds.; also M.Ir. *mess* “Pflegekind”?

References: WP. II 231; different Schwyzer Gk. 1, 208.

Page(s): 706

meĝ(h)– : meĝ(h)–

English meaning: big

Deutsche Übersetzung: “groß”

Note: (zur O.Ind. Aspiration s. Pedersen 5^e décl. Lat. 48¹, Hitt. 36, 181 f.); zur reduced grade compare Pedersen Hitt. 169 f.

Material: O.Ind. *mahānt-*, Av. *mazant-* “big, large”, O.Ind. *mah-*, Av. *maz-* ds. (only out of nom. acc.), O.Ind. *máhi* nom. sg. neutr. (das *-i* = *-ə*, then = Gk. μέγα), as Vorderglied O.Ind. *mahā-* (Av. *mazā-* is Textfehler), mostly extended *mahát-* = Av. *mazant-* “big, large”; compar. superl. O.Ind. *mahīyas-*, *mahiṣṭha-*, Av. *mazyah-*, *mazišta-*;

O.Ind. *maháyati* “erfreut, venerates”, *mahá-* m. “Feier, sacrifice, oblation”, *mahīyātē* “freut sich”; Av. *mimayžō* “du sollst to verherrlichen suchen”, d. h. “hold festivities”;

O.Ind. *mahas-*, Av. *mazah-* n. “greatness, bulk, extent”, O.Ind. *majmán-* “greatness, bulk, extent” : [Alb. *majm* “fatten, make fat “]

Av. *mazan-* “greatness, bulk, extent, Erhabenheit”, O.Ind. *mahī-* “die Große, Alte, die earth” (: Lat. *Maia*);

adv. gthAv. *maš* “very” (**meĝhs*), zero grade (**meĝhs*) jAv. *aš* “very”;

Arm. *mec* “big, large”, Denomin. *mecarem* “hold high” (: Gk. μεγαίρω);

Gk. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (**meĝ-h*) “big, large” (to μέγα is μέγας, -αν neologism; das μεγάλο- the case obl. and of Fem. contains **alo-* “growth, Statur”, as χθαμαλός “low”); compar. Ion. Dor. ark. μέζων from *μεγιων (Att. μείζων after χείρων), superl. μέγιστος; μεγαίρω (: Arm. *mecarem*) ‘schlage high an, bewundere; hold for to high, mißgönne”; zero grade from **meĝh* ἄγα- “very” (ἄγά-ννιφος etc.), ἄγαν “to very”, ἄγάζω “aegre ferō”, compare ἄζον μέγαν, ὑπελόν Hes. and jAv. *aš-* “very”; in addition probably Gk. ἀγάομαι “beneide”, ἀγαμαι “bewundere”, ἀγάλλω “glorify “, ἀγαπάω “love”, ἀγαυός “verehrungswürdig”;

Alb. *math*, *madhi* “big, large”, *madhónj* “vergrößere, praise”;

Note:

Alb. *math* “big, large”: M.Welsh *maon* (**maĝones*) “the clumsy”, *maith* “long, big” large” common

Alb. - M.Welsh *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation.

Maybe Alb. (**mad*) *mal* “mountain (big)” : Illyr. TN *Molossii*

Lat. *magnus* “big, large” (**m_eĝ-nó-s*), compar. *mag-is* “more”, *maior* “größer” (**m_eĝ-iōs*), superl. *maximus* (**m_eĝ-s_emo-s*); in addition *maiestās* “greatness, bulk, extent, stateliness” (**m_eĝ-ies-tāt*), compare Alb. *madhështi* (**m_eĝis-t-jiā*) ds. (about Osc. *mais*, *maimas*, Umbr. *mestru* see under *mē* “big, large”), *Maia* “die Genossin of Vulcanus and Mutter of Merkur” (actually “die Große, Alte, die mother”, from **magiā*, to O.Ind. *māhī* “die Große, Alte, die earth”); *deus Maius* “Juppiter” (Tusculum), whereof the Monat *Maius* (as Osc. *Maesius* “Mai” from dem verschollenen Gottesnamen derives, s. Schulze Eigenn. 469 ff.), Osc. PN *Maiiúi* dat. sg. (compare also Celt. *magio-*); Lat. (Celt., also Alb.) *-a-* is IE *e*; about Lat. *maiālis* “a castrated boar” s. WH. II 13;

Lat. *mactus* “through Gabe geehrt, gefeiert, verherrlicht”, *macte* Opferruf “Heil!”, *mactō*, -*āre* in the meaning “through ein Opfer verherrlichen, hold festivities”, with other object “jemanden as Opferweihen”, then ‘schlachten, slay” go auf ein verb **magere* “augere, vergrößern” back; *magmentum* “Fleischstücke as Zusatz zum Opfer” kann eine formation from *magnus* from after *augmentum* sein;

O.Ir. *mochtae* “big, large” (*ol*), M.Ir. *maigne* ds. (**maginiākos*, compare Gaul. *Maginus* under likewise; compare das *n*-forms from Lat. *magnus*), M.Ir. *mag-*, *maige* “big, large”, *Poimp Maige* “Pompeius Magnus”, Gaul. *Magio-rīx*, *Are-magios* under likewise (formal = Lat. *Maius*); M.Ir. *māl* (**maĝlos*) “Edler, prince, lord”, Gaul. *Maglo-s* in gods- and PN, O.Brit. PN *Maglo-cune* (Welsh *Mael-gwn*), *Cuno-maglus* etc.; Gaul. *Magalu* dat. sg. Göttername, *Magalos* PN, M.Ir. *mag-lorg* “club, mace, joint” (**maglo-lorgā* “großer cudgel, club”), *mass*

'stately" (**maksos* compare Lat. *maximus*), compar. O.Ir. *maissiur*, Welsh Corn. *mehin* "fat", M.Bret. *bihin* "réplétion" (**magesīno-*); M.Welsh *maon* (**maġones*) "die Großen", *maith* "long, big, large" (**maġ-tio-*), probably also O.Ir. *do-for-maig* "auget", *-magar* "augetur", O.Welsh *di-guor-mechis* "hat hinzugefügt" (O.Welsh *ch* from **-g-s-*); to divide from Welsh *magu* "aufziehen" (**mak-*);

whether O.Ir. *mag* n. "Ebene, das freie Feld", M.Welsh *ma-* "place", Gaul. *Arganto-magus* (whereof Ir. *magen* "place", Welsh *maen*, Corn. *men*, Bret. *mean* "stone"), Welsh *maes* (**magesto-*) "field", to O.Ind. *mahī* "earth"?

Goth. *mikils* "big, large", O.H.G. *mihhil*, O.S. *mikil*, O.E. *micel*, O.Ice. *mikell* ds., O.E. *mycel*, urg. **mikilaz* probably with *-lo* suffix after *leitils*, O.H.G. *luzziſ*, O.Ice. *mjök* "very" (Eng. *much*) at first from **meku-* after *felu* "much, a lot of";

Toch. A *mak*, B *makā* "big, large an number, much, a lot of"; Hitt. *me-ik-ki-iš* (*mekkiš*) "big, large".

References: WP. II 257 ff., WH. II 4 f., 10 ff., Szemerényi Word 8, 48.

Page(s): 708-709

meigh–, also meik–

English meaning: to glimmer, twinkle; mist

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flimmern, blinzeln; dunkel (vor den Augen flimmernd)”

Material: 1. *meigh-*:

A. with the meaning “flicker, blink, micāre”.

M.N.Ger. *micken* “observe (*hinblinzeln)”, awFris. *mitza* “heed”;

Lith. *mingù*, *migtì* “einschlafen” (with *už-*); Ltv. *miegu*, *migt* ds. (with *āiz-*, *ie-*); O.Pruss. *enmigguns* “dozed off”, *ismigē* “entschlief”; Ltv. *miēgt* “die Augen shut”, O.Pruss. *maiggunacc.*, Lith. *miēgas*, Ltv. *miegs* ‘sleep’, in addition Lith. *miegù* (old *miegm̃*), *miegóti* and O.Pruss. *meicte* ‘sleep’;

Slav. **migъ* in Bulg. Russ. *mig* “instant, eye blink”; Slav. **mьgnŭti* in R.C.S. *megnuti* “nictare”, Serb. *namàgnuti* “winken”, and *mìgati* “blink”; Iterat.-Kaus. O.C.S. *съ-meziti* “Augen shut”, with aor.-pass. meaning Slav. **mьžati*, Sloven. *mežati* “Augen geschlossen halten”, Russ. *mžat* “drowse”; Serb.-Church Slavic *miglivъ* “blinzeln”;

B. with the meaning “dark vor den Augen become, fog, cloud”.

O.Ind. *mēghá-* m. “cloud”, *míh* “fog, wässriger Niederschlag”, Av. *maēya-* “cloud”; Arm. *mēg* “fog”; Gk. *ὀμίχλη* (Att. *ὀμίχλη*) “cloud, fog”, Hom. *ἀμιχθαλόεσσαν* “nebelig, epithet from Lemnos” (with Vokalvorschlag);

Dutch *miggelen* ‘staubregnen’; O.Ice. *mistr* “trübes weather” etc. (**mīxstu-*);

Lith. *migla* “fog”, Ltv. *migla* ds. (= *ὀμίχλη*); O.Bulg. *mьgla* “fog”, Russ. *mgla* ‘snow flurry, kalter fog’, Cz. *mha* “fog”, Russ. *mžít* ‘staubregnen, nebeln’ etc.

Note:

Gk. ἄμωρβός “dark” derived from Alb. *mje(r)gulë* “fog, darkness” [common Gk. $\beta < gw$, $p < kw$ phonetic mutation]; Alb. proves that from Root *mer-2*; *extended *mer-ek-*: “to shimmer, shine” derived the truncated Root *meigh-*, also *meik-*: “to glimmer, twinkle; mist”.

2. *meik-*: Pers. *miža*, *muža* (pehl. **mičak*), balūčī *mičāč* “Augenwimper”;

Lat. *micō*, *-āre* “sich zuckend bewegen, sparkle, glitter” (**mikāiō*); *dī-micō* “fechte, kämpfe”; Welsh *mygr* “luminous”, *di-r-mygu* “despise” (as *dē-spiciō*); O.Ir. *de-meccim* (*cc = g*) “verachte” is Brit. Lw.; O.Bulg. *мъчѣтъ* “Vision, Spuk, Schimmer”; O.Sor. *mikać* “blink, blink, glitter, flash”, etc.

References: WP. II 246 f., WH. II 86, Trautmann 174, 184;

See also: s. also under *meis-*.

Page(s): 712-713

meiĝh-

English meaning: to urinate

Deutsche Übersetzung: "harnen"

Material: O.Ind. *mēhati* "harnt", participle *mīdhā-* (= Lat. *mictus*), *mīdha-* n. "ordure", *mēha-* m. "urine"; Av. *maēzaiti* "harnt, düngt", *maesman-* "urine";

Arm. *mizem* "harne", *mēz* "urine";

Gk. ὀμείχειν, Aor. ὤμειξα (= Lat. *mīxǵ*), newer ὀμῖχέω "urinate, pass water", ἀμῖξαι οὐρήσαι Hes. (ἀ-, ὀ- are probably Vokalvorschlag); compare μοιχός m., μοιχάς, -άδος f. "Ehebrecher(in)"??

Lat. *meiō*, -ere, *mixi*, *mictum* (secondary *mingō*, *minxi*, *minctum*) "urinate, pass water" (**meigh-iō*);

O.Ice. *mīga*, O.E. *mīgan*, M.L.G. *mīgen* "urinate, pass water", O.E. *micga* m., *micge* f. *migoða* "urine", Goth. *maíhstus*, O.S. O.H.G. *mist* "crap, muck", O.E. *meox* "ordure, manure", nFris. *mjuks*, O.E. *miexen* f. "Misthaufe", O.S. *mehs* n. "urine", M.L.G. *mes*, O.Fris. *mēse* ds.; probably here the name the only through den crap, muck, droppings the Vögel verpflanzten *Mistel*: O.H.G. *mistil*, O.E. *mistel*, O.Ice. *mistil-teinn* "Mistelzweig"; (with aufgefrischter Tenuis of formants:) M.H.G. *meisch* "Maische", M.L.G. *meisch*, *mēsch* "ungegorener Malzsaft, Maische", O.E. *māsc-*, *māx-wyr̥t* "Maischwürze", Eng. *mash* "Maische, zerquetschen";

Lith. *mēžù* (neologism for **minžù*), *mīšti* "urinate, pass water", Ltv. *mieznu* and *mīžu*, participle *mizu*, Inf. *mīzt* "urinate, pass water" (but Lith. *méžiu*, *méžti* "den manure bearbeiten" is rather *méžiu* = Ltv. *mēžu*, *mēto*, *mēzt*, es lies ein lengthened gradees root nouns **mē[i]ĝh-* the basic);

Ser.-Cr. *miž-âm*, *-ati* “urinate, pass water” (ž from dem present **miz-jō* verallgemeinert); Sloven. *məží*, *məžéti* “hervordringen (from Flüssigkeiten)”, *məžína* “Moorgrund”; Slav. **mězga* (**moiǵzghā* from **moiǵh-skā*) “Baumsaft” (“hervortröpfelnd”) in Ser.-Cr. *méžga*, Cz. *mízha*, *míza* etc.;

Toch. B *mišo* “urine”.

References: WP. II 245 f., WH. II 60 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 159, Trautmann 185, Berneker II 54.

Page(s): 713

mei-g^w-

English meaning: to exchange

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wechseln, tauschen; eine Ortsveränderung vornehmen”

Material: Gk. ἀμείβω “wechsle”, Med. “erwidere, vergelte, wandere”, ἀμοιβός “wechselnd”, ἀμοιβή “variation”;

Lat. *migrō*, *-āre* “wander”, Denom. eines **mig^w-ros*.

References: WP. II 245, WH. II 86 f.

See also: extension from *mei-* ‘swap, vary, exchange’.

Page(s): 713

mei-ǵ- (and mei-ǵh-?) (*mei-ǵh-)

English meaning: to mix, stir

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mischen"

Grammatical information: also *mei-*: *mi-ǵ-*, *mi-n-ǵ-*; Präsensstämme also with *-so-*, *-sko-*;

Material: O.Ind. *mēṣāyati*, *mimikṣē* "rührt um", *miśrá-* "vermischt", *miśráyati* "mischt"; Av. *minašti* "vermischt", *misvan-* "die Gemischten enthaltend"; *myāsaite* 'sie mischen sich'; common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-kṣ-* > *-ś-*: Avestan *-kṣ-* > *-š-*, *-ś-* phonetic mutation

Gk. μίγνυμι (more properly μείγνυμι), μείζω, ἔμειξα, ἔμ(ε)ικτο, ἐμίγην "mix, mingle", μίσγω ds., μίγα, μίγδα adv. "gemischt", μιγάς, -άδος "mixture" (with unclear γ); μίσγω "mix, mingle" from *μῑγ-σκω, or to *mezg-*; common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-kṣ-*: Gk. – Illyr. *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *misceō*, *-ēre* "mix" (extension from *mi[k]-skō*);

O.Ir. *mesc* "betrunken", M.Ir. also "baffle"; *mesc(a)id* "mischt, taucht ein, baffle"; Welsh *mysgu* "mix";

O.H.G. *miskan*, O.E. *miscian* "mix" (rather Lat. Lw.);

Lith. *miešiū*, *miėšti* (**meiḱiō*) "mix", Iterat. *maišaũ*, *maišyti*, Ltv. *māisu*, *māisīt* ds.; also "zum second Male pflügen"; compare O.Pruss. *maysotan* "gemengt", i.e. "varicolored"; Intransit. *sumištũ* and *sumištũ*, *-mišti* "in Verwirrung geraten", Ltv. *samist* ds.; Ltv. *misēt* "mix, make mad"; Lith. *maištas* m. "agitation" *mišras* "vermischt", Ltv. *mistrs* ds.; maybe Alb.Gheg *mėshoj* "press, push", *mėsoj* "learn, teach (mix in one's mind?)", *make mad "

O.Bulg. *měšq*, *měšiti* etc. "mix", das seine iterat. meaning verloren hat.

Here probably O.Ind. *ā-míkṣā* "curd from milk", Osset. *misin* "buttermilk", M.Ir. *medg*, Welsh *maidd*, nCorn. *meith*, O.Bret. *meid*, Gaul.-Lat. **mesga* (Fr. *mégue*) "wheys" (**misgā*),

O.Ice. *mýsa* “wheys” (**mihswōn-*). common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-kṣ-* : Illyr. – Celt. *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-th-*
phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 244 f., WH. II 95 f., Trautmann 175; Kuiper Nasalprä. 50, 123.

Page(s): 714

mei-¹

English meaning: to strengthen; pole

Deutsche Übersetzung: "befestigen"

Material: O.Ind. *minōti* "befestigt, gründet, baut", *mití-* f. "Errichtun", *mitá-* "befestigt", *mētar-* "the Aufrichter", *mayūkha-* m. "peg, plug, ray", Pers. *mēχ* "peg, plug, nail" (**maiχa-*), sogd. *myyk* ds., O.Ind. *sumēka-* "wohlgegründet, tight, firm";

Lat. pl. *moenia* "Umwallung, Stadtmauern" (**Umpfählung*), *mūniō* (arch. *moeniō*), *-īre* "aufdämmen (einen way), aufmauern, verschanzen, befestigen"; *mūrus*, old *moiros* "wall";

O.Ir. *-tuidmen* (**to-dī-mi-na-t*) "befestigt", Verbaln. *tuidme*;

Gmc. **mairja-* "(Grenz)pfehl", O.E. *māere*, *gemāere* "limit, boundary, Gebiet", O.Ice. *landa-mæri* "limit, boundary, Grenzland", etc.

mei-d(h)- in: M.Ir. *mé(ι)de* m. "nape" (**mei-d-jo-*); Ltv. *miēt* "einpfehlen", *maĩdīt* "bestecken".

With *t* extended *mēljt-* : *mēit-* : *with-* in:

O.Ind. *mēthi-* m., *mēthī* f. (praktisiert *mēdhī-*, *mēdhī*, *mēdhī*) "Pfeiler, Pfosten", *mít-* f. "column, Pfosten" (perhaps also in Av. *bərəzi-mita-*, if "hochsäulig"), Arm. *moit* "Pfeiler"; Lat. *mēta* (**picket, pole*), jede kegel- or pyramidenförmige Figur"; M.Ir. *methas* "Grenzmark" (**mitostu-*); O.Ice. *meiðr* "tree, balk, beam, shaft, pole"; Lith. *miētas*, Ltv. *miets* "picket, pole"; zero grade Lith. *mita* "stecken zum Netzestriken"; probably also O.Bulg. *město*, Ser.-Cr. *mjěsto*, Cz. *místo* "place" from **mōit^o-* or **mēljt^o-*.

References: WP. II 239 f., WH. II 30 f., Trautmann 165 f.;

See also: compare *mei-4*.

Page(s): 709

mei-2

English meaning: to change, exchange

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wechseln, tauschen”; out of it “gemeinsam, Tauschgabe, Leistung” and “tauschen, täuschen”

Material: O.Ind. *máyatē* “tauscht”, *ni-maya-* m. “Tausch”; Ltv. *míju, mīt* “tauschen”.

With *n*-formant: Lat. *mūnis* “dienstfertig”, *mūnus*, *-eris* (arch. *moenus*) “Leistung; Amt; tribute, tax; gift, Liebesdienst”, *mūnia*, *-ium* (old *moenia*) “Leistungen”, *immunis* “free from Leistungen”, *commūnis* (aLat. *comoin[em]*) “common” (= Goth. etc. *gamains*), Osc. *múínikad* “communi”, Umbr. *muneklu* “munus, Sporteln”;

O.Ir. *mōin, māin* “preciousness, treasure, tribute”, *dag-mōini* “good Gaben, Wohltaten”; ablaut. Welsh *mwyn* “Wert” (**meino-*);

Goth. *gamains*, O.E. *gemæne*, O.H.G. *gimeini* “gemein(sam)”; as “vertauscht = verfälscht” also O.H.G. *mein* “incorrect, trügerisch” (Ger. *Meineid*), O.E. *mān* ds., O.Ice. *meinn* ‘schädlich’, *mein* “damage, pity, damage, misfortune”;

Lith. *maĩnas* m., Ltv. *mains* “Tausch”, Lith. *mainaũ*, *-ýti*, Ltv. *maĩnīt* ‘swap, vary, exchange, tauschen’; O.Bulg. *měna* “variation, Veränderung”, *izměniti* “διαμείβειν, διαλάπτειν”. Here also O.Ind. *mēní-* f. “revenge, vengeance”, Av. *maēni-* “punishment” (compare O.Bulg. *mьstь* “Rache” from the extension root form *meit-*).

Maybe Alb.Gheg **meni** “anger”

extension root form see under *mei-gʷ-*, *mei-k-*, *mei-t(h)-*.

References: WP. II 240 f., WH. I 254 f., II 128, Berneker II 48 f., Trautmann 175 f.

Page(s): 710

mei-³

English meaning: to wander, go

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wandern, gehen"

Material: Lat. *meō*, *-āre* "go, wandeln" (perhaps previous *ā*-verb =) Pol. *mijam*, *mijać*, Cz. *míjím*, *míjetí* "vorübergehen, vergehen, avoid"; auf this basis **meiā-* kann also das *nā*-present **mi-nāmi* based on: O.Bulg. *minŭ*, *-ŭti* "vorübergehen, vergehen" (also *minujŭ*, *minovati* "προβαίνειν") and M.Welsh *mynet* "go"; O.Bulg. *mimo* "vorüber, vorbei"; (compare Gk. μῖμος 'schauspieler'?)

here also die river names Gaul. *Moenus* "Main", M.Ir. *Moín* (in Kerry), Pol. *Mień*, *Mianka*; **mein-* in Pol. *Minia*, zero grade *min-* in Lith. *Minija*, Pol. *Mnina*, hispO.N. *Minius* (Galicien), Etrurien *Miniō*.

Das relationship *migrare* : ἀμείβειν läßt old resemblance with *mei-* 'swap, vary, exchange' as "Ortsveränderung" possible appear, seem.

maybe Alb. (**migrare*) *mërgoj* "migrate".

References: WP. II 241, WH. II 73, Trautmann 176, Berneker II 59, Krahe BzfN 1, 256 f.

Page(s): 710

mei-4

English meaning: to bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "binden, verknüpfen"

Material: O.Ind. *mitrá-* n. (secondary m.) "friend" (originally "friendship" from "*connection"),

Av. *miθra-* m. "friend; pact, covenant; name eines Gottes (Personifikation of Vertrages)",

O.Pers. *MiPra-* "Gottesname";

Gk. Hom. μίτρη "Gurt; head fascia, Withra"; doubtful μίτος "Einschlagfaden";

Ltv. *miemuri, meimuri* "Femerstricke".

References: WP. II 241 f., Güntert Weltkönig 50 f.;

See also: compare *mei-1*.

Page(s): 710

mei-⁵ mi-neu-

English meaning: to lessen, small

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mindern"

Material: O.Ind. *mināti*, *minōti* "mindert, schädigt, hindert", *mīyatē*, *mīyatē* "mindert sich", participle perf. *mīṭa-*; *manyu-mī-* "den Groll mindernd, vernichtend";

Gk. μινύθω "mindere", adj. *μινυ-ς in μινυ-ώριος "kurzlebig", μίνυνθα "ein small Weilchen, only short time" (acc. *μίνυν, extension after δη-θά); μείων, μείον "geringer", after πλείων for *μείων "das still in ἀμείων "better" = "*not minder" receive is (**mei-no-*);

Lat. *ni-mis* ("*not to wenig" =) "allzusehr" (**ne-mi-is*), *nimius* Adj (**ne-mi-os*); Lat. *minor*, n. and adv. *minus* 'small', *minimus* "the kleinste" (**minu-mos*), *minister* "subordinate, servant" (after *magister*, Osc. *minstreis* "minoris"), *minerrimus* (: *minus* after *vet-errimus* : -us), *minuō* "vermindere", Osc. *menvum* "minuere" (probably with nachlässigem *e* for *l*);

Corn. *minow* "verkleinern, mindern", M.Bret. *mynhuigenn*, Bret. *minvik* "mie de pain";

N.Ger. *minn*, *minne* 'small, little, lean' is from dem comparative back formation; compar. Goth. *minniza*, O.Ice. *minni*, O.H.G. *minniro* "geringer, minder", superl. Goth. *minnistr*, O.H.G. *minnist*, O.Ice. *minnstr* "kleinste, mindeste" (-*nn-* from -*ny-*, IE **minu-* with neuer echter Steigerungsbildung through -*izon-*, -*ista-*), adv. Goth. *mins* (**minniz*), O.Ice. *minnr*, O.H.G. O.E. *min* "geringer, less";

O.Bulg. *мѣнѣ* (f. *мѣнѣшѣ*) 'small, geringer, jünger' (**мѣнѣ-ѣ*);

here also Lith. *máila* "Kleinigkeit, small Fische", Ltv. *maīle* 'small fish', Slav. **měľ-kъ* in altSerb. *mioki* 'seicht', Cz. *měľký* 'small, seicht', *měľiti* "crumb, spall, crumble", and O.Ice. *mjōr*, *mjār*, *māer* "narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, thin" from **maiwa-*, **maiwi-*; Toch. B *maiwe* 'small, young'.

References: WP. II 242, WH. II 92 f., Trautmann 165, 184.

Page(s): 711

mei-⁶, meju-, min(u)-, mim(ei)-

English meaning: expr. root

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallnachahmungen for helle, dünne Töne and Schreie

Material: O.Ind. *mimāti* “blökt, bellow, roar, shouts, howls”, *mimāyat*, *ámīmēt* “brüllte, blökte”, *māyú-* m. “das Blöken, shout”; presumably *maya-* m. ‘steed’ (“*wiehernd”), *mayūra* m. “peacock” (“*schreiend”); *miṇ-miṇa-* “undeutlich through die Nase sprechend”;

Gk. μιμίζω “wiehere”, μιμιχμός “das Wiehern”, μιμάξασα χρεμετίσασα φωνήσασα Hes., μινυρός “wimmernd”, μινῦρομαι, μινυρίζω “winsle”; from Lat. *minur(r)iō* “zwitschere, girre” (Gk. Lw.?) reshaped *mintriō*, *-īre* “whistle, piepen, from the mouse “; O.Bulg. *тъmati*, *тъmati* “stammeln”.

References: WP. II 243, WH. II 93;

See also: s. also *mū-*.

Page(s): 711

mei-no-

English meaning: wish, intention

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Meinung, Absicht"

Material: O.Ir. *mían* n. "wish, desire", Welsh *mwyn* (**meino-*) "enjoyment", *er mwyn* "um - willen"; O.H.G. *meina* f. 'sense, mind, opinion, intention", O.Fris. *mēne*, O.E. *mān* f. "opinion, Erwähnung, lament"; O.H.G. *meinen* "mean, say", O.E. *māenan* ds., also " wail "; Slav. **mainiō* "meine" in O.C.S. *měnjq*, *měniti* "erwähnen, halten for", etc.

References: WP. II 302, Trautmann 165.

Page(s): 714

meis-

English meaning: twinkling, glimmering; mist

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flimmern, blinzeln, dunkel (vor den Augen flimmernd), Nebel, Wolke; also betrügen, Trug”

Material: O.Ind. *miṣáti* ‘schlägt die Augen auf’, *ni-miṣ* f., *ni-miṣa-* m. “das Blinzeln, Schließen of Auges”; *miṣa-* n. “deceit, deception “; *mīdam* “leise” (**miz-do-* “verstohlen?”), *mīlati* ‘schließt die Augen’;

N.Ger. *mis* “neblig weather “, *miseln* “fein rain”, Dutch (Flem.) *mijzelen*, *mīzelen* “dust, powder rain”;

O.C.S. *mъše/bъ* “turpis quaestus”, Russ. *mšel* “profit, gain”, *ob-michnúťsa* ‘sich irren’.

References: WP. II 248 f.;

See also: extension the also in *meigh-*, *meik-* present root.

Page(s): 714

meit(h)–1

English meaning: staying (place)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Aufenthals(ort)”, from which Balt also “Lebensunterhalt, Nahrung”

Material: Av. *maēšanəm* n. “Aufenthaltssort for people and gods, dwelling, house”, *mišnāiti* “stays, dwells, bleibt”;

Lith. *mintù*, *misti* ‘sich nähren’, *mitas* “Lebensunterhalt”, *maitinti* “nähren”, *maĩstas* “nourishment, food”, also Lith. *maità*, Ltv. *màita* “carrion”; O.Pruss. *maitā* “nourishes”; Ltv. *mitiāt* “abode, residence and nourishment, food give”, *mitu*, *mist* ‘stay, dwell, sich aufhalten, seine nourishment, food have’.

References: WP. II 247, Trautmann 185, Berneker 2, 52.

Page(s): 715

mei-t(h)-2

English meaning: to exchange

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wechseln, tauschen"

Material: O.Ind. *mēthati*, *mithāti* "wechselt ab, zankt, gesellt sich to", *mithá-* adv. "gegenseitig, abwechselnd, together" = Av. *miθō* adv. "inverted, incorrect"; O.Ind. *míthūs*, *míthus*, *mithuyā* adv. ds., Av. *miθwa(na)-*, *miθwara-* adj. "gepaart";

Gk. (Sicil.) ποῖτος "Vergeltung, gratitude" (Lw. from dem Italischen);

Lat. *mūtō*, *-āre* (**moitāiō*) "ändern, verändern, tauschen", *mūtuus* "wechselseitig";

O.Ir. Negativpräfix *mí-*, *mis(s)-*; die vollere form in *mis-cuis* "hate"; compare under Gmc. *missa-*; here also O.Ir. *messa* 'schlimmer'?

Goth. *maidjan* "verändern, verfälschen", *in-maidjan* "verwandeln"; Goth. *maipms* "gift", O.Ice. pl. f. *meiðmar*, O.E. *māðum*, O.S. *mēðom* "gift, preciousness, jewel"; participle **mitō-* "verwechselt, incorrect" in Goth. *missō* "wechselseitig, einander", O.Ice. (*ā*)*miss*, M.L.G. *to misse* "inverted, ungünstig", O.H.G. *missi* "different(artig)", prefix Goth. *missa-* "inverted, dis-" (*missa-dēds* = Ger. *Missetat*, *missa-leiks* "different", compare Ger. *mißfarben* "ve-schiedenfarbig", perhaps also Goth. *missa-qiss* "Wortstreit"), O.Ice. *mis-* (seldom *missi-*), O.S. O.E. *mis-*, O.H.G. *missa-*, *missi-*, Ger. *miss-*;

somewhat different O.H.G. O.E. *missan* "vermissen, entbehren, verfehlen", O.Ice. *missa* "vermissen, lose", M.H.G. *misse* f. "lack", O.E. *miss* n. "loss", O.Ice. *missir* m. *missa* f. "loss, damage", to O.H.G. *mīdan* "avoid, entbehren", refl. 'sich enthalten'; intr. "wegbleiben, lack, sich conceal", O.S. *mīthan*, *mīdan* ds., O.E. *mīðan* "verhehlen; avoid";

Bal.-Slav. **meitu-* in Ltv. *miētus* m. "Tausch, variation", in addition *mituôt* and *mietuôt* "tauschen", *mitêt* "verändern", refl. "cease", adv. *pa-mīšu* "wechselweise";

O.C.S. *mitě* “abwechselnd”, R.C.S. *mitusь* adv. ds., etc.; in addition O.C.S. *mьstь* etc. “revenge, vengeance”.

Maybe Alb. *zemërim* “anger”, from Pol. *msta* (arch.), *zemsta* “vengeance, revenge”.

References: WP. II 247 f., WH. II 137, 140, Trautmann 176 f.;

See also: see under *mei-2*.

Page(s): 715

mek–

English meaning: to bleat (expr. root)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwort for “meckern”

Material: O.Ind. *makamakāyatē* “meckert”, *mēká-* m. “ he-goat; billy goat “; Arm. *mak’i* ‘sheep’; Gk. Hom. *μηκάσθαι* “grouse, bleat, bleat”; Lat. *micciō*, *-īre* “grouse, bleat”; M.H.G. *meckatzen*, *mechzen*, Ger. *meckern*, M.H.G. *mecke* “he-goat”; Lith. *mekenù*, *-énti* “grouse, bleat, stammeln”; Clr. *mékaty* “grouse, bleat, bleat”, etc.

Maybe Alb. *mek-sh* (diminutive), *meksh* “buffalo-calf”

References: WP. II 256, WH. II 85 f., Trautmann 177;

See also: compare *mei-6*.

Page(s): 715-716

me-¹

English meaning: 1sg personal pronoun (oblique stem)

Deutsche Übersetzung: oblique Form of Pers.-Pron. the 1. sg.

Grammatical information: nom. sg. *eĝ(h)om* "I" (see 291)

Material: gen. betont ***me-me** "from mir, meiner" in O.Ind. *máma*, dissimil. **me-ne* in Av. *mana*, O.Pers. *manā*, Welsh *fy*, Bret. *ma*, Vannes *me* (as Possessiv); Church Slavic *mene*, Lith. *manė*; different dissimil. **eme* in Arm. *im*, Gk. Hom. *ἐμεῖο*, etc.;

dat. betont **me-ĝhi** "mir" in O.Ind. *máhy-a(m)*, Lat. *mihi*, Umbr. *mehe*, Arm. *inj* from **emeĝh-*; enkLith. *moi* (also as gen.) in O.Ind. *mē*, *me*, Av. *me*, gthAv. *moi*, Gk. *μοι*; O.Ir. infig. and suffig. Pron. *-m-*; O.Lith. *mi*, O.Pruss. *mai*, Hitt. *-mi*;

acc. **mē** in O.Ind. Av. *mā* (enkLith.), Arm. *is* (**eme-ge?*), Lat. *mē(d)*, Gk. *ἐμέ*, *με*; O.Ir. *me-sse*, *mé* ("I"), infig. and suffig. Pron. *-m-* (Welsh *mi* "I" with *i* after *tí* "du"); **mē-m** in O.Ind. betont *mām*, Av. *maṃ*, Alb. *mua*, *mue*, O.Pruss. *mien*, O.C.S. *mę*; with **-ge** erweit. Gk. *ἐμέ-γε*, Ven. *mexo*, Goth. *mik* "mich", etc., Hitt. *am-mu-uk* (*amuk*) "mich, mir" (above S. 291), enkLith. *-mu*;

ablative **mē-d** in O.Ind. *mát*, Av. *maṭ*, Lat. *mē(d)*;

locative **moi** in O.Ind. *mē*;

Possessiv **mo-** in O.Ind. *ma*, Av. *ma* m. n., *mā* f., Arm. *im*, Gk. *ἐμός*, Alb. *im* (article *i* + *em*); **-mo-jo-** in O.Bulg. *moj*, O.Pruss. *mais*, f. *maia*; **me-jo-** in Lat. *meus*, Hitt. *mi-iš(mes)*; secondary Goth. *meins*, O.H.G. etc. *mīn* (**mei-no-*); Lith. *manas*, Toch. A B *ñi* (**māñi*).

References: WP. II 236, WH. II 84 f., Schwyzter Gk. 1, 599 ff.

Page(s): 702

me-²

English meaning: in the middle of, by, around, with

Deutsche Übersetzung: as Grundlage von Adverbien (Präpositionen) “mitten in, mitten hinein”

Material: A. **me-dhi** (also basic form **me-ti** possible) in Goth. *miþ* “with”, asäch. *mid(i)*, O.E. *mið*, O.Ice. *með(e)*, O.H.G. *with(i)*, etc.; compare under S. 706 f.

B. **me-ta** in Gk. μετά (ending as in κατά, above S. 613), Alb. *mjet* “Withtel”, Illyr. *Met-aurus* “Withtelfluß” (Brutt., Umbr.), ligur. *Os Metapīnum* (Rhônemündung) “between den Wassern”; compare Illyr. locative *Metu-barbis* “between Sümpfen” (in the Save); in Ätolien VN Μετάπιοι (hellenisiert Μεσσάπιοι) etc., O.Ice. *með(r)* “with, between”, Goth. *miþ*, O.E. *mið*, O.H.G. *with(i)*.

C. **me-ǵhri-(s)** in Arm. *merj* “by” (the final sound receive in *merjenam* “nähere mich”) = Gk. μέχρις “bis”; contains den locative of words for “hand” (see above S. 447); zero grade IE **m̥-ǵhri-(s)* in Gk. ἄχρις ds.

D. Unclear are Gk. arkad. μέστε, Cret. kyren. μέστα “bis”, Hom. μέσφα, Thess. μέσποδι etc.

Maybe Alb. (**me-*) *me* “with”.

References: WP. II 236, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 629 f., 840; 2, 481 ff., 549 f.

Page(s): 702-703

meldh-¹

English meaning: to pronounce ritual words

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rituelle words an die Gottheit richten"

Material: Arm. *mal't'em* "I bitte"; asächs. *meldōn* "angeben, tell", O.H.G. *melda* "Angeberei, slander", *meldōn, -ēn* "melden, angeben, verraten", O.E. *meld* "Bekanntmachung"; Lith. *meldžiu, melsti* "bid, beg, ask, pray", *maldà* f. "request; prayer", Iterat. *maldaũ, maldyti*, O.Pruss. *maddla* "request, prayer"; due to from dissimilation from **mold-lā* to **modlā* "request": Cz. *modla* "Götzenbild, temple" and Pol. *modła* f. "prayer"; with *-dl-* to *-l-*: O.C.S. *moljǫ, moliti* "bid, beg, ask", refl. "pray", etc.; from "weißen and schlachten" then "to certain Zeit schlachten" in Russ. *molítʹ*, etc.;

Hitt. *ma-al-ta-i, ma-al-di (mald-)* "betet".

References: WP. II 289, 291, WH. II 20, Trautmann 177, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 133 ff., Mudge Lg. 7, 252.

Page(s): 722

meldh-2

English meaning: lightning

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Blitz, Hammer of Donnergottes"

Material: Welsh pl. *mellt*, sg. *-en* "lightning", with secondary *t*,

O.Ice. *mjǫllnir* "Thors hammer" (**melǵ[u]nǵiaz*); in addition O.Ice. poet. *myln* "fire"; O.Pruss. *mealde* (**meldiā*) "lightning", zero grade Ltv. *milna* (**mildna*) "the hammer of Donnerers"; wRuss. *malad'ia* "lightning" (**meldь'ia*), zero grade O.Bulg. *мѣньї*, Russ. *mólnija* ds. (**mьldnъj*).

References: WP. II 300, Trautmann 177.

Page(s): 722

melĝh-

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen'

Material: O.Ind. *malhá-* "with Zäpfchen an the dewlap (from cow and goat)", Arm. *maťj*, gen. -*j* "gall" (**mĝhi-*, originally probably "Gallenblase");

Av. *mərəzāna* "belly".

Lith. *mīlžinas*, Ltv. *mīlzis* "giant", Ltv. *mēlto*, *mīlz* "to swell, schwären".

References: WP. II 300; extension from 4. *mel-*?

Page(s): 723

meli-t

English meaning: honey

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Honig"

Grammatical information: n., gen. *mel-nés*

Note:

Root *meli-t* : "honey" : Root *médhu* : "honey" derived from a truncated Root *mel-1* (auch *smel-*), *melə-* : *mlē-*, *mel-d-* : *ml-ed-*, *mel-dh-*, *ml-ēi-* : *mī-*, *melə-k-* : *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-* : *mī-* : "to grind, hit; fine, ground".

Material:

Arm. *metr* "honey", gen. *melu* (to *u*-stem probably after **medhu* geworden), *metu*, gen. *metui* "bee"; skyth. μελίτιον πόμα τι Σκυθικόν Hes.; Gk. μέλι, -τος "honey", μέλισσα, Att. -ττα "a bee, one of the priestesses of Delphi, honey" (**μελιττα* or **μελι-λιχια* "honey-luscious"), βλίπτω "cut out the comb of bees, take the honey" (**mlit-jō*); compare μείλιχος, Att. μιλίχιος "gentle, soothing, mild, gracious; propitiatory offerings, as referring to honey mixed in the drink-offerings";

Alb. *mjal*, *mjaltë* (**melitom*) "honey"; common Alb.-celtic *-kh* > *-ht*, *-t* : Gk. *-kh* > *-tt* phonetic mutation.

Note:

Common Alb. phonetic mutation *m* > *mb* > *b* in (**melita*, **mbleita*) *bleta* f. "bee" while Alb. Arbëresh uses *mizë* (fly, insect) *bletje* "(*honey insect)" = "bee" : Gk. βλίπτω "cut out the comb of bees, take the honey".

Lat. *mel*, *mellis* (**melnés*) "honey", *mulsus* "mixed with honey; sweet as honey, honey-sweet; stirred or cooked with honey" (**melsos*; old imitation from **saldtos*, *salsus*); O.Ir. *mil* "honey" (**melit* to **meli*, whereupon gen. *mela*), Welsh Corn. Bret. *mel* ds.; Ir. *milis*, Welsh *melys* 'sweet', Gaul. PN *Meliðdus*, *Melissus*; also Welsh etc. *melyn* "yellowish" is probably

“honey-colored” (see under *me-* Farbenbezeichnung); Goth. *miliþ* (**melitom*) “honey”, O.E. *mildēaw* “nectar”, O.E. *milisc* “mellifluent”;

Hitt. *mi-li-t* “honey”.

References: WP. II 296, WH. II 61 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 283, 518, 838.

Page(s): 723-724

melk-1

English meaning: to rub (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "worüber streichen"

Note: parallel root to *melĝ-*.

Material: Lat. *mulceō*, *-ēre*, *mulsi*, *-sum* "to stroke, graze, touch lightly, fondle; rustle through; to move; to soothe, soften, caress, flatter, delight; to relieve, alleviate", *mulcetra* "a plant, called also heliotropium, App. Herb. 9. " (plant with giftlindernder Wirkung), *mulcēdo* "pleasantness, agreeableness", *Mulciber* (WH. II 120); 'streiche versetzen' in *mulcō*, *-āre* "to beat, cudgel; to maltreat, handle roughly, injure, damage".

References: WP. II 297.

Page(s): 724

melk-², melg-

English meaning: wet

Deutsche Übersetzung: "naß, Nässe"

Material: Gk. μέλκιον κρήνη Hes.; Goth. *milhma* m. "cloud"; M.H.G. *milgen* "corn, grain to Viehfutter steep"; Slav. **melko-* in O.Bulg. *mlěko*, Russ. *molokó* etc. "milk"; ablaut. Slav. **malka-* in aRuss. *molokita* probably 'swamp, marsh, Gewässer', Serb. *mläka* "wässriger bottom", *mläkva* "puddle", Pol. *pa-młoka* "fog", etc.; Cz. *mlklý* "humid, wet", Lith. *malkas* m., *màlka* f. "gulp, Zug beim Trinken", Ltv. *màlks*, *màlka* ds.

melg- in Slav. **molžiti*, Russ. dial. *molžitъ*, *za-molaživatъ* "trübe become" (of weather).

References: WP. II 297, Trautmann 177.

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mel-¹ (also **smel-**), **melə-** : **mlē-**, **mel-d-** : **ml-ed-**, **mel-dh-**,
ml-ēi- : **mī-**, **melə-k-** : **mlā-k-**, **mlēu-** : **mīū-**

English meaning: to grind, hit; fine, ground

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zermalmen, schlagen, mahlen”, speziell Korn; from “zerrieben”
also “fein, tender, soft” and “aufgerieben, schwach”

Material: A. O.Ind. *mṛṇāti*, *mṛṇati* “zermalmt, mahlt”, *mūrṇā-* “verwelkt, slack” and
“zermalmt” (also partly with 3. *mer-* vermischt), *mlā-* ‘soft, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered,
slack become’, *mlātā-* ‘soft gegerbt’, Av. *mrāta-* ds., perhaps O.Ind. *malvá-* “crazy,
läppisch” (“*weak” in geistigem sense); compare Goth. *ga-malwjan*, O.H.G. *molawēn*, Lith.
mālviñti, from the *i*-basis O.Ind. *mṛityati* “zerfällt, löst sich auf”;

Arm. *malem* “zerstoße” (**m_el-*), *ml-ml-em* “rub”, *mełm* ‘soft, slack’, *ma-mul* “presses”;

Gk. *μύλη* f., late *μύλος* m. “mill”, *μύλλω* “mahle, grind, pulverize, crunch” (also as Lat.
molō “beschlafe”: Sicil. *μυλλός* “pudendum muliebre”); *μαλερός* “zermalmend”; *μάλευρον*
“meal, flour” is hybridization from *ἄλευρον* and *μύλη*; *ἀμαλός* “weak, tender”, *ἀμβλύς*
“feeble, weak”; from the *i*-basis Gk. *βλίτον* “Melde” (compare to meaning Ger. *Melde* under
mel-dh-), *βλιτο-μάμμας* “Dummkopf”, *βλιτάς* “wertlose wife, woman”;

Alb. *mjel* “meal, flour” (**m_el_o-* = Ger. *Mehl*);

Lat. *molō*, *-ere* “mahlen” (= O.Ir. *melid*), *molīna* “mill”, *mola* “Mühlstein”; Umbr. *kumaltu*,
kumultu, *comultu* “commolitō”, *kumates*, *comatir* “commolitīs”, *maletu* “molito” (IE **m_elō*);
Lat. *mulier* “woman” (from **mul̥iési*, IE **m̥l̥-iésī* “die zartere”, compar. to *mollis* [S. 718]);
marcus “hammer”, back-formation to *marculus*, *martellus* (**mal-tl-os*), das *a* as in Lat.
palma: Gk. *παλάμη*; Lat. *malleus* “hammer, beetle, hammer” from **mal-ni-* “Zermalmung”;

O.Ir. *melim* “molō” (with *com-* “grind”, with *to-* “consume”); Welsh *malu* (**m_el-*), Bret.
malaf “mahlen”, *meil* “mill” (**m_el̥iā*); O.Ir. *mlith* dat. “to mahlen, (**m̥l-t-*), *mol* “Mühlstange”;

maləuo-* ‘soft’ in Bret. *divalo* “(not tender =) raw, ugly”, Welsh *malwoden* ‘slime, mud’; from schwerer basis Gaul. **blāto-* (Fr. *blé*), M.Welsh *blawt*, Welsh *blawd*, O.Corn. *blot*, Bret. *bleud* “meal, flour” (m̥l-tó-* = Lith. *miltai*) O.Ir. *mlāith*, M.Ir. *blāith* “gentle, smooth”, M.Bret. *blot* ‘soft, tender’ (**m̥l-ti-*; Welsh *mwllwg* “rubbish” (**molu-ko-*); Celt. **molto-* in Welsh *mollt*, Corn. *mols*, Bret. *maout*, M.Ir. *molt*, Gaul.-rom. *multo*, *-ōne* “(verschnittener) aries, ram”;

Goth. O.H.G. *malan*, O.Ice. *mala* “mahlen” (Gmc. *a-present*); O.H.G. *muljan* “crunch”, O.Ice. *mylia* ds., O.H.G. *gimulli* “Gemüll” (but O.H.G. *mulī*, *-īn*, O.E. *myln*, O.Ice. *mylna* “mill” from late Lat. *molīna*); Goth. *mulda*, O.E. *molda*, O.Ice. *mold*, O.H.G. *molta* f. “dust, powder, earth” (**m̥l-tā*); Goth. *malma* m. ‘sand’, O.Ice. *malmr* “Erz”, ablaut. O.E. *mealm-stān* ‘sandstein’, M.H.G. *malmen* “crunch”, O.S. O.H.G. *melm* “dust, powder, sand” (: Lith. *melmuõ* “Nierenstein, Steinkrankheit”); Ger. dial. *mulm* “zerfallene earth, dust, powder, vermodertes wood”; O.H.G. O.S. *mēlo*, gen. *-wes*, O.E. *melu-*, gen. *-wes*, O.Ice. *mjöl* “meal, flour” (**meluo-* = Alb. *miel*);

maybe Alb. (**malma*) *miellma* ‘swan, white’, *mal* “mountain, snow white mountain” from Goth. *malma* m. “white sand, dust, earth”, *Molossi* “Illyr. TN”, perhaps Gk *Molokh* f. Heb. *molek*, a Canaanite idol to whom children were sacrificed as burnt offerings (*Lev. 18:21*), held to be old. of *melek* king.

Note:

Illyrian and Albanian prove that Ven. FIN *Mal-ont-īna* “Maltein” (*Kärnten*), *südIllyr.* PN *Malontum*, etc. (Krahe, Würzburger Jahrb. 1, 214); are related to Lat. **mal-ont-īna*, *montis*, *mons*, m. a mountain; a mass; a great rock. Also *Meru* “mount in India”

obviously Root *mel-8*, *melə-* : *mlō-* : (to appear, come up) derived from Root *mel-1* (also *smel-*), *melə-* : *mlē-*, *mel-d-* : *ml-ed-*, *mel-dh-*, *ml-ēi-* : *mlī-*, *melə-k-* : *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-* : *mlū-* : (to grind, hit; fine, ground).

O.H.G. *mil(i)wa* “Milbe” (**melwjō*); Goth. *malō* n., O.Ice. *mǫlr* (**molu-*) “Motte (mehlmachendes Tierchen)”; O.Bulg. *molъ* (**moli-*) ds., Arm. dial. *məymóy* (from **mołmoł*) “Motte”; very doubtful is affiliation from O.Ind. *malūka-* m. “kind of worm”, Arm. *mlukn* “bedbug”, and die from O.S. M.L.G. *mol* m., M.H.G. n. “Eidechse”, O.H.G. *mol*, *molm*, *molt* “Eidechse”, Ger. *Molch*, das an Arm. *mołēz* “Eidechse” reminds; rather to 6. *mel-* S. 721;

Goth. *ga-malwjan* “crunch, zerstoßen”, O.Ice. *mǫlva* “in Stücke break, rupture”, O.H.G. *molawēn* “tabere”; O.Ice. *mjǫll* “fine snow”, schw. dial. *mjäl(l)a* “kind of fine Sanderde” (**melnā*); Goth. *mulda*, O.E. *molde*, O.H.G. *molta* “dust, powder, earth” (participle **mł-tā* “die zerriebene”);

Lith. *malù*, *málti* (Akzent the heavy basis) “mahlen”, *malūnas*, O.Pruss. *malunis* “mill”, *miltai*, Ltv. *mīlti* “meal, flour” (= Welsh *blawd*), O.Pruss. *meltan* “meal, flour”; Lith. *malinỹs*, *milinỹs*, Ltv. *mīlna* “Quirlstange”; Lith. *maĩvinti*, *mulvinti* “plague”; with formants -*to-*: Ltv. *màltīt*, *miltīt* “hit”; Lith. *melmuõ* see above;

O.C.S. *meljo*, *mlěť*, Russ. *molótъ*, Ser.-Cr. *mljěti* (heavy basis) “mahlen”; Pol. *mlon* “handle, grasp an the Handmühle” (**melnъ*), Russ. *mélenъ* (**mel-eno*), Ser.-Cr. čak. *mlán* (**molnъ*) ds.; Ser.-Cr. *mlêvo*, *mlijevo* “Mahlgut, corn, grain” (= O.H.G. *melo*, Alb. *mjet*, besides Serb. *ml-î-vo*, Russ. *mél-i-vo* “Mahlgut”); Clr. *mótot* m. “grape marc, Hülsen from malt”, Sloven. *mláto* n., *mláta* f. “Malztreber”, Cz. *mláto* ds., O.Pruss. *piva-maltan* “Biermalz” (Gmc.? s. *mel-d-*) etc.; probably also (light basis) O.C.S. *mlatъ*, Russ. *mólotъ* etc. “hammer” as **mol-to-* “Zermalm-ung, -er”; Church Slavic *mlatiti* (**moltiti*) “hit”; lengthened grade *měľkъ* ‘small’ and O.C.S. *měľъ* “Kalk” etc.;

Toch. A *malywēt* “du drückst, zertrittst”, B *melye* ‘sie zertreten’;

Hitt. *ma-al-la-i* “zermalmt”;

maybe Alb. *mbllaçit* “chew” [common Alb. *m* > *mb* shift].

with anl. *s-*: Nor. *smola* “crunch”; M.H.G. *smoln* “Brotkrümchen ablösen”, aschw. *smola*, *smula*, *smule* “gobbet” (besides O.Ice. *moli* ds., *mōl* f. “heap from Steinen”); Ltv. *smelis*, *smēlis* “Wassersand in Felde”, Lith. *smėlyš*, gen. *smėlio* ‘sand’, *smiltis* ds.

B. basis *m(e)lē-*: *mli-* in: Welsh *blin* “tired” (**mli-no-*), abr. pl. *blinion* “inertes”; Ltv. *blīnis* “müder person”, *blīnēt* ‘siechen’; Serb. *mlitām*, *-ati* “faul become, amble” (compare with *ī*. O.Ind. *mṛityati*, Gk. βλίτον), R.C.S. *mlinъ* “cake”, Russ. *blin* “Pfannkuchen”, Serb. *mlīnac* “gewalkter dough, Matze”; Clr. *mlity* “vergehen”, Kaus. *mloity* “nausea erregen”; doubtful Serb. *mlédan* “lean, weak”, dial. “fade, flau” (in Slavonien *mlídan*), etc.

here probably (as “Mahlfrucht”) Gk. μελίνη, Lat. *mīlium* (**mēljio-*), Lith. f. pl. *malnos* “millet, sorghum”; originally inflection **mél-i-*, *-n-és*.

C. Von an *u*-basis (compare Gk. ἀμβλύς, O.Ind. *malvá-*, Ger. *Mehl* etc.): Av. *mruta-* “aufgerieben, weak”, *mrūra* “aufreibend, ruinous”.

mel-d- (perhaps zuerst in *d*-present); *m(e)le-d-*; *mīdu-*, *m(e)ldu-* ‘soft’.

O.Ind. *márdati*, *mṛdnāti* “zerdrückt, reibt, reibt auf”, Av. *marəd-* (*mardaite*; *morənda-ṛ* from **mṛnda-*) “zuschanden make”, Kaus. O.Ind. *mardayati* “zerdrückt, zerbricht, bedrängt, afflicts” (diese ar. words can and become partly also IE *mer-d-* same meaning fortsetzen); O.Ind. *mṛdú-* (= Gk. βλαδύς) “welch, tender”, fem. *mṛdvī*, compar. *mradīyān*, superl. *mradīṣṭha-*; *vi-mradati* “erweicht”; O.Ind. *mṛt-* (*mṛd-*) “earth, loam, clay”, *mṛtsná-* m. n. “dust, powder, Pulver”, *mṛtsnā* ‘schöne earth, good loam, clay’ (: Mod.Ice. *mylsna* “dust, powder”);

Arm. *meṭk* “mushy, softish, delicate, mollicoddle, slack” (**meldu-i-*);

Gk. ἀμαλδύνω ‘schwäche, destroy, smash’ (to **[ἀ]μαλδύ-ς* = O.Ind. *mṛdú-*); βλαδύς, βλαδαρός ‘slack’ (**μλαδ-*, **mīd-*); μέλδω ‘schmelze’ (tr., med. intr. = O.E. *meltan* etc.); with the Vokalstellung and meaning from O.Ind. *vimradati*, *mradīyān* also βλέννα f., βλέννος n. “mucus, Rotz”, βλέννος “langsam from Verstand, verdummt” (**mled-sno-*, compare O.Ind. *mṛt-sná-*);

Lat. *mollis* ‘soft, ductile, pliable’ (**m̥l̥du-is*, compare O.Ind. fem. *mṛdvī*); *blandus* ‘schmeichelnd, liebkosend, friendly’ from **ml̥endo-*?

Welsh *blydd* ‘gentle, tender’, Bret. *ble* ‘weak’ (**m̥l̥do-*), O.Ir. *meldach* ‘pleasant’ (can also to *mel-dh-* belong; also:) schott.-Gael. *moll* m. ‘chaff’;

M.Ir. *blind*, *blinn* ‘eines toten Mannes Speichel’ (probably **m̥l̥d-sno-*?)

O.E. *meltan* ‘melt, verbrennen, verdauen’, O.Ice. *melta* ‘(in stomach) disband, verdauen’, Nor. *molten* ‘mürbe, soft’, Kaus. O.E. *mieltan* ‘melt, clean, verdauen’; Goth. *ga-maltein* f. ‘Auflösung’, O.Ice. *maltr* ‘decayed, spoil’, O.H.G. *malz* ‘hinschmelzend, feeble’; O.H.G. *malz*, O.E. *mealt*, O.S. O.Ice. *malt* ‘malt’ (Slav. **molto*, Cz. *mláto* etc. ds. borrowed from dem Gmc.);

with O.Ind. *mṛd-*, *mṛtsnā-* compare Mod.Ice. *mylsna* ‘dust, powder’, O.E. *formolsnian* ‘to dust, powder become’ (see above);

with anl. *s-*: O.H.G. *smēlzan* ‘deliquesce, melt’, *smalz* ‘ausgelassenes fat or butter’, O.E. *smolt*, *smylte* ‘quiet, from the sea’, O.S. *smultna* ‘peaceful become’; here perhaps O.H.G. *milzi*, O.E. *milte* f., *milt* m., O.Ice. *milti* ‘Milz’ (läßt sich leicht ausstreichen, gleichsam zerschmelzen);

maybe Alb. (**milzi*) *mëlçi* ‘the spleen (that of a domestic animal)’.

O.Bulg. *mladъ*, Russ. *mólodъ* etc. ‘young, tender’ (**moldo-*); O.Pruss. *mal dai* nom. pl. m. ‘Jungen’, *maldū-ni-n* acc. sg. ‘Jugend’, *maldian* ‘foals’; O.Pruss. *maldenikis* ‘kid, child’, O.Bulg. *mladenъсь*, *mladъnecъ* ‘youngling’ (**molden-*, **moldin-*);

mel-dh- (perhaps zuerst in *dh*-present **mel-dh-ō*):

O.Ind. *márdhati*, *mṛdhāti* ‘läßt after, vernachlässigt, vergißt’ (*‘wird soft, slack = aufgerieben’);

Gk. μαλακός ‘soft, tender, mild’ (after μαλακός extended from:) μάλθη ‘Wachs’, μαλθώσω μαλακώσω Hes., μάλθων ‘Weichling’, μαλθαίνω ‘erweiche’;

here (or to *mel-d-*) Welsh *blydd* etc.;

Goth. *unmildjai* nom. pl. "lieblos", *mildipa* "Milde", O.Ice. *mildr* "gracious, barmherzig", O.E. *milde*, O.H.G. *milti* "milde, kind, gracious, friendly";

O.H.G. *melta*, O.E. *melde*, O.S. *mæld*, *molda*, O.H.G. *malta*, *multa* "Melde" (compare Gk. βλίτον "Melde" from **mlī-to-*, from the Mehlbestäubung the leaves).

(s)mel-k-

O.Ice. *melr* "sand-hill" (**melha-*), Swe. dial. *mjåg* (**melga-*) ds.

Ltv. *smelknes* "Mehlabfall", *smalknes* "Feilstaub, Sägespäne", *smalks* "fine", *smulksne* "mote, speck, Kleinigkeit";

Lith. *smulkùs* "fine", *smùlkti* "fein become", *smulkmė* "Kleinigkeit";

Lith. *smiltis*, Ltv. *smilts*, *smil̃kts* 'sand'.

melə-k-, mlāk- 'soft, weak, faint, languid, clownish'.

Gk. μαλακός 'soft', βλᾶξ, -κός 'slack, idle, mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, crazy'; βληχρός, Hom. ἀβληχρός "weak, gentle" (**mlāk-srós*); μάλκη "das solidification vor coldness, Erfrieren", μαλκῖω "habe vor Kälte steife Glieder" weicht in the meaning to weit ab;

M.Ir. *malcad* "Verfaulen"; presumably M.Ir. *blēn* (O.Ir. **mlēn*) "the groin" from **mlaknā*,

O.C.S. *ml̃čati*, Russ. *molčatʹ* 'schweigen' (**ml̃kē-*), O.C.S. *u-ml̃čiti* "bezähmen", *u-ml̃knati* "verstummen" (: Ir. *malcaim* "verfaule"); Bulg. Serb. *mlâk* "lukewarm", etc. in addition Lith. *mùlkis* (**ml̃kios*) "Dummkopf".

With *-sko-*: Goth. *un-tila-malsks* "unbesonnen", O.S. *mal̃sc* 'stout, proud', Ger. *mulsch* 'soft', *mulschen* dial. 'sleep'.

References: WP. II 284 ff., WH. I 508, II 16, 103 ff., Trautmann 167 f., 177, 184, 188.

Page(s): 716-719

mel-2

English meaning: to fail; to deceive

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verfehlen, trügen”

Material: Av. *mairya-* “deceitful, schurkisch”; Arm. *met*, pl. *metk* “sünde”; Gk. μέλεος “futile, nichtig, unlucky, woeful, wretched, miserable” (seems as *μελε[σ]ος auf dem *-es-* stem **meles-* to based on, dessen schwächste grade **m̥/s-*, βλασ- perhaps in βλάσ-φημος as “Verfehltes, Unpassendes sagend”); perhaps μύλη “Mißgeburt”? to ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμβλόω “tue eine Fehlgeburt”; M.l.r. *mell* “error, fault, error” (**mel-s-os*, of *es-* stem), *mellaim* “betrüge”, *maile* “evil, harm”; Welsh *mall* “verderbt” (**m̥/so-*); Lith. *mėlas* “lie, falsity”, Ltv. pl. *mēli* ds., *māldīt* “err, sich versehen”, *mūldēt* “herumirren, fantasize, sich plagen”, *mēlst* “baffle talk”.

References: WP. II 291.

Page(s): 719-720

mel-³

English meaning: to hesitate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zögern”

Material: Gk. μέλλω, Fut. μελλήσω “zögere, bin in Begriffen” (μόλις “barely”?); μέλει μοι “es liegt mir am Herzen”, μέλω, -ομαι, -ήσω, μέμηλα (Dor. μέμᾱλα), μέμβλεται “am Herzen, in sense lie, besorgtsein”, μελέδη, μελεδών, μελέδημα “care”, μελέτη ds., μελέτωρ “Fürsorger”; Lat. prō-mellere(-ll- = -ln-) “litem prōmovēre”, re-melīgō “remoratrix”, re-mulcum ‘schlepptau’, prō-mulcum ds.; O.Ir. mall (*m̥l-so-) ‘slow’.

References: WP. II 291 f., WH. II 370, 427 f.

Page(s): 720

mel-4

English meaning: strong, big

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stark, groß’

Material: Gk. μάλα “very”, μάλλον “more” (for *μέλλον = Lat. melius eingetreten after θᾶσσον, θάπτον : τάχα), μάλιστα “am meisten”; Lat. melior “better” (originally “*stronger”); multus “much, a lot of” (*m̥lto-); here multa, older molta “punishment, penance, atonement”, multō, -āre “bestrafe”, Dialektwort, compare Osc. moltam “multam”, moltaum “moltare”, multasikad “multaticia”, Umbr. motar “multae”, mutu “multa” (*m̥ltā “Vergütung, replacement”; compare Gmc. *bōtō “penance, atonement”: *bata- “better”); Ltv. milns “very much, a lot of”.

References: WP. II 292, WH. II 63 f., 123 f.

See also: A through ḡ(h) extension root form is perhaps melgh- “to swell”, see there.

Page(s): 720

mel-⁵

English meaning: member; to join

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Glied; zusammenfügen”

Material: O.Ind. márman- n. “limb, member, offene, ungeschützte Körperstelle”, Arm. marmin “body, Fleisch” (from dem Iran.?), Lith. mélmenys “Fleisch an den kidneys”, Ltv. mēlmeņi “groin, loins”; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 596 (from *meldm- to S. 718);

Gk. μέλος n. “limb, member” and “gegliederte Weise, song, Melodie”, hence μελίζω “besinge”; Bret. mell m., Corn. mel, pl. mellow “ankle”, Welsh cym-mal “articulus, junctura, commissura” (Proto-Celt. *melso- : μέλος = Lith. tamsiá : O.Ind. támas n.); Toch. AB mälk- “zusammenfügen”.

References: WP. II 292.

Page(s): 720

mel-⁶, melə-

English meaning: dark colour (black, dirty, etc..)

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Farbbezeichnungen, especially von dunkeln, unreinen, schmutzigen Farbentönen; ‘schmutz, beschmutzen’

Material: O.Ind. malinā- “dirty, filthy, schwarz”, mlā-na- “black, swart “, mála- m. n. ‘smut, ordure, Sünde’;

Gk. μέλας, -αινα, -ᾶν “black” (probably for *μέλανος after dem Fem. μέλαινα = O.Ind. malinī), μίλτος “Rötel”, μολύνω “besmirch” (maybe from *μαλύνω), μύλλος “Rotbarbe” (ablaut as Lat. mulleus, Lith. mulvas), with ō-grade μώλωψ ‘striemen, blutunterlaufene place’;

Alb. mel-enë (Kollekt. *mel-inio-) “elm” (from der paint , color of Holzes), mel-ézë ds ., mjerë “unlucky “ (*mel-ro- “black”), etc.;

vorrom. *melix, -ice (Fr. mélèze) “Lärche”;

Lat. mulleus “reddish, purpurfarben” (*m^ulnejos); compare O.H.G. mol S. 717;

Goth. mēla nom. pl. ‘schriftzeichen’, mēljan ‘schreiben’, O.H.G. ana-maī “Fleck, scar”, M.H.G. māl n. “Fleck”, O.H.G. mālōn, -ēn “malen, draw, sign “, aNor. mǣla “färben, malen” (originally “with schwarzer Farbe malen”);

Balt *mēlna- (*melə-no-) in Ltv. mēlns “black”, O.Pruss. melne “blauer Fleck”, Lith. mēlšvas “bläulich” (also Lith. meletà, -atà “Grünspecht; Hasel-, Waldhuhn”, O.Pruss. melato “Grünspecht?”); Lith. mélas, mélynas “blue”, mélynė “blauer Fleck infolge eines Schlages”, Ltv. mēļš “dunkelblau” (*mēļias); O.Pruss. mīlinan acc. fem. “Fleck”; Lith. mólis, Ltv. māls “loam, clay “;

with u-colored reduplication-grade: Lith. mūlvas “reddish, yellowish”, mūlv-yti, -inti “besmear”, mūlvė ‘slime, mud, swamp, marsh’;

Russ. malína “Himbeere, blackberry “.

References: WP. II 293 f., WH. II 122 f., Trautmann 177 f., 188.

Page(s): 720-721

mel-7

English meaning: wool

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wolle, Wollgewand”?

Material: Gk. μαλλός (*m̥l-nó-) “ tuft of wool, Flocke”; Lith. m̃las “kerchief, cloth”, Ltv. mil(n)a “ coarse kerchief, cloth”, O.Pruss. milan ds. (Ser.-Cr. mǎlje, gen. mǎljā pl. f. “Flaum, Milchhaar” is Lw. from nGk. μαλλιά pl.).

References: WP. II 294.

Page(s): 721

mel-⁸, melə- : mlō-

English meaning: to appear, come up

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hervorkommen, erscheinen, hochkommen; Erhöhung, Wölbung”

Material: Perhaps O.Ind. maṇi- “pearl”, maṇika- m. “(round) Wassertopf”; Gk. μολεῖν “go, come” (Aor.), present βλώσκω, perf. μέμβλωκα; ἔβλω ἐφάνη; αὐτό-μολος “Überlaufer”, προ-μολή “Auslauf eines Berges, Flusses”, μολεῦω “beschneide die Pflanzenschößlinge”;

Ven. FIN Mal-ont-īna “Maltein” (Kärnten), südIllyr. PN Malontum, etc. (Krahe, Würzburger Jahrb. 1, 214);

maybe Lat. *mal-ont-īna, montis, mons, m. a mountain; a mass; a great rock. Also Meru “mount in India”

Alb. mal “mountain” (*mol-no-); Tosc maje “cusp, peak, acme, apex, summit” (*moljā); Alb. mol “wood, forest” (“Bergwald”) from *mēlo-; Gheg moje “hochgelegener Ort” (*mēl-jā); vorrom. malga “Alpenwirtschaft” (*mal-ikā);

Alb. malësi “highland”, Illyr. **Molossii** Illyr. TN

obviously Root **mel-⁸, melə- : mlō-** : (to appear, come up) derived from Root **mel-¹** (also **smel-**), **melə- : mlē-**, **mel-d- : ml-ed-**, **mel-dh-**, **ml-ēi- : mlī-**, **melə-k- : mlā-k-**, **mlēu- : mlū-** : (to grind, hit; fine, ground).

O.Ir. acc. pl. mailgea (*mal-ik-), M.Ir. nom. sg. mala “Augenwimper”; mell “clump, Hügel” (*mel-no-) = Bret. mell “großer ball”; M.Ir. mul “ball, clump” (*molu-), mul-lach “acme, apex, Scheitel”; O.Brit. Inselname Μαλαίος, later Malea Insula (Adamnán), neugael. Muile “Mull”;

Ltv. mala f. “edge, bank, border, shore, region”; Lith. lýg-mala “height of Randes”;

Serb. iz-molīm, iz-mòliti “hervorzeigen” (d. h. kausatives “hervorkommen lassen”), Slov. molíti “hinstrecken, hinhalten”, moléti “ragen, hervorragen”, etc.;

References: WP. II 294 f., Jokl L.-k-U. 162, Berneker II 74, J. Loth RC. 44, 293 ff.; 46, 161 f.

Page(s): 721-722

melōdh– (molədh–, m_olədh–)

English meaning: elevation; head

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erhöhung, Kopf”

Material: O.Ind. *mūrdhán-* m. “head”, Av. *ka-mərəḏa-* “Kopf daēvischer Wesen” (actually “was for ein Kopf); Gk. βλωθρός (**mlodh-rós* or **m_olədhrós* with idg-[~]) “high aufschießend, high gewachsen”, also βλαστός ‘scion, shoot, Trieb’ (**mlədh-tos*); μέλαθρον ‘stubendecke, roof’ (**melədhrom*); O.E. *molda* “the top of the head”, O.Fris. *meldke* (**muldi-kō*);

Toch. A *malto* “zuerst”.

References: WP. II 295.

Page(s): 725

mels-

English meaning: to taste

Deutsche Übersetzung: "woran schmecken, kosten"

Material: O.Ir. *mlas*, Ir. *blas*, Welsh *blas*, Bret. *blaz* "taste" (**mlasto-*, probably from **m̥lsto-*);

Russ. *molsátʹ* (**mysati*) 'suck, gnaw', Cz. *mlsatí* 'lick, naschen', Pol. *pomłowski* 'tidbit'.

References: WP. II 300.

Page(s): 725

membh–

English meaning: to reproach

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tadeln”?

Material: Gk. μέμφομαι “tadle”, μομφή “reprimand, Vorwurf”; Goth. *bi-mampjan* “deride, verhöhnen”; hat O.Ir. *mebul* “schande”, Ir. *meabhal* “betrayal”, Welsh *mefl*, Corn. *meul* ds., Celt. *-bl-* from *-mbh-*?? For Goth. *p* compare Specht IE Decl. 261, Anm. 1.

References: WP. II 261 f.

Page(s): 725

mendh–

English meaning: to pay attention to; vivacious

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘seinen Sinn worauf richten, lebhaft sein’

Material: O.Ind. *mēdhā* “Weisheit, discernment, Verstand”, Av. *mazdā*, *mazdāh-* n. “Gedachtnis, Erinnerung”, *mazdāh-* m. name of höchsten Gottes (**mazdhā* from **m̥dh-tā*);

Gk. μανθάνω (secondary present to) μαθήσομαι, μαθεῖν “learn”, Dor.-Eol. μάθη, Ion. μάθος n., Ion.-Att. μάθησις “Lernen, Unterricht”; μενθήρη “forehead; φροντίς”; perhaps Μοῦσα (*μονθια) “Muse”;

Alb. *mund* “can, win”;

Maybe (**mundi*) *Muji* “Heracles of Albanians”, *mundje* “struggle, defeat”

Welsh *mynnu* “wollen”, Corn. *mennaf* “I will”, *mynnes*, *mynnas* “wollen, volition”, Welsh *go-fin(n)* “long, want, bid, beg, ask, fragen”, Corn. *govyn* ds.;

Goth. *mundōn* “look up”, *mundrei* “purpose”, O.Ice. *munda* “aim, strive”, O.H.G. *muntar* “keen, eager, *munter*”, *muntarī* “eagerness”; O.H.G. *mendī* “pleasure, joy”, *menden*, O.S. *mendian* “be glad”;

Lith. *mañdras*, *mandrùs* “alert, awake, smart, minxish, wanton”; Ltv. *muōdrs* and *muôžs* ds. (**mandus*), *muôstiēs* “aufwachen”; O.Bulg. *mōdrъ* “wise”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *men(d)-të* “brains”, Alb. *mend-im* “thought”, (**mentsur*) *mençur* “smart” : Lith. *mandrùs* “alert, smart”.

IE *men-dh-* through compression from **men-dhē-* “sense, mind whereupon place”, compare O.Ind. *man[*z]-dhātār-* “the thinking, the pious”, Av. *maṣ-dā-* “commit to memory, memorize” (therefrom *maṣdra-* ‘sensible, smart, wise’). - From Gk. προ-μηθής “vorsorglich” (Dor. -ā-) to be closed in IE **mā-dh-* besides **men-dh-* (as *gʷā-* : *gʷem-*), seems possible.

References: WP. II 270 f., Trautmann 168 f.

Page(s): 730

mend-, mond- (mṇd-?)

English meaning: to suck (brost), to feed; brost

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'säugen, saugen; Brust'; also "junge, saugende Tiere"

Material: Alb. *ment* "suckle, suck", *mezej* "suckle"; *mes*, *mezi* m. "Füllen", *mezat* "young bull, Tierjunges", *mezore* "young cow" (**mondio*-); Illyr. PN *Menda* f. "mare", ablaut. PN *Mandeta*, *mandos* "small horse", out of it dial. *mannus*: Lat. "small Gaul. horse"; Messap. Juppiter *Menzana* (**mendio-no*-) "god, dem Pferde geopfert wurden"; from dem Illyr. derives rom. *mandius* "Füllen, rother, cattle" (Rom. *minz* "Füllen", *manzat* "young cow", Ger. Tirol *Manz*, *Menz* "unfruchtbare cow", rheinländ. *Minzekalb*, Basque *mando* "mulus", etc.); M.Ir. *menn* (**mendo*-), *mennán* "young animal, calf, Füllen", secondary *bennán* "Kälbchen, kid, Hirschlein", Ir. *binnseach*, gael. *minnseach* "young goat, kid", Welsh *mynnan* "kid", Corn. *min* "haedus", Bret. *menn* "young animal", *menn gavr* "young goat, kid"; Gaul. PN *Epo-manduo-durum*, Brit. PN *Mandu-essedum* (Illyr. Lw.?); probably also the bO.Ir. FIN *Mindel*, O.H.G. *manzon* m. pl. "teat, udder"; Illyr. Gaul. *mand*- could also IE ablaut *mṇd*- contain.

References: WP. II 232, WH. II 29 f., Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 384 f., Krahe, Würzburg. Jb. 1, 189, 202.

Page(s): 729

mend(ā, -om)

English meaning: defect, flaw

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fehler, Körperfehler, Gebrechen” (also “Makel, Fleck”?)

Material: O.Ind. *mindā* “Körperfehler” (for **mandā* after *nindā* “reprimand”);

Lat. *mendum*, *menda* “fault, error, Gebrechen”, *ē-mendāre* “ausbessern; heal, cure”,
whereof *mendīcus* “beggar” and *mendāx*, *-ācis* “fallacious “ (*fehlerhaft);

perhaps O.Ir. *mennar* “macula”, zero grade O.Ir. *mind* “mark, token, sign, Merkmal”
(**m̥du* n.; also in the meaning “diadema” = “insigne” dass. word), Welsh *mann* “place”,
mann geni “birthmark “.

References: WP. II 270, WH. II 69, J. Loth RC. 44, 362 f.

Page(s): 729-730

men(e)gh–, mon(e)gh–, mṇgh–

English meaning: abundant, excessive

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reichlich, viel; reichlich geben”

Material: O.Ind. *maghá-* n. “gift, present”, *maghávan(t)-* “gabenreich, generous “; m. ‘spender’, *maṁhatē* ‘schenkt, spendet’, *maṁhiṣṭha-* “in höchsten Maße freigebig, überaus rich”, *maṁhánā* “gern, bereitwillig”;

O.Ir. *menicc* “frequent, often, rich, frequent”, Welsh *mynych* “frequenter”, Corn. *menough* ds. (**meneggi-*, expressive); Goth. *manags*, O.H.G. O.S. *manag*, O.E. *manig*, *menig* “much, a lot of, *manch*”, O.Ice. *mengi* n. “bulk, mass”; *mangr*, *margr* “manch, much, a lot of, freundschaftlich”; O.C.S. *мѣногъ* “much, a lot of” (**m_onogo-*), compare also Lith. *minià* “bulk, mass” (**m_eṇiā*).

References: WP. II 268 f., Trautmann 189.

Page(s): 730

men(ə)k-

English meaning: to knead

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kneten (quetschen, zermalmen)"

Material: O.Ind. *mácatē*, *mañcatē* "zermalmt, betrügt, is minxish, wanton (?)" (Dhātup.; with probably apposition also from:) O.Ind. *marikú-* "weak, fluctuating";

Alb. *mekem* "make humid, wet, werde senseless, unconscious, erstarre", *i mekan* "faint, languid, weak", *mekë* "Dummkopf" (**mḥk-*);

Gk. Ion. μάσσω (**mḥk-iō*), Att. μάπτω "push, press, knead, streiche, wische" (paradigmatic combined with Aor. pass. μαγῆναι, to μαγεύς etc., root *maġ-*, see there; in Gutt. ambiguous μάκτρα "kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch"), μακαρία βρῶμα ἐκ ζωμοῦ καὶ ἀλφίτων Hes.;

O.E. *mengan*, O.S. *mengian*, M.H.G. *mengen*, Ger. *mengen* (actually "durcheinanderkneten"), O.S. *gi-mang*, O.E. *(ge)-mang* n., M.H.G. *ge-manc*, *-ges* m. "Mischung, *Gemenge*";

Lith. *minkau*, *-yti* "(dough) knead", *minkštas* 'soft', ablaut. *mánkau*, *-yti* (= Gmc. **mangjan*), Ltv. *mīcīt* "tread", *mīksts* 'soft';

O.C.S. *mękъ-kъ* 'soft', **męknęti* 'soft become', *o-mę-čiti* "erweichen", Russ. *mjákiš* "das Weiche of bread", ablaut. O.C.S. *męka* "meal, flour" (Ser.-Cr. *múka*, Russ. *muká* ds.), *męka* "agony" (Ser.-Cr. *mŭka* ds.) etc.;

References: WP. II 368, WH. I 508, II 3, 23 f., Trautmann 184 f.

See also: compare die similar roots *māk-* and *maġ-*.

Page(s): 730-731

meng–

English meaning: pretty, beautiful; useful thing (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schöner machen, schwindelhaft verschönern’

Note: only nominal

Material: O.Ind. *mañjú-*, *mañjulá-* “already, mellifluous”, *mañgalá-* n. “good Omen, luck”; Osset. *mäng* “deceit”; Gk. μάγανον n. “magical cure, magic potion; philtre, Kriegsmaschine” etc. (out of it borrowed Lat. *manganum* “Maschine”, Alb. *mangë* “Hanfbreche” etc., M.H.G. *mange* “Wurfmaschine”, Ger. *Mange(l)* “Wäscherolle”), gr*μάγγων (out of it Lat. *mangō* “betrügerischer Händler”), μαγγανεύω “betrüge” etc.; M.Ir. *meng* “deception, artifice”, *mengach* “verräterisch”; from Ger. *mange* derives O.Pruss. *manga* “Hure”, Lith. *mánga* “ungezogene person”; Toch. A *mañk* “blame, fault, error”.

References: WP. II 233, WH. II 28 f.

Page(s): 731

men-¹

English meaning: to tower

Deutsche Übersetzung: "emporragen"

Material: Av. *framanyente* (:Lat. *prō-minēre*) 'sie gewinnen protrusion', *mati-* (**m̥ti-*) "protrusion of mountain range";

Lat. *ē-mineō*, *-ēre* "heraus-, hervorragen", *im-minēre* "threatening about etwas hereinragen", *prō-minēre* "hervorragen"; from diesen compounds is probably also das *i* folgender words to define: *minae* "die hervorragenden Zinnen (*murorum*); Drohungen", *minor*, *-ārī* "emporragen, überragen, threaten", *mināx* "ragend, überragend, threatening"; *mōns*, *-tis* "mountain" (hybridization from **montos* and **m̥ti-*); *mentum* "chin, Gebäudevorsprung", with Welsh *mant* "maxilla, mouth" as **m̥to-* equatable (out of it M.Ir. *mant* "die Stelle eines ausgefallenen Zahnes, gums"); O.Bret. *-monid*, umgelautet Welsh *mynydd*, Corn. *meneth*, Bret. *menez* "mountain" (**monjio-*), Welsh *gor-fynydd* "Aufstieg" (formal = O.Ir. *formna* 'shoulder'); s. also under ***menth-2***,

O.Ice. *m̥nir* "ridge of the roof" (lengthened grade besides Celt. **m̥njio-*), *m̥na* "emporragen";

related is probably **mono-* "nape, neck".

References: WP. II 263, WH. II 73 f., 90, 108 f.

Page(s): 726

men-²

English meaning: to step, tread over, press

Deutsche Übersetzung: “treten, zertreten, zusammendrücken”

Material: O.Ind. *carma-mnās* nom. pl. “Gerber”; Eol. μάτεισαι “tretende” (*μάτημι), ματεῖ πατεῖ Hes., Denom. from a *μη-τός* “getreten”; Welsh *mathru* “with Füßen treten”, Bret. *mantra* ds. (**m̥ntr-*), Gaul. *-mantalon* (*gestampfter) “way” in *Petro-mantalon* “vierfache road” (= *Petru-*), *Mantalo-magus* ‘straßenfeld’, Phryg. PN Μανταλος; also M.Ir. *men* f. “meal, flour, dust, powder”; Lith. *minù, minti* “tread, Flachs brechen, Felle gerben”, Ltv. *minu, mīt* “tread, tan, convert hide into leather”; O.Bulg. **mbnq, mēti* “to press together”, Russ. *mnu, mjatb* “break, rupture (Flachs or Hanf), knead, tread (loam, clay), zerknittern, zerknüllen”;

Gk. μνίον “Moos, Meergras” (μνιαρός, μνιόεις “moosig”), μνόος, μνοῦς (*μνόFος) “weicher Flaum”, μνοῖον μαλακόν Hes., Lith. *miniava* “Flachsseide, Filzgras”.

References: WP. II 263, Veudryes BSL 38, 113 f., Trautmann 185.

Page(s): 726

men-³

English meaning: to think, mind; spiritual activity

Deutsche Übersetzung: “denken, geistig erregt sein”

Note: extended *menə-* : *mnā-* and *mnē-*, *m_enēi-* : *m_enī-*

Material: O.Ind. *mānyatē* “denkt”, Av. *mainyeite* ds., ap. *mainyāhay* (IE **m_en-*i-o-**, = Gk. *μαίνομαι* “rase”, O.Ir. *-muiniur*, Slav. *мѣнѣ* “meine”, see under), O.Ind. perf. *ma-mnē*, *mēnē*; *manāy-atī* “is keen, eager”, *manā-yú-* “keen, eager, godly, pious”, *manī-sā* “Weisheit, Verstand; devotion, prayer” (**m_enēi-* : *m_enī-*); O.Ind. *manutē* “denkt”; *mānati* “erwähnt” (= Lith. *menù*, Pol. *-mionę*, Cz. *-menu*); O.Ind. *mānāyati* “ehrt”, (: Lith. *iš-monis* “Verstand”), Av. *maṇayən* “man could believe”; Supin. O.Ind. *māntum*, participle perf. *matá-* “gedacht” (= Gk. *αὐτό-ματος*, Lat. *commentus*, Lith. *miñtas*, O.Ir. *dermat*);

from the *ā*-basis (= Gk. *μᾶ-*): O.Ind. *mnāta-* “erwähnt”; *mnāyātē* “wird erwähnt”;

O.Ind. *mānas-*, Av. *manah-* n. ‘sense, mind’ (= Gk. *μένος*); O.Ind. *durmanās* (= *δυσμενής*); ap. *Haxā-maniš* Ἀχαιμένης “from Freundessinn beseelt”; O.Ind. *mánman-* ‘sense, mind, thought, notion’ (= O.Ir. *menme*); *mantár-* “thinker” (= Gk. *Μέντωρ*, Lat. *commentor*); *múni-* m. “Begeisterter, seer (compare *μάντις*, Asket”; *mántra-* m. “religiöse formula “, Av. *maṇrō* ds.;

O.Ind. *su-mnā-* n. “Wohlwollen”; O.Ind. *matí-*, *máti-*, Av. *-maiti-* ‘sense, mind, thought, notion, opinion’ (= Lith. *mintis*, O.Bulg. *pa-mętb*, Goth. *ga-munds*, Lat. *mēns*), next to which also O.Ind. *mantī-* “think” (= Goth. *ana-minds*); *māntu-* ds.; *abhi-māti-* f. “pestering, temptation; snare “ (**m_eñt-i-*);

Arm. *i-manam* “verstehe” (**m_enā-mi*, compare under O.H.G. *manōn*);

Gk. *μέμνημι* (μέμνημεν; μεμνώω, with metr. lengthening μεμᾶώω) “gedenke, have lust, demand “ (Präteritopräs. as Lat. *meminī*, unredupl. Goth. *man*), Imper. perf. μεμάτω (= Lat.

mementō); αὐτό-ματος “from sich selber herausdenkend and handelnd”; μαίνομαι “bin verzückt, rase” (= *mānyatē* etc.), Aor. ἐμηνάμην, ἐμάνην, perf. μέμνηνα; compare μανία “fury”, μάντις “seer”, μαινάς, -άδος “die Verzückte”, μαινόλης, -ολίς “frenziert”;

from the basis auf *ā-*: perf. μέμνημαι (Dor. *-ā-*) “bin eingedenk”, present μιμνήσκω (Eol. μιμναίσκω) “erinnere”, Med. “erinnere mich”, Fut. μνήσω; μνάομαι “erinnere mich” in Hom. μνωόμενος, μνώοντο; μνήσις f. “Erinnerung”, μνήμων “eingedenk”, μνήμα, Dor. μνάμα “Erinnerungszeichen, Grabmal”; μένος n. (= O.Ind. *mānas-*) “courage, rage, fury”; μενοινάω “have in sense, mind, have vor”, μενοινή “wish”, due to eines Subst. *μενώ(ι) (compare den woman’s name n Μενωί, Μενώ and die derivative Μενοίτης, Μενοίπιος); μῆνις, Dor. μᾶνις “Groll” (*μᾶνις?); compare above S. 693;

Alb. *mund*, *mënd* “kann” (**mṇ-dh-*);

Lat. *meminī* “erinnere mich, bin eingedenk” (: Gk. μέμονα; compare Osc. *memnim* “monumentum, memoriam”); from the basis auf *-ī* (: *-ē*) *minīscitur* ds., *comminīscor* “erinnere mich”; *mēns*, *-tis* ‘sinnesart, Gemüt, Denkvermögen, reason’ (from **mṇti-*, see above O.Ind. *matī-* etc.), *mentiō* “Erwähnung” (= air *air-mitiu*), Denom. *mentior*, *-īrī* “lie” (compare O.Pruss. *mēntimai* “wir lie” i.e. “Ersonnenes vorbringen”, compare z. meaning still *commentum* “Erdichtung, plan”, to participle *commentus* “ersonnen”, and Lith. *pra-manytas* “erdichtet, incorrect”); Kaus. *moneō* “mahne” (= Lith. *iš-manyti*, lengthened grade O.Ind. *mānāyati*), *monitor* m. “Mahner”, *monumentum* “Erinnerungszeichen”, *mōnstrum* “Mahnzeichen, Ungeheuer” (**mone-strom*), *mōn-strāre* “indicate”, etc.;

O.Ir. *do-moiniur* “glaube, meine” (= μαίνομαι, O.Ind. *mānyate*, with *-mo-* from *-ma-*) and viele other compounds; Simplex in *ro-mēnair* “er hat überlegt”, *día-ru-muinestar* “for die er bestimmt hat”; *mito*-grade (compare *moneō*) O.Bret. *guo-monim* gl. “pollicēri”; O.Ir. *cuman*, *cuimne* (= M.Welsh *covein*) “Erinnerung”, Welsh *co-f* (**kom-men*) ds.; O.Ir. *menme* (=

O.Ind. *manman-* “ghost, sense, mind”; O.Ir. *dermat* “oblivion” (**m̥pto-*), *airmitiu* (**are-mentīō*) “honor”, etc.;

Maybe Alb. *dërmoj* “destroy”.

Goth. **man*, *munum* (Inf. *munan*, preterit *munda*) “mean, believe” (preterit-present as μέμνα, *meminī*, μέμνημαι), *ga-munan* “sich a thing remind”, O.Ice. *muna* “gedenken, sich remind”, *munu*, *mono* “intend, mean, aim, become”, O.E. *mon*, *man* “(ge)denke”, O.S. *far-munan* (preterit *-munsta*) “not gedanken, verleugnen”; Goth. schw. V. *munan* (3. Sg *munaiþ*, preterit *munaida*) “gedenken (to do), μέλλειν” (*munaiþ* from **m_enēi-eti* = O.Ind. *manāy-ati*, compare *m_enē-* in:) O.H.G. *firmonēn* “despise” (and Slav. *moněti*, Lith. *minėti*, as well as - if old - Gk. μανῆναι); *o*-stuf. O.H.G. O.S. *manōn*, O.E. *manian* “mahnen” (O.H.G. *manōt* 3. sg. = Lith. *māno* “understands”, compare reduced grade Arm. *i-manam* “verstehe” from **m_enāmi*); Goth. *muns* m. “thought, notion, opinion”, O.Ice. *munr* “sense, mind, desire, lust”, O.E. *myne* “Erinnerung, desire, love”, O.S. *muni-līk* “mellifluous” (= O.Ind. *múni-*); Goth. *ana-minds* “suspicion” (= O.Ind. *mantí-*), *ga-minþi* n. “Andenken”, O.Ice. *minne* “Erinnerung”, O.H.G. O.S. *minn(e)a* “love, Minne” (**minþjā*, **mindjā*); Goth. *ga-munds*, O.E. *ge-mynd*, O.H.G. *gi-munt* “Andenken, Gedachtnis” (= O.Ind. *matí-* etc.);

Lith. *menù* (= wSlav. **menq*, O.Ind. *mānati*), *miñti* “gedenken”, red.-stuf. *miniù*, *minėti* (: O.H.G. *firmonēt* etc.) “ds., erwähnen”, Ltv. *minēt* ds., ablaut. Lith. *manýti* “understand, comprehend”; lengthened grade *iš-monis* “Verstand”; Lith. *mintis* “thought, notion” (= O.Ind. *matí-* etc.); *mēnas* m. “Kunst”; *prà-mintas* “benannt”; O.Pruss. *mēntimai* “wir lie”;

O.C.S. *мънѣ* (*мънишѣ*), *мънѣти* “mean”, *по-мънѣти* “gedenken, sich remind”, *памѣтъ* “Gedenken”; Toch. A *mnu* “Denken”, B *mañu* “desire”;

Hitt. *me-im-ma-i* (*memmā*) “sagt”, whether from **memn-* or **men-*? compare Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 140, Pedersen Hitt. 116, Bonfante Lg. 17, 205 ff.

References: WP. II 264 ff., WH. II 65 ff., 68 ff., 107, 109 f., Trautmann 180 f.

Page(s): 726-728

men-4

English meaning: small, to diminish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "klein, verkleinern; vereinzelt"

Note: partly with *u-*, *uo-*, partly with *k*-formant

Material: *u-*, *uo-*-stem: Arm. *manr*, gen. *manu* 'small, thin, fine', *manuk* 'kid, child, knave, boy, servant'; Gk. μάνυ-ζα μονοκέφαλον σκόροδον Hes., μάνυ μικρόν (Hs. πικρόν) 'Ἀθαμᾶνες Hes., μᾶνός, Att. μᾶνός (*μανFός) 'thin, lax, sparse', diss. βανόν (= μανόν) λεπτόν Hes.; in addition as "isoliert sich" after Brugmann RhMus. 62, 634 f. (Lith.) μαναύεται παρέλκεται Hes.; i.e. "drückt sich, slinks sichweg" and with Diss. possibly Att. βάνουσος (*wer sich abseits, from other fernhält" =) "the small Mann with beschränktem Gesichtskreis"; *o*-grade Ion. μοῦνος, Dor. μῶνος, Att. μόνος (*μόνFος) "allein, occasionally"; O.Ir. *mīn* (**mēni-*) "smooth, gentle"; *menb* 'small', old *Menueh* gen., Welsh *di-fanw* "unbedeutend", *di-fenwi* (**mḥu-*) "verkleinern, vilify, scold".

With *k*-formants: O.Ind. *manā́k* "ein wenig"; O.H.G. *mengen* (**mangjan*) and *mangolōn* "entbehren", Ger. *mangeln*, M.H.G. *manc* (-*g*-) "lack, Gebrechen"; Lith. *meñkas* 'small, unbedeutend', *ménké* "codfish, Aalquappe", etc.;

Maybe Alb. *mungonj* "lack" also Ital. *mancare* "be lacking, missing"

Toch. B *menki* "minder"; Hitt. *ma-ni-in-ku-wa-an-te-eš* nom. pl. 'short'.

References: WP. II 266 f., WH. II 93.

Page(s): 728-729

men-⁵

English meaning: to stay, stand still

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bleiben, (sinnend) stillstehen"

Note: (= *men-* "think"?)

Material: O.Ind. *man-* (*parimamandhi*, *ámaman*) "hesitate, stillstehen", Av. ap. *man-* "bleiben, wait, hold on", Av. *fra-man-* "ausharren"; Arm. *mnam* "bleibe, erwarte" (**mēnā-*); Gk. μένω, μίμνω (μεμένηκα) "bleibe", μονή f. "das Bleiben", μόνιμος "ausharrend", μέμνων "donkey" ("persistent"); Lat. *maneō*, *-ēre* (compare μεμένη-κα) "bleiben" (**m_eneĩō*), Denomin. *mantāre* 'saepe manēre'; O.Ir. *ainmne*, Welsh *amynedd*, M.Welsh *anmynedd* "Geduld" (**an-menjā*);

Toch. A B *mäsk-* 'sein'; Hitt. *mi-im-ma-i* "refuse".

References: WP. II 267, WH. II 26, Pedersen Hitt. 121.

Page(s): 729

menth-¹, meth-

English meaning: to mix up, stir

Deutsche Übersetzung: “quirlen, drehend bewegen”

Material: O.Ind. *mánthati*, *mathnāti* “quirlt, rührt, schüttelt”, *mántha-* m. “gyration, Rührlöffel”, Av. *mant-* “bestir”;

Gk. *μόθος* m. ‘schlachtgetümmel’, *μόθουρα* (*μοθορFa) f. “Heft of Ruders”, Dor. *μόθων* m. “Metökenkind”; Att. “Frechling”, *lak. μόθαξ* ds.;

Lat. (Osc.) *mamphur*, better *manfur* “ein Stück the Drehbank”;

O.Ice. *mǫndull* m. “Drehholz an the Handmühle”, Ger. *Mandel*, *Mandelholz* “Rollholz, walzenförmiges wood”;

Lith. *mentūris*, *-ūrė* (Ltv. *mieturis*) “Quirl, Rührstock”, *menčīu*, *mẽsti* ‘stir (meal, flour)’, Lith. *mentė* ‘spatel’, *meĩtė* f. ‘scapula’; O.Bulg. *mętq*, *męsti* “ταράττειν, turbare”, Iter. *mṛtiti*, **sṇ-metana* (Russ. *smetána* etc.) “cream, Milchrahm”, dissimil. from **sṇ-mętana*;

O.Bulg. *motati se* “agitari”, Russ. *motátb* “aufwickeln, shake; verschwenden”, etc.

References: WP. II 269, WH. II 22 f., Specht KZ 64, 13; 66, 49, Trautmann 181 f.

Page(s): 732

menth-2

English meaning: to chew, mouth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kauen; Gebiß, Mund”

Material: O.Ind. *math-* “devour”:

Gk. μάθιαι γνάθοι Hes. (compare ματύνη “Maced. Fleischgericht”), μασάομαι “chew, bite” (from *μαθια-, IE **m̥n̥th-iā*), μαστάζω “chew”, μάσταξ f. “mouth” and “mouthful”, μαστιχάω “knirsche with den Zähnen”, μοσσύνειν μασᾶσθαι βραδέως Hes. (probably with ο from α before υ, from *μασ(σ)ύνειν “assumed from Att. Μασυντίας, παραμασύντης m. “parasita”); e-grade μέστακα την μεμασημένην τροφήν Hes. (**menth-to-*);

Lat. *mandō*, *-ere*, *-i*, *mansum* “chew” (**m_en̥thō*);

Ir. *méadal* “belly, Gedarme” (**menth-lā* or **m̥n̥th-lā*);

O.H.G. *mindil*, *gamindel* n. “Gebiß am bridle, rein”, O.E. *mīðl* ds., O.Ice. *mēl* (**minþl*), O.S. *mīl* ds.; O.Ice. *minna-sk* “kiss”; zero grade Goth. *munþs*, O.Ice. *muðr*, *munne*, O.E. *mūð*, O.H.G. *mund* “mouth”; or to Welsh *mant*, see above *men-1*.

References: WP. II 270, WH. II 24; Specht IE Decl. 253 f.

Page(s): 732-733

meregh-

English meaning: to soak, drizzle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "benetzen, rieseln"

Material: Gk. βρέχω "benetze, regne, überströme", βροχή, βροχετός "rain"; Ltv. *merguôt* "gentle rain", *mēîga*, *mārgā* 'sanfter rain'; Cz. *mrholiti* "nieseln", *mrhůlka* "fine rain", Russ. *morgatʹ* "trübe become" (**mъrgatʹ*), *moroch*, *morozgá* "fine rain" (**morgh-s-*), *morositʹ* "fein rain".

References: WP. II 280, Trautmann 182.

Page(s): 738

mereĝ-

English meaning: edge, border

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Rand, Grenze"

Material: Pers. *marz* "Landstrich, Mark"; Lat. *margō, -inis* "edge, limit, boundary" (**m_erg̃-ōn-, -en-*); O.Ir. *mruig*, M.Ir. *bruig* (**mrogi-*) "Mark, Landstrich", Welsh Corn. Bret. *bro* "district, region, area", *brogae* Galli agrum dicunt (Schol. to Juvenal VIII 234), Gaul. PN *Brogi-māros*, VN *Allobroges* (= Run. *alja-markiR* "Ausländer") under likewise; Goth. *marka* f. "limit, boundary", O.H.G. *marc(h)a* "limit, boundary, Grenzland", O.E. *mearc*ds., O.Ice. *mörk* f. "Grenzland, wood, forest" (**morĝā*), O.Ice. *landa-mark* n., O.E. *gemearc* n. "limit, boundary, Grenzstrich, Abgrenzung, Definitio" (**morĝom*), probably also O.N. *mark* n. "mark, token, sign, Kennzeichen", M.H.G. *marc(h)* n. "Marke, Kennzeichen", Ger. *merken* (also *Mark* as Geld, actually probably "Merkstrich am Gewicht").

References: WP. II 283 f., WH. II 39 f.

Page(s): 738

meradh–, mrādh–

English meaning: to boil; to jolt, shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufsprudeln, aufschütteln”?

Material: Gk. βράσσω, Att. βράπτω (*mrāth-_h1), Aor. ἔβρασσα, Ion. ἐκ-βρήσσω ‘simmer, seethe, roar, foam auf, worfle’, βρασμός “das Sieden”; Ltv. mūrdēt “to bubble up”, mūrdi ‘sprudel’, Lith. mūrdau, -yti “hineinstoßend versenken”.

References: WP. II 280.

Page(s): 738

merĝ-¹

English meaning: to strip off, to wipe

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abstreifen, abwischen”

Note: (partly also East IE merg-)

Material: O.Ind. mṛ-ṇa-j-āni (1. sg. Konj.), mṛñjata (3. pl.) “whisk, abstreifen” (compare ὀμόπγυμι); s. also under meĝ -; Arm. meržem ‘scaccio, espello’; Gk. ἀμέργω ‘streife ab (leaves, Früchte)’, ἀμοργός “ausdrückend”, ἀμόργη “mulsche mass der ausgepreßten Oliven” (out of it Lat. amurca); ὀμόπγυνῡμι “wische ab; push, press from” (-op- probably from -er- under Einwirkung of consecutive u); Lat. mergae, -ārum “Mähgabel”, merges, -itis f. “fascicle, sheaf” (“Zusammengestreiftes”).

References: WP. II 283, WH. II 76.

Page(s): 738

merĝ-2

See also: see under *merk-1*.

Page(s): 738

merjo-

English meaning: young man, woman

Deutsche Übersetzung: "junger Mann" and zugehörige or ähnliche Femininbildungen

Material: 1. O.Ind. *márya*- m. "man, young man, lover, suitor", *maryaká*- m. "Männchen" (= M.Pers. *mērak*), Gk. μείραξ m. f. "knave, boy, girl", μειράκιον "knave, boy" (the vowel the 2. syllable probably after πάλλαξ); Alb. *shemërë* f. "Nebenfrau, Rivalin" (**sm̥-mēr̥*), compare *mërkosh* "Männchen, Wöchner" (of Männerkindbett), perhaps also *martoj* "I verheirate" (**mër-ëton*), Jokl L.-k U. 5 ff.;

ein fem. **mēr̥* "young woman" kann vorliegen in Lat. *marītus* "beweibt, verheiratet (of Manne)".

2. With *g*-formant: Lith. *mergà*, O.Pruss. *mergo* "girl, Dienstmädchen, bondmaid"; presumably also with Brit. *-ch-* from *-kk-* (consonant-Doppelung in Kosewort): Welsh *merch*, Bret. *merc'h*, Corn. *myrgh* "daughter, woman"; with *-gn-* behind formant *i*: Celt. **morignā*, O.Corn. *moroin* "virgo, puella, ancilla", Welsh *mor-forwyn* 'seejungfer, Sirene' (from dem Brit. derives O.Ir. *muir-* *moru* ds.).

3. Auf *-ī*: Lith. *marti* "bride, Jungfer", O.Pruss. *mārtin* acc. sg. "bride", Ltv. *mārša* "of brother woman", krimGoth. *marzus* "nuptiae" (i.e. *marpus*? or from **marbjōs* assibiliert), Gk. probably (?) in Βριτόμαρτις, dem Cret. names the Artemis.

References: WP. II 281, WH. II 40 f., Trautmann 170.

Page(s): 738-739

merk-¹, merĝ-, merək-, merĕĝ-

English meaning: to rot

Deutsche Übersetzung: "morschen, faulen, einweichen"

Note: originally = (*mer-*), *merk-* "aufreiben" (see 737), though already grundsprachlich through die relationship auf die dampness verselbständigt

Material: Lat. *marceō*, *-ēre* "wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, slack sein", *marcidus* "wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, slack", *marcor* "Welkheit, Morschheit, Schlaffheit"; Gaul. *bracis* 'species of grain zur Malzbereitung'; M.Ir. *mraich*, *braich*, Welsh Corn. *brag* "malt", i.e. "eingeweichtes, gequollenes corn, grain"; gallorom. **bracu-* (**mraku-*) "morass" (: Slav. **morky* ds.), Welsh *brag-wellt* 'sumpfgras'; Gaul. *mercasius* 'swamp, marsh', aFr. *marchais*; Gaul. *embrekton* "eingetunkter morsel, mouthful" (out of it Lat. *imbractum*); M.Ir. *brēn*, Welsh *braen* (**mrakno-*) "morsch, faul"; M.H.G. *mer(e)n*, M.L.G. *meren* "bread in Wein or Wasser eintunken" (**merhen*), Lith. *merkiù*, *meĩkti* "(Flachs) steep", ablaut. *mirkstù*, *miĩkti* "in Wasser lie", *markýti* "steep", *markà* "Flachsroste", Ltv. *marks* ds., *mēřka* "dampness", *mēřcēt* "tunken"; Clr. *morokvá* "morass" (reshuffling from **morky*), wRuss. *mjaréča* ds. (**merkĩā*).

Note:

M.Ir. *mraich*, *braich*, Welsh Corn. *brag* "malt": Lat. *bracchiāle* "Armspange", *bracchiolum* "Ärmchen": Alb. Alb. *bërryl* "elbow" from abbreviated diminutive of Lat. *bracchiōlum* (*brāch-*), i, n. dim. [bracchium] a small, delicate arm]

bracchium (less correctly brāchī-um ;

I. gen. *bracchi*, Lucr. 6, 434), ii, n. [perh. kindr. with Gk. *brachiōn*; but cf. Sanscr. *bāhu*;

Albanian *krahu*, *krahi* "arm" (*ph-* > *h-* in Arm.) : Rom. *cracă* branch, branching, limb, arm, bough, roost

like frango, Sanscr. bhang, Bopp, GIO.S.S. p. 239 a] , the arm; particularly,

I. Lith., the forearm, from the hand to the elbow (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder)

Greek: βραχίων, -ονος

Grammatical information: m.

English meaning: “Oberarm, Arm” im Gegensatz zu πήχυς = “(Unter)arm” (seit II.).

Derivatives: Davon βραχιόνιον “Armspanne” (Delos II^a), βραχιονιστήρ “ds.” (Plu. u. a.); vgl. ποδιστήρ (πέπλος A.), έλικτήρες “Ohrgehänge” (Ar., Lys.), σωφρονιστήρες “Weisheitszähne” (Hp. u. a.) und andere Geräte- und Körperteilnamen bei Chantraine Formation 327f. Außerdem βραχιάλιον, -άριον (Sm., Th., Aq.) und βραχιόλιον (Alex. Trall.) im Anschluß an Lat. *bracchiāle* “Armspanne”, *bracchiolum* “Ärmchen”, s. unten.

Etymological information: Nach Pollux 2, 138 wird der Oberarm βραχίων genannt, ὅτι ἐστὶ τοῦ πήχεως βραχύτερος; vgl. Bechtel Lex. s. v. Wohlbegründete Bedenken bei Seiler Steigerungsformen 42f. - Daraus als LW Lat. *bracchium*, woraus ferner kymr. *braich* usw.; vgl. W.-Hofmann s. v.

merǵ- in same meaning (compare S. 736 *mer-*, *merg-* “aufreiben”):

Alb. *mardhem* “fröstle, schauere”, *marth* m. “strong frost” (= Slav. **morzъ*); O.Ir. *meirc* (Ir. *meirg*) “Rost”, *mergach* “corrugated” (**mergi-*); Ir. *meirgeall* “scabrousness”, Welsh *merydd* “humid, wet, idle”; *merddwfr* “Brakwasser”, O.Bret. *mergidhaam* “hebesco” (Bret. *mergl* “Rost” is Ir. Lw.); M.H.G. *murc* “morsch, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered”, Mod.Ice. *morkinn* “morsch, mürbe from decay”, O.Ice. *morkna* “morsch become”; Bulg. *mrъzel* “Faulheit”, O.C.S. *mrъziti* (**miržiti*) “βδελύττεσθαι”, Slov. *mrziti* “disgust” (basis **merǵ-*), compare O.H.G. *bruoh* “Moorboden, swamp, marsh”, M.L.G. *brōk*, Dutch *broek*, with it is as

“Kälte infolge Nässe” or as “goose bumps” (compare O.Ir. *meirc* “wrinkle”) identical O.C.S. *po-mr̥znŋti* “freeze”, *mr̥zъ*, Russ. *moróz* (likewise intonation the heavy basis) “frost”.

Maybe Alb. *mërziť* “bother, annoy”, (**morzъ*) *muzg* “dusk, darkness”.

References: WP. II 281 f., WH. II 36 f., 129, Trautmann 182, 187.

Page(s): 739-740

merk-², mork-

English meaning: sullen

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verdrießlich”

Material: Corn. *moreth* “Ärger, distress “, Bret. *morc* *het* ‘soui, malheur’; Pol. *markotb* “growl, growl”, *markotny* “querulous, sullen” (out of it Lith. *markatnus* ‘sullen’ and wRuss. *markocić* “verdrießlich make”, *markotný* “langweilig”).

References: WP. II 282.

See also: relationship to (*mer-*), ***merk-*** “aufreiben, consume” (see 737) probably.

Page(s): 740

merk-

English meaning: to grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen, ergreifen"

Material: O.Ind. *mṛśāti* "berührt, faßt an", Gk. βρακεῖν συνιέναι, δυσβράκανος "heavy to behandeln" Hes., βράκετον πλήθος, βράπτειν πληθύνειν βαρύνειν Hes.:

besides through assimilation from **marktō*: Gk. μάρπτω, μάρψαι "gripe", μάρπτις "Rauber"; through metathesis: βράψαι "gripe", βράπτειν ἐσθίειν under likewise, Hes.;

doubtful is affiliation from Lat. *merx* "Ware", *mercēs*, *-ēdis* "Preis, earnings, Sold", *mercārī* "handeln", Osc. *amiricadut* "handelsmäßig", *amirikum* "commercium".

References: WP. II 283, WH. II 78 f.

Page(s): 739

mer-¹

English meaning: to plait, bind; rope

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flechten, binden; Schnur, Masche, Schlinge”

Note: extended *meregh-*, *merəgh-*

Material: Gk. μέρμις, -ῖθος f. “filament”; lengthened grade μηρύομαι “wickle together, wickle auf”, μήρινθος “filament, cord” (σμήρινθος Plato with secondary σ-), assumed, daß μαρύεται Theokrit 1, 29 Hyperdorismus is; O.S. *merpi*, O.Ice. *merð* “fish-Reuse”.

meregh-, *merəgh-*: Gk. βρόχος (*μρόχος) m. “rope, loop, noose, snare, Masche”, Dimin. βροχίς f., μόροπτον “basket from bark” (from *μόραπτον?); M.Ir. *braige*, *braga* “captive”; Ltv. *meîga*, ablaut. *marga* “handrail”, perhaps Lith. *márška* “linen, fishing net”, whether from **morəgh-ska*; O.C.S. *mrěža* “net, loop, noose, snare”, Russ. *merěža* “Netzsack, Beutelnetz”, Dimin. *merěžka* “Masche in net, feines Muster” (out of it zurückgebildet *merěga* “Gewebe, netting, embroidery”), Serb. *mrěža* “net”.

References: WP. II 272 f., Trautmann 182.

Page(s): 733

mer-² ; *extended mer-ek-

English meaning: to shimmer, shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flimmern, funkeln”

Material: O.Ind. *mārīci-*, *mārīcī-* “Lichtstrahl, Luftspiegelung” (*mārī-*: Gk. μαῖρα, μαῖρη);

Gk. μαρμαίρω, μαρμαρίζω ‘schimmere’, μαρί:-λη “Glutkohle”, Μαῖρα “the funkeln de Hundsstern”; ἀμαρύσσω “funkle”, ἀμαρυγή “ radiance, Funkeln” (-u- through metrische lengthening, compare:) μαρμαρυγή “ radiance, schnelle Bewegung”, μαρμαρύσσω (*-*kīō*) “funkle”, probably from a basis *meru-*; perhaps μορφή f. ‘shape, (*schimmerndes) Äußeres” (**mor-bhā*), ἄ-μερφές αἰσχρόν Hes., μορφνός “ swart “ (rhyme word to ὀρφνός ds.);

Lat. *merus* “bare, pure, unvermischt”, probably originally “clear, bright, bright”;

O.E. *ā-merian* “läutern; prüfen, auf die Probe stellen”, O.E. *mare* f., ablaut. O.Ice. *mura* f. ‘silberkraut’;

Russ. dial. *marъ* ‘sonnenglut; sleep’, *máreno* “heat, by the die Luft trüb white is; Höhenrauch, Luftspiegelung” (**mōre_uom*) under likewise; with **m̥r-* Clr. *mryj* “ misty, dismal, dank”, *mrīju*, *mrīty* ‘shimmer, dämmern, misty become’;

doubtful M.Ir. *brī* “Forelle” as previous Fem. **mī* to Lat. *merus*, as well as Gk. (σ)μαρίς “ein gewisser small fish”.

guttural extensions:

mer(ə)k- “flicker, vor den Augen flimmern; sich verdunkeln”, also of twilight.

O.Ir. *mrecht-* “buntscheckig” (**m̥rkto-* “varicolored”), Ir. *breachtach* ds., Welsh *brith*, f. *braith* ds., Corn. *bruit* “varius”, Bret. *briz* “fleckig”, Welsh *brithyll* “Forelle”, Corn. *breithil* “mugil”, Bret. *brezel* “Makrele” (Marstrander ZceltPh. 7, 373 f. under apposition from :) Ice. *murta* ‘small Forelle’, Nor. *mort* “Rotaugé”;

Goth. *maúrgins* “ morning “, O.Ice. *myrginn*, *morg-inn*, *-unn*, O.E. *mergen*, *morgen*, O.S. O.H.G. *morgan* “ morning “.

Lith. *mérk-iu*, *-ti* “die Augen shut, blink”, *mírks-iu*, *-éti* “fortwährend blinzeln”, ablaut. *ùž-marka* “ someone, the etwas anblinzelt”, *markstaũ*, *-ýti* “blink”;

Slav. **mьrknoti* in O.C.S. *mьrknoti* ‘sich verdunkeln’, Aor. *po-mьrče*, Serb. *mřknuti* “dark become”, O.C.S. *nemьrčemyjъ* “unzugänglich”, O.Cz. *mrkati* “dämmern”, Cz. “blink, drowse, finster become”; in addition Slav. **mьrkъ* in Serb. *mřk* “black”, slovak. *mrk* “cloud”, Clr. *smerk* “dusk, twilight”, ablaut. Slav. **morkъ* in O.C.S. *mьrakъ* “ darkness”, Russ. *mórok* “ darkness, fog, clouds”; Russ. *mérek* “Phantasieren, apparition; böser ghost”, Bulg. *mrězgav* “trüb, unfreundlich (of weather)”, *mьrždъ*, *mьrštъ* “werde trüb, finster”, *mьrždolějъ* “flimmere” (stimmhafter Wurzelauflaut through Fernassimilation), Cz. dial. *mřžděti se* “dämmern”;

mer(ə)gʷ-:

Gk. ἀμωρβός “dark” (Eol. *op* for *αp*); Alb. *mje(r)gulë* “ fog, darkness “;

Note:

Gk. ἀμωρβός “dark” derived from Alb. *mje(r)gulë* “ fog, darkness “ [common Gk. *β < gw*, *p < kw* phonetic mutation]; Alb. proves that from Root ***mer-2***; *extended ***mer-ek-***: “to shimmer, shine” derived the truncated Root ***meigh-***, also ***meik-***: “to glimmer, twinkle; mist”.

O.Ice. *myrkr* (**mirkwa-*), acc. *myrkvan* “dark”, *mjorkvi*, *myrkvi* m. “ darkness “, O.S. *mirki*, O.E. *mierce* “dark”;

Lith. *mìrgu*, *-éti* “flicker”, Ltv. *mĩrdzēt* “flicker, blink, glitter, flash”, *mĩrgas* “ abrupt Hervorblinden”, Lith. *márgas* “varicolored”, *maĩguoti* “bunt shimmer”, Ltv. *marga* ‘schimmer’, *mùrgi* “Phantasiebilder, Nordlicht”; Russ. *morgatъ* “blink, winken”;

perhaps here die family of O.Ind. *mṛgá-* “ gazelle “ etc. as ‘scheckiges animal’ (whereof *mṛgáyati* “hunts, scuds, chases”)?

References: WP. II 273 ff., WH. II 78, Trautmann 182 f.

Page(s): 734

(mer-³), mor-(u)-

English meaning: to blacken, dark spot

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwärzen, dunkle Farbe, Schmutzfleck'

Material: Gk. μόρυχος "σκοτεινός", μεμορυχμένος "(rauch)geschwärzt"; Lith. *moraĩ* pl. "mildew"; Russ. *maráju*, -*tʲ* 'schmieren, slander', *marúška* "Fleck, Mal", Cz. *morous* "aschfarbig gestreiftes rother, cattle", *moratý* "black gestreift", Pol. *morus* 'schmutzfink'; *n*-stem in Pol. *morąg* "bunt gestreift" under likewise; here also Gk. μόρνον εἶδος ἀετοῦ καὶ ξανθός Hes. ('schmutziggelb'). μορτός μέλας φαιός Hes., perhaps also with *s*-extension Arm. *mrayl* "darkness, fog, cloud; finster, dark" (**muṛayl* due to from **mor-so-*), *maṛaxul* "thick vapor, darkness" (*mṛso-*) and Lith. *mùršinu* "besmirch", *mùr(k)šlinu* "wash, sudle".

References: WP. II 279 f., Trautmann 169, Specht IE Decl. 119.

Page(s): 734

mer-⁴, merə-

English meaning: to die

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sterben'

Note: (= **mer-5** "aufgerieben become")

Material: O.Ind. *maratī*, *máratē* 'stirbt', Arm. *meṛanim* "die", Gk. ἔμφοτεν 'starb' Hes. (compare Lith. *mėris* m., *mire* f. "death", *mėrdėti* "in Sterben lie"); causative O.Ind. *mārayati* "slays", Osset. *māryn* 'slay', Lith. *marinti*, Serb. *mòriti* ds., etc.; zero grade O.Ind. *mriyátē* 'stirbt', Av. *miryeite* (= *məryeite*) ds., O.Pers. *a-mariyatā* "er starb", Lat. *morior* (**mr̥-iōr*) "I die"; Bal.-Slav. **mirē-* in Lith. *mirštu*, *mīrti* "die", Ltv. *mīrstu*, *mīrt* ds. (in addition Lith. *mirė* "the Tote", Ltv. *mirējs* m. 'sterbender'); O.C.S. *mr̥q*, *mr̥ēti* and *-mr̥ēti* ds., Hitt. *me-ir-ta* (*merť*) 'starb'.

participle **mr̥-tó-** "dead" in O.Ind. *mr̥tá-* = Av. *mərəta-* "gestorben", Arm. *mard* "person" ("mortal, human being"), Lat. *Morta*, "Death goddess", Bal.-Slav. **mirta-* "dead" in Lith. *mirtóji diena* "Todesstag", O.C.S. *u-mr̥tije* n. "death", etc.; **ṛ-mr̥-to-** "immortal, lebendig" in O.Ind. *amṛta-*, Av. *aməša-*, Gk. ἄμβροτος (Eol. πο for πα), therefrom ἄμβρόσιος "belonging to the immortal"; from ἄμβροτος abstracted βροτός "perishable" and βρότος "blood that has run from a wound, gore, coagulated blood" (M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 126 ff.).

mr̥-tó-m "death" in O.Ind. *mr̥tá-* n. "death", O.H.G. *mord*, O.E. O.Ice. *morð* n. "murder" (besides **mr̥-tro-m* in Goth. *maurþr* n., O.E. *morðor* n. "murder").

Maybe Alb. *mort* "funeral", *mortje* "death"

mr̥-ti- "death" in O.Ind. *mr̥ti-*, Av. *mərəti-*, Lat. *mors*, *-tis*, Lith. *mirtis*, O.C.S. *sr̥-mr̥tb* (from **-mr̥tb*), Serb. *smĩt̃*, etc.

mr̥-tú "death" in Arm. *mah*, older *marh*, with *-ti-* contaminated: O.Ind. *mr̥tyú-*, Av. *mərəθyu-* ds.

mór-to- “ perishable “ in O.Ind. *márta-*, Av. *maša-* “person”, with Tonwechsel *marəta-* “ perishable, mortal, human being”, Gk. μορτός “person, mortal, human being” Hes. (for *μόρτος); derived **mor-tjo-* in O.Ind. *martya-*, Av. *mašya-*, O.Pers. *martiya-* “ perishable, mortal, human being”.

m̥r-uó- “ dead “ in O.Ir. *marb*, Welsh etc. *marw*, Gaul. **marvos* (M.-L. 5387a); unclear Gaul. (?) *Mori-marusa* “mortuum mare”; through influence of *m̥r-tu-* to **m̥r-tu-o-* in Lat. *mortuus* “ dead “, O.C.S. *mr̥tvъ* (*mr̥tvъ*) ds.

móro-s “death” in O.Ind. *māra-* “death”, Lith. *māras* “Pest”, O.C.S. *morъ* ds.

After Thieme Studien 55 here (?) Gk. μάρτυς (*-ρς), -ρος, Hom. μάρτυρος “Zeuge” (“schwörender”) from **m̥rt-tur-* (??) “the death griping “ (root *t̥uer-* “catch”).

References: WP. II 276, WH. 112 f., Trautmann 186 f., Thieme Studien 15 ff.

Page(s): 735

mer-⁵, merə-

English meaning: to rub, wipe; to pack, rob

Deutsche Übersetzung: "aufreiben, reiben" and "packen, rauben"

Material: O.Ind. *mṛṇāti*, *mṛṇati* "raubt", *ā-marī-tár-* "Rauber", *ámṛṇat* "raubte", *malí-mṛu-* "Rauber; but *mṛṇāti* "zermalmt, zerdrückt, zerschlägt", *mūṛṇá-* "zermalmt, aufgerieben" belong rather to mel-1; also *marú-* m. 'sand, desert, waste, wasteland, Fels';

Gk. *μαραίνω* "reibe auf, consume, entkräfte", pass. "verzehre mich, verschwinde allmählich, ermatte", *μαρασμός* "Hinschwinden, Kräfteverfall"; *μάρναι* "kämpfe"; *μάρμαρος* "stone, Felsblock" (compare Lat. *rūpēs* : *rumpō*), later (after *μαρμαίρω*) "white stone, Marmor" (out of it Lat. *marmor*);

Lat. *mortārium* "mortar" (due to from **mṛ-tós* "zerrieben"); about *morētum* "Mörsergericht" s. WH. II 112; *morbus* "disease, malady" (**mor-bhos*);

O.Ir. *meirb* "leiblos", M.Ir. *meirb*, Welsh *merw* 'slack, weak' (*mer-ŷi*); M.Ir. *meirle* f. "robbery, theft", *meirlech* "robber"; O.Ir. *mrath* "betrayal", Welsh *brad* ds. (**mrə-to-*) to O.Ir. **marnaid* "verrät", subjunctive *-mera*;

O.Ice. *merja* (preterit *marða*) "hit, zerstoßen"; O.H.G. *maro*, *marawi* and *mur(u)wi* "mürbe, tender, reif", O.E. *mearo* "mürbe, tender", O.Ice. *morna* "hinwelken", Nor. *moren*, *maren* "morsch"; Mod.Ice. *morn* n. "dust, powder", O.S. *morþ* "bröckelige mass, offal";

Serb. *mŕva* "crumbs"; O.Bulg. *iz-mŕmŕati* "roden", aRuss. *-moromradi* "gnaw, zerkrümmeln";

Hitt. *marriattari* "wird zerschmettert".

morā f. "Alp": O.Ir. *mor-(r)īgain* "lamia", actually "Alpkönigin" (*mōrrīgain* angelehnt an *mōr* "big, large"), O.Ice. *mara*, O.H.G. *mara*, O.E. *mare* (Ger. *Mahr*, *Nachtmahr* m.)

“übernatürliches female creature, das sich in the night den Schlafenden auf die Brust places“, skR.C.S. *mora* “witch“, Clr. *mora* “Alp, Drude, Nachtmännchen” etc.

mer-g-:

M.L.G. *morken* “crush“, O.E. *murc(n)ian* ‘sich grämen“, *murc* “drückend, nagend (of hunger)”; s. further under (*merk-*), *merg-* “morschen, faulen” etc.

mer-d-:

O.Ind. *mṛdnāti* (*mṛdnīta-*, *mṛditá-*), *márdati*, *mardáyati* “zerreibt, zerdrückt, zermalmt, reibt auf“, Av. 3. sg. *mōrəndāit* (= *mṛnd-*) “vernichtet” (diese ar. words become also IE *meld-* fortsetzen, s. *mel-1*; O.Ind. *mṛdnāti* perhaps instead of **mṛṇátti* (**mṛ-n-ed-ti*) through influence of *mṛṇāti* (see above S. 735);

Arm. *mart* “fight, struggle”;

Gk. βαρδῆν τὸ βιάζεσθαι γυναῖκας Ἀμπρακιῶται Hes. (**mṛd-*); ἀμέρδω “rob” and “blind, verdunkle” (“rob of Glanzes, of Augenlichtes”), μέρδει κωλύει βλάπτει Hes.; to Aor. ἀμέρσαι neologism ἀμείρω;

E.Fris. *murt* “brockelige mass, dust, powder“, nd. *murten* “zerfallen“, M.H.G. *murz* ‘stump“, Swiss *murz*, *morz* ‘small shred“;

Ltv. *mērdēt* “abmergeln, starve lassen; eines people Tode beiwohnen” (latter meaning näher zuLith. *mėrdėti*, present *mėrdmi*, *mėrdžiu* “die“, das auf *do-* or *dho-*present to **mer-* “die” based on, as also *mer-d-* “rub” in letzten Grund auf ein solches *do-*present go back wird; is Ltv. *mērdēt* likewise to *mer-* “die” to pull, drag?);

Lat. *mordeō*, *-ēre*, *momordī* “bite” (= O.Ind. *mardáyati*, *mamṛdē*), also from Gefühlen and Geschmacksempfindungen;

compare die *s*-forms:

Gk. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος “terrible, dreadful” (*aufreibend), O.H.G. *smerzan* “ache”, *smerzo* “pain”, M.L.G. *smerten*, nd. Dutch *smarten*, O.E. *smeortan* “ache”, Eng. *smart* “biting, sharp, witzig” and “nett, dainty”; compare also *smerd-* ‘stink’.

mer-k-

O.Ind. *marcáyati* “gefährdet, injures, hurts, disables, damages”, *mṛktá-* “injures, hurts, disables”, *marká-* m. “Hinsterben, death” = Av. *mahrka-* “death”, conservative stem O.Ind. instr. sg. *mrc-ā*, Av. *mərəxš* “ruin, destruction”, Av. *mərənčaiti* “injures, hurts, disables, destructs”; Arm. *moṛč* “young, tender” (**morkio-*); perhaps Alb. *morr* “louse” (**mōrko-* “die Kratzende or likewise”? compare φθειρ ds.: φθείρω); Lat. *murcus* “mutilated” (out of it Sicil. μύρκος “dumb”) and *murcidus* “idle, slack”; M.H.G. *morgen* ‘slack’.

With anl. *s-* Lith. *smeĩkti* “in Not to versetzen suchen”, *smarkùs* “cruel, savage”, *pa-smeĩkti* ‘spoil’, Ger. dial. *schmorgen* “darben, notleiden”.

Here (as “Häcksel”) O.E. *mearg* “sausage” = O.Ice. *mǫrr* “ds., Eingeweidefett” (**marhu-*), redupl. Gk. μίμαρκος “Blutwurst”; Hitt. *mar-kán-zi* “zerschneidet”.

see also *merk-2* ‘sullen’ and 1. *merk-* “morschen, faulen etc.”.

mer-s-

O.Ind. *maṣam*, *maṣīm kar-* “pulverisieren”, *maṣi-*, *maṣī* “Pulver”;

O.H.G. *morsāri* “mortar” (reshaped from Lat. *mortārium*, s. S. 736), M.H.G. *zermürsen* “crush, zerquetschen”, md. *zermorschen* ds., Swiss *morsen*, *mürsen* “crunch, kleinstoßen”, M.H.G. nd. *mursch*, *murs*, Ger. *morsch*, Dutch *morzelen* “grind”.

References: WP. II 276 ff., WH. 42, 110 ff.;

See also: identical with *mer-4*.

Page(s): 735-737

mer-⁶, mer-s-

English meaning: to bother, anger, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stören, ärgern, vernachlässigen, vergessen'

Material: O.Ind. *mṛśyate* "vergißt, vernachlässigt, verzeiht", *marṣa-* m. "Geduld", *mṛṣā* "free, irrig", Kaus. *marṣayati* "duldet, verzeiht"; Arm. *moṛanam* "vergesse" (Meillet, Esquisse² 40); Goth. *marzjan* "anger", O.E. *mierran*, O.S. *merrian*, O.Fris. *meria*, O.H.G. *marren*, *merren* "hinder, stören";

Maybe Alb. *i marrë* "crazy, angry, mad", *marrëzi* "madness"

O.E. *ā-mierran* 'spoil', O.Fris. *mēre* "band, strap, manacle"; Lith. *maršas* "oblivion", in addition *maršus* "vergeßlich", Ltv. *āiz-mārša* f. "Vergeßlichkeit"; Lith. *mirštu*, *mīršti* (only with *už-*, *pa-*) and Ltv. *āiz-mirstu*, *āiz-mirst* "forgotten", Lith. Kaus. *maršinti* "vergessen make".

Maybe Alb. *mërzi* "boredom", *mërzej* "rest at noon (livestock)"

References: WP. II 279, Trautmann 187.

Page(s): 737-738

met–

See also: see above S. 703 f. under *mē-2* and *mē-3*.

Page(s): 741

meug-¹

English meaning: to take by surprise, wily

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heimlich and tückisch lauern"

Material: Lat. *muger* "the Falschspieler beim Würfelspiel" (**mug-ro-s* "lauernd");

O.H.G. *mūhhari*, *mūhh(e)o* "Wegelagerer, Straßenräuber", *muhhōn* "clandestine lauern, anfallen", M.H.G. *vermūchen* "clandestine auf die Seite make", late-O.H.G. *mūhhilāri* (to **mūchilōn*), Ger. *Meuchler*, M.H.G. *miuchel* "clandestine", O.H.G. *mūh-heimo* "cricket", ablaut. M.H.G. *mocken* "versteckt lie", M.Eng. *micher* "thief", Eng. dial. *to mich* "versteckt sein, steal".

References: WP. II 255, Wissmann nom. postverb. 137; probably to Folgendem.

Page(s): 743-744

meug-², meuk-

English meaning: to slide, slip

Deutsche Übersetzung: A. 'schlüpfen, schlüpfrig', out of it 'schleimig, Schleim';
andererseits B. "darüber streichen, gleiten, entgleiten"

Note: also with anlaut. **s-**

Material: A. Lat. *mūcus* "mucus", *mūcor* "mildew", *ē-mungō*, *-ere* "ausschneuzen" (figurative "um Geld prellen"); *mūgil* m. 'schleimfisch';

Gk. ἀπο-μύσσω 'schneuze; betrüge', ἀπό-μυξις "das Schneuzen" (: Lat. *ē-munctiō*), μυκτήρ "nose, nostril", μύξα "mucus, nose" (based on auf *μυκ-σ-ός 'schleimig', as also:) μύξος, μυξίνος, μύξων 'schleimfisch' (also σμύξων with anl. *s-*, as by Hes. also σμύσσεται, σμυκτήρ), μύσκος μίασμα Hes. (*μυκ-σ-κος), ἀμυσχρός, ἀμυχνός "unbefleckt, pure, holy"; μύκης, -ητος "fungus";

Welsh *mign* (**mūkino-*) 'swamp, marsh'; with anl. *s-* gael. *smùc*, *smug* "Rotz" (expressive); M.Ir. *mocht* 'soft', Welsh *mwyth* ds. (**muk-to-*);

O.Ice. *mygla* f. "mildew", *mugga* "fine rain", M.Eng. *mugen* "nebelig become", Ger. dial. *maugel* "nebelig, bewölkt, dämmerig", O.E. *for-mogod* "decayed"; with IE *g*: O.Ice. *mykr* and *myki* f. (**mukī*) "manure", M.H.G. *mucheln*, *mücheln* 'schimmelig smell', O.Ice. *mjūkr* (out of it Eng. *meek*) 'soft', changing through ablaut Goth. *mūka-mōdei* 'sanftmut', mnl. *muik* 'soft', Ger. dial. *maukig* "decayed", Swiss *mauch* "morsch, faint, languid, hungry" (as Swiss *mucht* "faint, languid, hungry"); M.H.G. *mūche* "Pferdefußkrankheit", Goth. **maukō* in prov. *mauca* "Gedärm";

Ltv. *mukls*, *muklaîns* "paludōsus", *mūku* (**munku*), *mukt* "in einen Sumpf sink in";

Ser.-Cr. *mukljiv* "humid, wet".

B. O.Ind. **munákti*, *muñcáti*, *mucáti* “befreit, lässt los” (“*streift ab”), *múkti*- “Lösung, Befreiung, Aufgeben”; Av. *fra-muxti*- “Losbinden”; compare O.Ind. *muñthate* “flieht”, O.Pers. *amu(n)ṣa* “er floh” from **mu-n-eth-mi*;

Lith. *munkù*, *mùkti* “escape; to get away” = Ltv. *mùku*, *mukt* “sich losmachen, flee” (and “in einen Sumpf einsinken” see above); Lith. *(s)maũkti* “gleitend stripe”, Ltv. *maukt* “abstreifen”, Lith. *(s)munkù*, *(s)mùkti* “gleitend sinken, entgleiten”;

Slav. **(s)mъknŭti* “(ent)glide, slide” in Cz. *smeknouti* “abziehen”, O.C.S. Refl. *smyčŭ*, *smykati se* “grovel, truckle, creep” (modern Slav. also “schlüpfen, glide, slide, abstreifen”), R.C.S. *mъknuti sja* “transire”, O.C.S. *mъčati* (*mъkē*-) “jactare”, etc.

A root form *meukh-* with the specific meaning “hineinschlüpfen” probably in Arm. *mxem* (**muxam*) “stecke hinein, tauche ein, bade”, *mux* “dyeing”, *mxim* “enrare, insinuarsi, ingolfarsi”, at first to Gk. *μυχός* m. “innerster angle” (perhaps “*hiding place, nook, bolt-hole”), *μύχιος* “innerst”.

Auf *(s)meugh-* based on die Gmc. family of:

O.Ice. *smjūga* “hinein- or durchkriechen”, O.E. *smūgan* “schlüpfen, grovel, truckle, creep”, M.H.G. *smiegen* “sich ducken”, Ger. *schmiegen*, Kaus. O.Ice. *smeygia* “schmiegen, anziehen”, M.H.G. *sich smougen* “sich ducken”, O.E. *smēag* “smart, sharp witted, shrewd”, *smēagan* “think, suchen”, *sméagol* “eng, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin”, O.Ice. *smuga* f. “schlupfloch”, further Swe. *i mjugg*, Nor. *i mugg* “verstohlen”, with *s-* Dan. Nor. *i smug*, Dutch *ter smuig* (and *ter smuik*) ds., Dan. Nor. *smughandel* “schleichhandel”, N.Ger. *smuggeln*, Ger. (out of it) *schmuggeln* (with *kl* Dutch *smokkelen* ds.); probably also Ger. *mogeln*, nd. *mogelen*, *muggelen* “heimliches, betrügerisches Spiel drive, push”; with Gmc. *k(k)*: Nor. dial. *smokla*, *smukla* “lurk, sich vorwärts schleichen”, Swiss *schmauchen* “clandestine entwenden, naschen”; in the meaning “schmiegen, hineinschliefen” M.H.G. *smuck* “das Anschmiegen, jewellery” (originally anstreifbarer), *smücken*, M.L.G. *smucken*

“anschniegen, kleiden, adorn”, O.H.G. *smocco*; O.E. *smock* “Hemd”, O.Ice. *smokkr* m.

“Frauenbrustlatz”, M.L.G. *smuk* (-*ck*-) “ductile, *schmuck*”, M.H.G. *gesmücket* “slim”;

-*g*- or -*gh*- in Ltv. *smaugs* “slim”, Lith. *smáugti* “erdrosseln”, Ltv. *smudži*, *smūdži*

“Mücken, small Fliegen”, Pol. *smug*, *smuga* (besides *smuk*) “Engpaß, schmaler stripe”.

References: WP. II 253 ff., WH. I 402 f., Trautmann 189 f., 271, Kuiper Nasalprä. 124 f., 129.

Page(s): 744-745

meuḱ–

English meaning: to scratch, tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kratzen, ritzen”

Material: Gk. ἀμυκάλαι αἱ ἀκίδες τῶν βελῶν, παρὰ τὸ ἀμύσσειν Hes., ἀμύσσω, Att. ἀμύπτω “ritze, zerkratze”, ἄμυχή “crack, scratch”, etc.; Lat. *mucrō* “sharp cusp, peak, spear, javelin, sword”; perhaps to O.E. *ge-myscan* “plague, deform” (**muḥskjan*) and Lith. *mùšti* “hit”; perhaps also O.Ind. *muṣṭí* f., Av. *mušti-* “fist”?

References: WP. II 255, WH. II 117 f.

Page(s): 745

meu-¹, meuə- : mǔ-

English meaning: wet; dirt; to wash, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feucht, moderig, netzen, unreine Flüssigkeit (also Harn), beschmutzen", also "waschen, reinigen"

Material: A. O.Ind. *mūtra*- n. "urine", Av. *mūθra*- n. "filth, smut" (: M.L.G. *modder* etc.);

Maybe Alb. *mut*, *mutra* (pl) "excrement, dirt"

Arm. *-moyn* "plongé dans" (**mou-no-*);

Gk. Cypr. *μυλάσασθαι* 'sich wash", Hes. (**mū-dlo-*);

maybe Alb.Gheg (**mū-d*) *mys*, *myt*, Tosc *mbys*, *mbyt* "drown" [the shift M > MB]

M.Ir. *mūn* m. "urine"; *mūr* 'slime, mud";

perhaps (?) Dutch *mooi*, mnl. *moy*, nd. *moi(e)* "beautiful" (**mou-jo-* "gewaschen");

Ltv. *maût* "submerge, swim, swig", O.Pruss. *aumūšnan* "Abwaschung", causative (literat.) Lith. *máudyti*, Ltv. *maudât* "jemanden bathe", Lith. *máustyti* ds.; Ltv. *mudêt* 'soft, schimmeligwerden";

O.Bulg. *myjǫ*, *myti* "wash, spülen", *mylo* (Proto-Slav.. Cz. etc. *mýdlo-*) 'seife";

with. anl. *s-* Ltv. *smaũlis* "ein schmutzig gewordener", *smulêt* "befoul", *smulis* "ein Schmutzfink";

Pol. Clr. *muł* 'slime, mud", Russ. dial. *múlitb* (*vódu*) "(water) trüben" (*mou-lo-*); forms with *r*-suffix, respectively *r*-extension see under;

from **mu-n-d-os* (-*d-* to root extension *meu-d-*) in the meaning "gewaschen" also Lat. *mundus* 'schmuck, sauber, pure, nett", Subst. "Putz the Frauen; Weltordnung, Weltall" (after Gk. κόσμος);

B. extensions:

1. *meu-d-*; *mud-ro-* "alert, awake, smart" (compare "humid, wet-cheerful").

O.Ind. *mudirá-* m. “cloud”, lex. also “frog”; in addition O.Ind. *mōdatē* “is funny”, *mōda-* m., *mōdana-* n. “lust, Fröhlichkeit”, Av. *maoḍanō-karana-* “Wollust bereitend”, O.Ind. *mudita* “blithe, glad”, Av. *a-hāmusta-* (**a-sam-musta-*) “dessen man nicht froh become kann, unsavory, distasteful”, O.Ind. *mud-*, *mudā* “lust, pleasure, joy”, *mudrá-* “funny”;

Gk. μύζω (**mudíō*) ‘suck’, μύδος m. “Nässe, decay”, μυδαίω “bin humid, wet, foul”, μυδαλέος “humid, wet” (Hom. u: through metr. lengthening, whereupon newer μῦδαίνω “bewässere”);

Lat. *mundus* (see above *meu-*);

M.Ir. *muad* (**moudo-*) “pure, stout, proud”;

M.L.G. *mūten* “das Gesicht wash”, O.H.G. *muzzan* “putzen”, Swe. dial. *muta* “fein rain”, Dutch *mot* “fine rain”; with anl. *s-* Eng. *smut* “smirch, stain, splotch”, M.H.G. *smuz*, Ger. *Schmutz*, M.Eng. *smotten*, *smoteren* “befoul”;

Maybe Alb. *mot* “weather”: Dutch *mot* “fine rain” [common Alb. *sm-* > *m-* shift]

Lith. *mudrūs*, Ltv. *mudrs* “alert, awake, smart” (: O.Ind. *mudrá-*), Lith. *mùdrinti*, Ltv. *modīt* “antreiben”.

From in *-es*-stem *m(e)udes-* have derived:

Lat. *mustus* (**muds-to-s*) “young, fresh, neu” (originally “damp, humid, wet”); Gk. μύσος (**μυδσος*) n. “Befleckung, Makel”; μυσαρός “ehelos”; O.Ir. *mossach* “impure, unclean” (**mud-s-āko-*), Welsh *mws*, Bret. *mous* ds.; N.Ger. *mussig* “dirty, filthy”; Russ. *múslitś* “begeistern, besabbern”, *muslják* ‘sabbere, unsauberer person”.

Maybe Alb. *musht* “must, new wine” a Lat. loanword.

2. *meug-*, *meuk-* ‘schlüpfrig’ see under esp. Schlagworte.

3. *meu-r(o)-* etc.:

Arm. *mōr* ‘smut, swamp, marsh’ (**məu-ri-*?), *mrur* “residuum” (**murur*); Gk. μῦρω (**μυριω*), μῦρομαι “fließen lassen, weep, cry”, ἄλι-μῦρήεις “ins sea flowing”; whether here

μῦριος “unendlich”, μύριοι “10.000”? Lat. *muria* ‘salzlake’? Lith. *murstu*, *mùrti* “durchweicht become”, m. pl. *mauraĩ* “Entengrün”, Ltv. *maĩrs* m. “lawn”, Lith. *máuras* ‘slime, mud’, ablaut. *mùras* m. ‘smut’, Ltv. *murĩt* “befoul”; Russ. *mur* m. *muráva* f. “Wiesengras”, dial. “mildew”, *múryj* “dark grey”, etc.; compare S. 741 M.Ir. *mūr* ‘slime, mud’.

4. **meus-, musós**, from which **mūs, musós**, root nouns “Moos, mildew”.

O.H.G. O.E. *mos* n. “Moos, swamp, marsh”, O.Ice. *mosi* m. ds., zero grade O.H.G. *mios*, O.E. *mēos* “Moos, Mies”, O.Ice. *mýr-r* f. (**meuz-ī*) “moor, fen, swamp, marsh”; Lith. *mūsai* m. pl. “mildew auf sour milk”, ablaut. *mūsos* f. pl.; O.Bulg. *мъчъ* “Moos” (**musos*), nBulg. *muchъ* “mildew”; in addition presumably Arm. *mamur* “red or purple dye; red or purple color; rouge; in gen., paint, dye of any color; bee-glue, alga, muscus, situs” (**memus-ro-*).

5. With formant guttural: Lat. *muscus* m. “Moos”; Nor. dial. *musk* “dust, powder, fine rain, darkness”, Dan. dial. *musk* “mildew”, M.Du. *mosch, mosse* ds.; O.C.S.; *muzga* (**mouz-gā*) “Lake, Weiher”, Russ. *mzgnutъ* ‘spoil’, *mozgnutъ* “abmagern”, O.Bulg. *мъждити* ‘schwächen’, Russ. *mozgъ* “rainy weather”, *možšítъ* “steep”.

Maybe Alb. *muzg* “darkness, *fog, dusk”, *mys* “clod (of earth); bread crust” similar to Alb. *mut* “dirt, excrement”.

6. **meut-**

Arm. *mut* “dark; darkness, fog”, *mt’ar* “dark”; M.Ir. *mothar* “thicket, dichte mass”, Ir. ‘swamp, marsh’ (**mutró-* =)

Maybe Alb. *mut, mutra* pl. “faeces, dirt”

M.L.G. *modder* ‘slime, mud’ = md. *moder* “verfaulender Stoff, swamp, marsh” (Ger. *Moder*, genuine Ger. *Essig-, Weinmutter*), Eng. *mother* “yeast” (**mutro-*); Eng. *mud* ‘slime, mud’, M.L.G. *mudde* “thick slime, mud” (Du. *modde*), md. *mot* (-*tt*) “Torferde, morass” (Swiss *mott* “turf”), E.Fris. *mudden* ‘smudge’, *muddig* “dirty, filthy”, Swe. *modd* ‘schneesmutz’, dial. *muddig* “dirty, filthy”;

maybe Alb. (**mott*) *mot* “(bad) weather, dark, wet “

with anl. *s-* M.L.G. O.Fris. *smudden* ‘smudge’, N.Ger. *smudden* “fein rain”, wFlem. *smodder* “morass”, M.Eng. *smod* ‘smut’, *smudderen*, Dutch *smodderen* ‘schmutzen’, older Dutch also “to feast” (originally “unreinlich eat and drink”; so also E.Fris. *smūs*, Ger. *Schmaus*, older Dutch *smuisteren* “to feast” and “besmear”, nd. Dutch *smullen* “to feast” and “pollute, smudge” probably from **smuǵ-lōn*; Lith. *smūtnas* ‘sad’ derives from Pol. *smutny* ds. (Vasmer briefly).

Maybe abbreviated Alb.Gheg (**smutny*) *s(ë)mun*, Alb. *sëmur* ‘sad, ill, sick’, Alb.Gheg *smundje* “illness, sadness”.

References: WP. II 249 ff., WH. II 126 f., 130, 134, 136, Trautmann 172, 188, 190 ff., Specht Indog. Decl. 65, 257 f.

Page(s): 741-743

meu-s-

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stehlen'

See also: s. S. 753 (*mūs-*).

Page(s): 745

meu-², meuə-

English meaning: to move

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fortschieben"

Note: (Aryan partly also *m̥ieuə-* : *m̥ū-*)

Material: O.Ind. *mīvati* 'schiebt, throngs, moves' = Av. *ava-mivāmahī* "wir beseitigen, nehmen weg", Av. *a-muyamnō* "unbeweglich, whereof nicht abzubringen", O.Ind. *kāma-mūta-* "from love bewegt", *mūrā-* "drängend, hurrying";

Gk. ἀμεύσασθαι "vorankommen, übertreffen" (probably from 'sich vorschieben'), gortyn. ἀμεFύσασθαι "trade drive, push", ἀμῦνω "wehre ab", Med. "verteidige mich (*schiebe weg)", ἀμύντωρ "Abwehrer, Rächer", μῦνασθαι "vorschützen", μῦνη "Vorwand, Ausflucht"; compare O.Ir. *mūn-* "unterrichten" (E. Lewy);

Lat. *moveō*, *-ēre* "in Bewegung place, move (originally through Fortschieben)", participle *mōtus* (**movi-to-s*) = Umbr. *comohota* abl. sg. f. "commota";

Lith. *mājuju*, *máuti* "aufstreifen, anstreifen (e.g. einen ring an einen Finger)", *ùžmovā* "all, was aufgestreift wird", *rañktų ùžmova* "Muff"; M.L.G. *mouwe* f. "Muff", Ger. *hemds-mauen* "Hemdärmel".

A *s*-extension seems **meu-s-* in O.Ind. *muṣṇāti*, *móṣati* 'stiehlt', *móṣa-* "robber, thief", fränk. (Lex salica) *chrēo-mōsido* "Leichenberaubung"; see under S. 753 under *mūs*.

References: WP. II 252 f., WH. II 116, Trautmann 172.

Page(s): 743

mezg-¹

English meaning: to plunge

Deutsche Übersetzung: “untertauchen”

Material: O.Ind. *májjati* “taucht unter, sinkt unter” (particle perf. pass. *magná-* from **mazgná-*), Kaus. *majjayati* “versenkt”; Lat. *mergō*, *-ere* “tauche ein, sink, verberge”, therefrom *mergus* m. “aquanaut (Wasservogel); Rebsenker”: Balt iterative **mazgāiō* “tauche mehrfach ein, wash” in Lith. *mazgótį*, Ltv. *mazgāt* “wash”. compare estn. *mõskma*, mordw. *muškəms*, samojed. *masu* ungar. *mosni* “wash”, etc.; doubtful, whether here Gk. μίσγω “mix, mingle” from **mi-mzgō*; different above S. 714.

References: WP. II 100 f., WH. II 76 f., Trautmann 173, H. Güntert Kalypso 51.

Page(s): 745-746

mezg-²

English meaning: to bind, attach

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stricken, knüpfen’

Material: O.H.G. O.S. *māscā*, O.E. *max*, *māescr* “Masche”, O.Ice. *mǫskvi* ds.;

Lith. *mezgù*, *mėgsti* “tie, bind, knot, knit”, *māzgas*, Ltv. *mazgs* “knot”, Lith. *mazgýti* lter. “knit”, *makstýti* “flax, wattle, braid”, Ltv. *mežgēt*, *mižgēt* “dislocate, luxate, crick”, *mežgīt* “ranken” (Russ. *mázgarʹ* “spider”? s. Berneker II 28).

References: WP. II 301, Trautmann 172.

Page(s): 746

mēgh–

English meaning: well-disposed, friendly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wohlgesinnt, freundlich, vergnügt”

Material: Gk. περι-ημεκτέω “bin unwilling “ (from *ἄ-μεκτος “unwilling “?”); Goth. *mēgs*, Swe. *måg* “Eidam” (compare Fr. *belle-mère*), O.Ice. *māgr* “kinsman, relative through Heirat”, O.E. *mæg*, O.S. O.H.G. *māg* “kinsman, relative”, etc.; Lith. *mégstu* and *mégmi*, *mégti* “gern have”, *méginti* “prüfen”, Ltv. *mēgt* “taugen”.

References: WP. II 256, WH. II 5; HJ. Frisk *Eranos* 50, 11 f.

Page(s): 707

mēi-⁷ : mōi- : mī-

English meaning: mild, soft

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mild, weich, lieblich"

Note: often with *l-*, *n-*, *r-*, *t-* extended

Material: O.Ind. *máyas-* n. "Labsal, pleasure, joy, lust", in addition **m(i)ies dh(ē)* in O.Ind. *miyēdha-* m. "Opferspeise", Av. *myazda-* m. 'sacrificial meal'; as **mei-dho-* O.Ind. *mēdha-* m. "Fettbrühe", *mēdhas-* n. 'sacrifice, oblation';

with *l-*: Welsh *mul* "bescheiden", *dī-ful* "bold" (**mōi-lo-*); O.Pruss. *mijls*, Lith. *míelas* und *mýlas* "lieb, pleasant", *mélė* f. "love", *meilūs* "lieblich", *mýliu*, *mylėti* "lieben", *pa-milstu*, *pa-milti* "liebgewinnen"; Ltv. *mīļš* (older *u*-stem) and *mīls* (from **mielas*) "lieb", *mīlēt* "lieben", *miēluōt* "host "; O.C.S. *mīľ* "erbarmenswert", Russ. *milyj* "lieb", etc.;

with *n-*: Welsh *mwyn* "friendly", O.Corn. *muin*, *moin* "dainty", Bret. *moan* "thin, winzig" (**mēi-no-*); O.Ir. *mīn* "smooth, gentle" (**mī-no-*);

with *r-*: Alb. *mirë* "good, beautiful"; O.C.S. *mirъ* "peace"; ablaut. aSerb. *mijer* (**moiro-*), O.Pol. *mier* "peace" (O.Lith. *mieras*, Ltv. *miērs* ds. are Slav. Lw.);

with *t-*: Lat. *mīlis* "mild, soft" (**mēit-*); O.Ir. *mōith*, *mōeth* (**mōit-*) ds., also (?) pl. *mē(i)th* "fat, fertile"; Welsh *mwydo* (**mēit-*) "erweichen", *mwydion* "Weichteile"; Ltv. *at-mist* 'soft become', *at-mietēt* "erweichen".

References: WP. II 244, WH. II 96 f., Trautmann 174, 175.

Page(s): 711-712

mē-¹

English meaning: prohibitive particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(daß) nicht”

Grammatical information: prohibitiv

Material: O.Ind. Av. O.Pers. *mā*, Gk. μή, Arm. *mi* ds., Alb. *mos* ds. (from **mo* = IE **mē* + *s*, that perhaps goes back to IE *kʷe*).

From PIE the prohibitive particle passed to Altaic:

Protoform: **ma*

English meaning: a negative particle

Turkic protoform: *-*ma*-

Tungus protoform: *-*me*

Korean protoform: **mō*-*t*

Japanese protoform: *-*ma*-

Note: OCHЯ 2, 57. A monosyllabic root, but, unlike the 1st p. pron. or the accusative particle, it did not undergo denasalization in PA. This may be explained by the fact that it was in most cases already incorporated into the verbal form as a suffix. It is interesting to NOTE Mong. **büi*, **bu* “neg. particle” - which may be originally the same morpheme, but functioning as a separate word and thus subject to the rule **mV* > **bV*.

References: WP. II 236 f.

Page(s): 703

mē-², m-e-t-

English meaning: to reap

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mähen"

Material: Lat. *metō*, *-ere*, *messum* "mähen, reap" (*messor* "reaper, mower"); Welsh *medi* ds., O.Corn. *midil* "messor", O.Ir. *meithleōrai* "messōrēs", M.Ir. *meithel* "a party of reapers", O.Welsh *medel* ds., *anter-metelic* 'semiputata', M.Ir. *de-mess* 'scissors' ("Doppelmesser"); O.H.G. *mād* "Mahd", O.E. *mæð* "das Mähen, das gemähte Heu" (= Gk. ἄμητος "das Ernten", originally *ἄμᾱτος).

IE **met-* steht besides **mē-* (or **amē-*) in Gk. ἀμάω "mähe, cut, bite", O.H.G. *māen* "mähen", O.E. *māwan* ds.; O.H.G. *mato-screch* "Wiesenhüpfer, locust, grasshopper", Ger. *Matte* "meadow, die gemäht wird", O.E. *mæd* f. "meadow, willow" (**mædwu*), Eng. *meadow*, O.S. *maþ* ds.

References: WP. II 259, WH. II 82 f.

Page(s): 703

mēlǵ- (or meləĝ-?) (*meləĝh-)

English meaning: to pluck; to milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abstreifen, wischen”, europ. “melken”

Grammatical information: present *mēlǵ-mi*, pl. *məlǵ-més*, participle perf. pass. *mǵ-tó-*

Material: O.Ind. *mārṣti*, *mārjati*, *mṛjāti* “wischt, reibt ab, purifies, cleans”, participle perf.

mṛṣṭá-, *s*-present *mṛkṣāti* “streicht, reibt, striegelt”, *mṛkṣáyati*, *mṛakṣáyati* “bestreicht”;

common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *ĝh-* > *xš-* > *š-* : *ĝh-* > *ž-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

Av. *marəzaiti*, *mərəzaiti* “berührt streifend”, *zastā-maršta-* “through Handschlag (i.e.

Berührung the hands) geschlossen (pact, covenant)”; *d*-present O.Ind. *mṛdāti*, *mṛdáyati* “is

gracious, verzeiht, verschont”, Av. *mərəždā-* “verzeihen” (*mərəždika-*, *marždika-* ‘sich erbarmend’, n. “Barmherzigkeit”); diese ar. words can also **merĝ-* contain; nichtpalatalen

guttural shows O.Ind. *nir-mārgá-h*) “Verwischung; Abgestreiftes, offal”, *ni-mṛgra-* ‘sich anschmiegend’, *vi-mṛgvarī* f. “reinlich”, *apāmargá-h* “Achyranthesaspera” (J. Schmidt KZ. 25, 114);

Gk. ἀμέλγω “melke”, Hom. ἐν νυκτὸς ἀμολγῶ “in instant, eye blink of nächtlichen Melkens”; ἵππημολγός, βουμολγός ‘steed-, Kuhmelker’, ἀμολγεύς, ἀμελκτήρ “Melkkübel”;

Lat. *mulgeō*, *-ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulctus* (= O.Ind. *mṛṣṭá-* “abgewischt”) “milk” (from **molĝeīō* : Lith. *málžau*, *málžyti*), also *prō-mulgāre legem* “ein law announce, declare “ (“*hervorziehen”); *mulctra* “Melkkübel”;

M.Ir. *bligim* “I melke” (from **mligim*), perf. *do-om-malg* “mulxi”, *mlegun* “das Melken”, *melg* n. (*es*-stem) “milk”, gen. *bō-milge* “the Kuhmilch”, *mlicht*, *blicht* “milk” (**mǵ-tu-s*); besides *bō-mlacht* (from **bō-mlicht* “Kuhmilch”): O.Ir. **to-in-uss-mlig-* “prōmulgāre”; causative M.Ir. *bluigid* “milks, erpreißt”; Welsh *blith* m. “milk; milchgebend” (**mǵ-ti-*); gallorom. **bligicāre* “milk”;

Alb. *miel*, *mil* “melke” (**melǵ-*);

maybe attribute Alb.Gheg (**të mel*) *taml* “milk”.

O.H.G. *milchu*, *melchan*, O.E. *melcan* “milk” (st. V.; against it O.E. *meolcian*, O.Ice. *mjólka* Denominative from **meluk-* “milk” see under), O.H.G. *chumelktra* “Melkkübel” (perhaps Lat. *mulctra* replicated), O.N. *mjaltr* “milchgebend” (**melkta-*); with zero grade O.E. *molcen*, M.H.G. *molchen*, *molken* “thick milk”, Ger. *Molken*, and O.Ice. schw. V. *molka* “milk”, *mylkja* “suckle”;

because of second Vokals strittig is die original affiliation from Goth. *miluks*, O.H.G. *miluh*, O.E. *meolc*, *mioluc*, O.Ice. *mjólk* “milk”; eine *i*-extension in O.E. *milc* and Ger. hess. *melχ* (**mili-k-*); after Specht (IE Decl. 126) is generally eine dissyllabic root must be assumed; from dem WestGmc. probably Lat. *melca* f. ‘sauermilch’;

Lith. *mélžu*, *mīžti*, participle *mīžtas* (= O.Ind. *mṛṣṭá-*, Lat. *mulctus*) “milk”; Iterat. *málžyti*, R.C.S. *mъзу*, *mlěsti* “milk”, Slav. **melzivo* in slovak. *mlézivo*, Russ. *molózivo* (etc.) “beestings”; with *o*-grade: Serb. *mlâz* m. “Milchstrahl” beim Melken (the glottal stop from Serb. *müsti* = **m̥l̥z-ti* is from the älteren Dehnstufenform of Inf. *mlěsti* = Lith. *mélžti* übernommen);

Toch. A *māklune* “das Melken”; *Amalke*, B *malk-wer* “milk”.

References: WP. II 298 f., WH. I 741 f., II 62 f., 121 f., Trautmann 178, Specht IE Decl. 147 f.;

See also: compare also *melk-* and *merǵ-*.

Page(s): 722-723

mēlo–, smēlo–

English meaning: small animal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kleineres Tier"

Material: Gk. μῆλον n. 'small cattle, sheep'; O.Ir. *mīl* n. "(small) animal", Welsh *mil*, O.Corn. Bret. *mil* "animal"; Gmc. in *māla* (Lex Salica), Dutch *maal* "young cow", aGmc. Μηλί-βοκον ὄρος "the resin"; changing through ablaut Arm. *mal* 'sheep, aries, ram'.

Da 'small cattle' eine old Substantivierung eines adj. the meaning 'small' sein kann, one compares further O.Bulg. *malъ* (**mōlo-*) 'small, little' (whereof Clr. *mal* f. collective "young sheep", etc.), Lat. *malus* "evil, bad" (as small), Osc. *mallom*, *mallud* "malum" (with expressive *l/?*); with anl.*s-* Goth. *smals* (**smə-lo-*), O.H.G. O.S. *smal*, O.E. *smæl* 'small, little, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin', O.Ice. *smale* n. 'small animal', O.H.G. *smala-nōz*, *smalaz fihu*, M.H.G. *smal-nōz*, *smal-vihe* "ds., Schmaltier", M.H.G. *smal-hirte* "herdsman, shepherd for small cattle".

Maybe Alb. **maal*, *māll* "longing, missing, suffering (of love)" [common Alb. shift *li, lu > ll*] probably from the same root as Dutch *maal* "young cow" as 'small and lovely animal, human'.

References: WP. II 296, WH. II 20.

Page(s): 724

mē-³, m-e-t-

English meaning: to measure

Deutsche Übersetzung: “etwas abstecken, messen, abmessen”

Material: O.Ind. *māti*, *mímāti* “mißt”, *mitá-* “gemessen”, *mātrā* f., *mātrā-* n. “Maß”, *māna-* n. “das Messen, Maß” (: Cz. *měň*), *māti-* f. “Maß, richtige cognition “ (= Gk. μῆτις, O.E. *mæð*), *úpa-māti-* “Zuteilung”, *miti-* “Maß, Gewicht, cognition “, prākr. *mettam* ds. (= O.Ind. **mitram*); about *māyā* s. 1. *mā-*;

Av. ap. *mā-* “messen”, participle *-mīta-*, *-māta-*, ap. *fra-mātar-* “lord, master”, Av. *miti-* “Maß, Gewicht, Wert”;

Gk. μέτρον “Maß” (after Brugmann Grundr. II² 1, 342 as O.Ind. *d-á-tra-m* “gift” to **dō-*); μῆτις “plan, artifice”, μητιάω “beschließe”, μητιάομαι “ersinne”;

Alb. *mat*, *mas* (**maṭiō*) “messe”, *matë* “Maß”, *mōt* (**mēto-*) “year, weather”, *matem* “erhebe die Hand zum Schläge, throw, cast” (“abmessen = aim”);

Ir. *to-math-* (e.g. 3. sg. *do-mathi*) “threaten”;

Lat. *mētiōr*, *-īrī*, *mēnsus sum* (rhyme meaning to *pēnsus*) “messen, abmessen”, whereof probably *mēnsa* “table, desk, Eßtisch; die Speisen selbst” = Umbr. *mefe* “mēnsae”, *mefa* “lībūm” as subst. Fem. of participle perf. pass.;

M.Welsh *medru* “ein Ziel treffen, to be able “, to *medr* “dexterity “ (: Gk. μέτρον?); Gaul. *mataris* ‘spear, lance’; perhaps here O.Welsh *maut*, M.Bret. *meut* (**mō-tā*), Welsh *bawd* “Daumen” (as Maß?);

O.E. *mæð* f. “Maß”; Goth. *mēla* m. “bushel “; O.Ice. *mællir* m. ds., O.E. *mæle*, *mēle* “paten “; O.Ice. *mæla* “messen”; Goth. *mēl* n. “time”, O.Ice. *māl* “Maß, Zeitpunkt, repast, meal”, O.E. *mæl* ds., O.H.G. *māl* “Zeitpunkt, repast, meal”, Ger. *mal* “meal”;

Lith. *mė̃tas* “year, time, Maß”, O.Pruss. *mettan* “year”, Ltv. *mę̃ts* ‘stretch of time’ (vokalisch as Gk. μέτρον to beurteilen); in addition (*abmessen > *aim > throw) Lith. *metù*, *mė̃sti*, Ltv. *metu*, *mest* “throw”, Iterat. Lith. *mė̃tyt*, Ltv. *mė̃tāt* “hin and her throw”; O.Pruss. *metis* = Lith. *mė̃tis* m. “Wurf”; *mā̃stas* m. “Maß”, *mā̃tas* m. ds., *matúoti* “messen”, *pā̃matas* “foundation” etc.;

O.C.S. *metq*, *mesti* “throw”, Slov. *motáti* “aufwinden”, R.C.S. Iterat. *vъmětati* “throw”, Slov. *mět* “Wurf”, etc.; O.C.S. *mě̃ra* “Maß”, *mě̃riti* “messen”; Cz. old *mě̃n* “Maß” (: O.Ind. *mā̃na-*), Russ. *mě̃títʹ* “aim; trachten”, etc.;

Toch. A *me-*, B *mai-* “messen”.

References: WP. II 237 f., WH. II 70 f., 81 f., Trautmann 179, 183; related with 1. *med-*.

Page(s): 703-704

mē-4, mō-

English meaning: big, important

Deutsche Übersetzung: "groß, ansehnlich"

Material: Positiv *mē-ro-s*, *mō-ro-s*. Gk. -μωρος in ἐγγεσί-μωρος "big, large (?) in Speerwerfen" under likewise, O.Ir. *mōr* (das *ō* from dem comparative), *mār* "big, large", Welsh *mawr* "big, large", Bret. *meur* ds., Gaul. -*māros* in Eigennamen as *Nerto-māros* ("big, large in power"); with *ē* O.H.G. -*mār* in names as *Volk-mār* etc., further das denominative Gmc. **mērjan* "as groß darstellen, vaunt", from which "künden": Goth. *mērjan*, O.S. *mārian*, O.H.G. *māren*, O.N. *māera* "announce, declare", wherefore Ger. *Mär*, *Märchen* under likewise, as well as das post-verbal adj. O.H.G. O.S. *māri* "illustrious, gleaming", O.E. *māere*, O.N. *māerr* ds., Goth. *waila-mēreis* "from gutem shout, call";

Slav. -*měrb* in names as *Vladi-měrb*;

mō-lo- in Welsh *mawl* "Lob", *moli* "praise, laud" (out of it O.Ir. *molur* "praise"), Bret. *meuliff* ds.;

comparative **mē-ies*, *-is*, respectively (with the zero grade of Superlativs) *mə-ies*, *mə-is*: O.Ir. *māu*, out of it *móu*, *mó* (from **mə-iōs*); Welsh *mwy*, Corn. *moy*, Bret. *mui* "more" from **mēis*; eine Abstraktbildung auf Proto-Celt. -*antī* (**mantī* from *ma-antī*) in O.Ir. *mēit* "greatness, bulk, extent", O.Welsh *pamint* gl. "quam", Welsh *maint* "greatness, bulk, extent", Corn. *myns*, M.Bret. Bret. *ment*, perhaps Osc. *mais* (**mə-is*-) adv. "more", *maimas* "maximae" (probably from **mais[e]mo-*), GN *Maesius* "Maius", Umbr. *mestru* f. "maior" (from **maisterā*); Goth. *mais* "magis", *maiza* "maior", *maists* "maximus", O.Ice. *meir(i)* "more", O.E. *mā*, *māra*, *māest*, O.S. *mēr*, *mēro*, *mēst*, O.H.G. *mēr*, *mēro*, *meist*, O.Pruss. *muieson* adv. "more" (*muīs* from **mā-is*); Toch. A *mənt* "as", B *mantə* 'so' (= O.Ir. *méit*?).

References: WP. II 238, 292, WH. II 14.

Page(s): 704

mēmso–, mē(m)s–ro–

English meaning: flesh

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fleisch”

Grammatical information: n. conservative stem *mēs* n. (from **mēms*)

Material: O.Ind. *māmsá-* n. “Fleisch”, *māms-pacana-* “Fleisch cooking”; *mās* n. “Fleisch”;

Arm. *mis*, gen. *msoy* “Fleisch”;

Gk. μῆνιγξ ‘skin, Fleischhaut, Hirnhaut’ (**mēsno-* or **mēmsno-*); μηρός ‘schenkelstück’,
μηροί “einzelne Schenkelstücke”, μῆρα, μῆρια “die ausgeschnittenen Schenkelknochen”
(μηρός = O.Ir. *mīr*, IE **mē(m)s-ro-*);

Alb. *mish* “Fleisch” (at first from **minsa*);

Lat. *membrum* “limb, member” (**mēms-ro-* “fleischiges”), *membrāna* “dünne, zarte skin”;

O.Ir. *mīr* “morsel, mouthful” (*“Stück Fleisch”; = μηρός);

Goth. *mimz* n. “Fleisch”;

O.Pruss. *mensā* “Fleisch”, Ltv. *mīesa* ds.; Lith. žem. *meisa*, Lith. *mėsà* ds. (slav Lw.?);

O.Bulg. *měso* “Fleisch”; Slav. **męzdra* in R.C.S. *męzdrīca* ‘skin of Eies’, Russ. *mjazdrá*
(**memzdhrā*) “Fleischseite of Fells” etc.; probably also Clr. *máznúty* “dick become”, *máz* “
muscle; Beileibtheit, mass” etc.;

Toch. B *misa* n. pl. “Fleisch”.

References: WP. II 262, WH. II 64 f., Trautmann 178 f., Specht IE Decl. 50.

Page(s): 725

mē-⁵, mō-, mə-

English meaning: to have a strong will; to be intent on smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heftigen and kräftigen Willens sein, heftig streben"

Material: Gk. μαίομαι (Eol. μάομαι) 'strebe, trachte', wherefore die names Εὔμαιος, Οἰνόμαος, Μάϊων (**mə-_{io}-*); with Intensivredupl. μαιμάω "demand violent" (-μάω with reduplication-grade the root as δαι-δάλλω etc.), Infin. μῶσθαι 'strive', participle μῶμενος; μῶται (Epich.) ζητεῖ, τεχνάζεται Hes. (and other Glossen), from *o*-grade perf. grown; Μοῦσα "Muse" here or to *mendh-*?

auf a participle *ματός based on ματεύω 'search, seek, suche auf; strebe'; participle *μαστός, where after also μαστεύω = ματεύω; ματεῖ ζητεῖ Hes.;

Lat. *mōs, mōris* "die jedem eigene kind of; custom; through consuetude festgewordener custom", *mōrōsus* "eigensinnig";

Goth. *mōþs* (-*d*-) "courage, rage, fury" (*mōdags* "angry, irate"), O.H.G. M.H.G. *muot* "power of Empfindens; ghost, courage, rage, fury, Begehren, Entschluß", Ger. *Mut, Gemüt*, O.E. *mōd* ds., O.Ice. *mōðr* "rage, fury";

Bal.-Slav. **matō* "take wahr" in Ltv. *matu, mast* "wahrnehmen, feel", originally iterative Lith. *mataũ, matýti* "see", Ltv. *matu, matīt* "feel", Lith. *matrūs* "careful"; auf a Subst. **motro-* based on Church Slavic *moštrjo, motriti* 'spectare', etc.; in addition probably O.Bulg. *sz-mějo, -měti* "venture, risk".

References: WP. II 238 f., WH. II 114 f., Trautmann 171; probably to *mō-, mō-lo-*.

Page(s): 704-705

**mēnōt, gen. mēneses, from which mēnes–, mēns–, mēs–,
mēn–**

English meaning: month; crescent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Monat” and “Mond”

Grammatical information: m.

Note: probably as personified “Zeitmessung” to *mē-* “messen”

Material: O.Ind. *mās, māsa-* m., Av. *mā*, gen. *mānhō*, Pers. *māh* “moon, Monat”; Arm. *amis*, gen. *amsoy* “Monat” (**mēnsos*); Gk. Att. neologism μήν, to gen. μηνός (Lesb. μῆννος), nom. Ion. μείς, Dor. μής m. “Monat” (**mēns*), μήνη (**μηνᾱ*) “moon”; Alb. *muai* “Monat” (**mōn-* from IE **mēn-*); lat *mēnsis* m. “Monat” (conservative gen. pl. *mens-um*), *mēnstruus* “monatlich” (GN *Mēna* is Gk. Lw.), *sēmē(n)stris* ‘sechsmonatig, halbjährig’, Umbr. *mēnzne* “mense”; O.Ir. *mī* (**mēns*), gen. *mīs* (**mēnsos*), Welsh O.Corn. *mis*, Bret. *miz* “Monat”; Goth. *mēna*, O.Ice. *māni*, O.E. *mōna*, O.S. O.H.G. *māno* “moon” (*-en-*stem); Goth. *mēnōps*, O.Ice. *mānaðr*, O.E. *mōnað*, O.S. *mānuth*, O.H.G. *mānōt*, Ger. *Monat* (**mēnōt-*), Lith. *mėnuo* (**mēnōt*), *mėnesis* m. “moon, Monat”, Ltv. *mēnes(i)s* “moon, Monat” (dial. Lith. *mėnas* from a neutr. **mēnos*), O.Pruss. *menins* “moon”; O.Bulg. *měsēcъ* m. “moon, Monat” (**mēs-η-ko-*);

Toch. A *mañ* “Monat”, *mañ ñkāt* “moon” (= “god Monat”), B *meñe* “Monat”, *meṃ* “moon”.

References: WP. II 271 f., WH. II 71 f., Trautmann 179 f., Brandenstein Studien 11 f.

Page(s): 731-732

mēudh–, mǝudh–, mūd–

English meaning: to complain or care about smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “worauf bedacht sein, sehnlich verlangen”

Material: Pers. *mōja* “lament” (-j- from -d-, compare:) *must* “klage” (-st- from -dhst-); Gk. *μῦθος* m. “discourse”, *μῦθέομαι* “rede, überlege”; Goth. *maudjan*, *ga-maudjan* “jemanden remind”; Lith. *maudžiū*, *maūsti* “sehnlich long, want”, *āpmaudas* “displeasure, care”; O.Bulg. *myslъ* “thought, notion” (**mūd-slio-*); perhaps Ir. *smúainidh* “denkt”.

References: WP. II 255 f., Trautmann 171 f.

Page(s): 743

mə-r, gen. mə-n-és, mḥtós

English meaning: hand

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hand"

Grammatical information: heteroklitischer *r/n*-stem

Material: Auf dem *r*-nominative based on: Gk. *μάρη* f. "hand", *εὐμαρής* "light to handhaben", *μάρις*, -εως m. "Flüssigkeitsmaß"; Alb. *marr* "take, empfangen, hold, catch" (**marnō*, *n*-present as Denominativbildung from **mar-* "in die Hand bekommen").

Auf dem **mə-n-* the case oblique based on: Lat. *manus*, -ūs f. "hand" (the *u*-stem), Umbr. *mānuv-e* "in manu", abl. *manī*, Osc. acc. *manim*, consonant-stem still in Umbr. *manf* acc. pl.; Lat. *mancus* "mutilated" (originally "an the hand"); here Lat. *mandō*, -āre "entrust, order", Osc. *aama-naffed* "mandāvit", *manafum* "mandavi"? from *manus* and -dere (root *dhē*-), wörtl. "in die Hand lay, place"; M.Ir. *montar*, *muinter* "rechtmäßige wife";

Maybe Ital. *manca* "left hand, left" : Alb. *majta* "left hand, left"

with a similar meaning as Lat. *manipulus* "bundle" (**mani-plos* "eine Hand füllend") also Celt. **manatlo-* in Corn. *manal* "fascicle, sheaf", M.Bret. *malazn* (for **manazl*), Bret. *malan* ds.;

perhaps Goth. *manwus* "willing, ready" ("zur Hand"?), *manwjan* "willing, ready-, zurechtmachen";

Hitt. *manjiahh-* "einhändigen, verwalten".

Auf *mḥ-t-* based on O.Ice. *mund* f. "hand", *mundr* m. "Kaufpreis the Braut and die through den Kauf erworbene Vormundschaft about diese", Goth. PN *Mundila*, O.E. *mund* f. "hand, protection, Bevormundung", O.H.G. *munf* f. ds. Ger. *Vormund*.

References: WP. II 272, WH. II 24 f., 34 f., Vendryes RC. 43, 210.

Page(s): 740-741

mizdhó-

English meaning: fee

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Lohn, Sold"

Material: O.Ind. *mīdhá-* n. "Kampfpreis, contest ", Av. *mīžda-* n., Osset. *mizd*, *myzd* "earnings", Pers. *muzd* "earnings"; Gk. μισθός 'sold'; Goth. *mizdō* "earnings", O.E. *meord* ds. and O.E. *mēd*, O.S. *mēda*, O.H.G. *mēta*, *miata* ds., Ger. *Miete*; O.C.S. *мъзда*, *мъзда* "earnings".

References: WP. II 301, Trautmann 188.

Page(s): 746

modhro– or madhro–

English meaning: blue; a kind of plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blau; Färberpflanze”?

Material: O.Ice. *maðra* “galium verum”, Ice. *hvīt-, kross-maðra* etc. “Galium boreale, glatte Wiesenröte”, O.H.G. *matara* “Färberröte”, O.E. *mædere, mæddre* f. ds., M.L.G. *mēde*, O.Fris. *mīde* ds.; Slav. **modrъ* (e.g. Cz. *modrý*) “blue”.

References: WP. II 305.

Page(s): 747

moiso-s or maiso-s

English meaning: sheep; hide, leatherwork

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schaf; Fell, out of it gefertigte Schläuche, Säcke'

Material: O.Ind. *mēšā-* m. "aries, ram", *mēs-* 'schaffell', Av. *maēša-* "aries, ram, sheep";

O.Ice. *meiss* m. "basket", O.H.G. *meis(s)a* "Gepäck", M.L.G. *mēse* "barrel".

O.Bulg. *měchъ* "hose", Russ. *měch* "fell, fur, hose; sack, bag" (etc.); Lith. *maišas*, *maíše* "Heunetz under likewise", Ltv. *maíss*, *maíkss* 'sack, bag', O.Pruss. *moasis* "bellows";

References: WP. II 303, Trautmann 165, Specht IE Decl. 52 f.

Page(s): 747

moḱs, Aryan *moḱsũ

English meaning: soon

Deutsche Übersetzung: (Lokativ Plur.?) “bald”

Material: O.Ind. adv. *maḱṣũ* “rash, hasty, bald, early, matutinal”, *maḱṣũmaḱṣu* “right bald”; instr. pl. *maḱṣũbhiḥ*, superl. *maḱṣũtama-*; with nasal: O.Ind. *maṇḱṣu* “bald”; Av. *mošu* “alsbald, immediately, right away”; common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *mox* “bald” = M.Welsh *moch* “bald” (out of it M.Ir. *moch* ds.), O.Ir. *mó* “bald”, as preverb *mos-*, *mus-* : *mos-riccub- sa* “bald werde I come”, *mus-creitfet* “bald become sie glauben”.

References: WP. II 303 f., WH. II 117.

Page(s): 747

molko-

English meaning: leather pouch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ledersack, Ledertasche"

Material: O.H.G. *malaha*, M.H.G. *malhe* "Ledertasche", O.Ice. *malr* 'sack, bag', Gk. τarent. μολγός 'sack, bag from Rindsleder'; die Unstimmigkeit in Gutt. expounded sich probably through borrowing from μολγός from an other language (Thrak. ?) and Einsatz from Gk. *g* for deren *k*.

References: WP. II 308; Vendryes BAL.-SLAV. 41. 134 ff.

Page(s): 747

mono–

English meaning: neck

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nacken, Hals"

Note: in derivatives (esp. with formants *-ī*, *-io-*) also "necklace, Halsschmuck"

Material: O.Ind. *mānyā* f. "nape"; Av. *minu-* "Halsgeschmeide" (*i* from avest. *ə*) and with lengthened grade *manaōθrī* "neck, nape" (**mon-eu-tro-*); päon. μόν-απος, -ωπος "Wisent" ("mähnenartig"); Gaul.-Gk. μανιάκης, μάννος, μαννάκιον "collar, neckband keltischer Völker" (μόννος dorisch?); Lat. *monīle* "collar, neckband as jewellery" (from **monī-* as O.Bulg. *moni-sto*); O.Ir. *muin-* "neck" in *muin-torc* "necklace", *muinēl* "neck" (**moniklo-*), Welsh *mwn*, *mwnwgl* "neck"; O.Ir. *formnae* 'shoulder' (**for-monio-*); O.Ir. *muince* "collarium", Lw. from O.Welsh *minci* "monile" (from *mwng* "Mähne" + *ci*, see above S. 518); from **monijo-* "neck": Welsh *mynydd* "mountain", Corn. *meneth*, abr. *-monid*, Bret. *menez* ds.; O.Ice. *men*, O.E. *mene*, O.H.G. *menni* (**manjan*) "Halsgeschmeide", O.Ice. *møn*, O.E. *manu*, O.H.G. *mana* (Gmc. **manō*) "Mähne"; O.C.S. *monisto* "collar, neckband", polab. *mimeístia* "Koralle"; with formant *g*. M.Ir. *mong* "Mähne, hair", Welsh *mwng* "Mähne", O.Ice. *makke* "upper part of Pferdehalses", Dan. *manke* "Mähne"; perhaps here Illyr. (paeon.) μόναπος, -ωπος "Wisent" ("mähnenartig");

References: WP. II 305, WH. II 108, Trautmann 169, J. Loth RC 45, 196 ff.

See also: compare above S. 726 *men-* "emporragen".

Page(s): 747-748

mori, mōri

English meaning: sea

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Meer"; Gmc. also 'stehendes Wasser'

Material: Lat. *mare*, *-is* n. (*i*-stem; gen. pl. *marum* secondary; with unclear *a*); O.Ir. *muir* gen. *mora* n., Welsh Corn. Bret. *mor* 'sea', Gaul. *Mor-inī*, *Aremori-cī* VN "Meeranwohner", *mori-marusa* "mare mortum"; PN *Mori-dūnum* "Murten"; Goth. *marei* f. 'sea', O.S. *meri*, O.H.G. *marī*, *merī* ds. (*-īn*-stem); Goth. *marī-saiws* m. 'sea', O.Ice. *marr*, gen. *marar* m. 'sea, sea', O.H.G. *marī*, *meri* (gen. *meres*) m. n. 'sea', O.E. *mere* m. 'sea, sea, pond, pool', O.S. *meri* m. "ditch, trench, channel, pond, pool"; with **-sk**-Suff. O.E. *merisc* m. 'swamp, marsh' (compare M.Lat. *marisca* ds., Gmc. Lw.), O.S. *mersc*, M.N.Ger. *mersch*, *marsch*, "*Marsch*"; with **-g**-Suff. O.E. *merece* m., O.Ice. *merki*, lengthened grade O.E. *mōr* m., O.S. *mōr* n., O.H.G. *muor* n. "*moor*, *fen*, sea", O.Ice. *mørr* f. 'sumpfland', O.H.G. *salz-muorra* 'salzsumpf' (**mōriō*); O.Pruss. *mary* "Haff" (**marē*); Lith. *mārė*, mostly f. pl. *mārės*, *mārios* 'sea, ostsee, kurisches Haff'; O.C.S. *morje* 'sea'; Bal.-Slav. **pa-marjia-* n. "Meeresgegend" in Lith. *pa-marjys* m., *pa-mārė* f. 'seeküste', O.C.S. *po-morije* "Meeresgebiet", Ger. *Pommern*.

References: WP. II 234 f., WH. II 33 f., Trautmann 169 f.; after Specht IE Decl. 119 to **mer-3**.

Page(s): 748

mormor-, murmur-

English meaning: to murmur

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwort "murmeln, dumpf rauschen"

Material: O.Ind. *marmara-* "soughing" m. "das Rauschen", *murmura-* m. "knisterndes fire", *murmurā* "name eines Flusses"; Arm. *mrmram*, *mrmrim* (**murmur-am*, *-im*) "grumble, murmle, brülle"; Gk. *μopμῶρω* (**μopμopῶ*) "murmle, rausche"; Lat. *murmurō* "murmle", *murmur* n. "murmur, Gemurr"; O.H.G. *murmurōn*, *murmulo*, Ger. *murmeln*, short form O.N. *murra*, M.H.G. Ger. *murren*; further formations O.E. *murc(n)ian* "wail, murmur"; changing through ablaut Nor. dial. *marma* "roar (of sea)"; Lith. *murmlėnti*, *murmėnti* "mumble, murmur", *murmėti*, *marmėti* "murmur, drone, grumble"; ablaut. *marmalaĩ* "big, giant Bremsen" (eine short form with Dissim. *m* - *m* to *m* - *v* seems *marvā*, *mervā* "gadfly, brake"); O.C.S. **mъmratī* "mumble, murmur".

Maybe Alb. *mërmërij* "murmur".

Unredupl. with *n*-suffix Ir. *muirn* (**murni-*) f. "Lärmen, Sausen".

References: WP. II 307 f., WH. II 130 f., Trautmann 190;

See also: to consecutive (*mormo(ro)-*)?

Page(s): 748-749

mormo(ro)–

English meaning: fear, terror

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grausen, grausig, especially von Gespensterfurcht”?

Material: Gk. μορμώ, μορμών f. “bugbear, spectre, bogeyman”, μόρμορος “fear”, μορμο-
λυκεῖον ‘schreckbild”, μορμο-λύπτομαι, μορμύνω “put in fear”, μύρμος φόβος Hes.,
Μυρμιδόνες actually “das people the Schreckgespenster”;

Lat. *formidō* “das Grausen, peinigende fear; esp. religiöse Ehrfurcht”; *form-* diss. from
**morm-* (as by *formīca* : μύρμηξ).

References: WP. II 308, WH. I 532.

Page(s): 749

moro–

English meaning: blackberry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Brombeere" (dann südeurop. auf die Maulbeere übertragen)

Material: Arm. *mor*, *mori*, *moreni* "blackberry";

Gk. *μόρον* (*μῶρον* Hes.) "Maulbeere; blackberry"; Welsh *merwydden* "Maulbeere", is but with *e* as umlaut from. *o* also as eine further formations eines Celtic *moro-* deutbar; Lat. *mōrum* "Maulbeere, blackberry" Gk. Lw., Lat. *ō* as replacement of geschlossenen Gk. *o-* good from borrowing explicable; is also perhaps ein **mōrum* "blackberry" through das borrowed *mōrum* from *μόρον* phonetically absorbiert worden? from to *mer-3* S. 734?

From dem Lat. derive O.H.G. *mūr-*, *mōrbere*, M.H.G. *mülber* "Maulbeere" and Lith. *mōras* ds.

References: WP. II 306, WH. II 114, Specht IE Decl. 119.

Page(s): 749

morũĩ-

English meaning: ant

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ameise"

Note: distorted taboo *uormo-*, *mormo-*, *mouro-* (Gmc. also *meuro-*)

Material: Auf *morũĩ-* are zurückführbar: Av. *maoirĩ-* (secondary m. *maurvay-*), sogd. "m" *wrc̣* f., Pers. *mōr* "Ameise";

O.Ir. *moirb*, pl. Welsh *myrion*, Bret. *merien*, Corn. *muryon*; O.Bulg. *mravi* (out of it reshaped Russ. *muravěj*, Slov. *mrâv*, Bulg. *mravijâ*).

Auf *morm-*: Lat. *formica* (compare to phonetically above Lat. *formīdō*: Gk. μορμῶ); Gk. μύρμος (Lycophr.), μύρμηξ, Dor. μύρμᾱξ (*k*-extension to *ā*-stem, as ὄρμικας Lat. *formica*, O.Ind. *valmī-ka-* to *ī*-stem, and O.Ind. *vamra-ká* to *o*-stem); unclear Arm. *mrjiun* (**murjimno-*), gen. *mrjm* O.N.

Auf *uorm-*: Gk. βύρμᾱξ, βόρμᾱξ Hes. (β- Schriftbehelf for F, compare also ὄρμικας μύρμηξ Hes.); O.Ind. *valmīka-* m. "Ameisenhaufen"; besides with ganz alleinstehender Lautfolge *vamrá-* m., *vamĩĩ* f. "Ameise".

Auf *mouro-*: O.Ice. *maurr*, besides **meur-* in Dan. *myre*, Swe. *myra* (**meuriōn-*), M.Du. pl. *mure* (once covered) *miere*, nDutch *mier*, M.L.G. *mīre* (to *ī* s. van Wijk), M.Eng. *mire*, *mȳre* (skand. Lw.), O.E. *mȳre*, Eng. *mire*, nowadays only still *pis-mire* (of Ausspritzen ihrer Säure), krimGoth. *miera*.

References: WP. II 306 f., WH. I 531 f., Trautmann 170, Specht IE Decl. 45.

Page(s): 749

mo[u]–lo– : mū–lo–

English meaning: root, plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wurzel, Pflanze”

Note: as “mouth of the plant” to *mū-* S. 751.

Material: O.Ind. *mūla-* n. “root”, *mūla-karman-* n. “Zauberei with roots”;

Gk. μῶλυ “ein fabelhaftes Wunderkraut (Hom.); gelbblühende Knoblauchart (Theophr. Dioscor.)”, μῶλυζα “Knoblauchart”.

References: WP. II 303, 310, Wackernagel Sitz.-Ber. Pr. Akad. 1918, 410 f.

Page(s): 750

moz-g-o-, moz-g-en-, mos-k-o-

English meaning: brain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mark, Hirn"

Material: O.Ind. *majján*, *majjā*, *majjas*- "Mark", *mastíṣka*- "Gehirn", *mástaka*- "head, cranium"; Av. *mazga*- "Mark, Hirn"; O.H.G. *mar(a)g*, *mar(a)k*, O.S. *marg*, O.E. *mearg*, O.Ice. *mergr* (gen. *mergjar*) "Mark", O.S. *miærgher*, Church Slavic *mozgъ* "Gehirn", *moždanъ* (**mozgěňъ*), acc. pl. *moždeni* "Mark", O.Pruss. *musgeno* "Mark", wherefore (with rearrangement from **mazgenés*) Lith. f. pl. *smāgenės*, Ltv. *smadenes* "Gehirn"; Toch. A *māśśunt* "Mark".

References: WP. II 309, Trautmann 172 f., Specht IE Decl. 78 f.

Page(s): 750

mozgho-s

English meaning: young bull

Deutsche Übersetzung: "junges Rind"

Note: only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *mozi* "young rother, cattle, calf" = Gk. μoσχίov, Dimin. to μόσχος m. "young bull, calf", f. "young cow, girl"; probably identical with μόσχος "Pflanzentrieb, sprout".

References: WP. II 309.

Page(s): 750

mōd- : mād- or mād- : mād-

English meaning: to meet, approach

Deutsche Übersetzung: "begegnen, herbeikommen"

Material: Arm. *matčim* "nähere mich", Aor. *mateay*, *matucanem* "bringe nahe" (*maut* "nahe" after Pedersen with Arm. *u*-Epenthese);

O.Ice. *mōt* n. "Begegnung, Zusammenkunft, öffentliche congregation, meeting", O.E. *(ge)mōt*, O.S. *mōt*, M.H.G. *muoz* ds., Goth. *ga-mōtjan*, O.Ice. *mōta*, O.S. *mōtian*, O.E. *mētan*, Eng. *meet* "meet"; auf IE **mē[d]-tlo-m* based on Goth. *maþl* "Versammlungsort, market ", O.E. *mæðel* "Ratsversammlung, discourse " and (as **maðla-*) O.E. *māel* "discourse, fight", M.L.G. *māl* "congregation, meeting", O.S. O.H.G. *mahal* n. "Gerichtsstätte, court, pact, covenant" (Ger. *Mahlstatt*), O.Ice. *māl* 'sprechvermögen, discourse, Verhandlung, Rechtssache", M.Lat. (Gmc.) *mallum*, *mallus* "Gerichtsstätte, gerichtlicher Termin", whereof Goth. *maþljan*, O.E. *maðelian*, *mæðlan* and *māelan*, O.H.G. *mahelen*, O.Ice. *mæla* "talk" and (from dem öffentlichen promise) O.H.G. *gi-mahalo* " husband, *Gemahl*, bridegroom ", *gi-mahala* "wife, Gemahlin, bride", Ger. *vermählen*.

References: WP. II 304 f., Feist³ 349 f.

Page(s): 746-747

mō[u]–ro– : mū–ro–

English meaning: stupid, crazy

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stumpfsinnig, töricht’

Material: O.Ind. *mūrā-* ‘stumpfsinnig, dull, stupid’; Gk. μωρός, Att. μῶρος ‘stupid, crazy’ (out of it Lat. *mōrus* ‘foolish, loony, clownish’).

References: WP. II 303, WH. II 114.

Page(s): 750

mō-, mo-lo-

English meaning: to strain oneself

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich mühen'

Material: Gk. μῶλος "Anstrengung, toil", μωλέω, Cret. μωλίω "prozessiere", μῶλος "ermattet", perhaps μόλις "barely" (o for ω after μόγισ); ἄ-μοτος "fatigueless"; Lat. *mōlēs* f. "load, mass", Denom. *mōlior*, *-īrī* "with Anstrengung wegschaffen", *mōlestus* 'sullen, grievous, troublesome, annoying, beschwerlich' (analogy to *modestus*); Goth. *af-mauībs* "ermüdet", O.H.G. *muoan*, M.H.G. *müen*, *müejēn* "beunruhigen, beschweren", Dutch *moeijen* "belästigen, bemühen"; O.H.G. *muodī*, O.S. *mōđī* "tired", O.E. *mēðe* "tired, grieving", O.Ice. *mōðr* "tired"; Lith. *pri-si-muolėti* 'sich abmühen'; Russ. *máj-u*, *-atb* "exhaust, plague", *májá*, *majetá* "plague, hard Anstrengung", etc.

References: WP. II 301 f., WH. II 101 f., Trautmann 188;

See also: probably to *mē-5*.

Page(s): 746

mregʰ-m(n)o-

English meaning: brain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hirnschale, Hirn"

Material: Gk. βρεχμός, βρέχμα n. (and βρέγμα) "Vorderkopf, Oberschädel", O.E. *bregen*, *brægen* n. "Gehirn" (Eng. *brain*), O.Fris. *brein*, M.L.G. *bragen*, *bregen*, Ger. *Brägen* m. ds.

References: WP. II 314.

Page(s): 750

mreĝhu–, mṛĝhu–

English meaning: short

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kurz”

Material: Prākr. *múhu-*, Av. *mərəzu-jīti-*, *-jva-* “βραχύβιος”, sogd. *murzak* ‘short’;

Gk. βραχύς ‘short’, βράχεια ‘seichte Stellen’; in addition βραχίων “upper arm”, comparative besides βράσσων;

Lat. *brevīs* (at first from dem Fem. **bre(χ)υῖ* ‘short’, *brūma* “Wintersonnenwende, winter, coldness” (**brevis-mā*, **breu-ma* “time the kürzesten days”);

maybe Alb. *bryma* “hoar, rime, frost, hoarfrost”, *murriz* “haw, hawthorn, thorn-apple, brier, whitethorn, short shrub”, *mbrëmja* “night, longest night” [related to Lat. *bruma -ae* f. “the winter solstice; in gen., winter, wintry cold”.] when night is the longest.

Goth. *gamaúrgjan* “verkürzen”, O.H.G. *murg(i)* ‘short’, *murgfāri* “frail, breakable”, O.E. *myrge* “pleasant”, Eng. *merry*.

References: WP. II 314, WH. I 115.

Page(s): 750-751

mrk–

English meaning: edible root, carrot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eßbare Wurzel, Mohrrübe, Möhre”?

Material: Gk. βράκαρα “wild vegetables “ Hes.; O.H.G. *mor(a)ha* “Daucus carota”, Ger. *Mohr-rübe*, *Möhre*, O.E. *more*, *moru* ds., LateO.H.G. Dimin. *morhila* “*Morchel*” (möhrenähnlicher fungus); against it seems Russ. *morkónʹ*, *morkva* “Möhre”, Serb. *mrkva* from dem Gmc. borrowed to sein.

References: WP. II 313.

Page(s): 750

mut-o-s

English meaning: circumcised

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gestutzt”?

Material: Lat. *mutilus*, *mutidus* “mutilated”, **muticus* “truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off, circumcised”, *mūtō*, *muttō* “penis”, GN *Mutunus*, rom. *mutt-* “abgestumpft”; Ir. *mut*, gael. *mutach* ‘short’ (with expressive *tt*); perhaps also Ir. *moth* “penis” as ‘stummel’.

References: WP. II 312, WH. II 136 f.; after E. Lewy rather to Lat. *mūtus* S. 751, compare “dumb”: “verstümmeln”.

Page(s): 753

mūk-

English meaning: heap, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haufe" and Zubehör?

Material: Gk. μύκων σωρός θημῶν Hes.; Proto-Gaul. **mukina* 'steinhaufe' (Jokl V. Rom. 8, 193); O.Ice. *mūgi*, *mūgr* "heap, bulk, mass", O.E. *mūga* m. "(corn, grain-)heap", *mūha* ds. (also *mūwa*), compare further Swe. dial. *moa* "zusammenhäufen" (**mūhōn*), O.H.G. *mūwerf* "Maulwurf", with *-k(k)*:- M.L.G. *mūke*, Dutch *muik*, M.H.G. *mūche*, Ger. (half nd.) *Mauke* f., bO.Ir. (genuine hochd.) *Mauche* "hunch, outgrowth, Fußgeschwulst the Pferde; mallenders", Swiss *mauch* m. "hunch, outgrowth an Rebholz, uN.entlicher heap" and with *ū*: Nor. dial. *mukka* "heap, bulk, mass", M.H.G. *mocke* m. "clump, gobbet" (with it identical is M.H.G. *mocke* "Zuchtsau"); O.Ice. *mostr* "big, giant bulk, mass" (**muh-stra-*); einzige lengthened grade form in O.E. *mēagol* ("lumpy, massig" =) "tight, firm, strong".

maybe Alb. (**urif*), *urith* "mole" [common Alb. *f > th* shift] from O.H.G. *mūwerf* "mole" or maybe a contamination from Gmc. **Maulwurf** "mole".

References: WP. II 311; after Hubschmid ZnPh. 66, 33 f. nichtIE

Page(s): 752

mũ–¹

English meaning: to murmur, moo (expr.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallnachahmung for den with gepreßten Lippen erzeugten dumpfen Laut: “undeutlich reden, unartikulierte murmeln (hence also words for ‘stumm’); mouth, muzzle; den Mund geschlossen halten or schließen”

Material: 1. Gk. μύ, μῦ “Ausruf gepreßten Schmerzes”, Lat. *mū facere, mutmut facere* “mucksen”.

2. O.Ind. *mūka-* “dumb”, Arm. *munj* “dumb”, Gk. μῦκός, μύτις, μυτός, μύδος, μυναρός, Hes. μυνδός “dumb”, Lat. *mūtus* “dumb”; compare also older Dan. *mue*, Nor. *mua* ‘schweigen, not mucksen’; O.H.G. *māwen* “cry”, Ltv. *maunu, māwu, maût* “roar, bellow”, Cz. *myjati* “muhen”; here also Ger. *Möwe*, O.E. *mæw, mēw*, O.Ice. *mār* (pl. *māvar*), O.S. *mēu* ds.

3. [O.Ind. *mukhá-* n. “mouth” derives from dem Dravidischen]; Gk. μύλλον “lip”; μυλλαίνω “verziehen mouth, cut, bite Gesicht” (μύσταξ “Oberlippe, whisker, moustache”, s. Boisacq m. Lith.), O.H.G. *mūla* f., M.H.G. *mūl* n. “muzzle”, M.L.G. *mūle* “muzzle, snout”, O.Ice. *mūli* “muzzle, esp. Oberlippe an animals, hervorragende crag”, Goth. *faúrmūljan* “das Maul zubinden” (whether with anl. *s-* in addition Nor. *smaul*, Ltv. *smaule* “muzzle”??); s. also under *mōu-lo-* S. 750.

4. With dental formant:

Lat. *muttiō, -īre* “mucksen”, *muttum nullum* “keinen Muckser” (compare above *mutmut*); O.H.G. *mutilōn* “mumble, murmur, trickle”, *musse* “wellspring”, O.Ice. *muðla* “mumble, murmur”, besides with Gmc. *t* Nor. dial. *mutra*, M.Eng. *muteren*, Eng. *mutter* ds.; Lith. *mùtė* “muzzle”.

5. guttural extensions (compare above 2.):

With *k*: Gk. μῦκάομαι “brülle”, μυχθίζω ‘snort, spotte”, M.H.G. *mūhen, mūgen, mūwen* “roar, bellow”, O.Bulg. *mykъ* “ bellowing, braying, roar “, Russ. *myčatъ* “roar, bellow”, Ser.-Cr. Slov. Cz. *mukati* “roar, bellow”.

With *g*: O.Ind. *múñjati, mōjati* “gives einen Ton from sich” (Dhātup.); *mucchanā* ‘schwellender sound, tone”; Gk. μύζω “bringe with geschlossenen Lippen einen sound hervor, stöhne” (out of it Lat. *mussāre*), μυγμός ‘sigh”;

Lat. *mūgiō, -īre* “roar, bellow”, *conmūgentō* “convocantō”, *mūgīnor* “murmele loud, roar, foam” (also “nūgārī et quasi tardē cōnārī”), Umbr. *muieto* “muttītum”, *mugatu* “muttītō”, Lat. *mūgilāre* of Naturlaut of Esels; O.H.G. *muckazzen* “leise talk, *mucksen*”, Ger. M.L.G. *mucken* “with halboffenem Munde talk” (*kk* is expressive), E.Fris. *muk* “kiss”.

6. *s*-extension: Gk. μῦω ‘sich shut, from den Lippen and den Augen” (hence μύωψ “die Augen zusammenkneifend, shortsighted “; μύάω “bite die Lippen together”; from *μυστός “verschwiegen”: μύστης “in die Mysterien Eingeweihter”, μυστικός “die Mysterien betreffend”, μυστήριον “ mystery, geheime Zeremonie”, compare also μυσῖν “in die Mysterien einweihen”; Nor. *mýsa* “die Augen zukneifen”; from dem Gmc. here also M.L.G. *mummelen*, Eng. *mumble* “mumble, murmur”, *mump*, Nor. *mumpa* ds.; M.H.G. *mupf, muff* “Verziehung of Mundes”, *mupfen, muffen*, M.L.G. *mopen*, Eng. *mope* “gawk”, Eng. *mop* “Fratze”; perhaps Ger. bO.Ir. *māuen* “wiederkauen” under likewise;

Ltv. *musināt* “flustern, mumble, murmur”; Hitt. *mu-u-ga-ā-mi* (*mūgāmī*) ‘spreche Klagegebete”.

References: WP. II 309 ff., WH. II 117, 119 f., 135, 139 f., Trautmann 188.

Page(s): 751-752

mū-², mus-

English meaning: fly n.

Deutsche Übersetzung: schallnachahmend for “Mücke, Fliege”

Material: Arm. *mun*, gen. *mnoy* “a mosquito, gnat” (**mus-* or **mu-no-*); Alb. *mū-zë*, *mi-zë* (*zë* Diminutivsuffix) “mosquito”; Gk. *μῦα* (**μυσια*) “fly”; Lat. *musca*; O.Ice. *mýn*. (**mūja-*) “mosquito”; Swe. *mygg*, *mygga*, O.E. *mycg*, O.S. *muggia*, O.H.G. *mucka* “mosquito” (**mukīā*); with *-s-* gotländ. *mausa* (**mūsa*), Flem. *meuzie* (**musī*); Lith. *musė*, O.Pruss. *muso*, Ltv. *mūsa*, *muša* “fly”; O.Bulg. *mucha* “fly” (**mousā*), *мѣсѣца* “mosquito”.

References: WP. II 311, WH. II 133, Trautmann 191, Specht IE Decl. 43.

Page(s): 752

mūs

English meaning: mouse

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Maus" also "Muskel"

Note: (older **mūs*, *musós* from **meus*, *musós*)

Material: O.Ind. *mūs*- m. "mouse, Ratte", Pers. *mūš* "mouse";

Arm. *mu-kn* "mouse, muscle"; Gk. μῦς (μῦός, μῦν after ὕς, ὠτός, ὕν) "mouse", also "muscle"; Alb. *mī* "mouse", Lat. *mūs* m. "mouse" (*mūrīnus* : M.H.G. *miusīn* "from Mausen"); O.H.G. M.H.G. O.S. M.L.G. O.Ice. O.E. *mūs* "mouse, muscle" (consonant-stem); O.Bulg. *myšb* f. "mouse".

Vielfach auf Körperteile angewendet: Arm. *mukn* "muscle", Gk. μῦς "muscle", μυών "muskelreiche region of Leibes" (from which also "wollüstiges woman" in Gk. μυωνία), μύαξ, -ακος m. "Miesmuschel, spoon": Lat. *mūrex* "Purpurschnecke"; Lat. *musculus* ds., "muscle", O.H.G. etc. *mūs* "muscle, esp. of Oberarms", M.L.G. *mūs* esp. "the Fleischballen of Daumens", Ger. *Maus*, *Mäuschen*, O.Bulg. *myšbca* "βραχίων"; on the other hand O.Ind. *mušká*- m. "testicle, vulva", Pers. *mušk* "Bibergeil" (from dem Pers. derives Gk. μόσχος, Ger. *Moschus*); Gk. μύσχον "Geschlechtsorgan";

Maybe Alb.Gheg *muskul* "muscle", *mushk* "shoulder", *mushkëni* "lungs, *chest".

probably to O.Ind. *muṣṇāti* "stiehlt, raubt" etc., see under *meu-2* "fortschieben".

References: WP. II 312 f., WH. II 132 f., Trautmann 191, Specht IE Decl. 40 f.

Page(s): 752-753

meni-

English meaning: a kind of fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fischname"?

Material: Gk. μᾱίνη (out of it Lat. *maena*), μᾱνίς "ein small Seefisch", Slav. **мѣнь*, Russ. *мень* etc. "Aalraupe"; but O.Ind. *mīnā-* m. "fish" (whereof *māinikā-*, *māinaīa-* "fisherman") is dravid. origin; perhaps here O.H.G. *muniwa*, O.E. *myne*, Eng. *minnow* "Elritze, ein fish".

References: WP. II 267 f.;

See also: belongs probably to *men-4*.

Page(s): 731

nak–

English meaning: fur

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fell”

Material: Gk. *βάκος* n., *βάκη* f. “wolliges fell, fur, Vlies”, *ἀρνάκις* f. (for **ἀρνο-νακίς*) ‘schaffell’, *νακύ(δ)ριον δέρμα* Hes.; O.E. *næsc* “weiches leather as e.g. Hirschleder” (**nak-s-ko-*, *-kā*, compare den *-es*-stem *βάκος*); O.Pruss. *nognan* (from **noknan*) n. “leather” (**nāk-no-*); in addition after E. Lewy O.Ind. *nāka* “Himmelsgewölbe”.

References: WP. II 316.

Page(s): 754

nana, nena etc.

English meaning: mother, etc.. (child word)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Lallwort

Material: O.Ind. *nanā* “mother, Mütterchen”, **nanānā* reshaped (after *svasā* : *svasr-*) to *nanāndar* “of Mannes sister “, Pers. *nana* “mother”; Gk. *vávva*, *vívvi* “Base, aunt”, *νέννος*, *vávvas* “uncle”; Alb. *nanë* “mother, wet nurse “; Lat. *nonnus* m., *nonna* f. late “Mönch, Nonne”, also “Pflegerin eines Kindes”; Welsh *nain* (**nanī*) “grandmother”; Russ. *njanja* “Kinderwärterin” (dial. also “older sister “), Bulg. *neni* “the Ältere”, Ser.-Cr. *nena*, *nana* “mother”, sorb. *nan* “father”; compare also Ger. *Nenne*, Kinderwort for “milk”.

References: WP. II 317, WH. II 175.

Page(s): 754

nant–

English meaning: to dare, risk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wagen, sich erkühnen”

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: O.Ir. *néit* m. “fight, struggle (**nanti-*); Goth. *ana-nanþjan* “venture, risk”, O.Ice. *nenna* “übers heart bringen”, O.H.G. preterit *ginand* “courage wherefore have”, *ginenden*, O.S. *nāthian*, O.E. *nēþan* “venture, risk”, O.Ice. *nenninn* “tätig, strebsam” (“**wagefro*h”) M.H.G. *genende(c)* “keen, eager”, O.H.G. *nand* (also in names as *Ferdinand*), O.E. *nōð* f. “courage “.

References: WP. II 317.

Page(s): 755

nas- (*h₁enah₁-)

English meaning: nose

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nase"

Note: (*nās*- from the lengthened grade case this conservative stem, originally nom. sg.), originally probably "nostril"

Root **nas-** : "nose" derived from a zero grade of Root **an(ə)-3** (*h₁enah₁-): "to breathe"

Material: O.Ind. *nas-ā*, -*í*, -*ōh* instr. loc. sg., gen. Du.; *nāsā* nom. Du. "nose" (originally "nostril"), secondary *nāsā* f. "nose", *nas-táh* adv. "of the nose", *nasya*- "an the Nase situated", etc., *nāsikā* "nostril, nose"; Av. *nāh*-, *nānhan*- "nose", ap. *nāham* acc. sg. (= Lat. *nārem*) "nose"; Lat. *nāris*, mostly pl. -*ēs*, -*ium* "nostril" (*i*-stem geworden; acc. sg. pl. still conservative form); *nāsum* n. (aLat.) and *nās(s)us* m. "nose" (expressives *ss*);

Note:

Lat. (**nāsus*) *narīs* f. "the nostrils, nose" reflect common Lat. *s* > *r* rhotacism.

O.E. *nōse* f. "foreland, promontory", O.S. Nor. *nōs* 'snout', O.Fris. *nōsi* ds. (**nās*-); ablaut. O.H.G. *nasa* "nose", O.N. *nōs* f. "nostril, nose, projecting cliff", O.E. *nasu* "nose" (presumably Dual "both nostrils"); *næs*- in compound, O.N. *nes* n., gen. pl. *nesja* "foreland, promontory, Landzunge", M.L.G. *nes* (-*ss*-) m. ds., O.E. *næss* m. ds. (Gmc. **nasja*-); O.Pruss. *nozy*, Lith. *nósis* f. "nose", *nasraĩ* m. pl. "Rachen" (old *nāsras* "mouth"), O.C.S. *nozdrī* "Nasenlöcher" (from -*sr*-), *nosъ* "nose" (Russ. "foreland, promontory").

Maybe zero grade of attribute noun in Alb. (*h₁nasu-táh) *hunda* "nose" [the old laryneal *h*-] : O.Ind. *nas-táh* adv. "of the nose" : Hittite *titita* "nose" see Alb. numbers. Also O.Ind. *ījūnas*- [m] PN (RV .052.02); *urūnasā*- [adj] "with a broad nose" (RV 10.014.12); Also *nasy-otā*- [adj] "grabbed at the nose" (TS+); *pavīnasā*- [adj] "with a nose like a fellow" (AV); *nasvánt*- [adj] "nosed" (AV)

Luwian *titita* (**nini-ta* : *ntintita*) : Hittite *titita* “nose” : Av. *nāh-*, *nāṇhan-* “nose” common Anatolian, Albanian attribute nouns with *-ta* suffix (see Alb. numbers).

References: WP. II 318, WH. II 143 ff., Trautmann 193 f., Holthausen KZ. 69, 166 f., Specht IE Decl. 75.

Page(s): 755

nāg^wh-

English meaning: sober

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nüchtern”?

Note: Only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *nautʻ* ‘sober’; Gk. νήφω, Dor. νᾱφω “bin sober”.

References: WP. II 317.

Page(s): 754

nā-¹

English meaning: to help, be of use

Deutsche Übersetzung: "helfen, nützen"

Material: O.Ind. *nā-tha-* n. "help", m. 'schützer', *nā-tha-tē* "fleht"; Gk. ὀ-νί-νη-μι, -νᾶ-μεν "nütze", Fut. ὀ-νή-σω, Med. ὀ-νί-νᾶ-μαι, Aor. ὠνήμην "have benefit", ὄνειαρ n., more properly ὄνηαρ, -ατος "benefit" (**o-nā-ur*), etc.

References: WP. II 315.

Page(s): 754

nā-2

English meaning: to be afraid, ashamed

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich fürchten, schämen’

Material: O.Ir. *nār* “bescheiden” (**nā-sro-*), *ná(i)re* “the genitals” (**nā-sr̥iā*); Hitt. *naḥ(h)-* “fear, dread, sichfürchten”, *naḥšarjia-* “be afraid”.

References: H. Pedersen Hittitisch 187.

Page(s): 754

nāu-² : nəu- : nū-

English meaning: death; corpse

Deutsche Übersetzung: A. "Tod, Leiche", B. "bis zur Erschöpfung abquälen; ermattet zusammensinken"

Material: A. Goth. *naus* "corpse" (*ga-nawistrōn* "bury"), O.Ice. *nār* ds., O.E. *nē(o)* m. ds.; aRuss. *навъ* "corpse", ačech. *náv*, -i m. "Jenseits, hell", Ltv. *nāwe* "death", therefrom *nāwēt* 'slay', *nāwītiēs* 'sich mühen, sich slay'; O.Pruss. *nowis* "trunk".

B. O.Ir. *nūne* (older *naunae*) f., Welsh *newyn* m. "Hungersnot" (**nəu_eŋio-*), Bret. *naoun* (**nəu_eno-*) ds.; M.Welsh *neued* 'sehnsucht, need' (**nāu-itā*); Ltv. *nāwītiēs* (see above), Lith. *nōvyti* "torment, smite, slay", *iš-nōvyti* "destroy"; causative O.C.S. Cz. *unaviti* "exhaust", POstverbal Cz. *únava* "Ermüdung", Russ. dial. *onáva* "tiredness", zero grade O.C.S. *unyti* 'slack sein, erschlaffen', Cz. *nýti* "dahinschmachten", Russ. *nýť* "elegiac become".

nəu-ti- in Goth. *naups* f. "need, Zwang", O.Ice. *naud̥*, *naud̥r* f. "Zwang, tribulation, Notwendigkeit", O.S. *nōd*, O.H.G. *nōt* "crowdedness, tribulation, need", O.E. *nēad-*, *nīed* f. "need, obligation, tribulation"; O.Pruss. *nautin* (**nāuti-*) (acc.) "need"; in Slav. forms with *u* and *o*, *t* and *d* (see Meillet, *Slave commun*² 61 f.): O.C.S. *nožda* "Zwang, force, might, Notwendigkeit", Pol. *neźda* "need", O.Bulg. *nođiti* "nötigen", but also O.C.S. *nužda* "Zwang, need", *nuditi* "nötigen", Pol. *nuda* "Langeweile"; with *t* Pol. *neť* "Lockung", Bulg. *nut* "Zwang", Pol. *nucić* (16. Jhdt.) "constrain, oblige"; das *-d-* steht als IEextension besides *-t-*, das *o* ist through secondary nasalization originated.

References: WP. II 316, Trautmann 201 f.; Loth RC 45, 199 ff.

Page(s): 756

nāus-¹

English meaning: boat

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schiff' (ausgehöhlter Einbaum)

Grammatical information: f. acc. *nāuṃ*

Material: O.Ind. *nāu-* (nom. *nāuḥ*) 'ship, boat' (*nāvya-* 'schiffbar'); ap. *nāviyā* "fleet" (: Gk. νήϊος "zumSchiff gehörig"); *nāvāja-* m. 'schiffer', Av. *navāza-* ds (: Gk. ναυ-ηγός ds., compare also Lat. *nāvig-āre, -ium*); Av. *nāvaya-* 'schiffbar' (about O.Ind. *ati-nu* s. Brugmann II¹ 137 Anm. 2); Arm. *nav* 'ship' (from dem Pers.?); Gk. Hom. νηῦς, νηός (*vāFός), Att. ναῦς, νεώς 'ship'; Lat. *nāvis* ds. (originally conservative stem, compare acc. *nāvem* = O.Ind. *nāvam*, Gk. νῆα; O.Ir. *náu* (gen. *nōē*, dat. pl. *nōib*) 'ship'; Welsh *noe* "flaches vessel, kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch", Bret. *neo* ds. (**nāuiā*); here Gaul. (vorrom.) *nāvā* "Talschlucht", also FIN; Gaul. *nausum* 'ship'; O.Ice. *nōr* m. 'ship', *nau-st* 'schiffsschuppen', *nōa-tūn* (*nōa* = Gk. νηῶν) 'schiffsburg', O.E. *nōwend* 'schiffer', (but M.H.G. *nāwe*, *næwe* 'small ship', Ger. dial. *Naue* from dem Lat.); Nor. *nō* "trough from a ausgehöhlten tree truck", *nøla* (**nōwilōn-*) "großer trough, schweres boat" O.H.G. *nuosc*, M.H.G. *nuosch* m. "trough, gully", O.Fris. *nōst* "trough", M.L.G. *nōste* "Viehtrog, Wassertrog"; here the Lith. FIN *Nóva*, polonis. *Nawa*.

Maybe Alb. **nāviyā*, *anija* 'ship'

References: WP. II 315, WH. II 148 f., J. Hubschmid R. int. d"Onom. 4, 3 ff.

Page(s): 755-756

ne ², nē

Enclitic particles

Deutsche Übersetzung: enklith. Partikeln

See also: see above S. 320 f. (*eno-*).

Page(s): 758

nebh-¹

English meaning: to burst

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bersten”??

Material: O.Ind. *nábhatē* “cracks”; O.Ice. *nǣfr* “die outer birch bark “ as “berstend, sich losschälend”.

References: WP. II 330.

Page(s): 758

nebh–2

See also: see above S. 315 f. (*enebh-*).

Page(s): 758

ned-¹ : n_ed-

English meaning: to roll up; to attach, bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zusammendrehen, knüpfen"

Material: 1. Lat. *nōdus* "knot" (IE **nōdos*); presumably *nassa* (**nad-s-ā*) "fish snaring net, geflochtener Korb mit engem Halse"; *nectō, -ere, nexī, nectum* "tie, bind, knot, bind" is neologism after *plectō*, with the meaning "nahe" from "eng joined": Osc. *nessimas* nom. pl. f. "proximae", Umbr. *nesimeī* "proxime";

O.Ir. compar. *nessa*, Sup. *nessam* "propior, proximus", Welsh *nes, nessaf*, Corn. *nes*, M.Bret. *nes, nessaff* ds.; O.Ir. *nascim* "bind, verpflichte" (**n_ed-skō*), *arnenas* "I will bind" (etc.), *naidm* "das Binden, pact, covenant", *for-naidm* "band, strap", *nasc* "ring" (compare zur -sk-formation O.H.G. *nusca*, das also im *u* = *e* "übereinstimmt, further Av. *naska*- "Textsammlung", probably eig. "bundle"); Bret. *naska* "anbinden";

Goth. *nati*, O.H.G. *nezzi*, O.S. *neṭ, neṭti*, O.E. O.Ice. *neṭ* "net", lengthened grade (as Lat. *nōdus*), O.Ice. *nōt* f. "big net";

with formant -s-k-, -s-t-: O.H.G. *nuska*, M.H.G. *nüsche* "Mantelschnalle", O.S. *nusk(ī)a* 'spange' (see above); O.Ice. *nist, nisti* n. 'spange am Kleid', *nista* "zusammenheften"; *nesta* "festheften, festnageln", M.H.G. *nesten (nesteln)* "festbinden, lace, tie", O.H.G. *nestilo, nestila* "loop, Schnürriemen, Binde", Ger. *Nestel*, O.S. *nestila* "Binde, Haarband", agutn. *nast, nestli*, reduced grade O.E. *nos(t)le* "band, strap";

daß *ned-* eine extension from (*s*)*nē-* "zusammendrehen" sei, wird besides through die meaning also through die *s*-anlaut. forms O.Ir. *snaidm* "knot" (compare above *naidm*) and Ger. hess. *Schnatz* "das geflochtene and um die Haarnadel gewickelte Haar the Frauen, Kopfputz the Bräute" (**snatta-* with Gmc. -*tt-*) probably.

2. Here presumably die appellation the nettle (as older Gespinstpflanze):

Gk. ἄδικη (**ḡd-ikā*); O.H.G. *nazza*, O.Ice. *nǫtr*, O.H.G. *nezzila* (Gmc. **natilōn*), O.E. *netele*; besides with IE *-t* (also **nə-t-*, *nō-t-* as *t*-extension zur vermutlichen root *(s)nē-*) O.Pruss. *noatis*, Lith. *nōterė*, *notrė* “nettle”, *nōtrynė* “Taubnessel”, Ltv. *nātre*, *nātra* “nettle”, Slav. **natъ* “Krautblätter” in Slov. *nāt* (gen. *natī*), Pol. *nać* ds. and at most (as redupl. Proto-Celt. **ni-nati-*?) M.Ir. *nenaid*, Ir. *neantóg* “nettle”, dissimil. Bret. *linad* ds.

References: WP. II 328 f., WH. II 144 f., 155 f., 172 f., Trautmann 194, H. Jacobsohn Arier under Ugrofinnen 90 f.;

See also: see under *(s)nē-*.

Page(s): 758-759

ned-2

English meaning: to sound, roar, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tönen, brüllen, rauschen"

Note:

Root **ned-2**: "to sound, roar, etc..." : Root **neid-2**: **nid-**: "to flow, stream" derived from Root **neigʷ-**: "to wash".

Material: O.Ind. *nádati* "sounds, bellow, roar, soughs", *nada-* m. "Brüller, bull, river", *nadī-* f. "river, flood", *nadī-na-* m., *nadī-śa-* m. 'sea', etc.; Av. *nad-* "vilify, scold"; Gk. (Illyr.) FIN Νέδα (Arkad.), Νέδων (Messen.); Thrac. FIN Νέστος; Illyr. FIN Νέστος (Dalm.) from **ned-to-*.

Maybe MoHG *Nette* N of a river; MoHG *Netze* Name of a river

Note:

Again Illyr. displays satem characteristics the same as Alb.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**nádati*) *deti* 'sea' : O.Ind. *nadī-śa-* m. 'sea'.

References: A. Mayer M̃el. Boisacq II 132 f., Krahe IF. 58, 209 ff.

Page(s): 759

nedo-

English meaning: reed

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schilf?’

Material: O.Ind. *naḍā-* m. presumably “reed”, Pers. *nai*, dial. *naḍ* “reed”; Arm. *net* “Pfeil”; Lith. *néndrė* (and *léndrė*) “reed” (with nasal after *leñkti* “bend?”); Ltv. *našli* “reed” from **nadsli*?

References: WP. II 329; compare Kuiper, Proto-Munda 82.

Page(s): 759

neĝh-

English meaning: to pierce, stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “durchbohren, stechen”

Material: M.Ir. *ness* “wound” (**neĝh-s-*); reduced grade O.C.S. *νῆ-νῆζϑ* ‘stecke hinein’,

Infin. *νῆ-νῆζηϑι*, Kaus. R.C.S. *νῆ-νοζιτι* “hineinstecken”; O.C.S. *νοῖβ* “knife”; whether here

O.Ind. *ákṣu-* “shaft, pole” (**ṇĝh-su-*)? common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *ĝh-* > *xš-* > *š-* :

Slavic *ĝh-* > *ž-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 326 f., Trautmann 200.

Page(s): 760

neid-¹

English meaning: to scold, put to shame

Deutsche Übersetzung: “heruntermachen, schmähen”

Material: O.Ind. *níndati*, pass. *nidyá-tē* “vilify, scold, rebuke, reproach, despise “, *ánēdya-* “not to vilify, scold”, *níd-*, *nídā*, *nidā*, *nindā* ‘schmähung, reprimand, disdain, contempt’; Av. *naēd-* (*nāism*) “vilify, scold”; Arm. *anicanem*, Aor. 3. sg. *anēc* “fluche” (**oneid-s-eŋ*);

Gk. ὄνειδος “Vorwurf, disgrace, shame”, ὀνειδίζω ‘schmähe’ (*o*-prefix “be-schimpfe”, as also Arm. *anicanem*); Goth. *ga-naitjan* “vilify, scold”, *naiteins* “Lästerung”, O.H.G. *neizzen* “torment, smite, plague”, O.E. *nāetan* ds.; Lith. *niedėti*, Ltv. *nīst* “despise “, *naīds*, *naīdus* “hate, enmity”.

References: WP. II 322 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 130, Trautmann 193;

See also: probably to *nei-* S. 312 f.

Page(s): 760

neid-² : nid-

English meaning: to flow, stream

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen, strömen”

Note:

Root *ned-2*: “to sound, roar, etc...” : Root *neid-2*: *nid-*: “to flow, stream” derived from Root *neigʷ-*: “to wash”.

Material: O.Ind. *nēdati* “flows, streams”; Gaul. FIN *Nida* “Nidda” and “Nied”, Brit. FIN *Nida*, Welsh *Nedd* “Neath”; full grade Pol. FIN *Nida*, Lith. FIN *Niedà*, O.Pruss. FIN *Nyda* “Neide”.

References: J. Löwenthal ZONF. 6, 81, Krahe BzNF. 1, 248 ff.

Page(s): 761

neig^w–

English meaning: to wash

Deutsche Übersetzung: “waschen”

Grammatical information: pass. participle *nig^w-to-*

Material: O.Ind. *nēnēkti* “wascht, purifies, cleans”, Aor. *anāiksīt*, pass. *nijyatē*, participle *niktá-*, *ninikta* Imper. “waschet”, Kaus. *nējāyati*, Aor. *naēnižaiti* Intens. “wäscht ab, swills weg”; Gk. *νίζω* (**nig^wiō* = Ir. *nigim*) “wash”, Fut. *νίψω*, Aor. *ἐνίψα*, *νίπτρον* “Waschwasser”, *χέρ-νιψ* ds., *ἄ-νιπτος* “ungewaschen” (= O.Ind. *niktá-*, Ir. *necht*); Gk. *ἀνιγρός* “ἀκάθαρτος”; Lat. *noegeum* (**noig^w-io-*) ‘schweißstuch’; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : *gh-* > *ž-* : Gk. *gh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation

O.Ir. *nigid* “wäscht” (**nig^wietī*, loss the Labialisierung before *ḡ*), Fut. *-ninus* = O.Ind. (Gramm.) *ninikṣati*, *necht* “pure”; M.Welsh *enneint* ‘spa, bath’ (**an-nig-antio-*; das *g* from dem present figurative);

Gmc. **nikwes*, *-us-* in O.Ice. *nykr* (gen. *nyks*) “Wassergeist, Flußpferd”, O.E. *nicor* “Wasseruntier, Krokodil”, O.H.G. *nihhus*, *nichus* “Flußuntier, Wassergeist”, Ger. *Nix*, O.H.G. *nichussa* “female Wassergeist, Nixe”, M.Du. *nicker*, M.L.G. *necker* “Wassergeist”.

References: WP. II 322, Thurneysen Gk. 115; different Vendryes RC. 47, 442 ff.

Page(s): 761

neik–

English meaning: to winnow grain

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Getreide schwingen”

Material: Gk. λικμάω “handhabe die Getreideschwinge”, λικμητήρ “the das corn schwingt”, λικμός, λίκνον “Getreideschwinge”, diss. from *νικμός, *νίκνον, compare νεῖκλον, νίκλον, νικᾶ λικμᾶ Hes., as also ἱκμᾶν λικμᾶν Hes. (or haplology behind ἀνᾶ ἀνικμῶμεθα); M.Ir. *cruth-necht* “roter wheat”, Welsh *nithio*, Bret. *niza* “winnow, fan” (also probably Welsh *gwenith*, Bret. *gwiniz*, Corn. *gwaneth* “wheat”); Lith. *niekóti*, Ltv. *niekât* “corn, grain through Schwingen clean”; besides Lith. *liekúoti* ds., Ltv. *liekša* “winnowing shovel”; das Balt /- läßt sich not through dissimilation define.

References: WP. II 321, Trautmann 195 f.; J. Loth RC. 40, 352 f.; 41, 193 ff.

Page(s): 761

nei-¹, neiə- : nī-

English meaning: to lead

Deutsche Übersetzung: "führen"

Material: O.Ind. *náyati* (participle *nī́ā-*), Av. *nayeiti* "leads", M.Pers. *nītan* "guide, lead, drive, push", O.Ind. *nīthā* f. "direction, way", *nītho*, *netā* "guide, leader", *nētar-*, *nētar-* m. ds., *nētrā-* n. "direction, eye"; M.Ir. *nē*, *nīa* "warrior, Held" (**neit-s*), gen. sg. urlr. *nētas*, O.Ir. *nīath* (**nei-t-os*; s. also *nei-2*); Hitt. *nāi-* "lenken, guide, lead".

References: WP. II 321, Pedersen Hitt. p. 77 f., 81, Frisk Suffixales -th- 5 f.

Page(s): 760

nei-², neiə- : nī-

English meaning: to move vividly, be excited; to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: "lebhaft bewegt sein, erregt sein, glänzen"

Material: Lat. *niteō*, *-ēre* "gleams, strahle", *nitidus* "gleaming", *nitōr* "radiance" (from a participle **ni-tó-*); perhaps *re-nīdeō* "erglänzen" (with präsensbildendem *-d(h)-*); **nei-bho-* in M.Ir. *nīab* "vitality", Welsh *nwyf* ds.; *noi-bho-* in O.Pers. *naiba-*, Pers. *nēw* "beautiful, good", O.Ir. *noīb* "holy"; **nei-mā* in M.Ir. *nīam* "radiance, beauty"; **nei-ko-* in M.Ir. *nīach* m. "Held", *nīachus* m. "Tapferkeit"; **nei-to-* in Welsh *nwyd* "ferventness, passion", hispO.N. Kriegsgott *Nētō*; O.Ir. PN *Nīall* (gen. *Nēill*) from **neit-s-lo-s*; placed perhaps also in O.Ir. *nīa* "Held" (see *nei-1*); Gmc. **nīpa-* in Goth. *neip* n. "envy", O.E. *nīð* m. "fight, struggle, hate, enmity", O.S. O.Fris. *nīth* "eagerness, hate, envy", O.Ice. *nīð* "derision, ridicule, disgrace, shame"; could also to O.Ir. *nīth* n. (IE **nītu-*) "fight, struggle" belong; dubious O.Ind. *nīla-* "bluish black", *nayanā-* n. f. "eye", *nētra-* n. ds.

References: WP. II 321, 336, WH. II 168, 171, Vendryes RC. 46, 265 ff.

Page(s): 760

nei-³, ni-

See also: see above S. 312 f. (*en-*).

Page(s): 760

nek-

English meaning: death, dying; dead person

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leibliche Todesvernichtung"

Material: O.Ind. *naśyati*, *naśati* "geht verloren, verschwindet, vergeht", *nāśáyati* "makes disappear, richtet zugrunde" (lengthened grade compared with Lat. *noceō*), Av. *nasyeiti* "verschwindet", participle O.Ind. *naṣṭá-* "verlorengegangen", Av. *našta-* ds. (= Lat. *ē-nectus*), *nasišta-* "verderblichst", *nas-* f. "need, misfortune" (= Lat. *nex*, Gk. νέκ-ταρ, νέκες; O.Ind. *-naś* adj.), *nasu-* "corpse, carrion" (= Gk. νέκυς, Lat. *nequ-ālia*, compare **ḡku-* in O.Ir. *éc* etc.), lengthened grade O.Ind. *nāśa-* m. "das Zunichtewerden"; Gk. νέκες νεκροί Hes. (therefrom νεκάς "heap Leichen", example δεκάς), νέκυς, νεκρός "corpse", νῶκαρ n. "sluggishness, Todesschlaf"; about νένταρ "Göttertrank" s. Kretschmer Anz. Österr. Akad. 1947, Nr. 4 (to Toch. B *ñäkt* "god"?) and Thieme Studien 5 ff. ("about den Tod hinwegrettend"?); Lat. *nex*, *necis* f. "death, murder", therefrom *dēnicāles fēriae* "de nece purgantes", *necō*, *-āre* 'slay', *ē-nectus* "erschöpft", whereof *ēnectāre* "umbringen, torment, smite"; *perniciēs* "ruin, Untergang", *interneciēs*, *-necium* ds.; *noceō* 'schade', *s*-Konj. *noxit*, *noxa* f. "damage, punishment, blame"; *nequālia* "dētrīmenta" (due to of stem *neku-*); O.Ir. *ēc*, Bret. *ankou*, Corn. *ancow*, Welsh *angeu* "death" (**ḡku-*); Bret. (Vannes) *negein* 'slay', O.Ice. *Nagl-far* "Totenschiff"; Toch. A *nāk-* "vergehen", B "destroy", Med. "vergehen"; about Lat. *necesse* see under *sed-*.

References: WP. II 326, WH. I 153 ff.;

See also: s. also *ank-1* above S. 45.

Page(s): 762

nek^w-(t-), nok^w-t-s

English meaning: night

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nacht"

Grammatical information: stem *nek^wt-* f. (originally neutr.??), *nek^wti-*, *nek^wtu-* f., *nek^wt(e)r* n.

Note: about Ablautformen see under

Root *nek^w-(t-)*, *nek^w-t-s* : "night" derived from zero grade of Root *ong^w-* : "to anoint, dark ointment" : O.Ind. *aktā-* [f] "night" (RV 01.062.08) {2}; *aktú-* [m] "flowing; ointment; (light or dark) color; (final part of the) night" (RV+) {3}.

Material: O.Ind. *nák* (**nákt*) nom. "night" (*nag jihītē*), *nakṭā* f. Du., *nakṭam* adv. solidified acc. "nachts", instr. pl. *nakṭábhiḥ* ds. (imitation from *áhabhiḥ*), acc. pl. *náktīḥ* "Nächte";

Gk. *vúξ*, *vūktós* f. "night", in compound *vukti-*, *vukto-*, *vúκτωρ* adv. "nachts" (*acc. shaped as *ῥῶρ*), *vukterós*, *vukterínós* "nächtlich" (: Lat. *nocturnus*); unclear are *vύχα* *vúκτωρ* Hes., Hom. *εἰνάνυχες* "neun Nächte hindurch", *ἐννυχος* "nächtlich", *παννύχιος* "die ganze night lasting", *αὐτονυχί* "in the same night";

Alb. *natë* "night";

Note:

Clearly Alb.Gheg *notë*, Tosc *natë*, *net* pl. "night" derived from O.Ice. *nōtt*, *nātt* "night".

Lat. *nox*, *noctis* "night" (gen. pl. *noctium* *i*-stem, but distinct conservative stem in adv. *nox* "nachts" from gen. **nokt-es*, *-os*); *nocturnus* "nächtlich" (: *vukterínós*, *vúκτωρ*); of stem **noktu-*: Lat. *noctū* "by night", *noctua* "Nachteule";

O.Ir. *i-nnocht* "hac nocte", M.Welsh *peu-noeth* "jede night", *trannoeth* "am consecutive Tage", O.Welsh *henoid*, Welsh *he-no* "hac nocte", Corn. *haneth*, M.Bret. *henoz* ds.; Welsh Corn. *nos*, Bret. *noz* "night", probably from **nokt-s u-* Welsh *neithiwy*, *neithwyr* (contains *hwyr* "evening") "last night", Corn. *nehues* M.Bret. *neyzor*, Mod.Bret. *neizeur* ds.;

Goth. *nahts* (dat. pl. *nahtam* after *dagam*), O.Ice. *nōtt*, *nātt*, O.H.G. O.S. *naht*, O.E. *neaht*, *niht* “night” (conservative stem), O.E. *nihterne* “nächtlich”;

Lith. *naktis* (conservative gen. pl. *naktū*), Ltv. *nakts*, O.Pruss. *naktin* (acc. sg.) “night”, *nak(t)v-ýné* “Nachtherberge”, *nak(t)vóti* “übernachten”, *nākvinas* “zur night herbergend”, O.Bulg. *noštъ* “night”, Russ. *netopýr* “Nachtschmetterling, Fledermaus”;

Hitt. *neku-* “dämmern”; gen. *ne-ku-uz* (*nekuz*) “night”; Toch. A *n[a]ktim* “nächtlich”, B *nekciye* “abends”;

zero grade: O.Ind. *akfā* “night” (perhaps *n*-stem), *aktú-* m. “darkness, night, light, ray” (actually “dawn, twilight”), compare in latter meaning Goth. *ūhtwō* (: Lat. *noctū* etc.), O.Ice. *ōtta*, O.H.G. *ūhta* (*uohta*), M.H.G. *ūhte* (*uohte*), O.S. *ūtha* f., O.E. *ūth(a)* m. “frühe Morgenzeit”, Goth. *ūhteigs* “zeitig”;

eine other ablaut grade **onkʷt-* seems Lith. *ankstī* “frühe”, *iš aňksto* “from früh an”, *ankstūs* adj. “early, matutinal”, O.Pruss. *angstainai*, *angsteina* adv. “frühmorgens”.

References: WP. II 337 ff., WH. II 181 ff., Trautmann 9, 193, Specht IE Decl. 11.

Page(s): 762-763

ně1, nē, nei

English meaning: negative particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: Satznegation der reinen Verneigung

Note: (*ne* einzelsprachlich also Wortnegation geworden)

Material: **ně**. O.Ind. *ná* “not”, *néd* (*náid*) ds., Av. ap. *na-* “not”, Av. *nōīt* (= O.Ind. *néd*), O.Ind. *ná-vā* = Av. *na-va* “or not” (compare Lat. *nē-ve*, and genauer O.Ir. *nō* see under); O.Ind. *naca* “and not” (= Lat. *neque* etc.); = Alb. *nuk* “or not”

about *ne-* in Arm. (*nuał* “languissant” from **ne-val-*, etc.) s. Dumézil BAL.-SLAV. 40, 48 f.;

Gk. *ve-* only (as replacement from *η-*) before verbalen, then also other adj. with dem anlaut *ā*, *ē*, *ō*, with denen es contracted is, e.g. *νήκεστος*, *νηλεής*, *νώνυμ(ν)ος* (thereafter secondary *νη-* in *νήπιονος* “ungerächt”, Dor. *vāπιονος*, etc.);

Lat. *ně* in *ne-fās*, *ne-sciō* (*ne-sciens*, *ne-scius*), *ne-cesse*, *ne-uter*, *n̄unquam*, *nusquam*, *nūllus*, *nōn* (**n̄oin[om]*, compare O.H.G. Ger. *nein*), *ne-que* “not; and not, nor; rarely not even” (= Osc. *nep*, Goth. *nih*, O.Ir. *na[ch]* “not”, O.Ind. *na-ca*), osk *ne* “non, nē”; compare also Lat. *neg[āre]*, *-ōtium* above S. 418; Lat. *neu*, *nē-ve*, old *neive*, *nīve* “or not”;

O.Ir. *ne-ch* “aliquis”, Welsh *nep* “quispiam” (= O.Ind. *nakis* “niemand”, but with Abstreifung of negativen Sinnes in Sätzen with wiederholter, but einander nicht aufhebender negation; the same Vorgang in Lith. *nėkas* “irgend somewhat”, *nekuri's* “a certain, a kind of, as one might say”, etc.; similarly gelangte **ne-ye** “or not” zur positive meaning “or” in:) O.Ir. *nō*, *nū*, Welsh *neu*, O.Bret. *nou* “or”, also verbal Stützpartikeln (for pronoun infix and das relative *-n-*) O.Ir. *no-*, *nu-*, M.Welsh *neu-* as originally formelhaft prefixed “or not?": proklitisches **ne* ergab **na* (as e.g. Ir. *ass-* “ex”) in Vorton in the

connection O.Ir. *na[ch]*, M.Welsh *nac* (etc.) “not” from *ne-k^we* with Proto-Celt. Apokope (?) of auslaut -e;

Goth. *nī*, O.H.G. O.S. *nī*, *ne*, O.E. *ne* “not”; O.Ice. *nē* in the only poet. meaning “non”, during *nē* in the meaning “neque” = Goth. *nih* (equal meaning with *nī* geworden) from **ne-k^we* = O.H.G. *nih-ein*, O.S. (with gramm. variation) *nig-ēn* “not” (but O.S. *nec* “and not” = Lat. *neg-*, see above S. 418); O.H.G. Konjunktion *noh* “yet” from **neh* (**ne-k^we*) or from *ne* + O.H.G. *ouch* “also”; O.H.G. *nein*, O.S. *nēn* “no” from **ne* + *oinom* “nicht einer” (see above Lat. *nōn*, *nūllus*); O.E. *nā* “nie, not, no”, Eng. *nō* “no” (also O.Ice. *nei* “no” from **nī* + *aiw* = O.S. O.H.G. *nio* “nie”);

maybe Alb. (**nio*) *jo* “no”

O.Pruss. *nī*, Lith. *ne* “not”, *nēkas*, *nekuris* (see above); O.C.S. *ne* “not”; maybe Alb. **(ne-k^we)*, *nuk* “not” = Lat. *ne-que* “not; and not, nor; rarely not even” a compound of Root *nē1*, *nē*, *nei*: negative particle + Root *k^we 1*: and (encl.)

Note: Germanic and Baltic cognates could be of Proto-Illyr. origin.

Hitt. *natta* “not”, *nāwi* “noch nicht”.

nē: O.Ind. (ved.) *nā* “not”; Lat. *nē* “not” in *nē-quidem*, *nēquāquam*, *nēquīquam*, *nēquam*, gekürzt probably in *nēutiquam* (but *né-uter* with old **nē*, see above), *nē* Konj. “daß nicht”, Osc. *nī* “ne” (*nī-p* “nēve”), marruc. *nī* “nē”; O.Ir. *nī*, M.Welsh *ny*, Welsh *nī*, Corn. *ny*, Bret. *ne* “not” (partly with secondary abridgement); O.Ir. *nī* “is not” is das gewöhnliche *nī* with ausgelassener copula;

Goth. *nē* “no”.

nei accentuated “not”: Av. *naē-čīš* “keiner”, adv. *naēčīš* intensified negation; Lat. *nī*, altLat. *nei* adv. and Konj. 1. older “not, daß nicht”, 2. ‘si non’, *quid-nī*, Osc. *nei* “not” (*nei-p* “neque”); Goth. *nei* (ἄπ.λεγ.) “not”, O.Ice. *nī* “no”, O.H.G. *nī* emphatisches “not”; Lith. *nīēkas* “niemand”, *nei* “also not, nicht einmal”; O.C.S. *nī* “neque”, *nī-kъto* “niemand”; die Gmc.

forms perhaps but = O.Ind. *nēd* “absolutely not, with it nicht”, Av. *nōit*, ap. *nay* from IE **ne id* “das nicht”; perhaps is IE *nei* from **ne + ī* (compare οὔτος-ί:) to deuten.

η- Verneinungspartikel as erstes part: O.Ind. Av. ap. *a-*, before Vokalen (also *ḱ, ʷ*) *an-*; Gk. *ἀ-*, before vowel *ἀν-*; Lat. *in-*, oldest *en-* (die vorkonsonantische form); Osc. Umbr. *an-*; O.Ir. *in-* (before Med.), *ē-* (before Tenuis), *an-* (before vowel), Welsh Corn. Bret. *an-*; Goth. O.H.G. O.S. *un-*, O.Ice. *ō-*, *ū-*; in Bal.-Slav. absolutely through *ne-* verdrängt; about Church Slavic *ne-ję-věrb* “ungläubig”, *ne-ję-syrb* “unersättlich = Pelikan” s. Berneker 429; Toch. AB *a(n)-*, *am-*, *e(n)-*, *em-*, *on-*; through mehrere Sprachen durchgehende equivalent are e.g.: O.Ind. *amṛta-*, ἄμβροτος, *immortālis*; O.Ind. *ájñāta-*, ἄγνωτος, Arm. *ancanaut*, *ignōtus*, O.Ir. *ingnad*, Goth. *unkunþs*; O.Ind. *anudrá-*, ἄνυδρος, etc.

References: WP. II 319 f., WH. II 150 f., 152, 165 f., Trautmann 194 f., Schwyzter Gk. 1, 431 f., 2, 590 ff.

Page(s): 756-758

ne-³, nō-, Plur. nēs-, nös-

English meaning: we

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wir"

Note: (originally out of Nominativs; nom. see under **ue*)

Material: 1. O.Ind. Du. acc. dat. gen. *nāu*, gthAv. gen. *nā*, O.C.S. *nā*, Gk. *vῶ*, Hom. *vōi* from **vω-Fi* (dessen 2. part the Nominativst. **ue*, **ui* is); O.Ir. *nā(tha)r* gen., Goth. *ugkis*, O.S. *unc*, O.N. *okkr* "uns both(n)" (*unc* = **η-ge*, compare *mik* from **me-ge*).

2. Pluralisch: O.Ind. *naḥ* enklith., Av. *nā*, *nā*, *nō*, Lat. *nōs*, Alb. *na* nom. (**nös*), *ne* gen. dat. acc. (**nōs*); Ir. *ni* etc. (seems **s-nēs*), gen. *ar n-* (**ηs-rō-m*), Welsh Corn. Bret. *ni*, *ny* "wir" (**nēs*), Goth. O.H.G. *uns*, O.S. *ūs*, O.N. *oss* "uns" (**ηs*), O.C.S. *nasъ* gen. (**nōs-sōm*), O.Pruss. *nōuson* (also);

auf **ηsme* (probably *ηs* + particle **sm-*, related with dem *-sm-* the Pron.-Decl., e.g. O.Ind. *tá-sm-āt* based on Av. *ahma* (O.Ind. *asmān*, ap. gen. *amāxam*) = Eol. ἄμμ-, Dor. ἄμ-, Ion.-Att. ἦμ-; PO.S.S. Lesb. ἄμμος, Dor. ἄμός = Av. *ahma*, Ion.-Att. ἡμέτερος) etc.; Hitt. dat. acc. *anzāš*, enkl. *naš* "uns".

References: WP. II 320 f., Schwyz. Gk. 1, 600 f.

Page(s): 758

nem-¹

English meaning: to take; to put in order, count

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zuteilen, nehmen” (von the Vorstellung der hingestreckten Hand); von “zuteilen” from “O.N.nen, rechnen, zählen (Geldwesen)”

Material: Av. *nəmah-* n. “Darlehen”;

Gk. νέμω “divide from, lasse weiden”; later “beherrsche”, Med. “teile mir to, devour, weide”, Herod. ἀνα-νέμεσθαι “allot, aufrechnen”, νομή “distribution; Weideplatz”, νομάς, -άδος “weidend, after willow wandering “, νομεύς “herdsman, shepherd; Verteiler”, νομός “willow, Wohnsitz”, νόμος “alignment, order”, νομίζω “see, observe as geltend an”, νόμιμα “custom, custom, Einrichtung, gebräuchliche Geldwährung”; lengthened grade νωμάω “divide to”; νέμεσις “Unwille, göttliche revenge, vengeance “ (*νεμετις, eig. “das Zurechnen”), νεμεσ(σ)άω, -άομαι, -ίζομαι “be angry with, rebuke, reproach”, νεμέτωρ “Rächer”; Alb. *namë, nëme* “curse, oath, malediction, imprecation”, formal = νόμος; *nëmës* “the Fluchende, Gotteslästerer”; here also O.Ir. *nāmae*, gen. *nāmaít* “fiend”?

Daß νέμος n. “Weideplatz” here gehöre, is not ganz certainly; see under *nem-2*,

Lat. *numerus* “number” (**nomes-o-*), *nummus* “Geld, Münze” (from Gk. νόμιμος “gesetzmäßig, ordinary “);

O.Ir. *nem* f., M.Ir. *neim* “Gift” (compare Ger. *Gift*: *geben* “give”);

Goth. O.S. O.E. *niman*, O.H.G. *nēman*, O.Ice. *nēma* “take”;

maybe Alb. causative *nem* “give”

lengthened grade Goth. *anda-nēm* n. “Empfang”, O.H.G. *nāma* “gewaltsames Nehmen, robbery “; O.E. *nām* f. “ the griping “ from O.Ice. *nām* m. “das Nehmen, Lernen”; Goth. *anda-nēms* “pleasant”, O.H.G. *nāmi* “genehm”; Ltv. *ņemt* (contaminated from *ņemt* und *jemt*) “nehmen”; Lith. *nāmas*, mostly pl. *namaĩ* “dwelling, house”, Ltv. *nams* m. “house”;

ablaut. Lith. dial. *numaĩ* “namaĩ” (**nom-*); Lith. *núoma*, Ltv. *nuõma*, “interest, rental “ (vowel gradation as Gk. *νωμάω*).

References: WP. II 330 f., WH. II 158 f., Trautmann 193, 201, E. Laroche, La racine *νεμ-*; E. Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 32, 79 ff.

Page(s): 763-764

nem-²

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Material: O.Ind. *námas-* n. = Av. *nəmah-* n. "bowing, bending = worship, veneration, Huldigung", O.Ind. *námatī* "beugt sich, neigt sich, beugt, bends" (Kaus. *nāmayati*), Av. *nəmaiti* "beugt sich (weg)" (*nāmaiti*, Kaus. *nāmayeiti*), with *apa-*, *frā-* "escape, flee"; participle O.Ind. *natá-* "bent, curved";

Gk. νέμος n. "Weideplatz" = Lat. *nemus*, *-oris* "Hain", etc.; Gaul. νεμητον "sacred Hain", PN *Nemeto-brigā*, VN *Nemetes*, O.Ir. *nemed* "Heiligtum", then "Privileg, privilegierte person"; asächs. *nimidas* 'sacra silvārum'; Lith. FIN *Nėmunas* "Niemen" (= 'sumpfiger stream'), *nėmuogė* "Heidelbeere"; Gaul. *nanto* "valle", *trinanto* "drei Täler", VN *Nantuates*, Welsh *nant* "valley, stream, brook" (**nṃ-tu-*, compare participle O.Ind. *natá-* from *nṃtó-*); savoy. *nã* 'stream, brook'; perhaps here O.Ir. *nem* 'sky, heaven'; different above S. 315.

References: WP. II 331 f., WH. II 158 f., E. Fränkel REIE. 1, 405 ff.

Page(s): 764

nepōt– (*nepotis)

English meaning: uncle; nephew, *descendant

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Enkel; Nefte”

Grammatical information: fem. *nep̥tī-*

Material: O.Ind. *nápāt* (secondary *náp̥tr-*) “grandson, descendant”, Av. *napāt-*, *naptar-*, ap. *napāt-* ds., O.Ind. *apām napāt*, Av. *apaṃ napā-* n. name of a divinity (“primeval offspring of the waters”); Hom. *νέποδες* (δηοη) “young ones, children” from a N. sg. **νέπωτις*; perhaps here lemnisch-tyrsenisch *ναφοθ* “offspring, descendant, son” (Kretschmer, Glotta 28, 266); Alb. *nip* “grandson, nephew”; Lat. *nepōs*, *-tīs* “grandchild, grandson”, later also “nephew”; O.Lith. *nepotis*, *nepuotis* “grandchild, grandson”; O.H.G. *nevo* “nephew, kinsman, relative”, O.E. *nefa* “grandchild, grandson, nephew”, O.Ice. *nefe* “nephew, kinsman, relative” (**nepōts*); M.Ir. *nīæ*, gen. *nīath* “sister’s son” (for the form in the end Pokorny ZfceltPh. 10, 405 f.), Welsh *nei*, *nai* ds., Corn. *noi* “grandchild, grandson”, M.Bret. *ni* “nephew”.

Fem. O.Ind. *nep̥tī-* “granddaughter, female descendant”, Av. *nep̥tī-* “granddaughter”;

Lat. *neptis* (for *-ti(s)* after the *ī*-stem) “granddaughter”, later “niece”; O.Ir. *necht*, Welsh O.Bret. *nith*, M.Bret. *niz*, Corn. *noith* “niece”; O.H.G. *nift* “neptis, privigna”, Ger. (actually nd.) *Nichte*, O.N. *nīpt* “sister’s daughter, niece”; O.Lith. *neptė* “granddaughter”; R.C.S. *nestera* “niece” (**nept-terā*).

further formations **nep̥tīo-*: Av. *naptya-* “offspring, descendant”; Alb. *mbesë* “niece” from **nepōtiā*;

Note:

Alb.Gheg *mesa*, Tosc *mbesa* “niece (sister’s daughter)” derived from Hittite Luwian **h̥nosa-* (a descendant); Luwian *h̥nsa* “grandson” : Hittite *hamša- hašša* (a grandson) : Latvian

māsas-meita “niece (sister’s daughter)” = Latvian *māsa* ‘sister (: Alb. *motra*, *motër* ‘sister’) + *meita* “daughter”; Alb. has lost the Anatolian old larygeal.

Gk. ἀ-νεψιός “brother’s or sister’s son” (**sm̥-nept̥ijos*); R.C.S. *netijb* “nephew”.

Probably as “Unmündiger, Unselbständiger” to *ne-* and *potis*.

References: WP. II 329 f., WH. II 161 f., Trautmann 196.

Page(s): 764

ner-¹(t)-, aner- (əner-?)

English meaning: vital energy; man

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. ("magische) Lebenskraft"; 2. "Mann"

Material: O.Ind. *nár-* (*nā*) "man, person", Av. *nar-* (*nā*) ds. (O.Ind. *nara-h*, Av. *nara-* after acc. *náram*, *narəm* neologism); O.Ind. *nārī*, Av. *nāīrī* "wife, woman" (previously ar. feminine formation); O.Ind. *nárya-*, Av. *nairya-* "manly, virile": probably also O.Ind. *sūnára-* "voll from vitality, jugendlich", Av. *hunara-* m. "Wundermacht", O.Ind. *ṛtú-* m. "Held", *sūṛtā* "vitality" (*su-* bietet also das Celt.: O.Ir. *so-nirt*, Welsh *hy-nerth* "valiant, strong"); Osset.-kaukas VN *Nart-* (Iran. **nar-θra-*);

Arm. *air*, gen. *ain* "man, person" (z. Lautlichen s. Meillet Esquisse² 83), *aru* "virile", whereof *arvest*, *arhest* "Kunst"; neuPhryg. *αναρ* "man"; luw. *annar* ds.;

Gk. *νωρεῖ ἐνεργεῖ* Hes. (: Lith. *nóras*, see under), *άνήρ*, -έρα, *άνδρός* "man", *ήνορέη* "Mannhaftigkeit" (Hom.; *ή-* metr. lengthening), *άνδρεῖος* "manly, gamy", *εὖ-ήνωρ* "rich an vitality", *άγ-ήνωρ* "gamy", *δρ-ώψ* *άνθρωπος* (**vp-ωψ* "Mannesantlitz habend"); about *άνθρωπος* "person" (**άνδρ-ωπος* with secondary Aspiration [?]) s. Kretschmer Gl. 28, 246, Schwyzzer Gk. 1, 426⁴;

Alb. *njer* "man, person";

Note:

Probably Alb. cognate *njeriu* "man" derived from sabin. *Nerius* because of solidified Alb. pl. *njerëz* "men, people", *njerëzim* "humanity" where *-os*, *-us* ending has been solidified.

Lat. *neriōsus* "resistens, fortis", *Neriō*, *-iēnis* "eine with Mars in Kultverbindung stehende goddess" ("*die Starke"), *Nerō*, Sabine = "fortis ac strenuus" (Schulze Eigenn. 315, 363, 485; sabin. *Nerius* stimmt to O.Ind. *nárya-*), Osc. gen. pl. *nerum* "vir, procer", Umbr. *nerf* acc. pl. "proceres, principes";

Welsh *ner* “Held”, O.Ir. *ner* “boar” (also PN), Gaul. GN *Nerios*, O.Ir. *ner* (**ner-to-*), Welsh Corn. *nerth* “Mannhaftigkeit, Heer”, Bret. *nerz* “power”, Gaul. *Nerto-briga*, *Esu-nertus* etc., O.Ir. *ner-taim* “I stärke”, Welsh *nerthu* ‘stärken, support’, Bret. *nerza* “festigen”; O.Ir. *nār* (**nōro-*) “edel, großherzig”, Gaul. GN *Nāria* f.; about O.Ir. *nār* “bescheiden” s. S. 754;

aGmc. *Nerthus*, eine goddess, O.Ice. *Njǫrðr* m. Göttername; Lith. *nóras* m. “volition”, *nóriu*, *norėti* “wollen”, O.Pruss. PN *Nor-mans*, ablaut. *Ner-man*; Lith. *nértėti*, ablaut. *nartinti* “be angry with”, *j-nīrtęs* “ergrimmt”, *naĩtsas* m. (**naĩ-sa-s*) “boldness, rage, fury”, *narsùs* “fierce, grim”; O.Pruss. *ner-tien* acc. “rage, fury”, *er-ner-timai* “wir enrage”; Slav. **norъ* m. in O.C.S. *nravъ* “custom”, etc.;

Gk. Hom. νῶρος χαλκός after Kretschmer Gl. 32, 3 ff. “Erz from Noricum”, also not here; after Kuiper “voll from vitality”.

References: WP. II 332 f., WH. II 164 f., Trautmann 197 f., Kuiper Meded. Koninkl. Nederl. Akad. van Wetensch., Nieuwe Reeks, Deel 14, No. 5.

Page(s): 765

ner-²

English meaning: under

Deutsche Übersetzung: “under”

Material: Gk. νέτερος “unterer, tieferer, unterirdischer” (through hybridization with ἔνεροι “die Unterirdischen”, s. S. 312 *en “in”, also ἐνέτερος); νέρε(ν) (and again ἐνερθε(ν), Dor. Eol. ἐνερθα) “from under”; νερός “the Unterste” (**nerio-*); Osc. *nertrak* “a sinistra”, Umbr. *nertru* “sinistro” (= νέτερος); zero grade O.Ice. *norðr* n. “Norden”, O.E. *norðerra* “more nördlich”, O.H.G. *N.rōni* “nördlich” (Nord is by the Richtung of Betenden nach Osten = links);

possible kinship from *n-er-* with **n-e-* “low, base” (see 312).

Maybe Alb.Gheg *nër*, Alb. *ndër* “under” [common Alb. *n* > *nd* shift]

References: WP. II 333 f.

Page(s): 765-766

ner-³

English meaning: to conceal, cover, hiding place, hollow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eindringen, untertauchen, Versteck, Höhle”

Material: Gesichert only for the Balt-Slav.: Lith. *neriù*, *nérti* “(under)tauchen, durchschwimmen, flee, einschlüpfen”, *neris* m. “beaver”, *nãras* m. “Taucherente”, *narvã* “cell the Bienenkönigin”, Ltv. *nirt*, *nirdât* “submerge”; O.C.S. *нѣрѣ*, *nrěti* “penetrate”, Sloven. *po-ndrěti* “submerge”, Clr. *po-nerty* “dive”, O.C.S. *nora* “φωλεός, latibulum”, Russ. *norá* “hole, cave, pit, pothole”, aRuss. *po-norovъ* “Erdwurm”, Serb. *nòrac* “aquanaut”; auf a zero grade **n̥r-* (**n̥or-* to IE **nor-*) based on Slav. *nyr-*, *nur-* in Russ.-O.C.S. *nyrjati*, ‘se immergere’, *nura* “janua” (etc.); here probably die FIN O.Pruss. *Narus*, Lith. *Naĩ-upe*, Illyr. *Νάρων* “Narenta” = schott.-gael. *Abhainn Narunn* “Nairn”; Lith. *Neris*, *Nerỹs*, *Neretà*, O.Pruss. *Neria* “Nehrung”, Russ. *Neretva* (to Bug).

References: WP. II 334, Trautmann 196 f., Pokorny Urilryier 3 f., 45;

See also: perhaps to *ner-2*.

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nes–

English meaning: to join with; to conceal oneself

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich vereinigen, geborgen sein’

Material: O.Ind. *násatē* “gesellt sich to, combined sich with jemand”, redupl. not thematic *nímsatē* 3. pl. ‘sie berühren nahe with dem body, kiss” (**ni-ns-atē*), participle *níms-āna-* (old Deponentien); GN *Nāsatyau* m. Dual. “die beiden Nothelfer”, urind. *Našattia*, Av. *Nāṇhaiṭya-*, compare H. Güntert, Weltkönig 259;

zero grade O.Ind. *ásta-*, Av. *asta-* n. “homeland, domicile”; Gk. *véομαι*, Ion. *νεῦμαι* “come lucky an, kehre heim”, *Νέστωρ* eig. “the always Wiederkehrende”, *νόστος* m. “Heimkehr”, redupl. ep. *νῖσομαι* “*véομαι*” (**vi-vσ-ομαι* with preservation of -σ- after unthematic forms as 2. 3. sg. **vi-vσ-σαι*, -ται); reduced grade *vaíω*, Fut. *νάσσομαι* ‘stay, dwell, bewohne”, *vaieṛáω* ‘stay, dwell, bewohne; bewohnt sein”; **vas-Fός*: Dor. Thess. *vāός*, lak. *vāFος*, Lesb. *vaῦος* (i.e. *vāFFος*), Ion. *νηός*, Att. *νεώς* m. “(Götterwohnung =) temple, Heiligtum”; zero grade *ἄσμενος* “gerettet, geborgen”; Alb. *knelem* “recover, be living again” (prefix *k-* + **nes-lo-*); Goth. *ga-nisan* “gerettet become, recover, recuperate”, O.H.G. O.S. *gi-nesan* ds., O.E. *ge-nesan* “gerettet become, entkommen, überleben”, Goth. *ga-nists*, O.H.G. O.S. *gi-nist* “Genesung, salvation”; Kaus. Goth. *nasjan* “fit, healthy make”, O.H.G. *nerian*, *nerren* “retten, heal, cure, *nähren*”, O.S. *nerian*, O.E. *nerian* “retten, shield” (besides with *ē*, *ō*: O.Ice. *nāera* and *nōra* “beleben, erfrischen, nähren”, Swe. dial. *nōra* “fire anmachen”); O.Ice. *aldr-nari* m. “(life preserver =) fire”, O.S. *līf-nara* f. “nourishment, food”, O.E. *neru* f. “Rettung, nourishment, food”, O.H.G. *nerī*, *nara* f. “Rettung, *nourishment*, *food*”; latter meaning also in O.H.G. *wega-nest*, *-nist* n. “trip food”, O.E. *nest* n. “nourishment, food”, O.Ice. *nest* n. “viaticum, nourishment, food”; Toch. A *nas-*, B *nes-* ‘sein”; A *naṣu-* “friend”.

References: WP. II 334 f., M. Leumann Homer. Wörter, 191 ff.

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neu-dh-

English meaning: to yearn for smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: "begehren, gelüsten"

Material: O.H.G. *niot* "eagerness", M.H.G. *nietliche* "with desire, with eagerness", Ger. *niedlich*, O.S. *niud* m. "desire, Begier", O.E. *nīed*, *nēod* f. "wish, Sehnsucht, eagerness"; Goth. PN *Neudis* (**Niudeis*); Lith. *pa-nústu*, *-núdau*, *-nústi* "whereupon Gelüste have, sich whereupon sehnen".

References: WP. II 326.

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neu-d-

English meaning: to acquire, to make use of smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Erstrebtes ergreifen, in Nutzung nehmen"

Material: Goth. *niutan* "τυχεῖν, reach", *ga-niutan* "gripe, catch", *nuta* "Fänger, fisherman", O.Ice. *njóta* "benutzen, genießen", O.H.G. *niozan* 'somewhat an sich nehmen, benutzen, genießen', O.S. *niotan*, O.E. *nēotan* ds.; Goth. *un-nuts* "unnütz", O.H.G. *nuzzi*, O.S. *nutti*, O.E. *nytt* "wherefore nütze" (zero grade O.Ice. *nýttr*); O.E. *nyttian* "need, lack, genießen", O.H.G. *nuzzen*, *nuzzōn*, Ger. *nützen*, *nutzen*; O.Ice. *nyt* f. "benefit, milk" (*nytja* "milk"), O.E. *nytt* f., M.L.G. *nutte*, *nut* "benefit", O.H.G. *nuz*, *-zzes* m. "Nutz", O.E. *notu* f. "yield"; O.Ice. *naut* n. 'stück Vieh', *nautr* m. "valuable possession", O.E. *nēat* n. 'stück Rindvieh, animal', O.H.G. *nōz* m. "(Nutz)vieh", O.S. *notil* n. 'small cattle' (Church Slavic *nuta* "Vieh" from dem Gmc.); O.H.G. *ganōz*, *-o* "comrade", O.S. *genōt*, O.E. *genēat*, O.Ice. *nautr* ds.;

Lith. *naudà* "benefit, profit, gain, property", *naũdyti* "lust, crave", Ltv. *nàũda* "Geld";

perhaps O.Ir. *Nuado*, gen. *Nuadat* GN, Welsh *Nudd* GN, O.Brit.-Lat. dat. *Nōdonti*, *Nōdenti* GN (participle **neudont-s*, *-os*), actually "Angler, fisherman" after Vendryes RC. 39, 384.

References: WP. II 325 f., Trautmann 194, Feist 337⁹;

See also: to consecutive (*neu-dh-*)

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neu-ks-, neu-s-

English meaning: to sniff, smell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wittern, schnüffeln”, from which “aufspüren, auskundschaften”

Material: Goth. *bi-niuhisian* “auskundschaften”, *niuhseins* “Heimsuchung”, perhaps to O.Ice. *nýsa* “wittern, snuffle, sniff, peer”, *njōsn* f. “tidings, Suche”, O.H.G. *niusen* “versuchen” (to alteration from *-hs-* to *-s-* s. Sverdrup IF. 35, 149), etc.;

neus- in: O.E. *nēosian*, *nōosan*, O.S. *niusian*, *niusōn* “untersuchen, nachspüren”; in addition O.E. *nosu*, Eng. *nose*, Dutch *neus* “nose”, Nor. *nosa* “wittern”, *nūs* ‘smell, odor, Witterung’, *nuska* ‘suchen’, Ger. *nüschen* “with the Schnauze wühlen”, Eng. *nuzzle*, Dutch *neuzelen* ‘snuffle, sniff’, M.L.G. *nOster(en)*, *nüster(en)* “Nüster”; Russ. *njúchatʹ* ‘snuffle, sniff, smell’, Serb. *njušiti* ‘snuffle, sniff’.

Maybe Alb. (**njúchatʹ*) *nuhat*, *nuhas* ‘snuffle, sniff, smell’, through metathesis derived Alb.Gheg (**nuhas*) *huna*, Tosc *hunda* “nose” [common Alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation]

Clearly Root **nas-** : “nose” derived from Root **neu-ks-**, **neu-s-** : “to sniff, smell” while both **nas-** : “nose”, **neu-ks-**, **neu-s-** : “to sniff, smell” are zero grade of Root **an(ə)-3** : “to breathe”

References: WP. II 325, Holthausen KZ. 69, 166 f.; probably to 2. *sneu-*, see there.

Page(s): 768-769

neuk-

English meaning: dark, indistinct

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dunkel, undeutlich, von Gesichts- and Gehörseindrücken”?

Material: Lat. *nuscitiōsus* “qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret”, next to which with /- (after *lux*, *lūcēre*?) *luscus* “blinzelnd; blödsichtig; einäugig”, *luscīnus* “geblendet”, *luscīōsus*, *luscītiōsus* “nachtblind”; Lith. *niūksóti* “dark emporragen”, *niūkīu*, *niūkti* “din, drone, dull sound, clink”, *apsi-niáukti* ‘sich bewölken’, Ltv. *apņauktiēs* ds.

References: WP. II 324 f., WH. I 838 f.

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neu-¹

English meaning: to call, to praise

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, preisen”?

Material: O.Ind. *navatē, nāuti* “sounds, jubelt, preist”, O.Ir. *nūall* (**neu-slo-*) n. ‘scream, din, fuss, noise, proclamation “; perhaps Lat. *nūntium* “Botschaft” (**no_uention*).

References: WP. II 323, WH. II 188 f.

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neu-2

English meaning: to make a push; to nod

Deutsche Übersetzung: “einen Ruck machen or Stoß geben”, especially (europ.) “nicken, winken”

Material: O.Ind. *návatē*, *nāuti* “wendet sich, bewegt sich”, *nāvayati* “wendet, kehrt”, as *d-* present probably *nudāti* ‘stößt fort, rückt’; Gk. *νεύω* “nicke, winke” (**νεύσω*), *νεῦμα* “Wink”, *νευστάζω* “nicke”; Lat. *nuō*, *-ere* “nicken, winken, sich neigen”, *nūtō*, *-āre* ‘sich hin and her neigen, waver, wobble’, *nūtus*, *-ūs* “das sich Neigen, Wink, command, order”, *nūmen* “Wink, volition, Geheiß, esp. göttliches” (**neu-men*, or as **neu-smen* = Gk. *νεῦμα* from **νευσ-μα* with here indeed wurzelhaftem σ); O.Ir. *nóid* “makes bekannt”, **ate-no-* “entrust”, verbal noun *aithne* “depositum” = Welsh *adnau* ds.;

with formant. *-r(o)-* Russ. (etc.) *ponúryj* (**neu-ro-*) “gesenkt (of Kopfe), niedergeschlagen (from den Augen)”; with the meaning ‘stupfen’ presumably Gk. *νυρεῖ νύσσει*, *νυρῶν νύσσων*, *ξύων* Hes., and (?) Lith. *niùrkyti* “press, squeeze”;

with *g-* further formations: Gk. *νύσσω*, Att. *νύπτω* “prick, pricke”, *νύγω* Hes., pass. perf. *νένυγμαι*, participle present *νυγείς*; with intensive intensification *νυκχάζω νύσσω* Hes., M.L.G. *nuck(e)* “plötzlicher shove, Tücke”, md. *nucken* “einnicken”, M.H.G. *ent-nucken* ds., perhaps also O.C.S. *n(j)ukati* “ermuntern”.

References: WP. II 323 f., WH. 186, 189 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 717⁴.

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neuos, -ios

English meaning: new

Deutsche Übersetzung: "neu"

Material: O.Ind. *náva-*, Av. *nava-* "neu", compar. *navatara-* (: Gk. νεώτερος), Gk. νέ(F)ος, Lat. *novus*, Osc. *Núvlanúis* "Nölānīs" (from **Núvelā* = Lat. *Nōla*), O.Lith. *navas*, O.Pruss. *neuwenen* certain nom. sg. n. (**nawanjan*, O.Pruss. *nauns* probably after *jauns* "young"), O.Bulg. *новъ* "neu"; *-io*-form O.Ind. *návya-*, Ion. νεῖος, Gaul. *Nevio-*, *Novio-dūnum* ("Neuenburg"), O.Ir. *nūē*, Welsh *newydd*, O.Bret. *nouuid*, *neuued*, Bret. *neuez*, Goth. *niujis*, O.Ice. *nýr*, O.H.G. O.S. *niuwí*, O.E. *nīwe*, *nēowe*, Lith. *naũjas* "neu"; Toch. A *ñu*, B *ñune* ds., Hitt. *neṽa-* ds.; with *-ro*-forms Gk. νε(F)αρός, Arm. *nor* "neu" (**nozero-*), Lat. *nover-ca* 'stiefmutter';

Maybe truncated Alb. (**nozero-*) *re* (fem.), *ri* (masc.) "new".

Gk. νεάω = Lat. *novāre* "erneuen" (therefrom *novālis* "ein farmland, the zum ersten Male or after one-year-old Ruhe gepflügt wird"; forms as in *aequālis*, also "junges Alter habend"); νεότης = Lat. *novitās* "Neuheit"; Feminina with *-ī* besides *-ā*-suffix (see Specht IE Decl.323 f.) lie consecutive formations the basic: Lat. *novīcius* "neu, Neuling"; Russ. *novíkъ* "Neuling"; Gk. νεᾶξ "young Kerl"; Church Slavic *novakъ* "Neuling"; but νεᾷνιᾶς "youngling" from νεFo-αν- "young Atmender"; νεοχμός "neu" see above S. 414.

References: WP. II 324, WH. II 181, Trautmann 194.

See also: Changing through ablaut *nū* "nun" see there; s. also **e-neuen* "nine".

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nēik- : nīk- : nik-

English meaning: to attack; to fight, rail

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anfallen, losstürzen, heftig beginnen”

Material: Gk. *veĩkoç* n. “quarrel, fight”, *veikéw* “zanke, streite, schelte”, perhaps also *vĩkē*, Dor. *vĩkā* f. “victory”, *vĩkáw* ‘siege’; Celt. (?) FIN *Nicros* “Neckar”; O.E. *ge-nǣstan* “quarrel”(**naihstian*?); Bal.-Slav. **ninkō* “begins violent” in Lith. *-ninkù*, *-nĩkti* ds., Ltv. *nikns* “angry, irate”, ablaut. *naĩks* “violent”, Lith. dial. *neikom* “very”, O.Pruss. *neikaut* “wandeln”, Slav. **niknq*, **niknqti* in O.C.S. *vъz-niknqti* “again to sich come”, R.C.S. *niknuti* “hervorwachsen”, etc.

References: WP. II 321, Trautmann 199, Kuiper Nasalprä. 186 f., Hofmann Gk. etym. Wb. 213.

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nē-tr..., nə-tr...

English meaning: snake

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlange, Natter'

Material: Lat. *natrix*, *-icis* m. f. "water snake, penis" = O.Ir. *nathir*, gen. *nathrach* "natrix, serpens"; Welsh *neidr* 'snake' (**natrī*), pl., *nadroedd*, Corn. *nader*, mbr. *azr*, br. *aer* ds., O.Bret. *natrol-ion* "Basilisken" (pl. eines adj. 'sich auf die Schlange beziehend'); Goth. *nadrē* gen. pl., O.Ice. *naðr* m., *naðra* f. "Natter"; with *ē* O.E. *næddre*, O.S. *nādra*, O.H.G. *nātara*, *nātra* f. "Natter" (**nē-trā*).

References: WP. II 327 f., WH. II 147;

See also: probably as "die sich Windende", zur root *(s)nē-*.

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ni-, nei-

See also: see above S. 312 f. (*en-*).

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niz-do-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nest"

See also: see under *sed-*.

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nog^wo– or nag^wo–

English meaning: tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Baum”?

Material: O.Ind. *naga-* m. “tree, mountain”; O.Ice. *nǫkkui* m., O.H.G. *nahho*, O.S. *naco*, O.E. *naca* “Nachen, dugout canoe”.

References: WP. II 340.

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nog^w–, nog^wod(h)o–, nog^w–no–

English meaning: naked

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nackt"

Note: often distorted taboo

Material: O.N. *nøkkva* "naked make"; lengthened grade Lith. *núogas*, Ltv. dial. *nuôgs*, O.C.S. *nagъ* "naked";

with Dentalformantien: Lat. *nūdus* "naked" from **nog^wed(h)os* or **nog^wod(h)os* = Goth. *naqab̥s* (-d-), O.N. *nøkkuiðr* (also *nøktr̥*), next to which O.S. *nakub̥er*, O.E. *nacod*, O.H.G. *nackut*, *nachut*, Ger. *nackt*, O.Ir. *nocht*, Welsh etc. *noeth* "naked" (**nog^w-to-s*);

with formants **-no-**: O.Ind. *nagná-* "naked", Av. *mayna-* ds. (*m-* through dissimilation, die Vorstufe from WestOsset. *bäynǎγ*); Arm. *merk* "naked"; hieher also Gk. γυμνός, by Hes. λυμνός (for *νυμνός) and ἀπολύγματος ἀπογύμνωσις. Κύπριοι; O.Ice. *nakinn*, O.Fris. *naken* "naked" (*k* instead of N.. *k̥* point at auf rearrangement from **nak(̥)-na-* after den participle auf *-inn*); Hitt. *neku-manza* "naked".

References: WP. II 339 f., WH. II 185, Trautmann 201, Specht IE Decl. 251.

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nok^w-(t)-

See also: s. *nek^w-(t)-*.

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no–

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pronominalstamm

See also: see above S. 320, *eno-*.

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nōm̥n

See also: s. *enom̥n*.

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nōt–, nət–

English meaning: back, behind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Hinterbacke, Hinterer, Rücken”?

Material: Gk. νῶτος, νῶτον “back”, changing through ablaut with Lat. *nātis* f., mostly pl. *natēs* “buttock, backside”?

References: WP. II 340, WH. II 146.

Page(s): 770

nũ-

English meaning: now

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nun” and ähnliche Formen

Material: O.Ind. *nú*, *nũ*, Av. *nũ* “nun”, O.Ind. *nũtana-* “jetzig, young, neu”, *nũnám* “now, yet, nun” (as Lith. *nũnãĩ*, O.C.S. *nyně* probably adv. solidified case eines adj. **nũ-no-* “jetzig”), Av. *nũrəm*, *nũrām*, ap. *nũram* ds. (after *āparəm* “prospectively “shaped?”); Gk. *vũ*, *vũv*, *vũv* “now, yet” (latter probably from **nũ-m* =) Lat. *num* “nun noch, noch jetzt”, then pad for Fragen, *etiamnum* “noch always”, *nunc* “now, yet, nun” (**num-ce*) = Hitt. *ki-nun* ds., *nũ-per* “neulich, before kurzem; before Zeiten”, next to which *nu-* still in *nu-diũs tertius* “*nun is the dritte day” (about O.Ir. *nu-*, *no-*, M.Welsh *neu* Verbal-particle, see under *ne* “not”); Goth. *nu* (*nũ?*), O.Ice. O.H.G. O.E. *nũ* “now, yet, nun”, M.H.G. Ger. *nũ*, previously seit LateM.H.G. time also *nũn*; Lith. *nũ*, Ltv. *nu* “nun”, O.Pruss. in *tei-nu* “nunmehr”, Lith. *nũnãĩ* “nun” (see above); O.Bulg. *нъ* “but”, *nyně* “nun” (see above); Toch. A *nu* B *no* enkl. “but, because”; Hitt. *nu* (satzeinleitende particle); *ki-nun* “now, yet”, *nũ-wa* ‘still’, *nu-kwiť* “numquid”; Goth. *naúh* ‘still’, O.Fris. *noch*, O.S. O.H.G. *noh* Adverb ‘still, also now, yet’ from **nu-kʷe*; about die Konjunktion “(neither -) *noch*” see above S. 757 under *ne1*.

IE *nũ* is probably zero grade to *neuo-* “neu”, compare O.Ind. *nũtane-* “jetzig” and “neu”, Gk. *véov τι* “eben, neulich”, O.H.G. *niwes* (adv. gen.), Lith. *naujaĩ* “fresh, neulich”.

Maybe Alb. *ta-ni* “now” [*ta-* (*atě*) “this, that” + **ni* “now”] : O.Pruss. in *tei-nu* : Skt. *nú* “now, just, but” [adv]; Go. *nu* “now” [adv]

References: WP. II 340, WH. II 186 ff., Trautmann 201.

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ṛdhos, ṛdheri

English meaning: under

Deutsche Übersetzung: “under”

Material: O.Ind. *adháḥ* “under” (as preposition m. acc. under gen.), Av. *aḍā* “under”, Arm. *and* (m. instr.) “under”, O.Ice. *and* ds., Toch. A *añč* “under, after under” (?);

Av. *aḍairi* “under, below”, Goth. *undar* etc., O.H.G. *untar* and *untari* “under”, neologism after IE **uperi* (O.Ind. *upari* etc. “about”);

O.Ind. *ádharma-*, Av. *aḍara-* “the untere”, Lat. *īnferus* ds. (**enferos*, IE **ṛdheros*), *īnfernus* ds. (after *supernus*), *infrā* “below” (**inferād*) with Anlautsbehandlung of *-dh-*; Gk. ἄθερο- placed perhaps in ἄθερίζω “verachte” (compare O.Ind. *adhariṇa-* “verachtet”); Goth. *undaro* preposition “under” (abl. auf *-ōd*) = O.Ind. adv. *ádharāt* “under”;

O.Ind. *adhamá-* “the unterste” = Lat. *īnfirmus* ds.

References: WP. I 323, WH. I 698, Specht IE Decl. 259¹.

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ṛsi-s

English meaning: sword

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwert'

Note: only Aryan and italisch

Material: O.Ind. *así-* m. 'sword, Schlachtmesser'; Av. *aṛhū-* f. ds.; Lat. *ēnsis* 'sword'.

References: WP. I 324, WH. II 406, Specht KZ. 66, 34 f.

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ṛsi-

English meaning: dirt, black

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schmutzfabrig; Schmutz, Schlamm'

Material: O.Ind. *ási-ta-*, fem. *ási-knī* "swart, black"; Gk. ᾠσις 'slime, mud (eines Flusses)', ᾠσιος "muddy".

References: WP. I 324, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 116 f.

Page(s): 771

obhel–

English meaning: to sweep; to multiply

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fegen” and “vermehren”

Note: only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *avelum* “I sweep” (*ar-avelum* “I vermehre”: *aveli* “more”), Gk. ὀφέλλω ‘sweep’ and “vermehre”, ὄφελμα “besom” and “benefit, advantage”, ὄφελτρον “besom” Hes., ὀφελτρέω ‘sweep’; ὄφελος “benefit”, ὠφελέω “nütze”.

References: WP. I 178, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 57, Leumann Hom. Wörter 120 ff.

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obhi-

See also: see above S. 287 (*ebhi-*).

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od-¹ (*had-)

English meaning: to smell, *have repulsive smell

Deutsche Übersetzung: "riechen"

Material: Arm. *hot* "Duft, smell, odor" (sek. *o*-stem), *hotim* "rieche", *hototim* "wittere";

Gk. ὄζω "rieche, dufte" (*ōǵi-ω, with Lat. *olēre* under an extension basis **odēi*-compatible), ὀδωδα, Hom. etc. ὀδμή, Dor. ὀδμά:, Att. ὀσμή "Duft, smell, odor" (*oδ-μā), δυσ-, εὐ-ώδης "evil-, wohlriechend", ὀσ-φραίνομαι "rieche, wittere" with *oδσ- (: Lat. *odor*) as erstem part; Alb. *amë* "unpleasant smell, odor" (**odmā* = ὀδμή); Lat. *odor* 'smell, odor', *odefaciō*, *ol(e)faciō* "rieche, wittere", *oleō*, *-ēre* 'smell, stink' ('sabin' / = *d* perhaps tight, firm geworden through support in *oleum*); Swe. *os* 'smell, odor, erstickendes Gas', Nor. Dan. *os* (**ōd-s-o-*) "haze, mist, erstickender vapor", O.Ice. *spān-ōsa* "neu, neu hergestellt" (of ship etc.), actually: "after chip, splinter smelling";

Lith. *úodžiu*, *úosti* 'smell' (**ōǵiō*), Ltv. *uôžu*, *uôst* 'smell', Lith. *úostyti* "herumriechen, snuffle, sniff" = Ltv. *uôstīt* (and *uôkstīt* ds.; with the same parasitischen *k* Lith. *úoksauti* "unaufhörlich lauern" under likewise); O.Cz. *jadati* "forschen, untersuchen" (*"ausschnüffeln").

References: WP. I 174, WH. II 203, Trautmann 202.

See also: see also *od-2* "repulsion"; about Gaul. *odocos* s. S. 289.

Page(s): 772-773

od-2 (*had-)

English meaning: disgust, hate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Widerwille, Haß”

Note:

Root **od-2** (**had-*): “disgust, hate” derived from Root **od-1** (**had-*): “to smell, *have repulsive smell”

Material: Arm. *ateam* “I hasse”, *ateli* “detested, hostile”;

Gk. ὀδυσ- (as *οδ-υδ- das participle perf. enthaltend) in οὐδύεται ἐρίζεται Hes. (οὐ- metr. lengthening for ὀ-), ὀδῶδυσται, ὠδυσάμην, ὀδύσασθαι, ὀδυσθῆναι “be angry with, grumble, rumble”; Lat. *ōdī* “empfinde Widerwillen, hasse”, *ōdium* “natürlicher repulsion, hate”; O.E. *atol*, O.Ice. *atall* “dirus, atrox”; Hitt. *ḫatukiš* “terrible, dreadful”;

as “repulsion infolge Geruches” perhaps to *od-1* ‘smell’.

References: WP. I 174 f., WH. II 202 f.

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oid- (*g^wheid-)

English meaning: to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen'

Note:

Considering Phryg. βεδυ "water" : nasalized Illyr. *Bindus* "water god", Root **band-** (*g^wheid-): "drop" : Root **oid-** (*g^wheid-): "to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water" derived from a zero grade of Root **ay(e)-9**, **ayed-**, **ayer-** (*ak^went-): "to flow, to wet; water, etc."

Material: O.Ind. *indra-* 'strong', also GN "*Indra-*, urind. (mitanni) *Indar* = Av. GN *Indra-*; O.Ind. *indriyám* n. "power, fortune"; perhaps also *indu-* m. "drip" (originally 'sehwellung, ball');

Arm. *ait* (*i*-stem) "cheek", *aitnum* "I swell" (**oid-nu-mi*), *aitumn* 'swelling, lump, growth';

Gk. οἰδάω, οἰδέω 'swell', οἶδος n. 'swelling, lump, growth', οἶδᾱξ "unripe Feige", οἶδμα "swelling, tumescence, Schwall of Meeres", Οἰδί-πους 'schwellfuß';

O.H.G. *eiz*, Ger. dial. *Eis* "Eiterbeule, ulcer", and as Bezeichnung from deren giftigem Inhalt O.H.G. *eitar*, O.E. *āt(t)or*, O.Ice. *eit*r "pus" (O.Ice. also figurative "fury, bitter sense, mind", E.Fris. *eitel* "angry, irate, frenzied"); O.Ice. *eitill* m. "Einschluß in a stone", Nor. *eitel* "gland, knag am tree, knot, bud" (= M.H.G. *eizel* 'small pustulating ulcer'); O.Ice. *eista* "testicle" (**oid-s-to(n)-*, from the zero grade of *es*-stem: Gk. οἶδος); perhaps also O.E. *āte*, Eng. *oat* "Hafer"; Ltv. *idra* "das faule Mark eines Baumes"; with Slav. **ě-*, **ja-* from *oi-* probably O.Bulg. *-ědro*, *jadro* (etc.) 'sinus; velum, sail', Pol. kaschub. also "net" (basic meaning 'swelling');

O.C.S. *jadъ* "poison" (**oidos*), Slov. *jàditi* "anger", Serb. *ijèditi* "enrage"; Lith. *aidinti* 'stir, tease, irritate' and O.C.S. *isto*, pl. *istesa* "testicle, kidney" from schwundstufigem **id-s-to-*, next to which **oid-s-to-* (: O.Ice. *eista*) perhaps in aRuss. *jestesě* n. Du. "testicles", if with

it **ěstesě* gemeint is; nasalized **ind-ro* to **ęd-* (*jęd-*) in Slav. **jędro*, **jędrъ*: O.C.S. *jędro* “quick, fast” (from “*strong” = “*swollen”), Serb. *jédar* “full, strong, fresh, strong” and R.C.S. *jadro* “nucleus, testiculus”, Russ. *jadrovítj* “kernig, strong”, *jádrica* “Gersten-, Hafergrütze”, Pol. *jadro* “Kern; pl. testicles”, *jędrny* “kernig, strong, lively”;

in addition Balt FIN *Indus*, *Indura*, *Indra*, *Indrajà* and *Indrica*, also die *Innerste*, NFI the Leine (Hildesheim), old *Indrista* (probably Ven.-Illyr.).

Maybe Alb. *gjendra* “(*testicle), lump, tumor, swelling, gland” : Church Slavic *jadro* “nucleus, testiculus”.

References: WP. I 166 f., Petersson Heteroklisie 83, 248, Güntert Weltkönig 13 f., Machek KZ. 64, 261 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 114, 127, Trautmann 2f., 108.

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oi-no-, oi-uo-

See also: see above S. 286 (*e-*).

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oiuā

See also: see above S. 297 (*ei-*).

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ok–

English meaning: to think over, *understand, see

Deutsche Übersetzung: “überlegen”

Note:

Root *ok-*: “to think over, *understand, see” derived from a reduced Root *okʷ-*: “to see; eye”.

Material: Gk. ὀκνος “dubiousness, hesitating”, ὀκνέω “hesitate”, ὀκνηρός “dilatorily”;

Goth. *aha* ‘sense, mind, understanding’, *ahjan* “believe, mean”, *ahma* m. “ghost”; *ahaks* “dove” (as spirit bird); O.H.G. *ahta* “observance, paying attention” (Ger. *achtgeben*), O.E. *eaht* f. “calculation, consultation, estimate”, O.H.G. O.S. *ahtōn*, O.E. *eahtian* “consider, observe, appraise”, Ger. *achten*, *beachten*, O.Ice. *ætla* (**ahtilōn*) “mean, think, intend, mean, aim”.

References: WP. I 169; after Specht KZ 62, 211 to *okʷ-*.

Page(s): 774

oktō(u)

English meaning: eight

Deutsche Übersetzung: "acht"

Note:

Root *oktō(u)* : eight derived from the extended Root *ok-* : "to think over, *understand, see, count" + *-ta* formant modelled after Illyr. attribute nouns, adjectives. Hence PIE numbers derived from previously ordinal numbers.

Material: O.Ind. *aṣṭā, aṣṭāu* (besides *aṣīti-* f. "achtzig"), Av. *ašta* to Av. *ašti-* "Breite from vier Fingern" (to sg. **ašta-*), Henning TrPhSoc. 1948, 69; Arm. *ut* (probably from **optō* with from the Sieben übernommenem *p*); Gk. ὀκτώ; Alb. *tetë* (**oktō-t-*);

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to Alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) "eight" : Alb. *teta* "eight"; Lycian *ñuñtāta* "nine" : Alb. *nanda* "nine". Therefore Alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* 'seven' later O.Ind. *saptáthaḥ*, Av. *haptaθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofodā*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatī-*, Av. *haptāiti-* 70; in Alb. *-ta, -të* are attribute formants that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *-ta* formant (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to Alb.-Anatolian languages alone.

Therefore Alb. *teta* "eight" is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) "eight". It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Lat. *octuāgintā* "80"].

Therefore Gk. Greek: ὀκτὰ n. "the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet (Ar.)", gen. ὀκτῆτος Demokr. 20, Lat. pl. *tetates* from ὀκτῆτες; further uninflected. Origin (see intro): LW Sem. Etymology: from Semitic, cf. Hebr. *ṭēth*; cf. Schwyzler 140. is of Anatolian origin.

compare Maced. *Otto-lobus* "8 hügelig"; Lat. *octō*; O.Ir. *ocht n-* (Nasalwirkung after *secht n-* and *nōi n-*); Welsh *wyth*, nCorn. *eath*, Bret. *eiz* (**ochti*, older *-ū* from *-ō*); Goth. *ahtau*, O.Ice.

ātta, O.H.G. O.S. *ahto*, O.E. *eahta*; Lith. *aštuoni*; O.C.S. *osmъ* (after dem ordinals *osmъ* reshaped); Toch. B *okt*, A *okāt*.

ordinals: Lat. *octāvus* (compare also Osc. *Uhtavis* “Oktavius”) probably from **octōuos*; aPhryg. *οτυφοι* *φετει* “in 8. years” (**oktōuoi* *metes*); Gk. Ion. Att. ὀγδο(F)ος (ὀ after ἑβδομος), obstructed in ὀγδοήκοντα (Hom. to ὀγδῶκοντα reshaped after ὀκτώ), compare Lat. *octuāgintā* “80”, das earlier example from *septuāginta* and in very later time after latter again neu aufgekommen; after dem ordinals to *septm̃* (and *dek̃m̃*) gerichtet have sich O.Ind. *aṣṭamá-*, Av. *aštama-*, Gaul. *oxtumetos*, O.Ir. *ochtmad*, Welsh *wythfed*, Lith. *āšmas*, O.Pruss. *asman* (acc.), O.C.S. *osmъ* (*oktmo-*); compare Toch. A *oktānt*, B *oktante* “the achte”.

An other congruities are to name ved. *aṣṭādaśa-* 18, Av. *aštadase-* “the 18.”, Gk. ὀκτω(καί)δεκα, Lat. *octōdecim*, O.H.G. *ahtozehan* 18; Gk. ὀκτακόσιοι, Lat. *octingentī* “800”.

References: WP. I 172 f., WH. II 199 f., Trautmann 15 f.

Page(s): 775

ok^w- , (*heĝ^wh-)

English meaning: to see; eye

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sehen'

Note: besides **ok-**, see there

Note:

Root **ok^w-** : to see; eye derived from Root **deik-** : to show" : Root **dek-1** : "to take, *offer a sacrifice, observe a custom" [common Illyr.-Balt *d-* > zero phonetic mutation]. The drop of initial *d-* in Proto-Aryan languages caused the birth of old laryngeal *h-*.

One of the oldest cognates is Gk. δοκεύω "to see, discern, perceive, observe; to think, suppose, imagine, expect", then Marathi *dola* (**dokula*) "eye".

Material: Aryan out of the compounds only forms of stem *ok^wh- (whereupon partly the *i*- and *n*-stem is layered):

O.Ind. *ákṣi* n. "eye" (this *i*-stem ved. only nom. acc. sg. and in compounds, *akṣi-pát* "a little, a bit", after ved. also in *bh*-case and in loc. pl.), gen. sg. *akṣ-ṇ-áh* etc., nom. Du. *akṣī* = Av. *ašī* " (both) eyes "

common O.Ind. -ĝ^wh- > -kṣ- : Avestan -ĝ^wh- > -xš-, -š- phonetic mutation

(compare *ok^wī ds. in Lith. *akī*, O.Bulg. *oči* and as base from Arm. *ač-k*" and Gk. ὄσσε), formation of conservative stem *akṣ-; this stem *akṣ-* also in ved. *an-ák* "blind"; Av. *ašī* for **axšī* after *uši* "ears", compare Av. *aiwy-āxšayeinti* "they supervise", *aiwyāxštar-* "supervisor, custodian, keeper"; redupl. O.Ind. *īkṣatē* "sees" (IE *īk^w- from *i-ok^w-); *akṣā-* m. "dice, cube", i.e. "provide with eyes"; *kṣaṇa-* m. n. "instant, eye blink" (seems grown from a loc. *[a]kṣán); is not overgrown the *h*-stem in the darkened compounds O.Ind. *prātika-* "turned, opposite", n. "face (with the eyes and mouth)" (: πρόσ-ωπον), *ānīka-* n. "the turned, front", Av. *ainīka-* m. "face (with the eyes and mouth)" (**proti*, **eni* + ok^w-; compare

Slav. *nica* under **ni-* “low, mean”), *ghṛtācī* f. “greasy (looking); sacrificial spoon”, *śvītīcī* f. “gleaming”;

Arm. (with expressive gemination) *akn*, gen. *akan* “eye, aperture, hole” (*n*-stem), nom. pl. *ač-k* pluralized from dem nom. Du. **ok^wi*;

Gk. (**oks*) ὄσσε nom. Du. “Augen”

common O.Ind. *-ĝ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *-ĝ^wh-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

(**ok^wie* for **ok^wi*), Att. ὄπτε, whereof τριτοπῖς “necklace with three glass eyes”; ὄσσομαι ‘see, observe (spiritually), foresee, predict’, Att. ὀπτεύομαι “foresee, predict, dread”;

common O.Ind. *-ĝ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *-ĝ^wh-* > *-ss-* : *-tt-* phonetic mutation

ὄψομαι “I will see”, common O.Ind. *-ĝ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *-ĝ^wh-* > *-k^wh-* > *-phs-* phonetic mutation
ὄπωπα “have seen”; ὀπιτεύω “gawk at, look after”, παρθενοπῖπης “overseer of girls” with redupliz. root ὀπ (ι + ὀπ > ὀπ-); ὄμμα “eye” (**ὀπ-μη*),

common O.Ind. *-ĝ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *-ĝ^wh-* > *-k^w-* > *-p-* phonetic mutation

ὄφθ-αλ-μός “eye” (**ok^wph-* with expressive Aspirata?);

common O.Ind. *-ĝ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *-ĝ^wh-* > *-k^w-* > *-ph-*, *-f-* phonetic mutation

without Aspirata böot. ὀκταλλος; with (after ὀπός etc.) analogical π;

common O.Ind. *-ĝ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek *-ĝ^wh-* > *-kt-* phonetic mutation

see Root *ĝh^ǵdem-*, *ĝh^ǵdom-*, gen.- ablative *ĝh(ǵ)m-és* : “earth”

lak. ὀπίλος, epidaur. ὀπίλλος; similarly behaves ὀκκον ὀφθαλμόν to Lesb. ὀππατα “ὄμματα” (probably with expressive gemination); ὀπή “opening, aperture” (ἐνόπαι f. pl. “earrings” under likewise, πολυ-ωπός “nets with a lot of openings or meshes”);

common O.Ind. *-ĝ^wh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *-ĝ^wh-* > *-k^w-* > *-p-* phonetic mutation

lengthened grade ὤψ “face”; πρόσωπον “face (with the eyes and mouth)”, μέτωπον “forehead”, Κύκλ-ωψ, βο-ὠπις under likewise; μύ-ωψ “shortsighted”; besides αἶθ-οψ under

likewise with abbreviation (comparable Lat. *atr-ōx*, *fer-ōx*); common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $k\acute{s}$ - : Gk.

$-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $-k^wh-$ > $-phs-$ phonetic mutation

perhaps Gk. ὄπις “the vengeance or visitation, a Weststruck fear; punishment, retribution”,

eig. “investigation, inquiry”?; common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $k\acute{s}$ - : Gk. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $-k^wh-$ > $-p-$ phonetic mutation

ἵψαο “you have reprimanded, have punished, pressed hard, oppressed”, common O.Ind. -

\hat{g}^wh- > $k\acute{s}$ - : Gk. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $-k^wh-$ > $-phs-$ phonetic mutation

ἐν-ιπή “rebuking, reproving appellation”, common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $k\acute{s}$ - : Gk. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $-k^wh-$ > $-p-$ phonetic mutation

ἐνίσσω (changed ἐνίπτω), Aor. ἠνίπαπον and ἐνένιπον “rebuke, reproach, reprove, punish, avenge, scold” (IE $*\tilde{t}k^wh-$ from redupl. $*i-o\tilde{k}^wh$, compare O.Ind. *ṭkṣatē*); common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $k\acute{s}$ - : Gk. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $-k^wh-$ > $-p-$ phonetic mutation

Alb. *sũ* “eye”;

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)], hence Alb. geg *sũni* “eye” : Old Irish ($*sũli-$) *sũil* “eye” : Root *sāuel-*, *sāuol-*, *suuél-*, *suel-*, *sũl-* : “sun”.

Finally zero grade Alb. geg *sũni* “eye” : Old Irish ($*sũli-$) *sũil* “eye” : Lat. *oculus* “eye” : Lith. *akýlas* “attentive”.

Hitt. *šakuua-* n. pl. “eyes”, *šakuuāi-* “see” it seems that Root *ok^wh-* : “to see; eye” derived from Root *sek^wh-2* : “to see, show; to speak”.

Lat. *oculus* “eye” ($\tilde{o}k^welo-s$); *atr-ōx* “grisly” (to *āter*, above S. 69), *fer-ōx* “wild” (to Lat. *ferus*, above S. 493), etc. (: Gk. *μύ-ωψ* “shortsighted”, etc.);

O.Ir. *enech*, M.Welsh *enep* “face, face (with the eyes and mouth)”, M.Bret. *enep* ds. and preposition “against”, and Welsh *wyneb* “face (with the eyes and mouth)”, O.Welsh *let-*

einepp “halbe Seite” are unclear; common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^wh-$ > $k\hat{s}$: Celtic $-\hat{g}^w$ > $-b$: $-k^w$ > $-p$ phonetic mutation

in Gmc. finden wir besides dem stem $*a_3w-$ ($*ók^w$, O.H.G. *ac-siuni* f. ‘species’, *auc-siuno* “evidenter”) : $*awi-$ ($*ók^wi-$) in O.H.G. *awi-zoraht* “augenscheinlich”, O.E. *ēawis* ($*ēaw-wis$) “apparent, manifest, obvious”, *ēawan* ‘show, offenbaren’, O.Fris. *āwia*, *auwia* ds. ($*awjan$), M.H.G. *z-ounen*, M.Du. *t-ōnen* ‘show’ (with abbreviated prefix); besides Gmc. $*aun-$ ($*ók^w-én$); through Ausgleich and influence of $*ausō$ “ear” entstand ein stem $*au_3an-$: krimGoth. pl. *oeghene* (*oe* = *ö*), then Goth. *augō*, O.Ice. *auga*, O.H.G. *ouga*, O.E. *ēage* n. “eye”; stem $*augja-$ in Goth. *and-augi* n. “face (with the eyes and mouth)”, O.E. *and-ēages*, amd. *and-ouge* “angesichts”, O.Ice. *-eygr*, O.H.G. *-ougi*, O.E. *-ēaged* “-äugig”; maybe Alb.Gheg (*aug-*) *agu* “dawn, sunshine, dark”, *agull* “blindness”

Lith. *akis* “eye”, *aki* (= O.Bulg. *oči*) “die beiden Augen”, Ltv. *acs* “eye”, O.Pruss. *ackis* nom. pl. “Augen”, O.Bulg. *oko* (Russ. *óko*), gen. *očese*, Du. *oči* “eye”; Lith. *akýlas* “attentive”, Pol. *obaczyć* (lengthened grade) ‘see, bemerken, behold’, from which durchb Suffixverkennung (*ob* : *o*): *baczyć* “look out, aufpassen, wahrnehmen, see”; of *n*-stem Serb.-Church Slavic *okno* “window”; compare Eng. (O.Ice.Lw.) *wind-ow* ds., eig. “Windaug”;

affiliation from Lith. *ākas* “Wuhne, hole in Eise”, Ltv. *aka* “gegrabener stream, brook”, Russ. river name *Oká* (different above S. 23), Lith. *eketė* (*aketė*, *akytė*) “in das ice gehauenes hole zumWasserschöpfen, Wuhne”, Ltv. *akate* “with Wasser gefüllte pit, pothole in morass” probably: “Wasserauge”, compare “Meeraugen” as Bezeichnung the Tatraseen;

Toch. A *ak*, Du. *aśām*, B *ek*, Du. *eśane* n. “eye”; A *ak-mal* “face” (“eye + nose”); compare W.Schulze Kl. Schr. 248.

Maybe Sumerian *ig[~]i*: *noun*, eye(s); face; front.

verb,

to

see

prep., before, in front of

References: WP. I 169 ff., WH. II 200 ff., Benveniste Origines 1, 48, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 299,
Petersson Heterokl. 121.

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ol-(e)-

English meaning: to destroy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vernichten”

Material: Gk. ὀλλῦμι (*ὀλ-νυ:-μι), Fut. ὀλέσω ‘spoil’, ὀλετής “Vernichter”, ὀλέκω “destroy”, ὀλοός (*ὀλοFός) “verhängnisvoll”;

Lat. *ab-oleō* “destroy”; perhaps with sek. *h-* Umbr. *hondu*, *holtu* “prosternito”;

Hitt. *hullāi-*, *hulliya-* “fight, struggle”, etc.

References: WH. I 4 f. (the die Zusammenstellung bestreitet), Couvreur H 143.

Page(s): 777

om(e)so-s

English meaning: shoulder

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schulter'

Material: O.Ind. *ám̐sa-* m. 'shoulder'; Arm. *us*, gen. *usoy* ds.; lengthened grade Gk. ὤμος ds. from **ōmsos*, compare ἐπ-ομμάδιος by Theokr.; Lat. *umerus* from **omesos* ds., Umbr. *uze*, *onse* "in umero"; Goth. *ams* ds. (Gmc. **amsa-*), O.Ice. *áss* "ridge"; Toch. A *es* 'shoulder' (**omso-*), B *āntse* (**omeso-*).

References: WP. I 178, Pedersen Toch. 250; W. Schulze KZ. 63, 28, WH. II 815.

Page(s): 778

omə-

English meaning: to proceed with energy; to make firm; to suffer

Deutsche Übersetzung: “energisch vorgehen”; out of it “fest worauf bestehen, festmachen = eidlich bekräftigen” and “zusetzen, quälen, schädigen”

Material: O.Ind. *ámīti* “bedrängt, versichert eindringlich, swears”, themat. *sam-amantē* ‘sie geloben’ (: συν-ομόςαι), *abhy-amīti* “plagues, schädigt”, *ámīvā* “tribulation, affliction, disease, malady” (: Gk. ἀνίη), with themat. Gestaltung the 2. syllable *ámatē* “bedrängt”, *ámatra-* “tight, firm”, *ámavān-* “boisterous, strong” =Av. *amavant-* ‘strong, mighty, vast, grand’, O.Ind. *áma-* m. “rush, Ungestüm” = Av. *ama-* “power, männliche Potenz, Angriffskraft”, adj. ‘strong’, O.Ind. *āmāyati* ‘schädigt; is schadhaft, sick’, *āmaya-* m. “disease, malady”; Av. *amáyavā* “affliction, tribulation”;

Gk. ὀμνῦμι, ὀμνύω ‘schwöre’ (ὀμόςαι, ὀμώμωκα; Fut. ὀμεῖται neologism), συνομόςαι (: O.Ind. *sam-amantē*), Hom. ὀμοίος “plagend, leidvoll” (probably metr. lengthening from ὀμοῖος, to *ὀμο-Fā); ἀνίᾱ, Ion. ἀνίη “distress” (dissimil. from *ἄμīFā, Schwyz. Gk. 1, 259, 309);

O.Ice. *ama* “plague, belästigen”, *amask* “Anstoß nehmen, Unwillen feel, sich wherewith abplagen”, Mod.Ice. *ami* “plague”, *amstr* “rastlose work, Anstrengung”, *aml* n. “unaufhörliche, esp. erfolglose Beschäftigung with a thing”, Nor. *amla* ‘sich abmühen, work, esp. without Erfolg’, O.Ice. PN *Qmlungr*, *Amali* the name of ostgotischen Königshauses, die *Amalunge*, *Amulinge* the deutschen und O.E. Heldensage, O.H.G. *Amal-olf* under likewise; O.H.G. *emiz* “beständig, fortwährend”, *emizzīg*, *emazzīg* “beständig, beharrlich”, Ger. *emsig*.

Toch. A. *amískāññe* “Unzufriedenheit”, B *omäskem* “evil, bad”.

References: WP. I 178 f.

Page(s): 778

om- (*h₁amel)

English meaning: raw, bitter, *sweet

Deutsche Übersetzung: "roh, bitter"

Note: reduced grade *om-*

Root *om-* (*h₁amel): "raw, bitter, *sweet" : Root *sem-1* : "to pour" : Root *sem-3* : "summer", O.Ind. *amlá-*, *amblá-* 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella " : Gaul. *samon*[ios] 'summer months', *samolus* "sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella ".

Material: O.Ind. *amlá-*, *amblá-* 'sour, sorrel, Oxalis acetosella " (= Maced. ἄβο-, Gmc. **ampra-*), zero grade *āmṛá-* m. "Mangobaum", *āmá-* "raw, unreif" (= Gk. ὠμός), *āmād-* "eating raw flesh "; skyth. VN Ἀμᾶδοκοί from Iran. **āmād-aka-* "Rohfleischesser";

Note:

Phonetically the closest cognate to O.Ind. *amlá-*, *amblá-* 'sour' is Alb.Gheg *amla*, Tosc *ëmb(ë)la* 'sweet' common Alb. shift *m* > *mb*. Clearly the cognate of O.Ind. *amlá-* 'sour' derived from Alb.Gheg *ama* "mother", *t'amlë* "sour milk (of the mother), brost milk ".

Arm. zero grade *hum* "raw, cruel, savage";

Maced. ἄβο- "zusammenziehend", ἄβαρύ ὀρίανον Hes.;

Gk. ὠμός "raw, cruel, savage", ὠμηστῆς "rohes Fleisch fressend" etc. (= O.Ind. *āmād-* with already IE contraction from *ōmo-* and *ed-* "eat");

Alb. *tamlë* "(sour) milk", *ambëlë*, *ëmbëlë* 'sweet', *tëmbëlë* "Galle" (article *t-*);

Lat. *amārus* "bitter"; O.Ir. *om* "raw", Welsh *of* ds., in addition O.Ir. *um(a)e* "copper, Erz" = Welsh *efydd* "copper, bronze" (**omjio-*);

Gmc. **ampra-* (from **ambra-* < **am-ro-*) in Dutch *amper* 'sharp, bitter, unreif', O.Ice. *apr* (**ampraR*) 'sharp', Subst. O.E. *ampre*, O.H.G. *ampfaro* "(Sauer)ampfer"; doubtful O.E. *ōm*

m. “Rost”, *ōme* f. “Rotlauf”, O.Ice. *āma* f., *āmu-sōtt* f. “Rose” (disease, malady), *āmr* “reddish brown”, Ger. *Ahm*, *Ohm* “Rotlauf”;

Ltv. *amuols* “sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*”.

References: WP. I 179, WH. I 35, Frisk nominal formation 14.

Page(s): 777-778

ond-, ṇd-

English meaning: stone

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stein, Fels’?

Material: O.Ind. *ádri-* “stone, esp. zum Somaschlagen gebrauchter; Fels, mountain”,
O.Pers. *Ark-adriš* (?); M.Ir. *ond, onn*, gen. *uinde* (stem **ondes-*) n. “stone, Fels”.

References: WP. I 181.

Page(s): 778

oner-

English meaning: dream

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Traum"

Grammatical information: older *r/n*-stem

Material: Arm. *anurj* "dream" (**onōr-io-*, compare Gk. τέκμωρ : τέκμαρ "mark, token, sign"); Gk. ὄναρ nom. acc. n. "dream" and adv. "in dream"; ὄνειρος, -ov, Eol. ὄνοιρος, Cret. ἄναιρος (probably through influence der preposition ἄν-) "dream", gen. Att. Ion. ὀνείρατος (originally **ὄνατος*); Alb. gegh. *âdërrë*, Toscëndërrë "dream" (*onrjo-*).

Note:

Common Alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 180, Meillet Esquisse de l'Arm.² 150.

Page(s): 779

ong- (better ang-) (*heng-)

English meaning: coal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kohle"

Note:

Root *egnīs* : *ognīs* : "fire" derived from Root *ong-* (better *ang-*) (**heng-*): coal < Root *okʷ-* : "to see; eye"

Material: O.Ind. *āṅgāra-* m. "coal", Pers. *angišt* ds.; gael. Ir. *aingeal* "light, fire";

Balt-sl. **angli-*: O.Pruss. *anglis*, Lith. *anglis*, Ltv. *ūogle* "coal" (Ltv. *ūogle* is neologism); O.C.S. *ogolъ* m. ds., but Russ. *ugolъ*, Ser.-Cr. *ūgalj*, Pol. *węgieł* ds. etc. (*io*-stem).

Maybe Alb. *thëngjill* "(*coal) ash"

References: WP. I 181, Macbain Etym. Gael. Dict. 8 f., Trautmann 8, H. Wagner, Lexis 3, 134.

Page(s): 779

ong^w– (*ong^wh–)

English meaning: to anoint, dark ointment

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘salben’

Material: O.Ind. *añj-*, *anákti* (3. pl. *añjánti*) ‘salbt, bestreicht, schmückt’, participle perf. *aktá-*, pass. *ajyáte*, *añjanam* ‘das Salben, ointment’, *áñjas-* n. ‘ointment’, *añjí-* ‘salbend’; m. n. ‘ointment, jewellery’, *ājyam* n. ‘Opferschmalz’ (*ā* + *ajya-* < **ṇg^wio-*);

Arm. *aucanem* ‘anoint, smear, rub’ (compare Meillet Esquisse de l’Arm.² 37);

Lat. *unguō*, *unctus*; Umbr. *umtu* ‘unguito’; O.Pruss. *anctan*, *ancte* ‘butter’.

ong^wen- ‘ointment, Schmiere’.

Lat. *ungen*, *ungen-tum* ‘fat, ointment’, Umbr. *umen* ds., O.H.G. *ancho*, *anco* m., M.H.G. *anke* ‘butter’, Alem.-südschwäb. *Anke* (m., seldom f.) ‘butter’.

ṇg^wen-: Ir. *imb* (gen. *imbe*) ‘butter’, O.Corn. *amen-en*, Bret. *amann*, *aman-enn*, Welsh *ymen-yn* (from umgelautetem **emen-yn*); compare above O.Ind. *ājyam*.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**ṇg^wh-en*) *ngjyenj* ‘to wet, moisten; to dye, color, imbue’.

References: WP. I 181, Kuiper Nasalprä. 122.

Page(s): 779

onogh- (: ongh-, nogh-; Celt. ngh-), ongh-li- (*henegh-)

English meaning: fingernail, claw

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nagel an Fingern and Zehen, Krallen"

Note: partly with formants **-u-** (extended **-ut-**) and **-lo-**

Material: O.Ind. *áṛghri-* f. "foot" (presumably with *r* from *l*, **ongh-li-*); with ar. *kh* O.Ind. *nakhá* m., n., *nakhára-* m. n., "nail, claw, talon", Pers. *nāxun* ds. (ar. *kh-* an innovation); perhaps Arm. *etungn* ds. (**e-nungn*):

Gk. ὄνυξ, -υχοῦς "nail, claw, talon" (from **ὄνχyu-*?);

Lat. *ungu-is* "the nail an Fingern and Zehen", *ungula* "claw, nail, hoof", later also "nail" (**ongh-(e)lā*);

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**honus*) *thoi*, *thua*, pl. *thonj* "nail" : Gk. ὄνυξ, -υχοῦς "nail, claw, talon", also Alb. (**hunghula*) *thundla*, *thundra* "hoof" : Lat. *ungula* "claw, nail, hoof" common Alb. *h-* > *k-* > *th-* phonetic mutation, preservation of the old laryngeal; also common Alb. *-n-* > *-nd-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation.

Note: Alb. *thoi*, *thua*, pl. *thonj* "nail" : Alb. *thëngjill* ("coal") ash"; Root **onogh-** (: **ongh-**, **nogh-**; Celt. **ngh-**), **ongh-li-** (**henegh-*): "fingernail, claw" : Root **ong-** (better **ang-**) (**heng-*): "coal"; Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal.

O.Ir. *ingen* f. dat. pl. *ingnib*, nom. pl. *ingnea*, O.Welsh *eguin*, Welsh *ewin* f., Corn. *euuin*, Bret. *ivin* (m. geworden) "nail" (**nghu-īnā*); O.H.G. *nagal*, O.E. *nægel* "nail", O.Ice. *nagl* ds. (conservative stem geworden, pl. *negl*); *negl* perhaps originally sg. *ī*-stem, compare O.Ind. *áṛghri-*, and to pl. umgedeutet, whereof sich die additional conservative Decl. angliederte), Goth. *ga-nagljan* "annageln"; Lith. *nāgas* m. "nail an Fingern and Zehen; claw, nail bei bird of prey", Ltv. *nags* ds.; Lith. *nagà* "hoof", O.Pruss. *nage* "foot", O.Bulg. *noga*, Russ. *nogá*

“foot” (collective *ā*-formation); Lith. *nagùtis*, O.Pruss. *nagutis* “Fingernagel”, O.Bulg. *ногѣтъ*, Russ. *ноготь* “nail, claw, talon”;

after Specht to Gk. ὄγκος (above S. 46), also root *on-*.

Maybe Alb. (**ungula*) *ngul* “jab (a nail)”, (**nægel*) *ngel* “be stuck, remain”.

References: WP. I 180 f., Trautmann 192, Specht IE Decl. 253¹.

Page(s): 780

ono- and onə-, also (o)no-d-

English meaning: to scold

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schmähen’

Material: Gk. ὀνομαί ‘schelte, tadle’, ὀνοτός “getadelt, tadelnswert”, ὀνοτάζω ‘schelte, tadle’; with -ə- the second syllable Hom. ὄνατο and ὄνεται ἀτιμάζεται. μέμφεται Hes.; M.Ir. *on* ‘schande’; perhaps with reduplication-stem also the ersten syllable M.Ir. *anim* (*i*-stem) “Makel, fault, error”, O.Welsh *anamou* “mendae”, Welsh *anaf*, M.Bret. *anaff* “Makel, fault, error”.

extension **(o)no-d-** in: Av. *nadəntō* ‘schmähende, lästernde’, Gk. ὀνόσασθαι “rebuke, reproach” etc., ὀνοστός “tadelnswert”.

References: WP. I 180.

Page(s): 779

opi

See also: see under *epi*.

Page(s): 781

op-¹

English meaning: to work, perform

Deutsche Übersetzung: “arbeiten, zustande bringen; Ertrag der Arbeit, Reichtum”

Material: O.Ind. *ápas-* n. “work” (= Lat. *opus*), Av. *hv-apah-* “good work (verrichtend)”; *āpas-* n. “work, religiöse action”; *ápnas-* n. “yield, property, possession”, Av. *afnah-vant-* “rich an Besitz”;

Gk. ὀμπνη f. “nourishment, food, Brotfrucht”, ὀμπνιος “nourishing”;

Lat. *opus*, *-eris* “work, Beschäftigung, action, work”, *opus est* “es is nötig” (“*is Mußarbeit”), whereof *operō*, *-āre* “work”, Osc. *úpsannam* “operandam”, *upsatuh sent* (“facti sunt”), perf. *upsed* “fecit”, *uupsens* “fēcērunt”, (lengthened gradees perf. as in Lat. *ōdī*), Umbr. *osatu* “facitō”, pälign. *upsaseter* “fieret”; Lat. *ops*, *opis* “fortune, richness, power; help, Beistand”, by Ennius also “Bemühung, Dienst”, *officium* “obligation” < **opi-ficium* “Arbeitsverrichtung”, *Ops* “goddess of Erntesegens”, *inops*, *cōpia* (**co-opia*), *opulentus* “rich an Vermögen, mighty”, probably also *optimus* “the best” (eig. “the Wohlhabendste”); perhaps the name the Oscī, *Opscī*, Ὀπτικοί as “die Verehrer the Ops” and Lat. *omnis* “all, whole, jeder” (**op-ni-s*); perhaps O.Ir. *somme* “rich”, *domme* “arm” (*su-*, *dus-op-smīo-*);

O.E. *efnan*, O.Ice. *efna* “wirken, do”; lengthened grade O.H.G. *uobo* “Landbauer”, *uoben* “ins work place, ausüben, worship”, Ger. *üben*, O.H.G. *uoba* m. pl. “Feier”, M.H.G. *uop* “das Üben, Landbau”, O.S. *ōḃian* “hold festivities”, O.Ice. *ōfa* “train, practice”, *ōfr* “vast, grand, violent”, O.Ice. *efna* “commit”, *efni* “stoff, Zeug for etwas”; about O.Ice. *afl* “power” etc. see above S. 52; Hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ-* “rich make”.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**ḫappinaḫḫ-*) *puna* “work, labor” not from Lat. *opus* “work”.

Note: Lat. *opus*, *-eris* (**opines*) “work” is a truncated cognate of older Hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ-* “become rich”, Alb. *punoj* “work, gain ealth”. The shift *i* > *u* is common in Alb. m. ending Alb.

ahi, ahu “beech, oak”. In Lat. the same as in Alb. the definite form was primary hence Lat. *operis* (definite) > *opus* (indefinite), also rhotacism in Lat. *n/r* is regular.

Not only Lat. *opulentus -a -um*, also *opulens -entis*, adj. “rich, wealthy” derived from Hitt. cognate but Lat. also displayed common Alb. *n > nt* phonetic mutation. Also O.Ind. *ápas-* n. “work”, *āpas-* n. “work” derived from Hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ-* “become rich” which has preserved the old laryngeals. Hence we are dealing with historic developments and not word roots. Clearly Hitt. is the oldest language of IE family. Phonetically Hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ-* “become rich” is a real treasure as it shows that Proto-Indo European and initially Hittite not only used laryngeals at the beginning of the word but also at the end of it. The reason for that was the common sandhi or agglutination of the end of the first word with the laryngeal of the subsequent word in the sentence. In Hitt. *ḫappinaḫḫ-* “become rich” was the first part of a compound clearly marked by *-ḫḫ-* gemination of laryngeals.

In Lat. **initial laryngeals** disappeared while in Gk. and partly in Alb. they were preserved. In Lat. and Gk. **ending laryngeals** became spirants: Proto-IE *aḥ* > Gk. *-os*, Lat. *-es*, *-us*. Illyr. and Alb. dropped the **ending laryngeals** to give f. *-aḥ* > *-a*, m *-uḥ* > *-u*, *-iḥ* > *-i* endings. Grammatically speaking Illyr. and later Alb. derived from Hittite. In Indic and Avestan the **ending laryngeals** were preserved as in Av. *hv-apah-* “good work “ while in O.Ind. **initial laryngeals** were frequently dropped.

References: WP. I 175 f., WH. II 209, 217 f.

Page(s): 780

op-2

English meaning: to choose; to suggest

Deutsche Übersetzung: "auswählen, den Vorzug geben, vermuten"

Material: Gk. ἐπιόψομαι to ἐπι-οπ- "wählen, auslesen"; Lat. **opere* is through **praed-opiont* (Festus p. 205 *praedotiont*) "praeoptant" covered; derived **opiō(n)* "expectation, opinion", wherefore Denominativum *opīnor, -āri* "assume, wännen, mean" *opīnio* "opinion, expectation"; Frequentativum to **opiō, -ere* is Lat. *optō, -āre* "wish", wherefore *optiō* f. "freie Wahl", m. "Gehilfe";

Umbr. *upetu* "optātō", *opeter* gen. "lēctī", Osc. *ufteis* "optātī";

O.C.S. *za-(j)apъ* "Vermutung", *ne-vъz-apъnъ* "unvermutet" (compare Lat. *in-, nec-opīnus* "unvermutet", welche Rückbildungen from *inopīnatus* are);

Toch. A *opyāc*, B *epyac* "Verstand" (Iran. Lw.?).

References: WP. I 176 f., WH. II 212 f.

Page(s): 781

orbho-

English meaning: orphan; servant; work

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verwaist, Waise”; out of it (Arm. Gk. with *-ano-*, Celt. Gmc. with *-io-* derivative) “Waisengut = Erbe”, whereof “the Erbe”; “Waise” = ‘small kid, child, klein, schwach, hilflos’ (O.Ind., Slav.); “verwaistes, schutzloses kid, child, das fürs Gnadenbrot alle niedrige Arbeit to verrichten hat, Knecht, Sklave” (Slav., Arm.), whereof “Knechtesarbeit”

Material: O.Ind. *árbha-* ‘small, weak; kid, child’; Arm. *orb*, *-oy* “Waise”; *arbaneak* ‘servant, Gehilfe’?;

Gk. ὀρφο-βόται ἐπίτροποι ὀρφανῶν Hes., ὠρφωσεν ὠρφάνισεν Hes., ὀρφανός “verwaist” (compare Arm. *arbaneak*), Lat. *orbis* “a thing stolen; looted, verwaist”;

maybe Alb.Gheg *verbonyj* “I blind” from Lat. *orbis* *-a -um* through Fr. *mur orbe* “blind wall” a contamination from Gmc. *verblenden* “blind”.

also Alb.Gheg (*ὀρφανός) *vorfën* “poor”; initial Alb. prosthetic *v-* proves the presence of old laryngeals in archaic alb hence it is not a loanword.

O.Ir. *orb(b)e*, *orpe* m. n. “the, das Erbe” (**orbh₂io-*), *comarbe* “Witherbe”, Gaul. *Orbius* MN (in addition das verb O.Ir. *no-m-erpimm* “committo me”, *ro-eirpset* ‘sie übergaben’ etc., maybe from **air-orb-*);

Goth. *arbi* n. “das Erbe”, O.H.G. *arbi*, *erbi* n. ds., O.E. *ierfe*, *yrfe* n. ds. (O.Ice. *arfr* m. “das Erbe” is to *arfi*, *arfa* “the Erbe, die Erbin” neologism), O.Ice. *erfi* (Run. *arþija*) n. “Leichenmahl”; Goth. *arbja*, O.Ice. *arfi* (f. *arfa*), O.H.G. *arpeo*, *erbo* “the Erbe”, O.E. *ierfe* n. “das Erbe”; die Gmc. words derive because of consecutive barely from dem Keltischen;

from ein intr. verb **arþē-iō* “bin verwaistes, zur harten Arbeit verdingtes kid, child?” one leads back Goth. *arbaiþs* f. “hardship, work”, O.Ice. *erfiði* n. ds., O.S. *arabēd* f., *arþēdi* n.,

O.E. *earfoþ* f., *earfeþe* n. "toil, work", O.H.G. *arabeit* "work" (O.Ice. *erfiðr*, O.E. *earfeþe* "beschwerlich"), basic form **arḑēiðiz*, very doubtful is formation from **arḑ-ma-* for Goth. *arms* "woeful, wretched, miserable", O.Ice. *armr* "woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky", O.H.G. O.S. *ar(a)m*, O.E. *earm* "arm, poor"; basic meaning wäre perhaps "armes Waisenkind";

O.Bulg. *rabъ* "Knecht", *rabota* 'servitus', Cz. *rob* 'slave', *robě* 'small kid, child', Russ. *rebjáta* "Kinder", *rebēnok* "kid, child"; die Russ. forms go auf *rob-*, Proto-Slav.. **orb-* back (Vasmer brieflich);

maybe Alb. *rob* 'slave of war, captive'

perhaps Hitt. *arpa-* "Ungunst, Mißerfolg".

Alb. *jetim* "orphan" (non IE) from turk. YETİM "orphan"

References: WP. I 183 f., WH. II 219 f., Trautmann 12.

Page(s): 781-782

oreu–, ereu–

English meaning: entrails, intestine, bowel, gut, *skin

Material: Gk. ὀρύα “intestine” (kann also for *ἄρύα stand, compare :) Lat. *arvīna* ‘schmer, fat, esp. between skin and Eingeweiden” (wäre “das to den Darmen Gehörige, Gekrösefett”); ἀρβίννη κρέας. Σικελοί Hes. (could be of Lat. origin).

References: WP. I 182 f., WH. I 71.

Page(s): 782

org-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ kill; kill off; zap; deaden “ (?)

See also: see under *perg-*.

Page(s): 782

orghi-, rghi-

English meaning: testicle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hode"

Grammatical information: m.

Note:

From Root *ergh-* : "to shake, tremble, *evil, lustful" derived Root *orghi-*, *rghi-* : "testicle"
(hence a taboo word)

Material: Av. *ərəzi-* m. "Hodensack", Du. *ərəzi* "testicles";

Arm. *orji-k* pl. "testicles", *orji* "not kastriert" (**orghi-ios*), *mi-orji* "μόνορχις";

Gk. ὄρχις m. "testicle"; Alb. *herdhe* f. "testicle" (**orghi-ā*); M.Ir. *uirgge* f. "testicle"
(**orghiā*), Ir. *uirghe* with secondary *gh*, Lith. *aržius* "lascivious", *eĩžilas* 'stallion', Ltv. *ērzelis*
ds.

Note:

Common Alb. *-gh-* > *-dh-*, *-d-* phonetic mutation, also Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal
Alb. *herdhe* f. "testicle".

References: WP. I 182 f., Trautmann 71.

Page(s): 782

ort–

English meaning: vine, *grape

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rebe”?

Material: Arm. *ort* “Rebe”; Alb. *hardi* “grapevine”.

Alb. *hardhi* “vine, *grape, round fruit” and *herdhe* “testicle” prove that from Root *orghi-*, *rghi-* : “(testicle)” derived Root *ort-* : “(vine, *grape)”.

Note:

Common Alb. *-gh-* > *-dh-*, *-d-* phonetic mutation, also Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal in Alb. *herdhe* f. “testicle”, *hardhi* “vine, *grape, round fruit”. consequently Arm. cognates derived from Alb.

References: WP. I 183, Pedersen KZ. 36, 99, BB. 20, 231.

Page(s): 782

ost(h)–; ost(h)i, ost(h)r(g), obl. ost(h)–(e)n–

English meaning: bone

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Knochen"

Material: O.Ind. *ásthi* n., gen. *asth-n-áh* "leg, bone", Av. *ast-*, *asti-* n. "bone", gen. pl. *astām*, instr. pl. *azdbīš*, *asti-aojah-* "Knochenkraft", *astən-tāt* "vitality"; pāli *aṭṭhitaco* "Krebs" (**asthi-tvacas* "knochenhäutig", compare to meaning Gk. ὀστακός "Meerkrebs"); Gk. ὀστέον "bone" (probably *οστέιον "Beinernes" = Lat. *osseum* ds.), Lat. *ossu*, *ossua* probably as innovation after *genu*, *genua*; ὀστακός (hellenist. to ἄστακός assimil.) "Meerkrebs" from *ὀστ-τῑακο- "dessen skin bone are", next to which of *r*-stem ὀστρακον "hard bowl, shard", ὀστρεον "Auster" (probably also ὀστρύς, ὀστρύα, ὀστρυῖς "tree with hartem, weißem wood" through dissimilation from *ὀστρο-δρυς), ἀστράγαλος "ankle" (assimil. from *ὀστράγαλος; places einen nom. **ost(h)r(g)* ahead); wenat. *ostüakon* "ossuārium";

Alb. *asht*, *ashtë* "bone"; Lat. *os*, more properly *oss*, gen. *ossis* n. "leg, bone" (*oss* am ehesten Auslautentwicklung from **ost*); aLat. also *ossum*,

unclear is das *a-* in O.Ir. *asil* "limb, member" (O.Corn. *esel*, Bret. *ezel* ds.), M.Ir. *asna* m. "Rippe" (**astonjo-*?), M.Welsh *ass-en*, pl. *eis* (**astī*), *asseu* "Rippe, lath, shaft, pole", Welsh *asgwrn* (see under), wherefore probably Lat. *asser* "lath, shaft, stake, pole"; perhaps here O.Ir. *odb* m. "knot, hunch, outgrowth", Welsh *oddf* ds. from **ozbho-*, older **ost-bho-*, welter to Gk. ὀσφύς "hip, haunch" (different S. 773);

Hitt. *ḫastāi-* "bone, Widerstandskraft".

Note:

Hitt. *ḫastāi-* "bone" : Alb.Gheg *ashtī* "bone" prove the common origin of those two cognates.

A *ko*-derivative **ost-ko-* lies the basic in: Av. *asća-* "shinbone, calf", Arm. *oskr* "bone"; Welsh *asgwrn* "bone", pl. *esgyrn*, Corn. *ascorn*, Bret. *askourn* ds. (Celt. forms *-rno-*).

References: WP. I 185 f., WH. II 225 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 518, Benveniste Origines 1, 6 f.,
Specht IE Decl. 74; Meillet BSL 33, 259.

Page(s): 783

oug-, ou-?

English meaning: cold

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kalt"

Material: Arm. *oic* "cold" (**oug-*);

Gaul. Monat *Ōgron...*; M.Ir. *ūar* "cold" = Welsh *oer* ds. (**ougro-*); O.Ir. *ōcht*, *ūacht* m. "coldness" (**ougtu-*);

Ltv. *aūksts* "cold"; Lith. *áušti* "cold become" (**aug-ske-ti?*); causative Ltv. *ausīt*, Lith. *áušyti* "abkühlen"; after Pedersen KGk. I 103 wäre Lith. *áušti* from **au-s-ti* to define and to O.Ind. *ō-man-* "coldness", Av. *aota-* "cold", *ao-dar-* "coldness", also to a root *au-* (*ou-*) "cold" to stellen.

References: WP. I 222, WH. I 88, Trautmann 20, Mühlenbach-Endzelin 1, 222 f.

Page(s): 783

óui-s

English meaning: sheep

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schaf'

Grammatical information: m. f. gen. sg. *óuios*, f. *ouikā* ds.

Material: O.Ind. *ávi-* m. f. 'sheep', *avika-* m. ds., *avikā* "female sheep (= O.Bulg. *овъца*), *ávya-* "of sheep", compare Gk. *οἶα*; Arm. *hov-iw* (**oui-pā-*) 'schäfer'; Gk. *οἶς*, *οἶς* (argiv. acc. pl. *ὄφινς*) 'sheep', *οἶος* "of sheep", *οἶα*, *ὄα* 'schaffell', lengthened grade *ὠα* 'schaffell, hem" (as O.Ind. *āvika-* n.); Lat. *ovis*, Umbr. *oui*, *uvef* acc. pl. "oves" (*au-bubulcus* "pastor bovinum", also *avillus* "lamb", see below *agʷhnos*); O.Ir. *ōi* 'sheep'; Welsh *ewig*, O.Corn. *euhi* "cerva" (**ouikā*); O.Ice. *æir*, O.E. *ēowu*, *ēowe*, O.S. *ewi*, O.H.G. *ouwi*, *ou* 'sheep' (**awī*, gen. **awjōz*), Goth. *awistr* "sheepfold", O.E. *ēoWestre* ds., O.H.G. *awist*, *ewist* (with to *stā-* 'stand' gehöorigem 2. part *-sto-*, *-st[ə]tro-*), Goth. *awēpi*, O.E. *ēowde*, O.H.G. *ewit* 'schafherde'; Lith. *avis*, Ltv. *avs* f. 'sheep'; Lith. *āvinas*, Ltv. *avins*, *āuns*, O.Pruss. *awins* "aries, ram" = O.Bulg. *овъ-пъ* ds.; O.Bulg. *овъ-ца* 'sheep'.

Maybe Alb. zero grade in Alb.Gheg (**ovъ-ca*) *voc*, *voca* pl. "young boy, child".

References: WP. I 167, WH. II 229, Trautmann 20 f.

Page(s): 784

o ¹

Deutsche Übersetzung: “to, with”

Note: in addition Thrac. VN Ὀ-δρύσαι “Waldanwohner”.

See also: s. S. 280 f. (*e-*, *o-*)

Page(s): 772

ozdo-s

English meaning: branch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ast"

Note:

Root **ozdo-s** : "branch" derived from Root **ozgho-** : "bud, sprout, branch" common Illyr. - Gk.

Dor. **gh-** > **z-** phonetic mutation.

Material: Arm. *ost* "twig, branch, bough", Gk. ὄζος *ds.*, Goth. *asts*, O.H.G. *ast* "bough"; with Vriidhi **ōzdos* in O.E. *ōst*, M.L.G. *ōst* "knot in wood, snag" (= "die Stelle, where ein Ast of stem ausgegangen is"); probably (?) **-ozdo-s** "(am stem) ansitzend", s. prefix **ē-**, **ō-** and **sed-** 'sit'.

References: WP. I 186, W. Schulze KZ 63, 28.

Page(s): 785-786

ozgho-

English meaning: bud, sprout, branch

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Knospe, Pflanzentrieb, Zweig”??

Material: Pehl. *azg* “bough”, Pers. *azay* “twig, branch, bud”: Gk. ὄσχος, ὄσχη, ὠσχη “twig, branch, sprout”;

die Gk. words possibly also eine dem IE **o-zdos* “ὄζος” parallel composition *ō-zgho-* (: ἔχω, σχεῖν) ‘sich (am stem) festhaltend’?

References: WP. I 185, Schwyzer Gk. 2, 491.

Page(s): 786

ōd(e)go– or ōd(e)g^wo–

English meaning: stalk

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stengel’

Material: O.Ind. *ádga-* m. “Rohrstab, Stengel”; Lith. *uodegà* ‘stengel, Stiel; tail’, Ltv. *uodega* “tail”.

References: WP. I 175;

See also: whether here O.Ir. *odb* “knot”, under S. 783 (*ost(h)-*)?

Page(s): 773

ōg-, əg-

English meaning: to grow; fruit, berries

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wachsen; Frucht, Beere"

Material: Lith. *úoga* "berry, Kirsche", Ltv. *uôga* "berry; blister, bubble, Pocke"; O.C.S. *agoda*, *jagoda* "καρπός, fruit", Russ. *jágoda* "berry", Church Slavic *vin-jaga*, Slov. *vin-jága* "wild Weinrebe";

reduced grade: Goth. *akran* n. "fruit, partly from Bäumen, partly of corn, grain ", O.Ice. *akarn*, O.E. *æcern*, M.H.G. *ackeran*, *eckern* "wild Baumfrucht, esp. acorn, Buchecker", Ger. *Ecker*, wherefore keltorom. **agraniō*, Ir. *āirne* (**agrīniā*) "schlehe", Welsh *aeron* "Baumfrüchte", *eirin-en* "plum" (umlaut), M.Bret. *irin*, Bret. *hirin* "schlehe"; perhaps here Arm. *ačem* "grow" (**əgiō*); here also O.Ir. *āru* "kidney" (sek. from **ārann* < **agrīnā*), Welsh *aren* f. "kidney, testicle" (Neubild. to pl. *eirin* "testicles, plums").

Maybe Tokharian: A, B *oko* "fruit" (Adams 109)

References: WP. I 174, Trautmann 202, Pokorny KZ. 50, 46 ff.

Page(s): 773

ōkú-s

English meaning: quick

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnell’

Grammatical information: compar. *ōkīōs*, superl. *ōkisto-*

Material: O.Ind. *āśú-* “quick, fast”, compar. *āśīyān*, superl. *āśiṣṭha-*, Av. *āsu-* “quick, fast”, compar. *āsyā*, superl. *āsištō*; Gk. ὠκύς, ὠκιστος, poet. ὠκύτετος, Lat. *ōcior* ‘schneller’, superl. *ōcissimus* (Positiv lacks), O.Welsh *di-auc*, Welsh *di-og*, Corn. *di-oc*, Bret. *di-ec* “idle”, actually “unschnell”;

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**assu-pedis*) *shpejt* “(*swift footed) quick, fast” : Lat. *acu-pedius* ‘swift-footed’ : zero grade Alb.

perhaps in ablaut to *aḱ-*, *oḱ-* ‘sharp’ (above S. 18 f.); then Lat. *acu-pedius* ‘swift-footed’ and *accipiter* “hawk, falcon” (above S. 19) could also belong here;

[see Root *pēd-2*, *pōd-* : “foot, *genitalia”]

maybe zero grade in rom. (**accipiter*) *șoim* “hawk” [-*p-* > -*m-* phonetic mutation] : Alb. (**accipiter*) *skiptar* “eagle man”, *shqipe* “eagle”, *skifter* “hawk, flying fast”, probably Illyr. **ākú-pedios*, **ākú-(pe)-lios* > *Achilles* ‘swift footed’.

Note:

Illyrian Albanian frequently abbreviated long IE root words. Hence the abbreviation of Proto-Gk. **ākú-(pe)-lios* > *Achilles* ‘swift footed’ could have taken place only in IllyriO.N. The shift -*d-* > -*l-* is characteristic of Italic IllyriO.N. That means Greeks translated the Illyrian myth and the name of *Achilles* ‘swift footed’. Clearly Greeks translated wrongly the compound as Root *ōkú-s* English meaning: quick + Root *pēd-2*, *pōd-* : “foot”. While the true meaning was the compound of Root *aḱ-*, *oḱ-* (**hekʷ-*) English meaning: ‘sharp; stone, edge, painful’ +

Root *pēd-2*, *pōd-* : “foot”. Hence the name of Achilles meant actually painful foot since his foot was vulnerable to a mortal wound.

A cognate **ōk-ro-* (compare to forms **ak-ro-* besides **ak-u-*) is perhaps the base from Church Slavic *jastrębъ* “hawk”.

References: WP. I 172, WH. II 198.

Page(s): 775

ōr-, ər-

English meaning: to speak; to call

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reden, rufen”

Material: O.Ind. *āryati* “preist” (?);

Gk. Att. ἀρά: (*apaFā), Hom. ἀρή “prayer” (*apFā, compare ark. κάταρFος “verflucht”), whereof ἀράομαι “bete, fluche”; ἀρύει ἀντιλέγει, βοᾷ; ἀρύουσαι λέγουσαι, κελεύουσαι; ἀρύσασθαι ἐπικαλέσασθαι Hes., Lat. *ōrō*, *-āre* ‘spreche eine Ritualformel, verhandle vor Gericht, rede, bete’; Osc. *urust* “ōrāverit”; Russ. *orú*, *orátʹ* “cry”, Serb. *oriti se* “widerhallen” (perhaps also Ltv. *urdēt* “antreiben, scold, chide”?); Hitt. *aruḫāi-* ‘sich prostrate, anbeten’ (also *arjia-* “eine Orakelfrage stellen”?).

maybe Alb. *uroj* “wish, pray”, *urtë* ‘sage’.

References: WP. I 182, WH. II 224.

Page(s): 781

ōus-¹ : əus-

English meaning: mouth

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mund, Mündung, Rand"

Material: Auf IE ***ōus** go back: O.Ind. *ā-h* n. "mouth" (compare *ās-án-* sd., *āsyām* n. "mouth, aperture"), Av. *āh-*, *ānhan-* ds.; Lat. *ōs*, *ōris* "mouth, face (with the eyes and mouth), edge, bank, border, shore"; but M.Ir. *ā* gen. sg. "mouth" from **ōsos*;

in addition *ā*-derivative: ved. *āsayā* "from mouth to mouth" (instr.); Lat. *ōra* "edge, hem, limit, boundary, esp. Meeresküste", in addition *cōram* adv. (under preposition) "angesichts, in present, before", Nachbildung from *palam*, *clam* from **co-ōro-* "vor dem front situated"; *aureae* (*ōreae*) "Gebiß am bridle, rein", therefrom *aurīga* (*ōriga*) "Wagenlenker" (*-igā* to *agō*); *ōsculum* "kiss" is Dimin. from *ōs*;

O.Ice. *ōss* m. "Flußmündung" (Gmc. **ōsaz*), moreover O.E. *ōr* n., *ōra* m. "edge, Anfang"; from O.E. *ōris* M.Ir. *or* "ora, margo, linea", O.Welsh *ōr* ds. borrowed.

The reduced grade IE ***əus-** proves: Alb. *anë* 'seite, hem, bank, border, shore, Borte' (**ausnā*); possibly also Hitt. *aiš*, gen. *iššaš* n. "mouth" (**āies*, **aisos*)? s. Pedersen Hitt. 47 f.

ṭ derivatives are O.Ind. *ōṣṭha-* m. n. "lip", Av. *aošta-*, *aoštra-* ds. (**əus-*), Lat. *ōstium* "entrance, Flußmündung" (= Slav. **ustbje*); O.C.S. *usta* pl. "mouth"; Slav. **ustbje* n. "estuary" is must be assumed after Bulg. *ústije*, Russ. *ústbe* etc.; compare O.C.S. *ustbna*, Slov. *ústna* "lip"; O.C.S. *ustiti* (*naustiti*) "move, anregen, überreden"; probably O.C.S. *uzda* etc. "bridle, rein"; Ltv. *ap-aûši* (**-austī-*) "halter"; O.Pruss. *austo* "mouth" (nom. Plur.?.; acc. sg. *āustin*), Lith. *áuščioti* "babble, chatter, rumor, gossip", Ltv. *aûšât* "babble, chatter"; changing through ablaut Lith. *uostà* f., *úostas* m. "embouchure, estuary, mouth of a river, lagoon", Ltv. *uosts* m., *uōsta* f. "harbor".

References: WP. I 168 f., WH. II 224 f., Trautmann 19 f.

Page(s): 784-785

ōus² : əus- : us-

English meaning: ear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ohr"

Note: extended with *-i* (*əusi-s*), *-es* (*əusos*-n.) and *-en*

Note:

Root **ōus²**: **əus-**: **us-**: "ear", derived from zero grade of Root **ghous-**: "to sound; hear".

Only Indo Iranian: O.Ind. *ghōṣati* "sounds, announces aloud, hears", Av. *gaoš-* "hear",

O.Pers. *gauša-*, Av. *gaoša-* m. "ear", Pers. *gōš* "ear"

Material: Av. *uši* nom. Du. "both ears, understanding, mind, sense", instr. Du. *uši-bya*,

Pers. *hoš* (Iran. **auš-*) "ear";

Arm. *unkn* "ear" (**us-on-ko-m*); *kn* after *akn* "eye";

Maybe Gk. ὠτά "auricular, ears" : Luwian (**gh(o)umata*) *tumman-* (an ear) Breton *skouarn* "ear" : Arm. *unkn* "ear" (**us-on-ko-m*);

Gk. Dor. ὠς (**ōus*) "ear"; *ōu* also in ὠτά "auricular, ears" Alkm., ἀμφ-ῶες Theokr. "with two handles", Dor. ἐξ-ωβάδια "earrings", ὑπερ-ῶη "palate", Att. λαγ-ῶς, Hom. λαγ-ῶς n. "hare" (**slæg-ōusos*) "with loose ears"; *əus-* in Gk. lak. αῦς "ear", pl. ἄανθα (**aus-antha*) Alkm., tarent. ἄτα (**ausata*); Ion. παρ-ήιον, Att. παρ-εία, Lesb. παρ-αύα "schläfe" (: O.Ir. *arae*); Gk. *ous-* (hybridization of nominative *ōus-* with *əus-*) in Att. οὔς (**oūsos*) "ear", Hom. gen. οὔατος (**ousatos*), ὠκίδες "earrings" Hes. (**ous-η-ko-*); about ἀκούω see above S. 18, 587; about Att. ἀκροᾶσθαι (**akro-ous-*)s. Schwyzer Gk. 1, 348;

Alb. *vesh* m. "ear" (**ōus-*, *ōs-*);

Note:

This seems erroneous etymology. Alb. cognate proves that Illyr. used a prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels, while Gk. preserved the old laryngeal *H-*.

Also Alb. (**ves*) *vath* "earring", *vathë* "loop, sheepfold, pen", [the common Alb. *-s* > *-th* shift].

The trail of the Alb. cognate goes back to the loss of the old laryngeal in IE:

Baluchi *gosh*, Tadjik *gus*, Afghan *gvaz*, Albanian *veshi*, Greek Cretan *hous*, Byelorussian *vuchi*, *vuxa*, Lusatian L *hucho*, Lusatian U *wucho*, Ukrainian *vucho*, *vuxo*, Macedonian *uvo*, *usi* “ear”

Phonetic mutation were *sk-* > *h-* from Celtic to Greek while Illyrian dialects introduced prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels.

Lat. *auris* f. “ear” (**ausi-s*); *from-cultō* “horche” see above S. 552;

O.Ir. *āu*, *ō* n. “ear” (**əusos-*); O.Ir. *arae* m. ‘schläfe’ (**par-ausjos*), Plur. in PN *Arai*, Gaul. PN *Arausiō* “Orange” (Thurneysen KZ. 59, 12); PN *Su-ausiā* f. “with nice, beautiful ears”;

Goth. *ausō* n. “ear” (Gmc. **ausan-*); with gramm. variation (**auzan-*): O.Ice. *eyra*, O.E. *eare*, O.Fris. *are*, O.S. O.H.G. *ōra* n. “ear”; therefrom O.H.G. *ōri*, M.H.G. *ære* “Öhr”;

Lith. *ausis* f. (older also m.), gen. pl. *ausių* (konson. stem), Ltv. *āuss* f.; O.Pruss. acc. pl. *āusins* “the ears”, besides *ausins* voc. m.;

O.C.S. *ucho*, gen. *ušese* (*s*-stem).

References: WP. I 18, WH. I 85 f., Trautmann 18 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 348, 520.

Page(s): 785

ō(ū)i-om

English meaning: egg

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ei”, d. h. “das zum Vogel gehörige”

Grammatical information: reduced form *əióm*

Material: Av. *ap-āvaya-* “entmannt” (?), whether from *apa-āvaya-* “without testicle”, compare O.Pers. *xāya* “egg”;

Gk. Att. ὠϊόν (**ōūi-om*), Eol. ὠϊον (**ōūji-om*), Dor. ὠειον (**ōuei-om*) “egg”;

Welsh *wy*, O.Corn. *uy* “egg” (**āūion* from **ōūiom*);

without *ū*, das probably in langdiphthong. **ōūiom* dwindled war:

Arm. *ju*, gen. *jvoj* “egg” (**iōio-*, through assimilation from **ōio-*); Lat. *ōvum* “egg” after Szemerényi KZ. 70, 64 f. from Lat. **oom*, IE **ōiom*;

O.C.S. *ajъce*, Slov. *jájce*, O.Cz. *vajce*, Cz. *vejce* (**ōia-* n.) “egg”;

difficult are krimGoth. *ada* (Goth. **addja*); O.Ice. *egg*, O.H.G. *ei*, O.E. *æg* “egg” (Gmc. **ajjaz-*; O.H.G. pl. *eigir*, O.E. *ægru* prove *-es-* stem); perhaps after Specht from **əióm*, not abbreviated from Proto-Gmc. **āīiam*, IE **ōiom*.

This is wrong etymology. The evolution of the egg cognate in IE followed a phonetic pattern: Persian *tokhm*, Tadjik *tuxm* “egg”, the Balt-Illyr. *d-* > *zero* phonetic mutation created old laryngeals in IE: Greek Cretan *hoon*, Armenian *havgit*, Baluchi *haikh*, Afghan *hagej*, Irish *ubh* (**uk^wh*), Spanish *huevo*, Frisian *eike*, Danish *aeg*, Swedish *agg* (**(t)okhm*) “egg”; then Illyr.-Slav. *-kh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation reflected in satem languages: Gujarati *indu*, Lahnda *enda*, Panjabi *anda*, Hindi *enda*, Bengali *anda*, Marathi *ende*, Albanian *vezë*, Slovak *vajce*, Czech *vejce*, *vayco*, “egg”.

References: WP. I 21 f., WH. II 230, Trautmann 202, Specht IE Decl. 29; Specht expounded Lat. *avis* “bird” from the final-stressed IE nom. sg. *ǵʰeís*; compare above S. 86, where one still could have mentioned Gk. *οἰωνός* “bird of prey” (from **ǵʰiwnós*, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 662).

Page(s): 783-784

ō 2

English meaning: vocative particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausruf

Material: O.Ind. *a* (partly also from IE *ā*, s. d.).

Gk. *ὦ*, *ὦ* Ausruf esp. of Erstaunens, Vokativpartikel (therefrom *ὦζειν* “oh; call, shout, cry”, *ὦή* “heda!”, compare also *ὦόπ*, *ὦπ* “ermunternder Zuruf the oarsman”! after Kretschmer KZ. 38, 135 also in Gk. *ὦ-ρύομαι* “howl, roar, bellow”).

Lat. *ō* Ausruf verschiedenster Stimmung.

Maybe Alb. *ō* “vocative particle”.

Ir. *ā*, *a* = Welsh Corn. Bret. *a* Vokativpartikel.

Goth. *ō* (dreimal “*ŵ*”, once = “*οὐα*, fie!”), M.H.G. *ō* esp. beim vocative, and (nowadays *oh* inscribed) Ausruf the amazement, Rührung, lament (see also Weigand-Hirt; Gmc. *ō* might partly also phonetically development from IE *ā* sein, s. d.).

Lith. *o* “Ausruf of Tadel, the amazement, Vokativpartikel”; Ltv. *a* “Vokativpartikel”.

O.C.S. *o* “*ŵ*” (neologism).

References: WP. I 165, WH. II 192.

See also: s. also *ē* S. 281.

Page(s): 772

pando-s

English meaning: crooked

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gekrümmt”

Material: Lat. *pandus* “writhed, crooked, humped, bent, curved, geschweift” (*pandō*, *-āre* “bend, crook”) = O.Ice. *fattr* (**fanta-*) “zurückgebeugt, zurückgebogen”.

Maybe a truncated Alb. *pier* (**pandō*, *-āre*) “bend, incline”.

References: WP. II 6;

See also: see under *pet-1*.

Page(s): 788

pank–, pang–

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen’

Note: bedeutungs- and ursprungsverwandt with ba^xmb-, pa^xmp-, *bu-*, *pu-* etc. (above S. 94 f.) “inflate, bloat, schwellen”

Material: Lat. *pānus* (**pank-no-*) “entzündliche tumefaction, tussock of the millet, sorghum”, rom. *pāna*; therefrom *pānīcum* “plant with a tussock “; *panceps* “ἔλκος κτήνους ἐπὶ τραχηλίου” GIO.S.S. (from **pāno-caps*), *pantex* “paunch, Gedärme (due to eines participle **panc-to-s* ‘swollen, aufgeblasen’);

O.C.S. *počiti sę* “inflāri”, *počina* “mare”, Pol. *pał* “bud”, *peł* “bundle”, Russ. *puk* “bundle, tussock, bunch “, *púča* “Blähung” etc.; with voiced-nonaspirated O.C.S. *poğy* “corymbus”, *poğvica* “globulus”.

References: WP. II 6, WH. II 248.

Page(s): 789

pap(p)a

English meaning: Daddy; meal

Deutsche Übersetzung: Kinderlallwort for “Vater; Speise”

Material: Gk. πάππα voc., -ου gen. “Papa”, πάπας πατὴρ ὑποκόρισμα, πάππος “grandfather” (out of it Lat. *pappus*), παππίᾱς “Väterchen”, παππάζειν “Papa say”; skyth. Ζεὺς Παπαῖος; Lat. *pāpa*, *pappa* Kinderlallwort for “dish, food; father”, *pappō -āre* “eat”; Ger. *pappen* “eat” (with faltering consonant shift through nebenhergehende neologism).

References: WP. II 4, WH. II 249, 250;

See also: compare *appa* above S. 52.

Page(s): 789

parīkā

English meaning: concubine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Buhlerin, Konkubine”

Note: only Iran. and Irish

Material: Av. *pairikā* “dämonische Buhlerin”, mp. *parīk*, Pers. *parī* “Peri” (Iran. **parīka*); M.Ir. *a(i)rech* “concubine”.

References: Thurneysen IF. 42, 146 f., WP. II 7.

Page(s): 789

pasto–

English meaning: solid

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fest”

Material: O.Ind. *pastyá-m* “Wohnsitz”; Arm. *hast* (*h*-stem) “tight, firm”; O.Ice. *fastr*, O.E. *fæst*, O.S. *fast*, O.H.G. *festi*, Ger. *fest*.

References: WP. II 7 f.

Page(s): 789

paus-

English meaning: to let go

Deutsche Übersetzung: “los-, ablassen”

Material: Gk. παύω “make cease”, Med. “hear auf, lasse ab”, παῦλα “tranquility”, παυσωλή “rest”;

O.Pruss. *pausto* “wild”, O.C.S. *pustъ* “deserted, abandoned, forsaken, waste, desolate”; *pustiti*, Russ. *pustítъ*, *puskátъ* “(los)lassen”, Sloven. *delo-pust* “Feierabend” etc.

maybe Alb. *pushtoj* “hug, not let go”, Alb.Gheg *p(ë)shtoj*, Alb. *shpëtoj* “escape, save, rescue”.

Maybe Alb. *bosh* “empty”

References: WP. II 1, Trautmann 208 f.

Page(s): 790

pāk- and pāg-

English meaning: to repair, strengthen

Deutsche Übersetzung: “festmachen”, teils durch Einrammen (Pflock, Pfosten), teils durch Zusammenfügen (Fuge; festgefügt, kompakt, fest: partly also Fessel, Strick)

Grammatical information: present **pāg-mi, pāk-si, pāk-ti*

Material: O.Ind. *pás-* (instr. pl. *paḍbhíh*) “loop, noose, snare, rope”, *pāsa-* m. ds., *pajrá-* “thickset, strong”;

Av. *pas-* “aneinander befestigen, zusammenfügen”, *fšəbiš* “with Fesseln” (about *pourupaxšta-* “much, a lot of, reich gefaltet” s. Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 29, 106 f.);

Gk. πάσσαλος, Att. πάπταλος m. “peg, plug, nail” (-κ-), πήσσω, Att. πήπτω “πήγνυμι”; πήγνυμι (Dor. -ᾱ-) “befestige through Hineinschlagen, Hineinstecken; lasse erstarren” (ἐπάγην, ἐπέπηγα, πηκτός), πήγμα n. “plant, Gestell”, πηγός “tight, firm, strong”, πήγανον n. “Raute”, ναυ-πήγος ‘schiffbaumeister’, πηγυλῖς adj. f. “reifig, icy”, πάγος m. “ice, hoarfrost” (also dat. pl. πάγεσι “frost”), Hom. “crag cliff”; πάχνη (*παξνᾱ) “hoarfrost, frost”, πάγη “loop, noose, snare, Falle”, πακτώω “make tight, firm, verschließe, verstopfe”, ἄ-παξ ‘simple, just’; πάξ adv. “enough!”; here πηγῆ, Dor. πᾱγᾱ “ueulle”;

Lat. *pacīscō* (sek. -or) “einen pact, covenant or comparison moor, abschließen”, aLat. *paciō* “pactiō”, *pacunt* “paciscuntur”, *pāx*, -cis f. “peace; freundliche Gesinnung” (Umbr. *pase tua* “pāce tuā” in the appellation an Gottheiten), *pālus* “picket, pole” (from **pak-slos*, compare Dimin. *paxillus*); *pangō* (*pepigī*, geneuert = renamed, has changed?? *pēgi* after *frēgi*, and *panxi*) “befestigen, einschlagen; aneinanderfügen, schriftlich verfassen, festsetzen” (zur nasalization of present compare Gmc. **fanḡan*), *compāgēs* “Fuge”, *pāgina* (*die zum leaf gefügten Papyrusstreifen) “leaf Papier, Seite, Kolumne”, *pāgus* “Landgemeinde, village, Bau”, *prōpāgō*, *prōpāgēs* ‘setzlinge’, *prōpāgāre* “einen seedling in

the Erde festmachen, hence fortpflanzen”; Umbr. *pase* (see above), *paca* adv. “causā”, Osc. *prupukid* “ex antepacto?”, Umbr. päl. marruc. *pacri-* “propitius, plācātus”; M.Ir. *āge* “limb, member, Pfeiler” (**pāgio-*), *āil* “pleasant” (**pāgli-*; or as **pōkli-* to O.Ice. *fægiliigr* ds., s. **peġ-1?*); Welsh *aelod* “limb, member” (**paglātu-*);

Gmc. Nasalpräs. **fanġan* (: Lat. *pangō*) in Goth. *fāhan*, O.Ice. *fā*, O.E. *fōn*, O.H.G. *fāhan*, O.S. *fāhan* and *fangan* “capture”, Goth. *gafāh* n., O.Ice. *fengr*, O.E. *feng* m., O.H.G. *fang* m. “Fang, booty”; O.H.G. *fuoga* “Fuge”, *gafuogi* “fitting”, *hī-fuoge* “Ehestifterin”, O.H.G. *fuogen*, O.S. *fōgian* “fügen”, O.E. *gefēgan* “passen, connect”, M.H.G. *vagen* “fügen”; from **pag-*: O.S. *fac* “Umfassung, Umzäunung”, M.L.G. *vak* m. ds. and “dividing off, partitioning off”, O.H.G. *fah* “moenia”, Ger. *Fach*, *einfach*; from zeitlicher dividing off, partitioning off O.E. *fæc* ‘stretch of time’, M.L.G. *vaken*, *vake*, LateM.H.G. *gevach* “often”, M.H.G. *drīer vacher* “dreimal”;

Slav. **pāža-* m. in Sloven. *pāz* “Fuge”, *pāž* “Bretterwand”.

References: WP. II 2 f., WH. II 232 f., 235 f., 245 f., Trautmann 209.

Page(s): 787-788

pǎn-

English meaning: fabric

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gewebe"

Material: Gk. πῆνος n., πῆνη f. "Gewebe" Hes., πηνίον "aufgewickelter filament, Gewebe, garment", πηνίζομαι "weave" (Dor. πᾶνίσσεται Theokr.); ablaut. Lat. *pannus* "a piece of cloth, garment of cloth" (expressives *nn*); Goth. *fana* m. "rag, Schweiß Tuch", O.H.G. *fano* 'stuff, kerchief, cloth', Ger. *Fahne*, O.E. *fana* m. "banner, ensign, flag, kerchief, cloth; Iris", *fane*, *fanu* f. "banner, ensign, flag, Schwertlilie"; unclear. M.Ir. *an-art* "leinernes kerchief, cloth"; dürfte man das Gk. and Lat. *ǎ* as expressive auffassen (compare above S. 211 to Gaul. *drappus*), could relationship to *(s)pen-* 'spannen, spinnen' angenommen become.

References: WP. II 5, WH. II 247 f.

Page(s): 788

pār-

English meaning: to show; be visible

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zeigen; sichtbar sein”

Material: Gk. πεπαρεῖν “vorzeigen”, πεπαρεύσιμον εὐφραστον, σαφές Hes.; Lat. *pāreō*, -*ēre*
“appear, seem, be visible, sich zeigen; Folge leisten, obey “, *appāreō*, *compāreō*
“erscheine” (*parret*, after Festus for *pāret*, as *bāca* : *bacca* etc.).

References: WP. II 6, WH. II 252 f.

Page(s): 789

pāśó-s

English meaning: a relation

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Verwandter”?

Material: Gk. πηός, Dor. πᾶός “Verschwägerter”, παῶται συγγενεῖς Hes.; Lat. *pāri-cīda* (**pāso-kaidā*) newer *parri-cīda* “murderer an nahen Verwandten”; after Wackernagel Gnomon 6, 458 from **parso-cīda* to ind. *puruṣa-* “person” from O.Ind. **purṣa-*.

References: WP. II 7, WH. II 253 f.

Page(s): 789

pāuson– : pūson–

English meaning: name of a deity

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Göttername”

Material: O.Ind. *Pūśān-* m. “ vedischer Gott, Hüter und Mehrer der Herden und des menschlichen Besitzes überhaupt “, Gk. Πᾶν, ark. Πᾶων (*Πᾶουσων); Illyr. (Messap.) PN *Pausō*, -*onos*, Gaul. (Ven.) PN *Pusa* m.; doubtful, whether to O.Ind. *puśyati*, *puśṇāti*, *póṣati* “ prospers, becomes overgrown, makes prosper, nourished “, *pōśa-* m. “ prospering; flourishing, growth “;

References: WP. II 2; compare Charpentier IE Jb. 19, 90.

See also: see under *pū-1*.

Page(s): 790

pā- : pə- and pā-t- : pə-t-

English meaning: to feed, graze

Deutsche Übersetzung: "füttern, nähren, weiden"

Material: Arm. *hauran* "herd" (**pā-tro-*), *hoviv* "herdsman, shepherd" (**oui-pā-*); Gk. Dor. πανία πλησμονή, πάνια τὰπλήσμια; Lat. *pāscō*, *-ere*, *pāvi*, *pāstum* "lasse weiden, füttere", Dep. "devour, weide" (**pās-scō*), *pāstor* "herdsman, shepherd", *pābulum* "food" (**pā-dhlom*), *pānis* "bread" (because of *pastillus* "pellet, globule from meal, flour" from **pa-st-nis*); Messap. πανός "bread" is Lat. Lw.; O.Ir. *ain-chess* "Brotkorb"; perhaps as Ven.-Illyr. element in Keltischen **pā-ro-* "willow" in Welsh *pawr* "willow", pl. *porion*, therefrom Verbalnom. *pori*, M.Bret. *peuriff*, Bret. *peuri* "Weiden"; with *-tro-* suffix O.Ice. *fōðr* n., O.E. *fōðor* n., O.H.G. *fuotar* "food"; O.C.S. *pasq*, *pasti* "weiden" (**pāškō*); Toch. A *pās-*, B *pāsk-* "beware, guard"; Hitt. *paḫš-* (*paḫḫaš-*) "shield".

Maybe Alb.Gheg *me pa*, aor. *pashë* "to watch, protect".

With ~~-t-~~ further formations: Gk. πατέομαι "eat and trinke"; ἄπαστος "without Speise and Trank"; doubtful O.Ir. *ās(a)id* "wächst" ("es mehrt einen"), M.Ir. *ās* "Wachsen" (**pāt-to-*); Goth. *fōdjan* "ernähren", O.Ice. *fōða*, O.E. *fēdan*, O.S. *fōdian*, O.H.G. *fuoten* ds., O.E. *fōda*, Eng. *food* "nourishment, food", O.E. *fōstor* ds., O.Ice. *fōstr* "upbringing, sustenance, livelihood" (**pāt-tro-*); ablaut. O.H.G. *kauatot* "pasta" (O.H.G. Gl. 2, 333, 65), *fatunga* "nourishment, food", M.L.G. *vedeme* f. "Eichelmast".

References: WP. II 72 f., WH. II 246 f., 260, Trautmann 207 f.;

See also: compare also *pen-1* "feed".

Page(s): 787

(**peg-** :) **pog-** : **pōg-**, **pők-s-** (***peĝh-**)

English meaning: shoulder, hip, side

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Achsel, Hüfte, Lende, Seite”

Material: O.Ind. *pákṣa-* m. ‘shoulder, Flügel’ and ‘seitenpfosten’, *pákṣas-* n. ‘seite’;
common O.Ind. *-ĝh-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *pectus* “brost”; common O.Ind. *-ĝh-* > *-kṣ-* : lat *-ĝh-* > *-ct-* phonetic mutation

Ltv. *paksis* “Hausecke”;

Toch. A *pāśśām*, B *pāścane* “die beiden Brüste”; common O.Ind. *-ĝh-* > *-kṣ-* : Toch. *-ĝh-* > *-śś-* phonetic mutation

langvokalisch O.Ind. *pājasyá-* n. “Bauchgegend, groin “, Russ. (etc.) *pach* “ groin “, *pacha* “armpit”, *pachva* “armpit, groin “; besides ein *-io-* stem **pōgio-* in Cz. *paže* “Arm” under likewise

Note:

Root (**peg-** :) **pog-** : **pōg-**, **pők-s-** : ‘shoulder, hip, side’ is a reduced root of Balt Lith. *pa-žastē*, *pa-žastis* f. “place under the arm, armpit”.

A common satem Root **dous-** : “arm” (see above) derived from an archaic root ***ĝheus** “hand, arm” (see below). But the shift *ĝh-* > *d-* is a unique O.Pers., Balt, celt., Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation.

Two other roots, respectively Root **ĝhesor-1**, **ĝhesr-** : “hand” and Root **ĝhesto-2** : “hand, arm” derived from an extended archaic root **ĝheus** + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre* : O.Ind. *hásta-h* m. “hand”, Av. *zasta-*, O.Pers. *dasta-* ds.;

The key link between Root **dous-** (***ĝheus-**): “arm” derived from an archaic root ***ĝheus** “hand, arm” and Root **ĝhesor-1**, **ĝhesr-** (***ĝheus-**): “hand” and Root **ĝhesto-2** (***ĝheus-**):

“hand, arm” are Balt : Ltv. *pa-duse* (zero grade) “ armpit “ : Lith. *pa-žastė, pa-žastis* f. “ place under the arm, armpit “.

References: WP. II 3 f., WH. II 270, Specht IE Decl. 237 f.

Page(s): 792

peig-¹ and peik-

English meaning: coloured, speckled

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kennzeichnen durch einritzen or färben; bunt, farbig" (besides words for 'stechen')

Material: A. O.Ind. *piṅktē* (unbel.) "malt", *piṅga-*, *piṅgaḷā-* "reddish, brown", *pinjāra-* "reddish, golden "; Gk. *πίγγαλος* (Hes.) "Eidechse", *πίγγαν* "Kücken" Hes.; Lat. *pingō*, *-ere*, *pinxī*, *pictum* "malen; with the needle prick ", *pictor* "Maler"; O.Bulg. *pěgъ* "varicolored"; Toch. A *pik-*, *pek-* 'schreiben, malen" (*pekant-* "Maler"), B *pink-*, *pai(y)k-* 'schreiben".

Maybe Alb. *pikë* "dot, stain", *pis* "dirty, stained"

B. O.Ind. *piṁśāti* "haut from (esp. Fleisch), cuts, slices zurecht, gestaltet, schmückt", *pēśah-* n., *pēśa-* m. 'shape, form, paint, color", *pēśalā-* "verziert; mellifluous; skilful" (compare *ποικίλος*); *piśāṅga-* "reddish, reddish brown ", *piśa-* m. "Dammhirsch" etc.; perhaps *śilpā-* "varicolored", whether from **piślā-* (Tedesco, Lang. 23, 383 ff.);

Maybe Alb. *pis* "dirty, stained"

Av. *paēs-* "farbig make, adorn", *paēsa-* m. *paēsah-* n. "jewellery, Zierat", O.Pers. *ni-pištā* "niedergeschrieben", Av. *fra-pixšta-* "verziert";

Gk. *ποικίλος* "varicolored"; *πικρός* 'sharp (of Pfeil), bitter, shrilly, screaming, feindselig" (formal = O.Bulg. *pъstrъ* "varicolored"); Lat. *pignus*, *-oris* "pledge " (if "festgestecktes"?); Goth. *filu-faihs* "very mannigfaltig" (compare O.Ind. *puru-pēśa-* "mannigfaltig"), O.H.G. O.S. *fēh* "varicolored", O.E. *fāh*, *fāg* "varicolored", whereof O.Ice. *fā* (**faihōn*) "färben, adorn", *fā rūnar* "Runen ritzen" (originally "red färben"), *fāinn* "bunt dappled ", O.E. *fāgian*, O.H.G. *fēhen* "adorn";

Lith. *piēšti* "malen, schreiben", *paĩšas*, *piēšas* "Rußfleck", *piešà* 'smut", *paĩšinas*, *puišinas*, *puišus* "rußig, dirty, filthy", *išpaišau* "adumbrō"; O.Pruss. *peisāi* 'sie schreiben";

O.C.S. *pišō p̥sati* 'schreiben', *p̥str̥* (= πικρός) 'varicolored', *p̥str̥g̥* 'Forelle' (also *p̥s̥* 'dog' from the Farbe genannt).

References: WP. II 9 f., WH. II 301 f., 305 f., Trautmann 210 f.

Page(s): 794-795

peiĝ-¹ and peik-

English meaning: hostile

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feindselig gesinnt", teils in aktiver animosity or Heimtücke, teils in passivem Widerwillen or Dummheit sich äußernd

Note: (Balt *peik-* probably with WestIE guttural)

Material: **A.** Lat. *piget* "es verdrießt mich, excited, aroused Widerwillen", *piger*, *-gra*, *-grum* "querulous, slow, foul"; O.Ice. *feikn* n. "ruin", O.E. *fācen*, O.S. *fēcan* n. "betrayal, malice, deceit" (O.E. *fācne* "deceitful, mad, wicked, evil"), O.H.G. *feihhan* n. "guilefulness, deceit", O.E. *gefic* "deceit", *ficol* "arglistig, unzuverlässig".

B. O.Ind. *písuna-* "bösgesinnt, verräterisch, verläumderisch", *piśācā-* "demon"; here the Gaul. (Ven.-Illyr.) VN *Pictones*, *Pictāvi* (: Lith. *piktas*) "Poitou"; WestGmc. **faihiþō* in O.H.G. *fēhida* "hate, fight", Ger. *Fehde*, O.E. *fæhþ(u) f.* "enmity, Fehde"; O.H.G. *fēhan* "zēlāre" and "hate", O.S. *ā-fēhjan* "feindlich behandeln", of adj. O.H.G. *gifēh* "hostile", O.E. *fāh*, *fāg* "geächtet, verfemt" (Eng. *foe* "fiend"); in addition also O.H.G. *feigi* "dem Tode verfallen", Ger. *feige* "timorous" (dial. also "dem Tode verfallen", "fast reif", or "foul"), O.S. *fēgi* "of Todes", O.E. *fæge* "dem Tode nahe, bang" (Eng. *fey*), O.Ice. *feigr* "dem Tode verfallen" (**poikiós*, compare Lith. *paĩkas* 'stupid');

Lith. *paĩkas* 'stupid', *peikiù*, *peĩkti* "rebuke, reproach, vilify, scold"; *piktas* "mad, wicked, evil, angry, irate", *pykstù*, *pyĩkti* "rage against, mad, wicked, evil sein"; Ltv. *peiksts* "unzuverlässiger person"; O.Pruss. *paikemmai* 1. pl. Konj., *aupaickĩt* "cheat, deceive", *pickuls* "devil", Lith. *pikùlas* "devil", Ltv. *-pikis*, *pikuls* "devil".

References: WP. II 10 f., WH. II 300 f., Trautmann 203 f.

Page(s): 795

pei-m(i)-

English meaning: quick, perky

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rasch, flink”?

Note: Only Celt. and germO.N.

Material: O.Ir. *ēim* (**peimi-*) “rash, hasty, agile”; O.Ice. *fimr* ds., *orð-fimi* f. “adroitness in words”; but Nor. *fimra* “umhertappen”, M.L.G. *fimmelen*, *fimmeren* ds., Eng. dial. *fimble* ds.; Swe. *famla*, *fumla*, N.Ger. *fummeln*, Eng. *fumble* “umhertappen” are distinct lautmachend.

References: WP. II 11, Sommer IF. 51, 247.

Page(s): 795

peisk–, pisk–

English meaning: fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fisch"

Material: Lat. *piscis* m. "fish", *piscīna* "Fischteich", *piscor*, *-āri* "fischen"; Goth. *fisks* m., O.Ice. *fiskr*, O.H.G. O.E. *fisk* "fish" (**piskos*), Goth. *fiskōn*, Ger. *fischen* (: Lat. *piscāri*; compare M.H.G. *vischīn* : Lat. *pis-cīna*); full grade O.Ir. *īasc* (**peiskos*), gen. *ēisc* "fish", Kollekt. "Fische"; Pol. *piskorz* "Peißker", Russ. *piskárʹ* "Gründling"; based on die Übereinstimmung with M.Ir. *esc* "water", schott. FIN *Esk* (Celt. **iskā*): O.Welsh FIN *Uisc*, Welsh *Wysg* (Celt. **ēskā* from **eiskā* or **eidskā*) auf chance, luck? s. also above S. 794.

Note:

From PIE the cognate for fish passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **púsa* (~ -io-)

English meaning: a k. of fish

Mongolian protoform: **basinga*

Tungus protoform: **puse-*

Japanese protoform: **pansai*

References: WP. II 11, WH. II 310, Max Förster Themse 840 f.

Page(s): 796

(peis-¹?) : pis-

English meaning: to grind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerstampfen, zermalmen” (especially Getreide)

Material: O.Ind. *pináṣṭi* “zerreibt, zerstampft” (3. pl. *piṣánti* = Lat. *pinsunt*), *piṣṭá-* “gemahlen”, n. “meal, flour”, *pēṣtar-* “Zerreiber” (: Lat. *pistor*), Av. *pišant-* “zerstampfend”; Gk. πίσσω “stamp, schrote” (probably expressives σσ), πίσμα, ππισάνη “enthülste barley”, ππισίς, ππισμός “das Stampfen”, περιπίσματα “ausgepreßte Weintrauben” (diss. from *περιπίσματα); Lat. *pīnsō*, -ere, *pīnsiō*, *pi(n)sō*, -āre “zerstampfen, zerstoßen” (*pīs-* with Nasalreduktion from *pins-*), **pīstum*, *pīnsum*, *pīnsitum*, *pistor* “Bäcker”, *pīsō* “mortar”, *pīla* ds., *pīlum* “Mörserkeule” (and ‘spear, lance’), *pistillum* ‘stampfer’; Umbr. *pistu* “pistum”; M.L.G. *vīsel* “mortar”, M.H.G. *fisel* “penis”; Lith. Iterat. *paisýti* “(barley) abklopfen, den Gerstenkörnern die Grannen abschlagen”, primär *pīsti* “coire cum femina”; O.C.S. *ꙗꙑꙋ* and *ꙗꙑꙋꙗꙑꙋ*, *ꙗꙑꙋꙗꙑꙋ* “bump, poke”, **ꙗꙑꙋꙗꙑꙋ* “meal, flour”, Russ. *pšenó* n. “enthülste millet, sorghum”, Cz. Iterat. *pěchovati* ‘stomp’.

References: WP. II 1, WH. II 267, 307 f., Trautmann 220 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 692.

Page(s): 796

peis-², speis-

English meaning: to blow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blasen”

Material: With **s-**: Lat. *spīrō*, *-āre* “blow, breathe, breathe” (**speis-*), *spīritus*, *-ūs* “breath, breeze, breath, soul, ghost”; *spirāculum* “Luftloch”;

without **s-**: O.Ind. *pičchōrā* “Pfeife, flute”; M.H.G. *vīsen*, *vīsten* “einen wind streichen lassen”, *vīst* “breaking wind, fart”, O.E. *fīsting* ds., N.Ger. *fīster* “podex”, Dutch *veest* (**faist*) “breaking wind, fart”, O.Ice. *fīsa* “furzen”, Nor. *fīsa* ds. and “blow”, Ger. *fisperm*, *fispeln* “hiss”; Bal.-Slav. **pīsketi* “piept, pfeift” in Lith. *pyškėti* “knallen”, Slav. **piščō*, **piščati* in Russ. *piščū*, *piščatʹ* “piepen, screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell “, Church Slavic *pištalb* f. “Pfeife”, O.C.S. *piskati* “whistle” etc.;

maybe Alb. *piskat* “to srceam”, *piscamë* ‘scream’

with **n**-formants: Welsh *ffun* (**spoi-nā*) “breath”.

References: WP. II 11, WH. II 575 f., Trautmann 221.

Page(s): 796

peǵ(ə)–, p̥t̥–

English meaning: fat; milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fett sein, strotzen”

Material: O.Ind. *páyatē* ‘schwillt, strotzt, makes schwellen, strotzen’, *pipyúṣī* ‘strotzend, milchreich’, Av. (*a*)-*pipyūšī* “(keine) milk in the Brust habend, (not) säugend” (: Lith. *pa-pijusi*), O.Ind. *pīná-* “fat, fat, obese, thick”, *pyāyatē* ‘schwillt, strotzt’, *pinvati* “makes schwellen”, Av. *fra-pinaoiti* “bringt zum Gedeihen”; O.Ind. *páyas-* n. “juice, sap, water, milk”, Av. *payah-* n. “milk”, Av. *paēman-* n. “Muttermilch” (: O.E. *fæmne*); Pers. *pīnū* ‘sour milk, fresh cheese’ (: Lith. *píenas* “milk”), O.Ind. *pēru-*, *pēru-* “anschwellend, tumescent making” (probably with IE *l*, so that to Nor. *fēl*);

Nor. *fēl* “skimmings, dickgemachte milk”; O.E. *fæmne* “virgin, young wife, woman”, O.S. *fēmea* ‘schwangere wife, woman’, O.Ice. *feima* “girl” (: Av. *paēman-* “Muttermilch”);

Lith. *papijusi kárvė* “cow, die beim Melken die milk nicht zurückhält”, *pýdau*, *-dyti* “zum Milchen stir, tease, irritate”, *pýti* “milk spenden”, *píenas* “milk”;

pīmo-s “fat” in Gk. *πῖμελή* “fat”, Lat. *opīmus* “fat, wohlgenährt; fertile; rich” (probably *pīnguis* “fat”: hybridization from **pīmos* and **fīnguis*, see above S. 128).

μ-formations:

Att. *πόα*, ep.-lon. *ποιή*, Dor. *ποιά* “grass, Rasenplatz”, from **ποιFā* = Lith. *píeva* “meadow” (**poiμā*);

pīuo-s- and *pīu-er/-en-* “fat, fat”: O.Ind. *pīvas-* n., Av. *pīvah-* n. “fat, bacon”; O.Ind. *pīvan-*, f. *pīvarī* “tumescent, strotzend, fat, obese, fat”, *pīvarā-* ds., newer formation of Fem. from, with dem likewise not old Gk. *πιερός*, *πῖαρός* = Gk. *πῖων*, f. *πῖειρα* “fat, fertile, rich”, *πῖα* (only nom. acc. sg. **pī-μ*) “fat”; O.Ir. *īriu*, gen. *īrenn* (**pī-μ-er-iō*) “Erdboden, land”, if lit. “πῖειρα γῆ”;

tu-stem *pei-tu-*, *p̃t-tu-* “fat, juice, sap, Trank, nourishment, food”: *ei* in Lith. *piētūs* “Wittagsmahl”; compare O.Ind. *pētv-a-* m. “he-goat; billy goat, Hammel” (eig. “fat, obese”), Av. *pōiθwa* “fat, obese”;

p̃t-tu- “Trank, dish, food”: O.Ind. *pitú-* m., Av. *pitu-š* m. “juice, sap, Trank, nourishment, food, dish, food”, Av. *arəmpiθwā*, *ra-piθwā* f. “midday, Wittagszeit”, eig. “die zum Mahle passende time”; O.Ir. *ith* “(*nourishment, food), corn, grain”, O.Welsh *it*, Welsh *yd* (**pitu-*) etc. “ds.”; Lat. *pītuīta* “reiche dampness, catarrh”; M.Ir. *īth* “tallow, suet” (**p̃tu-*); wherefore as denominative O.C.S. *pītěti*, jünger *pitati* “feed, ernähren, aufziehen”; here from the meaning “resin” from: O.Ind. *p̃tu-dāru* “eine Fichtenart”, eig. “Harzbaum”, and as Kurzformen eines solchen Kompositums pamird. *pīt* “fir, spruce”, Gk. πίτυς ds.; full grade M.Ir. *īath* n. (“fette) meadow, land” (**pei-tu-*); die meaning “resin” also in the *k*-derivative **pi-k-*: Gk. πίσσα Att. πίττα f. “tar”, πιττάκιον n. ‘schreibtäfelchen, Pflaster’, Lat. *pix*, *pīcis* f. “tar” (out of it O.H.G. *peh* etc.), perhaps M.L.G. *vī(g)*, *vīthe* ‘swamp, marsh, break’; (Lith. *pikis* “tar” is Gmc. Lw.), O.C.S. *рѣсѣ/ѣ*, R.C.S. *рѣкѣ/ѣ* “tar”; but Lat. *pīnus*, *-ūs* and *-ī* “fir, spruce, pine, pine tree” because of Alb. *pishë* “fir, spruce, pinewood torch” (**pīt-s-īā*) probably from **pīt-s-nu-s*;

extension *poi-d-*, *p̃t-d-*: Gk. πῖδής “quellenreich”, πῖδαξ “wellspring”, πῖδύω “lasse durchsickern, quelle hervor”, nom. pl. n. πῖσες “damp Orte, Wiesen” (**p̃t-d-s-es-*); O.Ice. *fiṭa* f. “fat”, Gmc. **faitian* “mästen” (O.H.G. *feizen*, O.E. *fætan*, O.Ice. *feita*), **faita-* “fat” (O.H.G. *feiz*, O.Ice. *feitr*), participle Gmc. **faitida-*: O.H.G. *feizzit*, M.H.G. *veiz(e)t*, Ger. *feist*, O.E. *fæted*, Eng. *fat*, M.L.G. *vet* “fat”; O.Ice. *fiṭ* “meadow”, E.Fris. “puddle, slop”; Ltv. *pīsa*, *pīse* “morass, Buschwald”; about M.Ir. *esc* “water” (see above S. 45 about M.Ir. *esc-ung* “Aal”), wherefore M.Ir. *esca* f. ‘swamp, marsh’, see under *peisk-* “fish”; or *esc* from **pid-skā*?

References: WP. II 73 ff., WH. 211 f., 306, 308, 311, 312, Trautmann 207 f., 210, 217.

Page(s): 793-794

peĥ-¹, pēĥ-, pōĥ-

English meaning: to make pretty; to be joyful

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "hübsch machen, aufgeräumt or vergnügt sein"

Material: O.H.G. *gifehan*, O.E. *gefēon* 'sich freuen'; O.S. O.H.G. *fehōn* "consume", O.H.G. *gi-fehōn* ds. = O.E. *ge-fēon*, O.H.G. *gi-fehan* 'sich erfreuen'; Kaus. Goth. *fulla-fahjan* "sufficiency leisten, satisfy, serve", O.H.G. *fagōn* "beistehen"; Goth. *fahēps* "pleasure, joy", O.Ice. *feginn*, O.E. *fægen* "blithe, glad", Goth. O.H.G. *faginōn*, O.E. *fægenian* 'sich freuen', O.Ice. *fagna* ds., Goth. *ga-fēhaba* "fitting, ehrbar", O.Ice. *fægiligr* "pleasant"; Goth. *fagrs* "geeignet", O.Ice. *fagr*, O.E. *fæger* "beautiful" etc.; Goth. *ga-fahrian* "prepare, concoct"; in materieller meaning M.H.G. *vēgen* "clean, scour, rub, clean, fegen", O.Ice. *fāga* "adorn, clean", *fægja* "gleaming make, putzen" and Lith. *púošiu* (**pōĥeiō*), *púošti* "adorn", Ltv. *pūost* "clean, säubern, adorn", refl. 'sich putzen'; perhaps hieher M.Ir. *āil* "pleasant" as **pōkli-* (yet s. also under *pāĥ-* "moor").

References: WP. II 16, Wissmann nom. Postverb. 14, 91, Trautmann 229.

Page(s): 796-797

pek-2

English meaning: to fleece; cattle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wolle or Haare rupfen, zausen"

Material: O.Ind. *pásu-*, *paśú-* n., gen. *paśváḥ*, *paśú-* m. "Vieh"; Av. *pasu-* m. "Vieh" (mostly still 'small cattle'), in compound *fšū-*, *-fšū-*, wherewith O.Ind. *kšu-mān-* "nahrungsreich", *puru-kšú* ds. (twice also basic *kśu*) as Diss.-forms for *pśu-* identical; = Lat. *pecū*, *-ūs* n. "a head of cattle, beast, brute, animal, one of a herd", next to which *pecus*, *-oris* n. (formal = Gk. τὸ πέκος), *pecus*, *-ūdis* f. ds.; derivatives *pecūnia* "property, riches, wealth", *pecūlium* "property"; Umbr. *pequo* pl. n. "pecua"; = Goth. *faihu* "possession, fortune", O.Ice. *fē*, O.E. *feoh*, O.S. *fehu*, O.H.G. *fihu* "Vieh"; = Lith. *pekus*, O.Pruss. *pecku* "Vieh" (WestIE Gutt.); Goth. *bi-*, *ga-faihon* "überevorteilen" are after W. Wissmann (The ältesten Postverbalia 79 ff.) Denominativa from *faihu*, and *bi-faih* "deceit" is noun post-verbal;

Arm. *asr*, gen. *asu* 'schafwolle, Fließ', *asvet* "fleecy" (**poḱu* + *r*, with *a* from *o* in offener Anlautsilbe); Gk. πέκω (= Lith. *pešū*), πέκτω (= Lat. *pectō*, O.H.G. *fehthan*), πεκτέω "comb, schere", πέκος n. "Fließ, wool", πόκος m.; "Fließ", κτείς, κτενός "comb" (from zero grade **πκτεν-*; Lat. *pecten*);

Alb. *pilë* "tool zum Flachskämmen, -hecheln" (**pek(l)ā*); Lat. *pectō*, *-ere*, *pexī* "comb", *pecten*, *-inis* "comb", Umbr. *petenata* "pectinatam"; O.H.G. O.S. *fehthan*, O.E. *feohtan* "fechten"; O.H.G. O.S. *fahs*, O.E. *feax* "(head)-haar", O.Ice. *fax* "Mähne" (**poḱ-s-o-*, compare den *es*-stem πέκος), O.Ice. *fær*, O.S. *fār* 'sheep' (**fahaz* = πόκος), O.S. *fæ̃t* (**fahti-*) "wool, Fließ", O.E. *feht* "Fließ", Dutch *vacht* f. "wool, Schur", O.E. *fihl* "a piece of cloth, garment of cloth"; Lith. *pešū*, *pėšti* "pluck, an den Haaren zausen", Iter. *pašyti*, *susipėšti* "to tear, rend".

Here probably O.Ind. *pakṣ-man-* n. “eyelashes, hair”, *pakṣ-malá-* “with starry eyelashes, dichthaarig”, Av. *pašna-* n. “eyelid”, compare in not so spezialisierter meaning Pers. *pašm* “wool”. common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-kṣ-* : Avestan *-ǵh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 16 f., WH. 11 269 f., 270 ff., Trautmann 217, Specht KZ 68, 205 ff.

Page(s): 797

pek^w- (*k^wek^whō)

English meaning: to cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kochen"

Grammatical information: participle *pek^w-to-* "cooked, boiled"

Material: O.Ind. *pácati*, Av. *pačaiti* "kocht, bäckt, brät" (= Lat. *coquō*, Welsh *pobi*, Alb. *pjek*, O.Bulg. *pekŕ*, compare also Lith. *kepù*); Fut. *pákšyati*: Gk. πέψω); common O.Ind. -*ĝ^wh-* > -*kš-*: Gk. -*ĝ^wh-* > -*k^wh-*: -*k^wh-* > -*ps-* phonetic mutation

Supin. *paktum* = Lat. *coctum*, O.C.S. *peštb*; participle *paktá-* (= Gk. πεπτός, Lat. *coctus*, Welsh *poeth*), O.Ind. *pácyatē* "reift", *pakvá-* "cooked, boiled, reif", *paktí-* f. "das Kochen, gekochtes Gericht" (= Gk. πέψις, Lat. *cocti-ō*, O.Bulg. *peštb*, O.Pruss. *pectis*), *paktár-* "the Kochende" (= Lat. *coctor*, fem. Gk. πέπτρια) *pāká-* m. "das Kochen, Backen, Reifen", Av. *nasu-pāka-* "Leichen(divide) cooking, verbrennend"; Arm. probably *haç* "bread" as **pok^w-ti-*; Gk. πέσσω, Att. πέπτω "cook, verdaue" (**pek^wiō*), *to*-present πέπτω; πέψις f. "Kochen"; πέπων, -ονος "reif" (f. πέπειρα after πίων : πείρα), πόπανον "pastry, cake"; umgestelltes **k^wopos* in ἀρτο-κόπος (besides ἀρτο-πόπος) "Brotbäcker"; Alb. *pjek* "I bake"; Lat. *coquō*, -*ere* "cook" (Ital. Celt. Assim. from **pek^wō* to **k^wek^wō*), *coquus* "Koch" (: ἀρτο-κόπος), *coquīna* "Küche", as Osc.-Umbr. Lw. *popīna*; Welsh *pobi* (*o* from *e*), Corn. *pobas*, Bret. *pibi* "backen", Bret. *pobet* "gebacken", Welsh *poeth* (**k^wek^w-tos*) "hot", Bret. *poaz* "cooked, boiled", M.Welsh *poburies* "Bäckerin", Corn. *peber*, Bret. *pober* "Bäcker";

common celt.-Illyr. *k^w-* > *p-* phonetic mutation

O.Ir. *cuchtar* "Küche" from Lat. *coctūra* ds.; O.E. *ā-figen* "roasted"; Lith. (reconverted) *kepù*, *kèpti*, Ltv. *cepu*, *cept* "backen, fry", *ceplis* "oven"; without rearrangement O.Pruss. *pectis* "Ofenschaufel" = O.C.S. *peštb* "oven, Höhle"; Lith. *pèktas* "roasted", O.C.S. **pekŕ*, **pešti*

“backen” in Serb. *pěčēm*, *pěcí* ds., etc.; O.C.S. *pekъ* “heat”, *potъ* ‘schweiß’ (**pokto-*), *peštъ* “oven”, *peštera* “cave, oven” etc.;

Toch. AB *pāk-* “zum Reifen bringen, cook”, participle pass. B *pepakṣu*, A *pukāl*, B *pikul* “year” (= “ripeness”). common O.Ind. *-ǵʰh-* > *-kṣ-* : Toch. *-ǵʰh-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 17 f., WH. I 270 f., Trautmann 211 f.

Page(s): 798

pelə-, plā-

English meaning: wide and flat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "breit and flach, ausbreiten; durch Druck or Schlag flach formen, breitschlagen, breitklatschen"

Material: Arm. *hoʔ* "earth, dust, powder, bottom, land"; Lat. *palam* "open, öffentlich" (eig. "in flat, open Hinbreitung"), acc. as *clam*, from a **p_elā-* or *p_olā-*; Alb. *sh-pal* "offenbare"; O.Ir. *lāthar* n. "plan, place, Lage" (**plā-tro-*), to Welsh *llawdr* "britches", O.Corn. *loder* "caliga", Bret. *loer* "bas, chaussure" (originally "Unterlage"); Ltv. *plóti* "breitschlagen", Ltv. *plāt* "thin aufstreichen"; Russ. *pólyj* "open, free, unbedeckt, ausgetreten (of water)", O.C.S. *polje* "field" ("ausgebreitete surface, plain, area", hence das Land *Polen*); O.S.-Mod.Swe. *fala* f. "Ebene, Heide"; Hitt. *palhi-* "breit";

as *dh*-present probably here Gk. πλάσσω (**πλαθιω*, phonetically dem present from Gutturalstämmen angeglichen), Aor. ἔπλασα, ἐπλάσθην "from weicher mass build, gestalten", κατα-, ἐμ-πλάσσω 'streiche auf', πλάσμα n. "Gebilde", πλάστης m. "molder", ἔμπλαστρον n. > Lat. *emplastrum* > Ger. "*Pflaster*"; in addition πλάθανος m., πλαθάνη f. "Kuchenbrett", πηλο-πλάθος "clay formend, a worker in clay, potter"; nominales *dh* in παλάθη "flat Fruchtkuchen";

with formants *-no-*: Lat. *plānus* "platt, eben, flat" (IE **plā-no-s*) = Gaul. *Medio-lānum* eig. "mitten in the Ebene?", Lith. *plónas* "thin", Ltv. *plāns* "flat, eben, thin", *plāns* "threshing floor", O.Pruss. *plonis* (O.Lith. *plānas*) "threshing floor":

Slav. **pol-no-* in O.Sor. *ptón* "Ebene", Clr. *poťonyňa* "Hochebene", Cz. *plauý* "unfruchtbar, field-, wood, forest-", *pláň* "Ebene, Prärie", Sloven. *plān*, f. *plāna* "free from Baumwuchs", *plánja* "offene, freie surface, plain, area", Ser.-Cr. *planína* "Bergwald" etc.;

here - perhaps of ziellosen sich Ausbreiten weidender Herden - Gk. πλάνος “irrend, wandering”, πλάνος m., πλάνη f. “irrender run, flow”, πλανᾶν “of rechten way abführen”, - ἄσθαι “herumirren”, πλάνης, -ητος f. “herumirrend”, O.Ice. *flana* “umherfahren”, Fr. (from dem Gmc.) *flāner* “sich auf the road umhertreiben”;

with *n*-formants: Gk. πέλανος “flat Opferkuchen, flat Münze”;

with *m*- or *n*-forms, meaning esp. “flat hand”: **p_elēmā* (*p_lmā*): Gk. παλάμη f. “flat hand”; maybe Alb. (**p_elēmā*) *pëllëmba* “palm” [common Alb. *m* > *mb* shift].

Lat. *palma* “flat hand; also Gänsefuß, Geweihschaufel of Damhirsches, shovel of Ruders, Palme”, *palmus* “die Hand as measurement of length, span”, *palmes*, -itis “Rebenschoß”, O.Ir. *lām*, O.Corn. *lof*, Welsh *llaw* “hand” (if in addition O.Ir. *fo-laumur* “wage”?); O.H.G. *folma* “hand”, O.E. *folm* “flat hand”; other ablaut in O.Ind. *pāñi-* m. “hand” (mind. from **parñi-*), Av. *pərənā* “hohle hand”;

with *r*-formants: O.Ice. *flōrr* m. “Diele of Viehstalles; cattle shed”, O.E. *flōr* “Diele”, M.L.G. *vlōr* “Diele, meadow”, M.H.G. *vlur* “bottom, meadow, sown field”, Ger. *Flur*, O.Ir. *lār*, Welsh etc. *llawr* (**plā-ro-*) “solum, pavement”;

with dentalem forms **pél-tos* n., **pel-tu-s* m., **pl-tā* “surface, plain, area”: O.H.G. O.S. *feld* n. “field, bottom, Ebene”, O.E. *feld* (*u*-stem) ds.; O.Ice. *fold* f. “earth, land”, also “Fjord” and FIN, O.E. *folde*, O.S. *folda* “earth” (O.Ind. *pṛthivī*), O.H.G. FIN *Fuld-aha* “Fulda”; finn. *pelto* “farmland” from dem Gmc.; above examples belong actually to extension *plet-*.

References: WP. II 61 ff., WH. II 237, 240 f., Trautmann 204, 222;

See also: extensions under *plāk-*, *plet-*.

Page(s): 805-807

pelī-s-, pel-s-

English meaning: rock

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fels"

Material: O.Ind. *pāśāṇá-* m., *pāśyá-* n. "stone", (from **parṣ-* = IE **pels-*); Gk. πέλλα λίθος Hes. (**πέλσα*); Pashto *parša* M.l.r. *all* n. (**p/so-*) "cliff" (*s*-inflection after *s/āb* "mountain"); Gmc. **falisa-* ins Gallorom. as **falīsiā* borrowed (aFr. *falise*, *faleise*); O.H.G. *felis* m., *felisa* f., M.L.G. *vels* (**falīs-*), Ger. *Fels*, O.Ice. *fjall*, *fell* n. (**pelso-*) "Fels"; vorrom. (Illyr.) **pella*: **palla* ds.

References: WP. II 66 f., Specht IE Decl. 24, 156; Hubschmid Zn P. 66, 70 f.

Page(s): 807

pelk- : polk-

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wenden, drehen"

Material: O.H.G. O.S. *felga*, O.E. *fielg* "Radfelge", Gmc. **felgam*, "wenden" in O.H.G. *ungifolgan* "inflexus"; ablaut. Gaul. *olca* "Brachland", O.E. *fealg*, bO.Ir. *falg* ds., Russ. *polosá* "dividing off, partitioning off eines Feldes, Streif".

addendum to S. 807:

Gaul. *olca* "Pflugland" (Fr. *ouche* "good Ackerland") = O.E. *fealg* "Brachfeld" (Gmc. **falgō*), Eng. *fallow*, E.Fris. *falge*, bO.Ir. *falg* ds., M.H.G. *falgen*, *felgen* "umackern", Ger. *Felge* "gepflühtes Brachland"; ablaut. Gmc. **felgō* "Radfelge" in O.E. *fielg*, Eng. *felly*, O.H.G. *felga* "Felge, harrow"; besides Gmc. **falgiz* in mnl. *felghe*, O.E. *felg(e)*, Eng. *felloe* ds.; Gmc. *felgan* "wenden" in O.H.G. *un-gifolgan* "ungewendet";

Russ. *polosá* etc. 'stripe, Ackerfurche';

perhaps here *pelg-*, *polg-* in Slav. **pъlzo*, **pelzti*, R.C.S. *plězetъ* "crawls" etc. and Slav. *polzъ* in Russ. *póloz* "Sledge skid", Slov. *plâz* "Pflugsohle, stripe".

WP. I 516, Trautmann 218 f., Vasmer 2, 396, 397, Kluge-Götze 197 f.

References: WP. I 516.

Page(s): 807, 850

pel-¹, pelə-, plē-

English meaning: full, to fill; to pour; town (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gießen, fließen, aufschütten, füllen, einfüllen”; also ‘schwimmen, fließen machen, fliegen, flattern’ and ‘schütteln, schwingen, zittern (machen)’

Material: **A.** Arm. *hetum* “I giesse from” (**pel-nu-mi*), *zetum* (**z-hetum*) “lasse stream”, pass. “fließeüber”;

Welsh *llanw* m. “flood”, Verbalnom. *llanw*, *llenwi* “Füllen, Fließen”, M.Bret. *lano*, *lanv* “flood”, Corn. *lanwes* “fullness, wealth” (**pl_en-uo-*);

Lith. trans. *pilū*, *pilti* “pour, schütten, aufschütten, füllen”, intrans. “flow”, Ltv. *pilēt* “drip, trickle”, *pile* “drip”, *pilt* “drip, trickle”, *pali* “inundation”, Lith. *am̃palas* (**ant-palas*) “Aufwasser auf dem Eise”; Russ. *vodo-polʹ(je)*, *pol(n)o-vodʹje* “Hochwasser”, kSlov. *polʹ* ‘schöpfgefäß’.

B. *pel* “castle” in O.Ind. *pūr*, gen. *purás* “castle, town, city”, *pura-* n., newer *puri-*, *purī* ds., compare *Singapur* “Löwenstadt”, Gk. (Eol.) πόλις “castle, town, city, Staat” (**p_eli-s*), Hom. Cypr. πτόλις ds., Lith. *pilis*, Ltv. *pile* “castle, Schloß” (see Schwyzler, Gk. 1, 325, 344, Specht KZ 59, 65f., 11 f., Trautmann 217).

C. words for ‘swamp, marsh’ (*pel-*, *pel-eu-*), as Osset. *farwe*, *färer* “alder”, O.H.G. *fel(a)wa*, Ger. *Felber* “Weidenbaum” (as ‘sumpfbaum’), and Lat. *palus*, *-ūdis* f. ‘stehendes water, swamp, marsh, puddle, slop’ (**p_el-ou-d-*), probably to O.Ind. *palvalá-* n. “pond, pool” and *palvalya-* ‘sumpfig’; in addition still *pelək-* : *plāk-* in Gk. πάλκος πηλός Hes., παλάσσω (*παλακίω) “bespritze”, Lith. *pélké* “Moorbruch”, O.Pruss. *pelky* ds., Ltv. *pēlce* “puddle, slop”: *plācis* “morass”; after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 112 alle originally Farbenbezeichnungen, also to *pel-δ*.

D. “füllen, fullness, wealth”: O.Ind. *píparti* : *pípmáh*; *pṛṇāti* (*pṛṇátī*) “füllt, sättigt, nourishes, spendet reichlich, beschenkt”, also *pṛṇóti* ds., *pūryatē*, *pūryátē* “füllt sich”, Aor. *áprāt* (: πλῆτο), Imp. *pūrdhī*, perf. *paprāu* (: Lat. *plēvī*), participle *prāṭa-* (= Lat. *-plētus*, Alb. *plót*, compare also *prāfi-* : Lat. *com-plēti-ō*), *pūrtā-* “full”, *prāṇa-* “full” (= Lat. *plēnus*, Av. *frāna-* “Füllung”, O.Ir. *līn-aim* “fülle”), *pūṛṇā-* “full” (= Goth. *fulls*, litt. *pīlnas*, O.Bulg. *plъnъ*, O.Ir. *lān*, from **pel-* whereas Av. *pərəna-* “gefüllt”); *parīṇaḥ* n. “fullness, wealth” (: Av. *parənah-vant-* “rich”), *parī-man-* “fullness, wealth, Spende” (**pelə-*); Av. *par-* “füllen”;

Arm. *li*, gen. *liog* “full” (from **plē-jo-s* = Gk. πλέως? or from **plē-to-s* = O.Ind. *prāṭa-*?), *līnum* “fülle” (**linum*, neologism), Aor. *eli-ç* “I füllte”; *lir* (*i*-stem) “fullness, wealth”; presumably *holom*, *holonem* “häufe auf, sammle an”;

Gk. πίμπλημι “fülle” (originally πίπλημι, the nasal from πίμπρημι), Fut. πλήσω, Aor. πλῆτο “füllte sich”, πλήθω “bin voll, fülle mich”, πλήθος n., Ion. πληθῦς “bulk, mass”, πληθύω “bin or werde voll, swell an” (: Lat. *plēbēs*), πλήσμη “flood”, πλησμονή “Anfüllung, Sättigung”, πλήσμιος “light füllend, sättigend”, πλήμα “Füllung” Hes. (: Lat. *plēmināre* “anfüllen”); Hom. πλείος, Att. πλέως, Ion. πλέος “full” (**πλη-[i]o-ç*; = Arm. *li*?), πλήρης “full”, πληρώω “make voll” (from **πληρο-ç* = Lat. *plērus*, compare Arm. *lir* “fullness, wealth”, *i*-stem); πλή-μῦρα, -μυρίς f. “flood”, to μῦρω S. 742;

Alb. *plot* “full” (**plē-t-os*); also *pjel* “beget, gebäre”? intrans. “full = pregnant sein”? with formants *-go-* here *plok*, *plogu* “heap” (**plē-go-*? compare O.H.G. *folc* “heap, Kriegshaufe, people”, O.E. *folc* “troop, multitude, crowd, Heer, people”, O.Ice. *folk* “troop, multitude, crowd, people” as **p/-go-* or **p_e/ə-go-*);

Lat. *pleō*, *-ēre* mostly *com-pleō*, *im-pleō* “fülle”, participle pass. (*com*)*plētus*; *plēnus* “full”, Umbr. *plener* “plenis”; *plērus*, *-a*, *-um* “zum größten parts”, *plērusque*, *plēriq̄ue* “eine big, giant number, very much, a lot of, am meisten”; *plēbēs*, *-ei* and *-ī*, *plēbs*, *-is* “Volksmenge; die mass of Volkes in contrast to den Adeligen” (**plēdh_uēs*), *manipulus* “eine handful;

bundle; Hanteln the Turner; Soldatenabteilung" (**mani-plo-s*); *plēmināre* "anfüllen" to **plēmen* = Gk. πλημνα;

O.Ir. *līn(a)im* "I fülle" (from an adj. **līn* = **plēno-s*), *līn* "numerus, pars"; O.Ir. *lān*, O.Welsh *laun*, Welsh *llawn*, Corn. *luen*, *leun*, *len*, Bret. *leun* "full" (= O.Ind. *pūrṇa-* etc.), O.Ir. *comalnur* "I fülle" (Denom. from *comlān* "full"); *u(i)le* "whole", pl. "alle" (**poljo-*);

Goth. *fulls*, O.Ice. *fullr*, O.E. O.S. *full*, O.H.G. *fol* (-*ll*-) "full" (= O.Ind. *pūrṇa-* etc., see above); = Lith. *pilnas*, O.Bulg. *plъnъ*, Ser.-Cr. *pŭn* "full"; about O.E. *folc* etc. see above; M.H.G. *vlæjen* 'spülen' to πλη-μῦρα above S. 799.

pélu "bulk, mass", einzelsprachlich also adjektivisch gewordenes neuter "much, a lot of"; besides IE *pélú-* adj. "much, a lot of"; compar. *plē̃ios, -is-*, superl. *plē̃is-tó-* "more, mostly":

O.Ind. *purú-*, Av. *pouru-*, ap. *paru* "much, a lot of" (= Gk. πολύς, if these from **παλύς*, Lith. *pilus*), compar. O.Ind. *prāyas-* adv. "meistens, usually", Av. *frāyah-*, superl. *fraēšta-* "the meiste"; here Iran. **pely-*, **poly-* in Plejadennamen Pers. *parv*, Av. *paoiryaēini* (**parujaiṇi-*), ablaut. Gk. Πλειάδες, Hom. Πληιάδες (**pleu̯ji-*), originally 'sternhaufen';

Gk. πολύς "much, a lot of" (assimil. from **παλύς* = O.Ind. *purú-*), übrige case of stem πολλό-, πολλᾶ-, wohlausgegangen of f. **πολF̥iā* O.Ind. *pūrvi-*; compar. superl. originally **πλη̃[i]ων > πλέων* (**plē̃isōn*) : *πλαῖστος* (**plē̃isto-*), das through influence of **πλεῖς* "more" (**plē̃is* = O.Ir. *līa*) and of compar. to *πλεῖστος* wurde; from a IE **pleu-es-* "Überfluß, big, giant bulk, mass" wurde secondary the Gk. compar. n. πλέον, wherefore the achäische nom. pl. πλέες neologism wurde; also wurde aLat. *plous*, Lat. *plūs* to compar., and with *plīs-* (older compar. **plē̃ies-* in aLat. *pleores*, and **plē̃is-* in superl. *plīsima*) to **plois-* contaminated, from which Lat. *plūrimus* "mostly" (old *plourume*, *plouruma*, *plusima*); compare Benveniste Origines 1, 54 f., Schwyzler Gk. 1, 537 f., E.-M.² 783;

O.Ir. *il* "much, a lot of" (= Goth. *filu*), *līa* "plus, plures" (**plē̃is*); O.Welsh *liaus*, Welsh *lliaws* "multitudo" (*plē̃-iōs-tu-s* or *-to-*);

Goth. *filu* adv. neuter m. gen. (previous Subst.) as replacement from Gk. πολύς, also “very; um vieles (beim compounds)”, similarly in den other Gmc. Sprachen: O.H.G. O.S. *filu*, *filo*, O.E. *fela*, *feala*, *feola* “much, a lot of, very”, O.Ice. *fiql* “much, a lot of”, n. “bulk, mass”; compounds Sup. O.Ice. *fleiri*, *fleistr* “more, most” (**plə-is-*, *-isto-*, Av. *fraēšta-*);

Lith. *pilus* “in Überfluß”.

E. *pel-ed-* in Gk. πλάδος n. “dampness, decay”, πλαδαρός “humid, wet”, πλαδάω, -άν “damp sein”; O.H.G. *fledirōn*, Ger. *flattern*, O.H.G. *fledar-mūs* “Fledermaus”; Ltv. *peldēt* “swim”, *peldētiēs* “bathe”, *peldināt* “bathe, schwemmen”: *pildināt* (**pld-*) ds.; *pledināt* “with den Flügeln hit”, *pledins* “butterfly”; compare E. Fraenkel Mel. Boisacq 1, 357 ff.

F. words for “butterfly”: reduplicated Lat. *pāpiliō*, *-ōnis* m. (**pā-pil-*); Gmc. **fīfalðrōn-* in O.Ice. *fīfrildi* n., O.E. *fīfealde*, O.H.G. *fīfaltra*, M.H.G. *fīfalter*, Ger. *Falter*, Lith. *peteliškė* ds., Ltv. *petelīgs* “flatterhaft” (**pel-tel-*);

from the same root die balto-Slav. words (**paipalā-*) for “Wachtel”: Lith. *piepala* f., Ltv. *paipala*, O.Pruss. *penpalo* (in addition O.Pruss. *pepelis*, pl. *pippalins* “bird”); Cz. *přepel*, *křepel*, Slov. *prepelica* (also “butterfly”) etc.

G. words for ‘swing, shake, tremble, hin- and herbewegen’ etc.: Gk. πάλλω (**pl-/iō*), Aor. ἔπηλα ‘swing, brandish, shake’, Med. ‘spring, zapple’, παλτός “geschwungen”, παλμός “Zucken, Vibrieren”, πάλος m. “lot, fate”, παλάσσομαι “lose”; redupl. παιπάλλω Hes. ‘shake’; O.Ice. *fæla* “frighten”, O.E. *eal-fēlo* “fürchterlich”, M.H.G. *vālant* “devil”; perhaps to O.C.S. *plachъ* “zitternd, ängstlich” (**polso-?*), *plašiti* “frighten” etc.;

die extension *pelem-* in Gk. πελεμίζω ‘swing, brandish, erschüttere’, pass. “erbebe”, πόλεμος, πτόλεμος “battle, war, fight” (PN Νεο-πτόλεμος, Πτολεμαῖος), Goth. *us-filma* “erschrocken”, O.Ice. *felms-fullr* ds., *felmta* “bange sein” (**falmatjan*), O.H.G. bO.Ir. *felm* “fright”;

da O.Ice. *falma* likewise “überrascht become”, as “tap, feel “ stands for, could here Lat. *palpor*, *-āri* (also *palpō*) ‘streichle’, *palpitō* “zucke”, *palpebrae* “ eyelids “, Alb. *palun* “fluttering, zitternd” and “Ahorn” as well as WestGmc. **fōljan* (O.H.G. *fuolen*, M.H.G. *füelen*, O.E. *fælan* etc.) “ feel “ belong, also M.L.G. *vlader* “Ahorn”, *vladarn* “flutter”.

References: WP. II 63 ff., WH. 320 f., 322 f., 327 f., Trautmann 218;

See also: die words under **G.** could also to *pel*-2 belong; here also *pleu*- “flow”.

Page(s): 798-801

pel-^{2a}, pelə- : plā-

English meaning: to cause to move, drive

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßend or schlagend in Bewegung setzen, treiben’

Material: Lat. *pellō* (probably from **pel-nō*), *-ere*, *pepuli*, **pultus* (assumed from *pultāre* “bump, poke”), *pulsus* (after *perculus* : *percellō*) ‘stoßend or schlagend in Bewegung place, drive away’, *pulsus*, *-ūs* “blow, knock”, Umbr. *ař-peltu* “appellitō, admovētō”, Lat. *ōpilio* (**oui-piliō*) ‘schafhirt’ (‘schafstreiber’), *Palēs* “Hirtengöttin”; *appellō*, *-āre* “address, speak to”;

O.Ir. *ad-ella* (**pel-nā-t*) “besucht” (= Lat. *appellat*), *di-ella* “weicht ab”; das Futur. to *agid* “treibt” : *eblaid* (**pi-plāseti*) and die Brit. Konjunktive with *el-* (above S. 307); O.Ir. *laē* “day” (**plāiom*), originally * turn “; about O.C.S. *popelъ* “ash” see under *pel-2b*;

probably auf *d*-present **pel-d-ō* based on: O.H.G. *anafalz* m., O.E. *anfilte* n. “Ambos”, O.E. *felt*, m., O.H.G. *filz* m. “Filz” (*“gestampfte Wollmasse”), O.H.G. *falzan* “anfügen, anlegen”, Ger. *falzen* “fold, plait, fold up, merge “;

eine specific Gk. meaning- development “anstoßen” = ‘sich nähern, nahe’ probably in πέλας “nahe”, πελάζω (Eol. πλάζω), πελάσσαι ‘sich nähern’; trans. “näherbringen, heranbringen” (πέλασε χθονί “warf to bottom”), πελάτης “Nachbar, Tagelöhner”; πίλναμαι “nähere mich”, πλησιόν, Dor. πλάτιόν “nahe, by”, Ion. ἄ-πλητος, Dor. ἄ-πλάτος “dem man nicht nahen kann, entsetzlich”, πλάτις “wife” (Ar. Ach. 132), ἔμπλην “ganz nahe”, πλήν, Dor. πλᾶν preposition “besides”.

References: WP. II 57 f., WH. II 276 f.;

See also: hierher probably also *pel-3* “meal, flour”.

Page(s): 801-802

pel-^{2b}, pel-en-, pel-t-, pel- μ -

English meaning: powder, flour

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for 'staub, Mehl', weiter also "Mehlbrei"

Material: O.Ind. *pálala*- n. "zerriebene Samenkörner, porridge, mash, smut"; Gk. πάλη "dust, powder, Staubmehl", παι-πάλη, ποι-σπάλη "feines meal, flour"; παλύνω "bestreue"; Lat. *palea* f. "chaff, straw, Getreidehülse";

with *t*-formants: πόλτος "porridge, mash from meal, flour", Dimin. πολτίον, πολτάριον; Lat. *puls*, -tis "thick Brei from Spelzmehl" (**poltos*); M.Ir. *littiu* (gen. *litten*), Ir. *lite*, Welsh *llith* (*i* instead of *y* after *llith* "bait") "Mehlsuppe, pulmentum" (**pl̥t-*; with expressive Geminatio);

with μ -formants: Lat. *pulvis*, -eris "dust, powder" (**polu̯-*; inflection after *cinis*); Gaul. (rom.) **ulvos* ds.;

maybe truncated Alb.Gheg (**pulvereum*) *pluhun* "dust, powder" [M/N allophones] from Lat. **pulvereus -a -um**, "full of dust, dusty"

here (IE **pel̥ōus*, *pelu-ós*) O.Ind. m. pl. *palāwās* "chaff", Bal.-Slav. **pelū-* and **pēluā-* f. "chaff" in Lith. *pēlūs* f. pl., Ltv. *pelus*, *pelavas* f. pl. ds., O.Pruss. *pelwo* f. and Ltv. *pelvas* f. pl. ds.; O.C.S. *plěvy* f. pl. "āχυρον", Clr. *poťova* ds. etc.;

with *n*-formants: Lat. *pollen*, -inis "very feines meal, flour, Staubmehl" (// from *n*. Ausgleichung an inflection **polen*, **polnes*); *pollenta* f. "Gerstengraupen"; here also O.Pruss. *pelanne* f. "ash", Lith. *pelenaĩ* m. pl., Ltv. *pēlni* ds., wherefore O.Pruss. *pelanno* f. 'stove, hearth', Lith. *pelėnė* 'stove, hearth'; O.Pruss. *plieynis* 'staubasche', Lith. *plėnys* f. pl. "Flockasche", Ltv. *plēne* "weiße Asche auf Kohlen"; s. S. 805;

without *n*-forms, but with Redupl. Russ. *pépel*, O.C.S. etc. *popelъ* "ash", am ehesten as "zerstoßenes, zermalmtes" to *pel-2a* "pellens, pultāre".

References: WP. II 60, WH. II 331, 388, Trautmann 212 f., 225;

See also: probably to *pe/-2* “bump, poke”.

Page(s): 802

pel-3a

English meaning: to fold

Deutsche Übersetzung: "falten"

Material: α. *plo-* as 2. composition part in adj. as Gk. ἁ-πλός 'simple, just', δι-πλός, δίπλαξ "twofold" (compare Arm. *hat* "Mal"), Lat. *simplus, duplus, duplex, triplus, triplex* "ein-, two-, dreifach", Umbr. *dupla* "double, twice as large, twice as much", *tuplak* acc. sg. n. "duplicem", *tripler* "tripilis"; M.Ir. *dīabul* "double" (**dyei-plo-*); Goth. *twei-fls* "doubt", O.H.G. *zviřal* "dubious", m. "doubt", probably also Av. *bifra-* n. "comparison, Ähnlichkeit", in Gk. besides die Umbildungen of type ἁπλόος (to πλοῦς) and Ion. διπλήσιος; further with older *t-* Ableitg. (see under) διπλάσιος, Dor. διπλάτιος etc. "double, double so groß" (**pl̥t̥io-*; δίπλωτος "twofold" from *δίπλωτος).

β. Alb. *palë* (**pol-nā*) "crease, row, Joch, pair"; Gk. πέπλος m. "Frauengewand"; O.Ice. *fel* f. (**falja-*) "furrow, stripe, crease", Nor. *fela* f. "Faltenmagen".

γ. *-to-*nouns and verbs: O.Ind. *puřati* "umhüllt with", *puřa-* m. n. "crease, Tüte, pouch" (**pulta-*), M.Ir. *alt* "junctura, artus" (*a* Reduct. from IE *o*, as perhaps also O.Ind. *puřa-*), redupl. strong. V. Goth. *falpan* "fall", O.Ice. *falda* "den Kopf cover", O.E. *fealdan*, O.H.G. *faltan* "fold", weak. V O.Ice. *falda* "fold", O.E. *fealdian*, O.H.G. *faltōn* ds., O.Ice. *faldr* m. "crease, Zipfel, Kopfputz the Frau", *feldr* m. (**faldi-*) "mantle", M.H.G. *valte* "crease, convolution, angle"; Goth. *ain-falps*, O.H.G. *einfald*, *-t*, O.Ice. *einfaldr*, O.E. *ānfeald* 'simple, just' under likewise

References: WP. II 55 f., WH. I 383 f.;

See also: perhaps identical with *pel-3b* and *pel-4*.

Page(s): 802-803

pel-^{3b}, pelə-, plē-

English meaning: to cover, wrap; skin, hide; cloth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verdecken, verhüllen; Haut, Fell; Tuch, Kleid”

Material: Gk. πέλας ‘skin’, ἐρυσί-πελας “Hautentzündung”, ἄ-πελος “nicht verheilte wound”; πέλαμα n. ‘sole am foot or shoe’, πάλμη “light shield” (*from Häuten), Lat. *palea* f. “Läppchen am Hahnschnabel”, *palea* n. “Wampe, dewlap”; O.Fris. *filmene* ‘skin’, O.E. *filmen* “Häutchen”; here with *k*-Erweit. Gmc. **felh-* ‘save, store’ in Goth. *filhan* etc. “conceal, bury”, O.Ice. *fela* “conceal, hand over”, O.E. *fēolan* “anhängen, eintreten” with gramm. variation Goth. *fulgins* “hide, conceal”, O.Ice. *folgenn* ds.; Gmc. *bi-felhan* “entrust, save, store” in O.E. *be-fēolan*, O.H.G. *bi-fel(a)han*, M.H.G. *bevelhan*, Ger. *befehlen*.

With *n*-formant: Gk. πέλλᾱς acc. pl. “Häute”, πελλο-ράφος “pellārius”, Lat. *pellis* “fell, fur”, O.H.G. *fel*, *-lles*, O.E. *fell*, O.Ice. *fjall* n. ‘skin’, Goth. *brūts-fill* “leprosy”; (Lat. *pellinus* “from fell, fur” = O.H.G. *fillin*, O.E. *fellen* “ledern”); with other Wurzelstufen O.C.S. *pelena*, Russ. *pelená* “diaper, kerchief, cloth, Hülle” (compare without *n*-forms Russ. *pélka* ds.) and Russ. *plená* (for *plěná*), Sloven. *pléna*, Cz. *pléna*, *plína* ds., Lith. *plėnė*, *plėnis* “Häutchen”, O.Pruss. *pleynis* “Hirnhaut”;

Lat. *palla* “langes Obergewand the Frauen, curtain”, *pallium* “bedspread, esp. ein further Überwurf the Griechen”, maybe from **par(u)lā* (?), Lw. from Gk. φάρος “mantle”?

With *t*-formants: O.Ind. *paṭa-* m. ‘stück Zeug, linen, garment’, *paṭāla* n. “Hülle, cover, Schleier, Membrane”, Gk. πέλτη “light shield”; O.C.S. *platъno* “canvas, fabric”.

With *u*-formant: Gk. ἐπί-πλο[F]ος “die Netzhaut um die Gedärme”; Lith. *plėvė* f. “feine dünne skin”, Sloven. *pléva* “eyelid”; perhaps O.Ice. *fól*, *fólva* f. “dünne Schneeschicht” (**falwō*?), as Nor. *folga* ds. to Goth. *filhan* etc. “conceal”.

References: WP. II 58 f., WH. II 238 f., 275 f., Trautmann 226;

See also: perhaps to *pel-4* “fold”.

Page(s): 803-804

pel-4

English meaning: a kind of vessel, dish

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Gefäßbezeichnungen

Material: O.Ind. *pālavi* “a kind of Geschirr”; *pārī* “Melkeimer”, *pāla-* m. “Almosentopf, ein bestimmtes measure of capacity “, *pālikā* “Kochtopf” probably also *pala-* n. “ein bestimmtes measure of capacity “ *palya-* n. “ein sack, bag for corn, grain “; Lat. *pēluīs* “Becken, platter “, (**pēlouī-s*); Gk. πήληξ, -ηκος “helmet” (from *πηλF-) and πέλλα “Melkeimer” (from πελ(F)ια or **pelīā*, compare O.Ind. *pārī* “Melkeimer”); from πέλλα is λλ for λ figurative auf πελλίς, -ίδος “ platter, Becken”, compare πελίκη, πέλιξ, Dimin. πελίχνη (ending nachκύλιξ, -ίχνη) “goblet”, die likewise **pel_u-i* sein can (or **pel-i*);

O.Ice. O.E. O.S. *full* “goblet” (**pl-no-m*).

References: WP. II 56 f., WH. II 278;

See also: perhaps to *pel-4* and *pel-5* as originally “ container from skin”.

Page(s): 804

pel-5

English meaning: to sell; to make money

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verkaufen, verdienen”

Material: Gk. πωλεῖν “sell”, Dor. πωλά:, Att. (Gramm.) πωλή f. ‘sale’; O.H.G. *fāli* “verkäuflich, feil” (**pēlio-*), O.Ice. *fafr* ds. (**polo-*); O.H.G. *feili*, M.L.G. *veile*, O.Fris. *fēl* “feil” are not related;

Lith. *peĩnas* “earnings, pay”, *pelnaũ*, *-ýti* “verdienen”, *peldėti* ‘spare’, Ltv. *pe’lins*, *pel’na* “earnings, Gewinnst”, *pe’lnīt* “verdienen, gain, verschulden”, O.C.S. *plěnъ*, Russ. *polōn* “booty”.

References: WP. II 51, Trautmann 213.

Page(s): 804

pel-6

English meaning: grey; pale

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Ausdrücken for unscharfe Farben as “grau, fahl”, also ‘scheckig’

Material: O.Ind. *palitá-*, fem. *páliknī* (from **-tnī*) “altersgrau, greis” (: πελιτνός), *paruśá-* “fleckig” = Av. *pouruša-*, *paouruša-* “gray, old”; pers. *pūr* “gray” (**parya-*);

Arm. *alik* “die (weißen) waves, billows; white Bart, weißes hair” (**plijo-*);

Gk. πελιτνός “gray” (for **πελιτός* = O.Ind. *palitá-h* after dem Fem. **πελιτνια* = O.Ind. *páliknī*); Ion. πελιδνός out of it after μακεδνός etc. reshaped; πελιός (**peli-uo-*) “farblos, pallid, grauschwarz, bluish black” (here the PN Πέλοψ), πελλός ds. (**pelios?* **pelanos?*), πολιός “gray, greis” (**poli-uo-*), πιλνόν φαιόν Κύπριοι Hes.; πέλεια, πελειάς “wild dove” (after the Farbe benannt, compare πέλειαι, πελειάδες, eig. die grauköpfigen, old, as Bezeichnung the Priesterinnen in Dodona as well as πέλειος “age” Hes.; also Lat. *palumbēs*, O.Pruss. *poalis* “dove”), πελᾶργός ‘swan’ (“the schwarzweiße”); from **πελαF(o)-* + αργός; Maced. πέλλης “τεφρώδης” Hes.; probably here also πηλός, Dor. πᾶλός (**palasós*) “loam, clay, slime, mud, ordure, morass”;

Lat. *palleō*, *-ēre* “pale, wan sein”, *pallor* “paleness”, *pallidus* “pale, wan” (at first from **paluos*, older **poluos* = Gmc. *falwa-*, Lith. *patvas*, O.C.S. *plavъ*); *pullus* ‘schwarzgrau’ (ul from */* in Folge of anlaut. *p-*; forms *-no-*); *palumbēs* or *-is* “wood-, Ringeltaube” (**pelon-bho-*? rather parallel formation to *columbus*, *-a*, see above S. 547);

Note:

Alb. (**palumb*) *pëllumb* “dove” shares the same root with Lat. *palumbes* *-is*, *m.* and *f.* “a wood pigeon, ring dove”. It is not a Lat. loanword otherwise the ending *-es*, *-is* would have been solidified in Alb. like Lat. *radius* > Alb. *rreze* “ray”; actually Lat. could have borrowed this cognate from Illyr. since the shift *m* > *mb* is a typical Alb. not Lat. phonetic mutation.

Alb. *plak* “graybeard, Ältester”;

M.Ir. *liath*, Welsh (etc.) *llwyd* “gray” (from **pleito-*, compare O.Ind. *palitá-*, Gk. πελιτνός);

Gmc. **falwa-* in O.Ice. *fǫlr*, O.E. *fealo*, O.S. *valu*, O.H.G. *falo*, *falawēr* ‘sallow, paled, falb’ (in addition as “graue ash” O.Ice. *fǫlski* m., O.H.G. *falawiska* “ash, Aschenstäubchen”); **falha-* (: Lith. *pálšas*) in alemO.N.-rheinfränk. *falch* “falb, esp. from hellbraunem Vieh”; **fela-* or **felwa-* in Westfäl. *fēl* “falb”, *fēle* “fahles roe deer, fahles horse”; with dem Gmc. *k-* forms as in other bird name here presumably O.H.G. (etc.) *falco* “falcon” (late Lat. *falco* from dem Gmc.);

Lith. *paĩvas* “blaßgelb” (= Gmc. **falwa*, Lat. *palli-dus*) = O.Bulg. *plavъ* “white”, Serb. *plûv* “blond, blue”; Lith. *pelẽ* “mouse”, Ltv. *pele* ds., O.Pruss. *peles* pl. “mouse (= Armmuskel)”, O.Pruss. *pele* “consecration”; as derivative from *pelẽ* “mouse” also Lith. *pelėkas*, Ltv. *pelēks* “mausfarbig, sallow, paled, gray”; Lith. *pelėda*, Ltv. *pelēda* “owl” (“Mäusefresserin”); from a **pelẽ* “mildew” derives Lith. *pelė-ju*, *-ti* “mildew”, *pelėsiai* pl. “mildew” and in ablaut *plėk-stu*, *-ti* “mildew, modern”; in ablaut Lith. *pilkas* “gray”, *pėlkė* “Moorbruch”, also *pálšas*, Ltv. *pàlss* ‘sallow, paled’ (**polkos*) as well as O.Pruss. *poalis* “dove” (**pōlis*); Slav. **plěsnъ* in R.C.S. *plěsnъ*, O.Cz. *pléseň* “mildew” and Church Slavic *peles* “pullus”, Russ. *pelěsyj* “mottled, speckled, *tabby, varicolored”; das forms IE -so- or -ko-.

References: WP. II 53 f., WH. II 239 f., 242, 386, Trautmann 205, 212;

See also: see above S. 799 C (*pel-1*).

Page(s): 804-805

(pel-⁹), pol-, plē-, pľō-

English meaning: to burn, be warm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, warm sein"

Note: also with *-yo-* extended; perhaps = *(s)p(h)el-* "gleam, shimmer"

Material: O.Ice. *flōr* (**flō-wa-*) "lukewarm, warm"; Dutch *flouw* "faint, languid, lukewarm", Ger. *flau* (**plē-yo-*); O.C.S. *poljъ, polěti* "burn" intr., causative *paliti* "burn" tr., *въs-planetъ sę* "καταφλεγῆσεται", *plamy, plamenъ* m. "flame" (**polmen-*); whether here Lith. *plėnys* above S. 802?

in addition probably Welsh *go-leu* "light", Bret. *gou-lou* ds. (**plo-yo-*); different Lewis-Pedersen 29 (to GN *Lugus*), compare above S. 690.

References: WP. II 59 f., Trautmann 212 f., J. Loth RC. 36, 157.

Page(s): 805

pelpo– or polpo–

English meaning: woodwork

Deutsche Übersetzung: “from Brettern, Holz gezimmertes”?

Material: O.Ind. *parpá-* (Lex.) “ bench or Wägelchen for cripple and Fußlahme”, *parpá-m* (Lex.) “house” (“Bretterbude”), Lat. *pulpitum* “Brettergerüst as Bühne or Tribüne”.

References: WP. II 66.

Page(s): 807

penk^we

English meaning: five

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fünf"

Material: **A.** O.Ind. *pañca*, Av. *panča*, Arm. *hing*, Gk. πέντε, Eol. πέμπε; πεμπάζειν "an den 5 Fingern zählen" (: Bret. *pempât* "die Garben [to 5] fold, plait, fold up, merge"); Alb. *pesë*, Gheg *pēsë* (**penk^wtiā*); Lat. *quīnque* (*ī* after *quīn(c)tus*), Osc.-Umbr. **pompe* (compare Osc. *pumperias*, Umbr. *pumpeñias* "quincuriae"); O.Ir. *cōic*, O.Welsh *pimp*, M.Welsh nc. *pump*, Corn. *pymp*, Bret. *pemp*, Gaul. πεμπεδουλα "πεντάφυλλον"; Goth. *fimf*, O.Ice. *fimm*, O.H.G. *fimf*, *finf*, O.S. O.E. *fif* (schwäb. *fuchze* 15 after *sechze*; das *u* these forms as well as O.H.G. *funf*, *funfzich* and of Ord. O.H.G. *funfto* point at not auf IE *ṇ*); Lith. *penki* (inflectional); O.C.S. *pęť* 5 (*t* from *kt* after dem ordinals; originally collective = O.Ind. *pañkti*- "Fünzfahl", O.Ice. *fiṃt* f. "number from fünf"; also Umbr. *puntes* if "quiniones"); Toch. A *pěñ*, B *piś*; here.-Hitt. *paⁿta*.

B. 15: O.Ind. *pañca-daśat*, Av. *pancadasa*, Arm. *hngē-tasán*, Gk. πεντε(καί)δεκα, Goth. *fimftaihun*, O.H.G. *finfzeh* O.N.

C. 50: *pañcāśāt*, Av. *pancāsat*, Arm. *yisun* (from **hingisun*), Gk. πεντήκοντα, Lat. *quingquāgintā* (after *quadrāgintā*), O.Ir. *coīco* (with diphthong).

D. ordinals *penk^wtos*: O.Ind. *pakthá-*, Av. *puṣṭha-* (after **kturtha* "vierter", compare *pañtahva-* "Fünftel"); Gk. πέμπτος, Lat. *quīntus*, Osc. **pontos* (compare above *Púntiis*, Πομπιες, päl. *Ponties* "Quinctius" = Lat. *Quinctius*, also Osc. *pomptis* "quinquies"; -*m*- after dem Kardinale, as also das *n* from *Quinctius* and *quinctus*); O.H.G. *fimfto*, *finfto*, O.S. *fifto*, O.Ice. *fiṃ(m)ti*, Goth. (in compound) *fimfta-*; Lith. *peñktas*, O.Bulg. *pęť*, Toch. A *pañt*, B *pinkce*; **penk^wetos*: O.Ind. *pañcathá-* (gewöhnlicher *pañcamá-* after *saptamá-*), Alb. *ipesëte*, *ipestë*, Gaul. *pinpetos*, O.Ir. *cōiced*, O.Welsh *pimphet* etc.; with *r*-forms Arm.

hinger-ord “the fünfte”; compare perhaps O.Ir. *cōicer* “number from fünf” and Goth. *figgrs*, O.Ice. *fingr*, O.E. *finger*, O.H.G. O.S. *finger* “finger” (**fin̥zʷraz*, IE **penkʷrós*).

References: WP. II 25 f., WH. II 407 f., Trautmann 213 f.

Page(s): 808

pen-¹

English meaning: to feed

Deutsche Übersetzung: “füttern; Nahrung; Aufbewahrungsort der Nahrung”

Material: Lat. *penus*, *-oris* n. and *penus*, *-ūs* m. “Mundvorrat”, also “das Innere of Hauses” (where die Lebensmittel aufbewahrt become); *penes* (solidified loc.) preposition with acc. “by”; *penitus* “(from) inside, deep, gründlich” (**pene-to-*); in addition (after *intus* : *intrō*) *penetrō*, *-āre* “penetrate”; *Penātēs* “die Götter in Inneren of Hauses”; perhaps Goth. *fenea* (**finja*) “Gerstenspeise”; Lith. *penù*, *penėti* “feed, mästen”, Ltv. *penêt* “verwöhnen”, Lith. *pėnas* “food”.

References: WP. II 25, WH. II 280 ff., 283, E.-M.² 753 f., Trautmann 214;

See also: perhaps to *pā-* “feed”.

Page(s): 807

pen-², pen-ko-

English meaning: swamp; water, wet

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlamm, Sumpf, Wasser; feucht'

Material: M.Ir. *en* (**peno-*?) "water", *enach* 'swamp, marsh', *en-glas* "wässerige milk", Welsh *en-wyn* " buttermilk ", M.Ir. *on-chū* "Fischotter" ("Wasserhund"), FIN *On*, PN *Onach* ('swamp, marsh'), Celt. FIN "Evoç, newer **Enios* "Inn", Gaul. FIN **Ona* "river", also as suffix (*Bebronna* "Biberbach" etc.); zero grade M.Ir. *an* f. "water, Urin", Gaul. *anom* "paludem";

Goth. *fani* n. 'slime, mud', O.Ice. *fen* n. 'swamp, marsh', O.H.G. *fenna*, *fennī* f., M.H.G. *venne* n., O.S. *feni* n. ds., M.L.G. *venne* f. "moorige willow ", O.E. *fenn* m. n. 'swamp, marsh, moor, fen', wherefore changing through ablaut O.E. *fyne* " dampness ", *fynig* 'schimmelig', mnl. *vunsc*, M.Du. *vuns* "muffig"; O.Pruss. *pannean* "Moorbruch" (= Gmc. **fanja-*), Lith. *paniabùdė* "Fliegenpilz", Ltv. *pane* f. "Jauche"; also Illyr. *Pannonia*.

With **ko**-formants: O.Ind. *pañka-* m. n. 'slime, mud, ordure, swamp, marsh'; M.Ir. *ēicne* 'salmon' (**penk-īnio-*); tiefstufige *-t(i)o-*-derivative **funχt(j)a-* in O.H.G. *fūht*, *fūhti*, O.E. *fūht* "humid, wet".

References: WP. II 5 f., Trautmann 205, Pokorny BzNF 2, 37 f.

Page(s): 807-808

pent–

English meaning: to go, walk; way

Deutsche Übersetzung: “treten, gehen; worauf treten = antreffen, finden”

Note: (in Ar. with *th*)

Material: O.Ind. *pánthāḥ* (= Av. *panfā*), acc. sg. *pánthām* (= *panṭam*), and *pánthānam* (= Av. *panṭānəm*), instr. sg. *pathā* (= *paṭa*); *i*-stem in instr. pl. *pathibhiḥ* (Av. *padəbīš*), O.Pers. acc. sg. *paṭim*; Av. *panfā* also “room, place”, as in ablaut. O.Ind. *pāthas-* n. “place, homeland”;

Arm. *hun*, gen. *hni* “ford, way” (**pont*);

Gk. πόντος m. “Meerespfad, sea”, zero grade πάτος m. “Pfad, Tritt”, πατέω “trete”; ἀπατάω “deceive” (**ἀπο-πατάω* “bringe vom Wege ab”), ἀπάτη “deception, deceit”;

Lith. *pons*, *-tis* “Prügelweg through Sümpfe, bridge”; *pontifex* “Oberpriester”, originally “Brückenmacher”;

Gmc. **paPa-* in O.E. *pað* “Pfad, way” (Eng. *path*), O.H.G. Ger. *pfad* derives probably from an Iran. Mundart, compare Av. *paṭ-*;

Goth. *finPan* “find, learn”, O.Ice. *finna* ds., O.E. *findan*, O.S. *fīthan* and *findan*, O.H.G. *findan*, *fintan* st. V. “find, learn, erfinden”; O.S. *fāthi* n. “the going” (**fanPio-*); O.H.G. *fend(e)o* “Fußganger”, M.H.G. *vende* “Fußganger, young Bursche”, O.E. *fēða* m. “troop, multitude, crowd, Fußvolk” (**fanPjan-*); O.H.G. *fandōn* = O.E. *fandian* “untersuchen”; M.H.G. *vanden* “besuchen”, Ger. *fahnden*; O.S. *fundon* ‘sich aufmachen after, strive, go, hurry’ = O.E. *fundian* ds., O.H.G. *funden* ds., O.Ice. *fūss* “geneigt, willing”, O.S. O.E. *fūs* “quick, fast, keen, eager, willing”, O.H.G. *funs* “willing, ready, willing” (**fund-sa-*), Nor. *fūsa* “quick, fast run”;

maybe Alb. *fus*, *fut* “insert, thrust in, plant, put in”.

O.C.S. *pōtē* etc. m. “way” (**pontis*), zero grade O.Pruss. *pintis* ds.

References: WP. II 26 f., WH. II 336 f., Trautmann 205 f.; Wackernagel KZ 55, 104 ff.,

O.Ind. Gk. 3, 1, 306 f.

Page(s): 808-809

perd-

English meaning: to fart

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laut furzen"

Material: O.Ind. *párdatē* "furzt" (Gramm.), Av. *pəṛəḍaiti* "furzt"; Gk. πέρδω, πέρδομαι (mostly Med. as in O.Ind.) ds., ἔπαρδον, πέπορδα; πορδή "breaking wind, fart"; perhaps here πέρδιξ m. f. "partridge, game bird" (of schwirrenden Flüge); Alb. *pjerth* "pedo" (Aor. *pordha*), *pordhe* "breaking wind, fart" (**pērdā*); O.H.G. *ferzan*, O.E. *feortan*, O.Ice. *freta* "furzen", O.H.G. *firz*, *furz*, O.Ice. *fretr* "breaking wind, fart"; Lith. *pėrdžu*, *pėrsti*, Ltv. *pīrdu*, *pīrsts.*, Lith. *pīrdis* (= Ger. "breaking wind, fart"); Sloven. *prdeči*, Russ. *perděť* "furzen"; Welsh *rhech* "breaking wind, fart" (**rikkā* from **pṛd-kā*); for schallmalenden origin of the root spräche Swe. dial. *prutta* "furzen (esp. from horses)".

References: WP. II 49, Trautmann 219 f.;

See also: compare *pezd-*.

Page(s): 819

perg-¹

English meaning: pole; trunk

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stange, stem'

Note: (originally "felled trunk?")

Root **perg-1**: "pole; trunk" derived from Illyr. : Balt : Slav. prefix *pre-* + *gā* "road" of Root *g^wā-*, *g^wem-*: "to go, come": Lith. *gàita* "way, road", *próga* "opportunity, term (*end of the road)" (Präfix **prō* + *gā*); Gk. βαθμός m. "step, threshold, footstep".

Material: O.Ice. *forkr* m. "shaft, pole, stick"; (O.E. *feorcol*, O.S. *fercal* "bar, bolt, Verschuß" from Lat. *veruculum*);

Lith. *pérgas* "fishing canoe" (*dugout canoe);

O.C.S. *pragъ* "threshold", *porógъ* ds., Pol. *próg* "threshold, house, dwelling", *progi* pl. "Dielen, Bänke";

maybe Alb. *prag* "threshold, doorstep".

perhaps here Lat. *pergula* "protrusion, Vorbau an a Hause; vestibule, Weinlaube" as Dimin. eines **pergā* "Gebälk".

Maybe Alb. *pjergull* "pergola".

References: WP. II 48, WH. II 288; compare above S. 819 Withte (*per-3*, *per-g-*).

Page(s): 819-820

perg-²

English meaning: fear, to fear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Furcht, sich fürchten"?

Material: Goth. *faurhrtei*, O.E. *fyrhtu* f. "fear"; Goth. *faurhts*, O.H.G. O.S. *for(a)ht*, O.E. *forht* "timorous"; O.H.G. O.S. *forhta* "fear"; Goth. *faurhtjan*, O.H.G. *furhten*, *for(a)hten* "fear, dread"; perhaps to Toch. A B *pärsk-*, A *prask-*, B *prāsk-* "fear, dread", A *praski*, B *prosko*, *proskye* "fear" (-*sk-* from -*k-sk-*).

References: WP. II 48, Holthausen AltEng. etym. Wb. 112.

Page(s): 820

perk-¹, prek-

English meaning: to fill

Deutsche Übersetzung: “füllen, auffüllen”

Note: ? Only indisch and Irish.

Material: O.Ind. *pr̥ṇákti* (*pr̥ṇcati*, *piparkti*) “füllt, gives rich; mengt, mischt”, participle *pr̥kta-* “gemischt, erfüllt, voll from”, Aor. *aprāk*, *upala-prakṣiṇ-* “die Handmühle drehend”, common O.Ind. *-ḡ^h-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation *saṃ-pṛc* “in Berührung stehend”; *pracura-* “much, a lot of, rich”; M.Ir. *ercaim* “fülle”.

References: WP. II 47, Kuiper Nasalprä. 81.

Page(s): 820

(perk-²): prk-

English meaning: glowing ashes, coals

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glühende Asche, Kohle”

Material: Lith. *pīrkšnys* f. pl. “ash with glühenden Funken”, Ltv. *pirkstis*, *pirkstes* pl. ds.; O.Ir. *riches* f. “glowing coal”, Bret. *regez* “Kohlenglut” (**prki-stā*, compare das Ltv. forms); unclear Welsh *rhys-yn*, pl. *rhys-od* “glowing ash”, with other forms O.Corn. *regihten*, Kollekt. *regyth* ds.; whether as ‘sprühend’ to **sp(h)er-* ‘strew, distribute, sprühen’? compare Ltv. *spirgsti* “glowing coals under the ash” under *sp(h)er(e)g-* “twitch, sprühen”.

References: WP. II 47, Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 223.

Page(s): 820

perĥ-¹

English meaning: rib; brost

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Rippe; Rippengegend, Brust"

Material: O.Ind. *párśu-* f. "Rippe, gebogenes knife", *pāśvá-*, *-m* "Rippengegend, Seite", Av. *parəsu-* f. "Rippe", *parəsu-* m. "Rippe, Seite", Osset. *fars* 'seite, line, region'; O.C.S. *prъsi* "Bruste", f. pl. probably from "Rippengegend"; compare Lith. žem. *piršys* f. pl. "Brust of Pferdes".

References: WP. II 44 f., Trautmann 220.

Page(s): 820

perĥ-², prek-

English meaning: spotted

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gesprenkelt, bunt”, often zur Bezeichnung gesprenkelter, farbig getupfter Tiere

Material: With *n*-formant: O.Ind. *pṛśni-* “mottled, speckled, *tabby, varicolored”, Gk. περκνός, originally “ποικιλός”, then, dunkelfleckig, dark, blauschwarz”, περκαίνει “wird dark”; πρακνόν μέλανα Hes.; Πρόκνη “die swallow”; without *-n*- M.Ir. *erc* “mottled, speckled, *tabby, oxblood, indigo “, also ‘salmon, Forelle, cow, Eidechse”, Welsh *erch* “mottled, speckled, *tabby” (= πέρκος); O.H.G. *forhana*, M.H.G. *forhe(n)*, *forhel* “Forelle”, O.S. *furnia*, O.E. *forn(e)* ds. (**pṛĥ-nā*), ablaut. Swe. *färna* “dace “ (**perĥ-nā*);

with *-uσ*. O.H.G. *faro*, M.H.G. *vare*, flekt. *varwer* “farbig”, substantivized O.H.G. *farawa* “paint, color” (**pork-uo-*); Lat.-Gmc. *fariō* “Lachsforelle” (Gmc. **farhjōn-*, older **farhwjōn-*);

other formations: Gk. πέρκος m. ‘sperber” (Aristot.), περκό-πτερος “weißköfige Geierart”, περκάζει “wird dark, black”; πρόξ, -κός f. and προκάς, -άδος “Hirschkalb”, πρώξ, -κός “Tautropfen”; πέρκη (Lat. *perca* Lw.) “perch “, Lat. *porcus* “ein fish with Stachelflossen”, ligur. FIN *Porco-bera* (“Forellen führend”); M.Ir. *orc* (and *erc*, see above) ‘salmon”; O.Ice. *fjorsungr* “trachinus draco” (**perks-ĥkó-*); redupl. perhaps πάπραξ ein Thrac. Seefisch (“Forelle?”);

perhaps here through Diss. eines **perk-ro-s* to **pelcro-*, **polcro-*: Lat. *pulc(h)er*, aLat. *polcher* “beautiful” (= “varicolored”).

References: WP. II 45 f., WH. II 384;

See also: extension from *per-1*.

Page(s): 820-821

perk-³, prk-

English meaning: to tear out, dig out; furrow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufreißen, aufwühlen, aufkratzen”; “Furche, and die besides aufgewühlte Erde”

Material: O.Ind. *pársāna*- m. “cleft, gap, abyss, Einsenkung”;

Lat. *porca* “furrow in farmland”, “Wasserabzugsrinne in farmland” (*porcu-lētum* “Ackerbeet” mars. Umbr. “*porculeta*”); Welsh *rhŷch* “furrow” (with expressive *-kk*) perhaps = Bret. *rec’h* “distress”, against it with *k* O.Bret. *rec*, gl. ‘sulco’, *ro-ricse[n]ti* ‘sulcavissent’; Gaul. *rica* “furrow”, Fr. *raie* ‘stripe’; O.H.G. *furuh*, O.E. *furh* f. “furrow”, O.Ice. *for* f. “drainage ditch, canal” (**prk-*); zero grade Nor. *fere* m. “Ackerbeet”; after F. R. Schröder, Festgabe K. Helm 25 ff. here O.Ice. *Fjörgyn* f. as “goddess the Ackerfurche”;

Lith. *pra-peĩšis* “Blänke in ice”, *pra-paĩšas* “ditch, trench, channel”, *peršėti* “burning ache” (from Wunden);

in addition **porķós* ‘swine’ (“Wühler”).

References: WP. II 46, 47, WH. II 340 f.

Page(s): 821

perk-4, prek-, prk-

English meaning: to ask, ask for

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fragen, bitten"

Material: 1. *sko*-present **prk-skō*, worfrom **prskō*: O.Ind. *prcchāti* "fragt", Av. *pərəsaiti* "fragt, begehrt" (participle *paršta-*), ap. *aparsam* "I frug"; Arm. *e-harç* "er hat gefragt" (: O.Ind. *á-prcchat*), therefrom das present *harçanem*, Lat. *poscō* "fordere, demand, er bitte"; Ir. *arco* "I bitte", Welsh *archaf*, Corn. *arghaf* ds., M.Bret. *archas* "il commanda" (O.Ir. *imm-chom-arc* "gegenseitiges Fragen, Begrüßen" etc.) with *ar* from *r* before dem *s* the basic form **prskō* (from **prk-skō*); Lith. *peršù*, *pīršti* "for jemanden freien" (*pīršlys* "Freiwerber"), if with analogical present-ablaut *e* instead of *i*, in addition O.Ind. *prcchā* "question, Erkundigung" = Arm. *harç* ds.; O.H.G. *forsca* "Forschung, question" is post-verbal to *forscōn* "fragen, forschen"; Lat. *postulō* "fordere" (diminutive of participle **posctos* to *poscō*); in Osc.-Umbr. is **porscō* to **perscō* reshaped: Umbr. *persnimu* Imper. Med. "precātor", in addition with (forms *-(e)lo-*) Umbr. *persklu*, *pesklu* 'supplicātiōne', further mars. *pesco* 'sacrificum', and of participle **pes[c]to-* from: Osc. *pestlúm*, *peeslúm* "an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur's staff", from which Messap. *πενσκλην* "Bethaus".

2. O.Ind. *prāś-* "(gerichtliche) Befragung", Av. *frasā* f. "question", O.Ind. *pr̥sthā-* (= Av. *paršfā-*) "Gerichtsfrage", *praśná-*, Av. *frašna-* m. "Befragung, question" (= O.H.G. *fragan* 'specht' KZ 62, 31, 2), Arm. *harsn* "bride, Neuvermählte, daughter-in-law" (compare Goth. *fraihnan*); Lat. *procus* "suitor", *prex* f. "request", *precor*, *-ārī* "bid, beg, ask", Umbr. *pepurkurent* 3. pl. Fut. "poposcerint"; Goth. *fraihnan* "fragen", O.Ice. *fregna*, O.E. *frignan* (and *jo*-present *fricnan*) ds., O.S. preterit *fragn*, O.E. *friccea* "Herold"; Gmc. **frehti-* in O.Ice. *frētt* f. "question, Erforschung", O.E. *freht* f. "Wahrsagung"; O.H.G. *frāga* "question" (**frāg-*

ōn, *-ēn*, *frāhēn* “fragen”), O.Ice. *frægr*, O.E. *ge-fræge*, O.S. *gi-frāgi* “illustrious”; ablaut.

O.H.G. *fergōn* “bid, beg, ask”; O.Ice. *prositi* “bid, beg, ask”;

Maybe Alb. *porosít* “order, demand” : O.Ice. *prositi* “bid, beg, ask”

Lith. Iterat. *prašāũ*, *-ýti* “arrogate, bid, beg, ask”; Toch. A *prak-*, B *prek-* “fragen”

References: WP. II 44, WH. II 346 f.

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perk^wu-s

English meaning: oak

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eiche"

Note:

Because of the common Lat., Gk., Illyr., celt. *k^w-* > *p-*, *g^w-* > *b-* phonetic mutations, Lat. *quercus* f. "oak" is the oldest IE cognate, hence Root **perk^wu-s** : oak derived from an earlier Root **k^werk^wu-s**.

Material: O.Ind. *parkatī-* "sacred Feigenbaum", nind. *pargāi* 'steineiche'; Ven. VN *Quarquēni* "Eichenmänner" (Lat. Relikt?); *Nymphis Percernibus* perhaps ligurisch (Vaucluse); Lat. *quercus* f. "oak"; Ital.-trent. *porca* "pine" (rät. **porca*); Celt. *Hercynia silva* "das deutsche Withtelgebirge" (from **Perkuniā*, older **Perk^wuniā*), Welsh *perth* f. "bush, hedge" (**k^werk^w-t-?*); Celt. VN *Querquerni* (goidel.) in Hispania Tarrac.; from **Perkuniā* probably borrowed Gmc. **ferguniō*, O.H.G. *Fergunna* "Erzgebirge", M.H.G. *Virgunt* f. "Waldgebirge Westlich Böhmens", Goth. *faírguni* n. "mountain range", O.E. *firgen* "Waldhöhe"; O.H.G. *ferreheih*, langob. *feraha* 'speiseeiche', O.Ice. *fjorr* m. "tree, man"; ablaut. O.H.G. *forha* "pine tree", O.E. *furh*; O.Ice. *fura* f. "pine", *fýri* n. "Föhrenwald"; from O.H.G. **forh-is* "Föhrenwald": Ger. *Forst*, from O.H.G. *kien-forha* (*kien-* to O.E. *cen* "pinewood torch", ablaut. to O.E. *cīnan*, above S. 355) wird Ger. *Kiefer*, doubtful whether after Vendryes RC 44, 313 ff. here also Goth. *fairhus* "world", O.E. *feorh*, O.H.G. *ferah* "life", WestGmc. *Alaferhuiaie* (= **Alaferhwiōs*), to O.Ice. *fīrār* (**firhw-jōR*), O.E. *fīras* pl. "Männer" etc.; O.Lith. *perkúnas* Donnergott, Lith. *perkúnas* "thunder", *perkúnija* f. "Gewitter", Ltv. *pērkuōns* "thunder, Donnergott", O.Pruss. *percunis* "thunder"; Maybe Alb. *përkund* 'shake' : Ltv. *pērkuōns* "thunder, Donnergott"

aRuss. *Perunъ* “Donnergott”, Russ. *perún* “thunderbolt, lightning” are volksetymol. after Slav. **perō* “hit” transfigured; unclear is O.Ind. *Parjanya-* “thunderstorm God” (see above under *per-3*, *perg-*).

Maybe Alb. *pirun* “fork (sharp weapon of the sky god)?” corresponding to Eng. **fork**, [OE *forca*, *force* corresp. to OFris. *forke*, OS *furka*, OHG *furcha* (Du. *vork*, G (dial.) *Furke*), ON *forkr*, f. Gmc f. L *furca* pitchfork, forked stake, whence (O)Fr. *fourche*, ONFr. *fourque* (which reinforced the wd in ME).]. Since lightning usually strikes the oak tree, Aryans and Illyrians named the fork, weapon, after the thunder goddess.

Also Alb. (**Perunъ*) *perëndi* f. “goddess”, *perëndim* m. “West, sunset”.

References: WP. II 42 f., 47 f., WH. II 402 f., Specht KZ. 64, 10 f., 68, 193 ff., Thieme, Untersuchungen zur Wortkunde of Rigveda 71.

Page(s): 822-823

per-¹, perə- : prē-, preu-

English meaning: to drizzle, sprinkle, jet

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sprühen, spritzen, prusten, schnauben'

Note: identical as *sper-* 'sprühen etc.'

Material: **A. *perə-* : *prē-*** Gk. πίμ-πρη-μι, *πρήθω (πρήσω, ἔπρησα) "(fache an =) zünde an, verbrenne; blow; spritze from", πρηδών, -ονος f. "entzündliche tumefaction", πρημαίνω "blow violent", πρημονάω "tobe", πρηστήρ "lightning, whirlwind, impetuous stream"; Slav. **prējeti* in Pol. *przeć* 'sicherhitzen, braise', Russ. *prejet*, *pretb* 'schwitzen, simmer, seethe, boil', O.C.S. *para* 'smoke, vapor', (O.Pruss. *pore* "vapor" from Pol. *para*); Hitt. *parāi-* "anfachen, blow";

with *t*-forms O.S. *fradha* 'scum, froth, foam, slobber', M.L.G. *vradem*, *vratem* "haze, mist, breath, breeze"; with *s*-forms O.Ice. *fræs* f. "das blast, Zischen", reduced grade Nor. *frasa* "knistern"; *ō*-grade(?) Nor. *frøsa* "effervesce, pant, sniff, snort, fauchen" (perhaps contaminated from *frȳsa* and *fnøsa*).

Maybe Alb. *fryj* 'swell, blow', *fryma* "breath"

B. *pr-eu-*: unerweitert perhaps in O.Ind. *vi-pru-* "after allen Seiten hin sprühen" (but compare *pravatē* 'springt auf', eig. "auseinanderspringen");

preus-: O.Ind. *pruṣṇóti* 'spritzt from', Intrans. *prúṣyati* 'spritzt', O.Ice. *frȳsa* "prusten, pant, sniff, snort", Swe. *frusta* ds., *frūsa* 'spray'; lautmalend M.L.G. O.H.G. *prūsten*; Bal.-Slav. **prausiō* 'spritze' in Lith. *praūsti* "das Gesicht wash", Ltv. *praūslāt* "leise lachen", *prūšluôt* "prusten", Lith. *prūsnos*, Ltv. *prusnas* "Lippen, mouth", O.Pruss. acc. sg. *prusnan* "face"; O.C.S. *prysnōti*, Russ. *pryskatb* 'spray'; from Bal.-Slav. **prūsa-* (: Swe. *frūsa*) Slav. **prychati* in Church Slavic *prychanije* n. "fremitus" etc.; in addition perhaps as Ven.-Illyr. element in Gallischen die PN *Pruso*, *Prusonius* and the VN *Prausi* (leg. **Prousi*);

preu-t(h)-: O.Ind. *prōthati* “prustet, schnaubt (of Rosse)”, Av. *fraōθaī-aspa-* “with schnaubenden Rossen”, O.Ind. *apa-prōthati* ‘schnaubt weg, bläst weg’, *pra-prōthati* “aufpusten, inflate, bloat”; O.Ice. *frauð* n., *froða* f. ‘scum, froth, foam’, O.E. *ā-frēoðan* ‘schäumen’;

here einige Gmc. words for “frog”, as “the Geiferige”: O.Ice. *frauðr* (compare *frauð* ‘slobber’), M.Eng. *frūde* “toad”.

C. consonant extensions from *per-* s. still under *perk-*, *prek-* “dappled”, *pers-* ‘sprühen, spray, dappled’.

References: WP. II 27 f., Trautmann 230 f.

Page(s): 809-810

per-²

English meaning: to go over; over

Deutsche Übersetzung: "das Hinausführen about"

Material:

A. Dient as preposition, preverb and Adverb: a. *per, perī* (locative of Wurzelnomens) "vorwärts, in Hinausgehen, Hinübergehen about, in Durchdringen, in Übermaß", from which "about - out, through - toward";

O.Ind. *pári*, Av. *pairi*, O.Pers. *pariy*, Gk. περί, πέρ, Alb. *për* (partly also = IE **pro*), *pej*, *pe*, besides *per* (**per*) with wiederhergestelltem *r*, Lat. *per* (**per* or **perī*); Osc.-Umbr. *per-* and *pert* (**per-ti*); Gaul. *eri-*, O.Ir. *ir-*, *er-* (analogical **ero-*); Welsh Corn. Bret. *er*, Goth. *faír*, O.E. *fyr-*, O.H.G. *fir-* "ver-", O.H.G. O.S. *firi-* ds.; O.Pruss. *per*, Lith. *peĩ*, *per-*; Slav. *per-* in O.C.S. *prě-* etc.; from "vorwärts" entwickelte sich already IE die meaning "very" (O.Ind. *pári-pĩ-* "very lieb", Gk. περι-καλλής "very beautiful", Lat. *per-magnus* "very groß"; Lith. *peĩ-didis* "to big, large", O.C.S. *prě-blagъ* "very good"), then die the Überlegenheit (O.Ind. *pári-as-*, *pári-bhū-* "übertreffen", Gk. περι-εἶναι ds.), of Übermaßes or hohen Grades (O.Ind. *pári-vid-*, Gk. περί-οἶδα, Lat. *per-vidēre* "genau know, have knowledge of"); esp. O.Ind. and Gk. is die meaning "ringsum, umherum" (O.Ind. *pári-i-* "umhergehen", Gk. περι-ίεναι; Gk. περι-ζώννυμι = Lith. *pér-jousti* "umgürten");

derivatives are:

Goth. *faírra* adv. "afar", as preposition "fern from", O.Ice. *fjar(r)* adv. "afar" (therefrom compar. *firr*, superl. *first*), O.E. *feor(r)*, Eng. *far*, O.S. *ferr*, O.H.G. *ferro* adv. "afar, very", compar. *ferrōr* (**fer-ro-* from **fer-ero-*); O.C.S. *prědъ* "before; voran; das Vordere" (as *na-dъ*), *prězъ* "about - toward"; -ko-adj.: *prěkъ* "quer", Cz. *příč(ka)* "transom" = Umbr. *percam* "virgam", Osc. *perk[ais]* "peticis";

in zeitlicher Verwendung: O.Ind. *par-út*, Gk. πέρυσσι etc. (see under *yet-* “year”) and die derivatives Lith. *pėrnai* “in vorigen years”, Ltv. *pērn*s adj. “the previous year, firn”, M.H.G. *verne* “the previous year”, *vern* “in vorigen years”, Goth. only in *af fáirmin jēra* “of Vorjahre”, O.S. *fernun gēre*, *fernun iāra* “in Vorjahre”, therefrom with *io*-forms Goth. *fáirneis* “παλαιός”, O.Ice. *fyrnd* f. “age”, O.H.G. *firni* “old; wise”, Ger. *Firn* “alter snow”; also to zero grade Goth. *faúr* das O.Ice. *forn* “old”, besides dem *i*-stem O.S. *an furndagun*, O.E. *fyrn*, *firn* “old”; compare O.Ind. *purāṇá-* “vormalig” to *purā*, ap. *paranam* “vormals” to *parā*, Lat. *perendiē* “übermorgen” from **peren-die*?

auf *per-* in other Verwendung point at **per-u-r/n-* in Hom. πείραρ (Pind. πείρας), πείρατος, Att. πέρας, -ατος “ending, end”, Hom. ἀπείρων “unendlich” = (Att.) ἀπέρονα πέρας μη ἔχοντα Hes., Hom. πειραίνω, Att. περαίνω “vollende”; - besides in O.Ind. eine gleichlautende family the meaning “knot”: O.Ind. *párva-* nom. acc. pl. n. “knot, Gelenke” (instead of **parv*), *páru-* m. “knot, joint, limb, member (Ozean, sky, heaven)”, *paruṣ-* n. “knot, joint, limb, member”; Gk. πείραρ “knot” is doubtful (G. Björck Mēl. Boisacq 1, 143 ff.).

b. adj. *pero-s* “further”: O.Ind. *pára-ḥ* “further, jenseitig, fiend; prior; later”, superl. *paramá-ḥ* “fernster, last, best”, Av. ap. *para-* “ulterior, the other, Lateere, künftige”, *para-tara-* “fiend”; O.Ind. *paráḥ* (nom. sg. m. with adv. End stress) preposition m. acc. “about - out”, with abl. “fern from”, with instr. “beyond from”, seldom adverbial = Av. *parō* preposition m. acc. “besides - apart from”; O.Ind. *pārā*, Av. *para* (instr. sg.) adverbial “fort, weg, zur Seite”; O.Ind. *parē* (loc. sg.) “darauf, fernerhin”; O.Ind. *param* (nom. acc. sg. n. = Osc. *perum*) “out about, beyond, after”, preposition with abl.;

Arm. *heri* “remote, distant, afar”;

Gk. πέρᾱ(v), Ion. πέρην (acc. sg. f.) “darüber out, beyond”, adv., preposition m. abl. (gen.); Lat. *per-perām* “inverted”, *per-perus* “incorrect”, from which Gk. πέρπερος “Geck”; Gk. πέρᾱ “darüber out, beyond” (instr. sg. f. of stem **pero-* = O.Ind. *pārā* “weg, fort”) ;

therefrom περαιῖος “jenseitig” (περαιίτερος), πέραθεν “from beyond her”, τῇ περάτῃ (γῇ) “gegen Westen”;

from a schwundstufigen additional form from πέρᾱ through *-ko-* extended is delph .
πρᾱκος “with e. Geldstrafe covered”, Ion. πρήσσω Att. πρᾶπτω “durchfahre, vollstrecke, vollführe, verrichte, do”;

Osc. *perum* (= O.Ind. *param*) ‘sine’;

O.Ir. *īre* “further, länger” (**perio-*, das *ī* after *sīr* “long”);

Hitt. *parā* (= Gk. πέρᾱ) “vorwärts, further, further”, Postpos. “from - heraus”; *perīia(n)* “darüber out”, Postpos. “about - out”, *parranda* ds. (*= Gk. πέραν + δε).

c. *prai*, *p_erai* (Richtungsdativ of stem *per*), also *prei*, *pri*, *p_eri*.

O.Ind. *parē* “daraufhin” (loc. sg.);

Gk. παραι “παρά”, out of Hom. (Ion. Att.) only in compounds, as kyren. Παραι-βάτᾱ; πρίν (Hom. also πρίν) “vorher; before”; probably reshaped from *πρίς (**pri-is*, to Lat. *prior*, *priiscus*) compare Cret. πρεῖν from *πρεῖς;

Alb. *pa* “bevor”, if from **pari-* (in vowel after *parē* “erster” reshaped?);

Lat. *prae* prefix “voran, ahead, überaus”, preposition “before, because of”, Osc. *prai*, *prae-*, Umbr. *pre* “prae”, prefix and preposition, *pre-pa* “priusquam”, compar. Lat. *praeter* “vorbei an = besides, ausgenommen” (**prai-tero-*), Umbr. *pretra* “priōrēs”;

aLat. *prī* (**pre*) “prae” (*prehendō* “ergreife” from **praehendō*), compar. **pri-iōs*, **pri-is* (from which *priś-*) in *prior* “the frühere”, *priimus* (from **priś-mos*), päl. *prismu* “pīma”, presumably also *priidem* “before längerer time, längst”; *priś-cus* “archaically” (**preis-ko-*, compare Arm. *erēc*, gen. *eriču* “Ältester, priest”, **preis-ku*); *priīstinus* “vorig, vormalig, old”, päalign. *pri-trom-e* “prōtinus”, *priṣṭafalacirix* “**praestibulātrix*”; here probably also Lat. *priivus* (**prei-uos*) “for sich consisting, einzeln; eigentümlich; a thing stolen; looted”, *priivō*, *-āre* “a

thing mug, rob”, *prīvātus* “stolen; looted; jemandem as Sondereigentum gehörig”, Umbr. *prever* ‘singulis’, *preve* ‘singulāriter’, Osc. *preiuatud* abl. “prīvātō, reō”;

peri- = Celt. [p]ari- in Gaul. *are-* (*Are-morica*, *Are-brigium*, O.Brit. *Are-clūtā* etc.) “by, before, esp. östlich from” (compare Ir. *an-air* “from Easten”);

O.H.G. O.S. *furi* “before, for, vorbei”, O.Ice. *fyr* (and with Komparativendung *fyrið*) “before, for”; compar. O.H.G. *furio* “the frühere, vordere”, superl. *furist*, M.H.G. *vürst* “erster, vornehmster”, O.S. *furist*, O.E. *fyr(e)st*, Eng. *first*, O.Ice. *fyrr* adv. “prior, vorher”, *fyrr* “the frühere”, *fyrrstr* “the erste”, O.E. *fyrsta*, O.S. O.H.G. *furisto* “prince, lord”; Goth. *fri-sahts* “Bild, example, riddle” contains zero grades **pri-*, as also O.H.G. *fri-liez* besides *fir-*, *far-*, *fra-liez*.

prei- in Lith. *priẽ*, žem. *prỹ* “by, an”, Nominalpref. *príe-*, *priẽ-*, *prie-*, *prý-* (also *prei-kālas* m. “Amboß”), preverb *pri-*; preposition *priẽš* “against”, *príeš* “before”; Ltv. *prie(k)ša* “das Vordere” (**preiṭiā*); Ltv. *piere* “forehead, Vorderseite” (**priere?*); O.Pruss. *prei* “to, by”, as prefix “also, before, an”, *prēisiks* m. “fiend”; O.C.S. *pri* preposition and prefix “by, an, to”;

from Lat. *prī[s]mus* similar **prīs_emi-*, *-ei*: O.Ir. *rem-* prefix (lenierend) “before, voran” (*riam* “vor ihm”, *remi* “vor ihr”), *remi-* as preverb, preposition *re* (nasal.).

d. *peres*, *peros* (and as 1. composition part *pres-* “before”, gen.-abl. of stem *per-*):

O.Ind. *puráh* adv. and prefix “voran, vorn”, preposition “before”, Av. *parō* adv. “vorn, before”, preposition “before”, Gk. *πάρως* adv. “prior; voran, vorn”, preposition “before”; *pres-* in Gk. *πρέσ-βυς*, *-γυς* “old” (“in Alter vorangehend”, compare O.Ind. *purō-gavá-* “guide, leader” (**Leitstier*), see under *g^wou-* “rother, cattle”; to Cret. *πρεῖστος* see above); O.H.G. *frist* m. n., O.S. *frist* n., O.E. *first* m. “Frist” from **pres-sti-*, O.Ice. *frest* n. ds. from **pres-sto-*, compare O.Ind. *purah_h-sthita-* “bevorstehend”; from **peros-stāti-s* “in Alter voran seiend” probably O.Ir. *arsaid*, *arsid* “vetus” (O.Ind. *purástāt* “before, voran, vorn, vorher” is certainly *purah_h + abl. -tāt*).

e. *pr-* “hervor”, perhaps nom. sg. n. of stem *per-*: Gk. *πάρ* in Eigennamen as *Παρμενίσκος*, in *el. παρ-βαίνω* under likewise, *παρ τὸν νόμον* under likewise; Lat. *por-tendō* (: Goth. *faúraPanjan*), *-rigō*, *pol-liceor* among others, Umbr. *pur-douitu* “porricito”, falisk. *por-ded* “brachte dar, widmete”; Goth. *faúr*, O.S. *for*, *fur* preposition “before, for”, O.E. *for* ds., O.Ice. *for-* “before”, with steigender meaning O.Ice. *for-ljótr* “very ugly”, O.E. *for-manig* “gar viele, allzu viele”;

Gmc. Derivatives: O.Ice. *forr* “hasty, voreilig” (**furha-*, compare from **pro-*: Gk. *πρόκα* under S. 815); O.S. O.Fris. *forth*, *ford*, O.E. *forð* “fort, vorwärts”; M.H.G. *vort* “vorwärts, further, *fort*”, Nor. *fort* “quick, fast, bald”, O.Ice. *forða*, O.E. *ge-forþian* “fortbringen”; compar. **furþera-* in O.S. *furþor*, *furdor* adv., O.E. *furðor* adv. “further”, *furðra* adj. “größer, higher”, O.H.G. *furdīr*, *-ar* adv. adj. “vorder, vorzüglicher, prior, vormalig”.

compounds with forms from *stā-* “stand” in O.Ind. *pr̥ṣṭi-* f. “Rippe”, *pr̥ṣṭhā-m* “hervorstehender back, acme, apex”, Av. *par-šta-* m. “back”, *par-šti-* f. (Du.) “back”, M.L.G. *vorst-* f. “ridge of the roof” from **for-stō*, O.E. *fyrst* ds. from **fur-sti-*; besides with lengthened grade prefix O.H.G. *first* m., O.E. *fierst* f. “First” from **fir-sti-*; probably also Lat. *postis* “Pfosten, doorpost” (**por-sti-s* “hervorstehendes”); Gk. *παστάς* (besides *παραστάς*) “Pfosten, Pfeiler, Türpfeiler”, *παρτάδες ἄμπελοι* Hes. (**παρ-στάς*), Lith. *pīrštas*, O.C.S. *pr̥bstь* “finger” (“hervorstehend”);

f. *perā* instr. sg. of stem **per*, O.Ind. *purā* adv. “vormals, prior; ehe, bevor”, preposition “(to Schutze) before, without. besides”, Av. *para*, ap. *parā* adv. “zuvor”, preposition “before”, therefrom O.Ind. *purāṇā-* “vormalig, prior, old”, ap. *paranam* adv. “vormals”; Gk. *παρά*, *πάρα* verbal prefix “before - toward, dar-”, preposition “an etwas hin, along, besides; during”; “by, from the Nähe weg, from seiten”; Goth. *faúra*, O.H.G. O.S. *fora* adv. “vorn, vorher”, verbal prefix “vorher, ahead, before”, preposition “before”, O.E. *fore* preposition “before”.

g. *pro, prō* “vorwärts, vorn, voran”, formation as **apo, *upo, prō* with Auslautsdehnung.

O.Ind. *prá-* prefix “before, vorwärts, fort” (before Subst. and verbs), “very” (before adj.), Av. *frā, fra-*, ap. *fra-* prefix “vorwärts, voran; fort, weg”; Gk. *πρό* preverb “before”, preposition “before”, *πρω-πέρυσι* (rhythm. lengthening) “in vorvorigen year”; Lat. *prō-, prō-* in compounds, *prō* preposition “before, for”; *prōnus* “vorwärts geneigt” (from **prōne*, compare *pōne* “behind” from **post-ne*); about *prōdest* s. WH. II 365; Osc.-Umbr. preverb. *pro-, pru-*;

air- *ro-*, Welsh *ry-*, O.Bret. *ro-, ru-*, M.Bret. Bret. *ra-*, preverb and intensive prefix, e.g. O.Ir. *ro-már* “to big, large”, Gaul. GN f. *Ro-smerta*;

Goth. *fra-*, O.H.G. *fir-*, Ger. *ver-* preverb (latter partly also = Goth. *faír-*, see above A.);

O.Pruss. *pra, pro* “through”, as preverb “ver-”, Lith. *pra, prō* “vorbei”, as preverb “vorbei-, through -, ver-”, compare *prā-garas* “wolverine” = Ltv. *pra-garis* ds.; Ltv. *pruô-jām* “weg, fort”; O.C.S. preverb *pro-* “through -, ver-”, preposition Russ. Cz. *pro* “because of”, ablaut. Russ. *prá-děd*, Serb. *pră-djed* “great grandfather”;

doubled: O.Ind. *prápra*, Gk. *πρόππο* “always vorwärts”.

pru- (Reim auf **pu*, s. **apo*?) lies the basic in Gk. *δια-πρυ-σιός* “durchgehend”, *πρυμνός* “das äußerste end from perhaps forming” (*πρύμνη* “Hinterschiff” etc.).

prō- “early, matutinal, morgens” in O.Ind. *prā-tár* “early, matutinal, morgens”, Gk. *πρωῖ* (Att. *πρώ*) “early, matutinal, morgens”, *πρώιος* “morgendlich”, Dor. *πρώᾱν, prāᾱn* (**πρωᾱν*), Att. *πρώην* (**πρωῖᾱν* scil. *ἡμέραν*) “kürzlich, vorgestern”, O.H.G. *fruo* “in the Frühe”, *fruoī*, M.H.G. *vrüeje* (= *πρωίος*) adj. “early, matutinal” (IE **prō*); Lith. *prō* “vorbei”, Slav. *pra-* see above.

derivatives from *pro-*:

pro-tero- in O.Ind. *pratarám*, *-ām* adv. “further, prospectively”, Av. *fratara-* “the vordere, frühere”, Gk. πρότερος “the vordere, vorige”; Osc. *pruter pan* “priusquam” is einzelsprachlich to **prō-* shaped, also O.Ind. *prātar* “early, matutinal, morgens” see above;

in addition with Superlativsuffix *-tēmo-*: O.Ind. *pratamām* “vorzugsweise”, Av. *fratēma-*, ap. *fratama-* “the vorderste, vornehmste, erste” (besides O.Ind. *prathamā-* “erster” and einzelne Iran. forms with *th*); Gk. *πρό-ατος (from πρότατος?) perhaps in Dor. πρᾶτος “erster”; but Gk. πρῶτος ds. from **pṛ-to-* (reshaped from **pṛ-mo-* ds.); in addition πρητήν m. “one-year-old lamb” (see above S. 314);

pro-mo-: Gk. πρόμος “Vorderster, Vorkämpfer, guide, leader”, Umbr. *promom* adv. “přimum”, Goth. *fram* adv. “further”, preposition “from - her”, O.Ice. *fram* adv. “vorwärts”, *frā* (**fram*) preposition “weg from”, O.H.G. *fram* adv. “vorwärts, fort, further, immediately, right away”, preposition “fort from, from - her”, O.E. *from* adv. “fort”, preposition “weg from”; O.Ice. *framr* “voranstehend, vorwärtsstrebend, distinguished”, O.E. *fram* “tüchtig pert”;

prē-mo- in Gk. πράμος “guide, leader” (rather korrupt for πρόμος ds.?), Goth. *fruma* “erster” (Sup. *frumists*), M.H.G. *frum*, *vrom* “proficient, brav” (Ger. *fromm*, O.H.G. O.S. *fruma* f. “benefit”, Ger. *Frommen*); similarly Lat. *probus* “good, proficient, brav”, Umbr. *profe* “probe” from **pro-bhūo-s*: O.Ind. *pra-bhū-* ‘salient, superb an power and Fülle’, as well as in O.Bulg. *pro-stb* “rechtschaffen, simple, just, schlicht”, and (from **pṛ-mo-*) O.S. *forma*, O.E. *forma* “erster” (superl. *fyrimest*), Lith. *pirmas* O.Pruss. *pirmas* “erster”, probably Lat. *prandium* “Frühmahlzeit” from **prām-edjom* (**pṛm-*).

prō-ko- “voran seiend”: Gk. πρόκα (nom. acc. pl. n.) adv. ‘sofort’, Lat. *reci-procus* eig. “backwards and vorwärts gerichtet”, aLat. *procum* gen. pl., “procerum”, after *pauperēs* reshaped to *procerēs*, *-um* “die Vornehmsten; die from the wall herausragenden Balkenköpfe”; *procul* “afar” (compare *simul*);

Lat. *prope* “nahe by”, superl. *proximus*, lit. **pro-kʷe* “and vorwärts (an etwas heran)”, with Assimil. *p - kʷ* to *p - p*; in addition *propter* “besides” (**propiter*) and *propinquus* “benachbart, related” (compare O.Ind. *praty-āñč-* “zugewandt”); compare above S. 813 Gmc. **furha*;

O.C.S. *prokъ* “übrig”, *proče* adv. “λοιπόν, igitur” (**prokjom*);

auf ein **prō-ko-* goes back Bret. *a-raok* “vorwärts, voran, prior”, Welsh *(y)rhawg* “auf lange”, with Proklisenkürzung: Bret. *rak*, Corn. *rag*, Welsh *rhag* “before”.

prō-uo-: in O.Ind. *pravañā-* “(vorwärts) geneigt, abschüssig”, n. ‘slope, Halde’; about Lat. *prōnus* see above; Gk. *πρᾶνής*, Hom. *πρηνής* “vorwärts geneigt” after Leumann Homer. Wörter 77 f. from **προ-ᾱνής* “face ahead”; with other meaning O.H.G. *frō*, O.S. *frao*, O.E. *frēa* “master, mister” (**frawan-*), Goth. *frauja* “master, mister” (O.Ice. *Freyr* GN to *o*-stem geworden), O.S. *frōio* ds., O.Ice. *frejja* “mistress; name the goddess”, O.H.G. *frouwa* “wife, woman”; besides O.S. *frūa*, M.L.G. *frūwe* “wife, woman” from **frōwōn*, idg **prō-uo-*, das also in Att. *πρῶρα* (Lat. Lw. *prōra*) ‘schiffsvorderteil’ (*πρωραῖρα-*, *-αρία* IE **prōu-riā*); perhaps Lat. *prōvincia*, if auf a **prōuiōn* “master, mister, Herrschaft” being based on; O.Bulg. *pravъ* “right, right” (“*gradaus”);

with the same forms, but as Lith. *pīr-mas* “erster” from **perə-* ‘shaped’, IE ***perə-uo-*** in: O.Ind. *pūrva-*, Av. *paurva-*, *pourva-*, ap. *paruva-* “the vordere, frühere” (O.Ind. *pūrvyā-*, Av. *paouruya-* *paoirya-*, ap. *paruviya* “prior”, then “primus”), Alb. *parë* “erster”, *para* “vor”; O.C.S. *prъvъ prъvъ* “the erste”; probably also die base from O.E. *forwost*, *forWest* “the erste”.

h. *preti*, *proti* “compared with, entgegen, against”, partly in sense of Entgelts; ***preti-os*** “equal in”.

O.Ind. *prāti* (in Iran. through *paiti* verdrängt) prefix “against, back etc.” preposition “against” etc.; Gk. Hom. *πρoτί* (Cret. *ποπρί* reconverted), Ion. Att. Lesb. *πρός* (compare *πρoσ(σ)ω* “vorwärts” from **prōtiō*, *πρoσθε(ν)* “from vorn”), pamphyl. *περτί* (reconverted

from *πρετί), Eol. πρέξ, adv. “yet in addition, moreover”, prefix, preposition “against - toward, to, against”, “an”, “after a Bereich hin; by (in Schwüren)”, “from - her, from”; Lat. *pretium* “Wert, Preis a thing” (Neutr. eines adj. *preṭios), compare O.Ind. *prati-as-* “gleichkommen”, *apratā* (stem *pratay-) “without Entgelt, free”, Av. *pərəskā* (*prt-skā) “Preis or Wert”, O.C.S. *protivъ*, *protivъ* “entgegen”, kaschub. *procim*, wRuss. *precj*, Pol. *przeciw* “against” (also in sense, mind of Tauschverhältnisses); Ltv. *pret* etc.

i. ***porsō(d)***: Arm. *ar* “by, an, besides”, verbal prefix and preposition; in addition *araj* “Vorderseite, Anfang”, *arajin* “erster”; Gk. πόρρω, πόρσω (Pind.) “vorwärts” = Lat. *porrō* “vorwärts, fürder”; through ihren *o*-vocalism auffällige formatlon.

References: WP. II 29 ff., EM.² 754 f., 801, 808 ff., 811 f., WH. II 283 ff., 351, 364 ff., Trautmann 214 f., 220, 229 f., 230 ff., Schwyzer Gk. 2, 491 ff., 499 ff., 505 ff., 508 ff., 541 f., 543 ff., 654 ff.

Page(s): 810-816

per-²: B. per-, perə-

English meaning: to carry over, bring; to go over, fare

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hinüberführen or -bringen or -kommen, übersetzen, durchdringen, fliegen"

Note: not certainly from *per 2*: C. to separate

Material: O.Ind. *píparti* "führt hinüber, geleitet, furthers, übertrifft", causative *pārayati* "places about" (= *pālayati* 'schützt'), Av. *par-* (with Präfixen) "hindurch-, hinübergehen", Kaus. *-pārayeīte*, O.Ind. *pāra-* "hinüberbringend, übersetzend", m. n. "jenseitiges bank, border, shore, purpose, äußerste limit, boundary" (in addition *pārya-* "wirksam"), Av. *pāra-* m. "bank, border, shore; limit, boundary, end";

Arm. *hord* "begangen, betreten", *hordan* "fortgehen", *hordantam* "lasse fortgehen", and *heriun* "Pfrieme"; Thrac. πόρος, -παρά in place names = Gk. πόρος "ford";

Gk. περάω "dringe through", πείρω (πεπαρμένος) "durchdringe, durchbohre" (= Church Slavic *na-perjō*), διαμ-περής "durchbohrend", περόνη "cusp, peak, sting, prick, Spange"; πόρος "passage, Zugang, junction, ford; Ausweg; pl. incomings", Hom. πορεύω "verschaffen", Aor. ἔπορον; πέπρωται "is, war of Schicksal bestimmt" (**p̥r̥-*), πορεύω "lead, guide, verschaffe", Med. "fare, journey", πορίζω "grant, bestow passage; verschaffe", πορθμός "Überfahrt, Meerenge";

Alb. *pruva*, *prura* "brachte, führte", *sh-porōj* "durchbohre, durchsteche" (*dis-* + **pērā-iō*), *sh-poj*, *tsh-poj*, *sh-puay* "ds., durchbreche eine wall, breche ein" (*dis-* + **pērēiō*), *sh-pie* "lead, guide hin" (**sem-* + **perō*); *pirr(ë)* f. "thorn" (**p_{er}-nā*) etc.;

Maybe Alb. *perëndim* 'sunset, West' : Middle Persian: *xwarōfrān*, (MO.N.) *xwrrwpr'n* 'sunset, West' : Avestan: *pərətu-* [m] "crossing, bridge"; OAv. (*fra*)*frā* [1sg.subj.aor.act.] "to

cross" (Y 46.10); LAv. *fra-pāraiiāñhe* [2sg.caus.subj.act.] "to bring over" (Yt 71.16); *nī-pāraiiēinti* [3pl.caus.act.] "to lead to"

Lat. *portō*, *-āre* "bear, carry, guide, lead, drive, bringen, offer", Umbr. *portatu* "portato", *portust* "portaverit" (**poritō*, to an iterative **porēiō*);

Goth. *faran*, *for* "wander, pull, drag", *farjan* "drive, schiffen", st. V. O.H.G. O.E. *faran*, O.Ice. *fara* "drive", schw. V. O.S. *ferian*, O.H.G. *ferien*, *ferren*, O.Ice. *ferja* "drive, schiffen" (*farjan* = **porēiō*); O.Ice. *fǫr* f. "journey, Fahrt", O.E. *faru* f. "Fahrt, journey, pull", M.H.G. *var* f. "Fahrt, way, kind of, Weise" (fem. to Gk. πόρος); O.Ice. *farmr*, O.E. *fearm* m. 'shipload', O.H.G. *farm* "Nachen" (= Russ. *porom*); lengthened grade Kaus. O.S. *fōrian*, O.H.G. *fuoren*, Ger. *führen*, O.Ice. *fōra* ds., O.E. (as lter.) *fēran* "gehn, pull, drag" (= Av. *pārayati*, O.C.S. *pariti*); O.H.G. *fuora* "Fuhre, Fahrt etc.", O.E. *fōr* f. "Fahrt, cart "; O.Ice. *fǫrr* "fahrbar, geeignet", O.H.G. *gi-fuori* "fitting, bequem, nützlich"; Verbalabstr. O.Ice. *ferð*, O.E. *fierd*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *fart* "Fahrt" (**por-ti*);

R.C.S. *na-perjō* (= πείρω), *-periti* "durchbohren"; *perō*, *p̣rati* "fly"; lter. *pariti* "fly, schweben" (= O.Ind. *pārayati*, Gmc. **fōrjan*); *pero* "feather "; Russ. *poróm*, Ser.-Cr. *prām* "Fähre" (= O.Ice. *farmr*); presumably here also O.C.S. *porjō*, *prati* "carve, slit"; about Ger. *Farn* etc. s. addendum S. 850.

per-tu-*, *por-tu-, gen. ***pr-teus*** "passage, ford": Av. *pəṛətu-š* m. f. (Urar. **p̣rtú-š*) and *pəšu-š* m. (Urar. **p̣rtu-š*) "passage, ford, bridge" (*hu-pəṛəθwa-* "good to überschreiten" = "Euphrat"); Lat. *portus*, *-ūs* "Haustüre" (XII tab.); "harbor ", *angi-portus* "narrow Passage, Nebengäßchen"; besides *ā*-stem *porta* 'stadttor, gate' = Osc. *[p]úrtam*, Illyr. PN *Nau-portus*; Gaul. *ritu-* "ford" in *Ritumagus*, *Augustoritum*, O.Welsh *rit*, Welsh *rhyd*, Corn. *rit* "ford"; O.H.G. *furt*, O.E. *ford* "ford" (zero grade O.Ice. *fjprðr* "narrow Meerbusen" from **per-tu-s*); besides f. *i*-stem in Ger. PN *Fürth* (**furti*).

Maybe Alb. *portë* "door" from Lat. *porta* "gate", *port* "harbor" from Lat. *portus* "harbor".

addendum to S. 817:

To Church Slavic *pero* “feather” belong **por-no-* “feather” in O.Ind. *parṇá-* n. “feather, leaf”, Av. *parəna-* n. “feather, Flügel”, O.S. O.H.G. *farn* “Farnkraut” (*Federkraut), O.E. *fearn* m. ds., Lith. *spā̃nas*, Ltv. *spārns* m. “Flügel” (das *s-* from the root *spher-*);

**pr̥ti-s* in Gaul. *ratīs*, M.Ir. *raith* f. “Farnkraut”, Bret. *rad-enn* collective ds.;

**po-port-io-* in Lith. *papártis*, *papartỹs* “Farnkraut”, Ltv. *paparde*, *paparske* ds.; with lengthened grade Slav. **paparti-* f. in Russ. *páporotʹ* etc. ds.

WP. II 21, Trautmann 206, Vasmer 2, 313.

References: WP. II 39 f., WH. II 344, Trautmann 206, 215 f.

Page(s): 816-817

per-²: C. per-, perə-

English meaning: to sell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verkaufen (eig. to Verkauf hinüberbringen)”, “hinüberhandeln, zuteilen”; from dem Wert and Ghegenwert in Handel also Wörter for “gleich, compare, begleichen”

Material: α. Gk. πέρνῃμι (present and Impf.), περάω, -ῶ (formal = περάω “dringe through “), ἐπέρασ(σ)α, and πιπράσκω, περάσω (Att. περῶ), ἐπέρασα, πέπρᾱκα “verkaufe”, (Gk. stem **perā-*), πόρνη “meretrix”; O.Ir. *ren(a)id* “verkauft” (**pr-nə-*: Gk. περνᾶ-), Konj. 3. sg. -*riā-* (**riā-* after Indik. **[p]ri-na-* for **[p]erā-* eingetreten), perf. 3. sg. -*rīr* (**ri-r-e*); verbal noun *reicc* (dat.) “Verkaufen” (in final sound after *icc* “healing, payment “ directed); compare with an old Gutt.-extension Lith. *perkù pĩrkti* “kaufe”.

β. Av. *pairyante* ‘sie become compared’, *aipi-par-* “(seine blame) begleichen, penance, atonement make”, *a-pərəti-š* ‘sühne’, *pərəθa-* n. “Ausgleichung (a blame), Sühne, punishment “, *pāra-* m. “blame” (in addition probably also *par-* “verurteilen”); Lat. *pār* (lengthened grade), *pāris* “gleichkommend, gleich, pair”, therefrom *parō*, -*āre* “gleichschätzen”, *comparāre* “compare” (Umbr. *parsest* “par est” hat das *s* from *mers est*).

γ. O.Ind. *pūrtā-* n., *pūrti-* f. “earnings” = Lat. *pars*, -*tis* “part” (**pəreti-*), *portiō* “part, allotment “ (nachklass.; klass. only *prō portiōne*, assim. from **prō partiōne*); O.Ir. *rann*, Welsh *rhan*, M.Corn. *ran*, O.Bret. pl. *rannou* “part” (**pərə-snā*); O.Ir. *ern(a)id* “grants”, Konj. *r-a-æra* “er möge esgewähren”, preterit *ro-ír* “er hat gewährt” (**pēr-e*), Fut. **ebraid* (**pi-prā-s-e-ti*); *ro-rath* “is gewährt worden” (**prə-to-?*); Hitt. *parš-* “break, rupture, grind, split up, cut up, divide”.

References: WP. II 40 f., WH. II 250 f., 256 f., 257 ff.

Page(s): 817

per-²: D. per-

English meaning: to bear (child)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gebären, hervorbringen"

Note: (as *ferō*: "gebäre" in einstiger relationship to *per-2*: *C* "allot")

Material: α. Lat. *pariō*, *-ere*, *peperi*, *partum*, *paritūrus* "to give birth to children", *reperiō*, *-īre*, *repperi*, *reperitum* "wiederfinden, find, learn", *partus*, *-ūs* "to give birth to children, birth; Leibesfrucht", *Parca* (**parica*) originally "Geburtsgöttin", *Propertius* eig. "the Frühgeborene" = Umbr. *Propartie* "Propertii", *parō*, *-āre* "bereite, erwerbe, kaufe", *comparō* "kaufe" ('sich etwas besorgen, verschaffen'); *imperāre* "anschaffen = order";

Lith. *periū*, *perėti* "brüte", *peraĩ* nom. pl. "Bienenlarven".

β. O.Ind. *pr̥thuka-* m. "rother, cattle, calf, Tierjunges", Arm. *ort*, *-u* "calf of Rindes or Hirsches" (with formants *-thu-*); Gk. πόρις, πόρις, πόρις "calf, young cow"; Welsh *erthyl* "abortus"; O.H.G. *far*, *farro*, Ger. *Farre*, O.E. *fearr*, O.Ice. *farri* (**farz-*) "bull", with gramm. variation M.H.G. *verse*, Ger. *Färse* "young cow" (Gmc. **fārsī*, gen. **fārsjōs*), to O.E. *héahfore*, Eng. *heifer*, originally from jungen animals, compare Eng. *farrow* "not pregnant", wFris. *fear* "gelt"; lengthened grade O.E. *fōr*, M.L.G. *vōr* 'schweinchen'; O.C.S. *za-pr̥t̥k̥* "wind-Ei", Cz. *s-pratek* "früh geborenes calf", Clr. *vy-portok* "Frühgeburt".

References: WP. II 41 f., WH. II 255 f., Trautmann 215.

Page(s): 818

per-²: E. per-

English meaning: to try, dare, risk; danger

Deutsche Übersetzung: “versuchen, probieren, riskieren, Gefahr”

Note: (= *per-* “hinüberführen, durchdringen”)

Material: Arm. *p’orj* “Versuch” (express. *p’-*); Gk. *πεῖρα* f. “Erfahrung, Versuch”, Eol. *πέρρα* (**περρα*), *πειράω*, *-άζω* “versuche”, *ἐμπειρος* “skillful, smart, adroit”; Lat. *experior*, *-īrī* “versuche, prüfe”, *experimentum* “Versuch, Prüfung”, *comperiō*, *-īre* “erfahre genau”, *opperior*, *-īrī*, *-ītus* (and *-tus*) *sum* “warte, erwarte”, *perītus* “skillful”, *perīculum* “Versuch, Probe; danger; Prozeß; accusation”; das *ī* from *perī-tus*, *-culum* derives from the compounds with *-perior*; O.Ir. *a(ɫ)re* “Wachen, attention”, Ir. *faire*, because of gallo-Brit. *areānī* pl. “Kundschafter” from **pəreīā*, Gmc. **firina-* “das Außergewöhnliche” in Goth. *faírina* f. “blame”, O.H.G. *firina* “Verbrechen” etc.; Gmc. **fēra-* “danger” in O.Ice. *fār* n. “danger, misfortune”, O.E. *fæ* m., O.H.G. *fār(a)* “pestering, temptation; snare, danger”, to Goth. *fērja* m. “Aufpasser”, O.H.G. *fārēn* “auflauern” etc.; perhaps in addition with Abtönung Gk. *ταλαί-πωρος* “afflicted” as “Gefahren erdulidend”.

References: WP. II 28 f., WH. II 288 f.

Page(s): 818

per-³, per-g-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlagen'

Material: Aryan only with *t*-formants: O.Ind. *pṛt-*, *pṛtanā* "fight, struggle, fight", Av. *pərət-*, *pəšanā* "fight, struggle, battle", *pərətamna* "die miteinander Kämpfenden", *paiti-parətata* "bekämpft";

Arm. *hari* "I schlug" (Aor. to present *harkanem*, see below), *harac* "vulnus"; *orot* "thunder", *orotam* "donnere";

Alb. *pres* "haue ab, low, base; cut, bite", Aor. *preva*, *më pret* "es kümmert mich, is mir angelegen", *prirem* "werde geschnitten; zerkratze mich; kümmere mich um etwas";

Lat. *premō*, *-ere*, *pressi*, *pressum* "push, press", *prēlum* "Presse, Kelter" (**pres-lom*); root *pr-em-* (with durativem *-em-*) and *pr-es-* as Gk. *τρέμω* "tremble: *τρέω*" (**tresō*) ds.;

Lith. *periù*, *peṛti* "with dem Badequast hit, jemanden bathe; hit", Ltv. *peṛu*, *pèrt* ds.; Lith. *pirtis*, Ltv. *pirts* "Badestube";

O.C.S. *perq*, *pṛati* "hit, esp. with dem Bläuel hit, wash", Ser.-Cr. *pèrêm*, *prăti* "wash"; ablaut. O.C.S. *pṛjǫ*, **pṛĕti* "contendere", *sq-pṛja*, *съ-погъ* "fight", Cz. *přu*, *přiti se* "quarrel" and O.C.S. **pṛq*, **pṛti* in Russ. *pru*, *praty*, *perety* "press, urge, press, push", *napogъ* "shove" etc., aRuss. *pṛty* "Badestube";

perg-: Arm. *harkanem* (*prg-*) "hit, zerhaue (wood), fälle (Bäume), slay, kämpfe"; O.Ir. *orcaid*, M.Ir. *oirggid* "erschlägt, slays, verwüstet"; M.Ir. Welsh *orn* "Morden, Zerstören" (**[p]org-no-* od. *-nā*); O.Bret. *treorgam* "perforō", *orgiat* "caesar" (= caesor), Gaul. *orge* "occide", PN *Orgeto-rīx*, different about Celt. *org-* s. Lewis-Pedersen 387 (to Hitt. *harganu-* "destroy"; compare das O.Ir. verbal noun *orcun* from **orgenā*); perhaps here O.Ind. *Parjanya-* rain- and Gewittergott; see under *perk^u-s*.

References: WP. II 42 f., WH. II 288, Trautmann 215;

See also: further to *perg-1*.

Page(s): 818-819

persnā, -sñī-, -sno-

English meaning: heel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ferse"

Material: O.Ind. *pārṣni-* f., Av. *pāšna-* n. "calcaneus "; Gk. πτέρπη f.; Lat. *perna* f. (**pērsnā*) "Hinterkeule, Schweineschinken, Schenkel, leg", *pernīs* "quick, fast" (with the calcaneus); Goth. *faírsna*, O.S. *fersna*, O.H.G. *fersana* "calcaneus " (**persnā*), O.E. *fiersin* f. ds. (**pērsni-*); Hitt. *paršina* (leg. *paršna*) "thigh, Lende", *parš-(a)nāi-* "hocken" (auf den Oberschenkeln).

References: WP. II 50 f., WH. II 289 f., Pedersen Hitt. 258.

Page(s): 823

pers–

English meaning: to drizzle, sprinkle; dust, ashes

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprühen, stieben, spritzen (bespritzt = gesprenkelt), prusten’

Material: O.Ind. *pṛṣat*, *pṛṣatá-m* n. “drip”; *pṛṣant-*, f. *pṛṣatī* “dappled, dotted, spotted, varicolored”, *pṛṣatī* ‘scheckige cow, gefleckte antelope’; Av. *paršuya-* “of water”, n., perhaps ‘schneewasser’; O.Ice. *fors*, *foss* m. “waterfall”;

Lith. *puĩslas*, *puĩsla* ‘schaumspeichel’, *puĩkšti* “as eine Katze prusten, schnarchen”; Ltv. *pārsla* “Flocke” (of snow, ash, wool) ablaut. *pērsla* ds.; (compare Ltv. *spurslāt* “prusten”); Slav. **parša-* m. “dust, powder” > **porchъ* in O.C.S. *prachъ* ds.; Slav. *pъrstъ* in O.C.S. *pъrstъ* “χοῦς”, (**pers-*), besides Sloven. *pīh* m. “dust, powder, ash” (= O.Ice. *fors*), *pīhati* ‘strew, distribute, whisk’, Cz. *pršeti* ds. etc.; Toch. A B *pārs-* ‘sprinkle’; participle Akt. *papārs*, hit. *papparš-* ‘spritzen, sprinkle’.

References: WP. II 50; Trautmann 206 f.,

See also: extension from *per-1* ‘sprühen’.

Page(s): 823

perth-

English meaning: pole; sprout

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange, Schößling’?

Material: Arm. *ort* (*o*-stem) “grapevine, Rebe”;

Maybe Alb. *hardi*, *hardhi* “grapevine” (see above) [common Alb. *ph-* > *h-* phonetic mutation]

Gk. πτόρθος m. ‘sprout’ (compare πτόλεμος : πόλεμος etc.); perhaps Lat. *pertica* “shaft, pole”, whether not from *per-ti-ca* to Osc. *pert* “bis to” from **per-ti*; also originally “transom”; compare Cz. *příška* ds., S. 810.

References: WP. II 49, WH. II 292 f.

Page(s): 823

pes-³, pesos

English meaning: membrum virile

Deutsche Übersetzung: “das männliche Glied”

Grammatical information: n.

Material: O.Ind. *pásas-* n. = Gk. πέος n. “penis”, Gk. πόσθη f. ds., Lat. *pēnis* (**pesnis*);
O.H.G. *fasel*, O.E. *fæsl*, O.H.G. *faselt* “penis”, M.H.G. *vaselrint* “Zuchtstier”, Ger.
Faselschwein “breeding pig”, ablaut. M.H.G. *vesil* “fertile”, *visel* “penis”.

References: WP. II 68, WH. II 281.

Page(s): 824

pet-¹, p_et-, petə-

English meaning: to open wide (the arms)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ausbreiten", especially die Arme

Material: Av. *paθana-* "wide, breit" (das *θ* after *pəθəθu-* ds.);

Gk. Aor. πετάσσαι, πετάσαι, thereafter πετάννῦμι "breite from, öffne", previous present πίπνημι, πίπνω (from **p_et-*), πέτασμα n. "curtain", πέτασος m. "breitkremziger Hut", πέταλος "ausgebreitet", πέταλον n. "Platte, leaf", πατάνη f. "platter" (from *πετάνᾱ; out of it Lat. *patina* ds.);

Lat. *pateō*, *-ēre* 'sich erstrecken, offenstehen'; in addition *pandō*, *-ere* "öffne, breite from" (the variation *t* : *d* expounded sich through old athemat. inflection after Kuiper, Nasalpräz. 163), *passus* m. "footstep, Klafter"; *patera* "flat bowl" (from *patina* through influence of *crater* ?); whether here *petilus* "thin and schwächig"??; Osc. *pat[īt?]* "patet", *patensins* "panderent", volsk. Imper. *an-patitu* "adpanditō";

schott.-Gael. *aitheamh* (**eitheamh*) "filament" (as Maß), = O.Welsh *etem*, Welsh *edau* ds. (**petimā*);

O.Ice. *faðmr* "hugging, embrace, Klafter, filament", FIN *Fəð*, gen. *Faðar*, O.E. *fæðm* mf. ds. "filament, Klafter", Eng. *fathom*, O.H.G. *fadam*, *fadum* "filament"; here also O.E. *foðer*, Eng. *fother*, Ger. *Fuder*?, O.H.G. *fuodar*, O.S. *fōther*, O.E. *fōðor* "Wagenlast", Ger. *Fuder*, from Gmc. **fōðra-* "das Umfassende"; Goth. *faþa*, M.H.G. *vade* f. "fence" (as "Umfassung"); O.H.G. *fedel-gold* "Blattgold" (:Gk. πέταλον), doubtful O.E. *gold-fell* "Goldplatte", M.H.G. *golt-vel* "gold plating";

Lith. *petỹs* 'shoulder', O.Pruss. *pette* f. ds.; *pettis* m. 'shovel, scapula';

Hitt. *pattar*, dat. *paddani* "Tablett (?)".

References: WP. II 18, WH. II 244 f., 262, Trautmann 217.

Page(s): 824-825

pet-², petə- : ptē-, ptō- (Gk. ptā-)

English meaning: to fall; to fly

Deutsche Übersetzung: "auf etwas los- or niederstürzen, fliegen, fallen"

Material: O.Ind. *pátati* "flies, wirft sich, fällt" (= πέτομαι, Lat. *petō*, O.Welsh *hedan̄t*), Aor. *apaptat*, *petə-* in Fut. *patīsyati*, Supin. *pátitum*, participle *patitá-*; *patáyati* "flies" (= Gk. ποτέομαι), *pāfáyati* "läßt fliegen, schleudert, läßt fall" (lengthened grade as *pāta-* m. "Flug, fall, Sturz", Gk. πωτάομαι "flattre"), *pra-pat-* "hineilen, fall", *pátman-* n. "Flug, Pfad, pathway" (: πότμος, ποταμός); Av. *pataiti* "flies, hurries", ap. *ud-apatatā* "erhob sich", Av. *patayeiti* "flies", *acapastōiš* Inf. "hinabzufallen", *paitipasti-* f. "Entgegengehen, -treten" (compare O.Ind. *ati-patti-* "Zeitablauf"), from an *u*-present *parapaθwant-* "fortfliegend (of Pfeil)"; Av. *tāta-* (**ptāta-*), "fallend (of rain": Gk. πτωτός ds.);

Arm. *t' ičim* "I fliege" (**pter-i-skō*).

Gk. Hom. πέτομαι "fliege" (ἐπτόμην); otherwise also πέταμαι, ἔπτατο "entflog", πτᾶς, ἔπτην, Dor. ἔπτᾶν, Fut. πτήσομαι; ὠκυπέτης "quick, fast fliegend", πετεηνός, (**πετεσᾶνός*), πετεινός (**πετεσνός*) "geflügelt, flügge", ποτή "Flug", ποτᾶνός, -ηνός "zum Fliegen befähigt, beflügelt, fliegend", ποτάομαι (and ποτέομαι, see above) "flattre", πωτάομαι ds., πτήσις, by Suidas πτήμα "Flug", πτηνός, Dor. πτᾶνός "fliegend";

stem πετα-, πτᾶ- "fly", but πετε-, πτη-, πτω- with the meaning "fall": πί:-πτω (for **πῖ-πτω* after ῥῖπτω) "fall"; perf. πέπτωκα, participle πεπτηώς, Att. πεπτώς from **πεπτᾶώς*; ἀπώς (Pind.), ἀπτής (Dor. inschr.) "not fallend, nicht dem Falle ausgesetzt"; πίτνω "fall", εὐ-πετής "bequem, günstig", προ-πετής "vorwärts fallend, geneigt" (: O.Ind. *pra-pat-*), πέσος n.(gen. πέσεος from **πέτεος*) "cadaver", πότμος "lot, fate, fate, destiny, esp. trauriges", ποταμός "river", eig. "Wassersturz"; πτώμα, πτώσις "fall" (: πέπτωκα); πτωτός "fallend";

with the meaning-färbung of Lat. *petere*: Gk. πίτυλος “intense movement” (: Lat. *petulans*; compare also ἔμπεσεῖν “impetum facere”);

finally hat πτᾱ- : πτω- : πτα- also die probably from “niederstürzen” development meaning ‘sich niederducken’ and “verzagt, in fear sein”: κατα-πτήτην “(die Pferde) scheuten”, πεπτηώς “geduckt”, πτοῖᾱ “fear, shyness, fright” (*πτωFiā, compare Λητώ Πτώα, Ἀπόλλων Πώος), πτο(ι)εῖν “frighten, in Bestürzung versetzen”, pass. “from Schrecken ergriffen become”; with gutt. extension πτήσσω (*πτᾱκ-ιω) “ducke mich” (Aor. ἔπτηξα, Dor. ἔπτακα also trans. “frighten”; κατα-πτᾱκών), πτωσκάζω “ducke mich timorous, flee”, πτώσσω (*πτῶκκ-ιω) ds.; πτώξ, -κός ‘shy, fleeting’ (m. “hare”), ablaut. πτάξ m. f. “wimp”, gen. πτακός; πτωχός “beggar”; to letzteren, as it seems, also Arm. *tʰak* čim, *tʰak* eay ‘sich conceal’;

Lat. *petō*, -ere, -īvi, ītum “auf etwas losgehen, to erlangen suchen, long, want” (*petī-tor*, -tio, also probably *petīgo* “mange; scabies” as “Befall”); *petulans* “aggressiv, pert, bratty, ausgelassen”, *petulcus* ‘stoßend’ (from **petulus*, compare to *l*-forms Gk. πίτυλος), *impetus* “assault, attack”, *praepes* “in Fluge vorausseilend; quick, fast”;

O.Welsh *hedant* “volant”, Welsh *eh-edeg* “das Fliegen”; *eh-edydd* m. “Lerche”;

Ltv. *pēlīt* “desire have, nachforschen”.

r- and *n*-formations: 1. with dem *g*-forms O.Ind. *patamgá-* “fliegend, bird”, *pataga-* “bird” (**petn-go-s*, from den Indern as “in Fluge going” umgedeutet); Av. *fraptərəjāt-* (-*jant-*) “bird”; Gk. πτέρυξ, -υγος “Flügel” (compare O.Ind. *patáru-*); das Denom. πεπρύσσομαι “hit with den Flügeln” after αἰθύσσω ‘shake’; O.H.G. *fed(e)rah* “Flügel”, anfrk. *fetheracco* “alarum” (-*a-c*- through influence of O.H.G. *fedara-*, anfrk. *fethera*);

2. O.Ind. *páttra-*, *páta-tra-* n. “wing, feather”, *patará-*, *patáru-* “fliegend”, Av. *patarəta-* “fliegend”; Arm. *tʰir* “Flug”, *tʰiteṛn* “butterfly” (redupl.), *tʰert* “leaf, foliage” (**pter-*); Gk. πτερόν “feather, Flügel”; πτέρις “Farn”;

Lat. *acci-piter*, *-pitris* “hawk, falcon” (to 1. part see under **ōku-* “quick, fast”); *penna* “feather, Flügel” (**petnā*); aLat. *pesna* from **pets-nā*; *pinna* is probably dial. form for *penna*; *pro(p)tervus* “boisterous vordringend, cheeky” (**pro-pteru-o-*); Maybe Alb. (**penna*) *pendë* “feather” [common Alb. *n* > *nd* shift].

O.Welsh *eterin* “bird”, pl. *atar*, Welsh *aderyn*, *adar* ds. (*a* secondary from *e*); O.Ir. *ēn* “bird” (**petno-*), Welsh *edn*, O.Corn. *hethen* ds., O.Bret. *etn-coilhaam* “hold Vogelschau”, M.Bret. *ezn*, Bret. *evn*, *ein* “bird”, O.Welsh *atan* (**peteno-*), Welsh *adain* “Flügel, Arm” (**peten-*), Bret. *(h)adan* “nightingale”, with secondary *a*, as Welsh *adaf* “Flügel, hand” (**petemā*); O.Bret. *attanoc* “volitans”; M.Ir. *ette*, Ir. *eite* “Fittich” (from **pet-entīā*), M.Ir. *ethait* “bird” = O.Ind. *pātanti* “fliegend” (**pet-ontī*); M.Ir. *eithre* n. “tail” (**peterio-*);

Note:

Common Arm. *ph-* > *h-*, zero phonetic mutation, spread in Sanskrit and Celtic

ANATOLIAN

Hittite *pata-* “foot”

WEST EUROPEAN

Latin *pe:s*, *pedis* “foot, of foot”

Old Irish “water”

Tocharian *A päts* “foot”

SOUTH EUROPEAN

Greek *pous*, *podós* “foot, of foot”

Armenian *otn*, *otk* “foot, feet”

Sanskrit *á:ts* “foot”, *pá:dam* (accusative case)

Avestan *pad-* “foot”

O.H.G. *fedara*, anfrk. *fethera*, O.E. *feðer*, O.Ice. *fjǫðr* f. “ feather “ (**pétrā*); O.H.G. *fettāh*,
M.H.G. *vittich*, M.L.G. *vit(te)k*, Ger. *Fittich*,
Hitt. *pattar* n., gen. pl. *paddanaš* “Flügel”.

**ptēi-*, *pti-*: Gk. παίω ‘stoße an etwas (intr.), strauchle, irre, have whereas misfortune’
(παίω, ἔπαισμαι, ἐπταίσθην), rare tr. “bump, poke, umstürzen”, παῖσμα “damage, loss,
misfortune, Niederlage”, ἰθυπῖων “geradaus fliegend” (probably eig. “geradaus treffend =
stoßend, aufschlagend”), πῖλον “ feather, Flaumfeder”.

References: WP. II 19 ff., WH. II 282 f., 297 f.

Page(s): 825-826

peuk- and peug-

English meaning: to stick; to punch

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stechen', also "boxen" ("with vorgestrecktem Knöchel of Withtelfingers")

Material: 1. **peuk-**: Gk. *πεῦκος n. "cusp, peak, sting, prick" in Gk. περι-πευκές, Hom. ἔχε-πευκές "with a cusp, peak versehen"; πευκεδανός "pricking, verwundend", later "bitter", πευκάλιμος 'sharp, eindringend';

here as "die stechende" das root nouns **peuk-** : **puḱ-** "fir, spruce" in Gk. πεύκη f. ds., Thrac. PN Πεύκη, Illyr. VN *Peucetii*, M.l.r. *ochtach* f. (**puḱtākā*) "fir, spruce, spear, javelin"; O.H.G. *fiuhta*, asächs. *fiuhtia* (**fiuhtjōn*) "fir, spruce", O.Pruss. *peuse* f. "pine tree" (Balt **piaušē*), zero grade Lith. *pušis* f., gen. pl. *pušų*, E.Lith. nom. pl. *pūšes* (conservative stem).

2. **peug-**: Gk. πύξ adv. "with the fist", πυγμή f. "fist, Faustkampf", πυγμαῖος "eine Faust high, dwarf", πυγών, -όνος m. "ulna, ell", πύγ-μαχος, πύκτης "Faustkämpfer"; Lat. *pugil* ds., *pugnus* m. "fist", *pūgnō*, -āre "fight", *pungō*, -ere, *pupugī*, *punctum* "prick", *pūgiō* m. "Dolch".

References: WP. II 15, WH. II 383 f., Trautmann 232, Specht Indog. Decl. 57 f.

Page(s): 828

peu-¹, peuə- : pũ-

English meaning: to clean, sift

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reinigen, läutern, sieben”

Material: O.Ind. Trans. *punāti*; Med. *pávatē* “purifies, cleans, läutert (sich)”, *pávitum*, *pavītar-*, *pōtar-* m. “Reiniger, Läuterer”, *pavítram* “Läuterungsmittel, Seihe, Sieb”; *pāvana-* “reinigend”, *pāvakā-* (also *pavākā-*) “lauter” = M.Pers. *pavāg*, Pers. *pāk* “lauter, pure”; O.Ind. *pūta-* “pure”, *pūti-* f. “cleaning, purification”; Av. *pūtika-* “zur Läuterung dienend”;

Lat. *pūrus* “pure” (formation as *clā-ru-s*), *pūrgō*, older *pūrigō*, *-āre* “clean”; *pūtus* “pure”, *nepus* “non pūrus” (**nepūt-s*); *putāre* “clean, putzen”; M.Ir. *ūr* “neu, fresh, edel”, Welsh *ir* “fresh, green”; O.H.G. *fowen*, M.H.G. *voewen* “sieben, corn, grain clean” (**fawjan* = O.Ind. *paváyati* “purifies, cleans, läutert”);

doubtful Gk. πύον, πτεόν “Wurfschaufel” (: O.H.G. *fowen*?).

References: WP. II 13, WH. II 390 f.

Page(s): 827

peu-2

English meaning: to research, to understand

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erforschen, begreifen, verständig sein”

Material: Gk. νή-πιος (*νή-πF-ιος) and νη-πύ-τιος “unverständlich, kindisch”, πινυτός ‘smart’, πινυμένην συνετήν Hes. (due to eines present *πι-νῦ-μι from *πυ-νῦμι); Lat. *puto -are* (*putāre*) “to cleanse, clear; of trees, to lop. Transf. to clear up, settle, esp. of accounts; hence, to weigh up, ponder, reckon, estimate; to consider, believe, think”; O.C.S. *is-py-tъ* “perscrutatio”, *pytajo, -ati* “scrutāri, quaerere”.

maybe Alb. (**peus*) *pyes* “ask questions”, *pyetje* “question” : Gk. πύστις, πεῦσις f. “question”.

Proto-Slavic form: *pytati*: O.C.S.: *pytati* “examine, scrutinize” [verb], **Russian:** *pytát* “torture, torment, try for” [verb], **Slovak:** *pytať* “ask” [verb], **Polish:** *pytać* “ask” [verb], **Serbo-Croatian:** *pítati* “ask” [verb], **Slovene:** *pítati* “ask” [verb], **Other cognates:** Lat. *putāre* “cut off branches, estimate, consider, think” [verb].

Note:

From Root *bheudh-*, nasal. *bhu-n-dh-* : “to be awake, aware” derived Root *peu-1*, *peuə-* : *pũ-* : “to clean, sift” , Root *peu-2* : “to research, to understand” (see above).

References: WP. II 13 f.; different Schwyzer Gk. 1, 696².

Page(s): 827

peu–³

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schaum’

See also: see under *pũ-1*, S. 847.

Page(s): 827

peuə-

See also: s. *pũ-2*.

Page(s): 828

peuōr, pūr, gen. pu-n-és, loc. puuéri

English meaning: fire

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Feuer"

Note: with mannigfacher Ausgleichung the *r-* and *n-*forms and of vocalism

Material: Arm. *hur* (gen. *hroy*) "fire" (**pūr-*), *hn-oç* "oven" (**pūn-*); Gk. πῦρ, πῦρός "fire", wherefore πυρᾶ "Feuerstätte, stove, hearth, Scheiterhaufen", πυρετός m. "fever", πυρσός m. "Brandfackel", korinth. ΠυρΦος "Pferdename" (**"feuerrot"*), πυρρός, poet. πυρσός "feuerrot" (**πυρσΦός*);

Maybe Illyr. TN Pirustae (Pipustae)

Umbr. *pir* "fire" (**pūr*), acc. *purom-e* "ins fire" (**pūr-*), Osc. *aasaí purasiaí* "in araigniaria";

O.Ice. *fūrr* m. "fire" (**pūr-*) and *fýrr*, *fýri*; O.H.G. O.S. O.Fris. *fiur* (**peurn*); O.H.G. older *fuir* (disyllabic, compare Musp. *vugiŋ*), O.E. *fýr* (from dem loc. **puuéri*);

Goth. *fōn* "fire" (**puōn*), gen. dat. *funins*, *funin* (latter from **puneni*, a hybridization from **puuéri* : **pun-és*), O.Ice. *funi* m. "fire"; O.H.G. *funko*, M.Eng. *fonke* 'spark'; with ablaut (**puon-*) M.L.G. *vanke* 'spark';

Maybe Illyr. TN Perestae (Penestae)

O.Pruss. *panno* "fire", *panu-staclan* "Feuerstrahl" (**puon-u*), Lw. finn. *panu* "fire";

Slav. **pūrja-* m. "glowing ash" in Cz. *pýř* m. and *pýři* n. ds.; in addition O.Cz. *pyřina* "favilla", Cz. *pyřeti* "glow", Serb. *upíriti* "anfachen" etc.;

Hitt. *paḫhur*, *paḫhuwar*, dat. *paḫhu(e)ni* "fire"; Toch. A *por*, B *puwār*, *pwār* ds.

References: WP. II 14 f., WH. II 391, Trautmann 206, 232, Benveniste Origines 1, 10; Pedersen Hitt. 187 f.

Page(s): 828

pezd–

English meaning: to break wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leise einen Wind streichen lassen”

Note: (compare **perd-* “loud furzen”)

Material: Gk. βδέω “leise einen streichen lassen” from *βzδέω (reconverted from **pezdō*), wherefore βδό-λος “fetidness” with new formationer *o*-grade, and *βδε-λύ-ς “pēdens, scornful, ridiculing” in Βδελυ-κλέων “Cleontī oppēdēns”, as well as as base from βδελυρός “disgusting”, βδελύσσομαι “verabscheue, empfinde disgust, repulsion, loathing”, βδύλλω “verabscheue, dread”, but also “βδέω”; Lat. *pēdō*, *-ere* “furzen” (**pezdō*), *pōdex* “the Hintere” (**poz-d-ek-s*), *pēdis* “louse” (because of Dimin. *pēdiculus* older **pēdex*);

Clr. *pezdíty* and zero grade (Proto-Slav. **bъzd-*) *bzdíty*, Russ. *bzděť* “leise einen streichen lassen”, Sloven. *pezdēti*, Lith. *bezdù*, *bezdėti*, Ltv. *bezdēt* “leise einen streichen lassen”, Lith. *bizdas* “podex”, *bīzdžius* ‘stänker’; Balt **bezdėti* based on auf **pzdēti* besides **pezdēti*, perhaps handelt es sich also um contamination with the root *bhes-* “blow”, above S. 146.

References: WP. II 68 f., WH. II 272 ff., Trautmann 221;

See also: compare above *pes-1*.

Page(s): 829

pěd-¹, pōd-

English meaning: container, vessel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen; Gefäß"

Material: O.Ind. perhaps *palla-* m. "Kornbehälter", *pallī* "Getreidemaß" (whether *-ll-* from *-dl-*); O.H.G. *fazzōn*, M.H.G. *vazzen* "in ein vessel tun, catch, rüsten, sich bekleiden", O.H.G. *fezzil*, M.H.G. *vezzel* "band, strap, manacle", O.E. *fetel(s)* m. "belt, girdle", O.Ice. *fetill* m. 'schulterband" (Gmc. **fatila-*), O.H.G. *vazz* "container, Kasten", O.S. *fat* n. "vessel", O.E. *fæt* n. "vessel, barrel, vat, cask", O.Ice. *fat* n. "vessel, fur"; O.E. *fætels* "vessel", O.H.G. *givazzi* "Bagage", M.H.G. *gevæzze*, Ger. "vessel"; Goth. *fetjan*, O.E. *fætan* "adorn", O.Ice. *fæta* "es with jemandem to tun have ("adorn" from "beautiful tunmit?"); Lith. *pėdas* "Getreidegarbe", Ltv. *pēda* "bundle, armful, armload", ablaut. Lith. *púodas*, Ltv. *puôds* m. "pot, pan".

References: WP. II 22, Trautmann 227.

Page(s): 790

pěd-², pōd-

English meaning: foot, *genitalia

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fuß"; verbal "gehen, fallen"

Grammatical information: m. nom. sg. *pōts*, gen. *ped-és/-ós*, nom. pl. *péd-es*

Material: 1. O.Ind. *pad-* "foot" (*pāt*, *pādam*, *padáh*), Av. *pad-* ds.; O.Pers. *pādaibiyā* "with den Füßen"; Arm. *ot-k* "πόδες", *ot-n* "πούς, πόδα"; Gk. πῶς, Att. πούς, gen. ποδός "foot" (ἐκατόμπεδος "100 feet long"); Lat. *pēs*, *pēdis* ds., Umbr. *peři*, *persi* "pede" (*dupursus* "bipedibus", -u- probably from -ō-); O.Ir. *īs* "below" (whereof *īse* "low") m. dative, from dem loc. pl. **pēd-su* "to Füßen" deutbar = Alb. *posh* in *përposh* "under", *posh-të* "herab, unterirdisch; under, downwards"; Goth. *fōtus*, O.Ice. *fōtr*, O.E. *fōt* (nom. pl. O.Ice. *fōtr*, O.E. *fēt* from **fōt-iz*) O.H.G. *fuoz* "foot"; Hitt. Iuv. *pata-*, Hierogl.-Hitt. *pat* ds.; Toch. A *pe*, B *pai*, Dual A *peṃ*, B *paine*;

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**po-s*) *poshtë* "below, under" from the same root as Slav. languages Slav. *po-dъ* "below, under" from Root *apo-* (*pō*, *ap-u*, *pu*): (from, out, of) not from Root *pěd-2*, *pōd-*: (foot, *genitalia).

to *ped-* "foot" belongs Gk. dial. πεδᾶ "μετά", originally "(jemandem) auf dem Fuße", compare Lat. *pedisequus*, -a 'servant, -in' eig. "auf dem Fuße folgend" and under die Arm. from *het* "footprint" "refined prepositions;

with *-i-ós*, *-i-t-* "going" are shaped: Gk. πεζός "pedestris", Lat. *ped-es*, *-i-t-is* "Fußgänger, Fußsoldat"; from Lat. *pēs* derives *pedāre* "with a Fuß versehen, prop, support", and therefrom again *pedum* "Hirtenstab, pad";

pédio- in O.Ind. *pádyā-* “den Fuß betreffend”, *pádyā* “Fußtritt, hoof”, Av. *paīdyā* “foot”, Gk. πέζα f. “foot, unterer edge, border, hem, small fishing net”, Lat. *acu-pedius* ‘swift-footed’, O.H.G. *fizza* “Gewinde, Garn” (= Gk. πέζα), Ger. “Fitze”, (wherefore Gmc. **fetī* f. in O.Ice. *fit* ‘schwimmhaut, edge’, O.E. *fitt* “break, section, poem”, Nor. dial. *fior-fit* “Eidechse”, “τετράπεζος”), Lith. *lengva-pēdis* “leisefüßig”; **pedī-** in Gk. πέδιλον n. ‘sandal’ and Gmc. **fetī*, **podio-m.** M.Ir. *u(ł)de* n. “journey”.

2. Verbal: O.Ind. *pádyate* “goes, fällt” (*ā-patti-* “Unfall”; *padāti-*, *pat-tí-* m. “Fußknecht”), Av. *paīdyeiti* “bewegt sich after downwards, legt sich nieder”; O.C.S. *padq*, *pasti* “fall” also *po-pasti* “catch” eig. “auf jemanden fall, anfallen” (or to *pēd-1?*); *napastb* “casus”; Lith. *pēdinu*, *-inti* ‘slowly go, leise tread’, *pėdúoti* “Fußstritte make”, Gk. πηδάω ‘spring, hüpfen’; compare zur *ē*-grade still Lith. *pėdà* “footprint”, *pėsčias* “to foot” from **pēd-tios*, Ltv. *pēda* “Fußsohle, Fußstapfe, foot as Maß”, *pēc* (from *pēdis*, instr. pl. from *pēds* “footprint”, compare Lith. *pėdas* ds.) “after, because of, gemäß”, O.C.S. *pěšb* “to foot”, Gk. πηδόν “Ruderblatt”, πηδάλιον “rudder, helm”; auf the verbalen meaning “more abfallend or to Fallen, Verkommen geneigt” based on letzten Endes also the compar. Lat. *peior* “bad” (**ped-iōs*), superl. *pessimus* “the schlechteste” (**ped-samos*); *pessum* “to bottom, zugrunde” (**ped-tu-m*) = Infin. O.Ind. *pátum*, O.Ice. *feta* st. V. (also with *leip*, *veg*, *heim*) “den way find” O.E. *ge-fetan* st. V. “fall”, O.H.G. *fezzan* “labare”, *gi-fezzan* “exire, excidere”, O.Ice. *fata* ‘seinen way finden’, O.E. *fatian* (*wīf*) “uxorem ducere”, O.H.G. *sih uazzon* ‘scandere’, O.E. *fetian*, Eng. *fetch* “get, fetch” (O.E. *fatian* and *fetian* could also to *pēd-1* belong, as generally die beiden Sippen not sharp to separate are).

3. **pedo-m** etc.: O.Ind. *padá-* n. “footstep, Tritt, Fußstapfe”, Av. *paḍa-* n. ‘spoor’ (and “foot as Maß”), ap. *pāti-padam* “an seine Stelle zurückkehrend”;

Arm. *het*, gen. *hetoy* “footprint”, preposition *y-et* (**i-het* “in the footprint”) “after”, *z-het*, *zetoy* “behind after”; M.Ir. *ined* (**eni-pedo-*) ‘spoor (the Füße); place’, O.Ir. *ed* n. ‘stretch of

time”, Gaul. *candetum* ‘spatium, centum pedum’ probably for *cant-[p]edum*, compare Lat. *pēda* “vestigium humanum”, O.Ice. *fet* n. “footstep; foot as Maß”; Lith. *pėdà* “footprint”, Ltv. *pēda* “Fußsohle” etc. (see above); Gk. πέδον “ground, bottom”, πεδίων “Ebene, field” (ἐμ-πεδος “tight, firm stehend”; about δάπεδον see above S. 198); Lat. *oppidō* “vollig, ganz and gar” (*ob* + **pedom* “auf the Stelle”); Umbr. *peřum*, *persom-e* “πέδον ‘solum’”; Hitt. *pedan* n., place”;

o-grade: Lith. *pādas* “Fußsohle, Stiefelsohle” = O.C.S. **podъ* “bottom, Untergrund, Unterlage” (preposition *podъ* “below, under”), Lith. *pādžiai* pl. “Untergestell a barrel”, O.C.S. *poždъ* “fundamentum, locus subterraneus”;

schwundstufige forms: O.Ind. *upa-bdā-* m. “Getrampel”, Av. *fra-bda* “forefoot” (from *ped-* “foot”), *a-bda-* “where man nicht hintreten, nicht festen Fuß fassen kann”; Gk. ἐπί-βδαι “day after dem Feste”.

4. Bedeutungsgruppe “(Fuß)fessel, hindrance for die Füße”: Av. *bi-bda-* “zweifache manacle”; Gk. πέδη “manacle”, πεδάω, ποδίζω “feßle”, ἀνδρά-ποδον n. ‘slave’, ἐκ-ποδών “from dem Wege”, ἐμ-ποδών “in Wege, obstructive”; Lat. *pedica* “manacle, loop, noose, snare” (wherewith e.g. ein Tier an a foot angebunden wird); Lat. *peccāre* “fehlen, sündigen” to **peccos* < **ped-cos* “einen Fehler am foot habend”, wherefore also Umbr. *pesetom* “peccatum”, *compes* “Fußschelle, Fußblock”, *impediō*, *-īre* “hinder”, Ghegensatzbildung *expedīre* “das Hindernis wegnehmen” (probably to **pedis* f. “Fußfessel” shaped); in addition *oppidum* “die Schranken of Zirkus (also “quod pedibus obest”); Landstadt” (originally with Hindernissen verammelte refuge); at most Umbr. *tribřiçu*, *tribrisine* “ternio” as **tri-pedikiō* “Dreikoppelung”; O.Ice. *fjǫturr* m. “manacle, band, strap”, O.E. *fēter*, *feotor* f., O.S. *fētur*, O.H.G. *fēzzer* ds.

maybe Alb. *pengë* < Lat. *pedica* -ae, f. “a fetter; a trap, snare (for animal’s feet)”; Alb. *pengoj* (nasalized **pēdica*) “hinder” = Lat. **pedica*, *impediō*, *-īre*;

References: WP. II 23 ff., WH. I 428 f., II 214 f., 269, 272 f., 293 ff., Trautmann 209 f.

Page(s): 790-792

pē(i)–, pī–

English meaning: to harm, scold, put to shame

Deutsche Übersetzung: “weh tun, beschädigen, schmähen”

Material: O.Ind. *pīyati* ‘schmäht, höhnt’, *pīyú-*, *pīyāru-* “höhnend, schmähend”;

Gk. *πήμα* “ruin, affliction”, *ἀπήμων* “unbeschädigt; unschädlich”, *πημαίνω* ‘stifte mischief, richte zugrunde’ (IE **pē-mh₂*), *πήσασθαι μέμψασθαι* Hes., *ἡ-πανία* “lack, Entbehrung”; *πηρός*, Dor. *πᾶρός* “mutilated, blind”, *ἄ-πηρος* “unverstümmelt”; Lat. *paene* (*pēne*) “beinahe, fast; ganz and gar” (originally neuter eines adj. **pē-ni-s* “damages, mangelhaft”), *paenitet* “es reut, tut leid”, *pēnūria* “lack”; from a participle **pə-tó-s* “geschädigt” derives *pator*, *-ī*, *passus sum* “dulde, erdulde, suffer”;

IE *pēi-* in Goth. *faian* “rebuke, reproach”, *pī-* in Goth. *fijan*, O.Ice. *fjā*, O.E. *fēon*, O.H.G. *fīen* “hate”, participle present in Goth. *fijands*, O.H.G. *fīant* etc. “fiend”;

with fractured reduplication O.Ind. *pāpā-* ‘schlimm, mad, wicked, evil’; *pāpmān-* m. “mischief, damage, affliction” previously after dem perhaps lallwortartigen *pāpā-* for **pāman-* eingetreten; O.Ind. *pāmān-* stands for “eine Hautkrankheit, scabies”, *pāmaná-*, *pāmará-* “scabby”, as Av. *pāman-* “scabies, surface, plain, area, Trockenheit”, wherefore presumably Lat. *paeminōsus*, *pēminōsus* “brittle, rissig”; O.Ind. *pāpā-* = Arm. *hivand-* “sick” (Ernst Lewy).

References: WP. II 8 f., WH. II 234 f., 264, 283.

Page(s): 792-793

pěs-¹

English meaning: to blow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blasen, wehen”

Note: (see also *pēs-2* “dust, powder, sand”)

Material: O.Ice. *fōnn* f. “snowdrift, Schneehaube” (**faznō*), *-fenni* n. ds.; as “in Winde wehender Faden”: O.H.G. *faso* m., *fasa* f. “fibre, filament, fringe, hem”, O.E. *fæs(n)* n. “fringe”, Eng. *feaze* “fibers”; O.Ice. *fōsull* m. “band, strap”, M.L.G. *vese(n)* “chaff, fibre, filament, fringe”, Dutch *vezel* “filament”, O.H.G. *fesa* “chaff, Spelze”, Ger. *Fehse*, Dan. *fjæser*, older *f(j)øs* “fibers”, O.H.G. *fasōn* “untersuchen” (**rub*, wear out);

O.C.S. *pěchyrb* “a round swelling; in water, a bubble, bubble”, *pachati* “ventilare, agitare”, Russ. *pachnúť* “blow”, *páchnutʹ* “duften, smell”, *zápachʹ* ‘smell, odor, Duft’ etc.; Russ. *pásmo* “Garnstränne”, Ltv. *puõsm(i)s* “dividing off, partitioning off between zwei Endpunkten”, “as much man with zwei Fingern from the Kunkel Flachs zieht”; Cz.-Pol. *pochva* “tail” (“wedelnd”), O.C.S. *o-pašb* ds.; nasalized Pol. *pęchnąć* “anblasen, anwehen”, *pąch*, *pęch* “Witterung (of Hundes)” etc.; perhaps Bulg. *pasmina* “Rasse” (compare O.Ind. *tántu-* “filament, fibre, Geschlechtsfaden, row the Nachkommen, progeny”).

References: WP. II 67, Trautmann 229, Vasmer 2, 320.

Page(s): 823-824

pēs-², nasalized pēns-

English meaning: dust, sand

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘staub, Sand’

Material: O.Ind. *pāṁsú-*, *pāṁsuká-* “dust, powder, sand”, Av. *pąsnu-š* ds.; Church Slavic *pěsъkъ* ‘sand’;

presumably as “the wehende, gewehte” benannt and to *pēs-1* “blow”.

References: WP. II 68, Trautmann 216 f.

Page(s): 824

pēu- : pəu- : pũ-

English meaning: to hit; sharp

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen; scharf, schneidend hauen’

Material: Lat. *paviō*, *-īre* “hit, stomp”, *depuvere* “caedere”, *pavimentum* “geschlagener Boden, Estrich”; from a participle **putos* derives *putō*, *-āre* “cut, clip”, *amputāre* “rings beschneiden, abschneiden”, (?) *puteus* “ditch, trench, channel, pit, pothole, stream, brook” (“ausgestochene pit, pothole”); auf a *d-* present “niedergeschlagen make, n. sein” based on probably *pudet*, *-ēre* ‘sich schämen’, *prōpudium* ‘schandtat, Scheusal’, perhaps *repudium* “Verstoßung”, *tripudium* “dreischrittiger Tanz”, Umbr. *ahatripursatu* “abstripodato”; here also Lat. *pāveō*, *-ēre* ‘sich ängstigen’ (*pavor* “a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm”, *pavidus* “timorous”) as “niedergeschlagen sein”; nd. *fūen* “with dem Fuebusch hit” (Fastnachtsgebrauch), O.H.G. *urfūr* “Verschnittener”, *arfūrian*, O.E. *ā-fȳran* “verschneiden”;

Lith. *pjáuju*, *pjáuti* (**pēuiō*) “cut, clip, reap, schlachten”, ablaut. *pjúklas* m. ‘säge’, *pjūtis* f. “harvest time, August”, Ltv. *plāūt* “mähen, reap”, *plāva* f. “meadow” (= Lith. *piovą* ds.), O.Pruss. *piuclan* n. ‘sickle’;

daß nach Hom. *παίω* “hit” = Lat. *paviō* sei, is after all possible; then müßte the Aor. *ἔπαισα* etc. (instead of **ἔπαυσα*) new neologism zum present sein; to *παίω* jedenfalls Dor. *παῖαν*, Ion. *παίρων*, Att. *παίων* as “the die Krankheiten through Zauberschlag heilende (Apollo)”, then with den words in *παίρων* anfangender Lobgesang.

References: WP. II 12, 76 f., WH. II 266, 267, 381 f., 393 f., Trautmann 217.

Page(s): 827

pəťē(r) gen. pətr-és, -ós

English meaning: father

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Vater, Haupt der Großfamilie"

Material: O.Ind. *pítár-*; Av. *pítar-* besides nom. *pta, ta* etc.; Arm. *hair* (**pəťēn*), gen. *haur* (**pəťros*); Gk. πατήρ, πατρός, in compound εὖ-πάτωρ "ein good father"; Lat. *pater, -tris* "father"; *patres* "Vorfahren, Patrizier"; Osc. *patir* "father", Umbr. *lu-pater* "Juppiter", dat. sg. Osc. *patereí*, mars.-Lat. *patre*; O.Ir. *athir* (**pəťēn*), gen. *athar* (**pəťros*) "father"; about Gaul. *gutu-ater* see above S. 413; Goth. *fadar*, O.Ice. *faðir*, O.E. *fæder*, O.H.G. *fater* "father"; Toch. A *pācar*, B *pācer* ds.; about O.Ind. *Dyāus pītā* etc. see above S. 413.

Ableitungen: O.Ind. *pít̥rya-*, Gk. πάτριος, Lat. *patrius* "väterlich", M.Ir. *aithre* f. "väterliche family"; O.Ind. *pít̥ryva-*, Av. *tūirya-* (**pt̥ervya-*), Lat. *patruus*, O.H.G. *fetiro, fatirro, fatureo* (Gmc. **faðurūia-*) "Vaterbruder", Ger. "cousin", O.E. *fædera* "Vatersbruder" (compare Gk. πάτρωσ from **pəťrōus* ds., with verschobener meaning πατρώιος "väterlich"); O.Pers. *hama-pitar-* = Gk. ὁμο-πάτωρ, compare O.Ice. *sam-feðra* "from the same Vater" (**faðrjans*); compare Gk. πατρυός 'stiefvater' (after μητρυῖα 'stiefmutter'), Arm. *yauray* ds.; only einzelsprachlich are Gk. πάτρη, Att. πάτρᾱ "Vaterland", πατρίς, -ίδος f. ds., Lat. *patria* ds., *patrōnus* 'schutzherr', *patrō, -āre* "vollbringe, vollziehe"; *proprius* "eigen, eigentümlich, beständig" from **prop(a)trios* "from den προπάτορες, den Altvorderen as ererbter Besitz überkommen" (?), s. WH. II 374 f.; M.Welsh *edryð* "dwelling" could originally as "väterlicher possession" with M.Ir. *aithre* identical sein; O.Ice. *feðgar* pl. "father and son" (compare Gk. πατρικός "väterlich"); *feðgin* pl. "parents" (**feðr-gin*).

References: WP. II 4, WH. II 263 ff.; of babble-word *pā-* derive ? Kretschmer WZKM. 51, 315 f; or to *pō(i)-* shield, watch?

Page(s): 829

phel-

See also: s. *(s)p(h)el-*.

Page(s): 851

pher-

See also: s. *(s)p(h)er-*.

Page(s): 851

phōl-

English meaning: to fall

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fallen"

Material: Arm. *p'uł* "Einsturz" (**phōlo-*), *p'lanim* "I falle ein"; O.H.G. O.S. *fallan*, O.Ice. *falla* "fall" (**phol-n-*), causative O.H.G. *fellan*, O.Ice. *fella* "fällen" etc.; Lith. *púolu*, *pùlti*, Ltv. *pùolu*, *pult* "fall" (**phōlō*); O.Pruss. *au-pallai* "findet" (**verfällt* whereupon).

References: WP. II 103, Trautmann 229.

Page(s): 851

phu–

See also: see above *pŭ-1*.

Page(s): 851

pid–

English meaning: to bear (child)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gebären”?? originally ‘stark ziehen’?

Note: only Gmc. and Celt.

Material: Goth. *fitan* “to give birth to children”, perhaps to O.E. *fitt* “fight”, Eng. *fit* “attack of a disease, malady”, nwFris. *fits* “bissig”; M.Ir. *idu*, gen. *idan*, nom. pl. *idain* “throes of childbirth, pain”; die M.Ir. inflection goes auf O.Ir. *ā*-inflection back, as e.g. M.Ir. *persu* “person” auf O.Ir. *persan*; the O.Ir. nom. sg. muß somit **idan* (**pidunā*) gelautet have.

References: WP. II 70; compare Feist 155 f.

Page(s): 830

pik(h)o–

English meaning: lump, knot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klumpiges, KNOTE n”?

Material: Av. *pixa-* “knot” in *nava-pixəm* “neunknotigen”; Ltv. *piks*, *pika* “Erd- and Lehmklumpen”, *sniega-pika* ‘schneeballen’.

References: WP. II 70.

Page(s): 830

pi-lo-

English meaning: hair

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haar"

Note:

Root *pi-lo-* : "hair" : Root *pu-lo-* : "hair" derived from Root *pleuk-* : "flake, feather, hair"
common **consonant + cosnonant** > **consonant + vowel** phonetic mutation recorded in
centum languages first, mainly Latin.

Material: Lat. *pilus* m. "hair", whereof as collective "Haarknäuel" also *pila* f. "ball, Ballen, Strohpuppe"; auf an *s*-stem based on **pil-s-os* "verfilzt", in Gk. *πίλος* m. "Filz", *πῑλέω* "filze", Lat. *pilleus*, *-eum* "Filzkappe, Filzmütze" (**pilseio-*); O.C.S. *plъstъ* "Filz".

References: WP. II 71, WH. II 302 f., 304 f.

Page(s): 830

pi-n-

English meaning: a piece of wood

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Holzstück"

Material: O.Ind. *pínakā-m* 'staff, stick, club, mace, joint'; Gk. πίναξ, -ακος 'sparre, balk, beam, board, Schreibtafel, Gemalde'; O.H.G. *witu-fīna* f., M.L.G. *vīne* "Holzhaufen"; O.C.S. *рѣнь* m., Serb. *pânj* etc. "tree trunk, -strunk".

References: WP. II 71; Vasmer 2, 335;

See also: probably to *spei-* 'sharp, spitzes bit of wood'.

Page(s): 830

pīp(p)–

English meaning: to squeak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “piepen”

Note: also unredupl. *pī-* with variant derivatives. onomatopoeic word

Material: O.Ind. *pīppakā* “ein certain bird”, *pīppīka-* “ein bird”? Gk. πῖπος f. or πίππος m. “young bird”, πῖπώ, πίπρα f. “a kind of Baumhacker”, πῖπ(π)ίζω “piepe”; Lat. *pīpilō*, *-āre*, *pīpiō*, *-īre*, *pīpō*, *-āre* “piepen”, *pīp(p)itāre* “of Naturlaut the Mäuse”, *pīpulum* “das Wimmern”, Osc. *pīpatio* “clamor plorantis”, Ger. (nd.) *piepen* (with verhinderter consonant shift); Lith. *pỹpti* “whistle” (Lw.?); Cz. *piptěti* “piepsen”, Sloven. *pīpa* “chicken; duct, tube, pipe”, Serb. *pīpa*, eine disease, malady the Hühner” (Ger. *Pips*) etc.;

Cz. *pikati* “piepen”, under likewise; Bulg. *pīle*, Ser.-Cr. *pīle* “Küchlein” under likewise; similarly Alb. *bibë* “young Wasservogel”, Arm. *bibem* “pigolare”, Gk. πίφιγξ, πιφαλλίς “ein bird”.

References: WP. II 70, WH. II 309; Vasmer 2, 363 f.

Page(s): 830

pīzdā–

English meaning: vulva

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vulva”

Grammatical information: f.

Material: Alb. *pith* (*pidhi*) m. “vulva”; čak. *pizdà*, Russ. *pizdá*, Pol. *pizda* ds., out of it borrowed (?) Lith. *pyzdà*, Ltv. *pīzda* f. ds., and O.Pruss. *peisda* “Arsch”.

References: WP. II 69, Trautmann 211;

See also: compare also *pezd-* S. 829.

Page(s): 831

plab–

English meaning: to babble, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “plappern under likewise Schallvorstellungen”?

Material: O.Ir. *labar* “redselig”, Welsh *llafar* “language, sound”, O.Corn. *lauar* ‘sermo’, Bret. *lavar* “word”, Ir. *amlabar* “dumb”, Welsh *aflafar*, O.Corn. *aflauar* “infans”, O.Ir. *labraid*, rel. *labrathar* ‘speaks’, Welsh *llafaru* “talk, speak”,

Maybe Alb. *llaf* “word, speech”, *llafos* “talk”, *llafazan* “talkative”.

Corn. *lauaraf* “I rede”; Celt. FIN *Labarā* “Labor” (Bavaria); perhaps to N.Ger. M.Eng. *flappen* “hit, klatschen, babble, chatter”, Eng. *flap* “hit”;

Maybe Illyr. TN *Labeatae* (*Labeates*) “talkative people, babblers” ? : Celt. FIN *Labarā* “Labor”

in the kind of the onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung jedenfalls different is Lat. *plōrāre* “clamāre (aLat.); loud weep, cry”.

Maybe truncated Alb. **lāpati*, *llap* “chat, talk, speak”, *llaf* “word, speech” [see above Root *lep-1*: (expr. Root)]

References: WP. II 93.

Page(s): 831

**plā-k-¹: plə-k-, ple-k- : plō-k-, plei-k- and pelə-g- : plā-g-
: plə-g-**

English meaning: wide and flat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "breit and flach, ausbreiten"

Note: extension from *pelə-* S. 805

Material: Gk. πλάξ, -κός 'surface, plain, area (of Meeres, eines Bergplateaus), Platte' (= O.Ice. *flāer* pl. from **flahiz*), πλακόεις "platt", πλακοῦς, -οῦντος m. "flat cake" (out of it Lat. *placenta*) under likewise;

Lat. *placeō*, -*ēre* "gefallen, compliant sein", *placidus* "flat, eben, smooth, peaceful, friedlich", ablaut. *plācāre* "ebnen, besänftigen", nasalized perhaps *plancus* "Plattfuß";

O.Ice. *flā*, pl. *flāer* (**flah-iz* = πλάκ-ες) and *flār* (**flahō*) f. "Absatz an einer Felswand", Nor. *flaa* ds.; Nor. *flag* n. "offene sea", O.Ice. *flaga* "dünne Erdschicht", M.L.G. *vlage* "Erdschicht"; zero grade O.Ice. *flō* (**flōhō*) f. "layer, Lage", O.E. *flōh* (*stānes*) f. 'steinfliese', O.H.G. *fluoh*, M.H.G. *vluo* "Felswand, jäh abstürzender Fels", Ger. *Flühe*, Swiss *Fluh*, *Flüh* "Felswand, Felsplatte"; perhaps Gmc. *ō* from IE *ō* because of Ltv. *pluoci* m. pl. "Lage, layer",

Lith. *plākanas* "flat", *plōkas* "Estrich", *plāké* "the lead, Bresse";

Ltv. *plāce* 'scapula', *plācenis* "flat cake"; *plūoku* (**planku*) *plakt* "flat become", *plaka* "Kuhfladen", *plakans* "flat";

doubtful is die formale Beurteilung from Lith. *plóksčias* "flat, platt", *plaštakà* "flat hand" (at first through Dissim. from **plāsktios*), Ltv. *plāskāins* "smooth, flat and breit zugleich", O.C.S. *ploskъ* "flat" (**plāk-sko-*);

Toch. AB *plāk-* "einverstanden sein", A *plākām* "Erlaubnis", B *plāki* "Einverständnis", *am-plākätte* "without um Erlaubnis to bid, beg, ask";

auf a light root form **plek-* based on probably Lith. *pleksnė* “breite beet, turnip “, Ltv. *pl'ēka* (besides *plaka* “Kuhfladen”), *plece* “Plattfische, Butten”, *plēcs* ‘shoulder’, further:

zero grades **p/kā* f., Celt. **(p)lika* in Gaul. *Arelica* (Gardasee), eig. “eastern from the Felsplatte from Sirmione”, fass. *lia* “bottom of Backofens” (Hubschmid Zh. Pr. 66, 62 f.), expressives *-kk-* in M.Ir. *lecc* ‘steinplatte’, Welsh *llech*, Bret. *lec* ‘h ds.

A *i*-root *plei-k-* in Lith. *pleikiù*, *pleikti* “breit make”, *plaikstýti* “die Oberkleider about Brust and Schultern, lüften”, eig. ‘sich breit aufmachen’; to M.H.G. *vliēn*, *vliēgen* ‘schichtweise lay, place, fügen, sort, order, arrange, zurechtmachen, adorn’, md. *vli(h)en* ds.

root form auf *-g*: Gk. *πέλαγος* “offene sea” (“aequor”), wherefore die vorgriech. Bewohner the thessalischen Ebene, die *Πελασγοί* “Flachlandbewohner” (**πελαγ-σκοί*); herald. *πλάγος* n. ‘seite’, τὰ *πλάγια* “die Seiten, Flanken”, *πλάγιος* “(*die Seite zuwendend =) quer, slant, skew”; Lat. *plaga* ‘surface, plain, area, net, Überzug; region, landscape “, *plagula* “Blatt a Toga, leaf Papier”, *plagella* “rag”;

Mod.Ice. *flōki* m., O.E. *flōc* m. “Flunder”, Eng. *flook-footed* “plattfüßig”; O.H.G. *flah* (-*hh*-), Dutch *flak*, *flach* “ smooth “, O.S. *flaka* f. “Fußsohle”, Nor. *flak* n. ‘scheibe, Eisscholle’, O.Ice. *flaki*, *fleki* m. “Bretterschlag”, tirol.-kärnt. *flecken* “board, plank, balk”.

References: WP. II 90 f., WH. II 314 ff., Trautmann 222 f.; Vasmer 2, 365 f., 367.

Page(s): 831-832

plāk-², plāg- , also plēk-, plēg-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlagen'

Material: Gk. πλήσσω (**plākiō*), πλήγνυμι "hit", πληγή, Dor. πλάγα "blow, knock", πληκτρον "beetle, hammer etc."; nasal. πλάζω (**πλαγγιω*) "hit, verschlage" (πλάγξω, ἐπλάγχθη); Lat. *plāga* "blow, knock, wound", *plangō, -ere* "hit: die Hand auf die Brust hit, loud grieve"; M.Ir. *lēn*, gen. *lēoin* "affliction, wound" (**plakno-*), *léssaim* 'schlage violent' (**plang-sō*); Goth. *faiflōkun* "ἐκόπτοντο, betraueren", O.E. *flōcan* "Beifall klatschen", O.S. *flōcan* "verwünschen, verfluchen" (at first from "loud die Brust hit"), O.H.G. *fluohhon* ds., *fluoh* "Fluch", O.Ice. *flōki* "gestampfter Filz"; from dem Gmc. here probably also words for "Anprall, gust of wind" and "with den Flügeln hit, flutter, flicker": O.Ice. *flaga* "plötzlicher attack", M.L.G. M.H.G. *vlage* "shove, attack, storm", Eng. *flaw* "gust of wind, Sprung, crack"; O.Ice. *flōgra* "flutter", O.H.G. *flagarōn* "umherfliegen"; with Gmc. *k*: O.Ice. *flōkra* (*flakurōn*) "umherschweifen", M.H.G. *vlackern*, Dutch *vlakkeren* "flicker", O.E. *flacor* "fliegend", *flicorian* "flicker", O.Ice. *flōkta* (**flakutōn*) "umherstreifen, flutter", expressive O.Ice. *flakka* "flutter, umherschweifen", older Dutch *vlacken* "twitch"; nasalized M.L.G. *vlunke* ("Flügel"); O.Ice. *flengja* "thrash" (Eng. *fling* "throw" from dem O.Ice.), wherefore (?) Lat. *lancea* "die originally spanische Lanze" (Celt. word);

Lith. *plakù, plakti* "hit, chastise, castigate", *plōkis* m. "Rutenstreich"; O.C.S. *plačō, plakati sę* 'sich an die Brust hit, weep, cry, wail';

besides *plāk/g-* steht *plēk/g-*: Lat. *plectō, -ere* "punish, curse, chastise, castigate", Lith. *pliek-iu, -ti* "hit, thrash, chastise, castigate", dial. *plégà* "Prügel, Züchtigung".

References: WP. II 91 ff., WH. II 315 f., 321 f., Trautmann 222 f.; Vasmer 2, 364 f.;

See also: probably to *pe/ə-*: *plā-* S. 805, also originally "breit hit".

Page(s): 832-833

pľāt- (pľād-), pľēt-, pľōt-, pľət-

English meaning: wide, flat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "breit and flach; ausbreiten"

Note: extension to *pelə-* : *plā-* ds., see there; to Vokalverhältnis compare *plāk-* : *plēk-* ds. and *plāk-* : *plēk-* : *plēk-* "hit"

Material: Aryan **pleth-*: O.Ind. *práthati* "breitet from", *-tē* "dehnt sich from, verbreitet sich", *prthā-* m. "flat hand", *práthas-* n. = Av. *fraθah-* n. "Breite", O.Ind. *prthú-*, Av. *pərəθu-* "wide, breit, capacious", fem. O.Ind. *prthivī*, Av. *pərəθwī* (also as Subst. "Oberfläche"), besides from **pl̥t(h)əu-* : *prthivī* f. "earth" ("Erdoberfläche") = Gk. Πλάταια, Gaul. GN *Litavī* f., Gaul.-Lat. *Letavia*, leg. **Litavia*, Welsh *Llydaw* "die Bretagne", M.Ir. *Letha* ds.;

Arm. *lain* "breit" (**pletə-no-*).

Gk. πλατύς "platt, breit" (= O.Ind. *prthú-*), πλάτος n. "Breite" (reshuffling from **πλέτος* = O.Ind. *práthas-* after πλατύς), πλάτη "Ruderschaukel", ὤμο-πλάτη f. 'scapula', πλάτανος 'sycamore' ("breitästig"); πλαταμών "jeder flat body" (: O.Ind. *prathimán-* m. "Breite, Ausdehnung"); πλαταγή "das Klatschen"; formal nicht recht klar, bright are παλαστή "flat hand", πλάστιγξ "flat bowl";

Lat. *planta* f. "Fußsohle" (**pla-n-tā*); *planta* 'setzreis' is back-formation to **plantāre* "den Boden ebnen";

Welsh *lled*, Corn. *les*, Bret. *let*, *led* m. "Breite" (from dem n. **pletos* = O.Ind. *práthas-*), Welsh *lledu*, Bret. *ledaff* "outspread", O.Ir. *lethaim* "dehne from, erweitere" (probably also O.Ir. *leth* n. 'side, flank' etc.), compar. Welsh *lled* "wide, further" (**plet-is*), O.Ir. *letha* "wide", Positiv **pl̥teno-* in O.Ir. *lethan*, Welsh *llydan*, Bret. Corn. *ledan* "breit", Gaul. *Litana* (*silva*), *Litano-briga*, M.Ir. *leithe* 'shoulder' (**pletīā*), M.Ir. *lethech* "flounder, flat fish"; O.Ir. *less*, Welsh *llys* "castle" (**pl̥t-to-*);

Maybe Alb. (**pletiā*) *fletē* “(wide) wing, side, flank, (flat) leaf”, *fle-* “lie, sleep” : O.Ir. *leth* n. ‘side, flank’, M.Ir. *leithe* ‘shoulder’; also Alb. *leth*, *ledh* “mud, alluvium; wall, flat earth, mound, river mouth, balk” : O.Ir. *less*, Welsh *llys* “castle” (**pl̥t-to-*?) : Gaul.-Lat. *Letavia*, leg. **Litavia*, Welsh *Llydaw*, M.Ir. *Letha*.

in Gmc. with ablaut. *a* : *ō*: M.H.G. *vlunder* “Flunder”, nasalized M.H.G. nd. *flunder* ds., M.L.G. *vlundere* ds., Dutch *vlonder* “thin board”, O.Ice. *flyðra* f. “deadwood”, Swe. *flundra* ds., Nor. also ‘small platter stone’; Gmc. **flapōn* in O.H.G. *flado* “Opferkuchen”, M.H.G. *vlade* “wide, dünner cake”, Ger. *Fladen*, *Kuh-fladen*, Nor. *flade* m. ‘small Ebene, flaches field’; M.L.G. *vladder* “dünne Torfschicht”;

Lith. *plōtyti* “outspread”, *plōtas* “Platte”, *plōtis* “Breite”, Ltv. *plātīt*, *plēst*, thin aufstreichen”; O.C.S. **plastъ* “tortum”, Russ. *plast* “layer” (root form **plāt-*); Lith. *splečū*, *splēsti* “breiten, breitlegen” (doubtful because of anl. *s-*, das in our family otherwise nirgends), *platūs* “breit” (*a* = *o*, different from πλατύς, *prthú-*), *plantū*, *plàsti* “wide become”, O.Pruss. *plasmēno* f. “Vorderhälfte the Fußsohle”; from the root form *plēt-*: Lith. *plētóti* ‘sich ausbreiten’, O.C.S. *plesna* “Fußsohle” (**plet-s-nā*, to *es*-stem O.Ind. *práthas-*); but Slav. **plēsati* “tanzen” because of Lith. *plēšti* not here (**plenk-*);

O.C.S. *plešte* ‘shoulder’, Russ. *pleče* ds. (Russ. *bělo-plekij* “weißschultrig”, neologism to *pleče* = O.Bulg. *plešte*, compare above M.Ir. *leithe*).

With auslautender voiced-nonaspirated: O.Ice. *flatr*, O.H.G. *flaz* “eben, flat”, O.S. *flat* “flat, untief” (full grade M.L.G. *vlōt* ds.), O.Ice.-O.E. *flett* n., O.S. *flet*, *fletti* “floor in Haus”, O.H.G. *flazzi*, *flezzi* “geebneter bottom, threshing floor, Hausflur, Vorhalle” (Ger. *Flötz* “ebene Bergschicht”); O.H.G. *flazza* “palm”; Ltv. *plāñdīt* “breit make”.

References: WP. II 99 f., WH. II 316 ff., 319 f., Trautmann 222 f., 225 f.

Page(s): 833-834

plek-

English meaning: to plait, weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flechten, zusammenwickeln”

Note: presumably further formations from *pel-* “falten”

Material: O.Ind. *praśna-* m. “netting, lurban” (also *plāsi-* m. “intestines, entrails”); Av. *ərəzato frašnəm* “with silbernem Panzerhemd”; Gk. πλέκω “flechte” (= Lat. *plicō*), participle πλεκτός; πλεκτή “rope, band, net”, πλέγμα n., πλέκος n., πλόκανον “netting, wickerwork”, πλοκή “netting; Ränke”, πλόκος, πλόκαμος, πλοχμός (*πλοκ-σ-μος, compare den *es*-stem τὸ πλέκος) “braid, plait, curl”, Alb. presumably *plaf* “bunte, wollene cover” (**plōk-s-ko-*), *plēhurē* “grobe canvas, fabric”; Lat. *plicō*, *-āre* “zusammenwickeln, zusammenfalten”, with *i* after den compounds *explicāre*, *implicāre*, *applicāre*; *t*-present *plectō*, *-ere*, *-xi*, *-xum* “flax, wattle, braid, ineinanderflechten” = O.H.G. *flehtan*, O.E. *fleohtan* (in addition *flustrian* ds.), O.Ice. *flētta* “flax, wattle, braid”; O.Ice. *flētta* f. “lichen”, O.E. *fleohta* m. “hurdle”, Goth. *flahta* “hair lock”; O.H.G. *flahs*, O.E. *fleax* n. “Flachs” (about Dutch *vlijen* “flax, wattle, braid” s. Franck van Wijk 749); O.C.S. *pletq*, *plesti* “flax, wattle, braid” (if with “WestIE” guttural from **plek-tō*), ablaut. O.C.S. *plotъ* “fence”;

References: WP. II 97 f., WH. II 321, 323, Trautmann 224, Lommel KZ. 53, 309 ff.

See also: zur *t*-extension see above S. 797 under *pek-*.

Page(s): 834-835

pleuk–

English meaning: flake, feather, hair

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Flocke, Feder, Haar, Abfall”

Material: O.H.G. (expressive) *floccho* “lanugo”, Ger. *Flocke*, M.L.G. *vlocke* “Woll-, snowflake “;

Maybe Alb. *flokë* “flake, hair “

Nor. dial. *flugsa*, *flygsa* “snowflake “; Lith. *pláukas* “ein hair”, *plaukaĩ* “hair”, Ltv. *plauki* ‘schneeflocken; Abfall beim weaving; dust, powder; Mutterkorn”, *plaũkas* “Abfall beim spinning, Flocken, fibers; Hülsen”; Ltv. *plūcu*, *plūkt* “pluck, tear, rend, pluck, schleißen”, Lith. *plūksna*, *plūnksna* “feather “.

References: WP. II 97.

Page(s): 837

pl(e)u-mon-, pleu-tjo-

English meaning: lung

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Lunge"

Material: O.Ind. *klōman-* m. n. "die right Lunge" (Dissim. from *p* - *m* to *k* - *m*) = Gk. πλεύμων "Lunge" (through support in πνέω also πνεῦμων); Lat. *pulmō*, mostly pl. "Lunge" (from **pelmōnes* or **plumōnes*);

Bal.-Slav. **pleuṭiā* and **plautiā* n. pl. in Lith. *plaučiai* and Ltv. *plāuši*, *plāušas* m. pl., O.Pruss. *plauti* (secondary f.) "Lunge"; O.C.S. *plušta* and **pljušta* n. pl. (aRuss. *pljuča* "Lunge"), Serb. *pljuća* f. "liver".

The Lunge schwimmt auf dem Wasser, also as 'schwimmer' to *pleu-* (*pel-*) "πλέω".

References: WP. II 95 f., WH. II 386 f., Trautmann 226.

Page(s): 837-838

pleus–

English meaning: to pluck; plucked hair, feathers, fell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausrupfen; gerupfte Wollflocken, Federn or Haare, Vlies, Zotten”

Material: Lat. *plūma* “Flaumfeder, Flaum” (**plusmā*); M.L.G. *vlūs*, *vlūsch* ‘schaffell, Vlies’,
nnd. *vlūs(e)*, *vlūsch* “tussock hair, Büschel Wolle”, M.H.G. *vlūs* (**flūsi-*) “Vlies”, Ger. *Flaus*,
Flausch; M.H.G. *vlies*, Ger. *Vlies*;

O.E. *flēos*, *flīes* n. ds., with gramm. variation Nor. *flūra* “zottiges hair”; O.Ice. *flosa*
‘splinter, offal’, Nor. dial. *flos*, *flus(k)*, *flustr* ds. and “dandruff, scale auf dem Kopfe”, as Ltv.
plauskas and *plaukstes* “dandruff”, Ltv. *plūsni* “in Winde flatternde birch bark”, Lith.
pliūšinti “rub, wear out”, *plūšā* “Bastfasern” (in addition *pliūšē* “reed”) etc.;

Lith. *plūskos* pl. “Haarzotten, hair”, Ltv. *pluskas* “Zotten, rag”, ablaut. *plauskas* f. pl.
‘schelfer’; Lith. *pláuzdinis* “(Feder)bett, Deckbett”, O.Pruss. (with *g*-insertion) *plauxdine*
“feather-bed”.

References: WP. II 96 f., Trautmann 227.

Page(s): 838

pleu-

English meaning: to run, flow; to swim

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rinnen (and rennen), fließen; schwimmen, schwemmen, gießen; fliegen, flattern"

Note: probably extension from *pel-* "flow, swim", and originally ds. as *pel(eu)-* "füllen voll" ("Überfluß, überfließend")

Material: O.Ind. *plávatē* 'schwimmt, hovers, flies' (= Gk. πλέω, Lat. *perplovēre*, O.C.S. *plovŋ*), *pravatē* 'springt auf, hurries' (here and in Av. *ava nifrāvayenta* 'sie lassen in Flüge heimkehren', *usfravānte* "(die Wolken) steigen auf" kann also ein IE *preu-* 'spring' vorliegen); Kaus. *plaváyati* "läßt swim, überschwemmt" (= Serb. *ploviti*, O.H.G. *flouwen*, *flewen*);

lengthened grade O.Ind. *plāváyati* "läßt swim", Av. *usfrāvayōit* "daß er wegschwemmen could" (= O.C.S. *plavlŋ*, *plaviti* 'swim lassen, schwemmen');

plavá- 'schwimmend; m. boat, Nachen' (= Russ. *plov*); *plutá-* "überschwemmt" (= Gk. πλυτός "gewaschen"), *pluti-* f. "Überfließen, flood" (= Gk. πλύσις "das Waschen"), *uda-pru-t-* "in Wasser schwimmend";

arm *luanam*, Aor. *luapi* "wash" (**plu(w)a-*);

Gk. πλέ(F)ω (ἔπλευσα, πλεύσομαι) 'schiffe, schwimme' (Inf. Ion. πλέειν, πλώσαι 'schiffen', but πλώειν, πλώσαι 'swim'); Ion. πλόος, Att. πλοῦς m. 'schiffahrt', (=Clr. *plov*), πλοῖον "Fahrzeug" (= O.Ice. *fley* 'ship'); πλῦνω "wash" (*πλῦ-ν-ω; Fut. πλύνῶ, Aor. pass. ἐπλύθην), πλυνός m. "Waschgrube", πλύμα n. 'spülicht', πλυτός, πλύσις (see above); πλοῦτος m. "Fülle, richness"; from the lengthened grade *plō[u]-* besides πλώειν, πλώσαι (see above), ἐπέπλων "beschiffte", πλωτός 'schwimmend, fahrbar', Hom. δακρυπλώειν "in Tränen swim" (from *δακρυπλώς);

Illyr. FIN *Plavis*: Lith. sea N. *Plavõs*;

Lat. *perplovēre* (Fest.) “durchsickern lassen, leck sein”, *plovēbat* (Petron.), *pluit*, *-ere* “rain”; *pluvius*, *pluor* “rain”;

O.Ir. *loun* “trip food”, *loan*, *loon* “adepts” (**plov_ueno-*; see under M.L.G. *flōme*); O.Ir. *lu-* “move”, Abstr. *luud* “Antrieb”, *luud* “aries = Mauerbrecher”; also *cét-lud* “coitus”; *ess-com-lu-* “proficisci”, *ess-lu-* “fortgehen, entkommen”, *fo-lu-* “fly”, *lūamain* “das Fliegen”, *lūath* “quick, fast”, *lūas* “quickness”; O.Ir. *lū(a)ē* f. “rudder, helm, calcaneus, tail”, (**pluyiā*), Welsh *llyw* “ruler, tax, tail”, O.Corn. *loe* “ruler”, M.Ir. *lūam* ‘steuermann’, Welsh *llong-lywydd* ds., Bret. *levier* ds.;

O.H.G. causative *flouwen*, *flewen* ‘spülen, wash’ (= O.Ind. *plaváyati*), O.Ice. *flaumr* “current”, O.H.G. *floum* “colluvies; fat (obenschwimmend)”, M.L.G. *flōme* f. “rohes Bauch- and Nierenfett”, Ger. *Flom*, *Flaum* m. ds., O.Ice. *fley* (= πλοῖον, **plov_uiom*) n. ‘ship’; O.Ice. *flūð* f. “blinde cliff” (i.e. “überflutete”; *ū*: *ō[ū]*: *ēu*); *plē-* in M.H.G. *vlæjen* ‘spülen’; *plō[u]-* in O.Ice. *flōa*, O.E. *flōwan* “überfließen”, Goth. *flōdus* (: πλωτός), O.Ice. *flōð* f. n., O.H.G. *fluot* “flood”, O.Ice. *flōi* m. ‘swamp, marsh’;

Lith. causative *pláuju*, *plóviau*, *pláuti* “wash, spülen”, Fut. *pláusiu* (**plōu_usiō*); *plūtis* “offene place in Eise”; *plevėsúoti* “flutter”;

O.C.S. *plovq*, *pluti* “flow, schiffe”, *plujq* ‘schwimme’, Kaus.-Iter. Serb. *plòviti* ‘schwemmen, swim’, Russ. *plov* “boat”, Clr. *plov* “natātiō”, lengthened grade O.C.S. *plaviti* ‘swim lassen’, *-se* “navigare”, *plavati* ‘swim’; Serb. *plūta* f., *plūto* n. “cork”; **plū-* in Inf. Russ. *plytʹ*, Serb. *plīti*;

Toch. A B *plu-* “fly, schweben”, B *plewe* ‘ship’.

extensions:

pleu-d-: O.Ir. *im-lūadi* “exagitat”, *imlūad* “agitatio”, *for-lūadi* ‘schwenkt’, *lūaid-* “move, erwähnen, äußern”; in addition M.Ir. *loscann* “frog” (‘springer’); O.Ice. *fljōta*, O.E. *flēotan*,

O.S. *fliotan*, O.H.G. *fliozan* “flow”; O.E. *flotian* ‘swim’, *flota* ‘ship’, *floterian* “to flutter”, äGer. *fluttern* “volitäre”;

Maybe Alb. *flutur* “butterfly” : Rom. *fluture* “butterfly”, Alb. *fluturonj* “fly” : Rom. *flutura* “wave, flutter, flaunt, fly”.

dubious is the apposition from Goth. *flauts* “prahlerisch”, *flautjan* ‘sich großmachen’, O.H.G. *flōzzan* ‘superbire’; Lith. *pláudžiu pláusti* “wash, clean”, Ltv. *plaûst* ds., Lith. *plústu*, *plūda*, *plūsti* ‘stream, fluten, überfließen’, *pludė* “Schwimmholz”, *plūdimas* “das Strömen, Überfließen”, Ltv. *pluduôt* “obenauf swim”, *pludi*, *pludiņi* ‘schwimmhölzer’, *plūdi* pl. “inundation, flood”, *plūdit* “ergießen, stream; bewässern”; Lith. *plúostas* “Fähre” (**plōud-tā*), *pláustas* ds. (**ploud-tā*).

pleu-k-: Swe. Nor. *fly* “moor, fen, puddle, slop” (**fluhja*); O.Ice. *fljūga*, O.E. *flēogan*, O.H.G. *fliogan* “fly” (die Beseitigung of gramm. Wechsels probably through Differenzierung against *fliehen* = Goth. *pliuhan*); in addition O.E. *fleoge*, O.Ice. *fluga*, O.H.G. *flioga* “fly”; dissimil. from Gmc. **flug-la-* (compare O.E. *flugol* “fugax”) probably the words for “bird”: O.Ice. *fugl*, *fogl*, Goth. *fugls*, m., O.E. *fugol*, O.S. *fugal*, O.H.G. *fogal* m.; Lith. *plaũkti* ‘swim’; *plunksna* f. “feather”, older *plũksna*.

References: WP. II 94 f., WH. II 326 f., Trautmann 223 f.

Page(s): 835-837

plēi-, pləi-, plī-

English meaning: naked, bare, bald

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kahl, bloß"

Material: Nor. dial. *flein* "naked, bald, bleak, naked", Subst. "kahler Fleck", *fleina* "entblößt, baldheaded become" and "die Zähne show, grinsen"; Lith. *plýnas* "eben, bare, baldheaded", Lith. *plýné*, *pleinė* "kahleEbene"; *plikas* " baldheaded ", *pliké* "Kahlkopf, nackte Ebene", *pleĩké* "Glatze", *plinkù*, *plikti* " baldheaded become", Ltv. *pliks*, *pleiks* "entblößt, naked, bald, bleak"; R.C.S. *plěšb* "Kahlheit", *plěšivb* "naked, bald, bleak", Cz. *pleš* f. "Glatze" etc., compare also Nor. *flisa* "grinsen, lachen, kichern", *fleis* "face" (eig. "grinsendes face, Grimasse"), *flire* "kichern, lachen", O.Ice. *flim* " derision ";

here also the oberItal. (raet.) PN *Plinius*.

References: WP. II 93, Trautmann 226 f.; Vasmer 2, 371 f.;

See also: compare under *plēk-* etc.

Page(s): 834

plēk-, plāk- and plēik-, plīk-

English meaning: to tear, peel off

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reißen, abreißen (abschälen)”

Material: 1. O.Ice. *flā* (**flahan*), O.E. *flēan* “die Haut abziehen”, O.Ice. *fletta* (**flahatjan*) “(den bag, die dress) abziehen”, Nor. *flaga* “abgeschält become (from the bark)”, O.Ice. *flagna* ‘sich peel’; nasalized O.Ice. *flengja* “throw”, Nor. ds., “losreißen”; with Gmc. -*k*- (= IE *g*), O.Ice. *flakna* = *flagna* (*skip-flak* ‘schiffswrack’), *flaka* “aufklaffen, sich unpick, yawn “;

Lith. *plėš-ju*, *-ti* “rend “ (trans.), *nuplėšti* “abreißen (e.g. dress), die Haut abschinden”, *plėšzinys* “fresh aufgerissener farmland”; Ltv. *pluôšīt lter.* “rend, pull”;

perhaps Alb. *plas* “berste, break”, *plasë* “Ritze = col, gap, Sprung; Schießscharte”, *pëlsás*, Aor. *plasa* “berste, spring, go zugrunde”.

2. *ēi-*, *ī-*forms: Lith. *plėišu*, *-ėti* “rend, platzen (from the Haut)”, *plaiš-inti* “break, crack make”, *plýš-ti* “rend, Intr.”, *plyšys*, *plyšė* “crack, col, gap”; Ltv. Intrans. *plīst* “rend “, *plāisa*, *plāisums* “crack”, *plaisāt* “Risse bekommen”; diese alien *i*-forms gestatten also the citation of Nor. dial. *flīk(e)* “gährende wound” (eig. “crack, col, gap”), O.Ice. *flīk*, pl. *flīkr* and *flīkar* f. ‘scrap, shred, rag’, O.E. (kent.) *flāec* (**flaiki*) “Fleisch” (*k* probably from *kk*), *flicce* ‘speckseite’, O.Ice. *flikki* ds., M.L.G. *vlicke* ds., “Flicke, abgetrenntes Stück”; O.H.G. *flēc*, *flēccko*, M.H.G. *vlec*, *vlecke* (Proto-Gmc. **flikka*) ‘stück Zeug, Stück Haut, Stück Land, place, andersfarbige place, macula’; O.Ice. *flekkr* “Fleck, Stück Land” (M.L.G. *vlacke* “Fleck” is neuerAblaut);

because of O.E. *flāec* “Fleisch” is also kinship from O.E. *flāesc*, O.S. *flēsk*, O.H.G. *fleisk* “Fleisch”, O.Ice. *flesc* (**fleisk*) “bacon, ham” to consider, yet barely under a basic form **flaik-sk-*, da M.L.G. M.Du. *vlēs*, *vlees* “Fleisch”, O.Ice. *flis* “abgeschnittenes Stück, splinter”, Swe. *flīs*, *flīsa* ds., Nor. dial. *flīs* ds., *kjøt-flīs* “dünnes Stück Fleisch” eine cognate, Gmc. root form

auf -s instead of guttural show, die in Swe. *flister* 'schinnen" and Lith. *pléiskanos* 'schinnen in Haar", Ltv. *pliska* "zerlumpter person" wiederkehrt.

References: WP. II 98 f.,

See also: derived from *p/ē-*, *p/ə-*, above S. 834.

Page(s): 835

plē-, plə-

English meaning: to split, cut off

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abspalten, abreißen”

Note: with **-s-** extended

Material: O.Ice. *flasa* f. “dünne Scheibe, splinter”, *fles* f. “flat cliff”, Ice., O.S. *flas* “dandruff, scale “, Nor. *flasa* “absplittren, abspalten”, Ice. *flaska* “gespalten become”; Lith. *plāskanos* pl. ‘schinnen in Haar’.

References: WP. II 93;

See also: compare under *plēk-* etc.

Page(s): 834

pləi–, pləu–

English meaning: to expand; to boast

Deutsche Übersetzung: “breit schlagen, breit machen”

Material: 1. **pləi-t-** (compare *pleik-* under 1. *plāk-* “breit”) in Gk. *πλαίσιον* n. “längliches Viereck”, Lith. *plaitýtis* ‘sich breit machen, brag, boast’; with anlaut. *s-*: Lith. *splintù*, *splitaũ*, *splisti* “breit become”.

2. **pləu-d-, pləu-t-** in Lat. *plaudō*, *-ere*, *-sī*, *-sum* “klatsche, hit, klatsche Beifall”, *plausus*, *-ūs* “Beifall” (compare *aplūda* “chaff, bran “ from **ab-plaudā* “die abgeschlagene”) ; Lat. *plautus* “breit, platt, plattfüßig”, PN *Plautus*, prän.-Lat. *Plautios*, päl. *Plauties*, with Umbr. *ō.Plōtus*; Umbr. Imper. *pre-plotatu* “prosternito”; Ltv. *plaũksta* “flat hand” (different Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 325).

References: WP. II 100, WH. II 319, 320;

See also: extensions the root *pe/ə-* “flat, eben”, above S. 805.

Page(s): 838

plouto–, pluto–

English meaning: a kind of wooden stockade

Deutsche Übersetzung: “from Brettern or Stangen Gefertiges”

Material: Lat. *pluteus*, *-um* ‘schirmdach, Wandbrett, Zwischenwand’, changing through ablaut with Lith. *plaũtas* ‘steg am beehive’, Ltv. *plāuts* “Wandbrett”, *plautaĩ* “die Bänke an the wall the Badestube” and O.Ice. *flEyðr* f. “Dachsparren”, Nor. expressive *flauta* f. “crossbar, crossbeam an einem sled “.

References: WP. II 90.

Page(s): 838

pneu–

English meaning: to breathe

Deutsche Übersetzung: and andere with *pn-* anlautende Sippen for “keuchen, atmen”; schallmalend

Material: Gk. πνέω (πνεῦσαι) “blow, pant, gasp, breathe, smell”, πνεῦμα “das Wehen, breath, breeze, breath etc.”, πνοή “das Wehen, snort”; in addition perhaps also ποίπνῳ “sich rühren, astir sein”, trans. ‘sich eager wherewith beschäftigen’, perf. πεπνύσθαι “spiritually astir, sensible, wise sein”, πνυτός ἔμφρων, σώφρων Hes., ἀμπνύσθαι “again zum Bewußtsein come”, if ‘sich rühren, astir, esp. spiritually astir “ from “beim Laufe keuchen” and “breathe = agile, lively sein” has evolved;

O.Ice. *fnýsa* “pant, sniff, snort”, O.E. *fnēosan* ‘sneeze’ (*fnora* “das Niesen”), M.H.G. *pfñūsen* “pant, sniff, snort, sneeze” (*pf* schallverstärkend for *f*), *pfñust* m. “unterdrücktes laughter “, Nor. *fnysa* “kichern”; besides Gmc. **fnēs-*, **fnōs-*, **fnas-*: O.E. *fnesan* “anhelare”, *fnāest* m. “breath, breath, breeze”, *fnāsettan* ‘schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort’, M.H.G. *pfñāsen* “pant, sniff, snort”, *pfñāst* m. “das snort”, O.H.G. *fnāsteōn* “anhelare”; O.Ice. *fnōsa* “pant, sniff, snort”; O.Ice. *fnāsa* “pant, sniff, snort”; O.H.G. *fnaskazzen*, *fneskezzan*, M.H.G. *phneschen* “pant, sniff, snort, pant, gasp”;

Gmc. *fnēh-*: O.H.G. *fnehan*, M.H.G. *pfnehen* “breathe, pant, sniff, snort, pant, gasp”, O.H.G. *fnāhtente* ‘schnaubend’ (M.H.G. *pfñuht* m. ‘snort’ braucht nicht die zero grade from IE *pneu-* widerzuspiegeln).

References: WP. II 85, Wissmann nom. Postverb. 18 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 696.

Page(s): 838-839

pŋksti-

English meaning: fist

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Faust"?

Material: O.H.G. *fūst*, O.E. *fȳst* = O.Bulg. *pęstъ* (**pīnstъ*) "fist".

Note: Obviously Root **pŋksti-** "fist" derived from **penk^we** "five (fingers)"

References: WP. II 84, Trautmann 218 f.;

See also: to Gmc. *fanġan* (**pāk-** and **pāg-**, S. 788) or to **penk^we** "fünf".

Page(s): 839

polo- : pōlo-

English meaning: swollen, fat, big

Deutsche Übersetzung: "geschwollen, dick, groß"

Material: Lat. *polleō*, *-ēre* "bin strong, vermöge", Denomin. eines **pollo-* from **pol-no-*; in addition *pollex*, *-icis* m. "Daumen, big, giant toe"; Proto-Slav. *palъ* in Russ. *bez-palъij* "fingerlos"; aR.C.S. *palъcъ* "Daumen" (**poliko-*), etc. ;

Maybe Alb. (**poliko-*) *prek* "touch, palpate"

perhaps in addition as "with dem Daumen touch" Pers. *pālidan* 'suchen, spüren', Bulg. *pālam* 'search, seek', O.H.G. *fuolen*, Ger. *fühlen*, O.E. *fælan*, Eng. *feel*, (**fōljan*), O.Ice. *felma* "tap, grope", ablaut. *falma* ds.

References: WP. II 7, 102, WH II 332 f., Vasmer 2, 305.

Page(s): 840-841

porko-s

English meaning: pig

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwein' ("neugeborenes Tier, Ferkel")

Note:

From an extended zero grade of Root *eǵhi-* : " hedgehog " derived Root *ǵhers-*, *ǵher-* : "rigid, *pig" > Root *porko-s* : "pig" : Illyr.-italic-celtic *ǵ^wh-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Sakisch *pāsa* (**parsa*), kurd. *purs*, borrowed finn. *porsas*, mordw. *puřts* 'swine';

Lat. *porcus* "das zahme swine", Umbr. *porca*, *purca* "porcās"; M.Ir. *orc* m. "piglet, young animal", O.Brit. *Orcades* (with Gk. ending) = M.Ir. *Innsi Orc* "Orkney-islands";

O.H.G. *far(a)h* n., O.E. *fealh* m. n. 'swine', (Dan. *fare* "piglet throw"); Lith. *paĩšas* "a castrated boar", O.Pruss. *prastian* "piglet" (**parsistian*); O.Bulg. *prase*, *-ęte* 'swine, piglet' (deminut. *nt*-Suff.); to Lat. *porcīnus* "of swine" compare Lith. *paršienà* "Ferkelfleisch", to Lat. *porculus* 'schweinchen' das Lith. *paršėlis* "piglet", O.H.G. *farheli*, M.H.G. *varchelīn*, Ger. *Ferkel*.

References: WP. II 78, WH. II 341, Trautmann 207, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 45, 74 ff.; after Specht IE Decl. 34 to *perk-* "tear open" (see 821).

Page(s): 841

pos

English meaning: by, about, around, beside

Deutsche Übersetzung: “unmittelbar bei, hinter, after”

Note: probably **p* + *os*, gen.-abl. to *(*e*)*p*-, above S. 53 f.

Material: Gk. in ark.-Cypr. and auf Gk. Inschriften Phrygiens πός, vor vowel also πο-, geltungsgleich with πρός (see **per* “out - about”, Nr. 8) and Dor. ποτί; Lith. *pàs* preposition “an, by”; probably also O.C.S. *po* in the meaning “behind, after”; compare das erhaltene *s*- in O.C.S. *poz-dъ* adj. “late”, *poz-dě* adv. “late”, *pozderije* (*paz-derije*) “καλάμη, στυπεῖον”. To Lith. *pàs* also *pāstaras* “the letzte, hinterste”.

Derivatives: 1. with *-tī* probably Arm. *əst* “after”, Adverbial and preposition “after = secundum, gemäß”; in addition *stor* “the untere part”?; Lat. *post*, aLat. *poste* “after, behind”, örtlich and zeitlich, Adverbial and preposition m. acc., Osc. *púst*, *post*, Umbr. *post*, *pus* “post” örtlich and zeitlich, preposition m. abl., therefrom Lat. *posterus*, Osc. *pústreí* “in postero”, Umbr. *postra*, Lat. *postumus*, Osc. *pustma[s]* “postremae”; Umbr. *postne*, Lat. *pōne* from **posti-ne*; Osc. *pústin*, Umbr. *pustin* (from **posti en*) “je after” preposition m. acc.; Umbr. *pust-naiaf* “posticas”, *purnaes* “posticis”; Lat. *posticus* “hinten situated”.

2. *-ko-* O.Ind. *paścā* (instr.) adv. “behind, Westlich, later” = Av. *pašca* preposition “behind, after”, örtlich and zeitlich, O.Ind. *paścāt* (abl.) preposition “behind, after, Westlich”, Av. *paskāit* adv. “vonhinten her, hinterdrein” spacial and zeitlich; Lith. *paskuĩ*, *pāskui* (dat.) adv. “afterwards, nachher”, preposition “after”.

3. In ending still strittig is ap. *pasā* “after”, preposition örtlich and zeitlich; Alb. *pas*, Gheg *mbas* preposition “behind, after” (IE **pos* + Demonstr. *s*).

References: WP. II 78 f., WH. II 347 ff., Trautmann 207, Schwyzer Gk. 2, 508.

Page(s): 841-842

poti-s

English meaning: owner, host, master, husband

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hausherr, Herr; Gatte"

Material: O.Ind. *pāti-*, Av. *paiti-* "master, mister, lord, master, Gemahl"; O.Ind. *pātnī* "mistress, wife", Av. *paθnī-* "mistress"; O.Ind. *pátyatē* "herrscht, is teilhaftig" (: Lat. *potior*);

Av. *x̌aē-pati-* "er selbst";

Gk. πόσις "husband", πότνια "mistress (of Houses), wife"; δέσ-ποινα "mistress of Houses" (*δέσ-πονία, from *δέσ-ποτνία), δέσ-πότης, -ου "master, mister of Houses" (see above S. 198); Alb. *pata* "had", *pashë* "gehabt" (**pot-to-*) (to a present as Lat. *potior*, O.Ind. *pátyatē*);

Lat. *potis* (*potior*, *potissimus*) "vermögend, mighty", *possum*, aLat. also *potis sum* "kann", *potui*, *potens* from an *ē*-denominative as Osc. *pútiad* "possit", *pútians* "possint", Lat. *potestās* "power", *potior*, *-īrī* (*potītūr* and *potītūr*) "sich bemächtigen"; *com-pos* "teilhaftig" (*"Withherr"), *hospes*, *-itis* "guest's friend", pael. *hospus* (**ghosti-pots* "Gastherr"); ein unflektiertes **poti* 'selbst' placed in *utpote* "as natürlich, da nämlich, namely", eig. **ut* **pote* (*est*) "as es possible is = natürlich", further with syncope in *mihī-*, *meō-*, *suāpte* etc.;

Goth. *brūþ-faþs* "bridegroom", *hunda-faþs* "Befehlshaber about 100 Mann"; Eng. *fad* 'strong, valiant, big, large';

Lith. *pàts* "husband" and 'selbst' (old *patis*), Ltv. *pats* "householder" and 'selbst', Lith. *viėšpats* "master, mister" (old *viešpatis*), O.Pruss. *pattiniskun* acc. f. "matrimony"; f. O.Lith. *viešpatni*, **patnī* under influence of **pati-* transfigured to **patī* in O.Pruss. *waispattin* acc. "wife, woman", Lith. *pati* "wife", Ltv. *pati* "Wirtin"; indekl. particle Lith. *pāt*, Ltv. *pat* 'selbst, sogar, straight'; about O.C.S. *gospodь* "master, mister", see above S. 453;

Hitt. *-pat* "eben(so), also, rather"; Toch. A *pats* "husband".

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

References: WP. II 77 f., WH. I 660 f., II 350 f., 379 f., Trautmann 208, Benveniste Origines 1, 63 f., Pedersen Hitt. 77 f., Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 396 f.

Page(s): 842

po-ti

English meaning: against

Deutsche Übersetzung: “compared with, entgegen, gegen”

Note: through das adv.-forms *-ti* (compare **proti-* : **pro* above S. 815 f.) from **po* (see under **apo* “ab”) extended

Material: Av. *paiti*, ap. *patiy* preverb. and preposition “against, entgegen, to, auf, by”; “an; for, um”; “from - from”; “in - toward, in”; Hom., böot., lak. etc. ποτί “πρός” preverb. and preposition “against - toward, against, compared with; an, to”, “in - toward, from-”.

References: WP. II 77, Schwyzer Gk. 2, 508 f.

Page(s): 842

pougo– or pougho–

English meaning: clear, sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: “integer, lauter”

Note: only Celt. and Slav.

Material: O.Ir. *ōg* “jungfräulich”, *ōge* “Jungfräulichkeit”; Cz. *pouhý* “lauter, bare, simple, just”.

References: WP. II 77.

Page(s): 843

pō(i)–¹ : (pəi–?:) pī–

English meaning: to graze

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Vieh weiden, hüten”; out of it ‘schützen, also durch Bedecken’

Material: O.Ind. *pāti*, Av. *pāiti* “hütet, bewacht, schützt”, O.Ind. *gō-pā-* m. “herdsman, shepherd”, Av. *rāna-pā* “Beinschutz, -schiene”, O.Ind. *pāyú-* “Hüter” (compare πῶυ), *pāla-* m. “Wachter, herdsman, shepherd”, *-pāvan* ‘schützend’, ap. *xšaθra-pāvan* “Landvogt, Satrap”; O.Ind. *ṇṇ-pī-ti-* f. “Mannerschutz”; *ṇṇ-p-a-* m. “Männerschützer =king”; *pātra-* n. “container “ (= Goth. *fōdr*);

Gk. πῶυ “herd” (n. to O.Ind. *pāyú-*), ποιμήν “herdsman, shepherd” (: Lith. *piemuõ*), ποίμην “herd”, ποιμαίνω “treibe auf die Weide, hüte; ziehe auf; πῶμα (*pō-mḥ*) “cover”;

Goth. *fōdr* n. (= O.Ind. *pātra-*, yet stimmt in addition in Akzent only O.E. *fōðor*) “θήκη, vagina”, O.E. *fōðor*, *fōdor* “sheath, vagina”; LateO.Ice. *fōðr* n. “food (of clothing)” from M.L.G. *vōder* ds.; O.H.G. (*fedar*)*fōtar* “canna”, LateO.H.G. *fūoter* “theca”, Ger. *Futter* (of clothing), *Futteral*;

Lith. *piemuõ* “herdsman, shepherd”, acc. *piemenį* (**pōimen-*).

References: WP. II 72, Trautmann 204, 207 f.

Page(s): 839

pō(i)-² : pī- and (from pō- from) po-

English meaning: to drink

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trinken"

Grammatical information: Aoristwurzel, wherefore secondary present *pi-pō-mi*, *pi-bō-mi*, themat. *pi-bō*

Material: O.Ind. *pāti* "trinkt", Aor. *ápāt*, *pāy-áyati*, *páyatē* "tränkt" (: O.C.S. *pojǫ*, *pojiti*), *pānam* n. "Trunk" (: Gk. εὐπυνος "pleasant to drink" Hes., M.Ir. *ān* f. "vessel"), Inf. *pātavē* "to drink" (= O.Pruss. *poūtwei* ds.), *pātar-*, *pātar-* m. "Trinker" (= Lat. *pōtor* ds.), *-pāyia-*, *-pāyya-* "to tränken, Trunk" (= O.Pruss. *poūis* m. "das Trinken"), *pātra-* n. "drinking vessel" (**pō-tlo-m* = Lat. *pōculum* "goblet"); participle pass. ablaut. *pīā-* "getrunken (habend)", *pīti-* f. "das Trinken, Trunk", Av. *vispo-pitay-* "alltränkend"; O.Ind. Inf. *pātum*, *pātavē*, Gerund. *pītvā-* (: Lat. *pōtus* m. "Trank"); redupl. athematic present 3. pl. *pi-p-atē*, participle *pī-p-āna-*, Aor. *á-pipī-ta-*; thematic *pībati* "trinkt" (= O.Ir. *ibid*);

Arm. *əmpem* "trinke" (formation unclear);

Gk. πίνω, Lesb. πώνω (of Nominalst. **pō-no-*, compare above εὐπυνως) "trinke", Fut. (Konj.) πίομαι, Aor. ἔπιον, Imper. πῖθι, perf. πέπωκα, Med. πέπομαι "trinke", πῶμα, πόμα n. "Trinken, Trank", πότος m., πόσις, -ιος and -εως f. ds., ποτήρ m., ποτήριον n. "drinking cup", πῖνον n. "Gerstentrank", πιπίσκω (Fut. πῖσω) "give to drink";

Alb. *pī* "trinke" etc.;

Lat. *bibō*, *-ere* "trinke" (assimil. from **pibō*, falisk. *pipāfo* "I werde drink"; Lat. *pōtō*, *-āre* "trinke strong", *pōtus* "betrunken, getrunken" (= Lith. *puotà* f. "Zechgelage"), *pōtus*, *-ūs* m. "Trank" (= O.Ind. *pātum* Inf.), *pōtiō* f. "Trinken, Trank" (: Gk. ἄμ-πωτις f. "Ebbe", O.Pruss. *poūt* "drink" from **pōti-*), *pōculum* "goblet" (**pō-tlo-m*), *pōtor* m. "Trinker" (= O.Ind. *pātar-*); Umbr. *punī*, *poni* "milk" (: O.Ind. *pānam* "Getränk"); O.Ir. *ibid* (**pibeti*) "trinkt", Verbalnom.

dat. sg. *oul* (disyllabic) “Trinken” (**pǝjǝ-lo-*); O.Welsh *iben* “bibimus”, Corn. *evaf* “bibo”, M.Bret. *euaff* ds.; M.Ir. *ān* f. “drinking vessel” (: O.Ind. *pānam* “Trunk”);

Bal.-Slav. **pǝjǝ* and **pǝjǝ* “trinke” in O.Pruss. *poieiti* “trinkt”, *poūis* m. “das Trinken”, O.C.S. *pījǝ*, *piti* “trinke”; *pīr̃* m. “Bankett”, *pivo* n. “Getränk”, Cz. etc. “beer”; Kaus. O.C.S. *pojǝ*, *pojiti* “tränke”; Bal.-Slav. **pǝta-* and **pīta-* “getrunken” in Lith. *puotà* f. “Trinkgelage” and O.C.S. *pitiǝ* “trinkbar”; Bal.-Slav. **pǝti* uud **pīti* f. “das Trinken” in O.Pruss. Inf. *poūt* (**pǝti-*) and Slov. *pīt* f. “Getränk” (Infin. **piti*); Bal.-Slav. **pǝtu-* m. “das Trinken” in O.Pruss. Inf. *puton*, *pouton* and *poutwei* “drink”, ablaut. passive R.C.S. *pīt̃*.

References: WP. II 71 f., WH. I 103 f., Trautmann 228 f.

Page(s): 839-840

pōu- : pəu- : pũ-

English meaning: small, little; young (of animals)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klein, gering, wenig”, vielfach for “Junges, Tierjunges, kleines Tier”

Material: 1. With **-o-** suffix; Goth. *fawai* pl. “wenige”, O.Ice. *fār* “wenig, wortkarg”, *fā-tøkr* “arm” (as Lat. *pauper*), O.H.G. *fao*, *fō* “wenig”, dat. pl. *fouuem*, O.S. *fā*, O.E. *fēa*, pl. *fēawe*, Eng. *few* “wenige”.

2. With formants **-ko-**: Lat. *paucus* “wenig”, *pauper* “arm” (**pauco-paros* or *pau-paros*? “wenig erwerbend, wenig sich constituting, originating “); O.H.G. *fōh* “wenig”; maybe Alb. (**pauc-*) *pak* “little”.

With suffix **-lo-**: Lat. *paul(l)us* ‘small, wenig’ (**pauks-lo-*), *pauxillus* “ganz wenig” (**pauk-s-lo-lo-*).

3. With formants **-ro-**: Gk. παῦρος ‘small, little’, Lat. with rearrangement *parvus* ‘small’, *parum* (**parvom*) “to wenig”.

4. “Junges, Tierjunges”:

Gk. παῦς (Att. Vasen), gen. παFός (Cypr., in addition ein neuer nom. πας), παῖς, gen. παιδός m. f., Hom. πάις, παFιδ- “kid, child”; Lat. *puer* “kid, child, knave, boy, girl” (**puzero-*), *puella* “girl”;

Goth. *fula*, O.Ice. *foli* m., *fyl* n. (**fulja-*), under *fylja* f., O.E. *folā*, O.H.G. *folo*, *fulī(n)* “Füllen, foals”; besides **pō[u]los* in Arm. *ul* “goat”, *am-ul* “unfruchtbar” (**ṇ-pōlo-*), *ylī* f. “pregnant” (**ṇ-pōlniyā*); Gk. πῶλος “foals”, also “young man, young girl”, πωλίον ‘small foals, Junges’, Alb. *pelë*, *pēlē* “mare” (Fem. to **pōlos*); perhaps med. *Arbu-pales*, if es “weiße foals besitzend” stands for.

5. With **t**-formant: *putrá-* m., Av. ap. *puθ-ra-* m. (latter from *pūtlo-* = Osc. *puklo-*) ‘son, kid, child’;

maybe Alb. *putra* “paw (of a young animal”, *puta* ‘sole’

Gk. names as Πώ-ταλος; Lat. *putus*, *putillus* “knave, boy”, next to which **pūt-so-* in *pūs(s)us*, *-a* “knave, boy, girl”, but *pūstillus* “very small” is Dimin. from *pullus* (**putslo-lo-s*); Osc. *puklo-* “kid, child” (= O.Ind. *putrá-*), päalign. *puclois* dat. pl. “pueris”, mars. *pucles*; Lat. *pullus* “young, Tierjunges” (**put-s-lo-*);

maybe Alb. (**putillus*) *pulisht* “donkey’s colt”

Bal.-Slav. **putā* “bird” in R.C.S. *pъta* “bird”, *pъtištъ* ‘small bird’ (“bird” lit. “young bird”), Lith. *putytis* “young animal, young bird” (Zärtlichkeitsausdruck), Balt **put-n-a-* in Ltv. *putns* “bird”; with other, demin. Formansverbindung Lith. *paũ-kštis* “bird”.

maybe Alb. *pata* “goose” Slavic loanword from R.C.S. *pъta* “bird” : Serbo-Croatian: *pà'tka* “duck” [f].

References: WP. II 75 f., WH. II 259, 265 f., 382 f., 385 f., 394, Trautmann 233.

Page(s): 842-843

prāi-, prai-, prī- (pri-)

English meaning: to like, feel well-disposed, friendly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gern haben, schonen, friedlich-frohe Gesinnung”

Material: O.Ind. *prīṇāti* “erfreut”, Med. “is vergnügt about etwas”, *prīyatē* ds., “liebt”, *prīṭa-* “vergnügt, befriedigt; geliebt”, *prīti-* f. “pleasure, joy, Befriedigung”, *priyāyātē* “behandelt liebevoll, befreundet sich” (: Goth. *frijōn*, O.C.S. *prija-jō*), *priyá-* “lieb, erwünscht, beliebt”, m. “lover, husband”, f. “Geliebte, wife” (= Av. *frya-*, O.Ice. *Frigg* etc., and Goth. *freis*, c. *rhydd* “free”), *priyatvá-m* “das Liebsein or -have” (: Goth. *frijaþwa* f. “love”), *priyātā* ds. (= O.E. *frēod* “love”); with **prai-* : *práyah* n. “pleasure, enjoyment”, *prēmán-* m. n. “love, Gunst”, *prḗtar-* “Wohltäter, Liebhaber, Pfleger”, superl. *práishtha-* (ved.), *prḗstha-* “liebst, teuerst”, whereupon compar. *prḗyas-* “lieber” for older **prāyas-*; Av. *frāy-* “satisfy”, e.g. *frīnāmahi* participle *frita-*, *frīna-*, *friṣa-* “blithe, glad; befriedigt; geliebt”, *friti-* f. “prayer”, *frya-* “lieb, wert”; perhaps the hispO.N. (Ven.-Illyr. ?) VN *Praesta-marci* (: O.E. *frīd-hengest*);

Note:

Alb.Gheg *prende*, Tosc *Premte* [**prēmán- dies*] “Friday” was created on the same basis as Lat. L *Veneris dies* day of the planet **Venus** (whence Fr. *vendredi*), based on Gk *Aphrodites hemera* day of **Aphrodite**, Gmc. *Freitag* “day of **Freya** = goddess of love” similar to Gk. παρασκευή “Friday” from Gk. πρᾶϋς “soft, mild”

Gk. πρᾶϋς “gentle, mild” from **prāy-* with jüngerer *o*-inflection πρᾶος, beweist IE *āi*, whereO.S. belongs O.Ir. *rīarf*. “volition, wish” to *ereí*, S. 330;

Welsh *rhydd* “free” = Goth. *freis* (acc. *frijana*), O.H.G. O.S. *frī*, O.E. *frēo*, *frī* “free, los, free from”, O.Ice. in *frjāls* from **frīhals* (die meaning “free” originally “to den Lieben gehörig”); O.Ice. *Frigg*, O.H.G. *Frija* “wife Wotans”, O.E. *frēo* f., O.S. *frī* n. “woman from noble lineage” (“die love”); Goth. *frijōn* “lieben”, O.Ice. *frjā* ds., O.E. *frīogan* “lieben, befreien”, mdn. *vrīen*,

O.S. *friohan* “freien, werben”, participle Goth. *frijōnds* “friend”, O.Ice. *frændi*, pl. *frændr* “friend, kinsman, relative”, O.E. *frīond*, O.S. *friund* “friend, lover, kinsman, relative”, O.H.G. *friunt* “friend, lover”; O.Ice. *frīðr* “beautiful”, O.E. *frīd-hengest* ‘stattliches horse’; from **frīðā-* in the meaning “geschont” derives Goth. *freidjan* ‘spare, look after’, O.H.G. *vrīten* “hegen” (*frīthof* “eingefriedigter courtyard”, Ger. *Freithof* and popular etymology *Friedhof*); with *ī* O.Ice. *frīðill* “lover, lover”, f. *frīðla*, *frilla*, O.H.G. *fridel*, f. *fridila* “Geliebte(r)”, next to which from participle **frijōðā-* from: O.S. *friuthil*, O.H.G. *frudil* ds.; O.H.G. *fridu* m. “peace, protection, certainty, Einfriedigung”, O.S. *frithu* m. “peace”, O.E. *frīoðu* m. “peace, protection, certainty”, O.Ice. *frīðr* m. “love, peace”, Goth. *ga-friþōn* ‘spare, look after’, O.Ice. *frīða* “Frieden make, versöhnen”, O.E. *frīðian* “shield”, O.H.G. *gifridōn* “beschützen”;

O.C.S. *prějō* “be favorable to, take care of”, *prija-jō*, -*tī* ds., *prijatelʹ* “friend, lover”; probably also Ltv. *priēks* “pleasure, joy”.

maybe Alb. *prek* “touch, make love”: Ltv. *priēks* “pleasure, joy”, Alb.Gheg *me pritë* “to host, protect, expect, wait”.

References: WP. II 86 f., Trautmann 231.

Page(s): 844

prā-

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Note: ?; only Lat. and Celt.

Material: Lat. *prāvus* "inverted; slant, skew; evil, bad"; in addition *prātum* "meadow" (as "incurvation of Bodens", compare e.g. Lith. *lankà* "Einsenkung, meadow": *leñkti* "bend") and (as "Aufbiegung, bulge, hill"); M.Ir. *rāth*, *rāith* m. f. "Erdwall, fortress", M.Welsh *bed-rawt*, Welsh *bedd-rod* m. "burial mound, grave", Bret. *bez-ret* f. "Begrabnisplatz, graveyard", Gaul. *rātin* acc. sg. "castle(hügel)", PN *Argento-rāte*.

References: WP. II 86, WH. II 358 f.

Page(s): 843-844

preg-

English meaning: willing, covetous, active

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gierig, heftig"

Material: Goth. (*faihu-*)*friks* "(geld-) greedy ", O.Ice. *frekr* " greedy, strong, hard, agile, lively", O.E. *frecc* " greedy, audacious" (**frakja-*), O.H.G. *freh* " greedy ", Ger. *frech* dial. also "agile, lively, fresh"; O.E. *fræc* "begierig, audacious", M.L.G. *vrak*, Nor. Swe. dial. *frak*, Dan. *frag* "quick, fast, gamy"; Nor. *fræc* ds. (**frākja-*); O.Ice. *frōkn*, *frōkinn* "gamy", O.E. *frēcne* "audacious, wild", O.S. *frōkni* "wild, cheeky, foolhardy ", O.H.G. *Frōhn*, *Fruochan-* in PN; *frōhni* "iactura"; Pol. *pragnąć* " greedy long, want", Cz. *prahnouti* "lust, crave" etc.; here O.Ice. *frakkr* "gamy" and the VN *Franken*.

References: WP. II 88;

See also: belongs to Gk. σπαργάω "bin horny, lustful", see under *sp(h)er(e)g-*.

Page(s): 845

prep-

English meaning: to come in sight

Deutsche Übersetzung: "in die Augen fallen; Erscheinung, Gestalt"

Material: Arm. *erevim* "werde visible, erscheine", *erevak* 'shape, Bild, mark, token, sign', *eres* (**prep-s-*), mostly pl. *eresk* "face, Miene, sight, Vorderseite", *eresem* "zeige mich, erscheine"; also *orovain* "belly" etc. (**prop-ḡ-io-*)?

Gk. *πρέπω* "falle in die Augen, erscheine, steche hervor, zeichne mich from", *πρέπει* "es ziemt sich", *ἀρι-*, *δια-*, *ἐκ-*, *εὖ-*, *μετα-πρεπής* "hervorstechend, sich auszeichnend"; *θεο-πρόπος* "seer" ("the sich from god from vernehmlich Machende"); perhaps *πραπίς* "Zwerchfell"; different above S. 620.

O.Ir. *richt* "form, shape", Welsh *rhith* 'species' (**prp-tu-*);

O.H.G. *furben* "clean, putzen, fegen" ("in die Augen fallend machen, ein Ansehen give"), M.H.G. *vürbe* "cleaning, purification; Sternschnuppe", and. *wel gifurvid* "casta".

References: WP. II 89.

Page(s): 845

pret-, prōt-

English meaning: to understand

Deutsche Übersetzung: "verstehen"

Material: M.Ir. *rāthaigid* "bemerkt"; Goth. *frapi* n. 'sense, mind, Verstand', *frapjan*, *frōþ* "understand, comprehend", *frōþs* 'smart, sensible, wise', O.Ice. *frōðr*, O.S. O.E. *frōd*, O.H.G. *fruot* ds., M.H.G. *vrutec*, *vrüetec* "quick, fast determined, alert, awake, smart, valiant", Ger. Swiss *fruetig* "blithe, glad, fresh, valiant, quick, fast", also O.H.G. *frad* 'strenuus efficax', *fradah-līh* "procax"; perhaps O.H.G. *ant-frist* "interpretatio" (**pret-sti*-); Lith. *prantù*, *pràsti* "habitual, customary become", *su-pràsti* "understand, comprehend", *prōtas* "Verstand", Ltv. *prūotu*, *prast* "understand, comprehend, conceive, merken", *prāts* "Verstand, sense, mind, volition, opinion, Gemüt", O.Pruss. *prātin* acc. "Rat", *iss-prestun* "understand, comprehend", *is-presnan* acc. "reason", *issprettingi* adv. "namely";

Toch. A *pratim*, B *pratim* "Entschluß".

References: WP. II 86, WH. I 711, Trautmann 230.

Page(s): 845

preus–

English meaning: to fry; to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “frieren” and “brennen”

Material: **A.** O.Ind. *pruṣvā* f. “drip, hoarfrost, gefrorenes water”; Lat. *pruīna* “hoarfrost, frost” (**prusuīnā*); Goth. *frius* “frost, coldness”, O.Ice. *frø*r, *frer* n. “Frostwetter”, O.Ice. *frjōsa*, O.E. *frēosan*, O.H.G. *friosan* “freeze”, O.H.G. *frōren* “congeal, freeze make”, O.H.G. O.S. *frost* (**frus-taz*); O.E. *forst* m. O.Ice. *frost* n. “frost”;

B. O.Ind. *pl̥ōsati* “versengt, burns”, *pluṣṭa-* “versengt, verbrannt”; Alb. *prūsh* “burning coals, blaze, glow”; Lat. *prūna* “glowing coals” (**prusnā*), *prūrīre* “itch”.

References: WP. II 88, WH. II 378 f.

Page(s): 846

preu-

English meaning: to jump

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'springen, hüpfen'

Material: O.Ind. *právatē* 'springt auf, hüpfet, hurries', *pravá-* 'fluttering, schwebend, fliegend', *upa-prú-t* 'heranschwebend, heranwallend' (Zusammenschluß with den Abkömmlingen from **pleu-* 'rinnen', see there), *plava-* m. 'frog', eig. 'springer', *maṇḍūka-pluti-* m. 'Froschsprung = Übersprungung mehrerer Sutra', *plava-ga-*, *plava-gama-* m. 'frog, ape' (d. h. 'in Sprunge going'); O.Ice. *frār* 'quick, fast, agile', Run. *Frawa-* (eig. 'springend' = O.Ind. *pravá-*), O.S. *frā* 'blithe, glad', O.H.G. *frao*, *frō*, *frawēr* 'strenuus, alacer (Gl.); blithe, glad', whereof O.H.G. *frouwen*, *frewen* 'sich freuen', *frewī*, *frewida* 'pleasure, joy'; Russ. *prytʹ* f. 'schneller run, flow', *prýtkij* 'hurtig, hasty'.

Maybe Rom. (**breuska*) *broască* 'toad, frog' : Alb. (**breustka*) *brezkosa* 'toad, frog'; gr βάτραχος 'frog'; also Rom. *broască-ṭestoasă* 'tortoise, water animal' : Alb. (**breuska*) *breshkë* 'turtle, tortoise'.

guttural extension in O.Ice. *frauki*, O.E. *frogga* 'frog'; from **prug-skō* 'hüpfe' Gmc. **fruska-* in O.Ice. *froskr*, O.E. *frosc*, *forsc*, Ger. *Frosch*; Russ. *prýgnutʹ* 'einen Sprung, einen Satz make', *prýgatʹ* 'hüpfen, spring', *pryg* 'sprung, Satz'.

also Alb. *pragu* (**preug*) '(high) threshold', *bregu* (**breug*) 'shore, hill'

References: WP. II 87 f.

Page(s): 845-846

prīs–

English meaning: to granulate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerkleinern”??

Note: only Gk. and albO.N.

Material: Gk. πρίω (ἐπρίσθην, πριστός) “durchsäge, knirsche with den Zähnen”, πρίων, -ονος ‘säge”, πρίσμα “das Gesägte, Sägespäne; dreiseitige column “;

Alb. *prish* ‘spoil, rupture, destroy, smash”.

References: WP. II 89.

Page(s): 846

prōkto- : prākto-

English meaning: buttocks

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'steiß'?

Note: only Gk. and armen.

Material: Arm. *erastank* pl. "ἔδραι" (from **erast* = *prākto-*) kann die Reduct.-stem besides

Gk. πρωκτός "rump, After" sein.

References: WP. II 89, Meillet Esquisse² 142.

Page(s): 846

prō-

See also: s. *per-2* S. 813 f.

Page(s): 846

p_ṛso– (?)

English meaning: onion

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Lauch”

Note: is mediterranes loanword

Material: Gk. πράσον “Lauch”: Lat. *porrum*, *porrus* “Lauch”.

References: WP. II 84, WH. II 343, Szemerényi Gl. 33, 261 f.

Page(s): 846

pster–, pstereu–

English meaning: to sneeze

Deutsche Übersetzung: “niesen”, schallmalend

Material: Arm. *pʳingam*, *pʳinčem* “niese”; Gk. πάρνυμαι, παίρω “niese”, παρμός m., πτόρος m. “das Niesen” (with Inlautbehandlung the Anlautgruppe *pst-* : ἀποφθάρᾱσθαι ‘schnarchen’ Hes.); Lat. *sternuō*, *-ere* ‘sneeze’; O.Ir. *srēod* “das Niesen”, Welsh *ystrew*, *trew* ds., *ystrewi*, *trewi* ds., M.Bret. *streuyaff*, Bret. *strefia* ‘sneeze’ (**striw-*).

Maybe Alb. (**pstereu-*) *psherëtij*, *teshtij* ‘sneeze’.

References: WP. II 101, WH. II 591.

Page(s): 846-847

ptel(e)jā

English meaning: a kind of tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: Baumname?

Material: Gk. πελέα, epidaur. πελέα “elm, Rüster” (latter with probably older Anlautsvereinfachung; unclear are τιλίαι “black poplar” Hes. and because of Anlauts ἀπελλόν αἴγειρος Hes.); Lat. *tilia* “Linde” (M.Ir. *teile* derives from dem Eng.); Ven. FIN *Tiliaventus*?

Arm. *t'eli* “elm” is Lw. from πελέα;

perhaps **ptel-ejā* “die Breitblättrige” or at most “weit die Äste Breitende”.

References: WP. II 84 f., WH. II 681 f., Pokorny KZ. 54, 307 f.

Page(s): 847

puḱ-2

English meaning: to enclose, put together

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zusammendrängen, eng umschließen"

Note:

Root **puḱ-2** : "to enclose, put together" derived from Root **ku-**, **kus-** (**k^wuk^wh-*) : "to kiss"
common Celtic - Greek - Illyrian *k^w-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Av. *pusā-* f. 'stirnband'; Gk. ἄμ-πυξ m. 'stirnband', Adverb. πύκα "tight, firm, dense, sensible, wise, painstaking", in compound πυκι- (πυκι-μήδης 'sensible, wise'), out of it πυκι-νός newer πυκνός "dense, tight, firm, proficient", πυκάζω "make tight, firm, wrap dense"; Alb. *puth* "küsse", lit. "umarme".

References: WP. II 82, J. B. Hofmann, Gk. etym. Wb. 290.

Page(s): 849

pu-lo-

English meaning: hair

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'steifes Haar'

Note:

Root *pi-lo-* : "hair" : Root *pu-lo-* : "hair" derived from Root *pleuk-* : "flake, feather, hair"
common consonant + consonant > consonant + vowel phonetic mutation recorded in
centum languages first, mainly Latin.

Material: O.Ind. *pula-*, *pulaka-* m. "das Sträuben the Härchen am body", *pulastí-* m.
'schlichtes hair of the head bearing, carrying'; Substantiv " hair of the head ", Patronymikon
Pāūlastya-; Gk. Plur. πύλιγγες "hair am Hintern, Locken" Hes.; M.Ir. *ul* "beard" (**pulu-*),
ulach "bearded", *ulcha* f. "beard", *Ulaid* "die Leute from Ulster" (**Ulutī*).

References: WP. II 84, G. Liebert Nominalsuffix *-tī* 191.

Page(s): 850

pūk-¹, peuk-

English meaning: thick-haired, *fox

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "dense behaart, buschig (buschiger Schwanz), dichtwollig"

Material: O.Ind. *púccha-*, *-m* "tail, member, rod" (kann **pu[k]-sko-* sein); after dem buschigen Schwanz benannt, seems Goth. *faúhō*, O.Ice. *fōa*, O.H.G. *foha* "vixen" (Gmc. -*ōn*), besides with masc. -*s*: O.E. *fox*, O.H.G. *fuhs* "fox" etc.; Lith. *paustis* "Tierhaar"; Russ.-Pol. *puch* (**peukso-*, *poukso-*) "Flaumfedern, Daunen, feines wolliges Haar an animals" (out of it Lith. *pūkas* "Flaumfeder"), Russ. *pušistyj* "fleecy, dense, buschig", *pušnoj tovar* "Pelzwerk", Cz.-nsorb. *o-puš* (**puchъ*), *opyš* "tail", Russ. *opúška*, *opušina* "edge (of Waldes), hem, Verbrämung".

Note:

Alb. suggests that Root *pūk-1*, *peuk-* : (thick-haired, *fox) is a reduced root of older Lat. *volpes* "fox", Gk. *alôpêx* a fox. Root *ulp-*, *lup-* : [a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)].

References: WP. II 82 f.

Page(s): 849

pŭ-¹, peu-, pou- also phu-

English meaning: to blow, blow up

Deutsche Übersetzung: von der Schallvorstellung der aufgeblasenen Backen; "aufblasen; aufgeblasen, angeschwollen, angeschwollen, aufgebauscht" etc.

Material: O.Ind. *phupphukāraka*- "keuchend" (Lex.), *pupphula*- "Blähung" (Lex.), *phuphusa*-, -*m* "Lunge", *pupphusa*- "Lunge, Samenkapsel the Wasserrose" (Lex.), *phūt-karóti* "blows, pustet, shouts, howls from vollem Halse"; Arm. (*h*)*ogi* "breath, breeze, breath, soul" (**po_uio-*), *heval* 'short or heavy breathe" (**peuā-*), *hoylk* "congregation, meeting. Truppe"; M.Ir. *ūan* 'scum, froth, foam" = Welsh *ewyn*, Bret. *eon* ds. (**po_u-ino-*), pl. *eien* "Quellen" (compare Lith. *putà* 'schaumblase"); O.Bret. *euonoc* 'schäumend"; Ltv. *pūlis* "heap, herd, nest, Strichregen", *pūluôt* "fester", *pūl' i* "Regenwolken", Russ. *púlja*, Clr. *púl' a* "ball";

Lith. *pūrē* "tassel", Ltv. *paur̃s*, *paũre* "Hinterhaupt, cranium; acme, apex" ("bulge"), Lith. *púras* "measure of capacity", Ltv. *pūrs* "measure of capacity for corn, grain, Aussteuerkasten", *puns*, *pune*, *punis* "hunch, outgrowth am tree, hunch", *paũns*, *paũna* "cranium, Stirnknochen", also probably O.Pruss. *pounian* "buttock", Lith. *púnē*, Ltv. *paũna* "Ränzel, bundle".

pu-g-: Gk. *πυγή* "the Hintere"; O.Ice. *fjūk* 'schneesturm", *fjūka* "quick, fast through die Luft drive, whisk", *fok* 'snow flurry", M.H.G. *fochen* "blow"; Ltv. *pūga* "gust of wind", *pauga* "Polster, head".

p(h)u-k-: Arm. *p'uk* "breath, breeze, wind, breaking wind, fart", pl. "bellows", *p'čem* "hauche", *p'k'am* "blase mich auf"; Pers. *pūk* "das blast (um fire anzufachen), bellows", afgh. *pū*, *pūk* "a puff, a blast, the act of blowing";

Lith. *puknė* "blister, bubble", *pukšle* 'swelling, blister", *pūkščiu*, *pūkšti* "pant, gasp, wheeze", *pūkys*, *pūkis* "chub" ("Dickkopf"); Ltv. *pukuls* "tassel" (eig. "thick tassel").

pu-p- (probably broken Redupl.): Alb. *pupë* “curd, grape, hill”, *púpëzë* “bud, Mohn”, *púpulë* “back”; Lat. *pūpus* ‘small kid, child, knave, boy, Bübchen’, **pūpa* ‘small girl’ and (late) “Pupille of Auges” (das small Spiegelbild of Beschauers in Auge of Angesprochenen), vulgär-Lat. **puppa* (Fr. *poupe*, Ital. *poppa*) “nipple”; O.Ir. *ucht* “brost” (**puptu-*); Ltv. *pups* “Weiberbrust”, *paupt* “to swell”, *pūpuol’i pūpuol’i* “Weidenkätzchen” (with voiced-nonaspirated *pubulis* “bubble auf beer, knot in Garn”), Lith. *pupele*, *pupela*, *pupuole* “bud”, probably also Lith. *pupā*, Ltv. *pupa* “bean”.

p(h)u-s-: O.Ind. *púśyati*, *puṣṇāti*, *pōsati* “gedeiht, makes thrive, wächst to, ernährt”, *puṣṭá-* “wohlgenährt, rich”, *púṣti-*, *puṣtí-* f. “prospering; flourishing, growth, fullness, wealth”, *pōsa-* ds., *púṣpa-m* “flower, blossom, bloom, blossom”, *puṣkalá-* “rich, prächtig, in voller vitality”; Gk. *φῦσα* “blast, bellows, bubble” (**φῦσσα* or **phūt-ia*), *φῦσάω* “blow, blase auf”, *φῦσιάω* ‘snort’, *φῦσιγξ* f. “garlic, onion, bulb”, *φυσαλ(λ)ίς* f. “bubble”, *φύσκα* f. “bubble, weal, callus”, *φύσκη* f. “intestine, sausage”, *φύσκων* “Dickbauch”, *ποι-φύσσω* “blow, snort”; Lat. *pussula*, *pustula* “bubble, vesicle, blister, bubble”; Nor. *føysa* (**fausian*) ‘swell up, aufgähren’, *f(j)usa* ‘sausen, with Gewalt ausströmen’; Lith. *pūslė* “bubble”, Ltv. *pūslis* ds., Lith. *pusnis*, *pusnynas* “zusammengewelter Schneehaube”, *pūšė* (*pūšė*) “blister, bubble”, *pūškas* “Hitzbläschen auf the Haut”, Ltv. *puškis* “bouquet, Bänderstrauß, tussock” under likewise; O.C.S. **puchati* “blow”, **opuchnōti* “to bloat, bulge, swell”, *puchľ* “cavus (aufgedunsen)”, Russ. *pychátʹ* “pant, gasp, Gluthitze from sich give”, *pýchatʹ* “aufgeblasen, hochmütig sein”, *pýšnyj* “luscious, aufgeblasen, hochmütig” etc., O.C.S. *napyštiti se* ‘sich aufblasen’, Russ. *pýščitʹ* ds. (**pyskiti*, probably also Cz.-Pol. etc. *pysk* ‘snout, muzzle with dicken Lippen’); compare above S. 790 *pāuson-*?

pu-t-: O.Ind. *puppuṭa-* “intumescence of the palate and gums”; Gk. *πύννος* “rump” Hes. (**put-snos*); Lat. *praepūtium* “Vorhaut” (from a **pūtos* “penis”, compare wRuss. *potka* ds.); perhaps Ir. *uth* “udder” (**putus*); Balt **putiō* “blow” in Lith. *pučiū*, *pūsti* “blow”, reflex. “to

swell”, *puntù*, *pùsti* “to swell, sich aufblasen”, *pūsē* f. “bubble, bladder”, *putlūs* ‘sich blähend, aufgeblasen, stout, proud”, *putà* ‘schaumblase”, *pūtmenos* f. pl. ‘swelling, lump, growth”, *pari-pūtélis* “aufgeblasener person”, *pāpautas* “weal, callus”, also *paūtas* “egg, testicle”, *pūšu*, *pūst* “blow, breathe, breathe”, *pūsma* “breath “, *pūte* “bubble, blister, bubble”, probably also Lith. *putrà* “Grütze”, Ltv. *putra* “Grütze, porridge, mash”; auf voiced-nonaspirated: Ltv. *pudurs*, *puduris* “tussock, heap”, *pudra* “heap”; wRuss. *potka* (**pъtka*) “male limb, member”.

References: WP. II 79 ff., WH. II 389 f., 392, Trautmann 233 f.;

See also: compare above *b(e)u-2*.

Page(s): 847-848

pŭ-² : peuə-

English meaning: to rot, stink

Deutsche Übersetzung: "faulen; stinken"

Note: presumably from a *pu* "fie!" evolved

Material: O.Ind. *pūyati* "wird faul, stinkt" = Av. *puyēiti* "wird faul", O.Ind. *pūya-*, *-m* "pus", *pūti* "faul, stinkend; Jauche, pus" = Av. *pūtay-* "Fauligwerden, Verwesung"; pashto *pūl* "Trübung of Auges", WestOsset. *ambud* "faul"; O.Ind. *pūtāu* (: O.Ice. *fuð*) "buttocks"; with *-sko-*: M.Pers. *pūsiniṭan* "faulen", O.Ice. *fauskr* "morsches wood"; Arm. *hu* "eitriges blood"; Gk. *πῦθω* "manche faulen", *πῦθομαι* "faule", *πύον* (**pu^wom*), *πύος*, *-εος* n. "pus"; perhaps also *πῦός* m., *πῦαρ*, *πῦατος*, *πῦετία* "beestings"; Lat. *pūs*, *pūris* "pus" (**pu^wos*), *pūteō*, *-ēre* "faulen", *pūtīdus* "faul" (from a participle **pū-to-s*), *pūter*, *-tris*, *-tre* "faul, morsch" with *ŭ-*, as M.Ir. *othrach* "dunghill", probably also *othar* "ein sicker" (**putro-*), *othar-lige* "Krankenbett, Begräbnisplatz"; O.Ice. *fūinn* "decayed, rott", *fūi* "decay", *fūna* "faulen", *feyja* "verfaulen lassen, verrotten lassen", Goth. *fūls*, O.Ice. *fūll*, O.E. O.H.G. *fūl* "faul";

O.Ice. *fuð* f. "pudenda", M.H.G. *vut* "pudenda", Alem. *vüdeli* Kinderwort "Popo", geminated M.H.G. *votze*; Lith. *puvù*, *púti* "faulen", causative *púdau*, *-yti* "faulen make", Ltv. *pūt* "faulen", causative *pūdēt* "faulen make", Lith. *piáulas* (**pēu-lo-s*) m. "verfaulte tree", Ltv. *praûls* "verfaultes wood" (**pláuls*), Lith. *púliai* m. pl. "pus", *puvės(i)ai* m. pl. "verfaulte Sachen", Ltv. *puveši* m. pl. "pus", *pūžņi* m. pl. ds., *papuve* f. "Brachfeld".

with *ǵ*: O.Ice. *fūki* 'stank', Mod.Ice. *fūki* also "verfaultes seaweed, kelp", as Ltv. *pūnis* "faulendes, pustulating", *pūnes* pl. "Modererde";

with *s*: Nor. *føy* (**fauza-*) "morsch", Dutch *voos* 'schwammig', Swiss *gefösen* "morschgeworden"; about O.Ice. *fauskr* see above;

References: WP. II 82, WH. II 391 f., Trautmann 234; G. Liebert Nominalsuff. *-ti-* 151.

Page(s): 848-849

pŭ-³

See also: see under *peu-* and *pōu-*.

Page(s): 849

pū-ro-

English meaning: corn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Korn(frucht)"; griech. also "Kern, Stein von Obstfrüchten"

Material: Gk. πῦρός, Dor. σπῦρός "Weizenkorn, wheat", πῦρήν "Kern from allerlei Obst and sonstigen Früchten", διός-πυρος, -ον "eine the Weichselkirsche similar fruit"; Lith. *pūrai* "Winterweizen", Ltv. *pūri* "wheat", O.Pruss. *pure* f. "Trespe, Bromus secalinus", O.C.S. *pyro* 'spelt', Cz. *pýr* "Quecke", Slov. *pîr* m., *píra* f. 'spelt' etc.; O.E. *fȳrs* "Quecke, Ackerunkraut", Eng. *furze*.

References: WP. II 83, Trautmann 232; compare georg. *puri* "bread".

Page(s): 850

rabh– or rebh– : r_ebh–

English meaning: to rage, be furious

Deutsche Übersetzung: “von Ungestüm, Wut ergriffen sein”?

Material: Lat. *rabiēs* “fury, Tollheit”, *rabiō*, *-ere* “toll sein, rage “ berührt sich in the meaning very nahe with O.Ind. *rābhas-* n. “Ungestüm, force, might”, *rabhasá-* “wild, boisterous, vast, grand”, *saṁ-rabdha-* “furious “, das above S. 652 irrig to *rābhatē* “erfaßt, hält sich fest” = *lābhatē*, *lambhatē* “erfaßt, ergreift”, placed wurde; compare M.Ir. *recht* “plötzlicher attack, fury”, das also to Lat. *rapiō*, root **rep-* belong could; O.E. *rabbian* “dash” from V.Lat. *rabiāre* ds.; Toch. A *rapurñe* “ferventness, passion”.

References: WP. II 341, WH. II 413.

Page(s): 852

rāp–, rēp–

English meaning: turnip

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Rübe"

Note: Wanderwort unbekannter origin

Material: Gk. ῥάπυς, ῥάφους f. " beet, turnip ", ῥάφανος, ῥαφάνη "Rettig", Att. "Kohl", ῥαφανῖς, -ῖδος "Rettig"; Lat. *rāpum*, *rāpa* " beet, turnip ", *rāpistrum* "wild turnip ", *rāpīna* "Rübenfeld" (as Lith. *ropienà*) and "Rüben"; O.H.G. *ruoba*, *ruoppa* (**rōbjō*) " turnip ", besides *j*-lose additional form in O.Ice. *rōfa* "the knochige part of Pferdeschwanzes", Nor. *rôva* "tail", in addition in ablaut O.H.G. *rāba*, M.H.G. *rābe*, *rāpe*, *rappe* ds., Swiss *räb(e)* bO.Ir. *räben* (also is O.H.G. *rēba* as *jō(n)*-stem must be assumed); die Gmc. forms can nicht from dem Lat. derive; certainly Lat. Lw. is only Dutch *raap*, Eng. *rope*;

Lith. *rópė* " turnip ", *ropienà* "Rubenfeld"; R.C.S. *řěpa* " turnip "; Alb. *repë* " turnip " from dem Lat. or Slav.; unclear is Welsh *erfin* "Rüben" (Plur.), Bret. *irvin* ds. (**arbīno-*);

References: WP. II 341, WH. II 418, Trautmann 237, Wissmann by Marzell, Pflanzennamen 1, 659.

Page(s): 852

ṛās-

English meaning: to sound, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ertönen, schreien”

Material: O.Ind. *rásati*, *ṛāsate* “bellow, roar, wiehert, heult, shouts, howls, ertönt”; O.Ind. *rasitá-* n. “Getön, bellowing, braying, roar, thunder”; Goth. *razda* “voice”, O.H.G. *rarta* f. “modulatio”, O.Ice. *ṛpdd* f. “voice”; with ablaut O.E. *reord* f. “voice, sound, language”; whether here Dan. *ralle*, Swe. dial. *ralla* etc. “glucksen, babble, chatter “ (**razlōn*)?

References: WP. II 342.

Page(s): 852

rebh-¹

English meaning: to move, hurry

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich bewegen, umher eilen’

Material: Pers. *raftan* “go”, mparth. *raf* “assail, fight”, Osset. *räväg* “quick, fast”;

M.Ir. *reb* “game, Tücke” (**rebā*), *rebrad* “Kinderspiel”, *rebaigim* “I spiele”;

Gmc. **reb-* “in heftiger Bewegung sein”, M.H.G. *reben* st. Vb. ‘sich bewegen, rühren’,
Ger. bO.Ir. *rebisch* “alert, awake, smart”, Swiss *räbeln* “rant, roister”, M.H.G. *reben*
“träumen, baffle sein”, M.L.G. *reven* “nonsensical talk, speak, think”, Nor. dial. *rava* “hin
and her taumeln” etc.

References: WP. II 370, Szemerényi ZDMG. 101, 207 ff.;

See also: extended from *er-*.

Page(s): 853

rebh-²

English meaning: to roof

Deutsche Übersetzung: “überwölben, überdachen”

Material: Gk. ἐρέφω, ἐρέπτω “überdache” (*überwölbe), ὑψ-ηρεφής “with hoher Bedachung”, ὀροφος “das reed, wherewith man die Häuser deckt, roof, ceiling”, ὀροφή “Bedachung”; O.H.G. *hirnireba* “cranium” (*“Hirn-bedachung”); O.H.G. *rippa*, *rippi*, O.S. *ribbi*, O.E. *ribb*, O.Ice. *rifn*. “Rippe” (**rebhjo-*; die Rippen cover die Brusthöhle, as das Dach das Haus); R.C.S. *rebró* “Rippe”; Eng. *reef* “Riff” is Dan. Lw.

References: WP. II 371, Trautmann 241.

Page(s): 853

red–, rod–

English meaning: “flow”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen”

See also: see above S. 334 (*ered-*).

Page(s): 853

reg-¹ (and sreg-?)

English meaning: to paint

Deutsche Übersetzung: “färben”?

Material: O.Ind. *rājyati* “färbt sich, rötet sich”, newer *rajyate*, Kaus. *rajayati* “färbt”, secondary *rañjayati*; *rāga* m. “das Färben, rote paint, color”;

Gk. ῥέζω, Aor. ῥέξαι “färben”, ῥέγμα “gefärbter Stoff”, ῥαγεύς (also ῥογεύς) “Färber”, χρυσο-ραγέξ χρυσοβαφέξ Hes.; daß ῥέζω keinen Vokalvorschlag erfahren hat, is auffällig; compare Schwyzer Gk. 1, 310 and Boisacq 838.

References: WP. II 366.

Page(s): 854

reg-²

English meaning: to see

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sehen'?

Note: only albanesisch and Baltic

Material: Alb. *ruaj* 'sehe an, look, see'; Lith. *regiù*, *regéti* 'see', *rãgana* "witch" (compare "böser look"), *régimas* "visible, apparent, manifest, obvious", Ltv. *redzêt* 'see'.

References: WP. II 366, Jokl Stud. 75.

Page(s): 854

reĝ-¹

English meaning: right, just, to make right; king

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gerade, gerade richten, lenken, recken, strecken, aufrichten” (also unterstützend, helfend); direction, line (Spur, Geleise) under likewise

Grammatical information: forms IE neither root present nor perfect tense; participle perf. pass. **reĝ-to-** “law”

Note:

Alb. *shqipe* “eagle” seems related to O.Ind. *ṛjī-pyá* “darting along” epithet of the bird *śyená* (“eagle, falcon”), [Rom. *șoim* “falcon”], Av. *ərəzi-fya-* (cf. Gk. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσας H., αἰγίππος), Arm. *arcui* (< **arci-wi*) “eagle” which is evidently a form of the same word; that it is Macedonian confirms its reality.

Alb., Gk., Av., and O.Ind. prove that from Root **er-1, or-** : “eagle” derived extended Root **ar(e)-ĝ-** (**arĝ-?**), **ṛĝi-** : “glittering, white, fast” and its subsequent zero grade Root **reĝ-1** : “right, just, to make right; king”.

Material: O.Ind. *ṛjyati*, nasalized *ṛñjāti* “stretches itself, it hurries (from horses)”; probably also *irajyāti* (with unclear *i*) “arranges, orders, enacts, decrees”; *ṛjū-*, Av. *ərəzu-* “just, right” (in addition *ərəzuš* “finger”, gen. *ərəzvō*), compar. superl. O.Ind. *rājīyas-*, *ṛjīyas-* “straight”, *rājīṣtha-*, Av. *razišta-* “the justest, justest”;

O.Ind. *ṛjrá-* from horses = *ṛju-gāmin*, *ṛjṛāśva-*, Av. *ərəzrāspa-* EN eig. “whose steeds haste straight on; with fast horses”, next to which compound form **ṛjī-* in *ṛjī-pyá-* (2. part unclear) “soaring straight ahead” (epithet of *śyēnā* “eagle, falcon”), Av. *ərəzi-fya-* m. “eagle, name of a mountain or mountains”, by Hes. ἄρξιφος (i.e. ἄρξιφος) ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσας, Arm. *arciv* (**arciv*) “eagle” (beside it **ṛju-pya-*, ap. **ardufya-* in Pers. *ālūh* “eagle”, compare Gk. αἰγυπιός, if transfigured by folk etymology after αἶξ from *ἀργυπιός); *ṛjī-śvan-*

EN eig. “with fast dogs”, compare in Gk. ἀργός (from *ἀργ-ποσ diss.) “fast, quick”, above S. 64;

maybe truncated Alb. (*ἄρξιφος), ξιφο-, *shqiponjë* “eagle”, Alb.Gheg *Shqipni*, Alb.Tosk *Shqipëri* “land of the eagles”.

O.Ind. *rají-* ‘sich aufrichtend, straight’, *ráji-* RV perhaps “line, row” (= M.L.G. *reke* under S. 856); *rájas-* (Av. *razah-*) n. “Raum”;

Av. *raz-* (*rāzayeiti*, participle *rāšta-*, Gk. ὀρεκτός, Lat. *rēctus*, Goth. *raíhts*; Av. *rāštəm* “in gerader direction”) “richten, gerade richten, sort, order, arrange”, *razan-* “order, statute”, *rašnu-* “gerecht” (compare Gk. ὀρέγνυμι), probably also *razura-* n., *razurā* f. “wood, forest”, *rāzarə*, *rāzan-* “command, alignment”; *rasman-* m. n. ‘schlachteihe’ (: Gk. ὄρεγμα, Lat. *regimen*);

O.Ind. *rāj-* (nom. sg. *rāṭ*) “king” (= Lat. *rēx*, O.Ir. *rī*, s. also Goth. *reiks*), *rājan-* ds., *rājñī* “queen, Fürstin”, *rāṣṭi*, *rājati* “is king, herrscht, glares, gleams” (denominative), *rājyā-* “royal” (= Lat. *rēgius*, compare also O.H.G. *rīhhi*), *rājyā-*, *rājya-* n. “Herrschaft” (= M.Ir. *rīge*, compare also Goth. *reiki*), *rāṣṭrī* “Herrscherin”, *rāṣṭrá-* n. “Herrschaft, Reich”, Av. *rāstar-* “Lenker, ladder”;

Arm. *arçvi* see above; doubtful Thrac. PN ὨΡῆσος;

Gk. ὀρέγω (ὀρέγνυμι only in Hom. participle ὀρεγνύς) “to reach, stretch, stretch out; to reach out, hold out, hand, give; to stretch oneself out, stretch forth one’s hand; to reach at or to a thing, grasp at; metaph. to reach after, grasp at, yearn for a thing; to help oneself to” (ὀρεκτός = Av. *rašta-* etc.), ὀριγνάομαι ‘strecke mich, long, reiche’ (ὀ- is prefix), ὀργυια or ὀργυιά, Ion. ep. ὀργυιή “Klafter”, ὀρόγυια ds. (probably from *ὀρέγυια ass.); in compound ὠρυγ-, e.g. δεκώρυγος; ὄρεγμα (= Av. *rasman-*) “das Recken the hands, the Füße (footstep); Darreichen”; about ἀρήγω see under beim Gmc.; about ἀργός see above;

Ven. *Reitia* "Geburtsgöttin (compare Gk. Ὀρθία), die die Kinder in die richtige Lage bringt" or "goddess the Erektion?";

Lat. *regō*, -ere, *rēxī*, *rēctum* (*ē* secondary lengthening) "gerade richten, lenken, rule, reign" (= ὀρέγω, ὀρεκτός), *ēriġo* "richte auf (= Ir. *ēirġim* 'surgo') etc.; about *pergō*, *porrigō*, *surgō*, adv. *corgō*, *ergō*, *ergā* s. WH. s. vv.), *regiō* "direction, line; line, region", *rēgula* "Richtholz, line; Richtschnur, lath" etc., *rēgillus* "with senkrechten Kettenfäden gewebt"; Osc. *Regaturei* "Rectōri"? (from a verb **regāre*); Lat. *rogō*, -āre "(die Hand ausstrecken =) ersuchen, bid, beg, ask, fragen"; *rogus* 'scheiterhaufen' (Gk. Sicil. ῥογός "Getreidescheune" is Lat. Lw.) probably eig. "aufgerichteter shove" (= Gmc. **rakaz*); *rēx*, *rēgis* "king" (= O.Ind. *rāj-* etc.), *rēgīna* "queen" (marr. *regen[ai]* dat.), *rēgius* "royal" (= O.Ind. *rājya-*);

Lat. *rigeō*, -ēre "to be stiff, be numb, stiffen; to be stiff, be rigid, stand on end, bristle, stand erect; stand out, to stand stiff, stand upright, rise", *rigidus* "stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid", *rigor* "stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor, esp. for coldness; the coldness" (this specific meaning perhaps preferred through *frīgus*); whether for **regēre* after *ērigēre*?

O.Ir. *reg-*, *rig-* "austrecken, e.g. die hand", perf. *reraig* (**re-rog-e*) "direxit"; **eks-reg-* (: Lat. *ērigō*) e.g. in *at-reig* "uplifts sich", *ēirge* 'surrectio'; ablaut. O.Ir. *rog(a)id* 'strecktaus', M.Welsh *rho* "gift", *rhoi* "give"; M.Welsh *dy-re* 'steht auf', *dy-rein* 'sich erheben', *rhein* "stiff, gereckt" (: M.Ir. *rigin* ds.), O.Welsh *ar-cib-renou* 'sepulti', M.Welsh *ar-gyu-rein* "Begraben" (**are-com-reg(i)-no*) etc.; M.Ir. *rēn* 'span' (**reg-no*); O.Ir. *recht* (*tu*-stem), Welsh *rhaith* "law", Bret. *reiz* "order, law, right";

Maybe Alb. *mbret* (*mbē-reṭ*) "king"

Gaul. *Rectu-genus*; O.Ir. *rī*, gen. *rīg* "king" (= O.Ind. *rāj-*, Lat. *rēx*), Welsh *rhi* "prince, lord", Gaul. *Catu-rīx*, pl. *-rīges* eig. "people of C.", *Rīgo-magus* eig. "Königsfeld" (O.Corn. *ruy*, M.Bret. *roe*, Bret. *roue* "king" probably Fr.), O.Ir. *rīgain* "queen" (**rēgēnī* =) Welsh *rhiain*

“queen, Dame”; M.Ir. *rīge* n. “Königreich” (**rēgiom*); O.Ir. *rīched* n. “Königreich” (**rēgi-sedom*);

Goth. *raíhts*, O.Ice. *rēttir*, O.E. *riht*, O.S. O.H.G. *reht* “right, straight” (= Av. *rašta-* etc.), Goth. *ga-raihtjan*, O.H.G. *rihten* etc. “richten”; O.Ice. *rēttir*, gen. *rēttar* “das right, law, court” (= Celt. **rektu-*; wgrm. through das n. of participle O.H.G. etc. *reht* “right” ersetzt); Goth. *rahtōn* “darreichen”; Kaus. Goth. *uf-rakjan* “in die Höhe recken, ausstrecken”, O.H.G. *recchen* “ausstrecken, raise, uplift, reichen, cause, say, define”, Ger. *recken*, O.S. *rekkian* “tell, define”, O.E. *reccan* (*reahte*) “ausstrecken, leiten, define, reckon”, O.Ice. *rekja* ‘strecken, outspread, define, announce, declare “ (partly iterative **rakjan* under Verdrängung from **regō*, partly denominative); O.Ice. *rakna* “ausgestreckt become, zur Besinnung come”;

O.E. *racu* f. “riverbed, run, flow”, Eng. *rake* “pathway, way, Geleise”, O.E. *racian* “run, leiten, lenken”, O.Ice. *rekja spor* “die spoor pursue “, M.L.G. *reke* f. (**raki*) “row, order”, *raken* “meet, reach”; O.E. *racu* f. “narration, account”, O.S. *raka*, O.H.G. *rahha* “Rechenschaft, thing”, O.Ice. *røk* nom. pl. “origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, Ursache, ground”; O.Ice. *rakr*, Fris. M.L.G. *rak* ‘straight, right” (= Lat. *rogus*); *ǣ*-grade: M.H.G. *gerech* “wohlgeordnet”, O.S. *rekōn* “richten, sort, order, arrange”, M.L.G. *reken* “right, unhindered, often”, O.H.G. *rehhanōn* ‘sort, order, arrange, reckon, Rechenschaft ablegen”, O.E. *ge-recenian* “define”, Eng. *reckon* “therefore halten”; O.E. *recen* “quick, fast, willing, ready”; O.Ice. *land-reki* “king”, O.H.G. *anet-rehho* “drake, male duck “; whether with the outlook the zum Zusammenscharren ausgereckten Hand die family of Goth. *rikan* “anhäufen”, M.H.G. *rechen* “zusammenscharren, anhäufen, gather, collect”, O.Ice. *raka*, M.L.G. *raken* (**rakēn*) “(together)scratch”, O.Ice. *reka*, O.H.G. *rehho* “rake, rake “, O.S. *reka* f. “rake “, O.S. *raka*, O.E. *racu*, Swe. *raka* f. ds., *ǣ*-grade: Nor. dial. *raak* f. ‘spoor, Streif, furrow, row”, Ice. *rāk* f. ‘streif” (compare O.Ind. *rāji-*, *rājī* ‘stripe, row”) here belongs, is dubious; through borrowing

from dem Celt. vor the Mediaverschiebung: Goth. *reiks* “ruler, vornehm, mighty” (Celt. *rīg-s*), O.Ice. *rīkr* “mighty”; O.H.G. *rīhhi*, O.S. *rīki*, O.E. *rīce* (Celt. **rīgīo-*) “mighty, vornehm, rich”, Ger. *reich*, Goth. *reiki*, O.H.G. *rīhhi* “Reich” (Celt. **rīgion*);

ō-grade, with from “uplift, set up, help” entwickelter English meaning: O.Ice. *rōkja*, O.E. *reccan* (for **rēcan* after *reccan* “ausstrecken”; but preterit *rōhte*), O.S. *rōkian*, O.H.G. *geruohhen* “care bear, carry, Rücksicht nehmen”, O.H.G. *ruoh*, *ruohha* “Achthaben, Bemühung, Sorgfalt”, M.L.G. *rōke* m. ds., M.H.G. *ruochlōs*, O.E. *rēcelēas* (Ger. *ruchlos*, Eng. *reckless*) “unbekümmert, unworried”, O.Ice. *rōkr* “sorgsam”, die with Gk. ἀρήγω “help, stehe bei”, ἀρηγών, -όνοϛ, ἀρωγός “helper”, ἀρωγή “help” sich engstens zusammenschließen;

nasalized (compare das Lith., also O.Ind. *ṛñjátī*): O.E. *ranc* “straight, stout, proud, bold”, M.L.G. *rank* “slim, thin, weak” (**gereckt*), O.Ice. *rakkr* “slim, erect, bold”; O.S. O.E. *rinc*, O.Ice. *rekkr* “man”;

Lith. nasalized žem. *rėžious*, *rėžtis* “sich recken”, ablaut. *rąžaus*, *rąžytis* (16. Jh. *ranszies*), *ražà* f. “Recken”, Ltv. *ruôžītīēs* “sich recken”; Russ. *su-rázina* “good order”;

Toch. A *rāk-*, *rak-* “hinbreiten, cover”, B *rāk-* ds., A *rkāl* “cover”.

References: WP. II 362 ff., WH. II 426 f., 432 f., 434 f., Wissmann nom. Postverb. 106, Trautmann 244.

Page(s): 854-857

reĝ-², reġ- (rek-?)

English meaning: damp; rain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feucht, bewässern, Regen"

Material: 1. **reĝ-**: Lat. *rigāre* "bewässern" (with *i* from *e*), Alb. *rrjeth*, Aor. *rrodha* "flow, quelle, tropfe"; Nor. dial. *rake* m. "dampness, Nässe", O.Ice. *raki* ds., Mod.Ice. *rakr* "humid, wet";

2. **reġ-** (**rek-**?) in: Goth. *riġn* n. "rain" (**reġ-nó-*), krimGoth. *reġhen*, O.Ice. *regn* n., O.S. *regan*, *regin* m., O.Fris. *rein*, O.E. *reg(e)n*, *rēn* m., O.H.G. *regan*, *regin*, *regen*, M.H.G. *regen* m.; O.Ice. *riġna* "rain", O.H.G. *reganôn* ds. etc.; Lith. (with WestIE *k*?) *rõkia*, *rõkti* "fein rain", *rõké* "dust rain".

References: WP. II 365 f., WH. II 435.

Page(s): 857

reg^wos-

English meaning: darkness

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Dunkelheit"

Grammatical information: n.

Material: O.Ind. *rájanī-* "night"; Gk. ἔρεβος "darkness of the underworld" (ἔ-suggestion); Arm. *erek* and *erekoy* "evening"; also Adverb *erek* "yesterday"; Goth. *riqis*, *-izis* n. "darkness", Mod.Ice. *røkkur*, *-rs* "darkness, dawn, twilight"; here perhaps Gk. ὀφνός "dark" (**org^wsno-*) and Toch. A *orkām* (**org^wmo-*) "darkness"; different above S. 334.

References: WP. II 367, Benveniste Hirt-Festschrift 2, 236, Burrow BSOAS 12, 645 f.

Page(s): 857

reibh–

English meaning: expr. root

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ertönen”?

Material: O.Ind. *rébhati* “creak, knistern, mumble, murmur; cry”; Ltv. *ribêt* (also *ribêt*) “din, drone, rumble, bawl, blaster”.

References: WP. II 349;

See also: probably to *rei-3*.

Page(s): 860

reidh-

English meaning: to ride, go

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fahren, in Bewegung sein"

Note:

Root **reidh-** : "to ride, go" derived from zero grade of an extended Root **er-3** : **or-** : **r-** : "to move" in **-eidh-** formant.

Material: M.Ir. *rīad(a)im* "travel" (***reidh-**); Welsh *rhwydd-hau* "beeilen, erleichtern"; O.Ice. *rīða* "in schwankender Bewegung sein, ride"; O.E. *rīdan* "ride"; O.Fris. *rīda*, M.L.G. *rīden*, O.H.G. *rītan*, M.H.G. *rīten*, Ger. *reiten*;

Ltv. *raidīt* "eilig senden, hetzen", *raiditiēs* "wriggle";

Gmc. ***ridjan-** placed in O.E. *ridda*, O.H.G. *ritto* "equestrian", extended in O.Fris. *ridder*, M.L.G. *ridder* (out of it O.Ice. *riddar*), M.H.G. *ritter*;

Gaul. *rēda* "vierrädriger Reisewagen"; Ir. *dē-riad* "Zweigespann" (IE ***reidhā**); O.Ice. *reið* f. "Reiten, Reiterschar, cart", and. *brande-rēda* "Brandbock"; O.E. *rād* f. "Reiten, pull, journey; Musik"; Eng. *road* "way"; O.H.G. *reita*, M.H.G. *reite* "cart, campaign, kriegerischer attack" (Gmc. ***raidō**, IE ***roidhā**); (compare O.H.G. *reisa* "departure, wagon, war train, trip" in Root **er-3** : **or-** : **r-** : "to move" in **-eis-** formant.

compare moreover Gaul. *rēdārius* "Lenker a *rēda*"; PN *Epo-rēdia*, PN *Epo-rēdo-rīx*; Welsh *eburwydd* "quick, fast" (***epo-rēdi-**);

Gmc. ***(ga)-raiðia-** in Goth. *ga-raiþs* "angeordnet, bestimmt", O.Ice. *greiðr* "light to bewerkstelligen, simple, just, clear, bright"; O.Fris. *rēde*, O.E. *gerāede*, *rāede* "fertig, light, clear, bright, simple, just" (Eng. *ready*); M.L.G. *gerēde*, *rēde* "willing, ready, fertig"; M.H.G. *gereit*, *gereite* "fertig, willing, ready, zur Hand"; as Substantiv in O.Ice. *reiði* n. and m. "Ausrüstung", Nor. *greide* n. "Pferdegeschirr"; O.E. *gerāede* n. "Geschirr, armament, armor";

M.L.G. *gerēde* “appliance, dowry”; O.H.G. *gireiti* n. “wagon, cart”; M.H.G. *gereite* n. “cart, Geschirr, tool”; O.Ice. *reiðr* “durchreitbar, willing, ready”;

Goth. *ga-raidjan* “dispose, festsetzen”; O.Ice. *greiða* ‘sort, order, arrange, pay, help’; O.E. *(ge)rædan* ‘sort, order, arrange, help’; M.H.G. *(ge)reiten* “bereiten, sort, order, arrange, reckon, pay”.

reidhi- in Ir. *rēid* “planus, facilis”; O.Welsh *ruid*, Welsh *rhwydd* “light, free”; O.Bret. *roed* in den PN *Roed-lon*, *Roidoc*, *Roet-anau*, Bret. *rouez* “rare, clair-semé”; Ltv. *raids* “willing, ready”.

reidho- in Ir. *rīad* “Fahren, Reiten”; Welsh *gorŵydd* “horse”; M.Lat.-Gaul. *ve-rēdus*, *para-ve-rēdus* (from **vo-rēdos*) “Beipferd”; compare O.H.G. *ga-rīt* n. “equitatus”; M.H.G. *īn-rīt* m. “Einritt”; M.L.G. *rīt* n. “Ritt”;

to *reidh-* also das Abstraktsuffix Welsh *-rwydd* m.: O.Ir. Kollektivsuffix *-rad* in O.Ir. *ech-rad* f. “Pferde” (**ek̑yo-reidhā*);

Gk. ἑπίθοϛ ‘servant’ with prothet. ἐ- reiht sich an die Dienernamen with a primary meaning of Laufens an, whether here gehörig.

References: WP. II 348 f., WH. II 425.

Page(s): 861

reid–

English meaning: to lean on, support

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anlehnen, stützen”?

Material: Gk. ἐρείδω “lehne an, unterstütze, dränge, strenge mich an” (Hom. ἐρηρέδαται for -ριδ-), ἔρεισμα “pad”, ἀντ-ηρίς -ηρίδος ‘strebebfeiler, pad’; Lat. *ridica* “ein through fissures größerer Pflöcke gewonnener Weinpfaht”?

References: WP. II 348, WH. II 434;

See also: probably to *rei-5*.

Page(s): 860

reig- or reiĝ-

English meaning: to bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "binden"

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: Ir. *ad-riug* "alligō", *con-riug* "colligō", *do-riug* "nudō", *fo-riug* 'sistō'; **rigo-* placed in M.Ir. *ārach* "manacle" (Bret. *ere*) from **ad-rigo-*, *cenn-rach* "halter" (= Welsh *pen-rhe* 'stirnband'); **reigo-* in Welsh *modrwyf* "ring", *rhwym* (**reig-smŋ*) m. "manacle" (pl. O.Welsh *ruimmein*), *aerwy* (**ad-reigo-*) "halter", O.Ir. *būarach*, Welsh *burwy* "Kuhfessel", *cyfrwy* 'saddle' (**kom-reigo-*); M.Bret. *rum* "bande, troupeau" goes auf **roig-smŋ* back;

Ir. *cuimrech* n. "manacle, Fesseln" (Bret. *kevre* "lien") corresponds, da die basic form **kom-rig-om* is, bis auf das suffix dem Lat. *corrigia*, *corrigium* 'schuhriemen, strap';

M.H.G. *ric* gen. *rickes* m. "band, strap, manacle, Verstrickung, knot" and *ricken* "anbinden".

References: WP. II 347, Loth RC. 41, 220, WH. I 278 f.;

See also: probably extension from *rei-1*; meaning development as (see 858) *rei-p-* "wickeln, bind".

Page(s): 861-862

(reiĝ–), rēiĝ–

English meaning: to stretch, stretch out (the hand)

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “recken, ausstrecken, with ausgestreckter Hand langen or darreichen under likewise”

Note: bedeutungsverwandt with *reĝ-1*.

Material: O.H.G. *reichen* “reach, (er)langen, darreichen, sich erstrecken”, M.L.G. *rēcken*, O.E. *rāec(e)an* “ausstrecken, reichen, darbieten” (Eng. *reach*), O.Ice. *reik* f. ‘scheitel in Haar’; Lith. *réiž-juos, -tis* ‘sich brüsten’, *ráiž-from, -ytis* ‘sich wiederholt recken’; as “Tortur through Strecken the Glieder” seems also related O.Ir. *riag* “Tortur”, *ringid* “foltert, peinigt”; M.Ir. *rēimm* “buffoon” (**reiĝ-smi-*), M.Welsh *dir-rwyn* (**reiĝ-no-*) “Tortur, affliction”; *cyf-rwyn-ein* ds.

References: WP. II 347 f., Trautmann 242, Loth RC. 42, 373.

Page(s): 862

reik-

English meaning: to shake; pole (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich aufrecken’ and ‘wackeln’; ‘stange, Latte’

Material: Nor. *rjaa* m. “shaft, pole zum Trocknen of Getreides” (**rīhan-*), Swe. dial. *ri* f. “picket, pole, shaft, rod”; M.L.G. *rick*, *reck* n. (**rikkó-*) “lange dünne shaft, pole”, M.H.G. *ric*, -*ckes* m. “waagrechtes Gestell, shaft, pole”, Ger. Reck; O.H.G. *rigil* m., M.L.G. *regel* m. “bar, bolt, Reeling”, nnd. also *rīchel*, older Dutch *rijgel* now, yet *richel* “bar, bolt”; Ice. *rīgr* m. ‘stiffness’ (also name of Heimdallr); M.L.G. *rēch* “stiff”, O.Ice. *reigjask* “den body uplift, set up, sich anspannen”, O.E. *ræge-rēose* “Muskeln am backbone, spine”; O.Ice. *riga*, -*aða* “(hin and her) move, zum Wanken bringen”, Swiss *rigelen* “waver”; Nor. dial. *rigga* “upset”; Nor. *rikke* “move, rücken”, E.Fris. *rikke(l)n* “hin and her bewegen, wobble, sway”; Ltv. *riku* (*rikstu*), *rikt* “curdle, coagulate, harden, fest become”.

References: WP. II 346 f.;

See also: probably as *reik-* to *reiĝ-*; s. also *rei-5*.

Page(s): 862

rei-¹

English meaning: to tear, cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ritzen, reißen, schneiden"

Material: Lat. *rīma* "Ritze" (**rei-mā*); M.Ir. *rēo* 'stripe' (**ri-uo-*); O.E. *rāw*, *ræw* f. "row" (**roi-ua*); Lith. *rievà* "Felsklüft, Fels, hill" (compare Lat. *rumpō* : *rūpēs*), *raiñé* 'stripe', Ltv. *riēwa* "Ritze, crease, furrow"; in addition probably as "border line" or "Hügelreihe": M.Ir. *rōen* "way, Bergkette" (therefrom *rōenaid* "*bahnt sich einen way" > "besiegt", *rōen* Niederlage), Bret. *run* "hill"; O.Ice. *rein* f. "border line", O.H.G. *rein*, Ger. *Rain* ds. (Celto-Gmc. **roi-no-*).

extensions:

reib-: O.E. *ripan*, *riopan* "reap" (Eng. *reap*), *rifter* 'sickle', *riþ* n. "harvest", Nor. *riþa* "ritzen", *riþa* "abreißen, abstreifen", M.Eng. *ripelen*, nEng. *ripple* "Flachs break, rupture", M.L.G. *repen*, *repelen* ds., O.H.G. *rifila*, *riffila* 'säge, jagged mountain ridge'; O.S. *riþi*, O.E. *riþe*, O.H.G. *riþi*, Ger. *reif* ("zum Ernten reif").

reig- see under different Schlagwort.

reik(h)-: O.Ind. *rikhāti*, *likhāti* "scarifies", *rēkhā*, *lēkhā* "crack, line, line"; Gk. *ἐρείκω* "rupture, tear, rend", *ῥῖκε* "barst", *ἐρείκις*, *ἐρικίς*, *-ίδος* "geschrotete barley" (-i- spelling for -ει-); perhaps Lat. *rixa* "tätlicher quarrel, fight"; Welsh *rhwygo* "tear", *rhwyg* m. "break, col, gap", M.Bret. *roegaff* "tear, rend", Bret. *reuga*; ablaut. M.Welsh *go-rugaw* "tear"; M.H.G. *rīhe* "line", Ger. *Reihe*, O.H.G. *rīhan* "auf einen Faden pull", with ablaut and gramm. Wechsel O.H.G. *riga* "line", M.H.G. *rige* "line, row, künstlicher Wassergraben", Ger. *Riege*; Nor. *reig* m. "row, Zeile";

Lith. *riekiù*, *riēkti* "(bread)cut, clip, zum ersten mal pflügen", *riekē* "Brotschnitte", *raikaũ*, -*yti* "bread mehrfach in Schnitten schneiden";

similarly *reik-* in O.Ind. *riśāti*, *liśāti* “rupft, reißt ab, weidet ab” (Pers. *rištan* ‘spinnen’, Bal. *rēsag*, *rēsag* ‘spinnen, flax, wattle, braid”).

reip-: Gk. ἐρείπω ‘stürze um (tr.), stürze low, base’ (intr.), ἐρείπια n. pl. “ruinae”, ἐρίπνη f. “Absturz, slope”; Lat. *rīpa* ‘steiler edge, bank, border, shore’; O.S. *rīva*, O.Ice. *rīfa* “tear (tr.)”, *rifna* “zerspringen, aufspringen”, *rifa* f. “crack, col, gap”, M.L.G. *rīven* “rub”, O.Fris. *rīva* “rend”, nd. *ribben* “pluck, Flachs pluck”; O.Ice. *rīfr* “erwünscht” (compare ‘sich um etwas reißen’), O.E. *rīf* “vast, grand, violent”, M.L.G. *rīve* “wasteful”; ablaut. O.Ice. *reifr* “blithe, glad, aufgeräumt”, *reifa* “fördern, beschenken”; E.Fris. *riffel* “furrow”, O.E. *ge-riflian* “furrow”; with *p* through consonant stretch: O.Ice. *rīp* “Oberkante eines Bootes”, E.Fris. *rip(e)* “edge, bank, border, shore”, M.H.G. *rīf* “bank, border, shore”;

besides eine Gmc. family with ‘scrap, shred, stripe’ as basic meaning, so that here anreihbar, and “wickeln, bind” as abgeleitete English meaning: O.Ice. *rif* n. “Reff”, M.L.G. *rift* ds., O.Ice. *rift* (*ript*) f. ‘stück Zeuges’, *rifr* m. (**rīþi*-) “pulley, Weberbaum”, *rifa* “sew”, O.E. *rift* f. “dress, Schleier, curtain”, O.H.G. *bein-refta* “britches”; O.Ice. *reifar* pl. f. “Wickel”, *reifa* “wickeln”, O.E. *ā-rāffian* “loswickeln” (similarly Dutch dial. *rijvelen* “wear out”);

with consonant stretch **-p(p)-**: Goth. *skauda-raip* ‘schuhriemen’, O.Ice. *reip*, O.E. *rāp* “rope, band”, O.H.G. *reif* ‘strap, Faßreif, ring’;

with Gmc. **-sp-** (from *-ps-*?): O.Ice. *rispa* “tear open” and f. *rispa* “ein light Kratzer”, O.S. *rispa* “discord”, nd. *rispe* “Flachsraufe”, *rispen* “den Flachs through die Raufe pull” (Ger. *Rispe* ‘samenbüschel’ but probably with originally *hr-*), O.H.G. *rispeln* “snatch”, bO.Ir. *ab-reispen* “abzupfen, abbrechen”, M.H.G. *be-rispeln* “rebuke, reproach, bestrafen”.

reis-: O.Ind. *riṣyati*, *rēṣati* “wird injures, hurts, disables, nimmt damage; damages”, *riṣṭá-* “injures, hurts, disables”, *rēṣayati* ‘schädigt, straft’, *riṣanyāti* “geht fehl”, *riṣanyú-* “unzuverlässig”; Av. *raēš-*, *iriš-* “injure, verwunden; damage leiden” (present *raēšyeiti* tr., *irišyeiti* tr., intr., Kaus. *raēšayeiti*), participle *irišta-* “damages”, *raēša-* m., *raēšah-* n.

'schädigung", probably also *raēša-* "cleft, fissure in the earth"; O.Ice. *rīsta* (*reist*) and *rista* schw. V. "cut, clip, ritzen, aufritzen", *rista* "Ritz, slit", O.S. *rīsta* "(Runen) ritzen", M.L.G. *risten* "carve", O.Ice. *ristill* m. "Pflugeisen", M.H.G. *rist* m. n. "plowshare, plough handle, plough stilt"; Ltv. *risums*, *risiēns* "crack, slit", O.C.S. *řešiti* "loosen".

References: WP. II 343 ff., WH. II 435 f., 436, 438, Trautmann 241.

Page(s): 857-859

rei-², roi-

English meaning: variegated, speckled

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “buntgestreift, fleckig”

Material: Lith. *rai~nas* “gray, buntgestreift”; *rai~mas* “varicolored”; O.Ir. *rīabach* “dappled”, Lith. *rai~bas* “dappled, graubunt” (*rai~bti* “flicker”), Ltv. *rāibs* “varicolored, fleckig”, esp. from animals, O.Pruss. *roaban* “gestreift”, Russ. Clr. *ribyj* “varicolored”; ***roi-ko-** seems the base from O.H.G. *rēh* n., *rēho* m., O.E. *rā*, *rāha* m. “roe deer”, O.Ice. *rā* f., O.E. *ræge* (**raigjōn-*), O.H.G. *rēia*, *réia* (unclear) and Ger. *Ricke*, Dutch *rekke* “Ricke”, (expressive) wherefore probably O.Ind. *riśya-* m. “male antelope”.

References: WP. II 346, Trautmann 235 f., Specht IE Decl. 115.

Page(s): 859

rei-³, rē(i)-

English meaning: to cry, bellow, etc.. onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel ‘schreien, brüllen, bellen’ etc.

Note: s. also *reu-*, *rēu-*, *rū-*

Material: O.Ind. *rāyati* “barks”; Lith. *riėjū rietī* “losschreien, scold, chide”, refl. ‘sich quarrel, squabble’; Ltv. *reju, rēju, riēt* “bark, bay”; ablaut. *rāju, rāt* “scold, chide”, Lith. *rojóju, rojótī* “uN.entlich crow, cackle” (of rooster, cock)?, Church Slavic *rarъ* “clangor” (Cz. *raroš* m. “Würgfalke”), Russ. *rájatъ* “clink, sound”; O.Ice. *rāmr* “hoarse” (**rēma-*); derived from a noun **rama* is *remja* “roar, bellow”; possible here also *rōmr* “voice, sound, pronunciation”; compare further O.E. *rārian* “bloken, roar, bellow”, O.H.G. *rērēn* ds. etc.;

O.Ice. *jarma* “bleat”, wherefore Arm. *oʻrinal* “heule” belongs, weis perhaps auf eine vollere root *erə-*, *rē-* there.

extensions:

rēb- “rülpsen”:

Nor. dial. *ræpa* “den Mund run lassen” (**rēpjan*), *rapa* “rülpsen”; O.Ice. *repta* (**rapatjan*) “rülpsen”; Dan. *ræbe* ds., Jüt. also “quaken” s. Falk-Torp 928; compare *reub-* under *reu-1*.

rēk- “roar, bellow, cry”:

Lat. *raccāre, rancāre* “roar, bellow” (of Tiger); *rāna* (**rācsnā*) “frog”; Welsh *rhegen* f. (**rakinā*) “Wachtel”; M.H.G. *ruohen* “roar, bellow, grunt” (besides *rōhen* to *reu-k-*), aM.H.G. *ruohelen*, M.H.G. *rüehelen* “neigh, roar, bellow, röcheln” (besides *rüheln, rücheln* to **reu-k-*); Lith. *rėkiù, rėkti* “roar, bellow”, Ltv. *rēkt* ds.; O.C.S. *rekъ* ‘say’; with ***g***: Lat. *ragere* “roar, bellow”.

rēt- “roar, bellow, rant, roister”:

M.H.G. *rüeden* “rant, roister”, bO.Ir. *rüeden* “roar, bellow, rant, roister, in the rutting, heat sein”; O.H.G. *ruod* “ bellowing, braying, roar “, *ir-ruota* “rugiebam”, O.E. *rēðe*, “cruel, savage, terrible”.

References: WP. II 342 f., WH. II 414, 416, 421 f., Trautmann 242 f.

Page(s): 859-860

rei-⁴ : rēi-

English meaning: thing; possession

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Besitz, Sache"

Note: after Burrow (Sanskrit 178, 245) wäre *ē* from *eH* vor *i* originated?

Material: O.Ind. *rai-* m. f. "possession, richness" in *rāh*, *rāyāh* (originally *i*-stem); das *ā* from *rāh* after dem acc. sg. *rām*, the likewise analogisches *ā* hat (after *gām*, above S. 482); *rayi-* "gift, possession, jewel" (Av. acc. pl. *raēš*, leg. *rayiš*), *rayi-vánt-*, mostly *rē-vánt-* "rich"; Av. instr. sg. *raya* (leg. *rāyā*) = O.Ind. *rāyā* (to *rāh*), Av. *raēvant* "rich"; O.Ind. Av. *rā-* "give" (extended O.Ind. *rāsatē* "gives"), O.Ind. *rāfi-* "gift, giver"; O.Ind. *rāta-*, Av. *rātō* "bestowed";

Lat. *rēs*, *reī* "thing, possession" (das *ē* after dem acc. *rēm* from **reHim?*), Umbr. *re-per* "pro *rē*", dat. abl. *ri*, in addition Lat. *reus* "Prozesspartei, the (die) Angeklagte" (**rēi-os*); unclear M.Welsh *rei* "richness".

References: WP. II 343, WH. II 430 f., 432, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 214 ff.; O. Szemerényi nimmt (brieflich) with Burrow (Sanskrit 178, 245) and Kurylowicz (Études 36 f.) eine basic form **reHi-* for das noun and **reH-* for das verb an (?).

Page(s): 860

rei-⁵

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stützen’

See also: see under *reid-*, *reik-* and *rem-*.

Page(s): 860

rei-r(ēi)–

English meaning: to tremble (expr.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beben, zittern”; Schallwort

Material: O.Ind. *lēlāyati*, *lēlīyati* “ sways, swings, zittert”, *lēlāyā* instr. “ fluctuating, in unruhiger Bewegung”;

Goth. *reiran* (schw. V.) “tremble, quiver”, *reirō* “Zittern, Erdbeben”.

References: WP. II 349.

Page(s): 862

reǵə–, rī–

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bewege, fließen”

See also: see above S. 330 f. (*er-ǵ*)

Page(s): 862

rek-¹

English meaning: to tower; pole

Deutsche Übersetzung: “emporragen”; ‘stange’ etc.

Note: as *reik-*, see there.

Material: O.Ice. *rā* f. (**rahō*) “shaft, pole in a scaffold, trestle zum Trocknen, Schiffsrahe”, M.L.G. *rā*, M.H.G. *rahe* f. “shaft, pole, Rahe”; Nor. dial. *raaga* (**rēgōn-*) “dünne shaft, pole”, nd. *rack* “Gestell, Wandregal”, M.H.G. *reck(e)* “lange dünne shaft, pole, esp. zum Überhängen from Kleidern”; M.H.G. *rach*, *-hes* and *rac*, *-ges*, lengthened grade *ræhe* “stiff”; M.H.G. *regen* st. V. ‘sich erheben, stare, emporragen’, Causative. *regen* schw. V., “uplift, set up, erregen, move, waken, arouse, revive” (**ragjan*), Ger. *regen*; Nor. dial. *raga* “waver”; very doubtful, whether as reduced grade here M.H.G. *rogel* “not fest, fluctuating”, *sich rugelen* ‘sich rühren’, Ger. dial. *rogeln* “wobble, sway”, O.Ice. *rugla* “in UN.nung bringen, stören”; geminated *rugga* ‘swing, move’; *rykkia* “rücken, hurry”, O.E. *roccian* ‘swing’ (Eng. *rock*), O.H.G. *rucken*, Ger. “rücken”, O.Ice. *rykkir*, O.H.G. *ruc* m. “jerk” (**rukki-*);

Lith. *réklės* ‘stangengerüst zum Trocknen, Räuchern’.

References: WP. II 361 f., Wissmann nom. postverb. 176.

Page(s): 863

reḱbh–

English meaning: to harm

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schädigen’

Material: O.Ind. *rákṣas-* n. “agony, Quälgeist, fiend, demon”, Av. *rašah-* ‘schädigung, damage, esp. the in other Leben’, *rašayeiti* ‘schädigt’; Gk. ἐρέχθω “zerre and beutle hin and her” (the storm das ship); Ἐρεχθεύς “the Erderschütterer”. common O.Ind. *-ḡh-* > *-kṣ-* : Avestan *-ḡh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 362;

See also: in addition *ῥῥῖος* “bear” as “damager”.

Page(s): 864

reġ-, reĝ-

English meaning: to bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "binden"?

Material: O.Ind. *raśanā* f. "rope, strap, belt, girdle", *raśmi-* m. 'strang, strap, rein'; O.S. *hurraka* (*hurǵ-*) "Heck-band, strap", O.Ice. *rakki* m. 'stropp zum Festhalten the Rahe', O.E. *racca* m. ds., O.Ice. *rekendi* n., *rekendr* f. pl. "chain, manacle"; O.E. *racente*, *racete* f., O.H.G. *rahhinza* f. d.

References: WP. II 362.

Page(s): 863

remb-, romb-, r_omb-

English meaning: to hack, notch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hacken, kerben, Kanten machen"

Note:

Root **remb-**, **romb-**, **r_omb-** : "to hack, notch" derived from a zero grade of Root **ereb-**, **orob-**, **rōb-** : "to drill, make holes"

Material: M.H.G. *rumph*, Ger. *Rumpf*, Ice. *rumpr* "rump", md. M.L.G. *rump* "trunk" (*"abgehacktes Stück"); whether to Lith. *rum̃bas* 'scar', *rumbúoti* "umsäumen" (**r_ombō-*), ablaut. *rémbėti* "Narben bekommen", Ltv. *rūobs* "incisure" (**rombo-*), Slav. **rqbъ* m. in Serb. *rûb* "hem", Slov. *rqb* "edge, hem", Slov. *rqbíti* "hacken, einsäumen", Cz. *roubiti* ds. etc.?

Maybe Alb. *rrëmbej* "kidnap"

References: WP. II 373, Trautmann 236, Vasmer 2, 541 f.

Page(s): 864-865

rem-, remə- (*_erə-mo-)

English meaning: to rest; to support

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ruhen, sich aufstützen; stützen”; in Gmc. “Latte, Leiste”

Note: relationship to *erə-*, *rē-* “rest” (see 338 f.) is doubtful

Note:

Root **rem-**, **remə-**: “to rest; to support” derived from a zero grade of an extended Root **erə-**
2, **rē-**: “to be still” in *-m-* formant (*_erə-mo-)

Material: O.Ind. *rāmatē* ‘steht still, ruht, findet Gefallen, pflegt the love’, *rāmati*, *ramṇāti*, *rāmayati* “bringt zum stille stand, makes tight, firm, ergötzt”; Av. *rāmyāit* “er soll rest”, *rāmōiḍwəm* “ihr mögetstehen bleiben”, *rāmayeiti* “beruhigt”, Osset. *urōmun*, *urōmyn* “restrain, hemmen, beruhigen”; O.Ind. *rāma-* m. “lust, pleasure, joy”, *rāmā-* “erfreuend, mellifluous, reizend”, Av. *rāman-* n. “tranquility, peace”, Pers. *rām* “tranquility; cheerful, cheerful”; O.Ind. *rānti* f. “refreshment, Ergötzung”, *raṁsu* adv. “joyful, gratifying”; *ratā-* ‘stand geblieben, sich genügen lassend, sich ergötzend’, *ratā-* n. “Liebeslust”, *rāti-* f. “rest, tranquility, lust”;

with unclear η: Gk. ἡρέμα, -ας “peaceful, gentle, leise”, ἡρεμαῖος “peaceful”, ἡρεμέστερος compar. (compare den *es*-stem Goth. *rimis*);

O.Ir. *fo-rim-* “place, lay, place” (originally *’stützen”; *r̥* = *ʃ*); perhaps M.Ir. *rinde* “vessel”;

O.H.G. *rama* “pad, Gestell, Webe- or Stickrahmen”, M.L.G. *rame* (= M.L.G. M.H.G. *reme*), *ramen* ds.; Goth. *rimis* n. “tranquility”; O.Ice. *rpnđ* f. “edge, hem, shield”, O.E. *rand* m. ‘schildrand, shield’, O.H.G. *rant* m. “edge, Einfassung, shield”, Nor. *rande* and ablaut. *rinde* “Erdrücken, bench”, krimGoth. *rintsch* “mons”, spO.N. (*Goth.) *randa* “Leiste”; Nor. *rand* f. “crossbar, crossbeam, Sims”, Ger. bO.Ir. *ranten* “shaft, pole” (: Lith. *ramītis*, *ramīstis* “pad, handrail”); O.H.G. *ramft* “edge, Einfassung” kann **rom-ti-* sein, but at most also auf

the extension **rem-bh-** based on, compare O.Ind. *rambhá-* m. 'staff, pad', Nor. *rimb*, *rimme* "Erdrücken", Lith. *rambùs* "idle", *rémbėti* "träge sein; nicht right wachsen wollen";

O.Ice. *rim* f. "langes, thin board", Eng. dial. *rim* "Leitersprosse", E.Fris. *rim* "Dachsparren"; O.E. *rima* "edge, limit, boundary, Küste" (Eng. *rim*), O.Ice. *rimi* m. "Landrücken"; perhaps through hybridization with a root *rei-*, deren extensions in *reid-* and *reik-* vorliegen (Wissmann);

Lith. *remiù*, *reĩti* 'stützen', Inchoativ *rimsti*, *rimti* "peaceful become", causative *raminti* and *rámdau*, *-yti* "beruhigen", *ramĩtis* "pad", *rãmas* "tranquility", *ramùs* "peaceful", *rõmùs* "peaceful, sanftmütig", Ltv. *rāms* "tame, domesticated, still, godly, pious";

Toch. A B *rām-*, B *ram-* 'sich neigen, bend, bow'.

References: WP. II 371 f., Trautmann 243 f.

Page(s): 864

rendh–

English meaning: to tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(zer)reißen”

Material: O.Ind. *rándhram* “aperture, cleft, fissure, Höhle”; O.E. *rendan* “tear”, M.L.G. *rende* “Zerbrochenes”; O.H.G. *rinda*, *rinta*, Ger. *Rinde*, O.E. *rind(e)* f. “bark, crust”, ablaut. mnl. hess. *runde* f. “Wundschorf”.

References: WP. II 372, 374.

Page(s): 865

rent–

English meaning: thing

Deutsche Übersetzung: “thing”?

Material: Under this root could combined become:

O.Ind. *rátanam* “property, possession, blessing” (**r̥tnó-*) and Ir. *rét* “thing” (**r̥tu-* or **rentu-*); also Ltv. *ruotîgs* “with all versehen” (whether from **ront-*).

References: WP. II 374.

Page(s): 865

rep–

English meaning: to grab, rip out

Deutsche Übersetzung: “an sich reißen, raffen”

Material: O.Ind. presumably *rāpas-* n. “Gebrechen, körperlicher damage, injury “, *raphitá-* “woeful, wretched, miserable (damages)”; Gk. ἐρέπτομαι “rupfe, reiße ab, devour “, ἄρπυια (Asper after dem unverwandten ἄρπη, ἄρπάζω, whereat s. **ser-*, *serp-* ‘sickle’), ἀρέπυια “Harpye”, Hom. ἄρπυιαι ἀν-ηρέψαντο (Hs. ἀνηρείψαντο); Alb. *rjep* “ziehe from, ab, rob”;

Maybe Alb. *rrep-të* ‘strict, tough, inexorable, tough, unkind, hard’

Lat. *rapiō*, *-ere* “pile, an sich reißen, hastig gripe, rob” (*a* = *e*); M.Ir. *recht* “rage, fury, fury” (**reptu-*), s. also *rabh-*; Gmc. **rafisjan* originally “körperlich punish, curse” (denominative eines *-es*-stem as O.Ind. *rāpas-*); O.Ice. *refsa*, O.H.G. *refsen* “chastise, castigate, punish, curse”, O.S. *respian* ds., O.E. *refsan*, *repsan*, *respan* “rebuke, reproach”, next to which **rafjan* in M.H.G. *reffen* = *refsen*, compare with lengthened grade O.E. *geræf* n. (?) = *geresp* “accusation, reprimand”;

O.Ice. *rafr* ‘stripe Heilbuttenfleisch’, *refill* ‘stripe, Stück eines Gewebes’ (“ragged “), Dutch *rafel* “fibre, filament, ausgezupfter filament “, *rafelen* “wear out”;

Lith. *ap-répti* “catch, gripe, conceive “, Lith. *rėplės* (O.Pruss. *raples*) f. pl. “pliers”.

References: WP. II 369 f., WH. II 417, Trautmann 244.

Page(s): 865

ret(h)–

English meaning: to run, to roll

Deutsche Übersetzung: “laufen, rollen”

Material: O.Ind. *rátha-* m. “cart”, *rathī-* “Wagenlenker”, *ráthya-* “zum cart gehörig”, *rathar-yāti* “travels in cart”; *rathesṭhā-* “warrior” = Av. *raθaēšša* ds.; Av. *raθa-* “cart”, *raiθya* “Fahrstraße”; Lat. *rota* “wheel”, *birotus* “zweirädrig” (: Lith. *dvirātis*), *rotundus* ‘scheibenrund’;

Maybe Alb. *rota* “wheel”.

Ir. *roth* m. “wheel”; Welsh *rhod* f. “wheel”; Gaul. PN *Roto-magus* (Rouen); Celt. **-reto-* “run, flow”, neutr. Abstraktsuffix in Welsh *brith-red* “perplexity” = M.Ir. *brecht-rad* “Mannigfaltigkeit”, Kollektivsuffix in M.Ir. *aig-red* “ice”; lengthened grade **-rōto-* in M.Welsh *rhawd* “run, flow, Laufbahn, Schaar”, *gaeaf-rawd* “Winterszeit” = M.Ir. *gem-rad* ds., M.Welsh *bed-rawd*, Welsh *bedd-rod*, Bret. *bez-ret* “Gräber” (Welsh *bedd* “grave”), in addition M.Ir. *rā(i)the* “season, quarter of the year” (**rōtio-*);

O.Ir. *rethim* “laufe” with compounds, Kaus. *roithim* “treibe an”;

Maybe Alb. *rreth* “hoop, rim (of wheel); circle”, *rrethim* ‘siege’;

O.Ir. Verbaln. *riuth* m. “run, flow” (**rtu-*);

Maybe Alb. *rrjethë*, *rrjedhë* f. “run, flow” (**rtu-*);

to O.Ir. *do-riuth* “accurrō” belongs Welsh *tyred* (**to-rete*) “come!”; O.Ir. *fo-riuth*, Welsh *guo-redaf* ‘succurrō’, O.Welsh perf. *gua-raut* = Ir. *fo-ráith* (**upo-rōt-e*);

O.Ice. *rǫðull* m. ‘strahlenkranz, sun’ and O.S. *radur*, O.E. *rador*, *rodor* m. ‘sky, heaven’; Goth. **raps* “light”, (compar. n. *raþizo*) O.E. *ræd* “quick, fast, behend”, O.H.G. *rado*, *rato* adv. “quick, fast”; and. *rath*, afr. *reth*, O.H.G. *rad* “wheel”, *radelōt* “with Räderchen versehen”; Lith. *rātas* m. “wheel, circle” (Plur. *rātai* “Karren, cart”), Ltv. *rats* “wheel” (Plur.

ratī “ cart “), Lith. *ratėlis* m. “Rädchen” (compare O.H.G. *radelōt* and Lat. *rotula* f. “Rädchen”), *dvirātis* (mostly pl. *dvirāčiai*) “zweirädriger cart “;

maybe Alb.Gheg *me rotullue* “to circulate”, Illyr. GN *Redon*, *Rodon*

Lith. *ritù*, *risti* “roll” (**r̥t-*); but Gaul. *petor-ritum* “vierrädriger cart “ kann Lat. development from **petor-roto-* sein.

References: WP. II 368, WH. II 443 f., Trautmann 238.

Page(s): 866

reu-b- and reu-g-

English meaning: to vomit, retch

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich erbrechen, rülpsen, hervorbrechen’, also “Wolke, Rauch”?

Material: 1. **reub-**: O.Ice. *rjūpa* f. ‘schneehuhn’, Nor. *rjupa*, *rype* (compare Ltv. *rubenis* ‘Birkhuhn’?); ablaut. O.Ice. *ropa* ‘aufstoßen’, *rypta* ‘sich erbrechen’, O.H.G. *roffezzen* ‘aufstoßen’ (**rupatjan*), M.H.G. *rofzen*, Ger. reshaped to *rülzen*, *rülpsen*.

maybe Alb. *rjep*, *ropa* (aor.) ‘skin (an animal by blowing the air inside the skin)’ similar to O.H.G. *roffezzen* ‘push open, belch’

2. **reug-**: Pers. *ā-rōy* ‘das Rülpsen’; Arm. *orcam* ‘erbreche mich, burp’ (from **orucam*, *o-* is Vorschlagsvokal); Gk. ἐρεύγομαι ‘speie from, erbreche mich’, ἐρυγγάνω ‘burp’, ἐρυγή ‘Aufstoßen’; Lat. *ērūgō*, *-ere* ‘ausrülpsen’, *ructō*, *-āre* ‘rülpsen, ausspeien’; O.E. *rocettan* ‘rülpsen’, *edroc* ‘das Wiederkäuen’, O.H.G. *it-ruchen*, M.H.G. *iterücken* ‘wiederkauen’, *iteroche* f. ‘gullet from ruminants’, Mod.Ice. *jōrtr* n. ‘das Wiederkäuen’ (about **ī-urtr* from **ið-ruhtr-*); O.Ice. *jōrtra* ‘wiederkäuen’;

Lith. *rjáugmi* (*riáugéju*), *raugiù*, *rúgiu* ‘burp, have saures Aufstoßen’, O.C.S. *rygajǫ se* ‘burp’, Lith. *rúgstu*, *rúgti* ‘sour become, ferment, seethe’, *išrūgos* ‘wheys’, *rūgys* ‘sauertöpfischer person’, *rúgžtas* ‘sour’, *ráugas* ‘sourdough’, Ltv. *atraugas* f. pl. ‘Aufstoßen’, *atraugties* ‘aufstoßen’, *raudzēt* ‘säuern’, *rūkts* ‘bitter, herb’, O.Pruss. *ructan dadan* ‘sour milk’, *raugus* ‘rennet’;

as **reu-smen* ‘Wiederkäuen; gullet’ (see 873) auf the Lautgebärde **reu-* being based on;

under a Withtelbed. ‘hervorbrechen’, or ‘exhalāre’ reiht man (yet very doubtful) an: O.Ice. *rjūka* ‘smoke, whisk, hurry’, O.E. *rēocan* ‘smoke, steam, stink’, M.L.G. *rēken*, *rūken* ‘smell’, O.H.G. *rouhhan* ‘smoke, steam, smell’, O.H.G. *rouh*, O.S. *rōk*, O.E. *rēc*, O.Ice. *reykr*

m. 'smoke", M.H.G. *ruch*, M.L.G. *röke* m. 'smell, odor", Ice. Nor. *rok* n. 'scatter, sprinkle, drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, storm";

if Alb. *rē* "cloud" from **rougi-* originated is, as Ger. *Rauch*, is ein previously Proto-IE **reug-* "cloud, smoke" voraussetzbar.

Note:

Wrong etymology since Alb. *rē* "cloud" = Rom. *roi* 'swarm, hive, cluster, cloud", a loanword from:

Proto-Slavic form: *rojъ*

See also: *rējati*; *rěkà*; *rinqti*

Russian: *roj* 'swarm" [m jo]

Polish: *rój* 'swarm" [m jo], *roju* [Gens]

Serbo-Croatian: *rōj* 'swarm" [m jo]

Slovene: *ròj* 'swarm" [m jo] see Root *er-3*: *or-*: *r-*: to move

References: WP. II 357, Wissmann nom. Postverb. 128 f., Trautmann 244.

Page(s): 871-872

reudh-

English meaning: red

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rot"

Material: O.Ind. *rōhita-* = Av. *raoiḍita-* "red, reddish", *rōhít-* "rote mare, Weibchen a gazelle", *rōhi-* m., *rōhīf-* "gazelle"; O.Ind. *lōhá-* "reddish", m. n. "rötliches metal, copper, iron" (formal = Lat. *rūfus*, O.Ir. *rūad*, Goth. *rauþs*, Lith. *raũdas*, O.C.S. *rudъ*), *rōdhra-*, *lōdhra-* m. 'symplocosracemosa, ein tree, from dessen Rinde ein rotes Pulver bereitet wird', *loṣṭa-* n. "Eisenrost" (**reudh-s-to-*); *rudhirá-* "red, blutig", n. "blood" (**rudh-i-ro-*, contaminated from **rudh-ro-* and **rudh-i-*); khotansak. *rrusta-* "red" (**reudh-s-to-*);

Gk. ἐρεύθω "I röte" (= O.Ice. *ṛjōḍa*), ἔρευθος n. "Röte" (compare Lat. *rubor*); ἐρυθρός "red" (= Lat. *ruber*, O.C.S. **rьdrъ* etc.); ἐρυσίβη "Mehltau, robīgo" (ambiguous ending), ἐρυσί-πελας "Röteln" (**έρυσσι-*, **rudh-s-*);

Lat. *rūbidus* "oxblood, indigo" (with *-do-* further formations = O.Ind. *lōhá-*);

with dial. *f. rūfus* "lichtrot, fuchsrot", Umbr. *rofū* "rubros"; with dial. *ō* from **ou* Lat. *rōbus*, *rōbeus*, *rōbius* "red", *rōbīgo* "Rost; Mehltau, Getreidebrand", also probably *rōbus*, *rōbur* "Hartholz, heartwood"; *ruber*, *rubra*, *-um* "red" (Umbr. *rufru* "rubros"), Lat. *rubor* "Röte", *rubeō*, *-ēre* "red sein" (: O.H.G. *rotēn*, O.C.S. *rьdětī*), *russus* "fleischrot" (**rudh-so-*); auf **rudhro-* go die auson. Lw. *rutilus* "reddish", VN *Rutulī* (with Dissim.) back; compare Lig. *fundus Roudelius*, Illyr. *Campī Raudii*, Apul. PN *Rudiae* (Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 4, 112 f.); about Lat. *raudus* see under;

O.Ir. *rūad*, Welsh etc. *rhudd* "red", O.Ir. *rucc(a)e* 'schande' (**rud-kiā*), nasal. *fo-roind* "rötet"; Gaul. PN *Roudus*, *Ande-roudus*, GN *Rudiobos* ("roter Schläger"?), *Rudianos*; Celt. *roudo-* "red" and 'strong';

O.Ice. *rjōðr*, O.E. *rēod* “red”, O.Ice. *rjōðā* “blutig make”, O.E. *rēodan* “red färben”, Goth. (about “shamefaced blush”) *ga-riuþs* “ehrbar”, *ga-riudei* ‘schamhaftigkeit’; ablaut. *rauþs*, O.Ice. *rauðr*, O.E. *rēad*, O.H.G. *rōt* “red”, O.Ice. *rauði* m. “rotes Eisenerz”, *roðra* f. “blood”, *roði* m. “Röte”, *ryð* n. and *ryðr* m. “Rost”, *roða* “red sein or become”, O.H.G. *rotēn* “blush”, M.H.G. *rot* “red”, O.H.G. *rotamo*, *rosamo* (**rudh-s-men-*) “Röte” (moreover O.Ice. *rosmu-fjǫll* “rötliche Berge”), O.E. *rudu* “Röte”, *rudig* “reddish”; *ā-ryderian* “blush”; O.E. *rūst*, O.H.G. O.S. *rost* “Rost” (**rūdh-s-to*);

Lith. *raũdas*, *raudónas* “red”, *raudà* “rote paint, color”; *rũdas* “puce” (Ltv. *ruds* “reddish”), *ruduõ* “autumn”, *rudėti* “rosten”, *rũdis* f. “Rost”, *rũdynas*, *rũdynà*, *rũdỹne* ‘swamp, marsh with rötlichem, eisenhaltigem water, morass, puddle, slop’, *raũsvas* (**roudh-s-uo-*) “reddish”, Ltv. *rũsa* (**rūdh-s-ā*) “Rost”, Lith. *rũsvas* “reddish brown” (**rudh-s-uo-*), *ruslis* “Bratrost”, *rusėti* “gleam, burn”, Ltv. *rusla* “kind of rotbrauner paint, color”, Lith. *rũstas* “bräunlich, purple, mauve” (**rudh-s-to*), Ltv. *rusta* “braune paint, color”, *rustēt* “red färben”;

O.C.S. *rudъ* “red”, *ruda* “Erz, metal”, *rusъ* (**roudh-s-o-*) “reddish, blond”; *ꙗꙋꙋꙋ* “red” in R.C.S. *rodꙋꙋ*; *ꙗꙋꙋꙋ* *sę* ‘sich röten’, *ꙗꙋꙋꙋ* “Rost”, Russ. *rysyj* “reddish blond” (**rūdh-s-o-*, compare Ltv. *rũsa*);

Toch. A *rätr-ārkyant* “rotglänzend”, *rtär*, B *rätre* “red” (**rutre-*?).

O.Ind. *ravi-* m. ‘sun’, Arm. *arev* ds. kann only very doubtful as “the Rote” gedeutet become; Lat. *raudus*, *rōdus*, *rūdus* “ein formloses Erzstück als Münze” is perhaps with O.Ind. *lōhá-* “rotes metal, copper, iron” and O.Ice. *rauði* “rotes Eisenerz”, O.C.S. *ruda* “Erz, metal” to connect and Gaul. or Illyr. Lw.; maybe Alb. *rrotull* “wheel, sun?” [diminutive -l]

also O.H.G. *aruzzi*, *erizzi*, *aruz*, O.S. *arut* “Erz, Erzstück”, O.Ice. *ortog* (**arutia-taugo*) “Drittel eines øre” are because of Schwankens the forms as borrowed to betrachten; hence

bestehtHommels derivation from sum. *urud* “copper” letztlich to right, different Kretschmer
Gl. 32, 6 ff.

References: WP. II 358 f., WH. II 420 f., 444 f., 455, 456, Trautmann 239.

Page(s): 872-873

reugh-m(e)n-

English meaning: cream

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Rahm"?

Material: Av. *raoyna-* "butter", M.Pers. Pers. *rōyan* "(ausgelassene) butter"; O.Ice. *rjūmi* m. "skimmings", changing through ablaut O.E. *rēam*, M.L.G. *rōme*, O.H.G. *roum* "cream", and M.L.G. *rāme* (for **rōme*), from which Ger. *Rahm*, with *ū* Swiss *rūm* ds.

References: WP. II 357 f.; s. also above S. 868.

Page(s): 873

reu-¹, rēu-, rŭ-

English meaning: to roar, murmur, etc.. (expr.), onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel “brüllen, heisere Laute ausstoßen”; “brummen, murren”

Material: O.Ind. *rāu-ti*, *ruvāti*, *ravati* “bellow, roar, lärmt, dröhnt”, *ráva-*, *ravátha-* m. “bellowing, braying, roar”; Gk. ὠρυομαι “heule, brülle, stoße einen scream from”, ὠρυδόν adv. “with bellowing, braying, roar” (prefix IE *ō*); Lat. *rūmor* “noise, shout, call, rumor”; *rāvus* “hoarse”, *ravis* f. “hoarseness”, *raucus* “hoarse”, *raviō-īre* “sich hoarse talk, speak”;

O.E. *rēon* “Wehklagen”, M.H.G. *rienen* (**reunōn*) “wail, lament”; O.Ice. *rymja* “roar, bellow, drone, grumble”, *rymr* m. “grobe voice”;

Church Slavic *revq*, *rjuti* and O.C.S. *rovq*, *ruti* “roar, bellow”, Cz. *řujě* (old), *říje* f. “clamor of Hirsches, rutting”, Pol. *ruja* f. “rutting, heat(zeit)” (out of it Lith. *rujà*, Ltv. *ruoja* f.); Slav. **rovq* besides **rjuti* from **reūō*, **reuti*, thereafter **rjovq* > **rjevq*;

with the meaning of dumpfen, but heimlichen Murmelns: O.Ir. *rūn* “mystery”, Welsh *rhin* ds.; Goth. *rūna* f. “mystery”, O.S. *rūna*, M.L.G. *rūne* “heimliches Flüstern, h. Beratschlagen, Runenzeichen”, O.E. *rūn* ds., M.H.G. *rūne* “Flüstern, heimliches Beratschlagen”, O.Ice. *rŷna* “vertraulich together talk, speak”, O.E. *rūnian* “flüstern, sich verschwören”, O.H.G. *rūnēn* “flüstern, raunen”, changing through ablaut O.E. *rēonian* “flüstern” (as above *rēon*, M.H.G. *rienen*), Nor. dial. *rjona* “babble”.

extensions:

a. reud-: O.Ind. *rudāti*, *róditi* “heult, weint, jammert”, Av. *raod-* “weep, cry”, O.Ind. *róda-* m. “Klagenton, Winseln, Weinen” (= O.H.G. *rōz* m., compare Lith. *raudà*); Gk. ῥύζω? (see above); Lat. *rūdō*, *-ere*, *-īvi* “cry; roar, bellow”; O.H.G. *riozan* “weep, cry”, *rōz* “das Weinen, Winseln”, O.E. *rēotan* “wail, weep, cry”, ablaut. O.Ice. *rauta* “roar, bellow”; bO.Ir. *rotzen*

“weep, cry”; Lith. *ráudmi* “I wehklage”, *raudóju*, *raudóti* ds., Ltv. *raûdât* “weep, cry, beweinen”, Lith. *apsi-rústu*, preterit *su-rúdau* “mad, wicked, evil, sad become”, *rústas* “grumpy, surly, sullen, fierce, grim”; Slov. *rydati* “weep, cry”, O.Cz. *rudíti* “afflict, sadden”.

b. *reug-*: Gk. ἐρυγόντα “den brüllenden”, ἐρύγμηλος “brüllend (of bull)”, ὀρυγμάδες θόρυβοι Hes. (also ὀρυμαγδός “großer din, fuss, noise” is from *ὀρυγμαδος reconverted), ὠρυγή, ὠρυγμα, ὠρυγμός “bellowing, braying, roar, Geheul” (to ὠ- see above); ῥύζειν “growl, bark, bay” Hes.; Lat. *rūgiō*, *-īre* “roar, bellow (of Löwen)” (after *mūgiō*?); M.Ir. *rucht* “bellowing, braying, roar, Geheul” (**rug-tu-*); O.E. *rēoc* “wild”, wherefore probably Goth. *in-rauhtjan* “ergrimmen”; (but O.Ice. *raukn* n. “draft animal” for *rōkn* = *vrōkn*); Slav. **ružietī* “wiehert” in O.C.S. *ръзеть*, *ръзати*, Serb. *řžê*, *řzati* etc. (Lith. *rūgótī* “evil nehmen” is Lw. from Russ. *rugátb* “vilify, scold” = O.C.S. *rōgati se* “mock”).

c. *reuk-*: O.E. *rȳn* “roar, bellow” (**rūhjan*), M.L.G. *rūjan* ds., O.H.G. *rūhin* “bellowing, braying, roar”, besides *ruhen* (from **ruhjan*), O.H.G. *rohôn* “rūgīre” (Wissmann nom. postv. 87 f.); Ltv. *rucu*, *rūkt* “roar, roar, bellow”, Lith. *rūkti* “roar, bellow”; O.C.S. *rykajō*, *rykati* “rugire”, Russ. *rykátb* “roar, bellow”; besides O.C.S. *rikajō* “brülle” (from **rjūkajō*), ablaut. Slov. *rūk* m. “rutting, heat the Hirsche”, *rúkati* “roar, bellow” etc.

d. ein cognate *reus-* seeks man in:

Ger. *rösten* (after dem knisternden Ton?), O.H.G. *rōst* “Rostpfanne, Scheiterhaufen”, O.H.G. *rōsc*, M.H.G. *rosch*, *rösch* “knisternd, brittle, *resch*”, O.E. *ge-roscian* “beim fire dry”?; in addition probably Lith. *rūzgiu* “roar, foam, schnurre, grumble”.

References: WP. II 349 ff., WH. II 421, 447, 449, 450 f., Trautmann 241, 247, 248.

Page(s): 867-868

reu-², reuə- : rū-

English meaning: to tear out, dig out, open, acquire, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufreißen, graben, aufwühlen; ausreißen; raffen”

Grammatical information: participle perf. pass. *rū-tó-*

Note: to part, as it seems, still volleres *ereu-* (see under)

Material: O.Ind. *rav-*, *ru-* “shatter, shatter” (*rávat*, *rudhí*, *rāvīsam*, *rōruvat*, meaning probably from “her and in Stücke reißen”), participle *rutá-* “shatter, zerschmettert” (= Lat. *dī-*, *ē-*, *ob-rūtus*); *rōman-*, *lōman* “hair” (compare under n. Ir. *rūaimneach* and O.Ice. *rǫgg* “langes hair”); Gk. ἐρῦσι-χθων “die Erde aufwühlend”;

Lat. *ruō* in the meaning “tear open, wühlen, scratch”, *ē-*, *dī-*, *ob-ruō*, *-rūtus* (see above), *rūta caesa* “all, was auf a Grundstück ausgegraben and gefällt is”, *rūtrum* ‘spade, hack, mattock, hoe, Kelle’, *rutellum* ‘small shovel’, *rutābulum* ‘shovel, Scharre’;

M.Ir. *rūam* ‘spade, Grabscheit’, *rūamar* “effossio”; Ir. *rūaimneach* “langes hair”;

O.Ice. *rýja* “den Schafen die Wolle ausreißen” (Nor. *rū* f. “Winterwolle”), O.S. *rūwi* f. “rauhes fell, fur”;

O.Ice. *rǫgg* f., *rǫggr* m. “langes hair, long wool” (**rawwa-*), Swe. *rugg* “zottiges hair” (**ruwwa-*); out of it Eng. *rug*;

Goth. *riurs* “vergänglich” (*riurjan* ‘spoil’), O.Ice. *rýrr* ‘small, arm’;

presumably O.S. O.H.G. *riomo* ‘strap, leathery band, strap, belt, girdle’ (*“abgerissener Hautstreifen”*), O.E. *rēoma*, *rēama* ds., also “dünne Haut” (compare S. 873 **reugh-m(e)n-* “skimmings”); M.L.G. M.Du. *rūn*, *rūne*, schwäb. *raun* “Wallach, Gaul”, because of oFris. *han-rūne* “Hahnrei” (actually “verschnittener rooster, cock”) originally “equus castratus”, mnl. *runen*, *ruynen* “cut, clip, kastrieren”; (Ger. *runken*); borrowed Ltv. *rūnīt* “kastrieren”, also finn. *ruuna* “Wallach”, *ruunata* “kastrieren”;

Lith. *ráuju*, *ráuti* “ausreißen, ausjäten”, *ravėti* “jäten” (*rãvas* ‘straßengraben’, O.Pruss. *rawys* “ditch, trench, channel” Lw. from Pol. *rów* “ditch, trench, channel”); Ltv. *raûklis* “Raufeisen”; O.C.S. *ryjъ*, *ryti* “dig”, *ръвѣ* “reiße from, jäte from”, *рыль*, *rylo* “Grabscheit, spade, hack, mattock, hoe”, *ровъ* “ditch, trench, channel, pit, pothole”, *runo* “Fließ”;

s. also above S. 338 about *ereu-2*, wherefore perhaps also Lith. *ûrvas* m., also *ûrva* f. “cave”.

extensions:

a. *reub-*: “reissen” in Lat. *rubus* “Brombeerstaude, blackberry” (“*shrub, bush, whereof man sich reißt”), *rūbidus* (panis i. e. “parum coctus”) “raw, rauhrissig”; perhaps also *rubēta* “toad”; M.Ir. *robb* “animal”?; Gmc. **raup-*, **rupp-* (with intensification) in Goth. *raupjan* “pluck”, O.E. *rīpan* “ausplündern”, O.H.G. *roufen*, M.H.G. *roufen*, *reufen*, *raufen* “pluck”; M.Eng. *ryppen*, Eng. *rip* “rend”, M.H.G. *rupfen*, *ropfen* “pluck”, O.Ice. *ruppa*, *rupla* “losreißen”, *rup/n*. “booty, robbery”.

b. *reud-* “zerreißen”; ***rud-ló-*** “raw, wild”.

Lat. *rūdus*, *-eris* n. “zerbröckeltes Gestein, detritus, rubble”; also *rudis* “unbearbeitet, raw”, *rullus* “coarse, bäurisch” (**rud-lo-*); M.Ir. *rūad* “Ruine”, Welsh pl. *rhuddion* “offal, bran” (**roud-*); O.N. *reyta* (**rautjan*) “abreißen, tear, to pick to pieces, pluck”, also M.Du. *rūten*, Du. *ruiten* “rend, plündern, rob”, M.L.G. *rüter*, Du. *ruiter* (Ger. *Reuter*) “Plünderer, robber” (influence of M.Lat. *ru(p)tarius*); ein zugehöriges word for “junk” places M.H.G. *riuze*, *alt-riuze* “wer mitGerümpel handelt or es ausbessert” ahead; auf das through Wässern and Faulenlassen of Flachses vorbereitete Ausziehen the Flachsfaser weisen O.Ice. *rotinn* “faul, decayed” (but *ū-rotinn* still “wer die hair nicht verloren”), *rot* n. “decay; Ohnmacht”, O.S. *rotōn* “from Rost verzehrt become”, O.E. *rotian* “faulen, wither, wilt”; M.L.G. *rōten* “Flachs rösten”, O.H.G. *rōzzen* “faulen”, M.H.G. *rōzzen* and *ræzen* “faulen lassen”, Ger. bO.Ir.

rōssen “Flachs faulen lassen” (reshaped to *röstern* *rösten* “auf dem Rost braten”), M.H.G. *rōz* “mürbe”;

here O.Ind. *Rudrá-* GN (**rud-lo-*), pāli *ludda-* “cruel, savage” after W. Wüst *Rudrá-*.

c. *reudh-* “reuten, roden”.

Av. *raoiōya-* “arable to make”;

O.Ice. *rjōðā* “reuten, räumen”, M.H.G. *rieten* st. V. “ausrotten, destroy”; O.Ice. *rjōðr* n. “offene place in Walde”, O.H.G. *reod* “gerodetes Land”, Ger. dial. *Ried* ds., O.H.G. *riuti* ds., *riuten* (**riutjan*) “reuten”, ablaut. O.Ice. *ruð* n. “gerodete place in wood, forest”, M.L.G. *rot* “das Roden”, O.Ice. *ryðja* “roden; aufräumen, ausrotten”, O.E. *ā-ryddan* (Eng. *rid*) “mug, rob, plündern”; M.H.G. *roten*, Ger. *rotten*, M.L.G. *roden*, out of it Ger. *roden*, O.Fris. *tō-rotha* “ausrotten”.

d. *reuk-* (partly probably also *reug-*, *reugh-*?) “pluck”.

O.Ind. *luñcati* “rauft, rupft, enthülst”, *luñcana-* n. “das Ausrupfen, Ausraufen”, *rūksā-* see under;

Gk. ὀρύσσω, Att. -πτω “grabe, scharre”, ὀρυχή, ὀρυγή “das ditch, trench, channel”, ὀρυγμα n. “ditch, trench, channel”, κατωρυχῆς “in the Erde vergraben”; common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *kṣ-* :

Gk. *-gh-* > *-ss-*, *-tt-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *runcō*, *-āre* “jäten, ausjäten”, *runcō*, *-ōnis* “Reuthacke, Jäthacke”; Gk. ῥυκάνη “plane” (the Vokalvorschlag getilgt perhaps after ῥῦσιόζω “reiße weg” to **uer-s-*, *-u-??*), from which Lat. *runcina* ds. (*-n-* through Fernassimilation, unterstützt through *runcāre*); Ir. *rucht* “swine” (“Wühler” **ructu-*); M.Welsh *rhwgn* “Reiben, Kerben” (**runk-no-?* s. Loth RC. 42, 138 f.);

with dem concept the (ausgerauften) Wollzotten and the with it verbundenen roughness (as S. 868 O.Ice. *rōgg*): O.Ind. *rūksā-* “rough”, common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *-gh-* > *-ss-*, *-tt-* phonetic mutation

O.H.G. *rūh*, O.E. *rūh* “rough, behaart; ungebildet”; O.S. *rūgi*, *rūwi* f. “rauhes fell, fur, grobe cover”, M.H.G. *riuhe*, *rūhe* “Pelzwerk”, Ger. *Rauchwerk*, O.E. *rȳhe*, *rūwa*, *rēowe* “grobe Wolldecke”, O.Ice. *rȳf* ds.;

as “crack, furrow” perhaps here Lith. *raũka* f., *raũkas* m. “wrinkle”, *raukiù*, *raũkti* “in Falten pull, furrow”, *runkù*, *rũkti* “wrinkly become” and with *g*: Lat. *rūga* “wrinkle, crease”.

Maybe Alb. (**rūga*) *rudha* “wrinkle” common Alb. *-g > -dh* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word.

e. *reup-* “ausreißen, tear, break, rupture”; ***roupā-*** “hole, aperture”, ***rūpēis-*** “Fels”.

O.Ind. *rōpayati* “verursacht Reißen, bricht ab”, *rūpyati* “hat Reißen in Leibe”, **rōpa-* n. “hole, cave” (= Lith. *raupaĩ*, compare O.Ice. *rauff*., Serb. *rūpa*);

Lat. *rumpō*, *-ere*, *rūpī*, *ruptum* “break, rupture”, *rūpēs* “steep Felswand, cliff, Felskluff, jäher abyss” (compare under Lith. *rupis* “Fels”, wherefore Illyr. PN Ὠρύπες, Achaia, and in similar meaning Ger. *Riepe* ‘schuttreuse’ and die tirol. place names *roupə*, *roufə*, inscribed *Roppen*, *Rofen*), *rūpex*, *-icis* “ruppiger uncouth, clumsy person, Rüpel” (compare Lith. *rupūs* “rough, coarse”);

O.Ice. *riūfa*, O.E. *rēofan* “break, rupture, tear” (O.H.G. *ā-riub* “atrox, dirus”, actually “ungebrochen”); O.Ice. *rauf* f. “col, gap, hole”, O.E. *rēaf* n. “robbery, booty, dress, armament, armor” (**roupā* = Slav. **rupa* “hole”), O.H.G. *roub* m. ds., to Goth. *bi-raubōn*, O.H.G. *roubōn*, O.S. *rōbōn* “rob”, O.Ice. *raufa* “durchbrechen, rob” and *reyfa* “durchbohren, tear”, O.E. *be-rīefan* “mug, rob”; O.Ice. *reyfi* “gerupfte wool, rauhes fell, fur”, M.Du. *roof* “abgezogenes fell, fur”; geminated E.Fris. *rubben* ‘scratch, scrape, rub, pluck’, nd. *rubbelig*, *rubberig* “uneven, rough”, Ger. *ruppig* ‘struppig’, Eng. *rubble*, *rubbish* “rubble, offal”; O.Ice. *rūfinn* “bristly, struppig, rauhaarig”; Ger. *rüffeln* ‘scour, rub, clean, hart zusetzen’;

Lith. *rūpėti* ‘sich kümmern’, *rūpūs* “besorgt” (to Russ. *rupá* “care, ruefulness”), *raupýti* and (IE ablaut *ou : ōu*) *ruõpti* “dig, hollow out”, *rūpas* “rough, bumpy”, *rupūs* “rough,

coarse”, *rupis* “Fels”, E.Lith. *raupaĩ* pl. “measles, pox” (“Rauhigkeit in the Haut”), *raupsaĩ* “leprosy”; also Lith. *rupužė, raupežė* “toad” (from the roughness the Haut), compare also Ltv. *raupa* “goose bumps” (‘shudder, shiver’); Serb. *rūpa* “hole, pit, pothole” (**roupā*), Pol. *rupić się* ‘sich kümmern’, ablaut. *rypać* ‘scindere, friare’.

f. **reus-**: O.Ice. *reyrr* m. “cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind”, *rūst* f. “Trummer, zerfallene wall” (see above S. 686 about O.Ind. *loṣṭá-* m. n.); O.H.G. *riostar* “plough handle, plough stilt”, O.E. *rēost* “ein Teil of Pfluges”, Ger. dial. *riester* “rag zum Schuhflicken”; Dan. *ros* ‘schnitzel, offal’, Nor. dial. *ros, rys* “Fischschuppe”, *rus* “dünne bowl”, *rosa* “ritzen, die Haut aufscheuern, sich lösen”, Ice. *rosm* n. “offal”, *rusl* n. “offal”, O.S. *ruslos* m. pl. ‘speckseite’, O.E. *rysel* m. bacon, fat, under likewise; Dutch *ruł* “lax and dry, e.g. of sand, rough” (**ruzlá-*); O.Ice. *ryskja* “rend, pluck”, Nor. *rusk* “offal, dust, powder” (also M.L.G. *rūsch* “intestines, entrails”, bO.Ir. *geräusch?* still insecure M.H.G. *roesche*, Ger. dial. *rösch* “hard and light frail, breakable under likewise”); with Gmc. Wurzelvariation O.Ice. *raska* “in UN.nung bringen”; with **-p-** probably O.H.G. *gi-rūspit* gl. to *inhorruit* (*aper*), and (as “in Halse scratch, scrape”) Ger. *räuspern*, M.H.G. *riuspern, riuspeln, rūspern*, compare Lat. *rūspor, -āri* ‘suchen’, actually “aufreißend, durchwühlend, whereupon forschend”, as Ital. *ruspare* ‘scratch (from the hen)’, *ruspo* “rough, neugemünzt”, *rospo* “toad” show;

Lith. *rausiù, raūsti* ‘scratch, wühlen’, *rūsỹs, rúsas* “pit, pothole for die Winterkartoffeln”, *pelen-rūsis, -rūsà* “Aschenbrödel”, *rūsinti* ‘schüren’, Ltv. *raust* ‘schüren, wühlen’, *raustīt* “pull, rend”, *rūsa* “aufgehäufter rubble”; about O.C.S. *rušiti* “umstürzen”, **ruchъ* “movement”, see above S. 332.

References: WP. II 351 ff., WH. II 445 f., 447 f., 451 ff., Trautmann 240, 241, 247, Wissmann nom. Postverb. 10, 130, 176 f.

Page(s): 868-871

reu-³, reu-s-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "eilen"

See also: see above S. 331 f. (*er-3*), wherefore still M.Ir. *rūaimm* "onrush", Bret. *rumm* 'schar' (*reu-smen*).

Page(s): 871

reu-4

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nachforschen"

See also: see above S. 337 (*ereu-*).

Page(s): 871

reu–smen–

English meaning: chewing; throat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wiederkäuen; Kehle, Gurgel”

Material: O.Ind. *rōmantha-* m. “Wiederkäuen”; wakhi *ramöt* (**raumaṣa-*) ds.; kati *žēmētr* (**romantra-*) ds.;

Lat. *rūmen*, *-inis* “throat, pharynx, gullet”, *rūma*, *rūmis*, *-is* ds. (can *m* from *mn* have, as:) *rūmāre* besides *rūmināre* “wiederkauen”; kymr. *rhumen* “paunch, udder”; compare above S. 872.

References: WP. II 360 f., Loth RC. 43, 146; Frisk Suffixales-*th-* 14 f.

Page(s): 873

reus–

English meaning: elm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rüster”?

Material: Ir. *rúaimm* “betula alnus, alnus glutinosa” (**reus-men*);

to O.H.G. *rust*, M.H.G. Ger. *Rüster*?

References: WP. II 361.

Page(s): 873

reuto–, routo–, rut–

English meaning: stomach, intestines (of an animal)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Tiermagen, Eingeweide”

Material: M.Pers. *rōt* “intestines, entrails of Rindes”, Pers. *rūda*, pl. *rūdag-ānī* “Gedärme, intestines, entrails” (**reuto-ko-*); jAv. *uruḡwarə*, *-wan-* n. (**rut-uar-*, *-uan-*) “intestines, entrails, belly”;

O.E. *rēada* “Tiermagen”, Eng. *read* “Labmagen” (**routo-*), aDutch *roode* “psalterium”;
Swe. dial. *rudda* f. “Labmagen” (**ruddōn-*).

References: Lidén KZ. 61, 14 f.

Page(s): 873-874

reṽə- : rū-

English meaning: to open; wide

Deutsche Übersetzung: "öffnen"

Material: Av. *ravah-* n. "Raum, Weite", *ravas-čarāt-* "was sich in Freien bewegt";

Lat. *rūs*, *rūris* "land (in contrast to town, city), estate" (**reṽos*); M.Ir. *róe*, *rói* f. "ebenes field" (because of Eigennamens *Cú Rói*, welcher older *Cú Rauí* lautet, from **rōuīā*);

Gmc. *rū-ma-* in Goth. *rūms* "capacious, wide", *rūm* n. "Raum", O.Ice. *rūmr* "capacious", *rūm* n. "Raum, place", O.S. *rūm* m. "Raum", O.Fris. O.E. *rūm* "capacious", m. "Raum, stretch of time, Gelegenheit", O.H.G. M.H.G. *rūm* m. "Raum, aperture, freie Räumlichkeit", M.H.G. *rūm* "capacious"; O.H.G. *rūmi*, M.H.G. *rūme* "capacious, wide, afar"; abgel. verb Gmc. **rūmian*: O.Ice. *rýma* "capacious make" etc.;

O.C.S. *равнѣ* from **orvnh* "eben"; Russ. *roves-nyk* "Altersgenosse"; O.Pruss. *arwis* "true, certainly";

Toch. AB *ru-* "öffnen".

References: WP. II 356 f., WH. II 454, Trautmann 14.

Page(s): 874

rezg-

English meaning: to plait, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "flechten, winden"

Material: O.Ind. *rāju-* f. "rope, band"; Lat. *restis* ds. (**rezgtis*) = O.Lith. *rekstis* "basket"; O.E. *resc(e)*, *risc(e)*, M.L.G. *risch* "bulrush"; Nor. *rusk* m. *ryskje* n. 'schmiele', O.E. *rysc*, *rysce* f. "bulrush"; M.L.G. *rusch* "reed, bulrush", M.H.G. *rusch(e)* f. "bulrush"; Lith. *rezgù*, *rèksti* "flax, wattle, braid, knit, bind, lace, tie", Ltv. *režģēt* "flax, wattle, braid", *režģis* "wickerwork"; aBulg. *rozga* "rod, twig, branch", through secondary Beeinflussung of Präfixes *raz-*: R.C.S. *razga*.

References: WP. II 374, WH. II 431, Trautmann 245.

Page(s): 874

rēd-¹

English meaning: to excite; joyful

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufmuntern, froh”

Note: only Gmc. and balto-slavisch

Material: O.E. *rōt* “freudig, blithe, glad, good”, *ā-rētan* “aufmuntern”; O.Ice. *íðtask* “heiter become”, *mál-rótinn* “redeliebend”; Lith. *rōds* “gern, willing”; O.C.S. *radъ* “libens”, Ser.-Cr. *räd*, Cz. *rád* ds.

References: WP. II 369, Trautmann 235.

Page(s): 853

rēd-² : rōd- : rād-

English meaning: to shuffle, scrape, scratch

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scharren, schaben, kratzen, nagen’

Material: Lat. *rōdō* “gnaw, benage” and *rādō* ‘scharre, scrape, scratch’ (from **rad̥d(h)ō* s. Welsh *rhathu*), wherefore *rāstrum* “hack, mattock, hoe, Karst”, *rādula* “rasper”, *rāllum* “plowshare”, *rāmentum* “Abgang, chip, splinter, splinter” and *rōstrum* “(Nagewerkzeug) bill, beak, neb, snout, proboscis, prow, bow of a ship”; Welsh *rhathu* “raspeln, smooth, ebnen”, *rhathell* “Raspel”, *rhath* “Ebene, surface, plain, area”, Bret. *raza* “raser”; Brit. *rath-* and Lat. *rādō* are under **rāzdō* (from **rad̥d(h)ō*, *d(h)*-present) compatible;

O.H.G. *rāzi* ‘sharp from taste, wild’, M.H.G. *rāze* *ræze* ds. prove die *ē*-grade **rēd-*; in addition Gmc. **rattō* “Ratte” (=nibbler): O.S. *ratta*, O.E. *rætt* m., M.H.G. *ratze*, *ratz* etc.; in Ger. Dialekten comes *Ratz* in the meaning “marten, polecat, caterpillar, inchworm” vor; O.H.G. *rato*, *radda*, *ratta*.

References: WP. II 369, WH. II 415, 439 f.

Page(s): 854

rēi-¹ : rī-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zählen, ordnen”

Note: extended *rēi-dh-*.

See also: see above S. 60 (*ar-*).

Page(s): 860

rēi-², rōi-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Nuß”

References: (see Trautmann 241 f.)

See also: see above S. 61 (*ar-ṣ*).

Page(s): 860

rēito–, rēiti–

English meaning: scapula; shoulder (of animals)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bug, Schulter von Tieren”

Material: Arm. *eri*, gen. *ervoy* “Bug, shoulder from animals”; Lith. *rietas* m. “thigh, Lende”,

Ltv. *rieta* f. “leg”; Church Slavic *ritь*, Cz. *řiť* “podex”.

References: Trautmann 242, Lidén Mél. Pedersen 88 f.

Page(s): 863

řek-2

English meaning: to arrange, prepare

Deutsche Übersetzung: "O.N.nen"

Material: O.Ind. *racayati* "verfertigt, bildet", *racana-* n. "Ordnen, Betreiben"; Goth. *rahnjan* "reckon"; *ragin* n. "Rat, decision", O.Ice. *regin*, pl. *rogn* "die ratschlagenden Mächte, gods", O.S. *ragino giscapu* "Beschlüsse the göttlichen Mächte", O.H.G. *regin-* in Eigennamen; O.C.S. *rokъ* m. "bestimmte time, purpose ", *rekъ*, *rešti* 'say', *raknoti*, *račiti* "wollen" etc.; Toch. A *rake*, B *reki*, pl. *rekauna* "word";

with *ē*: Goth. *ga-rēhsns* f. "determination, Ratschluß"; O.C.S. *řečb* f. "accusatio";

quite doubtful Zusammengehörigkeit with O.Ice. *rān* n. "robbery" (**rahna-*), *rāna* "rob" (**rahnjan*), O.H.G. *bi-rahamen* "erbeuten"; primary meaning wäre "Raub-Anschlag"?

References: WP. II 362, Trautmann 243.

Page(s): 863

rē-¹, rə- extended rē-dh- etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: "berechnen, zählen", "bereit machen, überlegen"

See also: see above S. 59 f. (*ar-*).

Page(s): 853

řē-² extended rē-dh-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zertrennen”

See also: see above S. 332 f. (*er-*).

Page(s): 853

rē–³

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rudern”

See also: see above S. 338 (*erə-*).

Page(s): 853

rē-4

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ruhen"

See also: see above S. 338 f. (*erə-*)

Page(s): 853

rē–5

English meaning: dark

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dunkel”

Material: O.Ind. *rāmá-* “swart, black”; n. “darkness, night”; *rāmīf.* “night”; M.H.G. *rām*, *rōm* m. ‘smut, smut’; Mod.Ice. *rāma-legr* “dirty, filthy”; O.H.G. *rāmac*, M.H.G. *rāmec*, *rāmig* “dirty, filthy, rußig”, O.E. *rōmig* “rußig”, ne. *room* ‘scurf on the head, dandruff’;

O.Ind. *rātrī* “night” better to Lat. *lateō* etc., above S. 651 nachzutragen.

With ~~-yo-~~formants: Lat. *rāvus* “gray, gray-yellow”.

Page(s): 853

rē-6

English meaning: to cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schreien'

See also: s. *rei-3*.

Page(s): 853

rēp-¹ (rep-?)

English meaning: to crawl, sneak

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kriechen, schleichen"

Material: Lat. *rēpō*, *-ere* "grovel, truckle, creep, slink"; O.H.G. *rebo*, *reba*, *repa*, M.H.G. *rebe* 'schlingschößling'; ablaut. M.L.G. *wīn-rāve* "Weinrebe";

Lith. *rėplióti* "grovel, truckle, creep", ablaut. *roplóti* ds., Ltv. *rāpāt*, *rāpt* ds., O.Pruss. *rīpaiti* "folget"; barely in addition wRuss. *rapuxa*, Pol. *ropucha* "toad".

References: WP. II 370, WH. II 430, Trautmann 246, Kluge-Goetze¹⁶ 604.

Page(s): 865

rēp-², rəp-

English meaning: pole; beam

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Pfahl, Balken"

Material: O.H.G. *rāvo* 'sparren', O.Ice. *rāfr*, *ræfr* m., *rāf* n. 'sparrendach'; O.Ice. *raptr* m. 'stick, Sparren' (vandal. PN *Raptus*), O.E. *ræfter* ds., M.L.G. *rafter*, *rachter* 'small balk, beam, lath'; Lith. *réplinti* 'uplift, set up, hinstellen'; O.C.S. *rěpyjь*, *rěpijь* 'picket, pole', *rěpyje* 'τρίβολος'.

References: WP. II 370.

Page(s): 866

rēs–, rōs–

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen”

See also: see above S. 336 f. (*ere-s-2*).

Page(s): 866

rēt–, rōt–, rət–

English meaning: pole; trunk

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange, stem, Balkengefüge’

Material: O.H.G. *ruota*, O.Ice. *rōða* “rod, shaft, pole”, O.S. *rōða* “(picket, pole)kreuz”, O.E. *rōd* ds. and Church Slavic *ratīšte*, *ratovište* “Lanzenschaft”; perhaps in addition Lat. *rētae* “from dem bank, border, shore of Flusses hervorragende Bäume”, *rētāre* “den river from solchen clean” and *rātīs* “Floß”.

References: WP. II 368, WH. II 420, 431.

Page(s): 866

roi-no-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Weg, Rain, Hügel"

See also: see under *rei-*.

Page(s): 874

rug_hio-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Roggen"

See also: see under *urug_hio-*.

Page(s): 874

ruk(k)–, rouk(k)–

English meaning: a kind of cloth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gespinst”

Note: only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: O.Ir. *rucht* (**ructu-*) “tunica”; M.Welsh *rhuch(en)* “mantle” (**roukkā*); Goth. **rukka* (Ital. *rocca*), O.H.G. *rocko* “distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning)”; O.Ice. *rokkr* “Rock” derives from O.E. O.S. *rocc* “Rock”.

References: WP. II 374, Loth RC. 42, 62 f.

Page(s): 874

ṛksā

English meaning: tether

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Köte, Fessel (bei Huftieren)”?

Material: O.Ind. *ṛkṣālā*, *ṛcchārā* f. “manacle” perhaps to Lith. *réša* “Kötengelenk of Pferdes”;
different about O.Ind. *ṛkṣālā* above S. 673. common O.Ind. *-ḡh-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 322.

Page(s): 875

ṛk̑so-s

English meaning: bear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Bär"

Note: (or *ṛk̑s-o-s* besides *ṛk̑-to-s*?)

Material: O.Ind. *ṛk̑sa-* m. "bear" (in addition a new fem. *ṛk̑sī* "Bärin") = jAv. *arša-*,

common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-k̑-* : jAv. *-gh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-* phonetic mutation

Osset. *ars*, Arm. *arj* (influenced from *arjn* "dark brown"), Alb. *arj*, Gk. ἄρκτος, newer ἄρκος, in addition (?) the VN Ἀρκάδες,

Note:

Alb. *harusha* 'she-bear' : aquitO.N. PN *Harsus* : O.Ind. *ṛk̑sa-* m. "bear" proves the cognate for she-bear was older than cognate for bear since ending *-a* is feminine; alb has saved the matriarchal aspect of the huntress goddess.

Alb. *arithi* (diminutive) 'standing like a bear' (**ar(h)i*) *ari* "bear" (The stem final *-θ-* has been dropped for reasons of popular etymology, in order to avoid semantic confusion with the hypochoristic-diminutive formations in *-th.*) : Arm. *arj* "bear", Welsh *arth* "bear" [common Alb. - Welsh *-k̑* > *-th* phonetic mutation].

M.Ir. *art*, Welsh *arth* "bear", Gaul. *Deae Artioni* "Bärengöttin", Lat. *ursus* "bear", perhaps Hitt. *ḫartagga-* name eines Raubtiers; aquitO.N. PN *Harsus*, Basque *hartz* "bear" are Celt. Lw.; Pers. *xīrs* "bear" soll auf Iran. **ṛsa-* = IE *ṛk̑o-* weisen, whereupon also Osset. *ars* go back could.

References: WP. II 322, WH. II 842, Specht KZ 66, 26 f., IE Decl. 239 f., interprets the bear as "destroyer, damager", to O.Ind. *rák̑sas-* n. "destruction", Av. *raš-* "beschädigen" (see 864); compare also Frisk Gk. et. Wb. 141 f.

Page(s): 875

saip–

English meaning: stall, fence

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Umfriedung from Dickicht, Hürde”?

Material: Gk. αἶμος (Aisch.) “thicket” (**saip-mo-*?), αἶμασία “fence, wall” (**saip-m̥tiā*?);

Lat. *saepēs*, *-is* “fence, paddock”, *saepiō*, *-īre* “umzäunen”, *praesaepēs*, *prae-saepia* “crib, manger, stall”, *saepe* “often” (neuter eines adj. **saepis* “gedrängt”).

References: WP. II 445 f., WH. II 461 f.

Page(s): 878

sak-

English meaning: to sanctify; to make a treaty

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heiligen, einen Vertrag machen"?

Material: Lat. *sacer* "geweiht, holy" (besides *sācris*); fal. *sacru(m)*, Osc. σακρο 'sacra' or 'sacrum', *sakrim* (acc.), *sakrid* (abl.), *sakarater* 'sacratum', *sacrasias* "**sacrariae", *sakaraklúm* 'sacellum', *saka(ra)hiter* 'sanciātur', Umbr. *sakra* 'sacras', Adverb *sakre*; päl. *sacaracirix* "**sacatrix, sacerdos"; further Osc. *sakrvist* 'sacra est'; previous compound is Lat. *sacerdōs*, *-dōtis* "priest" (also f.) from **sācro-dhō-t-s* to root *dhē-*;

moreover *Sancus*, *-ī* and *-ūs*, name an Umbr.-sabin. divinity; of *u*-stem derived ist *Sanquālis* "zum Sancus gehörig"; Umbr. *Sansī* 'sancium', dat. *Sansie*; from **sanko-* is *sanciō*, *-īre* "through religiöse Weihe unverletzlich machen, heiligen; ein law bestätigen" derived, further *sanctus* "geheiligt", Umbr. *sahta*, *sahata* 'sanctam', Osc. *saahtúm* 'sanctum', päl. *sato* 'sanctum'; Lat. *sagmen* "the heiligende, auf the Burg gepflückte Grasbüschel";

Hitt. *šaklai-* "custom, Ritus".

References: WP. II 448, WH. II 459 f., 464, 474.

Page(s): 878

sal-2

English meaning: dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schmutziggrau'

Note: also (after the paint, color) zur Bezeichnung of Salzes (see *sal-1*), the Grauweide and of Speichels

Note:

Root **sal-2**: dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow, derived from Root **sal-**: salt; salty water.

Material: A. Aind. lengthened grade *sāra-*, *sāla-* "gray" = O.E. *sōl* "dirty, filthy, dark", N.Ger. *saul* ds.; air *sal* and *sa(i)le* f. 'smut', *salach* "dirty, filthy" = O.Bret. *haloc*, Welsh *halog* ds.; Welsh *sal* "ärmlich, sick" is Fr. Lw.;

B. **sal-*yo*** in O.Ice. *splr* "dirty, filthy" *sq/n*. "a kind of Alge"; O.H.G. *salō* "cloudy, dirty grey", O.E. *salu* ds., Dutch *zaluw* "dunkelgelb"; M.H.G. *sal*, gen. *salwes* 'smut'; Welsh *salw* "ärmlich, low" (das *s-* from *sal*, see above), O.Corn. *halou* 'stercora'; R.C.S. *slavo-očije* "Blauäugigkeit", Russ. *solovój* "isabellenfarben".

C. Lat. *salīva* f. 'saliva', out of it O.Ir. *saile*, Welsh *haliw* ds.

D. Lat. *salix* "a willow-tree, willow, willow" = M.Ir. *sail*, gen. *sa(i)lech*, Welsh etc. *helyg-en* ds.; O.Brit. PN *Salico-dūnon*, Gaul. PN *Salicilla*, O.H.G. *sal(a)ha*, M.H.G. *salhe*, Ger. *Salweide*; O.E. *sealh* m., O.Ice. *selja* "a willow-tree, willow, willow" (**salhjōn*).

Maybe Alb. (**salicus*) *shelgu* "willow" not from lat *salix*.

References: WP. II 453 f., WH. II 468 f., Trautmann 249; Thieme, as above.

Page(s): 879

sal-

English meaning: salt; salty water

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'salz, Seesalz'

Grammatical information: nom. *sal*, *sal-d-*, *sal-i*, *sal-u*, gen. *sal-n-és*

Note:

Root *sal-* : salt; salty water derived from Root *sū-ro-*, *sou-ro-* : salty, bitter; cheese

Material: O.Ind. *sal-ilá-* n. 'sea, Meeresflut' ("*das Salzige"), *sal-ilá-* 'salzig'; Arm. *ał* 'salt' (*i*-stem), *ałt* (*i*-stem) 'salzlager, salt', *ałi* 'salzig' (out of it is the river name "Αλυσ gräzisiert);

Gk. ἅλς, gen. ἅλός m. 'salt', f. 'salzflut, sea', dat. pl. ἅλασι; pl. ἅλες also "Witz", as Lat. *salēs*, ἅλιος "marinus", ἁλιεύς 'seemann, fisherman'; ἅλυκός 'jünger', ἁλικός 'salzig'; stem ἅλι- stets in compound ἅλι-πόρφυρος, ἅλι-μυρῆεις (ἅλος-ύδνη contains den gen. ἅλός); ἅλμη "sea waters, salinity, sharpness" (therefrom ἅλμυρός 'salty, bitter, sharp'); Alb. *ngjelmëtë*, *ngjelmëtë* 'salty', *ngjelm* "be salty" (-*mo*- as in Gk. ἅλμη); *gjellë* (**ghala*) "food", *gjallë* "alive, fresh meat", *gjallesë* "creature to be eaten" [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Maybe Alb. *helm* "poison, bitter" preservation of the old laryngeal

Illyr. PN *Salapia* (Apulia) to FIN **Sal-apā*, Lat. *sāl*, *sālis* m., altLat. also nom. *sale* n. 'salt'; Umbr. *salu* 'saalem', perhaps also Lat. *insula* as "ἡ ἐν ἁλὶ οὖσα" (compare Gk. ἔναλος "in Meere situated");

maybe Alb. (**insula*) *ishull* "island"

O.Ir. *salann*, Welsh *halen*, O.Corn. *haloin*, Bret. *c'hoalenn*, *holen* (**salei-no-*) 'salt'; auf **salī-mo-* leads probably Welsh *heli* 'sea'; Celt. FIN *Sala* 'saale', compare *Saalach*, Nfl. the *Salzach*; Ltv. *sāls* (**sālis*); O.Pruss. *sal* is Pol. Lw.; Lith. *sālti* 'sweet become, sour become', *salià* 'süßigkeit'; Ltv. *sālīms*, Lith. žem. *sólymas* m. 'salzlake' (= Welsh *heli*); O.C.S. *solb* f.

‘salt’ (**salī-*); Slav. **solnъ* in O.C.S. *slanъ* ‘salzig’; O.Pruss. *saltan* n. “bacon”, Slav. **soltъ* f. in Russ. *solotъ* ‘swamp, marsh’, O.C.S. *slatina* “ἄλμη”, Serb. *slativa* ‘salzquelle’, Cz. *slatina* “moor, fen” etc.; Toch. A *sāle*, B *sālyiye* ‘salt’.

with dem *d-* of IE nom. sg. n. **sal-d-*: Illyr. PN *Saldae* (Pannonien), Thrac. PN *Salsovia* (**sal-d-t-ou-*); Goth. O.Ice. O.S. *salt*, O.E. *sealt*, O.H.G. *salz* ‘salt’; adj. O.Ice. *saltr*, O.E. *sealt*, M.H.G. *salzec*, Ger. *salzig*, with zero grade O.S. *sultia*, O.H.G. *sulza* (**sultja*) ‘salwasser, Sülzwurst’, Ger. *Sülze*, Nor. *sylt* f. “überschwemmter Meeresstrand” (but M.H.G. *sol*, *sul*, Ger. *Sole* ‘salzhaltiges Wasser’ are Slav. Lwe.); O.E. *sealtan*, O.H.G. *salzan* ‘salzen’ (otherwise weak V. O.E. *sieltan*, O.Ice. *salta*); Lat. *sallō*, *-ere* ‘salzen’, participle *salsus* (**sald-to-*) perhaps with präs.-*d-* suffix; also Bal.-Slav. **saldu-* ‘süss’ (“*gesalzen, *wohlschmeckend”) could after a verb shaped sein: Lith. *saldùs*, Ltv. *salds*, Slav. **soldъk* in O.C.S. *sladъkъ*, Pol. *śłodki*, without *-d-*: Lith. *sālù*, *sālti* ‘süss become’, E.Lith. *ĩsalas*, Ltv. *iesals* m. “malt”; the *u*-stem *sal-u-* ergibt sich besides from Bal.-Slav. **saldu-* also from Gk. ἅλুকός ‘salzig’.

Maybe *Seleiitani* Illyr. TN, also Alb. (**shile*) *shije* “taste, salty taste”, *sillë* “dinner”.

References: WP. II 452 f., WH. II 465 f., Trautmann 249, Thieme, The Heimat the IE
Gemeinsprache 20, 27f.;

See also: belongs to *sal-2*.

Page(s): 878-879

sap-, sab-

English meaning: to taste, to perceive

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schmecken, wahrnehmen'

Material: 1. **sap-:**

Av. *višāpa* (**viš-sāpa*) "dessen Säfte poison are"; Arm. *ham* (**sāpmo-*) "juice, sap, taste";

Lat. *sapiō*, *-ere* "taste, Geschmack have; after etwas smell; wise sein, sensible sein";
sapa f. "juice, sap", *sapor* "taste, Leckerei", *nesapius*, *nesapus* "ignorans"; Osc. *sipus* 'sciens' (**sēpuōs*), volsk. *sepu* 'sciente' are neologisms after *capio*: *cēpi*, Osc. innovation seems Lat. *sibus* 'sly, cunning'; M.H.G. *be-seben* st. V. "wahrnehmen", O.Ice. *sefi* 'sense, mind', O.S. *sebo*, O.E. *sefa* dss.; to Lat. *sapa* "juice, sap" stellt sich Gmc. **safan-* "juice, sap (the Baume)": O.Ice. *safi* "Baumsaft", Nor. *sevja* ds., *sabba* "in Schlamm wade", M.L.G. *sabben* "geifern", *sabbelen* "pollute".

2. **sab-:**

maybe Alb. (**sap-*), *shap* "alum".

Illyr. *sabaium* "beer", *Sab-* in many FIN Italiens, *Sabātis* (Campanien), *Vada Sabatia* (Ligurien) etc.; Celt. (Ven.?) FIN *Sabis* (Belgien);

O.E. *sæp* n. "juice, sap, broth", M.L.G. *sap(p)*, O.H.G. *saf*, *sapf*, Ger. *Saft*.

Related to Sabath in Jewish tradition? And to number septa 'seven' as the day of Sabath?

Sabine "Phoenicians in Italy?"

References: WP. II 450 f., WH. II 476 f., Pokorny UrIllyr. 79, 97, 117.

Page(s): 880

sas̥io-

English meaning: a kind of cereal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Feldfrucht"

Material: O.Ind. *sasyá-* n. "Feldfrucht"; jAv. *hahya-* " corn, grain "; Gaul. acc. *(s)asiam* "Roggen" ('secale Taurini sub Alpibus *asiam* vocant" Plin. H. N.); Welsh *haidd* "hordeum", Bret. *heiz* "orge"; compare also ved. *sasá-* "nourishment, food, dish, food, herb, grass, sown field ".

References: WP. II 454, WH. I 72.

Page(s): 880

saus-, sus-

English meaning: dry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trocken, dürr"

Note:

The real root was ***sa-**, **su-** "dry" which was suffixed either with common *-ska* or *-tra*, *-dra*, *-dor*, *-ter* in PIE. It seems that the Root **saus-**, **sus-** : (dry) derived from Root **sāuel-**, **sāuol-**, **suuel-**, **suel-**, **sūl-** : (sun).

Material: O.Ind. *śúṣyati* "dries, wilts", thereafter *śoṣa-* m. (assimil. from **soṣa-*) "the drying up", also adj. "made dry"; Av. *haos-* "dry up, become dry", *aṇhao-šəmna-* "not drying"; O.Ind. *śúṣka-* (from **suṣka-*), Av. *huška-* "dry";

Gk. αῖος (Hom.), αἶος (Att.) "arid, dry", αὔσταλέος "scrubby, dirty, filthy", αὐστηρός "harsh, austere"; Denomin. αὐαίνω, αὐαίνω "make dry, desiccate", αὔω "trockne, desiccate"; doubtful Gk. αὐχμός m. "aridity, Trockenheit, smut", whether from **sau-k-smo-* from a root variant **sau-k-* besides **sau-s-*, to O.Ind. *sūkṣma-* "fine, thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin"? common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Alb. *thanj* (**sausñiō*) "dry";

Note:

Common Alb. *s* > *th* phonetic mutation

Lat. *sūdus* "dry, cheerful" (**suz-do-*), *sūdum* "cloudless, bright, clear, serene"; different M. Mayrhofer KZ. 73, 117;

Note:

This is erroneous etymology. The real root [an onomatopoeic word] must have been **sau-**, **su-** "dry" which was suffixed either with common *-ska* or *-tra*, *-dra*, *-dor*, *-ter* in PIE. Latin preserved the rudiment of the *-dor* suffix, otherwise Lat. cognate evolved according to

Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation (**sausn̥iō* > *saunus*) *sūdus* “dry” [common Alb. *n* > *nd* phonetic shift]

O.E. *sēar*, M.L.G. *sōr* “dry”, Nor. *søyrds.*, O.H.G. *sōrēn* “wilt”;

Lith. *saũsas* “dry”, *saũsti* “dry become”, *saũsinti* “make dry”, *sũsti* “become scabby”, *sũskis* “leprosy, scabies” (: O.Ind. *śúṣka-*); Ltv. *sust* “become dry”; O.C.S. *suchъ* “dry”, *sušiti* “make dry”, *sъchnoti* “become dry”.

References: WP. II 447, WH. II 624, Trautmann 250 f., Frisk 188 f., 192 f.

Page(s): 880-881

sāg-

English meaning: to track, trail; to feel, smell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(witternd) nachspüren”

Grammatical information: (: *səg-) bildet athemat. Wurzelpräsens

Note: previous Jägerwort

Material: Gk. ἡγέομαι, Dor. ἄγέομαι “gehe voran, lead, guide”, nach Hom. “glaube, meine”, ἡγεμῶν, ἡγήτωρ “Anführer”;

Lat. *sāgiō*, *-īre* “acute sentire, spüren, ahnen”, *sāgus* “wahrsagend, prophetisch, zauberisch”, *sāga* “Wahrsagerin” (but *sagana* “Zauberin” from Gk. *σαγάνη); *sāgāx*, *-ācis* ‘sharp, witternd; sharp witted, shrewd’;

O.Ir. *saigim* “go a thing after, search, seek” (zur 3. pl. *segait* s. Pedersen KG. II 606 ff.), Welsh *haeddu* “verdienen”, *cy-r-haedd* “reach” and likewise; here probably die Ir. Denominativa auf *-aigim* (Welsh *-haaf*); O.Ir. *sār* m. “Kränkung, iniuria” (**sag-ro-*), verbal noun *sārugud* (**sagro-sagitus*): M.Welsh *sayrhaed* f., Welsh *sarhad* “insult” (Ir. Lw.);

Goth. *sōkjan* (= Lat. *sāgiō*) ‘suchen, disputieren’, O.Ice. *sōkja* ‘suchen, assail “, O.E. *sāecan* ds., O.H.G. *suohhen* ‘suchen’, Goth. *sōkns* “Untersuchung, Streitfrage”, O.E. *sōcn* f. “Untersuchung, attack, Gerichtsbarkeit”; ablaut. Goth. *sakan*, *sōk* ‘sich quarrel, quarrel, squabble’, *gasakan* “threaten, punish, curse, überführen”, O.H.G. (etc.) *sahhan* “rebuke, reproach, scold, chide, vor Gericht streiten”, O.Ice. *søk* “Rechtssache, lament, thing, Ursache”, O.E. *sacu* f. “Rechtshandel, Verfolgung, fight”, O.H.G. *sahha* “fight, Gerichtshandel, thing” etc.;

O.Ice. *saka* “wail, harm”, *sātt*, *sāett* f., (**sahti-*) “comparison, peace”, (> O.E. *seht* ds.), *sāttir* (**sahta-R*) “versöhnt”; Goth. *in-sahts* f. “Aussage”, O.E. *in-siht* f. ds. (**in-sak-ti*);

Hitt. *šak(k)-*, *šek(k)-* “aware, skillful “.

It seems that through Alb. intermediary from Root *sāg-* : (to track, trail; to feel, smell)
derived Root *gʰen-2(ə)-* : (to hit)

References: WP. II 449, WH. II 464 f., Wissmann nouns postverb. 75 f., 84, Loth RC. 41,
222 ff.

Page(s): 876-877

sāi-

English meaning: pain, illness, injure, hurt, damage, disable

Material: With formants **-mo-**: Gk. αἰμωδός (umgebildet from *αἰμ-ώδων) in αἰμωδία “a kind of Zahnweh”;

with formants **-no-** perhaps Hom. αἰνός “terrible” with Ion.-epischer Psilose (different above S. 10);

with formants **-ro-**: O.H.G. O.S. O.Fris. *sēr*, O.E. *sār* ‘schmerzerregend’, O.Ice. *sārr* “verwundet, schmerzerregend”, (finn. *sairas* “sick” from dem Gmc.), Subst. n. Goth. *sair* “pain”, O.H.G. O.S.O.Fris. *sēr* “pain”, O.E. *sār* “wound, pain”, O.N. *sār* n. “wound”, adv. Ger. *sehr*, O.E. *sāre* “painful, überaus”, Ger. *versehren*;

f-formations: O.Ir. *sāeth* “affliction, disease, malady” (**sai-tu-s*), *sāethar* “affliction, toil, work” (**sai-turo-m*); Welsh *hoed* “affliction”;

with formants **-yo-**: Gk. αἰώνης, Ion. αἰνής “grausig, dismal”, lit. *σaiF-ωνής “with grausigem face (with the eyes and mouth)” (to *āvoç n. “face” = O.Ind. **ānas-* n. ds., compare *ānana-* n. “mouth, face”), through influence of αἰεῖ also “eternal”; “(doubtful Goth. *saiws* m. ‘sea’ (**sai-yi-*), O.Ice. *sāer*, *siōr*, O.E. *sæ*, O.S. O.H.G. *sēo* ‘sea’); Lat. *saevus* “furious, terrible, stern” (aLat. also “big, large”); Ltv. *šievs*, *sīvs* ‘sharp, biting, harsh’, also “Jauche, Gerberlohe” and “beim Hanfstoßen gepreßtes Öl”, Lith. *sývai* m. pl. “juice, sap beim Pressen”; Lith. *šaižūs* “rough, sharp” (**saižus*).

Maybe Alb. (**kēr*) *ther* “hurt, slice, cut, injure” common Alb. *k-* > *th-* mutation; preservation of the old laryngeal.

References: WP. II 445, WH. II 462 f., Trautmann 261.

Page(s): 877

šālo–

English meaning: to wave, *sea

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “wogend”

Material: Illyr. FIN *Salon*; Lat. *salum* (and *salus* Ennius) “restless sea swell, river current, the open sea, high sea, main, deep”; M.Ir. *sal* under *sā(i)le* m. ‘sea’; Gaul. FIN *Salia* “Seille” = O.Ir. *Sa(i)le* (Schottland) = O.Brit. **Salia* > **Halia* > M.Eng. *Hail* = hispO.N. *Salia* etc.; **Salantia* ‘salence’ (Switzerland): O.Pruss. *salus* “Regenbach”, Lith. FIN *SalantO.S.*

References: WP. II 454, WH. II 471, Krahe BzNf. 3, 242.

Page(s): 879-880

sāno-s

English meaning: healthy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gesund, heil”?

Material: Lat. *sānus* “fit, healthy, heil”, *sānō*, *-āre* “heal, cure”; Umbr. *sanēs* abl. ‘sound, whole, healthy, well’, is doubtfully positioned to the root **sā-* “give satisfaction, gratify, satiates, satiate”.

Maybe Alb. (**sānare*) *shëronj* “cure” [rhotacism *n/ŋ*], *shëndel* “health” : Lat. ‘sanitas soundness of body, health’.

References: WP. II 445, 452, WH. II 476, Krahe IF. 59, 166 ff., different Lejeune RPh. 25, 218 f.

Page(s): 880

sā-ti-

See also: s. *sā-*.

Page(s): 880

sāuel–, sāuol–, suṽél–, suel–, sūl– , (*sweĝhuel–)

English meaning: sun

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sonne’

Note:

Root *sāuel–, sāuol–, suṽél–, suel–, sūl–* , (**seĝhuel–*): ‘sun’ derived from a compound of Root *se–* : “reflexive pronoun” + Root *ĝhel-1* (and *ghel-?*), also as *i–, u–* or *n–*stem; *ĝhelə–* : *ĝhlē–, ĝhlō–* : *ĝhlə–* (**ĝhuel–*): “to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun”

Note: next to which *syen–, sun–*, thus of old *//n–*stem; *suēl–* “smolder, burn” is probably identical with it

Material:

Note:

Oldest cognate Illyr.-Alb. (**ĝhel–*) diell ‘sun’ [Alb.-Illyr. *ĝh–* > *d–* shift];

Phonetic evidence: see Root *gʷel-1* : “to stick; pain, death”: Gk. δέλλιθες “Wespen”, Hes.; βελόνη f. ‘spitze, Nadel’, ὄξυβελῆς οἰστός Hom.; aber βέλος n. “Geschoß” wohl eher zu βάλλω, s. über den sekundären Zusammenschluß mit letzterer Sippe unter 2. *gʷel–* “herabträufeln; werfen”; über ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ark. Dor. ὀδελός ‘spitze, Bratspieß, Münze” s. Schwyzer Gk. I 295;

Gk. Kret. (**seĝhuel–*) ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος), Gk. Hom. (**heueḷi-os*) ἥελιος, Att. (zero grade) ἥλιος, Dor. (**heueḷi-os*) ἄέλιος, ἄλιος [common Gk. *-kw–* > *-p–, -gw–* > *-b–* phonetic mutation] : O.Ind. ved. (**suṽel*) *súvar*, Gujarati *surdj* ‘sun’ : (**seĝhuel–*) Goth. *sugil*, O.E. *sygel, sigel* from Proto-Gmc. **sugila–*, O.S. *swigli* “bright, radiating” from **swegila–*, O.E. *sweg(e)l* n. ‘sky, heaven, sun’, *swegle* “bright, radiating”.

1. O.Ind. ved. (**su_uel*) *súvar* n. = (zero grade) Av. *hvarə* ‘sun, light, sky’, gen. (**su_uela*) *súraḥ* = jAv. (**su_uelio*) *hūrō*, O.Ind. *sūrya-* (**sū_ljio-*) m. (compare Gk. ἥλιος), *sūra-* m. ‘sun’; therefrom O.Ind. *sūrta-* “light, bright”, O.Ind. *svárṇara-* m. “bright space, ether”, Av. *xʾarənah-*, ap. *-farnah-* “shining fame, magnificence”;

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: (**su_uel-a*) **su_uar-* [in names] ‘sun(god)’ (Near-Eastern IA); Av.: OAv. *huuarə* [n] (< **hú_uar*) ‘sun’ (gen.sg. *xʾəng* < **hu_uánh*); LAv. *huuarə* (gen.sg. *hū* < **hu_uánh*, next to *hūrō* = Ved. *sūras*), Sogd. (MO.N.) *xwr* ‘sun’, Middle Persian *xwr* ‘sun’, New Persian *xwr* ‘sun’, O.S.S. *xūr* / *xor* ‘sun’

Maybe Afghan *Imar*, Waziri *Imer*, *myer* ‘sun’ from O.Ind. *svárṇara-* m. “bright space, ether”; Armenian *arew*, *aregak*, *arev*, Singhalese *ira* ‘sun’.

Maybe Luvian: (<*hu-wa-ya-al-li*) <*huwayalla/i-* “Epithet of the Sun-god”

Maybe zero grade Alb. *diell* (**eḡh_uel-*, *ḡh_uel-*) “the sun” common Alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Gk. Hom. ἥλιος, Att. ἥλιος, Dor. ἀέλιος, ἄλιος, Cret. ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) ‘sun’, further formations of n. **sā_uel* to m. *-io*-stem (compare O.Ind. *sūrya-*); Lat. *sōl*, *-is* m. ‘sun’ (from neutr. **sā_uel* about **sā_uol*, **sāol*); Welsh *haul*, O.Corn. *heuul*, M.Corn. *heul*, *houl*, Bret. *heol* ‘sun’ (**sā_uel-*);

in addition O.Ir. *sūil* f. “eye” from **sū_li-*, ablaut equally with O.Ind. *sūraḥ*, and Alb. *hüll*, *üll* “star” (**sū_lo-* or **sū_li-*);

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)], hence Alb. geg *sūni*, Tosc *syri* (**sū_lni*) “eye”: Old Irish (**sā_uel-*) *sūil* “eye”

Also Estonian *silm* “eye”: Finnish *silmä* “eye”

Other Alb. cognates (Gjakova dial.) (**huuēln*) *uvill*, [Buzuku] (**ūviln*) *yill* “star”, [Sirmie] pl. *ulini* ‘stars’.

Yet the shift of initial (**sue-* > *de-*) is a common Alb. phonetic mutation. See Root ***suergh-***: to take care of; to be Illyr. Hence Alb. *dergjem* (**suerghjō*) “be bedridden, be sick”. Therefore Alb. *diell* “sun” probably derived from a root **suel*.

Goth. *sauil* n. (**sōwila-*), O.Ice. *sōl* f. (**sōwulā*) ‘sun’, O.Ice. *and-sǽlis*, aschw. *and-sylis* “the sun zugewendet”; doubtful the rune names Goth. *sugil*, O.E. *sygel*, *sigel* from Proto-Gmc. **sugila-*, ablaut. with O.S. *swigli* “bright, radiating” from **swegila-*, O.E. *sweg(e)l* n. ‘sky, heaven, sun’, *swegle* “bright, radiating” from **swagila-*;

Balt **sāuēliā* f. in Lith. Ltv. *sáulė* “sun”;

Slav. **sulnika-* n. in O.C.S. *slъnъce* “sun” (das *-ni-* from **ogni* “fire”);

2. In *-en*-stem:

Av. *x̌əng* “the sun” (IE **suen-s*), gen. from *hvarə*; Goth. *sunno* (dat. *sunnin*, neutr. after *sauil*), O.E. *sunna*, O.H.G. *sunno*, *sunna* ‘sun’, wherefore as ‘sonnseitig = südlich’ O.Ice. *suðr* ‘south’, adv. “southward”, O.E. *sūðerra*, O.S. *sūthar-liudi* (‘southern people’), O.H.G. *sundar* ‘south’, adv. “southward”, M.H.G. *sund* ‘south’ etc. (Ger. *Süd* from dem Nd.).

Gujarati *surdj* ‘sun’

Perhaps Toch. A *swāñce*, *swāñco*, Toch. B *swāñcaɪ* “ray [of light], (sun) beam” reflect Proto-Toch. **swāñcaɪ* which is possibly (with Hilmarsson, 1986a:263-95, *in nuce* Pisani, 1942-43a:29) related to Proto-Germanic **sunǵa-* ‘sunny’ > ‘south’ and **sunno* ‘sun’ (cf. P:881-2; MA:556). The two Germanic words would reflect PIE **suh_anto-* (a derivative of **seh_aweh-/suh_an-* ‘sun’) and, with “particularizing” *-n-*, **suh_antōn-/suh_anten-/suh_antn-*. The attested paradigm of Germanic **sunno* reflects a conflation of the *o*-grade and the zero-grade stems (**suh_antn-* > **sunǵn-* > **sunn-*). For Hilmarsson, the Tocharian forms represent a generalization of **suh_anten-*, further derived by the addition of *-aɪ*.

Note:

The root **suh_anten-* is an attribute noun created in the same way as adj. and ordinal numbers:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to Alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) “eight” : Alb. *teta* “eight”; Lycian *ñuñtāta* “nine” : Alb. *nanda* “nine”. Therefore Alb. *shtata* “seven” derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* “seven” later O.Ind. *saptáthaḥ*, Av. *haptaθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofodā*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatí-*, Av. *haptāiti-* 70; in Alb. *-ta*, *-të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to Alb. language alone.

Therefore Alb. *teta* “eight” is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) “eight”. It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Lat. *octuāgintā* “80”].

That means Slav. **sulnika-* n. in O.C.S. *slъnъce* “sun” (das *-ni-* from **ogni* “fire”) is phonetically equal to Toch. A *swāñce*, *swāñco*, Toch. B *swāñcai-* “ray [of light], (sun) beam”, hence Slav. forms were created according to attribute nouns and are late creations.

Maybe Gk. “Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος; various dialectic forms: “Ἀπέλλων (Dor.), “Ἀπείλων (Cypr.), Ἀπλουν (Thess.). - Seit J. Schmidt KZ 32, 327ff. all are linked to Cret. Ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) “sun”. It seems that the sun god “Ἀπόλλων derived from Cret. Ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) “sun”. The common phonetic mutation in Gk. λι > λλ has taken place. Both “Ἀπέλλων (Dor.), “Ἀπείλων (Cypr.), Ἀπλουν (Thess.) and Cret. Ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) “sun” derived from the same root **sāh₂uel* “sun” where the common Gk. phonetic mutation *hw > p*, *gw > b* has taken place.

Note:

Khaskura *gham* (also Indic borrowing *surj*) “sun”, Gypsy Gk *kham* “sun” : Gk. Ἀβέλιος reflect Gk. *-b- > -mb- > -m-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe Etruscan *avil* “year” a borrowing from Gk. Ἀβέλιος.

References: WP. II 446 f., WH. II 553 f., Trautmann 251, A. Scherer Gestirnnamen 45 ff.

Page(s): 881-882

sā-, sə-

English meaning: satiated

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'satt; sättigen'

Material: O.Ind. *a-si-n-vá-*, *ásinvan* "unersättlich" (places ein Praes. **sə-néu-mi*, **sə-nu-ó* ahead);

Arm. *at-ok* "full, ausgewachsen"; *hač, hačoy* "zufrieden" (**sadio-*);

Gk. thematic present ἄται 'sättigt sich' (Hesiod; **sə-íō*), athematic Wurzelaor. ἄμεναι (Hom.) 'sich sättigen'; Aor. Inf. ἄσαι 'sättigen' and "satiated become", ἔωμεν (**hōmen*, Konj. Aor.), Fut. ἄσειν, etc.; ἄ-ατος (**h-sə-tos*) "unersättlich", ἄδην = böot. ἄδᾱν "bis zur Sättigung, sufficient" (acc. from ἄδᾱ 'sättigung'); ἄδῃ-φάγος "voracious", ἄδινός "dense, rich", ἄδρός "dense, reif"; Eol. ἄσα, Ion. ἄση "Übersättigung, Überdruß, distress" (**sə-sā* with preservation of σ after δῖπ-σα, δόκ-σα), whereof Ion. ἀσάομαι "bin satiated, ekle mich", ἀσάω "übersättige", ἄσᾱπος, ἀσηρός "verächtlich; disgust, repulsion, loathing erregend";

Lat. *satis* "sufficient" (originally Subst. 'sättigung'), compar. *satius*; *satiētās*, syllabisch dissimilated *satiās* 'sättigung. hinreichende Menge, Überdruß'; *satur* "satiated" (*ro*-extension eines *u*-stem);

O.Ir. *sāith* (**sāti-*) "satiety"; *sāithech* "satiated";

Goth. dat. sg. *sōpa* (nom. **sōp* n. or **sōps* m.) 'sättigung', post-verbal to *gasōþjan* 'sättigen' = O.E. *gesēdan* ds.;

Maybe truncated Alb. (**gasōþjan*) *ngos, ngij* 'sate'.

Goth. *saps*, O.Ice. *saðr*, O.S. *sad*, O.H.G. *sat* "satiated", O.E. *sæd* "satiated, überdrüssig", eng. *sad* "grieving, ernst"; derived O.Ice. *seðja*, M.H.G. *seten, setten* 'sättigen' and O.E. *sadian* "satiated become", O.H.G. *satōn* 'sättigen';

Lith. *sótis* f. 'sättigung', *sōtūs* "satiated", post-verbal to *sótinti* 'sättigen'; O.C.S. *syťъ* "satiated" (with unclear *y*).

References: WP. II 444 f., 452; WH. II 481 f., Trautmann 250; Wissmann, *The ältesten Postverbalia* 67 f.;

See also: s. also *sāno-s*.

Page(s): 876

sed–

English meaning: to sit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sitzen’

Grammatical information: originally only aoristisch, punctual ‘sich place’ (O.Ind.), later as duratives stative verb with *ē*-suffix ‘sit’ (Lat. Gmc. balto-Slav.)

Material: 1. O.Ind. *sad-* (*sátsi*, *ásadat*, Pf. *sasāda*, *sēdimá*, *sēdivás-*, compare Av. *hazdyā-t* Opt.);

Av. ap. *had-* (with Präverbien) ‘sich place’ (*nišarhasti* for **nišasti*); Kaus. (lengthened grade) O.Ind. *sādayati* “places”, Av. *ni-šādayeiti* “läßt niedersitzen, places low, base”, ap. *niyašādayam* “I setzte”;

Arm. *nstim* ‘sit, put mich’ (perhaps *io*-Praes. **ni-zdiō*); *hecanim* ‘sit auf, reite’ (*c* from *d* + aor. -s);

Gk. *ἕζομαι* ‘sit, put mich’ (Aor. *ἕισα* Hom., *ἕσσαι* Pind.); Kaus. *όδεῖν*, *όδᾶν* “sell”, lit. “place” (Specht KZ. 62, 51);

Lat. *sedeō*, *-ēre*, *sēdi* ‘sit’ (present due to of originally außerpräs. stem *sedē-*; perf. from **se-zd-a*), Umbr. *sersitu* ‘sedētō’, *zeřef* ‘sedens’, *andersesust* “intersiderit”, Lat. *sēdō*, *-āre* “beruhigen” (perhaps = M.L.G. *sāten* “beruhigen”, Wissmann nom. postv. 112, 1); O.Ir. *sa(i)did* (**se(i)did*), ‘sitzt’, Fut. *seiss* (**sed-s-ti*), *adsuidi* ‘schiebt auf, verzögert, hält auf’ (Kaus. **sodejet*, otherwise through Denom. *suidigud* “place” verdrängt); Welsh *seddu* ‘sit’; Maybe Alb.Gheg *me shitë* “to sell in a place”

O.Ice. *sit*, Inf. *sitia*, O.S. *sittiu*, O.H.G. *sizzu* ‘sit’ (= *ἕζομαι*, *πι-έζω*; Goth. *sitan* is probably reshuffling from **sitjan*; Praet. *sat*, *sētum*), Kaus. Goth. *satjan*, O.Ice. *setia*, O.H.G. *sezzen* “place” (**sodejō*);

Maybe Alb. *shëtít* “walk slowly over a place”

Lith. **sédmi* and *sédžiu*, *sédime* (**sēd-*), Inf. *sédėti* ‘sit’, participle perf. *sédęs* (as O.Pruss. *sīdons* ‘sitzend’, O.C.S. *sědъ*), O.C.S. *sěždq*, *sědėti* ‘sit’; besides *ě* in O.Cz. *seděti* (: Lat. *sedēre*); Lith. *sėdu*, *sėsti*, Ltv. *sēst* (**sēstē*) ‘sit place’, O.C.S. *sěsti* ds. (present *sędę*, see under), Kaus. *saditi* (**sōdeĩō*) ‘place, pflanzen’, Lith. *sodinù sodinti* ‘place, pflanzen’;

Maybe Alb. *sodit* ‘observe, watch from a place’

O.Pruss. with (**ō*) *saddinna* ‘places’; O.C.S. *sędę* ‘put mich’ (Inf. *sěsti*) based on auf secondary nasalization of **sědę* (= Lith. *sėdu*); also O.Pruss. *syndens*, *sinda(n)ts* ‘sitzend’ shows nasalization; s. Kuiper Nasalprä. 192 f., where O.Ind. *āsandī* ‘seat’ to *āstē* ‘sitzt’ (above S. 342 f.) placed wird;

2. forms with *ī*-reduplication:

O.Ind. *sīdati* ‘sitzt’ (for **sīdati* from redupl. **si-zd-ati*, with replacement from *ḍ* through *d* after *sad-*); Av. *hiḍaiti* ‘sitzt’; Gk. ἵζω ‘put’ = Lat. *sīdō* ‘put mich’ (**si-zdō*), Umbr. *sistu* ‘consīditō’, *andersistu* ‘*intersīditō’ (**si-zd-etōd*);

3. nominal formation:

sed-to-* in O.Ind. *sattá-* ‘gesessen’, Av. *pasuš-hasta-* m. ‘hurdle (settlement*) for small cattle’, Lat. *ob-sessus* etc., O.Ice. O.E. *sess* m. ‘seat’, compare also Lith. participle *sėstas* and Lith. *sostas* m. ‘seat’, O.Pruss. *sosto* f. ‘bench’; **sed-ti* in O.Ind. *satti-* ‘das Sitzen’, *ní-ṣatti-* ‘das Sitzen, seat’, Av. *ní-šasti-* ‘Begattung’, Lat. *sessiō* ‘sitzung’, from **sessis*; O.Ind. *sáttar-* m. the ‘sitzer’, Lat. *ad-, ob-, pos-sessor*, maybe Alb. (**sess*), *shesh* ‘plain, flatness, square’.

O.Ind. *sádas-* n. ‘seat, place, abode, residence’, Gk. ἔδος n. ‘seat’; Av. O.Pers. *hadiš-* ‘Wohnsitz, palace’ (IE *-əs* or *-is*); lengthened grade O.Ice. *sætr* (**sātiz*) n. ‘seat, Sommersitz, Alm’; O.Ir. *sīd* ‘peace’, originally n. *es*-stem, identical with *sīd* n. *es*-stem ‘dwelling göttlicher creature’ (compare Eng. *settlement*);

o-grade: O.Ir. *suide* n. (**soǵiom*) ‘seat, sit’ = Lat. *solium* “throne”;

noun actionis *sēd-* in: O.Ind. acc. *sádam*, dat. *sáde*, with *ē*-extension in Lat. *sēdēs* f. ‘seat’ (*sēdibus* = Lith. Inf. *sédė-ti*: 1 pl. *sėdi-me*), Umbr. *sersí* “in *sēdē*”; noun agentis as 2. compound part: O.Ind. *apsu-śád-* “the in den Wassern dwells “, Av. *maiḍyōi-šāḍam* (acc.) “the in the Withte dwells “; Lat. *prae-ses* “Vorsitzender”, *dē-ses* “idle” = O.Ir. *deid* ds. (*i*-inflection secondary), to *deëss* “sluggishness” (**de-sed-tā*); with Lat. *subsidium* “Unterstützung” compare O.Ir. *fothae* m. n. “base” from **upo-soǵiom*, to O.Ir. *suide*;

O.Ice. *sef* n. “erhöhter bottom”, pl. *sjǫt* “dwelling”, O.E. *sef* n. ‘seat, lair, stall, Sonnenuntergang’, O.H.G. *sez* n. ‘seat, seat, buttocks, Belagerung’;

Welsh *sedd* f. ‘seat’ (**sedā*); *hedd* m. “peace” (**sedos*); M.Bret. *hezaff* “cease”, M.Corn. *hathy* ds.; *gor-sedd* “throne, hill”; *eistedd* ‘sitzen’, O.Bret. *estid* ‘sedile’ (**eks-dī-sedo-*), Gaul. *essedum*, -a “zweirädriger Kriegswagen” (with **en-*, compare Gk. ἔν-εδρον, ἐν-έδρα “Hinterhalt”, O.Ir. *in-dessid* “insīdit”; skyth. VN “Εσσηδόνες”);

Gk. ἔδρα ‘seat’ O.Ice. *setr* n. ‘seat, Sitzen’:

lok. ἑλλᾶ καθέδρα Hes. = Lat. *sella* (**sed-lā*) ‘stuhl seat’, Gaul. *sedlon* ‘seat’, Goth. *sittls*, O.E. *setl* n.; O.H.G. *sezza* m. ‘seat, seat’ (**sed-lo-*); nsorb. *sedlo* ‘seat’; but O.C.S. *sedlo* ‘saddle’ is **sedъlo*, compare O.C.S. *o-sedъlati* ‘satteln’, Arm. *etł* “place” (in addition auch *tefi* “place”);

O.S. *sethal* m. ‘sitzen, seat’, dat. *sedle* “(to) Sonnenuntergang”, O.H.G. *sethal*, *sedal* n. m. ‘seat, Wohnsitz, site’ (IE **sétlo-* from **sedtlo*); therefrom O.H.G. *sidilo* “agricola”, M.H.G. *sidilen* ‘siedeln’; Gmc. **sađulā-* in: O.Ice. *sǫđull*, O.E. *sadol*, O.H.G. *satul*, *satal* ‘saddle’ is East IE Lw. (?); compare above Slav. **sedъlo* from **sedu-lo-* n.; besides (in ar. geneuertes = renamed, has changed???) **sed-tlom* in Av. *hastra-* n. “congregation, meeting” = O.Ind. *sattrá-* n. “Feier, festival”.

Maybe Alb. *stol* “throne” : Lat. *solium* “throne”.

lengthened gradee formations: O.Ind. *sādā* m. “das Sitzen”, *sādīn-* “(aufsitzend =) reitend, equestrian “ (compare also Russ. *vsádnik* “equestrian “), O.Ice. *sāt* f. “Hinterhalt”, O.E. *sāet* ds., O.H.G. *-sāza* (in place names) “Wohnsitz”, M.H.G. *sāze* f. ‘seat, domicile, Hinterhalt’, *-jo*-adj. O.Ice. *sāetr* “zum Sitzen geeignet”, see above whereof *sāeti* under ‘seat, Heuhaufe’ = O.H.G. *gisāzi* ‘seat, buttocks “; urBalt **sōsta-* ‘seat’ (**sōd-to-*) in Lith. *sóstas* m. ‘seat’, O.Pruss. *sosto* f. “bench “, compare O.Ice. *sess* n. ‘seat’ above S. 885; O.C.S. *prě-sěda* “insidiae”;

with *ō*: Welsh *hawdd* “light” = Corn. *hueth* “peaceful “ (Loth RC 36, 162);

Welsh *sawdd* “depth, Absinken”;

O.Ice. O.E. *sōt* ‘smut’ (“Angesetztes”);

Lith. *súodžiai* pl., Ltv. *suōdrēji* ‘smut’, Bulg. *sážda* f., Cz. *sáze* (**sōdio-*) unclear O.Ir. *sūide* f., Welsh *huddygl*, Bret. *huzel* ‘smut’; O.C.S. *sadъ* “Pflanzung” (**sōdu-*);

4. More or less verdunkelte compositions:

O.Ind. *nēdīyas-* “näher”, *nēdiṣtha-* “nächst” = Av. *nazdyō* adv. “(spacial) näher an-”, *nazdišta-* “the nächste”, Av. *ašna-* adj. “nahe” (**ō-zd-na-*, participle perf. pass., compare full grade O.Ind. *āsanna-* “nahe”).

ni-zd-os, -om “nest” (prefix *ni-* “low, base”, or “ein-” as “place zum Nieder- or Einsitzen”): O.Ind. *nīdā* m. n. “Ruheplatz, lair “, Arm. *nist* “Lage, seat, Residenz”, Lat. *nīdus* “nest”, M.Ir. *net* “nest”, Welsh *nyth* “nest, dwelling”, Corn. *neid*, Bret. *nez, neiz* ds., O.H.G. O.E. *nest* n. “nest”;

Maybe zero grade of Alb.Gheg (**neid*) *me ndejt* “to sit” : Corn. *neid* “nest”.

with popular etymology Umgestaltungen Lith. *lizdas*, Ltv. *ligzda*, O.C.S. *gnězdo* “nest”; identical prefix in O.Ind. *niṣīdati* “places sich”, Av. *nišhiḍaiti*, ap. *niyašādayam*, Arm. *nstim*, see above;

o-zdos “(ansitzender) twig, branch, bough”, see there (***ozdo-s***); also Gk. ὄζος “fellow, servant” from **o-zdos* “*Beisitzer”; or rather to B. **sed-*?

pi-s(e)d- “daraufsitzen = press”: O.Ind. *pīdayati* (**pi-zd-eiō*) “presses, oppressed, afflicts” (perf. *pīpīdē*, *pīdā* “Druck, pain”), Gk. πῖζω “push, press” (**πι-σεδιω*).

B. **sed-* in the meaning “go”, from connection with Präfixen originated.

O.Ind. *ā-sad-* “hintreten, hingehen, gelangen”, *ut-sad-* ‘sich zur Seite begeben, disappear’, Av. *pazdayeiti* “verscheucht (makes go away, pass over)”, Av. *apa-had-* ‘sich wegsetzen, ausweichen’, *āснаoiti* (**ō-zd-neu-ti*) “geht heran” (see 886 *āsna-*); Gk. ὁδός “way”, ὁδῖτης “Wanderer”, ὁδεύω “wandere”; O.C.S. *chodъ* “gait”, *choditi* “go”; ablaut. *šьdъ* “gegangen”; Slav. *ch-* from IE *s-* probably at first behind *pri-* and *u-* originated.

Here perhaps as compound with one to Pron. *kō-*, *k̑io-* (above S. 609) respective adv. **k̑ie-*: Av. *syazd-* “zurücktreten vor, aufgeben”, *sīždyamnā* “zurückweichende”, *siždyō* “aufgebend”, *sīždra-* ‘shy’ and Lat. *cēdo* (**ke-zd-ō*) ‘schreite einher; weiche, give after’, as well as *necesse* “notwendig”, whether (?) from **ne-kezd-ti-s* “es is kein Ausweichen”.

Root ***sed-***: (to sit) derived from Root ***ēs-***: (to sit).

References: WP. II 483 ff., WH. II 507 ff., 511, EM² 917 ff., Trautmann 248, 258 ff., 273.

Page(s): 884-887

seg-¹

English meaning: to sow

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'säen'

Note: only Lat. and Celt.

Material: Lat. *seges*, *-etis* f. 'saat', *Seia* "goddess of Säens" (**segiā*); O.Welsh *segeticion* "prolis", M.Welsh *se*, *he* "seed, sperm", *he-u*, Welsh *hau* 'säen', *hauaf* "I sow".

References: WP. II 480, WH. II 509 f.; compare *sē(i)-2* 'säen'.

Page(s): 887

seg-², nasalized seng-

English meaning: to attach; to touch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heften, sich anhängen, berühren"

Material: O.Ind. *sájati* "anhängen" (with *ā-* "anheften", compare perf. *sasañja*), causative *sañjayati* "anheften", participle *saktá-* "anhaftend, angeheftet", *sakti-* f. "das Zusammenhängen", *sanga-* ds., O.Pers. *frā-hajam* "I liess aufhängen" (Aryan **sanjanti* = Slav. *sežetъ*), Av. *vohuna-zga-* (*spā*) "the sich ans blood heftende Bluthund";

M.Ir. *sēn* (**segno-*) "Fangnetz", Welsh *hoenyn* (**sogno-*), umgelautet *hwynyn* ds.; gallo-Lat. *sagum* (**sogom* or **segom*) 'soldatenmantel'; M.L.G. M.H.G. *senkel* 'schnürriemen', Ger. 'schnürsenkel, Schuhriemen'; Lith. *sėgti* "heften", Iter. *sagýti*, ablaut. *sāgas* "loop zum Befestigen", *sagà* f. "agrafe, hook, clasp, buckle "; Ltv. *segt* "cover", O.Pruss. *sagis* "buckle, Hufnagel"; O.C.S. *segnōti* "gripe ", *sežbnъ* "Klafter", *pri-sešti* "touch" and 'swear, vow', *pri-sega* "oath"; ohneNasal: Iter. *sagati* "γαμεῖν", *po-sagati*, *po-sagnōti* "nubere" (auf den Hochzeitsbrauch bezogen).

References: WP. II 448 f., 480 f., 482 f., WH. II 464, Trautmann 252, Kuiper Nasälprä. 195.

Page(s): 887-888

seĝh–, seĝhi–, seĝhu–

English meaning: to hold, possess; to overcome smbd.; victory

Deutsche Übersetzung: “festhalten, halten; einen in Kampf überwältigen; Sieg”

Material: O.Ind. *sáhatē* “mastered, is able, endures”, *sáhas-* n. “force, might, victory” = Av. *hazah-* n. “act of violence, robbery”, common O.Ind. *-ĝh-* > *-kṣ-* : Av. *-ĝh-* > *-z-* phonetic mutation

O.Ind. *sakṣa-*, *sakṣáṇa-* ‘subduer, victor’, *sáhu-ri-* “vast, grand, victorious” (: Gk. ἐχυρός, ὀχυρός ‘strong, secure, of arguments, etc., strong’, compare also Gmc. **sigus-*), Av. *haz-* ‘sich bemächtigen, acquire’ (present **zĝh-ō-*, e.g. 1. pl. Opt. *zaēmā* = Gk. σχοῖμεν, redupl. **se-zĝh-o-*, assimilated Av. *zaza-*, e.g. 3. pl. *zazəntī*, particle perf. Akt. *za-z-va* nom. sg., *za-z-uš-u* loc. pl.; lengthened grade besides perf. akt. O.Ind. *sāsāha* also Med. *sāsāhē*, participle *sāhvās-*, present *sāhati*, Imp. *sāksva* “be victorious”;

Gk. ἔχω (εἶχον, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔξω and σχήσω) “hold, possess, have”; Hom. ἔκτωρ, Lesb. ἔκτωρ “Zurückhalter”, ἔξις “Verhalten, Befinden”, ἐκτικός “habitual, customary, leidend”, ἐχυρός, changing through ablaut ὀχυρός “haltbar, certainly, befestigt” (: O.Ind. *sahuri-*, das originally *o*-stem war), ἐχέτλη “plough handle, plough stilt” (= Welsh *haedde* f. ds. < **seĝhedhlā*), ἀζηχῆς (*ἀ-δια-εχῆς) “without Einhalt etwas tuend”; of *-es*-stem εὐ-εξος εὐφυῆς Hes., εὐεξία “Wohlbefinden”, ἐξῆς “the row after” (gen. eines adj. *ἐξός), ἐξείης ds.;

o-grade: ἔξ-οχος ‘salient, superb’, adv. ἔξοχον, ἔξοχα “weitaus”, thereafter Hom. ὄχα “weitaus”, ὄχος “holder, Bewahrer”, ὀχέω “hold, stütze; hold from, (er)trage”, ὀχεύς ‘strap, the den helmet festhält, Spange, bar, bolt”;

with *ō-*: εὐωχέω “tische auf, bewirte rich” (lengthening after dem example the compounds); ἀν-, δι-, κατ-, συν-οκωχή (in connection in perf.-formations, as ὀπωπή produktiv gewordene lengthening);

zero grade: ἰσχω (**sī-zǵh-ō*) “hold an, have”, ἰσχάς f. “Anker”, σχεῖν (see above), σχεθ-εῖν, -εῖν, -έμεν “hold, stop”, ἄσχετος “unaufhaltsam; unerträglich (affliction)”, σχέσις f. “Haltung, state, status”, σχέτλιος “fatigueless, hartnäckig” (“*withstanding”), σκεθρός “concise, genau” (“*eng anliegend”), σχεδόν “nahe, beinahe” (“*sich eng whereof holding”), σχερός “ununterbrochen”, ἐπισχερώ adv. ds., σχῆμα “Haltung, shape, form”, σχολή “Einhalten, tranquility, Muße; (wissenschaftliche) Beschäftigung in Mußestunden” (ein with it the changing by ablaut *ἄσχαλος “wer sich nicht halten kann” assumes man as base from ἄσχαλάω, ἀσχάλλω “bin unwilling, ungehalten, angry, irate”); ἰσχῦς, -ύος “strength” (*F₁-σχῦ-ς) to O.Ind. *vi-sah-* “in the Gewalt have”;

Celt. PN *Segisū*(**-ō*), *Sego-māros*, GN *Segomō(n)*, f. *Segetā*, PN *Sego-dūnon*, *Sego-briga*, *Segontion*, M.Ir. *seg* m. “strength”, Welsh *hy* “bold”; Welsh *haeddel*, M.Bret. *haezl*, Bret. *héal* f., “

plough handle, plough stilt “ (= ἐχέτλη “plough-handle”, see above; *a* from *e*, also (?) in :) Welsh *haer* “entêté, pressant”, *Haer* “woman’s name”, *haeru* “insure, affirm”; Welsh M.Bret. *hael* “cordial, généreux”; Welsh *hoel* “clavus” (**soǵhlā*);

Illyr. PN *Segesta* in Pannonia, Liguria, Sicily;

Goth. *sigis* n. “victory”, O.H.G. *sigi* m. ds., germO.N. PN *Sigi-merus*, *Segi-mundus* etc. (IE neutr. *-is-* or *-es-*stem), O.H.G. *sigirōn* “win, triumph”; O.H.G. *sigu* m., O.E. *sigor* “victory”, O.H.G. PN *Sigur-mār* (IE neutr. *-us-*stem).

References: WP. II 481 f.

Page(s): 888-889

seik^w–

English meaning: to spill, pour, draft

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausgießen, seihen, rinnen, träufeln”

Material: O.Ind. *sēcatē*, *siñcāti* (*asicat*) “gießt from, begießt”, *sēka*- m. “Guß, Erguß, Besprengung”, *praseka*- m. “Erguß, Ausguß”; Av. *haēk*-, *hinčaiti* (*hičaiti*) “gießt from”, *fra-šaēkam* Absolutiv “beim Vergießen”, *hixra*- n. “flüssiges Exkrement”;

Gk. ἰῆαι διηθῆσαι Hes., Ion. ἰκμάς “dampness”, ἰκμαλέος “humid, wet”, ἰκμαίνω “benetze”, τρύγοιπος “Möstsieb”;

Lat. *siat* “oupe”; *siāre* is probably from **sīcāre* after *meāre* “mingere” reshaped; *siccus* “dry”;

Gaul. (goidel. or Ven.-Illyr.) FIN *Sēquana* ‘seine’, GN *Sinquātis*; FIN **Siparis* ‘sèvre’ = Ir. FIN *Sechair*;

O.H.G. *sīhan* ‘seihen’, O.E. *sēon* ds., intr. “ausfließen”; O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *sīgan* “tröpfelnd fall, sink, flow”, O.Ice. *sīga* “low, base or vorwärts glide, slide” (Ger. *versiegen* for older *verseigen* after dem Ptc. M.H.G. *versigen*), O.H.G. *gisig* “palus, stagnum”, Nor.-Swe. *sil* (**sīhila*-) ‘seite’ (*sila* ‘seihen’, wherewith Nor. *sila* “unaufhörlich rain” under likewise probably identical is), E.Fris. *sīl* ‘schleuse’, M.L.G. *sīl* ‘schleuse, Ablaufkanal’, *sīlen* “dränieren”; O.E. *seohtra* f. (**sihtrōn*-), M.L.G. *sichter*, *sechter* “drainage ditch”; O.Ice. *sīa* ‘seihe’ (schw. Verb *sīa* ‘seihen’), O.E. *seohhe* f., O.H.G. *sīha* ‘seihe’ (**sīh-ūōn*-);

M.L.G. *sēge* “triefend, bleary eyed, bleary eyed”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *seiger* ‘slowly or tenacious tröpfelnd, faint, languid, schal’, O.Ice. *seigr* “tough”;

in Gmc. also forms with Gmc. *k*: O.H.G. M.H.G. *seich* “urine” (O.H.G. *seihhen*, M.H.G. *seichen*, nd. *sēken* “urinate, pass water”), O.E. *sicerian* “einsickern”, nd. *sīkern*, Ger.

sickern, Nor. *sikla*, Swe. *sikkla* “geifern; trickle “ = nd. *sikkelen*, Nor. dial. *sikla* ‘small stream, brook’, *sīka* ‘seihen’, O.Ice. *sīk* n. ‘stehendes water’, O.E. *sīc* “watercourse “ etc.;

nasallos Serb. *osjeka* “Ebbe” (**sēkā*); Church Slavic *sbčō*, *sbcati* “urinate, pass water”, Iter. Slov. *sīkati* “hervorspritzen”;

besides eine root *seikʷ-* “dry”, die probably about “abrinnen, versiegen = austrocknen” mit *seikʷ-* “diffuse” to unite is: Av. *haēčayeiti* with *us* “trocknet from” (trans.), *haēčah-* n. “Trockenheit, aridity “, *hiku-* “dry”;

because of *seip-* lies probably **sei-* “drip, trickle, rinnen” the basic.

References: WP. II 466 f., WH. II 531, Trautmann 260.

Page(s): 893-894

seip–, seib–

English meaning: to pour, rain, sift, *sieve, stream, trickle, dribble

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausgießen, seihen, rinnen, tröpfeln”

Material: O.H.G. *sib*, Dutch *zeef*, M.L.G. *seve* n., O.E. *sife* n. ‘sieb’, in addition O.E. *sifan*, M.L.G. *siften*, *sichten*, Ger. (from dem Nd.) *sichten*, and O.Ice. *sef* n. “juncus” (because of porösen Stengels); M.L.G. O.Fris. *sēver* m. “mucus, slobber”, O.H.G. *seivar*, M.H.G. *seifer* m. ds. (M.H.G. *seifel* m. ‘saliva’ perhaps with Gmc. *p*, see below); md. *sīfe* “marshy Bodenstelle”; Serb. *sípiti* “trickle, fein rain”;

in Gmc. also forms with Gmc. *p* (die den Schluß auf IE *b* rechtfertigen): O.E. *sīpian*, M.L.G. *sīpen* “drip, trickle”, M.H.G. *sīfen* (st. V.) ds., Swe. dial. *sipa* ‘slow flow, seep, drip’, M.L.G. *sīp* “Bächlein”, here also the Gmc. name the *Seife*: Gmc. **saip(i)ō*: finn. *saip(p)io*, O.H.G. *sei(p)fa* ‘seife’; also “resin”, M.L.G. *sēpe* ‘seife’, O.E. *sāpe* f. (out of it N.. *sāpa*) ‘seife’, Lat. *sāpo* (Gmc. Lw.); maybe beside Gmc. **saip(i)ōn-* also **sēpon-* “tallow, suet (also to Haarfärbemitteln verwendet)”, das with Lat. *sēbum* “tallow, suet” (probably genuine Lat.) was obtainable from IE **sē[i]bo-* “dripping fat” (Lat. *b* would be then the origin of a root form in IE *b*); Toch. A *sip-*, *sep-* “anoint”, *sepal* “ointment”.

Maybe Alb. (**sēpon-*) *sapun* ‘soap’, but older cognate zero grade Alb. (**seifen*) *finjë* ‘soapsuds, lye’ [the common drop of initial *se-* sounds in Alb. as in Alb. (**švášura-*) *vjehërr* “father-in-law”]

References: WP. II 467 f., WH. II 478, 504;

See also: s. S. 889 under *sei-*.

Page(s): 894

sei–, soi–

English meaning: to be damp, to drip

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tröpfeln, rinnen, feucht”

Material: With *l*-formants: FIN: Ven. *Silis*, *Silarus*, ligur. *Silarus*, Illyr. *Silarus* (Lukanien), hispO.N. *Sit*, M.Ir. *silid* “drips, flows, allows to flow”, contaminated partially by *se-* “to move, stir” (see under *syel-*); O.E. *siolob* “sea”; Lith. *sėilė* “saliva, slobber”;

with *m*-formants: Welsh *hufen* “skimmings” (**soimeno-*); O.H.G. Ger. *seim* “honey”, O.Ice. *seimr* “honeycomb”, ablaut. *simi* m. “sea”, Dan. *sima av* “dribble from”, Westfäl. *siāmern* “seep, drip” (O.S. **simarōn*).

References: WP. II 464 f.;

See also: perhaps the base from *seik-* and *seip-* “diffuse”.

Page(s): 889

sek-¹

English meaning: to flow out, dry out (of water)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abrinnen, versiegen, sich senken (vom Wasser)”

Material: O.Ind. *á-sak-ra-*, redupl. *a-sa-śc-át* “not versiegend”, *vísaktā* “eine nicht milch gebende (versiegte) cow”; Gk. Hom. ἔσκετο φωνή ‘stockte, versiegte’; (*ἔσκετο, **se-sk-eto*, redupl. Aor.), secondary nasalized Lith. *senkù*, *sèkti* “fall (of Wasserstand)”, *nusèkti* “abfließen, dry become”, *seklùs* ‘seicht’, *seklė*, *sėkis* ‘seichte place, sandbank’, Ltv. *sekls* ‘seicht’, *sīku* (**sinku*, afterwards:) *sikt* “versiegen”, in addition with Balt *un* from *on* das Kaus. Lith. *sunk-iù*, *suñkti* “absickern lassen”, Ltv. *sūcu*, *sūkt* “durchseihe”, Iter. *sūkāt*, E.Lith. *sunkà* “juice, sap”; O.C.S. *i-sęknŋti* “versiegen (of water)”, *prě-sęknŋti* “abate”.

Redupl. *si-sk-us* “dry (= versiegt)” in Av. *hišku-* “dry” (also *hiškva-*), fem. *hiškvī*, M.Ir. *sesc*, Welsh *hysb* “dry, unfruchtbar”, Bret. *hesp* “dry” (**siskyo-*), O.Ir. *sescenn* ‘swamp, marsh, moor, fen’ (“unfruchtbar”; compare O.Ice. *saurr* “moor, fen”: O.E. *sēar* “dry”), besides Bret. *hesk* “dry, unfruchtbar”, *hesken* ds., “from a Kuh without calf and milk”, *heska* “tarir”, Bret. *hesquein* (besides *hespein*) ds., Corn. *beuch heskyz* “a dry cow”, Bret. *hañvesk* adj., from a Kuh, die in dem years not calf gehabt hat = M.Ir. *samaisc* “young cow, zweijährige Färse” (**samo-siskyī* “die Sommertrockne”), die auf dem fem. **siskyī*, gen. **siskyīās* based on and vor dem *i* den case obl. *y* eingebüßt have; unclear is Gk. ἰσχνός “arid, verschrumpft, schwächig”.

References: WP. II 473 f., Trautmann 256 f., Kuiper IE Nasalprä. 185 f.

Page(s): 894-895

sek^w-1

English meaning: to follow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "folgen"

Grammatical information: mostly medial

Note: as Terminus the Jägersprache originally eins with **sek^w-2**, s. Wissmann in: Das Institut f. deutsche language under Literatur 1954, 142.

Material: O.Ind. *sácate* "begleitet, folgt", *sácati*, *síṣakti*, 3. pl. *sáscati* (: ἑσπόμεν Aor.) ds., Av. *hačaitē*, *hačaiti* ds., O.Ind. *sákman-*, Av. *haxman-* n. "Geleite, companionship"; O.Ind. *sākām* (m. instr.) "in Gemeinschaft with, nebst"; Av. *hakať* adv. "to same time" (solidified nom. sg. n. of participle, *sek^wnt̥); O.Ind. *sáci* adv. "zugleich" (: Ltv. *sec?*); O.Ind. *sácā* (m. loc.) "together with, by, angesichts from", Av. *hačā*, ap. *hačā* "fort from, from - from" (instr. eines *sek^wo-s "folgend"); zero grade O.Ind. *āskra-* (*ā-sk-ra-) "combined", as Av. *āskiti* f., "association" (full grade *hačiti*- "Begleitung");

because of ar. *kh* dubious: O.Ind. *sákhā* (*sákhi-*) "fellow, comrade, friend", Av. *haxay-* (*haši-*) ds., ap. *Haxāmaniš-* "Ἀχαιμένης";

Gk. ἔπομαι "folge", Aor. ἑσπόμεν (redupl., compare O.Ind. *sáscati*) and σπέσθαι, σπόμενος, ἐπί-σπου; due to eines *sok^wio-s (= Lat. *socius*, O.Ice. *seggr*): ἀοσσέω "help, stehe bei" (*sm̥-sok^wieĩō), ἀοσσητήρ "Gehilfe"; participle *ἐπτός as base from σουν-επτᾶσθαι συνακολουθῆσαι Hes.;

maybe Alb. (*sok^w) *shoku* m. *shoqe* f. "friend"

ablaut. ὀπᾶων "fellow", ὀπάζω "lasse folgen", ὀπᾶδός, Ion. ὀπηδός "Begleiter" (*soq^wā "das Folgen, Gefolgschaft");

Lat. *sequor*, -ī "nachfolgen, begleiten, pursue", participle *secūtus* (after *solūtus*, *volūtus*, for older *sectos = Gk. *ἐπτός, Lith. *at-sėktas* "aufgespürt, aufgefunden"); *in-sequor*

“pursue” (: O.Ind. *anu-sac-* “nachgehen”); compare *sector*, *-ārī* “eager begleiten”, *secta* f. “Richtlinie, party, philosophische Schule”; *secundus* (participle Praes.) “the following, zweite”; *sequester*, *-tra*, *-trum*, newer *-tris*, *-tre* “(*mitfolgend =) vermittelnd, Withtelsperson” (from a n. *es*-stem *-sekyos* derive); *secus* (with acc.) “dense after, nebenbei, gemäß”, solidified nom. sg. m. eines **sekʷo-s* “folgend” (compare o. O.Ind. *sácā*); to *secus* “after, less good” (from “folgend, zurückstehend”) trat ein jüngerer compounds *sēquius*, *socius* “teilnehmend, Gesellschafter, Teilnehmer, Bundesgenosse”; maybe Alb. (**sekʷo-*) *shkoj* “go, follow”, *shko-zë* “beech, (*walking tree)” [-zë Alb. diminutive suffix] similar to Alb. *bredh* “fir-tree, spruce”, *bredh* “wander, (walking tree)”, (**sokʷ*) *shoku* “friend, follower”.

O.Ir. *sechithir* (= Lat. *sequitur*) “folgt”, *sechem* “das Folgen”, *sech* (with acc.) “vorbei an, about - out, namely”, Welsh Bret. *hep* “without” (compare O.Ind. *sácā*, Av. *hačā*, Lat. *secus*);

O.H.G. *beinsegga* “pedisequa”, O.S. *segg*, O.E. *sec3*, O.Ice. *seggr* “Gefolgsmann, journeyman, man” (**sokʷios*);

Lith. *sekù*, *sèkti*, Ltv. *seku*, *sekt* “folgen; spüren, wittern”, Lith. *at-sektas* (see above), *sekmé* f. “Erfolg”, Ltv. (veraltet) *secen*, *sec* (m. acc.) “vorbei, längshin”, (perhaps from **sekenā*, **seki* = O.Ind. *sáci*).

References: WP. II 476 f., WH. II 506, 518, 519 f., Trautmann 254 f.

Page(s): 896-897

sek^w-2

English meaning: to see, show; to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bemerken, sehen; zeigen”, originally “wittern, spüren” and (jünger) ‘sagen’

Note: identical with **sek^w-1**.

Material: Gk. ἐνέπω, ἐννέπω (-vv- verbalism the metr. lengthening) ‘sage an, erzähle’ (Imp. ἐννεπε, Impf. ἐννεπε, Fut. ἐνι-σπήσω (*sk^w-ē-), Aor. ἐνι-σπεῖν, Imp. ἐνι-σπες, ἔνι-σπες, 2. pl. ἔσπετε from *ἔν-σπετε), ἄσπετος “unsäglich; unsagbar groß, unendlich”, πρόσ-εψις προσαγόρευσις Hes. (: Lat. *insectiō*), θεσπέσιος “wonderful, divine” (originally “from the divinity geoffenbart”), from *-σπέ-τιος; θέσπις, θέσπιος “seer, Weissager” probably Verkürzung from θεσπέσιος; θεσπίζω “weissage”; ἀσπάζομαι “greet” (ἀ- from ἦ “in”); ἀσπάσιος “welcome, erwünscht, erfreut” (*ἦ-σπά-σιος);

Lat. *inseque* ‘sag an’ (= Gk. ἐννεπε), also *insece*, *c* verschleppt from forms as: *insectiōnēs* “narrationes”, *insexit* “dixerit”; *inquam*, *inquis*, -it ‘sage I, sagst du, sagt(e) er’ (*inquam* Konjunktivform *en-sk^wām “möcht” I say”; *inquit* originally themat. Aorist *en-sk^we-t as ἐνι-σπεῖν);

Umbr. *prusikurent* “pronuntiaverint”, *sukatu* “declārātō, pronuntiātō”; *k* instead of *p* after forms with Entlabialisierung of *k^w vor *s*, *t*,

O.Welsh *hepp*, M.Welsh *heby*(*ŕ*), Welsh *eb*(*e*), *ebr* ‘sagte’, M.Welsh *hebu* ‘speak’, *go-hebu* “antworten”, Welsh “entsprechen”, M.Welsh *gwrtheb* “reaction”, Welsh “objection”, Corn. *gorðeby* “antworten”; M.Welsh *dihaereb* “proverb, saying” (*dē-ad-pro-sk^wo-), O.Ir. *ārosc* ds. (*ad-pro-sk^wo-); M.Ir. *rosc* “dithyrambische Dichtung” (*pro-sk^wo-); O.Ir. *in-coissig* (*ind-com-sech- from *sek^w-) “bezeichnet”, *tāsc* “announcement” (*to-ad-sk^wo-), *ēcosc* “apparition” (*en-kom-sk^wo-); M.Welsh *atdeb*, Welsh *ateb* “Antwort” (*ati-sek^w-), O.Ir. *aithesc*

n. "Antwort" (**ati-sku-om*), *con-secha* "züchtigt", *cosc* "punishment" = Welsh *cosp* ds. (**kom-sk^wo-m*), O.Ir. *diuschi* "weckt" (**di-uss-sechi*), O.Ir. *insce* "discourse" (**eni-sku-ia*), also O.Ir. *scēl* n. "narration" (**sk^wetlo-n*, from which borrowed Welsh *chwedl* etc.); M.Ir. *scoth* f. "word";

O.H.G. *sagen* 'say' (**sok^wē-*), besides Gmc. **sagiō* < **sazwiō* in O.S. *seggian*, mnl. *segghen*, O.E. *secgan* (Eng. *say*), O.Ice. *segja* ds., abstract noun O.Ice. O.H.G. *saga* "Aussage, narration" (Ger. *Sage*), O.E. *sagu* f. ds.;

Lith. *sekù*, *sèkti* "narrare" (= (ἐν)έπω, *inseque*), *sekimas* "das Erzählen", *sékmẽ* f. "narration, Sage", *sakaũ*, *sakýti* 'say', *pāsaka* "Märchen" etc.;

O.C.S. *sočiti* "indicate", *sokъ* "Anzeiger, Ankläger", Pol. *osoka* "accusation, slander" etc.;

older meaning *sek^w-* 'see' and 'show' (see previously above Ir. *in-coissig*, *tāsc*, auch *con-secha*, *cosc* as Lat. *animadvertere* also "reprove") in: O.Ir. *rosc* m. "eye, look" (**pro-sk^wo-*);

Goth. *saihan* 'see', O.Ice. *sjā* from *sēa*, O.E. *sēon*, O.S. O.H.G. *sehan*, Ger. *sehen*; Goth. *siuns* "face, Sehkraft", O.Ice. *sýn*, *sjōn* f. "vision, sight, apparition", O.E. *sīen*, O.S. *siun* 'sight, vision, eye' from **se(g)wní*, adj. Goth. *anasius*, O.E. *gesīene*, O.Ice. *sýnn* "visible, obvious, clear", *sýnast* 'shine, appear, seem' (= "appear"); O.H.G. *(gi)siht* "the looking, face, sight", O.E. *gesiht* ds.;

besides from lengthened grade **sē(g)wni-*: O.H.G. *selt-sāni*, M.H.G. *selt-sāene* 'seldom' *seltsam* (but O.E. *seldsīene* "rare" from **sa(g)wni-*);

Hitt. *šakuua-* n. pl. "eyes", *šakuuāi-* 'see'; Toch. A *šotre*, B *šotri* "mark, token, sign" (**sek^w-tr-*).

From PIE this root passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **sígá* (~ *z-*)

English meaning: to look, search

Mongolian protoform: *sigiḡa-

Tungus protoform: *sig-

Korean protoform: *čhǎč-

Japanese protoform: *sánk-

Note: TMC 2, 78, Martin 236, Martin 1996, 27. Kor. *čhǎč- is an assimilation < *sVhhč- = PJ

*sá(n)kas-.

References: WP. II 477 ff., WH. I 702 f., Trautmann 255, Pedersen Toch. 69.

Page(s): 897-898

selĝ-

English meaning: to throw away, pour out, send away, free

Deutsche Übersetzung: "loslassen, entsenden, werfen, ausgießen"

Material: O.Ind. *srjáti*, *sárjati* "entläßt, schießt, gießt", participle *sr̥ṣṭá-*, *visárjana-m* "Ausgießung" (*sárga-* "das Entlassen, Schießen, Gießen" with *g* through Entgleisung); Av. *harəzaiti*, *hərəzaiti* "entläßt, sendet from, schickt from", participle *haršta-*, *harəzāna-* n. "das Lassen, Verlassen; Durchlassen, Filtrieren";

O.Ir. *selg* f. "Jagd" (of Loslassen the Hunde, O.Ind. *srjáti súnaḥ*), *sleg* f. 'spear, javelin' (**sġgā*); O.Welsh *in-helcha* "venando", *helgha-ti* "jage!", M.Welsh *hely*, Welsh *hel*, *hela* "hunt, chase", *heliwr* "Jäger", O.Corn. *helhwr* ds., M.Corn. *helhys*, *hellys* "gejagt", Corn. *helfia* "Jagen", Bret. *hem-olc* "h" "Jagd", *di-elc* "hat" "atemlos sein";

M.H.G. *selken* st. V. "tropfend niederfallen, sich senken (from Wolken)", O.E. *be-sylcan* "enfeeble", **ā-seolcan* "träge sein or become", only in participle *ā-solcen*, *solcen* "idle, faul", Eng. *sulky*.

References: WP. II 508.

Page(s): 900-901

selk-

English meaning: to drag; plough

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ziehen"

Note: perhaps with *uelk-* to eines originally root *suelk-* to unite, s. lastly Specht KZ 66, 25 f.

Material: Arm. *hetg* 'slow, idle' (compare to meaning *zögern* : *ziehen*, *ducere tempus*); Gk. ἔλκω "ziehe", ὀλκή f., ὀλκός m. "pull; das Geschleppte etc." = Lat. *sulcus* "furrow", *sulcō*, -*āre* "pflügen", zero grade O.E. *sulh* "furrow, plough", Alb. *helq*, *heq* "pull, pull down" (**solkeiō*);

O.H.G. *selah*, O.E. *seolh*, O.N. *selr* "seal, Robbe" as 'sich mühsam towing' "?

Toch. B *sälk-* "herausziehen, vorführen".

References: WP. II 507 f., WH. II 627, Frisk 77.

Page(s): 901

sel-¹

English meaning: dwelling

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wohnraum"

Material: O.H.G. *sal* m. "dwelling, hall", langob. *sala* "courtyard, house, edifice, building", O.S. *seli* m. "dwelling, hall, temple", O.E. *sæl* n., *salor* n., "hall, palace", *sele* m. "house, dwelling, hall", O.Ice. *salr* m. "hall, room, house", pl. "dwelling, courtyard", *sel* (**salja*-) "chalet"; Goth. *saljan* "einkehren, bleiben", *salipwōs* pl. "stop, hospice", O.H.G. *salida*, O.S. *selitha*, O.E. *seld* "dwelling"; O.Bulg. *selo* "farm, village", *selitva* "dwelling" (similar formation to Goth. *salipwōs*); Lith. *salà* f. "village".

References: WP. II 502 f., Trautmann 248.

Page(s): 898

sel-², s_uel-

English meaning: beam, board

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Balken, Brett, from stems or Brettern Verfertigtes"

Material: O.E. *selma*, *sealma*, O.S. *selmo* "bed", eig. "das wooden bedstead "; Lith. *súolas* "bench ", Lith. *silė* "trough, Schweinetrog", Ltv. *sile* "crib, manger, trough"; Alb. *gjolë* "Platte, auf die man Viehsalz legt" (**sēlā*).

With anlaut *s_u*: Gk. σέλμα, -ατος (by Hes. also ἔλματα) "balk, beam, Gebälk, scaffold, trestle, esp. Schiffsverdeck, thwart ", Hom. ἑσσελμος "with guten Ruderbänken versehen", σελίς, -ίδος "plank, thwart "; also O.H.G. *swelli*, M.H.G. *swelle* "balk, beam, Grundbalken, threshold", O.Ice. *svalar* f. pl., O.S. *svali* "Galerie", Mod.Ice. *svoli* "block of wood ", *e*-grade O.Ice. *swill* f. "Grundbalken, threshold", zero grade O.E. *syll*, O.Ice. *syll* ds., M.L.G. *sül*, *sülle*, *sille* ds.

References: WP. II 503 f.

Page(s): 898-899

sel-³

English meaning: to take, grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nehmen, ergreifen”

Material: Gk. ἐλεῖν “to take with the hand, grasp; take, obtain the power”, ἔλωρ n., ἐλώριον “booty, spoil, prey, of unburied corpses, Hom. booty, robbery, capture”; doubtful Lat. *cōnsilium* “deliberation, consultation, a considering together, counsel, council meeting, decision”; *cōnsulere senātum* “gather the senate”, then “debrief”, root nouns *cōnsul*, “a consul, one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings”;

in addition as *-uo*-derivative O.Ir. *selb* f., Welsh *helw* m. “possession”, Gaul. (*Julia*) *Luguselva* woman’s name (“*property of Lugus”), wherefore O.Ir. *ad-selb*- “render”, *to-ad-selb*- “allocate, present”, *to-selb* “keep, retain possession of”; perhaps also due to a basis **slēi-*: Ir. *sī-* in *fuil(l)em* “interest” (**fo-sī-mo-*), *adroilliu* “earn” (*ad-ro-sī-*), *-tuillim* ds. (*to-sī-*); Welsh *dyrillyddu*, Bret. *deleza* “earn” (**to-ro-sī-i-*);

as causative “make obtain” here Goth. *saljan* “offer, sacrifice”, O.Ice. *selia*, O.S. *gisellian*, O.H.G. *sellen*, O.E. *sellan* “hand over, sell”; the nouns O.Ice. *sal* n. “payment”, *sala* f., O.E. *salu* “sale”, O.H.G. *sala* “Übergabe eines Gutes”, *sal* m. “blessing which is to be handed over according to the testament” must be post-verbal; here O.C.S. *szlb* “summoner”, *szlati* “send”.

Maybe Alb. *sjel*, *sjell* “bring”.

References: WP. II 504 f., Trautmann 292.

Page(s): 899

sel-4

English meaning: to spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'springen'

Material: O.Ind. *ucchalati* 'schnellt empor' (mind. from **ud-salati*);

Gk. ἄλλομαι 'spring, hüpfen' (**seliō*), ep. Aor. ἄλτο, Verbaln. ἄλμα 'sprung', ἄλσις 'das Springen';

Lat. *salīō*, *-īre*, *-uī* (*-iī*), *-tum* 'spring, hüpfen', *saltus* 'sprung', *salax* 'horny, lustful', *saltāre* 'tanzen', *salebra* 'holprige place of Weges' (shaped after *latebra*); wherefore *insultāre*;

M.Ir. *saltraid* 'zertritt', verbal noun Welsh *sathru* 'Zertreten', M.Bret. *saotra* 'Beschmutzen', Vannes *sautrein* 'Zertreten, Beschmutzen';

Lith. *ātsala* 'Wasserlache', *salti* 'flow', O.Pruss. *salus* 'Regenbach'; about Lith. *salà*, Ltv. *salā* 'island' s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 664;

eine *p*-extension in Lith. *saĩpas* m. 'bay, bosom' = Slav. **solpъ* in Slov. *slâp* 'waterfall, surge'; Slav. **selpjъ*, **sl̥pati* 'spring' in O.C.S. *vb-slěpljъ* ds., Infin. Church Slavic *sl̥pati*.

References: WP. II 505, WH. II 468, Trautmann 256.

Page(s): 899

sel-⁵

English meaning: to sneak, creep

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schleichen, kriechen'

Material: O.Ind. *tsárati* 'slinks, slinks heran, beschleicht' with prefix [a]d-, *tsáru* m. 'schleichendes animal', Av. *srvant-*, *sravant-* 'schleichend, anschleichend' (particle from ar. **tsr-au-*, *u*-extension respectively *u*-present); so perhaps also Arm. *solim*, Aor. *soleçay* 'serpo, repo, delabor, trahor', *solun* 'humi serpens, repens' (**t-sol-* with alteration from *ts-* to *s-*?); Gk. ἐλίποδας βοῦς (acc.) 'schleppfüßig' (actually 'schleichfüßig', compare:) ἐλιπενής epithet of the couch-grass, "die sich schleichweise ausdehnende" (metr. Dehnungen for ἐλι-);

Maybe illyr TN *Seleitani*

Alb. *shligë* 'snake, Natter'; O.Ir. *selige*, M.Ir. *seilche* (**selekio-*) 'turtle, tortoise, snail'; O.Ir. **selid* 'slinks, crawls', verbal noun *sleith* (**sleth* from **słtā*) "das Beschleichen a schlafenden Frau", *intled* f. "Fallstrick" (**ind-sleth*); Ir. *seilide* 'snail' (O.Ir. **selit* from **sel-nti*); Lith. *selù*, *selėti* 'slink, leise auftreten'.

References: WP. II 505 f., Trautmann 255, M. O'Brien Et. celt. 3, 370 f.; E. Schneider WuS. 21, 166 ff.

Page(s): 900

sel-⁶, selə- : slā-

English meaning: lucky, luck

Deutsche Übersetzung: "günstig, guter Stimmung; begütigen"

Material: Lat. *sōlor*, *-āri* "comfort, lindern, beschwichtigen"; O.Ir. *slān* "heil; fit, healthy";

Gmc. **sēl-* in Goth. *sēls* "good, suitable", *sēlei* "Gute", O.Ice. *sæll* "lucky", O.E. *sæ* m. f. "luck, Gelegenheit, time", *gesælig* "lucky". O.H.G. O.S. *sālig* "lucky, blessed, gesegnet", O.H.G. *sālida* "Güte, luck, salvation" = O.S. *sālđa*, O.E. *sæld*, O.N. *sæld* f. "luck"; **sol-* in O.E. *sēlra* (**sōliza*) "better", adv. *sē* "better";

Auf a heavy basis **s(e)lə- : slā-* based on die Gk. family of **ίλημι* (**σί-σλη-μι*) "bin günstig, gracious", Imp. Hom. *ίληθι*, theokr. *ίλᾱθι* (**σί-σλᾱ-θι*), next to which as perf.-Imp. Eol. *ἔλλαθι* (**σε-σλᾱθι*); unredupl. present *ίλαμαι*, after dem. redupl. *ἴλα-* umgefärbt from **ἔλαμαι* (*έ-* still in *ἸΕλάερα* = *ίλάειρα* by Steph. Byz.) as also *ίλαρός* "cheerful, blithe, glad" from **έλαρός*; *ίλάσκομαι* (**σι-σλᾱ-σκομαι*) "make mir jemanden günstig gesinnt, versöhne"; due to of present *ἴλη-*, *ἴλᾱ-* on the one hand Iakon. *ίληFος*, Cret. *ίλεος*, Att. *ίλεως*, Ion. *ίλεως*, on the other hand Hom. *ίλα(F)ος*, arkad. *ἴλα(F)ος*, Lesb. *ίλλαος* "günstig, gracious".

References: WP. II 506 f., WH. II 556.

Page(s): 900

selos–

English meaning: swamp, sea

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sumpf, See’

Grammatical information: n.

Material: O.Ind. *sáras-* n. “wash basin, pond, pool, sea”, *Sárasvatī* f. FIN and GN (to *sáras-vant-* “abundant in water”) = Av. *Harax̌aitī*, O.Pers. *Hara(h)uvati* “Arachosien”; O.Ind. *sarasyá-* adj. “pond, pool-, sea-”; Gk. ἔλος n. “marshy lowland, marsh-meadow, depression, backwater”, ἑλειος “of the marsh or meadow, growing or dwelling in the marsh”.

References: WP. II 507.

Page(s): 901

selp– (*ghelp–)

English meaning: fat n.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fett (Butter, Schmalz)”

Material: O.Ind. *sarpís-* n. “melted butter, melting-butter, lard, fat”, *sṛprá-* “greasy, smooth, sleek, oiled, blank”; Gk. ἔλπος (n.) ἔλαιον, στέαρ Hes. and (with φ after ἄλειφα : λίπος?) ἔλφος βούτυρον. Κύπριοι Hes., ὄλπη, ὄλπις, -ιδος f. “oil-bottle”; Alb. (**ghelp-*) *gjalp* “butter”; [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

O.H.G. *salba*, O.S. *salba*, O.E. *sealf* “ointment”, Goth. O.H.G. *salbōn*, O.S. *salbōn*, O.E. *sealfian* “anoint”;

Toch. A *šälyp*, B *šalype* “fat, butter, Öl”.

References: WP. II 508.

Page(s): 901

sem-¹

English meaning: to pour

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schöpfen, gießen'

Material: Gk. ἀμάομαι 'sammle', ἄμη f. "bucket; pail" (out of it Lat. *ama* "Feuereimer", from which M.H.G. *ame*, *ome*, Ger. *Ohm* "Flüssigkeitsmaß"), ἄμῖς f. "Nachttopf", ἀμνίον n. "Opferschale", ἄμαλλα f. "fascicle, sheaf" (ἄμιλλα), but ἄντλος, -ον "heap, Schiffsraum, Kielwasser" after Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 50, 39 to Hitt. *han-* "giessen";

Illyr. FIN *Semnus* (Lucanien);

Lat. *sentīna* "Kielwasser, Schiffsjauche", *sentīnō* 'schöpfe das Wasser from, habe meine Not';

O.Ir. *sem-* "diffuse" in *to-eks-sem-* ds., *to-uks-sem-* "zeugen, produce", verbal noun *teistiu* "Ausgießen", *tuistiu* "Zeugung, creation" (**to-uks-sem-tiō*) etc.; compare due to a abstufigen inflection *-tiō(n)-* : *-tīn-es* above Lat. *sentīna* (originally adj., scil. *aqua*); with *-d-* weitergebildetsend- in O.Bret. *do-uo-hinnom* gl. "austum", Welsh *gwe-hynnu* "scoop, ausleeren";

Lith. *semiù*, *sémti* "scoop", *sámtis* "dipper", with *-el-* further formations Ltv. *smēlu*, *smēlt* "scoop".

References: WP. II 487 f., WH. II 514 f., Trautmann 256, Ifor Williams RC 40, 487, Frisk 88 f.

Page(s): 901-902

sem-2

English meaning: one

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eins” and “in eins zusammen, einheitlich, samt, with”

Material: 1. With vor dominant Zahlwortbedeutung “eins”:

Arm. *mi* “eins” (**sm-ijos*); Gk. εἷς, ἓν, μία (**sems*, **sem*, **sm-iə*), gen. ἐνός (for *ἐμός or ἄμός after *ἐνς, ἓν) “ein”; μῶνυξ “Einhufer” (*σμ-ῶνυξ), Cret. ἀμάκις, tarent. ἀμάτις “once”, compounds Dor. ἄτερος (Att. ἔτερος) “the eine, the other from zweien” (= Welsh *hanner*, Corn. Bret. *hanter* “half”);

Lat. *sem-per* “in a fort, always” (**sem* = Gk. ἓν, compare under Gmc. *sin-*); *simītu* “zugleich”, AbLat. from **simītus* < **sem-eitus* “das Zusammengehen”, compare O.Ir. *emith* “tanquam, quasi”, Welsh *hefyd* “also” from **semiti-*, to O.Ind. *sám-itī-*; *mīlle* “1000” from **smī-gheslī* “eine Tausendheit” (irrig S. 446), compare das in **sm-gheslom* zerlegte O.Ind. *sahásra-m*, Av. *hazaŋra-* “eintausend”; O.Ir. *cumme* “similarly” from **kom-smjio-* “ganz the eine, the same “; Gmc. **sin* (i.e. IE **sem* in adv. solidification) “*in einem” = “together” or “perpetual” or “absolutely, very” in O.S. O.H.G. *sin-hiun*, O.E. *sin-hīwan* “conjuges, Ehegatten”, Goth. *sin-teins* “daily”, O.S. *sin-nahti*, O.E. *sin-niht* “ewige night”, M.H.G. *sin-grüene*, O.E. *sin-grēne*, O.Ice. *sī-grønn* “immergrün”, O.E. *sin-here* “big Heer”, O.H.G. *sin-fluot* “big, giant flood”, O.Ice. *sī-valr*, O.E. *sine-wealt*, and. *sinu-wel* “ganz round “ etc.;

Toch. A *sas* m. (komponiert *ṣa-*), B *ṣe* (older *ṣes* in *ṣes-ka* “allein”) from **sem-s*; A *sām* f. from **sem*, compound form A *ṣoma-* (**semo-*), B *somo-* (**somo-*); Van Windekens Lexique 121.

sm- as 1. composition part: O.Ind. *sakīṭ*, Av. *ha-kərəṭ* “once” (about O.Ind. *sa-hásram* see above), Gk. ἄ-παξ “once”, ἄ-πλόος ‘simple, just’, Lat. *sim-plus*, *-plex* ‘simple, just’, Gk.

έ-κατόν “ein-hundred” from *ά-κατόν after εἶς or a *έν-κατον. compare under **sm̥* “in eins together, with”.

With Gutturalsuffixen: Gk. ἱγγία εἶς. Πάφιοι (*έν-για); Lat. *singuli* “einzelne” (against it *sincinium* “Einzelgesang” not from **singo-caniom*, but popular etymology rearrangement from *sicinnium* from Gk. σίκιννις “Tanz the Satyrn”);

with *gh* presumably Arm. *ez* “someone” (**sem-gho*? with it *hez* “mild, rechtschaffen” as “einfach from Sitten” gleich? Pedersen KZ. 39, 414); with *k̥* O.Ind. *śaśvant-* ‘sich gleichmäßig erneuernd, eine ununterbrochene Reihe bildend, jeder, all’ (from **sa-śvant-*, with formants *-uent-* from IE **sm̥-ko-* perhaps “in a Zuge, in a row”); perhaps Alb. *gjith* “all, whole” (**sem-ko* “from einerund the same kind of”?).

Note:

Alb. (**ghim-ko*) *gjithë* “all, together” : Toch. A *sas* m., B *še* [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation; also Alb. *-s* > *-th* phonetic mutations].

With *l*-suffixes: Gk. όμαλός “gleich, eben, smooth” (“*in a kind of verlaufend”) ablaut. Lat. *similis* ‘similarly’ (**semelis* “from ein and the same kind of”), *simul*, older *semol*, *semul* “zugleich” apokopiert from **semeli*, next to which after *bis*, **tris* (*ter*) widened **semelis* “once” in *semel*, Umbr. *sumel* “zugleich” (with the same *o* as όμαλός? or latter previously after όμός from *άμαλός umgefärbt?); with reduplication-stem O.Ir. *samail* “Bild, Gleichnis” (prokLith. *amal* “as”), Welsh etc. *hafal* ‘similarly, gleich’, O.Ir. *samlith* ‘simul’, *cosmail* “consimilis”; Goth. *simlē* “(*once =) einst”, O.E. *sim(b)le*, *simles*, *simblon* “always”, O.H.G. *simble(s)*, *simblum* ds., auf a n. **semlo-m* “eine time” being based on.

2. *smo-* “someone” = “irgendeiner” (unbetont):

O.Ind. *samā-* “irgendein”, Av. ap. *hama-* “jeder beliebige, omnis”;

Arm. *amēn*, *amēn-ain* “alle, omnis”;

Gk. ἄμό- “irgend ein” in ἀμῇ, Att. ἀμῇ “irgendwie”, ἀμόθεν, Att. ἀμόθεν “irgendwoher”, ἀμῶς, Att. ἀμῶς “irgendwie”, οὐδ-αμός “nicht einer, keiner”, οὐδαμῶς “keineswegs”; Goth. *sums* “irgend ein, ein gewisser”, pl. “einige, manche”, O.Ice. *sumr* “a certain, a kind of, as one might say, nonnullus”, O.S. O.E. O.H.G. *sum* ds.

3. “*in eins = together, with”;

sm-: O.Ind. *sa-há*, *sadhā* “common, together” = Av. *haḍa*, ap. *hadā* “together”, O.Ind. *satrā* “together, ganz and gar” = Av. *haθrā* “together, zugleich, vereint with”, O.Ind. *sádam*, *sádā* “allzeit, stets always” = Av. *haḍa* “always”, O.Ind. *sá-dhrī* adv. “together” (: root **dher-* “hold, stop”, as also:) Gk. ἀ-θρόοι, Att. ἀ-θρόοι “in association, gesamt”, ἄ-λοχος “consors tori”, ἀ-δελφός “couterinus”, ἀ-κόλουθος “Weggefährte” (from ἀ- through Aspiratendiss). - O.Ind. *smát* “together with”, Av. *maṭ* “ds.; always, immerdar”; Gk. ἅμα, Dor. ἀμᾶ “in einem, zugleich”, ἀμόθι “together”.

som-: O.Ind. *sám-* “together, zugleich with”, Av. ap. *ha(m)-* “with” (in connection with verbs and in Zs. with nouns; Arm. *ham-* “with” probably from dem Iran.);

Lith. *sam-*, *są-* (e.g. *sam-dýti* “employ, engage”, *sán-dora* “Eintracht”, *są-žinė* “Gewissen, conscientia”), O.Pruss. *san-*, *sen-* (*san-insle* “belt, girdle”), *sen* (**sem*) preposition “with” (IE **sem*); O.C.S. *sъ-* “with” (*sъ-sědъ* “Nachbar”, compare O.Ind. *saṁ-sád-* “congregation, meeting”), *sъ-logъ* “consors tori”, compare ἄ-λοχος etc.;

with O.C.S. *sъ-* changing through ablaut is **sъn-*, *sъ* (**som*) e.g. in *sъn-iti* “convenire”, *sъ-vęzati* “zusammenbinden” as well as *sъ* preposition “with”; whether Lith. *sù* “with” dazugehört, could es together with O.C.S. *sъ* and Gk. ξύν, σύν “with” auf IE **ksu* respectively **ksun* zurückgeführt become; compare Schwyz Gk. 2, 487⁷.

Von *som-* derives **somo-s**: O.Ind. *samá-* “eben, gleich, the same”, *samám* adv. and preposition “together”, *samáyā*, in same Weise, mitten hindurch”, **samayati* “ebnet, bringt in

order”, Av. ap. *hama-* “gleich, the same”, Arm. *omn* “whoever” (Meillet Esquisse² 90); about O.Ind. *simá-* ‘selbst’ s. Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 578;

Gk. ὁμός “common; similarly, gleich, eben, smooth “, ὁμοῦ adv. and preposition “together”, ὁμό-θεν “from the same Ort”, ὁμό-σε “an denselben place”, ὁμως “gleichwohl” (ὁμοῖος, nAtt. ὅμοιος ‘similarly’); here ὁμηρος (above S. 56), ὁμαρτέω “begleite” (to *ὁμαρτος from **som-r-to-s*), after Szemerényi Gl. 33, 265 to **er-*, above S. 327 f.; O.Ir. *-som* “ipse”, O.Ir. *sund* “here”, Welsh *hwnn* “this” (from IE **somdhe*, welches to *sondo-* reshaped wurde); Goth. *sa sama* “the same”, O.Ice. *samr*, *inn sami* “the same”, *samt* adv. “ununterbrochen”, O.H.G. *der samo* “the same”, compare also Zs. as Goth. *sama-kuns*, O.N. *samkynja* “from same gender, sex”, Gk. ὁμόγνιος ds., O.Ind. *sama-jātīya* “gleichartig”, O.N. *samfeðra*, ὁμοπάτωρ, ap. *hamapitar-* “from the same Vater”, O.Ice. *sammǫðri*, ὁμομήτριος “from the same Mutter”;

ein fFem. **somī*, **smī* “Beisammensein, association, partly also kämpfendes Aneinandergeraten” in O.Ind. *samī-ká-* n. “fight, struggle, battle”; but Gk. ὄμι-λος “heap, congregation, meeting, Schlachtgedränge”, ὁμιλίᾱ “Umgang, Verkehr”, ὁῶμιλέω “verkehre” remain far off because of Eol. ὄμιλλος, also Lat. *mīles*, compare Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 6, 41; Gk. ἄμιλλα “fight, fight, struggle, contention “ (**sēm-il-ja*), ἀμιλλᾶσθαι “wettkämpfen”;

in addition with dem Begriffe of friedlichen Beisammenseins, also of Zusammenstimmens O.Ice. *sama* “passen, sich schicken”; Goth. *samjan* “gefallen, to gefallen suchen”, O.Ice. *semja* (= O.Ind. *samayati*) “zusammenstellen, unite, einig become um, sort, order, arrange, zustandebringen”; in addition probably Gmc. **sambia-* in O.H.G. *semfti* (adv. *samfto*) “bequem, gemächlich, friendly”, Ger. *sanft*, O.S. *sāfto* adv. “light”, M.L.G. *sachte* adj. adv. “gentle, mild”, O.E. *sēfte* (adv. *sōfte*) “ peaceful, mild”, compare in addition esp. O.Ind. *sāntva-* n. “good beschwichtigende words”, *sāman-* m. n. “ds., Milde, freundliches Entgegenkommen”;

Gmc. **sambīa-* is viell. from a *tu*-stem **sambu-* reshaped, the with O.Ind. *sāntva-* auf IE **sōm-tu-* go back kann;

against it is O.E. *smēðe*, *smōð*, O.S. *smōði* “smooth, eben, gentle, milde” because of Westfäl. *smq̃iə* from **smanPi* originated; Goth. *samaþ* “together”, O.S. *samad*, O.E. *samod*, O.H.G. *samit* (*samant* with *n* after *saman-*), Ger. *samt*, eine *d*-derivative in O.Ind. *samád-* f. “fight, fight, struggle”, Gk. ὄμαδος “Gewühl, Menschenmenge”;

lengthened grade O.Ind. *sāman-*, *sāmanā-* “peaceful”, *sāma-gir-* “freundliche words redend”, *sāntva-* (see above), Av. *hāma-* “gleich, the same”, Pers. *hāmūn* “Ebene”, O.Ir. *sām* “tranquility” (from “*trauliches Beisammensein”), *sāim* “peaceful, mild”, O.Ice. *sōma* (**sōmēn*) “passen, geziemen”, *sōmi* m. “honour, Auszeichnung”, *sōmr* “proper, fitting”, O.S. *sōmi* ds., O.E. *sōm* f. “Einigkeit, congregation, meeting”, *ge-sōm* “einmütig, friendly”, M.H.G. *suome* “pleasant, mellifluous”; abgel. O.Ice. *sōma* ‘sich finden in, Rücksicht nehmen auf, honour’, O.E. *sēman* “versöhnen”; Eng. *seem* “befit, shine, appear, seem” is N.. Lw.;

O.C.S. *samъ* “ipse, alone, single, sole, one; only one; one and the same”;

with *n*-formants: O.Ind. *sāman-*, *sāmana-* see above; with *ō*-grade probably O.Ind. *samana-* n. “Zusammenkunft, Festversammlung”, *samanā* adv. “together, gleichzeitig, ebenmäßig”; Goth. *samana* “beisammen”, O.Ice. *saman* “together”, O.H.G. *saman*, *zi samane*, Ger. *zusammen*; therefrom derived O.Ice. *samna*, O.H.G. *samanōn*, M.H.G. *samenen* “gather, collect”, dissim. *samelen*, Ger. *sammeln*; with reduplication-stem Ir. *samain* “the festival of 1. Nov.” (actually “Zusammenkunft”), *bech-samain* ‘swarm of bees’;

eine lengthened grade **sēm* perhaps in Gaul. *σο-σιν* “dieses” and in n. of O.Ir. article *(s)aⁿ*, preceding from **sin*, dieses from **sēm* about **sīn*; die übrigen forms are through transference the Endflexion auf eine adv.-form **sinde* (from **sēm-dhe*; es läßt sich after O.Ind. *sa-dha* IE **dhe*, odernach Ir. *suide* from IE **so-de* (*jo*-inflection) = Gk. ὁ-δε also IE

**de* ansetzen) originated; Demonstr. Ir. *sin*, Welsh *hynn* go auf den stem **sindo-* back and stellen die enclitice form dar.

References: WP. II 488 ff., WH. II 511 f., 513, 533 ff., Trautmann 249 f.; J. Gonda, Reflections on the Numerals.

Page(s): 902-905

sem-³

English meaning: summer

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sommer'

Grammatical information: (gen. *sem-ós*)

Note:

Root *sem-3*: 'summer' has certainly derived from Root *ghei-2*: *ghi-*, *ghei-men-*, **gheimn-*: "winter; snow" [common satem IE *ghe-* > *se-* phonetic mutation]. It seems that the Hittite-Illyrian name for winter became the Sanskrit name for summer. This discovery seems crucial to determine the homeland of Indo Europeans.

Material: O.Ind. *sámā* f. "Halbjahr, season, year" (= Arm. *am*), *āi-ṣá-mah* "this year" (probably from a loc. **āi-samāi* reshaped, see above S. 286); Av. *ham-* 'summer'; Arm. *am* 'year' (= O.Ind. *sámā*), *amāin* 'summer' (**sem_erom*); O.Ir. *sam* (**semo-*) and *samrad* (**semo-rōto-*, above S. 866), Welsh Corn. *haf*, Bret. *hañv* 'summer'; Welsh *hafod* 'sommerhaus', Bret. *havreg* "Brachfeld", M.Ir. *samad* m. "Ampfer"; Gaul. *samon*[*ios*] 'sommermonat', *samolus* "sorrel, Oxalis acetosella", *samara* "Ulmensamen"; remain far off the iberorom. a kind of fish *samauca* (Hubschmid. Rom. Phil. 8, 12 f.); O.H.G. *sumar*, O.E. *sumor* m., O.Ice. *sumar* n. 'summer'; as "one-year-old animal" O.Ice. *simull* "(one-year-old) ox", *simi*, *simir* ds., Nor. *simla* "Renntierkuh" (IE *sem-*), Swe. *somet* "Renntierkalb".

References: WP. II 492 f.

Page(s): 905

sendhro-, -ā

English meaning: clot, melted metal, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “geronnene, sich verdichtende Flüssigkeit”

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.Ice. *sindr* n. “Metallschlacke” and “Hammerschlag” (in addition *sindra* “Funken sprühen”), O.E. *sinder* ds., O.H.G. *sinter* ds., Ger. *Sinter*, *Kalksinter* (in addition *sintern* “durchsickern, curdle, coagulate, harden “); vermutlich verwandt is Nor. dial. *sinkla* ‘sich with an Ice crust beziehen” as **sind-klā*, Serb.-Church Slavic *sedry krvnyje*, R.C.S. *sjadry krovnyja* “coagulated Blutmassen”, Ser.-Cr. *sědra* “Kalksinter”, Cz. *sádra* “Gips” (from **sēndhrā*).

References: WP. II 497, Trautmann 256.

Page(s): 906

seng^wh–

English meaning: to sing

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘singen, with singender Stimme vortragen’

Material: Prākr. *saṃghai* ‘say, instruct’; Gk. ὀμφή “voice, Prophezeiung” (**song^whā*), πανομφαῖος “epithet of Zeus”; M.Welsh *de(h)ongl* “define”;

Goth. *siggwan* ‘sing, vorlesen, rezitieren’, O.Ice. *syngua*, O.E. O.H.G. O.S. *singan*, *singen*, Goth. *saggws* “song, Musik, Vorlesung”, O.Ice. *sqngr* “(kirchlicher) song”, O.E. *sang*, *song*, O.H.G. O.S. *sang*, *Sang* “chant, song”.

References: WP. II 496, Bloch BSL 31, 62, Vendryes RC 48, 476; after W. Wüst (briefl.) belongs prākr. *saṃghai* to *kens-*, above S. 566.

Page(s): 906-907

seng^w–

English meaning: to fall, sink

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fallen, sinken”

Material: Arm. *ananim* “fall, weiche, take ab”; Gk. ἐάφθη ‘sank’ (ἄσπῖς);

Gmc. **sinkwan* in: Goth. *siggan*, O.Ice. *sökkva*, O.E. *sincan*, O.S. O.H.G. *sinkan sinken*, Intens. Dan.-Nor. *sakka*, Dutch *zakken*, Ger. *sacken* “sink”; adj. **sinhti-* in O.E. *sīhte* ‘sumpfig’, M.H.G. *sīht(e)*, Ger. *seicht*, Alem. *sīcht* “very humid, wet” (from Wiesen).

References: WP. II 495 f.

Page(s): 906

seni-, senu-, (s_eni-), s_ṇ-ter-

English meaning: for oneself; separate

Deutsche Übersetzung: "for sich, abgesondert"

Material: O.Ind. *sanu-tár* "abseits from, weit weg", *sánutara-* (?), *sánutya-* "verstohlen, unvermerkt" ("*beiseite"), Av. *hanarə* "abseits, without"; Gk. ἄτερ (Ion.) "abseits, without" (**s_ṇter*);

O.S. *sundir* "without" (= ἄτερ), O.H.G. *suntar* "separate" and "but, against it", Ger. *sondern* (diese meaning from "besides, without"), O.E. *sundor* "for sich, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably", O.N. *sundr* "divided", Goth. *sundrō* "for sich, abseits, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably", adj. M.H.G. *sunder*, *besunder*, Ger. *besonder*,

Lat. *sine* "without" (probably neutr. **seni*, nächststehend dem Ir. *sain* from **s_eni-*);

O.Ir. *sain* adj. "different, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably" (**s_eni-s*), Welsh *o-han-*, *a-han-* "from", *gwa-han* "apart, separated, different", O.Welsh *han* "alium"; Welsh *hanes* "narration" = M.Ir. *sanas* "mystery, Lispern" (**sani-stā*); Corn. *hanys* "clandestine"; Toch. A *sne*, B *snai* (**sana*) "without";

The meaning "separate, for sich" läßt connection with dem Reflexivstamm **se-*, **s(e)ue-* to, compare with anlaut *s_ṛ*: O.C.S. *svěně* "besides, without" and Lat. *sēd*, *sē* preposition 'sine, without', prefix "without, beiseite".

References: WP. II 494 f., WH. II 542 f., H. Lewis EC. 1, 322.

Page(s): 907

senk-

English meaning: to burn, dry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, dörren"

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.E. *segan*, M.L.G. M.H.G. *sengen* 'singē' (**sangjan* "brennen make"); nd. *sangeren* "in the Haut prickeln" (eig. "burn"), older Dutch *sengel* 'spark', M.H.G. *senge* "Trockenheit, aridity", *sinc* (-g-) "das Sengen", *sungen*, *sunken* "anbrennen", *sungeln*, *sunkein* "knistern", Nor. dial. *sengra*, *sengla* "brenzlich smell", Swe. dial. *sjängla* 'singē', Ice. *sāng(u)r*, n. *sangt* "versengt, angebrannt";

O.C.S. *prě-sqčiti*, *isqčiti* "dry", *sqčilo* "oven", Russ. *izsjaklyj* "dry".

References: WP. II 495.

Page(s): 907

sen(o)– (*heno)

English meaning: old, *old moon

Deutsche Übersetzung: "alt"

Material: O.Ind. *sána-*, Av. *hana-* "old", O.Ind. *sanaká-* "ehemalig, old" (: Lat. *senex*, fränk. *Sinigus*, Gaul. *Seneca*), *sanah* "vor alters", *sánā*, *sanāt*, *sanátā* "from alters her, from jeher, stets", *sanāfana-* "eternal, immortal, perennial"; Arm. *hanapaz* "always", *hin* "old"; Gk. ἔνος "old, of previous years", δί-ενος "biennial", ἔνη καὶ νέα "the day before the new moon and the first one of the beginning month";

again Gk. ἔνος "old" in contrast to "anew", only in standing phrases of fruit and employees of the last year, also from the last day of the last month or moon circulation which initiates at the same time the new circulation (since Hes.); in the last-named formation usually ἔνη καὶ νέα (sc. σελήνη; Att. since Solon).

Maybe Alb. *hana* "(*old) moon" : Gk. ἔνος "old moon" : σέλας n. "brilliance", σελήνη, Eol. σελάννα "moon" (*σελασνᾱ), σελαγεῖν "shine"; hence σελ-ήνη "the full-moon" see Root *smel-2*: "to smoulder, burn".

Lat. *senex*, gen. *senis*, compar. *senior* "old, aged"; *seneō*, -*ēre* "old, weak sein", *senēscō*, -*ere* "altern, hinschwinden", *senium* "Altersschwäche, zehrende Gemütsstimmung", *senātus*, -*ūs* (Osc. gen. *senateís*) 'senat', *senectūs* "age", *seneciō* ds.; O.Ir. *sen* "old", O.Welsh Corn. Bret. *hen* "old man, aged", compounds O.Ir. *siniu*, Welsh *hyn*; Ir. *sen-māth(a)ir* (= Lith. *sen-mótė*) "grandmother"; Gaul. *Seno-gnātus* under likewise, *Seneca*; Goth. *sineigs* "an old man", *sinista* "oldest", afränk. *sini-skalkus* "the oldest Hausdiener", O.Ice. *sina* "grass of the previous year"; Lith. *sēnas* "old", *sēnis* "graybeard", *seniaĩ* "in the distant past, many years ago, yore, a long time ago", *senėjū* "become old" (= Lat. *seneō*).

References: WP. II 494, WH. II 513 f., Trautmann 256.

Page(s): 907-908

sent–

English meaning: to take a direction, go; to feel

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eine Richtung nehmen, gehen” and in geistigen Sinne “empfinden, wahrnehmen”

Material: **A.** in geistigen sense: Lat. *sentīō*, *-īre*, *-sī*, *-sum* “feel, feel, wahrnehmen”, *sensus*, *-ūs* “emotion, sense, mind, Gesinnung; opinion”, *sententia* (**sentientia*) “opinion etc.”; O.H.G. *sin*, *-nnes* ‘sense, mind’ (**sent-no-*), *sinnan* “trachten, lust, crave”, Ger. *sinnen*; Lith. *sintėti* “think”; O.C.S. *seštъ* ‘smart’.

Maybe zero grade Alb. (**sentīō*, *entio*) *ndjej* “feel” [typical Alb. mutation *se-* > *e-*]

B. in eigentlichen sense: Av. *hant-* (present *hī-šasāṭ*, Fut. *ni-šasyā*) “gelangen, gelangen lassen”; Arm. *əntʰ ač* “way, gait”, *əntʰ anam* “go, fare, journey, hurry”;

O.Ir. *sēt* “way”, Welsh *hynt* ds., M.Bret. Bret. *hent* ds. (= Gmc. **sinþa-*), O.Bret. Gl. *do-guo-hintiliat* “inceduus”, O.Corn. *cam-hinsic* Gl. “iniustus” (*cam-* “crooked”), *eun-hinsic* Gl. “justus” (*eun-* “gerecht”); therefrom O.Ir. *sētig* “wife, woman” (“Weggenossin”, fFem. eines adj. **sētach*); Welsh *carrynt* (to *carr* “cart”) “way, journey”, *epynt* (to *eb-*, **ekuo-*) “Pferde-way”, *dyffrynt* “valley” (to *dwfr* “water”); from **sentio-*: M.Welsh *hennydd* “fellow”, Bret. *hantez* “Nachbar”, Corn. *hynsads*;

Goth. *sinþs* m. “Mal”, O.Ice. *sinn* n. “Mal”, *sinni* n. “gait, journey” (and as descendant eines **gasinþja-* also “cortege, Unterstützung”), O.E. *sīð* m. “Fahrt, journey, way, Mal”, O.S. *sīð* “way, direction”, O.H.G. *sind* “gait, way, journey, Fahrt”; Goth. *ga-sinþa* “travelling companion”, O.Ice. *sinni* ds., O.E. *gesīþ*, O.S. *gisīð*, O.H.G. *gisind* “fellow”, wherefore n. O.E. *gesīð* “Begleitung”, O.S. *gesīthi*, M.L.G. *(ge)sinde* “Gesinde”, O.H.G. *gisindi* “Reisegefolge, kriegarisches cortege”, Ger. *Gesinde*, O.Ice. *sinni* n. “cortege”; O.H.G. *sinnan* (see above) also “go, reisen, wander, come”; Kaus. Goth. *sandjan*, O.Ice. *senda*,

O.E. *sendan*, O.H.G. *senten* 'senden' (O.Ice. *senda* also 'sacrifice'); **senpōn* Denom. from **senpa-* (see above) in O.Ice. *sinna* "reisen, sich worum kümmern, heed", O.S. *sīðōn* "go, pull, drag, wander", O.E. *sīðian* ds., O.H.G. *sindōn* ds.;

Lith. *siunciu* (**suntiū* ass. to **siuntiū*), *siũstĩ*, Ltv. *sũtu*, *sũtĩt* 'senden, send' (Balt *un* reduplication-stem *on* besides the full grade from Goth. *sandjan*).

References: WP. II 496 f., Trautmann 292.

Page(s): 908

sen–, sene–, sen(e)u–, senə–

English meaning: to prepare, work on, succeed

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bereiten, ausarbeiten, vollenden, erzielen”

Material: O.Ind. *ásanam* “I gewann”, *sanēma* “wir mögen gewinnen”; *sanōti* “gewinnt”, *sanuká-* “beutegierig”, *sánitar-* “gainer, victor”, participle *sāta-* “gewonnen”, *sāti-* f. “Gewinnung, acquisition “; Gk. *ἄνῡμι, themat. ἀνύω, Att. ἀνύω and Hom. ἄνω (*ἄνFω) “vollende”; Gk. ἀνύτω ds.; ἀανέξ οὐ τελεσθησόμενον Hes., ἰν ἀνάτοις ἐν ἀπορίαις Hes. (ἄν-ατος “unvollendet”); Hom. ἐννεσί-εργος “ἔργα ἀνύων”; ἔναρα “die armament, armor of erschlagenen Gegners” (“*Kampfesbeute”); therefrom ἐναίρω, Aor. ἦναρον “in Kampfe slay”, ἐναρίζω “dem getöteten Feinde die Rüstung disrobe; in Kampfe slay”; lak. ἐναρσφόρος “τὰ ἔναρα φέρων”; ἔντεα (sg. ἔντος) “armament, armor”; next to which *ἐντῡς “Zurüstung, consummation “ assumed from ἐντύω, ἐντῡνω “make fertig, rüste to, bereite”; besides τὸ ἔντος steht συν-έντης συνεργός Hes. and αὐθέντης “*with eigener Hand vollbringend: murderer; master, mister”;

O.Ir. *con-sui* “seeks to erwerben, makes streitig”, Welsh *cynyddu* “erobern, to gewinnen suchen” etc.;

Hitt. *šanḫ-* “suchen, erstreben, arrogate”; also “fegen” (“*durchsuchen”).

References: WP. II 493, Pedersen Hitt. 185.

Page(s): 906

septm̥ (*sekʷh-)

English meaning: seven

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sieben'

Note:

Root **septm̥** (***sekʷh-**) : seven derived from a mutated Root **sʷeks**, **seks**, **kseks**, **ksʷeks**, **ʷeks** (: **uks**) : six; common Gk.-celt. $k^w > p$, $g^w > b$ phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *saptá*, Av. *hapta*, Arm. *evl' n*, Gk. *ἐπτά*, Lat. *septem*, O.Ir. *secht n*, Welsh etc. *saith*, Goth. O.H.G. *sibun*, O.E. *seofon*, O.N. *siau* (-*n* preserved after one besides **sībun* stehenden *sibuni*, *t*-loss in ordinals *sep[t]m̥-tos* dissimilatory erfolgt; whether *septun* the Lex. sal. still gesprochenes *seftun* or Latinisierung eines echten **sifun* is, steht dahin), Lith. *septyni*, O.C.S. *sedmь* (after dem ordinals), Alb. *shtatë* (**s[e]ptm̥-ti*; abstract number formation as O.Ind. *saptatí*, Av. *haptāiti*- 70, O.Ice. *siaund* "number from 7"); Toch. A *špät*, B *šuk(ʔ)*; Hitt. *šipta*.

Note:

Gk. *ἐβδομαδικός* "belonging to the week" : Alb. *javë* "week" common Alb. -b- > -v- phonetic mutation.

Alb. *shtata* 'seven' from (**s[e]ptm̥-ti*) is not possible. Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to Alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) "eight" : Alb. *teta* "eight"; Lycian *ñuñtāta* "nine" : Alb. *nanda* "nine". Therefore Alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* 'seven' later O.Ind. *saptáthaḥ*, Av. *haptaṯa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *sefoða*, Lith. *septiñtas*, also O.Ind. *saptatí*, Av. *haptāiti*- 70; in Alb. -*ta*, -*të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute suffix -*ta* is used in the Alb. genitive and adjectives.

ordinals: **sept̥mos** in O.Ind. *saptamā-*, Pers. *haftum*, Gk. *ἐβδομος*, dial. *ἐβδεμος* (die Erweichung derives from a form *ἐβδμος*, compare O.C.S. *sedmь*), Lat. *septimus*, Gaul. *sextametos*, O.Ir. *sechtm-ad*, Welsh *seithfed* (**sept̥m-etos*), O.Lith. *sėkmas*, O.Pruss.

sep(t)mas, O.C.S. *sedmъ*; **septm-to-s* in O.Ind. *saptáthaḥ*, Av. *haptaθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofōða* (also akzentuell = *saptátaḥ*, besides O.H.G. *sibunto*, O.S. *sivondo*, O.N. *siunde*, *siaunde*), Lith. *septīnt* O.S.

It seems that number seven spread from PIE to Semitic numeric system:

Semitic

East: Akkadian+ *sebe*, **Central:** Arabic *sab"ah*, *Saudi* *sab"a*, *Yemeni* *sab"ah*, *Syrian* *sab"a*, *Lebanese* *sab"a*, *Cypriot* *sába"*, *Iraqi* *sab"a*, *Egyptian* *sab"a*, *E Libyan* 'sab"a, *N African (Darja)* *seb"a*, *Moroccan* *seb"a*, *Sudanese* *sa|b"a*, *Nigerian* *saba*, *Zanzibari* *säba"a*, Maltese *sebgh=a*, Phoenecian+ *sh-b-*", Ugaritic+ *s-b-*"-t, Moabite+ *sh-b-*"-t, Classical Hebrew+ *sheba"*, Modern **Hebrew** *sheva"*, Classical Aramaic+ *shi:B^ea:h*, Modern Aramaic *shub"a:*, Classical Syriac+ *shab"a:*, Syriac *shaw"a*, *Van* *shávå*, **South:** Old S. Arabian+ *s-b-*", South Arabian (*Harsusi*) *ho:ba*, (*Sheri*) *sho:"*, *Socotra* "y^hob^e?", *N Ethiopic* : Geez+ *seb"atu*, Tigre *sabu"*, *Beni Amir* *saba"*, **Tigrinya** *shob"atte*, *S Ethiopic* : **Amharic** *säbat*, Argobba *sa"int*, Harari *sa:tti*, E Gurage *sabt*, Gafat+ *säbattä*, Soddo *säbatt*, Goggot *säbätt*, Muher *säbät*, Masqan *säbät*, CW **Gurage** *säbat*, Ennemor *säB[?]at*.

Indo-European

Germanic: Old Germanic+ **sibum*, *Western* : Old English+ *seofon*, Middle English+ *seven*, **English** *seven*, Scots *seiven*, Old Frisian+ *sigun*, W.Frisian *sân*, Frisian (Saterland) *sogen*, **Dutch** *zeven*, *W/S Flemish* *ze:vne*, *Brabants* *ze:ve*, *Low Saxon* *söven*, *Emsland* *ze:bm*, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* *säwen*, **Afrikaans** *sewe*, **German** *sieben*, *Central Bavarian* *simme*, *Swabian* *siibe*, *Alsatian* *seve*, *Cimbrian* *siban*, *Rimella* *shibne*, *Rheinfränkisch* *siwe*, *Pennsylvania* *siwwe*, Luxembourgish *siwen*, Swiss German *siebë*, Yiddish *zibn*, Middle High German+ *siben*, Old High German+ *sibun*, *Northern* : Runic+ *siu:*, Old Norse+ *sjau*, **Norwegian** *sju*, **Danish** *syv*, **Swedish** *sju*, Faroese *sjey*, Old Icelandic+ *siau*, Icelandic *sjö*,

Eastern : Gothic+ *sibun*, *Crimean*+ *sevene*, **Italic**: Oscan+ **seften*, Umbrian+ , Faliscan+ **zepten*, Latin+ *septem*, *Romance* : Mozarabic+ *xebte*, **Portuguese** *sete*, *Galician* *sete*, **Spanish** *siete*, *Ladino* *sieti*, *Asturian* *siete*, *Aragonese* *siet*, **Catalan** *set*, *Valencian* *set*, Old French+ *set*, **French** *sept*, *Walloon* *set*, *Jèrriais* *sept*, *Poitevin* *sét*, *Old Picard*+ *siet*, *Picard* *siet*, **Occitan** (Provençal) *sèt*, *Lengadocian* *sèt*, *Gascon* *sèt*, *Auvergnat* *sé*, *Limosin* *se*, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) *sat*, Rumantsch *Grischun* *set*, *Sursilvan* *siat*, *Vallader* *set*, Friulian *syet*, Ladin *set*, Dalmatian+ *sapto*, **Italian** *sette*, *Piedmontese* *sèt*, *Milanese* *sètt*, *Genovese* *sette*, *Venetian* *sete*, *Parmesan* *set*, *Corsican* *sette*, *Umbrian* *sétte*, *Neapolitan* *sèttè*, *Sicilian* *setti*, **Romanian** *s,apte*, Arumanian *s,apte*, Meglenite *s,apti*, Istriot *s,apte*, **Sardinian** *sette*, **Celtic**: Proto-Celtic+ *septn*, Gaulish+ *sextan*, *Brythonic (P-Celtic)* : Welsh *saith*, *Cardiganshire* *soch*, **Breton** *seizh*, *Vannetais* *seih*, Unified Cornish+ *seyth*, *Common* *seyth*, *Modern* *sith*, Devonian+ *seith*, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic)* : Old Irish+ *secht*, Irish *seacht*, Scots Gaelic *seachd*, Manx *shiaght*, **Hellenic**: Classical Greek+ *heptá*, **Greek** *eftá*, *Cypriot* *eftá*, Tsakonian *eftá*, **Tocharian**: Tocharian A+ *late*, Tocharian B+ *sukt*, **Albanian**: **Albanian** *shtatë*, *Gheg (Qosaj)* *shtat*, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* *shtátë*, **Armenian**: +Classical Armenian *evtʰn*, **Armenian** *yoth*, **Baltic** *West* : O.Pruss.+ **septi:njai*, *East* : **Lithuanian** *septynì*, **Latvian** *septini*, *Latgalian* *septeni*, **Slavic** *East* : **Russian** *semh*, *semʹ*, **Belarussian** *sem*, *sem*, **Ukrainian** *s--m.*, *sim*, *West* : **Polish** *siedem*, Kashubian *sétmë*, Polabian+ *sidêm*, **Czech** *sedm*, **Slovak** *sedem*, *West* *sedem*, *East* *shedzem*, Upper Sorbian *sydom*, Lower Sorbian *sedym*, *South*: Old Church Slavonic+ *sedmi*, **Bulgarian** *sédem*, **Macedonian** *sedum*, **Serbo-Croat** *sëdam*, **Slovene** *sedem*, **Anatolian**: Hittite+ *shipta-*, **Indo-Iranian**: Proto-Indo-Iranian+ **sapta*, *Iranian* **Eastern**: Ossetian *Iron* *avd*, *Digor* *avd*, Avestan+ *hapta*, Khwarezmian+ “*bhd*”, Sogdian+ “*Bt*”, Yaghnobi *avd*, Bactrian+ *Saka*+ *hauda*, **Pashto** *owé*, Wakhi *yb*, Munji *avde*, Yidgha *avdo*, Ishkashmi *uvd*, Sanglechi *haft*, Shughn *wu:vd*, *Rushani* *wu:vd*, Yazgulami *uvd*, Sarikoli (Tashkorghani) *üvd*, Parachi *ho:t*, Ormuri *ho:*, **Western NorthWest** : Parthian+ *hft*, Yazdi *haf*,

Nayini Natanzi haft, Khunsari häft, Gazi häf, Sivandi häf, Vafsi haf, Semnani haf, Sangisari haft, Gilaki haf, Mazanderani haft, Talysh hæft, Harzani Zaza hewt, Gorani hawt, **Baluchi** h^ept, *Turkmenistan* apt, *E Hill* hapt, *Rakhshani (Western)* (h)^ept, **Kermanji (S) Kurdish** hawt, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** haft, *Bajalani* ha:ft, Kermanshahi häft, *SouthWest*: Old Persian+ Pahlavi+ haft, **Farsi** haft, *Isfahani* haf, **Tajik** h=aft, Tati hæft, *Chali* haft, Fars häft, Lari “aft, Luri haf, Kumzari haf”ta, *Nuristani*: Ashkun su:t, Wasi-weri sëtë, Kati sut, Kalasha-ala so:t, *Indic*: Sanskrit+ saptá, Prakrit+ satta, *Ardhamagadhi*+ satta, Pali+ satta, **Romany (Gypsy)**: *Spanish* estér, *Welsh* trin t”a: shto.r, *Kalderash* yeftá, *Syrian* h.o:t, *Armenian* haft, *Iranian* efdá:, **Sinhalese-Maldivian**: **Sinhalese** hata, Vedda pahamay dekamay, Maldivian hate, **Northern India**: Dardic: **Kashmiri** sat, Shina sât, *Brokskat* sa:t, Phalura sa:t, Bashkarik sat, Tirahi sat, Torwali sat, Wotapuri sat, Maiya sa:t, Kalasha sat, Khowar sot, Dameli sat, Gawar-bati s^et, Pashai sa:ta, Shumashti sa, Nangalami sat, Dumaki sot, Western: **Marathi** sat, **Konkani** sat, **Sindhi** sata, *Khatiri* sat, **Lahnda** satt, Central: **Hindi/ Urdu** sa:t, Parya sat, **Punjabi** s^et, *Siraiki* sat, **Gujarati** sat, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) sa:t, Banjari (Lamani) saat, **Malvi** sa:t, **Bhili** xa:t, Dogri sat, **Kumauni** sa:t, **Garhwali** sa:t, W Pahari sa:t, **Khandeshi** sa:t, East Central: **Nepali** sa:t, **Maithili** sa:t, **Magahi** sat, **Bhojpuri** sa:t, **Awadhi** (Kosali) sa:t, **Chattisgarhi** sa:t, Eastern: **Oriya** saat, **Bengali** sat, **Assamese** xat, Mayang ha:d.

Dravidian

NorthWest: Brahui haft, *Northeast*: **Kurukh** satte:, Malto sa:te, *Central*: Kolami sa:t, **Telugu** eedu, **Gondi** e:ru:ng, Koya e:du, Konda e:ru, Pengo sat, Kui odgi, Kuvi sa:ta, *South*: **Tulu** e:l, Koraga eli, **Kannada** eeLu, Badaga iyyu, Kodagu ye:lü, Kurumba -ö.l^u, **Toda** öw, **Kota** ye:ye, **Tamil** aezhu, **Malayalam** e:lu, Irula elu

Nahali

Nahali sato

Basque

Basque zazpi

Etruscan

Etruscan+ semph

Hurrian

Hurrian+ shindia

References: WP. II 487.

Page(s): 909

sep–

English meaning: to care of smth.; to honour

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich with etwas abgeben, in Ehren halten’

Material: O.Ind. *sápati* “liebkost, umwirbt, pflegt, betreibt”, Av. *hap-* (2. 3. sg. *hafšī*, *haptī*) “(in the Hand)halten, stützen”; Gk. -ἔπω (with ἀμφι-, δι-, ἐφ-, μεθ-, περι-), Aor. ἐπ-έ-σπον, -σπεῖν “besorge, bereite, bearbeite”; ὄπλον n. “tool, appliance, weapon”, ὀπλέω ‘schirre an’, ὀπλομαι “bereite mir to” etc.;

in addition IE **sepeľiō* in O.Ind. *saparyáti* “veneratur”, Lat. *sepeliō -īre*, *sepultum* “bury” i.e. “venerari sepulcro”.

References: WP. II 487, WH. II 517, Benveniste Origines 1, 47.

Page(s): 909

serk–

English meaning: hedge, to fence

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Flechtwerk, einhegen”?

Material: Gk. ἔρκος n. “ paddock, corral, pen, fold, fence, Wall; loop, noose, snare, Fangnetz”, ὀρκάνη “Umzäunung”, ὀρκος m., ὀρκιον “oath”;

Lat. *sarciō*, *-īre* “flicken, ausbessern, wiederherstellen”, *sarctus tectus* from a house “geflochten and gedeckt, i.e. vollständig”, *sarcina* “bundle, Pack, tragbares Gepäck”, *sartor* “Flickschneider”, Umbr. *sarsite* “*sarcītē”; Hitt. *šar-nin-k-* “ersetzen, compensate “.

References: WP. II 502, WH. 478 f.

Page(s): 912

ser-¹

English meaning: to flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'strömen, sich rasch and heftig bewegen'

Material: O.Ind. *sísarti*, *sáрати* "flows, hurries, jagt wornach, verfolgt"; fut. *sariṣyáti*, Desiderativ *sisiṛsati* from a heavy basis **serə-*, compare Hom. ῥώομαι "budge me quick, fast, strong, stürme an, hurry" from **srō-iō*, ein root nouns **srə*, in addition O.Ind. **sīr*, **sīráh*, is die base of *ā*-stem O.Ind. *sirā* and *sīrā* "Rinnsal, stream"; O.Ind. *sarít* f. 'stream, brook, river', *saraṇa-* "running", *sa-sr-á-* 'strömend', *sá-sr-i-* "running, hurrying"; *saráyu-*, *sarayū-* m. "name eines Flusses", ap. *Haraiva-*, Av. (acc.) *Harōyūm*, Pers. *Harē* "river and region from Herāt";

O.Ind. *sárma-* m. "das Fließen", Gk. ὀπμή "Anlauf, attack, Drang after etwas", whereof ὀπμάω "treibe an, rege an", intr. 'stürme hence, worauf los'; in addition ὀρμενον 'salbei' as "die Anreizende", s. Strömberg, Gk. Pflanzennamen 93; αἰπέω "ergreife" instead of **aṛpaw* (**seriō*) through influence of ἀγπέω ds.;

O.Ind. *sará-* "fluid", *sarā* "river, stream, brook", Gk. ὀρός, Lat. *serum* "the wässerige Teil the geronnenen milk, Molke"; perhaps Alb. *gjizë* (**ser-dīā*) "gelabte milk, cheese";

Thrac. PN *Germi-sera* "Warmwasser", FIN Σέρμιος; Fr. *la Sermane* (**Sermannā*), oberltal. *Sermenza* (**Sermentia*), Ven. PN *Sirmiō* (**Sermiō*), pannon. PN *Sirmium*, Pol. (Ven.) PN *Śrem* (**Sermo-*); Illyr. FIN *Sarnus* (Kampanien); Gaul. (Ven.-Illyr.) FIN *Sara* (**Serā*), *Sarāvus* "die Saar"; *Sar-* bildet viele FIN in the Lombardei, Switzerland and Frankreich, also Appellativa (Mantua *sariöl* 'stream, brook' etc.); Welsh FIN *Sôr* (**Sorā*); *sor-* also in den FIN O.Pruss. *Sar-ape*, Lith.-Pol. *Szar-upa*, Ltv. *Sarija*;

M.Ir. *sirid* (**serīti*) "durchwandert, sucht heim, plündert, verlangt", verbal noun *siriud*; Welsh *herw* (**ser-uo-*) "Landstreicherei", M.Ir. *serb* "theft";

Lith. *apsirti* “umzingeln”, Ltv. *sirt* “umherschwärmen, Raubzüge make”, *sira* (compare O.Ind. *sirā*) “Umherstreifer, beggar”.

References: WP. II 497 f., WH. II 525, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 727¹; in addition *sreu-* “flow”, after E. Fraenkel Gl. 32, 33 here Gk. ῥέθρα “Nasenlöcher, nose”, ῥόθος “Wogenschwalm”, as well as ῥίς, ῥῖνός “nose” as “die Tiefende”.

Page(s): 909-910

ser-²

English meaning: to guard, watch over, support

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sorgend Obacht geben, schützen, bewahren’

Material: Av. *haraiti* “hat acht, schützt”; *haurvaiti* ds., *haurva-* “beschützend, hütend” in *pasuš-haurvō spā* “die Schafe beschützender Hund, Schäferhund” (as Lat. *servō* from an *u*-extension); *harətar-* “Hüter, Wächter”, *harəθra-* “nourishment, care, cultivation, Wartung”; *hāra-* “achthabend, hütend”, redupl. *hišāra-* ds.;

Gk. Ἡρα “*Schützerin” from * Ἡρᾱ, ἥρως, -ωος (stem ἥρωF-, see above) “*Hüter” (ἥρως “Landesschutzgeister”), “hervorragender, mächtiger man”; *servō*, *-āre* “(den Wächter machen) erretten, receive, unversehrt bewahren”, Osc. *serevkiđ* “auspicio, iussu”; Umbr. *seritu* “servato”, *anseriato* Supin. “observatum” compare *ooserclom* perhaps “*observaculum” from **ser-tlom*;

unclear are O.C.S. *chranjǫ*, *chraniti* “look after, watch over, keep, preserve, protect”, *chrana* “dish, food, nourishment, food” etc. (see Berneker 397 f.); compare Machek Slavia 16, 191 f.;

as guttural extension here Lith. *sėrg-mi*, *-u*, *-iu* “behüte, bewache”, *sárgas* “Wächter”, *sargùs* “watchful, wakeful”, O.Pruss. *but-sargs* “Haushälter”, *absergīsnan* acc. “protection”.

References: WP. II 498 f., WH. II 525 f., Trautmann 257 f.

Page(s): 910

ser-³, sor-

English meaning: red

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rot, rötlich"

Material: O.Ind. perhaps in *sāra-* m. n. "Mark eines Baumes (compare Lat. *rōbur* "heartwood"), Festigkeit, power "; with formants *-to-* Lith. *saĩtas* "fuchsig (from horses)", Ltv. *sārts* "red in face"; with formants *-bho-* Lat. *sorbum* "die rote berry of Sperber-, Vogelbeerbaumes", *sorbus* "this tree"; Swe. *sarf* "Rotaug"; Russ. *sorobalina* "rosehip, dog rose, blackberry ", Lith. *serbentà*, *serbeĩtas* "black currant " (ass. from **sarbentā?*); with formants *-g(h)o-* Russ. *soróga* "Rotaug, Plötze";

with *-k-* Ltv. *sarks* "reddish";

with *-m-* Lith. *sarmóties* 'sich schämen';

with *-p-* Lith. *serpés* pl. "ein gelbes Färberkraut, Serratula tinctoria", *sirpstù*, *sirpaũ*, *sĩrpti* "reif become" (only from Beeren and Steinfrüchten, also eig. "yellow or reddish become").

References: WP. II 499, WH. II 562, Specht IE Decl. 267.

Page(s): 910-911

ser-4

English meaning: to put together, bind together

Deutsche Übersetzung: "aneinander reihen, knüpfen"

Material: O.Ind. *sarat-*, *sarīt-* "filament" (uncovered), perhaps *saṭā* "lichen, Mähne, bristle";

Gk. εἶρω (**seriō*) "reihe aneinander" (Hom. only participle perf. ἐεργμένος, 3. sg. Plusqpf. ἔεργο), ἐνείρω "knüpfe an, reihe an" (: Lat. *in-serō* "füge ein"), ἐνερσις "das Hineinfügen, Hineinstecken" (: Lat. *insertiō*, *ti*-stem also in *praesertim* "in erster Reihe, vorzugsweise"), ἔρμα n. "Ohrgehänge", ὄρμος m. "necklace", ὀρμιᾶ f. "fishing line", ὀρμαθός m. "row, chain", presumably also εἶρεπον "in Gefangenschaft";

Lat. *serō*, *-ere*, *-tum* "fügen, reihen, tie, bind, knot", *seriēs* "Reihenfolge, chain, row", *serīlia* 'seile', *sors* "lot, fate" (probably of Aufreihen the Lose); *sera* "as bar, bolt vorgelegter crossbar, crossbeam" (?); Osc. *aserum* "asserere"; O.Ir. *sernaid* "reih an, ordnet an", subjunctive *seraid*, verbal noun *sreth* (**sṛtā*) "Ausbreiten, row" etc. kann also **ster-* and **sper-* contain; Goth. *sarwa* n. pl. "armament, armor, weapons" (probably "gekNOTET, geknüpfter Harnisch", compare Lat. *sertae loricae*), O.Ice. *sərvi* n. "kostbares, collar, neckband", O.H.G. O.S. *saro* "armament, armor", O.E. *searu* "armament, armor"; also "Kunstfertigkeit, artifice", as *sierwan* "insidiari, planen";

O.Lith. *sėris* "filament, Pechdraht"; Hitt. *šarra-* "break, rupture, divide" (?).

Ein with unserem *ser-* ursprungsgleiches *ser-* for "geschlechtlichen Verkehr; wife, woman" seeks man in O.Ice. *serða* st. V. "Unzucht drive, push", *sorðenn* and *stroðenn* "muliebria passus" (O.E. *seorðan* is N.. Lw.), O.H.G. *sertan* "geschlechtlichen Umgang have", Welsh *serth* "obscenus", *serthedd* "obscena locutio"; if Ir. *serc* "love", Bret. *serc'h* "Kebsweib" anzureihen is, is ein WestIE *ser-* "geschlechtlich verkehren" anzuerkennen; about unsicheres IE **sor-* "wife, woman" s. M. Mayrhofer by Brandenstein, Studien 32 ff.

References: WP. II 499 f., WH. II 52 f., Pedersen Hitt. 118.

Page(s): 911

ser-⁵, extended serp-

English meaning: sickle

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sichel, krummer Haken'; verbal (only in Lat.) 'sicheln, with einem gekrümmten Haken bearbeiten'

Material: O.Ind. *sṛṇī* f. 'sickle', *sṛṇya-* 'sichelförmig', *sṛṇi-* m. "hook zum Antreiben of Elefanten"; Lat. *sariō*, *-īre* "die Saat behacken, jäten" (**s_eriō*), *sarculum* "Jäthacke" (**sar-tlom*).

Maybe Alb. *harr* "to weed" similar to Lat. *sarrīo* (*sario*) *-ire -ui and -ivi* "to hoe, weed".

[common Alb. *s* > *h* shift]; Alb. seems to have preserved the old laryngeal.

With *p*-extension:

Gk. ἄρπη 'sickle' and "ein bird of prey", ἀρπάζω "raffe, raube, plündere", ἀρπαγή f. "Plünderung", ἀρπαγή f. "rake", ἄρπαξ, -αγος "räuberisch, greedy";

Lat. *sarpiō* and *sarpō*, *-ere*, *-si*, *-tum* "beschneiteln, abschneiteln", *sarmen* (**sarp-men*), *sarmentum* "abgeschneiteltes Reis, deadwood"; O.H.G. *sarf*, M.H.G. *sarph* 'sharp, rough, from herbem, zusammenziehendem Geschmacke, cruel, savage, wild'; O.C.S. *srъpъ*, Russ. *serpъ* 'sickle', Ltv. *sirpis* 'sickle'.

References: WP. II 500 ff., WH. II 470 f., Trautmann 261 f.; J. Gonda Mnemosyne 6, 153 ff.

Page(s): 911-912

serp–

English meaning: to crawl, *snake

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kriechen”

Note:

From a zero grade of Root *ang^u(h)i-* : ‘snake, worm’ derived Illyr. **nsala* ‘eel’ [later Alb. (**encheleae* > **ensala*) *ngjalë* ‘eel’], then from the intermediary Illyr. root **nsala* ‘eel’ derived Root *sal-* : ‘salt; salty water’ and Root *sal-2* : ‘dirty grey; salt, saliva, willow’.

Also from Illyr. PN *Salapia* (Apulia) to FIN **Sal-apa* ‘salty water’ [*sala* ‘salt’ + **apa* ‘water’] derived an intermediary root **salpa-* ‘sea snake’ then Root *serp-* : ‘to crawl, snake’.

Material: O.Ind. *sárpati* ‘slinks, crawls, goes’ (= ἔρπω, Lat. *serpō*), *sarpá-* m. ‘snake’; Gk. ἔρπω ‘slink, go’, ἐρπύζω ‘slink, crawl, creep’, ἐρπετόν ‘crawling animal’, ablaut. Lesb. ὄρπετον ‘animal’ (**sɾp-*), ἔρπηξ, -τος ‘lichen on the skin’, ἔρφυλλον ‘thyme’ (latinisiert *serpullum*); Alb. *gjarpën* ‘snake’ (**serpeno-*), *shtërpínj* ‘all Kriechende’; Lat. *serpō* ‘crawl, creep, slink’, *serpēns* ‘snake’.

References: WP. II 502, WH. II 524.

Page(s): 912

seug-

English meaning: sad, grievous; ill

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bekümmert, traurig, gekränkt, krank"

Material: Arm. *hiucanim* 'sieche hin'; M.Ir. *socht* m. (**sug-to-*) 'schweigen, Depression';

Goth. *siuks* "sick", O.Ice. *sjūkr* "sick, grieving", O.E. *sēoc* (Eng. *sick*), O.S. *siok* ds., O.H.G. *siuh*, *sioh*, M.H.G. *siech* "sick, freudlos"; Goth. *siukan* 'siechen, be sick'; abstract noun Goth. *siukei*, O.H.G. *siuhhī*, M.H.G. *siuche* 'seuche'; M.H.G. *sochen* (**sukēn*) 'siechen, kränkeln', O.Ice. *sokna* "sick become"; Goth. *saúhts* 'sucht, disease, malady, Kränklichkeit' (**sug-ti-*), O.Ice. *sōtt* "disease, malady", O.H.G. *suht* "disease, malady", Ger. (*Schwind*)*sucht*, *Sucht* (here meaning-influence of *suchen*); O.E. *sȳs*/n. f. (**sūh-sla-*) "Pein", *sēoslig* (**seuh-sla-*) "gepeinigt", O.Ice. *sȳsl*, *sȳsla* "Tätigkeit, Amt, Amtsbezirk (from the through Pflichtarbeit ausgelösten Unlust)", *sȳs*/adj. "eager bemüht, sorgsam" (**sūsli-R*).

References: WP. II 472 f.

Page(s): 915

seu-¹, se^wə- : sū-

English meaning: juice; liquid, *rain

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'saft, Feuchtes'; verbal: 'saft ausdrücken' and "regnen; rinnen", in Weiterbildungen "(Saft) schlürfen, saugen"

Material: 1. Gk. ὕει "it is raining", ὕω "allows to rain" (*sū-iō), ὑετός "heavy rain" (*suu-etos, as ὑφετός); Alb. *shi* "rain" (*sū-); Toch. B *swese* "rain", *sū-*, *swās-* "rain"; to ὕει perhaps ὕθλος (ὑσθλος, ὕσλος Gramm.) m. "empty gossip" (as though "letting drip monotonously");

Note:

The old laryngeal became a sibilant in satem languages : *heu- > seu-.

Illyr. *Savus* (**Soynos*) displays satem characteristics : Alb. *shiu* "rain".

2. O.Ind. *sunōti* "squeezes, presses" = Av. *hunaoiti* ds.; O.Ind. *sávana-m*, *savá-* m. "Kelterung des Soma", *sutá-* "pressed", *sōma-* = Av. *hauma-* m. 'soma'; O.H.G. *sou*, O.E. *séaw* "juice, sap", Ice. *söggr* "humid, wet" (**sawwia-*); O.Ir. *suth* "juice, sap, milk" (**sū-tu-s*); here probably also die FIN Gaul. *Save*, *Savara*, *-ia* and (Illyr.) *Savus* (**Soynos*).

Note:

O.Ind. *sávana-m*, *savá-* m. "Kelterung des Soma" : Illyr. *Savus* prove the satem nature of Illyr.-Alb. Proto-Illyr. was probably the bridge between satem and centum languages.

3. **seu-d-** in O.E. *be-sūtian* 'smudge', Westfäl. *sot* "filth"; O.Ice. *sut* "care, sorrow", *sýta* "grieve".

4. Guttural extension: **seuk-**, **sūk-** and **seug-**, **sūg-**:

Lat. *sūgō*, *-ere* 'suck'; Lat. *sūcus* "juice, sap", Welsh *sugno*, M.Bret. *sunaff*, Bret. *sun* ds., *sun* "juice, sap", Welsh *sugnedydd* "pump" (**seuk-n-*; Welsh *g* from dem Lat. Lw. *sug* "juice, sap"), O.Welsh *dissuncgnetic* "exhaust, suffer through, endure" (morphologically difficult group); O.E. *sūcan*, Dutch *zuiken* 'suck'; O.E. *socian* (**sukōn*) "steep, absorb, suck"

“, *gesoc* n. “the sucking”, O.Ice. *sūga* (*sjūga*) ‘suck’, *sog* n. “the sucking”, O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *sūgan* ‘suck’, Kaus. Nor. dial. *søygja*, M.H.G. *söugen* “suckle”, M.H.G. *suc*, *soc*, g. *soges* and *souc*, -*ges* “juice, sap”, O.E. *sogeða* m. “gulp”; Ltv. *sùkt* ‘suck’; O.Pruss. *suge* f. “rain”.

Maybe Alb. *shushunjë* “leech, bloodsucker” : Lat. *sanguisuga* [*sanguis* “blood + *suga* ‘sucker’].

5. *l*-formant: Gk. ὕλη “ordure, slime, mud”, ὑλίζω “filter, clean”; O.Ind. *sūra-* m. “intoxicating potion”; *sūrā* “alcohol”, Av. *hurā* “Kumys” (wogul. *sara*, syrj. *sur* from Iranian) = Lith. Ltv. *sulà* “abfließender Baumsaft” (with *ū* Ltv. *sūlat* “siepen”), O.Pruss. *sulo* “coagulated milk”; O.E. *sol* n. ‘slime, mud, puddle, slop’, O.H.G. M.L.G. *sol* ds., O.E. *sylian* ‘smudge’, O.S. *sulwian*, O.H.G. *sullen* ds., Ger. *sühlen*, *suhlen* “sich im Kot wälzen”; Goth. *bi-sauljan* “blemish”, Nor. *søyla* ds.

6. ***seup-*, *seub-***: O.Ind. *sūpa-* m. “broth, soup”; O.Ice. *sūpa*, O.E. *sūpan*, O.H.G. *sūfan* “slurp, drink, swig”, *sūf* “broth, soup”, M.H.G. *suf*, *sof* ‘soup’, O.E. *sype* m. “soaking up”, O.Ice. *sopi* m., O.E. *sopa* “gulp”, full grade O.H.G. *souf* ‘soup’, O.Ice. *saup* n. “buttermilk”; O.E. *sopp* f. “sop”, M.L.G. (out of it M.H.G.) *soppe*, *suppe* ‘sop’, O.H.G. *sopha*, *soffa* “broth, also with soaked slices; seedlings”; Goth. *supōn* “spice” = O.H.G. *soffōn* ds. (eig. “dunk into broth”); M.H.G. *sūft* m., M.L.G. *sucht* ‘sigh’, O.H.G. *sūft(e)ōn*, M.H.G. *siuften*, *siufzen* ‘sigh’; O.Ice. O.E. *suffl* n. “Zukost”, O.S. *suval*, O.H.G. *suvil(i)*, -*a* “sorbiuncula”; M.L.G. *sūvel*, Dutch *zuivel* “der Buttergehalt der Milch”;

Maybe turk. (**sū-*) *su* “water, aqua, juice”

shëroj;

O.C.S. *със-ѣ*, -*ати*, Iter. *sysati* ‘suck’ probably from **sup-s-*.

Alb. *sisë*, *thithë* “teat”, *thith* (**sis-*) ‘suck’ [common Alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation]

References: WP. II 468 f., WH. II 622 f., Trautmann 257, 291 f.

Page(s): 912-913

seu-², (seuə-), sũ-

English meaning: to bear child; son

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gebären"

Material: O.Ind. *sūtē* (*sāuti*), *sūyatē* (*sūyati*), *savati* "gebiert, zeugt", *sūh* "progenitor", *sūtu-* m. 'schwangerschaft' (: **sūtu-s* in O.Ir. *suth*), *sutá* m. 'son'; *sūfi*- "birth, progeny", *súṣuti*- f. "leichtes parturition"; Av. *hav-* (*hunāmi*) "to give birth to children, Kinder zur Welt bringen", *hazaṇrō-hunā* "eine, die 1000 Kinder zur Welt bringt"; O.Ir. *suth* (**sutu-s*) "birth, fruit"; Welsh *hog-en* "girl" (**sukā*), in addition *hog-yn* "Bursche"; due to the Präsens **sūnāmi* (compare Av. *hunāmi*) and **sūjō* (compare O.Ind. *sūyatē*): IE **sūnú-s* and **sujú-s* originally "das parturition, birth", then "Leibesfrucht, son";

O.Ind. *sūnú-* m.; Av. *hunu-š*; Goth. *sunus*, O.Ice. *sunr*, O.H.G. O.E. *sunu*, Lith. *sūnus*; O.C.S. *synъ* 'son';

Gk. *uiús* (gen. Hom. *uiéos*) and (secondary) *uiós* 'son' (in addition Hom. *uiwvós* "grandchild, grandson" from **suiō[u]-nó-s*), as Proto-IE formation erwiesen through tochar. B *soyā* (A *se*) 'son' and das after *dustr* "daughter" reshaped Arm. *ustr* 'son'; also O.E. *suhterga* "grandchild, grandson, nephew" kann eine corresponding reshuffling after *Tochter* sein.

In Ital.-Celt. Gebiete fehlen diese words for 'son'.

Maybe Alb. (**tsun*) *çun* 'son'.

References: WP. II 469 f., Trautmann 292.

Page(s): 913-914

seu-³ : su- : seuə- : sū-

English meaning: to bend, turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen, drehen, antreiben"

Material: O.Ind. *suvāti* "places in Bewegung, excited, aroused, animated", *sutā* "veranlaßt, angetrieben", *prá-sūta* "in Bewegung gebracht, angetrieben, entsendet", *ṛ-sūta* "from Männern angetrieben", *prá-sūti* "Regung", *savá* "Antrieb, Anregung, command, order, Belegung; the Anreger, Befehlende", *sávīmani* loc. "auf Antrieb, auf Geheiß", *savitár* "Antreiber, Erreger; the god Savitar";

Av. *hav-* "in Bewegung place", *hunāiti* "verschafft, seeks to verschaffen", *hvaṇmahi* (**sṷ-en-*) "wir suchen to verschaffen". *apavanvainti* (**sṷ-en-ṷ-*) 'sie lenken ab', *mainyu-šūta* "of Geist getrieben", *hvōišta* "the höchste, beste; oldest";

O.Ir. *sō(a)id* "dreht, kehrt" (**sōu-eiə-ti*), *ess-ro-so-* "mißlingen" (*hinwegdrehen); *sua(i)nem* m. "rope, cord" (**seu-n-ia-mō*); Lith. *siaūras* (**seu-ro-*) "narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, eng";

Hitt. *šūuāi-* "bump, poke, urge, press, push".

seu-k- Osset. *xurx* "wheys, Käsewasser" (ar. **sukra-*: Lith. *sukrùs* "*was sich leicht dreht"); Lith. *sunkalai* pl. "wheys", *pā-sukos* ds.; Lith. *sukù*, *sùkti* "turn, wenden", *sukrùs* "movable, nimble, agile", *apsùkalas* "Türangel", Ltv. *sukt* "escape; to get away", *sukata* "Drehkrankheit", Slav. **съкѣ*, **съкати* (preterit-stem **sukā-*) in Russ. *sku*, *skatъ* "zwirnen, zusammendrehen, aufwickeln", ablaut. Church Slavic *sukati* "turn" (reshaped from **soukeiə*, compare Russ. *sučítъ* "zwirnen");

References: WP. II 470, Trautmann 291, Lidén KZ 61, 7 f., Pedersen Hitt. 134.

See also: s. also *seuio-* "link" and *suei-* "bend".

Page(s): 914

seu-⁴, seu-t-

English meaning: to boil, move vividly

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sieden, heftig bewegt sein'

Material: Av. *hāvayan* 'sie schmoren', *hāvayeiti* 'er schmort' (3. sg. Opt. *huyārəš* - O.Ind.

**suyúr* to a present **haoiti* after the Wurzelklasse);

in addition Gmc. **saub-* in O.Ice. *sjóða* 'simmer, seethe, boil, cook', O.E. *séoðan* (Eng. *seethe*) ds., O.H.G. *siodan*, M.H.G. Ger. *sieden*, O.Ice. *seyð* 'brausendes water', *seyðir* 'Kochfeuer'; Goth. *sauþs* 'sacrificial animal', O.Ice. *sauður* 'sheep, also anderes small cattle'; O.S. *sauþn* 'sprudelquelle'; Gmc. **suþa-* in *soðn*. 'Fleischsuppe, broth';

Lith. *siaučiu siaūsti* '(corn, grain) winnow, fan, die chaff of corn, grain segregate; play; dash, rage ', *siuntū, siūsti* 'toll become'; besides also die meaning 'hit' in žem. *siūtis* 'shove ', Ltv. *šāust* 'geißeln'; compare also Lith. *saūbti* 'rage, clamor, dash', *šāubti* 'umhertoben', O.Lith. *siaubti* 'prank pull '; Ltv. *šaulis* m. 'gate'; maybe Alb. (**šī-*) *shij* 'thresh, winnow'.

Russ. *ščū, šutitʹ* 'späßen, joke', *šut* (gen. *šutʹa*) m. 'merrymaker, buffoon ', Slov. *šutec* 'fool'.

References: WP. II 471 f., Trautmann 260.

Page(s): 914-915

seuə-, sū-

English meaning: to let, leave (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "(loslassen?) nachlassen, lassen"?

Material: Gk. ἔάω "lasse" (*éFáω), ἔβασον ἔασον. Συρακούσιοι, εὖα = ἔα Hes., Fut. ἐᾶσω, Aor. ἔϊᾶσα (to *éĩα); zero grade O.H.G. *vir-sūmen*, Ger. *säumen*, *ver-säumen* (wäre denominative eines **sū-mó-s* "slackening, säumend").

References: WP. II 472, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 682, 752.

Page(s): 915

seuio-

English meaning: left

Deutsche Übersetzung: "link"

Material: O.Ind. *savyá-*, Av. *haoya-* "link", O.C.S. *šujь*, f. *šuja* ds.

References: WP. II 472, Trautmann 260;

See also: perhaps as "writhed, crooked, humped" to *seu-3* (compare Lat. *laevus* above S. 652).

Page(s): 915

se-

English meaning: reflexive pronoun

Deutsche Übersetzung: ursprünglich “abseits, getrennt, for sich”, dann Reflexivpronomen

Note: and (after analogy from **t(e)ye s(e)ye-*

Material: **se-** and **s(e)ye-** Reflexivpronomen for alle Personen, Geschlechter und Numeri; gen. *seye*, dat. *sebhei*, enkLith. gen.-dat. *s(y)oi*, adjektivisches Possessiv *s(e)yo-*; *se-*: *seye-* inflectional as *te-*: *te-ye* “du”.

1. **se-**: Gk. σφέ, σφίiv etc., pO.S.S. σφός, derive from *σ-φεi, σ-φι(v), die as σφ-ει, σφ-ι(v) aufgefaßt wurden;

Lat. *sibī*, *sē*, päl. *sefei*, Osc. *sífeí* ‘sibi’ (**sebhei*), *siom* ‘se’ (Umbr. *seso* ‘sibi’ from *sei-psō* ‘sibi ipsī?’), Goth. *sik*, O.H.G. *sih*, O.N. *sik* ‘sich’ (**se-ghe*), Goth. *sis*, O.Ice. *sēr* dat., PO.S.S. Goth. *seins*, O.H.G. *sīn* etc. ‘sein’ (auf dem loc. **sei* beruhendes **sei-no-s*); compare Messap. *veinan* ‘suam’ from **syei-nā-m*, O.Pruss. *sebbei* dat., *sien* acc., O.C.S. *sebě* dat., *sę* acc. ‘sibi, se’.

2. **seye-**, ***sye-**: O.Ind. PO.S.S. *svá* ‘suus’, Av. *hva-*, *x̥a-*, ap. *huva-* ‘eigen, suus’ and zero grade Av. *hava-* ds.; Av. dat. abl. *hvāvōya* i.e. Iran. **hyabya* ‘sibi, se’, *x̥āi* ‘sibi’;

Arm. *in-k’n*, gen. *in-k’ean*, ‘selbst’ (*k’* from *s̥y*), perhaps *iur* ‘sui, sibi’, (**seyero-* or **seyoro-*);

Gk. ἑ (pamph. *Fhe*) ‘sich’ from **sye*, Hom. ἑἶ from **seye*, gen. Hom. ἑο, εἶο, εὐ, εὔ, Att. οὔ (**suesio*), dat. οἶ, οἷ, Lesb. Foī (**syo*) besides Hom. ἐοῖ (**seyo*), PO.S.S. ὄς, Dor. Fός ‘sein’ (**syo*s) besides Hom. ἐός (**seyo*s), wherefore ἡλιξ (**sūā-li-k-*) “of the same age, coeval, fellow”;

Alb. *ve-të* (**sye-ti-*) ‘selbst’, *u-* Pron. refl. (**sye-*), *vajë* “girl” (**variā* to **syo-ro-* “relative”), *vëla* “brother” (see above S. 685);

Maybe **Phrygian**: *vela-* f. “family, relatives” (?) : Alb. *vëlla* “brother”

Note:

Wrong etymology of Alb. *vajë* “girl”

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vajë* “girl, virgin” : Lat. *virga* “thin branch, rod” (from **uiz-gā*), *virgō* “girl, virgin”;

Root *uer-3*. E. *uer-gh-* (**suergh-*): “to turn, press, strangle” < rhotacism s/r of Root *ueis-2*: “to turn, bend”.

aLat. *sovos*, from which in schwachtoniger position *suos*, Lat. *suus*; Osc. *suveís* ‘sui’ (gen.), *súvad* ‘suā’, päl. *suois* ‘suis’, marr. *suam* ‘suam’, next to which zero grade Umbr. *sue-so* loc. sg. ‘*suō*’; Lat. *sēd*, *sē* preposition “without”, prefix “beiseite” basic meaning “for sich, without” (abl. **s(u)ed*), Konjunktion “but, however”; in addition Gk. ἴδιος “privat, eigen”, argiv. **Fheδιος* from IE **sued-ios*;

Goth. *swēs* “eigen”, n. “property”, O.H.G. O.S. *swās*, O.E. *swæs*, O.Ice. *svāss* “lieb, traut” (as **sūēdh-so-* or *-to-* zur root **sūedh-*, see under; M.Du. *swāselinc* “father-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law”; to O.H.G. *gi-swō* (see under) the VN *Suīonēs* by Tacitus, O.Ice. *Svīar* m. pl. ‘schweden’, *svī-dāi* “from selbst gestorben (not getötet)”, lengthened grade *svē-vīss* “eigensinnig”, Goth. *swi-kunþs* “apparent, manifest, obvious”;

Lith. *savęs*, *sevęs* ‘sui’ (gen.) etc., PO.S.S. *sāvas*; zero grade O.Pruss. *swais* = O.C.S. *svojь* ‘suus, eigen’; out of it *swojakъ* “affinis”, etc.

3. *s(u)e-bh(o)-*, *suo-bho-* “from eigener kind of”: O.Ind. *sabhā* “congregation, meeting, Gemeindehaus” (less good above S. 105); Goth. *sibja*, O.H.G. *sipp(e)a* etc. “family, Gesamtheit the eigenen Leute” (**sebhō*); Gmc. **sebnō-* and **sebnan-* “family” in O.Ice. *sjafni* m. “love”, GN *sjofn* f., VN **Sebnan-ez* > *Semnonēs* ‘sippegenossen’; in addition the VN Lat. *Sabīnī* as “die Sippenangehörigen”, *Sabelli* (**safnolo-*), *Samnium* = Osc. *Safinim*, Lat. *Samnītes*; perhaps ein from den in Italien wohnhaften Illyriern bezogener name with *a* from

IE *o*, compare Slav. *sob-*; in addition lengthened grade die Gmc. *Suēbi*, O.H.G. *Swābā* ‘schwaben’ (Gmc. **swēba-*, IE **s_uēbh_o-* ‘free, zum eigenen Volk gehörig’); Russ. (etc.) *o-soba* ‘person’, *sobь* ‘Eigenart, character’, O.C.S. *sobьstvo* ‘Eigenart, entity’, and with *s_u-* O.C.S. *svoboda* ‘Freiheit’ (originally ‘state, status the Sippenangehörigen’); zero grade seems O.Pruss. *subs* ‘selbst’; quite doubtful with *e* Slav. **sebrь* in Russ. *pá-serbь* ‘stiefsohn’ and (?) dem names the *Serben* and *Sorben*; with still klärungsbedürftiger nasalization **s_uēbrь* in aSerb. *sebrь* ‘free Baner’, Russ. *sjabr* ‘Nachbar, friend’; compare Vasmer 2, 599, 611 f., 3, 61 f.

4. *s_uēdh-*: O.Ind. *svadhā* ‘Eigenart, consuetude, custom, Heimstätte’, (Av. *x̣aōāta-* ‘about sich selbst bestimmend, immortal “ is neuere composition); Gk. ἔθος n. ‘consuetude, custom’ (thematic βεσόν ἔθος Hes., lakonisch), participle Hom. ἔθων ‘habitual, customary’, perf. εἴωθα, Lesb. εὔωθα ‘bin habitual, customary’ (**ses_uōdha*), ἐθίζω ‘gewöhne’, lengthened grade ἥθος n. ‘custom, Gebrauch, Herkommen’, pl. ‘domicile’ (: Gmc. **swēsa-*, if from **s_uēdh-s-o-*, see above), ἡθείος ‘traut’, ἔθνος ‘bulk, mass, Völkerschaft’ as ‘family’?;

Lat. *sodālis* (**s_uedhālis*) ‘Kamerad, Gespiele, fellow, Tischgenosse’; *soleō* ‘bin habitual, customary’, with / for **dh*; *suēscō* ‘werde accustomed’ (**s_uēdh-skō*);

but Goth. *sidus* ‘custom’, O.H.G. *situ*, O.E. *sidu*, *seodu*, O.Ice. *siðr*, acc. pl. *siðu* m. ‘custom’ (previously Ger. fem.) not here, da sie *i* in the root syllable have (Wissmann, Münchner Studien 6, 129, Anm. 28).

5. *t* Derivatives: Av. *x̣aē-tu-* ‘angehörig’, *x̣aē-tāt-* ‘Angehörigkeit, affiliation’ (due to eines loc. **s_uet-*, *s_uot-*); O.C.S. *svatь* ‘kinsman, relative, relative, Brautwerber’, (**s_uō-to-s*, compare Serb. *svāk* ‘sister’s husband’, O.C.S. *svojakь* ‘affinis’); Lith. *svėčias*, *svėtis* ‘guest’ (actually ‘foreigner, stranger’; because of *svėtimas* ‘strange’, Ltv. *svešs* ‘strange; guest’, from **s_ue-tios* ‘for sich, allein stehend, hence out of stehend’; compare Ltv. *sevišks*

“separate, allein” and Gk. ἐκάς (Hes. βεκάς), lit. *F_hε-κάς “for sich”, compare ἀνδρα-κάς “man for man” and O.Ind. *dvísas* “to zweien”; Gk. ἑκάστος (*ἐκασ-στος “for sich stehend”) “ein jeder”, thereafter ἐκάτερος, delph. Φεκάτερος “jeder from zweien”; Hom. ἑτης (Φέτης) “kinsman, relative, friend”, el. Φέτας “Privatmann”.

With anlaut *se- (not *s_{ue}): O.C.S. *sěťb “guest”, *posětitī* “besuchen”; Gk. ἑταρος “fellow”, fem. ἑταῖρα, ἑταίρᾱ, wherefore as neues m. ἑταῖρος.

6. other Zugehörigkeits- and Verwandtschaftsbezeichnungen (compare under eigenen Schlagworten *s_{uelio}[n]-, s_{uesor}-, s_{uekuro}-s, s_{uekrū}-) are:

Maybe Alb. (*s_{uelio} vëlla “brother (*brother-in-law, sister’s husband)”)

O.Ice. *sveinn* “Bursche, herdsman, shepherd”, O.S. *swēn* ‘schweinehirt’ (Bedeutungsanschluß an *swīn* ‘swine’), O.E. *swān* ‘schweinehirt, herdsman, shepherd’, poet. “man, warrior”; Lith. *sváinis* (*s_{uoin}ios) “of Weibes sister’s husband”, *sváiné* “die sister the wife, woman”, Ltv. *svainis* “brother the wife, woman”; O.H.G. (ge)swīo “brother-in-law, sister’s husband”, M.H.G. *geswīe* m. f. “brother-in-law, Schwägerin”, O.Ice. *sveit* f. “Kriegerschar”;

7. Auf a connection from *se- with dem Pron. *(o)lo- beruhendes *se-lo- seems (?) die base from Gmc. *selba- ‘selbst’ (-bho- as above in *s_(u)ebho-), Goth. *silba*, O.N. *sjálfr*, O.E. *self*, O.H.G. *selb*, Ger. *selb*, -er, -st in addition Ven. *sselboi sselboi* ‘sibi ipsi’ (= O.H.G. *selb selbo*); compare also Gmc. *selda- ‘seldom’, Goth. *silda-leiks* “wundersam” (“from rare, seltsamer Gestalt”), O.H.G. *selt-sāni* ‘seltsam’, adv. *seltan* ‘seldom’ etc. (‘seldom’ from “for sich, alleinstehend, einzig”); daß Lat. *sōlus* “allein, einzig, bare” a similar IE connection *sō-lo- entstammt, is possible; after Szemerényi (Word 8, 50) from *s_{ue}-alo-.

8. Vom Reflexivum in the meaning to divide is the stem s_{ue}- in particles for ‘so’ from which “as” and “if”:

Hom. ὥς (Fως) postpositive 'so' from **suō-* with suffixalem -s; but ὅτ(τ)ι, Att. ὅτις "was also always" (**iōd-k'īd*), Hom. ὅππῳς, Att. ὅπως "as" belong to **jo-* above S. 283 (Schwyzer Gk. 1, 617); Osc. *svai*, *svae*, Umbr. *sve*, *sue* "if", aLat. *suad* (Festus) 'sic'; Goth. *swē* "as" (relative), *swa-swē* "as"; Goth. *swa*, O.N. *svā*, O.E. *swā*, *swæ* 'so', O.S. O.H.G. *sō*, in addition Goth. *swa-leiks*, O.Ice. *slīkr*, O.E. *swelc*, *swilc* etc., O.H.G. *solīh*, *sulīh* etc. 'solch';

Umbr. *so-pir* 'siquis', Osc. *svaepis*, volsk. *sepis* 'siquis', *surur*, *suror*, *suront*, *sururont* "item" (**suō-suō*); aLat. *sō-c* 'so' (could have evolved from **suō*), Lat. *sī* "if" (originally 'so', *sī dīs placet*), *sī-c* 'so'.

References: WP. II 455 ff., WH. II 457 f., 506 f., 530 f., 552 f., 557, 626 f.; Trautmann 251 f., 291, 294 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 226, 600 f., 606 f.; 2, 577; Mezger Word 4, 98 ff., Benveniste BSL 50, 36 ff.;

See also: s. also *seni-* and *su-*.

Page(s): 882-884

šēik–, šīk–

English meaning: to reach for, grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reichen, greifen (with the Hand)”

Material: Gk. ἴκω (**sīkō*), Dor. εἴκω (**seikō*) “come, gelange, erreiche”, Ion. Att. Inf. Aor. ἰκέσθαι (**sīk-*), Praes. ἰκνέομαι, Hom. ἰκᾶνω (**ikānFw*) ds., ἰκανός “hinreichend, genügend”, ἰκέτης, ἰκτωρ, ἰκτήρ “schutzflehender” (‘schutzsuchend after jmdm. langend’); προῖσσομαι “bettle”, προῖκτης “beggar”, προῖξ, προικός f. “gift, present”, Att. acc. προῖκα “as gift, free”, ἰκμενοζοῦρος “ein günstiger wind” (with dem man das Ziel erreicht), αἶκτος “unzugänglich”; from IE **sē[ɫ]k-*: ἦκω “bin angekommen, bin da”;

contamination from εἰκ- and ἐνεγκ- is ep. Ion. ἦν-εἰκα “ἦνεγκα”;

O.Ice. *sār* “großer Kübel” = O.E. *sā* “bucket, pail” (**saiha₂*), O.Ice. *sāld* ds. (**saihadla-*); Lith. *síekti* “die Hand ausstrecken”, *seikiù*, *seikėti* “with measure of capacity messen”, Iter. *saikaũ*, *-ýti*, *saĩkas*, *síekas* “measure of capacity”; *síeksnis* “Klafter (as Maß)”;

References: WP. II 465 f., Trautmann 252.

Page(s): 893

sē(i)–1

English meaning: to sift

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sieben’

Material: Gk. ἥθω, ἥθέω ‘siebe’, ἥθμός m. ‘seihtuch, Sieb’; changing through ablaut (probably *ḗ*) ἱμαλιᾶ τὸ ἐπίμετρον τῶν ἀλεύρων Hes., ἱμαλῖς, -ῖδος ‘schutzgöttin the Mühlen’ under likewise; (about Lat. *simila* “feinstes Weizenmehl” s. but WH. II 538); M.Ir. *sīthlad* “das Sieben” (das *th* from *sīthal* “bucket, pail”); Welsh *hidl*, M.Bret. *sizl*, Bret. *sil* ‘sieb’ from **sē-tlo-* = O.Ice. *sāld* n. ‘sieb’ = Goth. **sēþl*, assumed through karel. *siekla*, finn. *seula* ‘sieb’; Lith. *sietas* ‘sieb’ = O.C.S. *sito* ds. (**sēi-to-*), Lith. *sijóju*, -*tí* ‘sieben’; Slav. **sějǫ*, **sěti* (**sějati*) in O.C.S. *pro-sěati* “σινιάσαι” Serb. *sǐjati* ‘sieben’, (present-stem **sěia-*, preterit-stem **sjiā-*); Alb. *shosh* ‘siebe’ (**śiā-s*);

**sēi-* ‘sieben’ is probably as “through ein Geflecht fall lassen” eine Sonderanwendung from **sēi-* “entsenden, throw, säen, fall lassen”.

References: WP. II 459, Trautmann 254.

Page(s): 889

sē(i)–² : sǝi– : sī– : sē– : sǝ– and sei– : si–

English meaning: to throw, send, let fall, sow; semen ǵ lǵtǵ

Deutsche Übersetzung: “entsenden, werfen, fallen lassen, säen”; besides “nachlassen, loslassen, säumen (late, langsam, langdauernd); Abspannung, Ruhe; herabsinkend”; andererseits “die Hand whereupon ausstrecken, Anspannung, Kraft”

Material: A. “entsenden, throw, säen”:

a. O.Ind. *sāyaka-*, “zum Schleudern bestimmt”, m. n. “Wurfgeschoß, Pfeil”, m. ‘sword’, *sāyikā* “Dolch”, *sēnā* “Wurfgeschoß, spear, lance; Schlachtreihe, Heer”, *prāsita-* “dahinschießend (from birds)”, *prāsiti-* f. “Anlauf, onrush, Wurf, Geschoß”;

b. ‘säen’: O.Ind. *sīra-* n. ‘saatpflug’, *sītā* “furrow” (*die Besäte); Lat. *serō* (**si-s-ō*), *-ere*, *sēvī*, *sātus* ‘säen, bepflanzen, bring forth, zeugen’, *sātiō* “das Säen”, *sātor* ‘säer’; Goth. *saian* (*saísō*), O.H.G. *sāen*, O.S. *sāian*, O.E. *sāwan*, O.Ice. *sā* ‘säen’ from Proto-Gmc. **sējan* = Lith. *sėjū* (*sėti*) ds., O.C.S. *sějō* (*sějati*) ds.; Lat. *sēmen* “seed, sperm” (*Sēmōnēs* ‘saatgötter’), O.H.G. O.S. *sāmo* ds. (m. geworden), Lith. pl. *sėmen-s*, *-ys* “Flachssaar”, O.Pruss. *semen* ‘samen’, O.C.S. *sěmę* ‘samen’; O.H.G. etc. *sāt* “das Säen, Saat”, Goth. *mana-sēps* “(Menschensaat) Menschheit, world”; zero grade Welsh Bret. *had* “seed, sperm”, Corn. *has* “seed, sperm”, further probably O.Ir. *sa(i)the* (**sǵtio-*) “swarm, Wurf from jungen animals, brood”, Welsh *haid* f. “swarm, troop, multitude, crowd”, Bret. *hed* m. “swarm, swarm of bees” (also “* seed, sperm = Generation, progeny”, as Goth. *manasēps*); maybe Alb. *hedh* “throw” [common Alb. *s-* > *h-* shift]

-tlo-formation: Lith. *sėklà* ‘saat’: with reduplication-grade **sǝi-*: Lat. *saeculum* “gender, sex, Menschenalter, Jahrhundert”; Welsh *hoedl* “Lebensdauer”, O.Bret. *hoetl*, M.Bret. *hoazi* ds., Gaul. *Deae Sētlōceniae*;

O.Ir. *sīl* “seed, sperm”, Welsh *hīl* “seed, sperm, progeny” (IE **sē-lo-*), Lith. *pasėlỹs* “Aussaat, Beisat”; zero grade in compound: probably Goth. *frasts* “kid, child” from **pro-s[ə]-tis*; perhaps M.Ir. *ross* n. “(flax)samen”;

strittig is die affiliation from Gk. ἵημι “throw, cast, sende”, see above S. 502.

B. “die Hand wornach ausstrecken; Anspannung, power”, presumably from the outlook the forceful zum Wurfe gereckten Hand:

O.Ice. *seilask* (**sailjan*) “sich strecken, bemühen”; Lith. *síela* “eagerness”, O.Pruss. *seilin* acc. ds., pl. *seilins* “sense”, *noseilis* “ghost”; Serb. *sīla*, Cz. *síla* “power” (**sēilā*); O.Ir. *sīnim* “recke, strecke from”; Lith. *ne-seĩ-nyti* “not reach”; M.Ir. *sethar* “strong” (**sī-tro*), Welsh *hydr*, O.Bret. *hitr*, *hedr*, Bret. *hezr* “bold”.

C. “kraftlos die Hand sinken lassen, slacken, loslassen; säumen; late, slow, sich lang hinziehend; Abspannung, tranquility; herabsinkend”;

O.Ind. *áva-syati*, Aor. *a-sāt* “hört auf, schließt; makes halt, verweilt”, *áva-sita-* “wer sich niedergelassen hat, wohnhaft”, *avasāna-* n. “place of Absteigens, Einkehr, abode, residence; end, death”; *sāyā-* n. “Einkehr, evening”, *sāti-* f. “decision, end” (Lex.) = Av. *hāti-* “piece, break, section” (“das Absetzen am Schluß eines Abschnittes”); Av. *hāθra-* n. “certain stretch of time, Frist” (“Absatz, ein way- and Zeitmaß”);

Gk. presumably ἡσυχος “peaceful” (ending as μέλι-χος, from a **sē-tu-* “tranquility”; similar *t-* derivatives see under);

Lat. *sinō*, *-ere*, *sī-vi* “lassen, geschehen lassen”, *dēsinere* “ablassen, cease”, *dēsivāre* “ablassen”, *pōnō* (**po-sīnō*, compare participle *positus*); “place, stellen” (“low, base-place, ab-place”), *situs* “stand gelassen; beigesetzt”; *sileō*, *-ēre* “rest, cease (e.g. of Winde), schweigen” = Goth. *anasilan* “(of Winde:) cease, verstummen” due to eines *t*-participle **si-lo-*; compare O.E. *sāl-nes* “schweigen” (**sai-lo-*);

Lat. *sētius* “later, less, less good”; *sērus* “late” (= O.Ir. *sīr*);

O.Ir. *sīr* (= Lat. *sērus*) “langdauernd, eternal“, Welsh Corn. Bret. *hir* “long“, compar. O.Ir. *sīa* = Welsh *hwy* (from **sē-is*), superl. O.Ir. *sīam*, Welsh *hwyaf*, M.Ir. *sith* “lang, andauernd“ (Intensivpartikel), compounds *sithithir* “also long“, Welsh *hyd* “Lange, Fortdauer, while; usque ad“, O.Welsh *hit*, Corn. *hes*, Bret. *hed*, *het* m. “length“ (**si-tu-*, *-ti-*); viell. Welsh *hoed* (**səi-to-*) m. ‘sehnsucht’;

Goth. *seipus* “late“, *pana-seips* “further, still“ (compar.-adv. **sīp-iz*, as:) O.Ice. *sīðr* adv. “less“, *sīz* “nachdem“ (< *sīðes*), O.E. *sīð ðām* ‘seitdem“, O.S. *sīth*, O.H.G. *sīd* ds., Ger. *seit*, O.Ice. *sīð* adv. “late“, superl. *sīzt*, with the meaning ‘schlaff herabfallend“ : *sīðr* “herabhängend, long“, O.Fris. *sīde* “low“, O.E. *sīd* “long, wide, breit“, O.H.G. *sīto* adv. “laxe“, eine Substantivierung therefrom is O.Ice. *sīða* f. ‘seite (of Körpers)“, O.E. *sīde*, O.S. *sīda*, O.H.G. *sīta* ‘seite“ (from dem concept the Ausdehnung after under grown); Goth. *sainjan* ‘säumen, hesitate“, O.Ice. *seinn* ‘slow, late“, O.E. *sāene*, M.H.G. *seine* ‘slow, idle“, O.E. *ā-sānian* ‘slack, weak become“; changing through ablaut M.H.G. *senen* (**si-nēn*), Ger. *sich sehnen* and Swe. dial. *sīna* “cease milk to give“ (*n* bare present formant, as in Lat. *sinō*); Nor. *seimen* ‘saumselig, slow“, O.H.G. *lancseimi* ‘slow“; changing through ablaut O.E. *siomian* (**simian*) “hesitate, hängen, sich senken“, O.H.G. *gi-semōn* “harren“;

Lith. *ātsainus* “careless, neglectful“, presumably also *sietuvà*, Ltv. *siet(u)s*, *sietawa* “deep place in river“ (perhaps “deep hinabsinkend“);

References: WP. II 459 ff., WH. II 512, 522, 526 f., 545 f., Trautmann 253 f., Thieme, The Heimat the IE Gemeinsprache 25;

See also: compare above S. 887: *seg-1*.

Page(s): 889-891

sē(i)–³, –səi– : sī– and sei– : si–

English meaning: to bind; strap

Deutsche Übersetzung: “binden (also durch Zauber), Strick, Riemen”

Material: O.Ind. *syāti*, *sināti*, *sinōti* “binds, binds los” (perf. *siṣāya*, Aor. *ásāt*, participle *sita-*), *sayatvá-* n. “connection, Befestigung”, *sētár-* m. “Feßler; fesselnd”, *prasiti-* “loop, noose, snare, net, Falle” (lex.); Av. *hā(y)-* “bind, fesseln” (present *hayeiti*, participle *hita-*), *hita-* m. “Gespann”;

Ltv. *siet* “bind”, Lith. *siėti* ds., *sijà* “Brückenbalken”, *ātsaja* ‘stränge of Pferdes”;

Hitt. *išhija-*, *išhāi*, Iuv. *hišhija-* “bind” (Pedersen Hitt. 114 Anm.).

with **-bh-** formants: O.Ir. *soib* “deceitful, verlogen” (**soi-bho-*), wörtl. “zauberisch”, ablaut. *sīabair* “Phantom, ghost”, *sīabraid* “verzaubert, verwandelt” (**sei-bh-*), PN *Find-abair* f. = Welsh *Gwen-hwyfar* “Ginevra” (“weißes ghost”); s. Vendryès RC 46, 263 ff.;

With **m**-formant: O.Ind. *sīmān-* m., *sīmā* f. ‘scheitel, limit, boundary”, *sīmanta-* m. ds.;

Gk. ἰμᾶς, -άντρος ‘strap” (to *ἰμᾶ), ἰμάω “pull an einem rope, band in die Höhe”, ἰμοιᾶ “Brunnenseil”, ἰμαῖος “das Wassers schöpfen betreffend”, ἰμάσσω (Aor. ἰμάσσαι, ἰμάσαι) “peitschen”; Ir. *sim* “chain”; O.Ice. *sīmi* m. “rope, band, cord”, O.E. *sīma*, O.S. *sīmo* “band, strap, rope, manacle”, O.Ice. *seimr* “filament”;

With **n**-formant: Av. *hinu-* m. “band, strap, manacle”, O.E. *sinu*, O.H.G. *senawa*, O.Ice. *sin* f. ‘sinew” (Proto-Gmc. **sinwā*, das after dem alteration from *ny* to *nn* from *sinu-* reshaped is), M.Ir. *šīn* “chain, collar, neckband”; Ltv. *pa-sainis* “cord”, *aif-sainis* “bundle”, Lith. *sīena* “limit, boundary, wall”, Ltv. *siēna* “wall”;

With **h**-formant: O.Ice. *seil* f., O.E. *sāl* m. f., O.H.G. *seil* n. “rope, band, rope, manacle”, Goth. *in-sailjan* “anseilen”, ablautend O.H.G. *silo* m. “rope, band, strap”, O.Ice. *sili*, *seli* m. ‘seile”; Lith. *ātsailė* f. “Verbindungsstange between Bracke and Achse”, *ātseilis* “das vom

Schwengel an die Achse gehende iron"; Slav. **sidlo* n. (**sitlo-*) in O.C.S. *silo* "rope, band", Pol. *sidto* "loop, noose, snare";

With *t*-formant still: O.Ind. *sētu-* "bindend, fesselnd", m. "band, strap, manacle, bridge, dam, Grenzzeichen", Av. *haētu-* "dam"; Lat. *saeta* "strong hair, esp. the animal, bristle"; Welsh Bret. *hud* "charm, spell", O.Corn. *hudol* "magician" from **soi-to-* = Gmc. **saiPa-* "charm, spell", GN dat. pl. *Saitchamimi[s]*, to **SaiPhamjōz* "die through Zauber ihre Gestalt ändern to be able", O.Ice. *seiðr* m. "band, strap, rope, band", *seið* f. "charm, spell"; in addition *sīða* "conjure, perform magic", O.E. *-siden* f. "charm, spell"; O.E. *sāda* m. "rope", O.H.G. *seito* m., *seita* f. "rope, Fallstrick, Saite"; Lith. *saĩtas*, *siėtas*, Ltv. *saĩte* "band, strap, manacle, cord", O.Pruss. *saytan* n. "strap"; O.C.S. *sěť* f. "net", *sitьce* "rope".

References: WP. II 463 f., WH. II 462, Trautmann 253, W. Wüst Ural-alt. Jb. 26, 135 ff.

Page(s): 891-892

šĕk-2

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

Grammatical information: unthemat. Wurzelpräsens

Material: Alb. *shatë* "Karst" (**sekti-*);

Lat. *secō*, *-āre* "cut, clip, abschneiden", *segmen*, *segmentum* "break, section", *secespita* "Opfermesser" (ending unexplained), *secivum* "libum est, quod secespita secatur" (: O.C.S. *sěčivo* "axe"); *secūris* "axe" (: O.C.S. *sekyra* "axe"), *sēcula* 'sickle' (kampanisch); with ablaut Lat. *a:saxum* "Felsstück" (compare to meaning *rupes*: *rumpō*, Ger. *Schere* "Klippe": *scheren*, zur form O.H.G. *sahs* "knife", O.C.S. *socha*, Lat. *a* seems reduplication-grade *o* besides *o* in O.H.G. *sahs*), perhaps *sacēna*, *scēna* "die hoe the Pontifices" (**sakes-nā*); *assignae* "κρέα μεριζόμενα" (**an-sek-nā*), marr. *assignas* N. pl. f. "non prosectae (carnes)";

Lat. *stignum* n. "mark, token, sign, indication", if originally "eingeschnittene Marke" (?); Umbr. *prusekatu* "prōsecātō", *prosešetir* "prōsectīs", *aseçeta* "non secta", *pruseçia* "prōsiciās";

M.Ir. *tescaid* "cuts, slices, beißt" (**to-eks-sk-*), M.Ir. *ēiscid* "haut ab" (**in-sek-*); M.Ir. *arasc* (**ari-sko-*) "abgehauener neck -stump", *airsce* (**ari-skio-*) ds.; O.Ir. *se(i)che* f. 'skin, fell, fur' (: O.Ice. *sigg* n. "hard skin" from **seǵia-*); but Ir. *sēol* "kerchief, cloth, sail", Welsh *hwyl* 'sail' from **seglo-* (: O.Ice. O.E. *segl* 'sail' from **sekló-m*) are probably Gmc. Lw.;

Welsh *hesg*, sg. *hesgen* "carex" (from den incisive scharfen Blättern), O.Corn. *heschen* "canna, arundo", Bret. *hesk* (**sek-skā*) "reed with schneidenden Blättern", M.Ir. *seisc* f. "bulrush";

O.H.G. *sega*, *saga*, O.E. *sagu*, *sage*, O.Ice. *sǫg* 'säge', O.H.G. *segisna*, *segansa*, Ger. *Sense*; O.Ice. *segi*, *sigi* m. "losgerissenes Fleischstück, Fleischfaser"; O.Ice. *sigðr* m., *sigð*

f., O.E. *sigðe* m., M.L.G. *segede*, *sichte* f. 'sickle' (**seketó-*); O.E. *secg* f. 'sword' and "Riedgras", M.L.G. *segge* "Riedgras"; O.H.G. *sahar*, Ger. bO.Ir. *Sac(h)er* ds.; O.Ice. O.E. *segl*, O.H.G. *segal* 'sail', O.S. *segal*, *segela* "curtain" (*"Tuchstück"; see above to Ir. *sēol*); O.Ice. *sigg* n. "hard skin" (see above to Ir. *seiche*); O.Ice. *sax* n. "knife, sword", pl. *sqx* 'scissors', O.E. *seax* n. "knife, kurzes sword", O.H.G. *sahs* "knife" (also in *mezzi-ra(h)s*, O.E. *mete-seax* "knife"); O.Ice. *sǽgr* "losgerissenes Stück, stripe"; O.H.G. *suoha* "harrow, furrow" (Dimin. *suohili*, *suoli* n.);

Lith. *j-sėkti* "eingraben", *išsėkti* 'sculpere'; O.C.S. *sěkq*, *sěšti* "cut, clip", *sěčivo* "axe" (: Lat. *secivum*), *sekyra* "axe" (next to which **sěkyra* in Serb. *sjekira* after *sěkq* transfigured);

unclear, whether here Lat. *sīca* "Dolch", *sīcīlis* "Lanzenspitze"; Lith. *sỹkis* "Hieb, Mal", Clr. *syč* in. "the after dem Abbrechen of Astes hinterbleibende Teil of Stammes", O.E. *sāgol* (**səikolo-*), m. 'stick, club, mace, joint' = M.H.G. *seigel* "Leitersprosse, grade", M.H.G. dial. *saich* "reed".

References: WP. II 474 f., WH. II 459, 484, 504 f., 534 f., Trautmann 255;

See also: s. also *(s)k(h)ed-*, *skēi-*, *sken-*, *skēu-6*.

Page(s): 895-896

sēk–³

English meaning: quiet, lazy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nachlassen, träge, ruhig”

Material: Gk. Hom. ἤκα ‘still, leise, sacht, weak, slow’, ἥκιστος “langsamster”, Att. ἥκιστα “am wenigsten, gar nicht”, Hom. ἥσων, Att. ἥπων ‘schwächer, geringer’; reduced grade Hom. ἀκέων “closemouthed” = Adverb. ἀκήν, later as object, Dor. ἀκά (instr.) “peaceful, stillschweigend”, ἀκαλά-ρροος, ἀκαλα-ρρείτης “gentle flowing”, perhaps ἄκασκα, ἀκασκα ‘sacht’;

Lat. *sēgnis* (**sēknis*) ‘slow, sleepy, idle’.

extension from 2. **sē(i)-* “slacken”.

References: WP. II 474, WH. II 510; M. Leumann, *Homer. Wörter* 166 f., Frisk 52.

Page(s): 896

sēmi– (*ghemi–)

English meaning: half

Deutsche Übersetzung: “halb” as 1. composition part

Material: O.Ind. *sāmī-* “half” (*á-sāmī-* adj. “not half, vollständig”); Gk. ἡμι- “half” (ἡμισυς “half” from originally ἡμιτυς m. “*half”, compare Cret. ἡμιτυ-έκτου, epid. ἡμίτεια; ἡμίνα “half”); Lat. *sēmi-* (*sēmus* late Adjektivierung); *sēmis* indekl. “half” probably after *bis*; O.H.G. *sāmi-*, O.S. *sām-*; compare Lat. *sēmi-vivus*, Gk. ἡμί-βιος, O.H.G. *sāmi-queck*, O.S. *sām-quick* “halbtot”. Maybe Alb.Gheg (**ghem-us*) *glymsë*, *gjymsë*, Tosc *gjysmë* “half” [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation] : Rom. *jumătate* “half” : Gk. ἡμισυς “half” preservation of the old laryngeal.

References: WP. II 493, WH. II 512 f.

Page(s): 905-906

sē[i]dh- : sīdh- and : sādḥ-

English meaning: to strive for a goal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “geradeaus auf ein Ziel zugehen”

Material: O.Ind. *sādhati* “kommt zum Ziel, bringt zum Ziel, in order”, causative *sādhāyati*, *sādhú-* ‘straight, proficient’, *-sādḥ-* (2. composition part) = jAv. *-hād-* “lenkend”, *hādrōyā-* f. “desire nach Erreichung of Zieles” (from **hādra-* m., IE **sēdh-ro-* “Erreichung of Zieles”); zero grade O.Ind. *sīdhra-* “erfolgreich”, *sīdhyati* “kommt zum Ziel”, participle *siddhá-*, perf. *siṣédha-* etc.; Av. *āsna* “erfolgreich” (**ā-zdh-na-*); ablaut neologism is *sadh-* in O.Ind. *sadh-nōti* and *sádhis-* “place, purpose”;

Gk. ἵθύς (**sīdhus*) ‘straight (auf ein Ziel gerichtet), adv. geradeaus’, ἰθύς, -ύος “attack, Unternehmung”, ἰθύω “dringe vor”, ἵθύνω “make straight”; εἶθαρ “immediately, right away”, εὐθύς (from **εἰθύς*) ‘straight’.

References: WP. II 450, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 350.

Page(s): 892

sjē[u]–ro– : sjə–ur(io)–

English meaning: brother-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bruder der Frau”?

Note:

From an extended Root **se-** : reflexive pronoun

Material: O.Ind. *syālā-* “brother of the wife, woman”; Serb.-Church Slavic *šurь*, Serb. *šūra*, aRuss. Russ. *šurin* (pl. *šurьja*, compare *bratьja*).

Maybe Alb. (**huela*) *vëlla* “brother”

References: WP. II 514, Trautmann 261, Specht IE Decl. 91; against it Brückner ZslPh. 4, 217;

See also: whether to **sēi-3** S. 891?

Page(s): 915

siū-

English meaning: to sew

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nähen"

Grammatical information: (vor consonant and in present *sīuuō*), *sīu-* (in present *sīuiō*)

Note: besides *sū-* (dissimilated from *sīuiō*); probably to *sēi-3*, S. 891

Material: O.Ind. *sīvyati* "näht" (= Goth. *siujan*), *syūťā* "genäht" (= Lith. *siútas*, Russ. *šityj* ds., O.Ice. *sjōðr*), *syūman-* n. "band, strap, rein, suture" (compare O.Pruss. *schumeno*, and with ũ Gk. ὑμήν), *sīvana-m* "das Nähen, the suture", *sūtra-m* "filament"; Gk. ὑμήν m. "dünne skin, sinew"; Lat. *suō*, -ere, *suī*, *sūtum* "sew, zusammennähen", *sūtor* "schuster", *sūbula* "pricker, awl" (**sū-dhlā*); Goth. *siujan*, O.Ice. *sýja*, O.E. *si(o)wian*, *seowian*, O.H.G. *siuwan* (preterit *siwita*) "sew"; O.H.G. *siut* m. "suture", O.Ice. *sjōðr* m., O.E. *seod* "Beutel" (*iū* from IE *iū*); M.H.G. *sūte* "suture", O.Ice. *sūð* f. "Plankenverband, board"; O.H.G. *siula*, Ger. *Säule* "pricker, awl" (**sīu-dhlā*, compare O.C.S. *silo* and Lat. *subula*); O.H.G. *soum*, O.E. *sēam*, O.Ice. *saumr* m. "hem, suture" (compare O.Ind. *syūman-*); Lith. *siuvù*, *siúti* "sew", Ltv. *šuvu* (*šuju*, *šūnu*), *šut* ds.; Lith. *siútas* "genäht", Ltv. *suts* ds.; O.Pruss. *schumeno* "schusterdraht" (: O.Ind. *syuman-*); O.C.S. *šijō* (**sīuiō*), *šiti* (= Lith. *siúti*) "sew", Russ. *šityj* "genäht", O.C.S. *sbvēnъ* "genäht" (**sīuueno-*), *silo* = Cz. *sidlo* n. "pricker, awl"; further by Trautmann 261 f.; Hitt. *šum(m)anza(n)* "filament", also (?) *šuel*, *šuil* ds.

References: WP. II 515 f., WH. II 631 f., Carruthers Lg. 6, 161 f.

Page(s): 915-916

skabh–, skambh–

English meaning: to support

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stützen'

Material: O.Ind. *skabhnāti*, *skabhnōti* "propped", perf. *cāskāmbha*, *skabhāyati* "fastened, ligated, strengthened, reinforced, made fast; fortified"; *skambhá-* m., *skāmbhana-m* "prop, pillar", Av. *upaskambəm* "under fastening, strengthening", *fraskəmba-*, *frasčimbana-* "girders, pillars"; Pers. *paškam* "a covered walk between columns, colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico", sogd. *šk"np-* (**skamb*) "base of the universe";

Maybe Alb.Gheg *shkamb*, Tosc *shkēmb* "seat, bench, rock, stone, *pillar" related to Lat. *scamnum* (**skabhnom*).

Lat. *scamnum* (**skabhnom*) "bench, footstool", Dimin. *scabillum*, *scabellum* "niedriges Bänkchen, footstool";

die ar. within nasalization, as well as the *e*-vocalism from Av. *frasčimbana-* (compared with O.Ind. *skāmbhana-m*) reshuffling through ar. from *skabh-* after **stembh-* (see *steb-* "jamb, upright section of a door frame or window frame; stanchion, roof support") in O.Ind. *stabhnāti* "plinth, base, base of a pedestal", *stambha-* "posts, pillars, columns" etc.

References: WP. II 539, WH. II 487 f.

Page(s): 916

(s)kamb- and (s)kemb-

English meaning: to curve, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “krümmen, biegen”

Note:

Root **(s)kamb-** and **(s)kemb-**: “to curve, bend” derived from Root **kam-p-**: “to bend”.

Material: Gk. σκαμβός “crooked, bowlegged”; O.Ir. *camb* “crooked”, Welsh Corn. *cam*, Bret. *kamm* ds., Gaul. in *Cambio-dūnum* “Kempten”, Bret. *camhet an rot* “Radfelge” (**cambitā*); zero grades **kmb-* “turn = wenden, swap, vary, exchange, tauschen” and “zusammendrehen, fesseln” in Gaul.-Lat. *cambiāre* ‘swap, vary, exchange, tauschen’ and M.Ir. *cimb* “Tribut, Silber”, O.Ir. *cimbid* “captive”, *cimbe* “captivity, imprisonment, confinement”;

With *e*-vocalism: Gk. κόμβος m. “band, strap, loop”, κομβώω “knüpfen”; Nor. *hempa* “Kleiderstrippe, loop, noose, snare, Henkel” (also “Zeug from Hanf”, in welcher meaning certainly from *hamp* “Hanf” influenced);

from a basic meaning “crooked go” from reiht man an: Gk. **σκέμβω* “hinke” erschlossen from dem names Σκόμβος, Swe. *skumpa* “hinken”, *skimpa* “hüpfen, tanzen”, O.H.G. *scimpfan* “joke drive, push, play, deride”, Ger. *schimpfen*, *Schimpf*, Ger. (nd.) *humpen*, *humpeln* (or to *keub-*? above S. 590 f.);

**(s)kamb-* reminds an *kam-*, *kamp-* “bend” (above S. 525); sein relationship to *(s)kemb-* is still unclear; also das zur nasallosen root for “bend” (?) or “haken” (compare Lith. *kimbù*, *kibti* “hängen bleiben”): *kabù*, *-éti* “hängen”, *kabinti* “hängen”, *kablỹs* m. “hook”, *kabē* f. “Heftel, hook” (but also *e*-forms as *kebēklis* “hook”); O.C.S. *skoba* f. “fibula”, Russ. *skobá* “agrafe, hook, clasp”, wherefore O.Ice. *hōp* n. ‘small bay’, O.E. *hōp* “ring”; against it O.Ice.

hespa "Eisenkrampen" = O.E. *hæpse*, *hæsp*, M.H.G. *haspe*, *hespe*, Ger. *Haspe*, *Häspe*, Du. *hespe* "Hüftgelenk", M.Du. also "hack, mattock, hoe" to *kap-*, above S. 527 f.

maybe Alb. *kamba*, *këmbë* "leg, bent leg". According to the laryngeal theory Alb. has the oldest cognate before the shift from centum to satem languages.

References: WP. I 346, 350 f., II 539 f., WH. I 148 f., Trautmann 112, 116.

Page(s): 918

(s)kand–, (s)kend–

English meaning: shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten”

See also: see above S. 526 (*kā-*).

Page(s): 918

(s)kāi-, (d-), (t-)

English meaning: shining, bright

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hell, leuchtend"

Material: O.Ind. *kētú-* m. "Lichterscheinung, Helle, Bild" (= Goth. *haidus*), *kēta-* m. "mark, token, sign", *kētana-* m. "body, Erkennungszeichen", *citrá-* "augenfällig, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid, bright", n. "apparition" = Av. *čiθra-* "augenfällig, clear, bright" (ablaut. with O.H.G. *heitar*);

Lat. probably *caesius* "γλαυκός, from den Augen" (from **kaiť-* or **kaid-to-* from, compare Lith. *skáistas*) and *caelum* 'sky, heaven' (**kaid-lo-* or **kaid-*, **kaiť-slo-*, compare with *-r-* forms dt. *heiter*, Lith. *skaid-rùs*, *skáidrùs*);

Goth. *haidus* "kind of and Weise" (originally **"lichte apparition"*), O.Ice. *heiðr* m. "honour, earnings", O.E. *hād*, *hæd*, O.H.G. *heit* 'stand, rank, kind of' (Ger. suffix *-heit*); O.Ice. *heið* n. "clear, bright sky, heaven" (: O.Ind. *kēta-* m.), *heið-r* adj. "cheerful, uncloudy"; O.H.G. *heitar* "cheerful, gleaming (originally from the cloudless sky, heaven)", O.S. *hēdar* "cheerful", O.E. *hādor* ds., n. "cheeriness of sky";

Lith. *skaidrùs*, *skáidrùs* "bright, clear, bright"; Ltv. *skaidrs* ds., "clean"; Lith. *skáistas*, *skaistùs* "bright"; different (to *skēid-* under S. 921) Trautmann 263.

Maybe Alb. *skaj* "edge, end"

References: WP. II 537 f., WH. I 130f., 133;

See also: compare *kāi-3* (above S. 519) and *skāi-* (under).

Page(s): 916-917

(s)kek–, skeg–

English meaning: to spring, move quickly

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘springen; lebhafte Bewegung’

Material: Gk. κекήνας λαγωούς. Κρητες Hes. (“hare” as ‘springer’);

O.Ir. *scēn* “fright” (**skek-no-*); *scochid*, newer *scuchid* (**skoketi*) “weicht, geht fort, geht to end” (Konj.-stem *scess-*, perf. *scāich* “walked fort, war vorüber”); *di-ro-uss-scoch-* “übertreffen” (*“hervorspringen”), Welsh *ysgogi* “to stir”, Bret. *diskogella* ‘shake’;

O.H.G. *scehan* st. V. “hurry, quick, fast fortgehen”, M.H.G. Ger. *geschehen*, O.E. *scēon* schw. V. “geschehen, hurry”, M.H.G. *schehen* schw. V. “quick, fast einherfahren, hurry”, O.H.G. *skihtīg* ‘shy’ (Goth. *skōhs* n. “böser ghost, fiend, demon” as “einherfahrend” or ‘schüttelnd’ here?); Causative M.H.G. *schicken* (“proceed, go ahead lassen”) “bereiten, sort, order, arrange, senden”, Ger. *schicken*; O.H.G. *gesciht* “Ereignis”, Ger. *Geschichte*, M.H.G. *schiht* “alignment, layer (by Bergleuten, and otherwise)”; with gramm. variation: O.Ice. *skaga* “hervorspringen, hervorstechen”, *skagi* m. “Landzunge”, lengthened grade *skōgr* m. “wood, forest”; O.E. *tōscecgan* ‘sich divide’, *sceaga* m. ‘shrubby, bush’ (from “wood, forest”); also O.Ice. *skegg* n. “beard” (**skaggja-*), O.E. *sceagga* “hair of the head”, O.Ice. *skeggja* f. ‘streitax’ (compare Ger. *Barte* ds.);

Church Slavic *skokъ* m. ‘sprung’, Perfektiv O.C.S. *skočiti*, Imperf. *skakati* ‘spring’; with Alternations *sk:ks* Lith. *šokti* ‘spring’, Ltv. *sākt* “begin”, Lith. *šankinti* ‘spring make’.

Auslautvariante auf **-g-**: **skeg-** “hurry, spring, shake” (= ‘spring make’) in: O.Ind. *khajati* “rührt um” (Dhātup.), *khāja-* m. “Gewühl”, *khāja-*, *khajaka-* m., (lex.) *khajā* f. “Rührstock, Butterstößel”; O.Ice. *skaka* st. V. ‘swing, schnitteln’, O.E. *sceacan* ‘shake (Eng. *shake*); hurry, go away, pass over, flee”; O.S. *skakan* st. V. “go away, pass over, escape, flee” (nd. *schacken* ‘shake, rücken”), O.H.G. *unt-scachōndes* “fluctivagi”; O.H.G. *scahho* m. “

foreland, promontory “, M.H.G. *schache* m. ‘stückeinzelnstehenden Waldes’, Ger. bO.Ir. Swiss *Schachen* ds., O.Ice. *skekill* “Landzunge”.

doubtful is affiliation from O.Fris. *skāk* m. “booty, robbery “, O.H.G. *scāch* m. “Räuberei, robbery “, O.E. *scēacere*, O.H.G. *scāhhari* “robber “, Ger. *Schächer* (actually ‘schweifen, or with dem robbery run’?).

References: WP. II 556 f., Trautmann 262.

Page(s): 922-923

(s)kel-¹

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

Note: not reliable from *kel-* "hit" and *kel-* "prick" (above S. 545 f.) to separate.

Material: O.Ind. *kalā* 'small part' (: Serb. *pro-kola* "Teil eines gespaltenen Ganzen", das at first to O.C.S. *koljŕ* "prick" and 'split', above S. 546);

Arm. *čelk'em* 'split, zerschlage'; probably also *k'eli* "rudder, helm" (meaning as in O.E. *helma*, see under); auf anl. *sk-* (with otherwise nirgends wiederkehrendem palatal) wiese *çelum* 'split';

Gk. σκάλλω 'scharre, hacke, grabe', σκαλίσ "hack, mattock, hoe, Karst"; σχαλίσ "wooden fork als Stütze aufgerichteter Jagdnetze" (under influence of σχάζω "ritze, schlitze auf", σχάσμα "incision"); σκαλμός "peg, plug, Ruderrolle" (compare Thrac. σκάλμη, O.H.G. *scalm*, O.E. *helma*, O.Sor. *čotm*, Lith. *kélmās*); σκύλλω "flay, tear, rend, plage" (**skoljō*), κοσκυλ-μάτια "Lederschnitzel, Abfall from leather", σκῶλος 'spitzpfahl' (compare Lith. *kuõlas* "picket, pole"; with ō: O.C.S. *kolъ* "peg, plug" above S. 546); perhaps is also κωλύω "hemme, hindre" from a *κῶλος "peg, plug" derived ("anpflocken"), the ending -ύω after dem begriffll. contrast λύω?; σκόλυθρον "footstool", σκολύπτειν "verstümmeln, beschneiden" Hes., ἀποσκολύπτω "kastriere"; auf eine meaning "from the skin sich abspaltende scale, husk" goes back κελεφός "Aussätziger" (compare M.Eng. *scalle* "crust, scab, eschar", nEng. *scall* (N.. Lw.), Swe. *skål* 'skin rash am Munde');

Thrac. σκάλμη 'sword, knife' (**skolmā*);

Alb. *halë* "scale, husk, fishbone, splinter, beard the Ähren" (**skoljā* = Goth. *skalja*); *holë* "thin, fine, tender"; f. "Zartheit" (**skēl-*); *hel* "Pfrieme, prickler, awl", *hele* "Bratspieß, spit,

pike, Lanze" (= σκῶλος); perhaps *shtel'* "öffne, make gleaming, sharp, stecke fire an, entzünde" (Lith. *skilti* likewise "fire anschlagen");

maybe Alb.Gheg *skile* "fox, smart animal, sharp mind (of a fox)"

Lat. *siliqua* "Hülsenfruchtschote" (whereof *silicia* "foenum graecum, Bockshorn"), diss. from **sciliqua*, older **sceliquā*: O.C.S. *skolьka* "ostreum"; Lat. *silex*, *-icis* "pebble" diss. from **scilec-* older *scelic-*; compare M.Ir. *sce(i)llec* "Fels" (ending after O.Ir. *carraic* "rocks");

without anl. *s-* perhaps here: Lat. *culter*, *-trī* "knife" (**kel-tro-s*, **kol-tro-s* or **k̑-tros*); *celtis* f. "chisel" existiert not, s. Niedermann, Mus. Helv. 2, 123 f.;

Welsh *chwalu* 'scatter', Corn. *scullye*, *sculye*, Bret. *skulá* ds.;

M.Ir. *scoilt*, *scailt* "col, gap", *scoiltim* "I split", Brit. with rearrangement of *sk-* to *ks-* (*hw*): Welsh *holllt* "col, gap", Corn. *felža* (umlaut) 'split', Bret. *faouta* ds.; M.Ir. *sceillec* "Fels" (see above); perhaps M.Ir. *scellān* "seed, sperm, Kern";

O.Ir. *colainn* "Fleisch", Welsh *celain* "corpse" (**kolan̥*); Welsh *caill*, pl. *ceilliau* "testicle(n)", Bret. *kell* ds.; Gaul. *callio-marcus* "Huflattich" from older **callio marcī* "testiculus equi"; compare Gaul. *ebulcalium* (from **epālo-callion*) besides *epo-calium* (**epo-callion*) "ungula caballina";

Goth. *skilja* "Fleischer"; O.Ice. *skilja* 'separate, distinguish, discern, (ent)divide', *skil* n. (*i* after *skilja*) "difference, verdict, Bescheid", *skila* "(ent)divide"; Dutch *verschillend* "different" (**skiljand*); M.L.G. *schelen* 'separate, distinguish, discern' (*schele* "difference, lack, limit, boundary") = O.E. *scielian* "divide, entfernen" (**skelōn*);

Goth. *skildus* 'shield', O.Ice. *skjpldr* m. (out of it M.Ir. *scell*), O.E. *sciold*, O.S. *scild*, O.H.G. *scilt* ds. (*-tu*-stem besides Lith. *skiltis* "abgeschnittene Scheibe"); in addition Goth. *skillings*, O.H.G. etc. *scilling* 'small Münze, Schilling' from *skildu-lings*;

Goth. *skalja* "Ziegel", O.Ice. *skel* f. "bowl", O.E. *sciell* f. "husk, Muschelschale", M.L.G. *schelle* f. "bowl, Fischeschuppe"; O.H.G. *scāla* "husk, Schale", M.H.G. *schale* also

‘steinplatte’, O.E. *scealu* “husk, bowl”; O.H.G. *fuaz-skal* “wooden peg, plug as Verschuß for den foot”, Ger. *Schelle* “manica, compes, numella”, *Hand-, Fußschelle*;

O.Ice. *skjall* n. “Häutchen”, O.E. *sceallan* m. pl. “testicles”, O.Fris. *skall* ds. (: Welsh *cail*); O.Ice. *skalli* m. “Kahlkopf”, as “abgeschnittene cranium”; also Nor. Swe. *skalle*; ablaut. Swe. *skulle* ‘skull, cranium’, older Swe. *skolla* “dünne Platte”, O.H.G. *scollo* m., *scolla* f. ‘scholle’;

with lengthened grade **skēl-* (compare Alb. *holë*): O.Ice. *skāla* f. “drinking bowl, Wagschale”, O.H.G. O.S. *scāla* “bowl”;

O.S. *skola*, O.E. *scolu* “dividing off, partitioning off, troop, multitude, crowd”;

without anlaut. *s-*: Goth. *hallus* m. “Fels” (**koł-nu-*), O.Ice. *hallr* m. “stone, Fels”, *hella* f. ds., finn. Lw. *kallio* ds., (**hallj[ōn]*). O.Ice. *hellir* “Berghöhle”, Swiss *Hell* ‘steinplatte’ etc.; see above S. 544;

O.Ice. *hold* n. “Fleisch”, O.E. *hold* n. “corpse”, O.E. *holdian* “aufschneiden”, *hyldan* “die skin abziehen”, O.Ice. *hylda* “aufschneiden” (based on auf a participle **k̑l-tó-m*);

O.H.G. *scultirra*, O.E. *sculdor* ‘shoulder’ (**sk̑l-dhrā* ‘scapula as shovel, as Grabwerkzeug’);

with formants *-mo-* and den meaning ‘schneidewerkzeug; geschnittenes wood; ausgehöhlter dugout canoe, barge’: O.Ice. *skǫlm* f. “tine a fork, pod”, pl. ‘scissors’, nd. E.Fris Dutch *schalm* “thin board”, O.Ice. *skalma-trē* “cloven tree”, O.H.G. *scalm* “navis”; also probably O.H.G. *scalmo* “Pest, Seuche, corpse”; M.H.G. *schalm(e)* ds.; in addition *skelmo* “Todeswürdiger” (**skalmian-*), M.H.G. M.L.G. *schelm(e)* “villain”; compare Alb. *helm* “mourning, grief, poison”; without anlaut. *s-*: O.E. *helma*, Eng. *helm* “handle, grasp of Steuerruders, tax”, M.H.G. *halm(e)*, *helm* “Axtstiel”, O.H.G. *helmo*, *halmo* “Ruderpinne”, Dutch *helmstock* ds., M.L.G. *holm* “crossbar, crossbeam, Jochträger”, O.Ice. *hjǫlm* f. “tax”, *hjalm-vǫlr* “Ruderpinne”;

**skol-dhā* “(abgeschnittene) shaft, pole” is probably the base from O.H.G. *scalta* ‘stoßstange, Bootshaken’, *scaltan* “with a shaft, pole schieben”, Ger. *schalten* also “einschalten (= dazwischen hineinstoßen)” and übertr. “walten”, dial. also ‘split’, O.S. *skaldan* “ein Fahrzeug vorwärts schieben”, M.H.G. *schalte*, O.Ice. *skalda* “Fähre”, M.H.G. *schalter*, *schelter* “bar, bolt”, Ger. *Schalter* ‘schiebfenster, shaft, pole, Bootshaken’;

with formants *-go-*: M.L.G. *schalk* ‘sparrenstütze’ E.Fris. *schalk* “Holzklötzchen as Unterlage”, bO.Ir. *schalken* “zerspalten”; Swe. *skulk* “abgesägter stumpf”;

Lith. *skeliù*, *skélti* ‘split’ (the Akzent after *skílti*?), *skilù*, *skílti* ‘sich split’; “fire hit” (intonation of the heavy basis, as *kélnés*); *skalà* “chip of wood, Lichtspan”, Iterat. *skéldėti* “platzen, break, crack”; Ltv. *škélt* ‘split’, *škēfet* ds., *škēle* “abgeschnittenes Stück”, etc.; about Lith. *kélmās* see above S. 546;

O.C.S. *skala* “Fels, stone “ (die meaning “bowl” through borrowing from O.H.G. *scāla* ds.), Sloven. *skála* “assula tenuis; Lichtspan”, Russ. *skalina* “abgelöste birch bark “; *skolbka* “Muschelschale” (see above Lat. *siliqua*), Russ. *ščelb* “col, gap”, Sloven. *ščalja* ‘splinter’, Pol. *skalić się* ‘sichspalten, break, crack’;

Hitt. *iškallāi-* “zerreißen, aufschlitzen”.

root extension *skel(e)-p-*:

perhaps in O.Ind. *kálpātē* “wird geordnet, wird zuteil”, *kalpáyati* “ordnet an”, *ḵlptá* “fertig, gerüstet” = Av. *hu-kərəpta-* ‘schöngeformt’, das though also to *kəhrp-* ‘shape’ (above S. 620) belong could;

Gk. σκάλοψ “Maulwurf” (as “Gräber”); σκόλοψ m. ‘spitzpfahl’;

Lat. *scalpō*, *-ere* ‘scratch, scrape, ritzen, scratch, with spitzem tool schneiden, chisel, cut “ (*scalprum*, *scalper* ‘scharfes tool zum Schneiden, Meißeln’), *sculpō*, *-ere* (originally in compounds from *scalpō*) ds.;

O.H.G. *scelifa*, M.H.G. Ger. dial. *schelfe* “häutige bowl”, M.L.G. *schelver* “abgeblättertes Stück”, *schulvern* “abblättern”; O.Ice. *skjǫlf* “bench”, O.E. *scielfe* “Flur, Stockwerk, Bretterschlag”, *scielfm.* “crag”, M.L.G. *schelf* “Brettgerüst, Regal”;

without *s*: Goth. *halbs*, O.Ice. *halfr*, O.E. *healf*, O.S. *half*, O.H.G. Ger. *halb* (eig. “divided”); O.E. *hielfe* “handle, grasp, Schaft” (Eng. *helve*), O.H.G. M.H.G. *halb* “Handhabe”, Ger. dial. *halb*, *helb* “stiel”; O.H.G. *halftra* “bridle, rein”, O.E. *hælftra* “halter”, (from **Handhabe*);

Lith. *kálpa* “transom am sled”, *kìlpa* “steigbügel, loop, noose, snare”, *kìlpinis* “Armbrust”, O.Pruss. *kalpus* “Rungenstock”;

Lith. *sklempiù*, *sklemĩpti* “smooth behauen, polish”.

root extension ***skel(e)-b-***:

O.Ice. *skalpr* “ship”, Dan. dial. *skalp* “samenschote, husk”, M.L.G. *schulpe*, *scholpe* “Muschel, scale, husk”, Dan. *skulp*, *skulpe* “pod, Fruchtbalg”, Nor. *skolp* “pod, husk”, Eng. *scalp* (N.. Lw.) “cranium, skull”, O.Ice. *skelþa* f. “Grimasse”, *skolpr* “chisel”; O.C.S. *sklabiti* sę “den Mund aufmachen, lächeln”, Cz. *škleb* “Zähnefleischen”;

i-extension: ***sklei-***, ***sklei-d-***, ***sklei-k-***, ***sklei-p-***:

O.Ice. *slīta* “tear, destroy, verbringen” (*slitna* intr. “rumpi”), O.E. *slītan* “tear”, O.S. *slītan* “schleißen, split”, O.H.G. *slīzan* “split, rend, aufbrauchen”, Ger. *verschleißen*, *schleißen*, O.Ice. *slit* “slit, crack, Abnützung”, O.E. *geslit* “das Bersten”, O.H.G. *sliz*, Ger. *Schlitz*, M.H.G. *sleize*, Ger. *Schleiße* “Leuchtspeiche”; O.Ice. *slīðrar* f. pl., *slīðm.* pl. “sword- or Messerscheide” as **s(k)lei-tro-*, *-trā-* from the unerweit. root form *sklei-*;

Lith. *skleidžiu*, *skleišti*, Ltv. *skliēst* “outspread, umblättern”, Lith. *sklaidaũ*, *-yti* “hin and her blättern”, refl. “sich scatter”, *iš-sklaidyti* “scatter, vertreiben”, *sklįsti* “auseinanderfließen”; Lith. *sklaidūs* “zerstreut”, Ltv. *sklaidis* “ein Herumtreiber, Taugenichts”; without anlaut. *s-*: *klaîdīt* “sich herumtreiben”, *klîstu*, *klîdu*, *klîst* “err”, Lith. *klýstu*, *klýdau*, *klýsti* “sich verirren”

(without *d*. Lith. *klajóju*, -*óti* “herumirren”, Ltv. *klaijāt*, -*uôt* ds. eine originally versch. family?); O.Pruss. *sclait*, *schlāit*, *schklait* “but; without”, *schklāits* adv. ‘sonderlich, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably; otherwise’, adj. ‘schlicht, simple, just’;

O.E. *slīfan* ‘spleißen’, Eng. *slive*, O.E. *to-slæfan* ‘split’, M.L.G. *slēf*, Nor. *sleiv* “großer spoon”.

References: WP. II 590 f., WH. I 165, II 536 f., Trautmann 264.

Page(s): 923-927

(s)kel-2

English meaning: to be guilty, to owe

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schuldig sein, schulden, sollen’

Note: only Gmc. and balto-Slav.

Material: Goth. *skulan*, O.Ice. *skulu*, O.E. *sculan*, O.H.G. *solan* ‘schuldig sein, müssen, sollen’, newer also *solan*, Ger. *sollen*; O.E. *scyld* f. “blame”, O.H.G. O.Ice. *skuld* ds.; Goth. *skula* m. ‘schuldner’;

O.Lith. *skelù* and Lith. *skeliù*, *-ėti* ‘schuldig sein’, *skylù*, (**skjlù*), *skilti* “in Schulden geraten”, *skolà* “blame”; O.Pruss. *skellānts* “culpable”, ablaut. *skallīsnan* f. acc. “obligation”, *poskulīt* (*paskollēt*) “ermahnen”;

without *s-*: Lith. *kaltē* “blame”, *kāltas* “culpable”.

References: WP. II 596, Trautmann 264 f.;

See also: compare *(s)kel-4?*

Page(s): 927

(s)kel-3

English meaning: to dry out

Deutsche Übersetzung: "austrocknen, dörren"

Material: Gk. σκέλλω "trockne from, desiccate " (trans., Fut. σκελῶ, Aor. ἔσκηλα; intr. Aor. ἔσκηλιν, perf. ἔσκηκα), σκελετός "ausgetrocknet", m. 'skelett', n. "Mumie", σκληρός "dry, hard, rough, unbeugsam", σκελιφρός "ausgetrocknet, abgemagert", σκληφρός 'small and agile', ἄ-σκελής 1. "ohne Widerstandskraft" (without σκληρότης); 2. "unablässig, of rage, fury, of Weinen" (eig. "unversieglich"); περι-σκελής "very dry, brittle, hartnäckig", περι-σκέλεια f. "Hartnäckigkeit";

Maybe Alb. (*sko-*) *hollë* "lean, thin" common Alb. *sk-* > *h-* phonetic mutation.

Swe. *skäll* "lean, thin, fade, säuerlich", nd. *schal* "dry, arid", M.L.G. M.H.G. *schal* 'schal from taste; trüb, unclear', *schaln* "trüb become", M.Eng. *shalowe* 'schal, faint, languid, seicht', Eng. *shallow* (also probably O.E. *sceald* 'seicht, not deep", nd. *scholl* 'seichtes water");

without anlaut. *s-*: O.Ice. *hall-æri* "Mißjahr", O.E. *hall-heort* "erschrocken"; M.H.G. *hel* (-*h*) "weak", *hellec* "tired", Ger. *hellig* "faint, languid, erschöpft from thirst", M.H.G. *hellegen* "exhaust, *behelligen*", nd. *hal* "dry, lean"; lengthened grade (?) nd. *hāl*, Dutch *haal* "dry", M.Du. *hael* "ausgetrocknet, arid, schal"; Dan. dial. *hælm* 'still', Dan. *helme* "cease" ("*languish", originally vor Hitze or thirst);

Ltv. *kà/ss* "lean", *kà/stu*, *kà/st* "vertrocknen, wilt", *kàltēt* "dry".

References: WP. II 597.

Page(s): 927

(s)kel-4 (extended klā-, klō-)

English meaning: to bend; crooked

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen; anlehnen; krumm (also sittlich: "verkehrt, unrecht"), verkrümmt"; especially in Körperteilbezeichnungen; "biegsames Gelenk, Ferse, Knie, Hüfte"

Note: (compare also S. 611 f. *kolθ-* 'spinnen')

Material: Gk. σκέλος m. 'schenkel', σκελῖς, -ίδος "Hinterfuß, hip, haunch" (Att. σχελῖς), σκελλός "bowlegged", σκολιός "crooked; improbus", σκαληνός "tubercular, slant, skew, crooked", σκώληξ, -ηκος m. "worm", σκωλύπτεσθαι "crook, hin and her winden", κελλόν στρεβλόν, πλάγιον Hes., Reduct.-stuf. κυλλός "writhed, crooked, humped, lamed", κυλλοποδίων Beiw. of Hephaistos (*κελ-, *κυλ-νός), κυλίνδω, -έω "rolle, wälze" (Ion. Att. καλινδέω), κύλινδρος "Walze, pulley, Zylinder"; κῶλον "limb, member", κωλέᾱ, Att. κωλῇ "Hüftknochen, ham", κωλήν, -ήνος, κωλεός ds., κώληψ f. "popliteus, ankle" (to 1. -ap- above S. 50 f.); κωλώτης, -ου m. "Eidechse" ("with Gliedern versehen"); ὀκλάζω "hocke low, base" (Frisk IF. 49, 99 f.); about κλόνις 'steißbein' see above S. 608;

Alb. *tshalë* "lame" (**skelno-*);

Lat. *scelus*, -*eris* "malice, Verruchtheit, Verbrechen" (formal = σκέλος); *coluber*, -*brī* 'snake' ('sich windend', **kelo-dhro-*, **kolo-dhro-*); *calx* (see under);

O.H.G. (with formants -*ko-*) *scēlah* (**skélha-*) 'slant, skew, crooked', Ger. *scheel* (Denom. M.H.G. *schilhen*, Ger. *schielen*), O.E. *sceolh* ds., O.Ice. (m. gramm. variation) *skjalgr* (**skelkó-*) 'slant, skew, scheeläugig'; Ice. *skæll* 'schiefer mouth', O.Ice. *skæla sik* "den Mund verziehen"; with labiales extension: O.Ice. *skjalfa* "tremble, quiver" = O.E. *scielfan* ds., Eng. *to shelve* "abschüssigsein", O.Ice. *skjalfr*, *skelfr* "zitternd"?;

without anlaut. *s-*: Bal.-Slav. **kalīō* (**koliō*) "lehne an" in Lith. *at-si-kāl̃ti* 'sich anlehnen', *āt-kalas* "angelehnt"; to Bal.-Slav. **klana-* m. (**klə-no-*) "Neigung" in Lith. *klānas* "puddle,

slop”, ablaut. *klōnis* m. “valley” (**klā-ni-*), *klonē* “lowland, depression”; with IE *ō*: Lith. *kluõnas*, Ltv. *kluõns* m. “Dreschtenne”; in addition further above S. 509 **klā-* “hinlegen”;

with Bal.-Slav. *-ul-* = Lat. *-al-* (ind. *-o/[ə-]*) with *k̑*-suffix: Lith. *kùlšė*, *kùlšis* “hip, haunch” (with *k*-insertion: *kulkšis*, *kulkšnīs* “ankle, Sprunggelenk”), O.Pruss. *culczi* “hip, haunch”; with *-k*-suffix: Lith. *kūlnas* m., *kulnis* f. “hack, mattock, hoe, calcaneus “ (**kulk-n-*), Proto-Slav.. **kulkā* f. “hip, haunch” in LateChurch Slavic *klъka* “poples”, bg. *кълка* “hip, haunch, thigh” (*is-кълчъ* “verrenke”); Ser.-Cr. *kŭk* ds. etc.;

Lat. *calx* “calcaneus “ (*calcō*, *-āre* “tread, stomp”, *calcitrāre* “violent ausschlagen”, *calcar* ‘sporn’, *calceus* “ shoe “, tarent. *καλτίον* ds. from Osc. **calc-tio-*); after Trautmann 145 IE root nouns **kolk-* besides *kolk̑-*.

References: WP. II 597 ff., WH. I 144 f., 248, II 492, Trautmann 114, 135 f., 145.

Page(s): 928

skendh–

English meaning: to plunge

Deutsche Übersetzung: “untertauchen”

Note: only Gk. and Balt

Material: Gk. σκινθός “untertauchend”; Lith. *skęstù*, *skęsti* “untersinken, ertrinken”, causative *skandinù*, *-dinti* “ertränken”; O.Pruss. *auskiēndlai* “er go under”.

Maybe Alb. (**skendh-*) *hedh* “plunge, throw” [common Alb. *sk-* > *h-* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. II 565, Trautmann 265.

Page(s): 930

(s)ken-(d-)

English meaning: to rift; to flay

Deutsche Übersetzung: "abspalten; abgespaltene Haut, Schuppe, Rinde"

Note: probably extension from *sek-* "cut, clip"; only Celt. under germO.N.

Material: **A.** Bret. *skant* Kollekt. 'schuppen' (**sknto-*), O.Bret. *anscantocion* pl. "insquamōsos", Welsh *ysgythru* 'schnitzen' (**sken-tr-*);

O.Ice. *skinn* n. 'skin, fell, fur' (**skén-to-*, Proto-Gmc. **skinpa-*, compare lapp. Lw. *skidde* and runisch *ski[n]pa-leubaR*, O.E. *scinn*, Eng. *skin* ds. is Lw. from dem Nord., also M.L.G. *schin* "a kind of russisches Ledergeld"), M.H.G. *schint* f. "Obstschale", Ger. *Schind-mähre*, -*aas*, Dutch dial. *schinde* 'skin, fell, fur; bast, bark', abgel. verb O.S. *biscindian* "abrinden, schälen", O.H.G. *scinten*, M.H.G. M.L.G. *schinden* "enthäuten, ausplündern, maltreat" (Ger. *schinden* st. V.); O.Ice. *skān* f. "Borke", Mod.Ice. also "Häutchen", M.L.G. *schin* 'schuppen in Haar' (out of it Ger. *Schinn*, *Schinne*), M.Du. *schene* "dünne skin, bast";

B. besides IE *(s)kend-* in:

O.Ir. *ceinn* "scale, husk, bowl", Welsh *cenn* (**kend-n-*), O.Corn. *cenn-en* "Häutchen, skin", *ysgenn* 'schinnen', M.Bret. *quenn* 'skin', Bret. *kenn* m. 'schinnen', -*ken* 'skin' in *bugen* "Rindshaut" etc.; Bret. (Vannes) *skignan* "frog" (**skenniano-*); O.Ice. *hinna* f. "dünne skin, Membrane" (**skend-n-*);

compare with *a*-vocalism: M.Ir. *scaindrim* "zerspalte", *scandrad*, *scaindred* "dispersion", *scainder* "Gefecht".

References: WP. II 563 f.; Loth RC. 41, 405 f.

Page(s): 929-930

(s)keng–

English meaning: lame; slant

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hinken; schief, schräg"

Material: O.Ind. *sákthi-* n. (= Av. *haxti-*) 'schenkel' (**skak-thi-*, IE **skng-ti-*; das *-thi-* after O.Ind. *ástthi-* "bone", above S. 783); *khañjati* "hinkt" (mind. for **skañj-*), *khañja-* "hinkend", *khañjana-* m. "Bachstelze";

Gk. σκάζω (only present and Imp.) "hinke" (**skngiō*); M.Ir. *scingim* 'spring' is probably reshuffling from O.Ir. *scend-* 'spring' (see under *ghengh-* 'schreiten');

O.Ice. *skakkr* "hinkend, slant, skew", Swe. dial. *skinka* "hinken"; without anl. *s-*: O.H.G. *hinkan* "hinken", Denomin. M.H.G. *hanken* ds.;

Gmc. **skanka-* in Nor. *skonk*, *skank* f. 'schenkel, shinbone', O.E. *scanca* f. "Unterschenkel", M.L.G. *schenke* 'schenkel' (Dimin. M.H.G. Ger. *Schenkel*), ablaut. O.H.G. *scinkel* 'schenkel', *scincho* m., *scinca* f. "Beinröhre, Schenkel", Ger. *Schinken*, on the other hand O.Fris. *skunka*, Ger. dial. *schunke* (**skng-*) ds.; without *s-* M.H.G. *hanke* 'schenkel, hip, haunch", tirol. *Henkel* 'schenkel'; also LateM.H.G. *schank* m. "Gestell, Schrank for Trinkgeräte" and O.S. *skenkjan* "einschenken" (from "das vessel schief halten"), O.H.G. *scenkan* ds., M.H.G. *schenken* ds., also "give" Ger. *schenken*; in addition postverbal M.H.G. *schanc* "vessel from dem from = Geschenkt wird" and "gift";

eine Gmc. root *skēh-* in O.Ice. *skāðr* 'slant, skew', M.H.G. *schæhe* "squinting" etc.

References: WP. II 564 f., F. Sommer Festschr. Debrunner 425 ff.

Page(s): 930

(s)kep–¹

English meaning: to cover

Deutsche Übersetzung: “decken, verdecken”

Note: only Gk. and balto-Slav.

Material: Gk. σκέπας, -αος n. “cover, Hülle, Schutzdach”, Ion. Att. σκέπη f. “cover, protection, Schirm”, σκεπάζω, σκεπάω, σκέπω “bedecke, verhülle, schütze”; Lith. *kepùrė* “Mütze”, Ltv. *cepure* “Mütze, Hut; Bedeckung the Kornhaufen auf dem Felde”, Russ. *čepéc* “Haube” etc.

References: WP. II 559.

Page(s): 930

(s)kerb(h)–, (s)kreb(h)–, nasalized (s)kremb–

English meaning: to turn, curve

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, krümmen; also especially sich zusammenkrümmen, schrumpfen (also vor Hitze, Trockenheit), runzeln”

Note: extension to **(s)ker-** “turn” (see also **sker-** “shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”)

Material: Gk. κάρφος n. “dry deadwood, chaff” (**krbh-*), κάρφη f. “trockenes wood, hay”, κάρφω “lasse shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, desiccate”, καρφαλέος “dry, hoarse”, καρφῦνεσθαι ξηραίνεσθαι. φθείρεσθαι (under likewise) Hes.; κράμβος “eingeschrumpft, arid, dry”, κράμβη f. “Kohl”, κραμβαλέος “dry, roasted”, κρομβώω “roast, roast” (assim. from *κραμβόω);

Lat. perhaps *corbis* “basket” (*“geflochten”); M.Ir. *corb* “cart”, probably originally “Wagenkorb”;

O.Ice. *skorpinn* “eingeschrumpft”, *skorpna* “shrink” (about *skarpr* “eingeschrumpft, lean etc.”, O.E. *scearp*, O.H.G. *scarpf* “sharp” s. also S. 943 under *sker-* “cut, clip”); nasal. M.H.G. *schrumpf* “scratch”, M.H.G. *schrumpfen* “rümpfen, zusammenschrumpfen” = O.Ice. *skreppa* “shrink up, ausgleiten”, Dan. *skrumpe* = Ger. *schrumpfen*, Nor. *skramp* “mageres creature”, *skrumpa* “magere cow”, Eng. *shrimp* “toddler” (besides with Gmc. *-mm-*: O.E. *scrimman* “shrink up, shrink”);

(about Ger. *Schärpe*, bO.Ir. *schärpfen* “belt, girdle”, Dutch *sjerp*, Eng. *scarf* ds., LateO.H.G. *scherbe* “pouch”, nd. *schrapp* “pouch”, O.Ice. *skreppa* “Rucksack” s. Meyer-Lübke³ 7723, Kluge-Goetze¹⁶ 653, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 257: all from Lat. *scirpea* “Binsentasche”);

Mod.Ice. *herpa-st* ‘sich zusammenkrampfen’, *harpa* ‘nip, pinch’, O.Ice. *mun-herpa* ‘witch’, Swe. dial. *harpa i hop* ‘pull together’, Nor. *hurpe* ‘altes woman’; Ger. Swiss *harpf* ‘magere cow, böses woman’; here O.Ice. *harpa*, O.E. *hearpe*, O.H.G. *har(p)fa* ‘Harfe’ (from the hakigen curvature);

O.H.G. (*h*)*rimfan*, *rimpfan* ‘rugare, contrahere’, Ger. *rümpfen*, M.L.G. *rimpen* ‘furrow, crook’, O.E. **hrimpan*, *ge-hrumpen* ‘wrinkly’, *hrympel* ‘wrinkle’, M.L.G. *ramp* ‘cramp’, M.H.G. *rampf* ‘cramp’, O.Ice. *hreppr* ‘Distrikt’, Nor. *ramp* ‘magerer person’, Eng. dial. *rump* ‘magere cow’; (but Nor. *rump* ‘abgestumpfter mountain top; buttocks’, M.L.G. *rump* m. ‘trunk, bauchiges vessel’, Ger. *Rumpf* rather as ‘abgehauenes Stück’ to O.C.S. *ꙗꙋꙋ* ‘rag’, ohen S. 864 f.); besides with Gmc. *-m(m)-*: M.L.G. *ram*, *ramme* ‘cramp’, O.E. *hramma* m. ‘cramp’, O.Ice. *hrammr* ‘Tatze’ (actually ‘verschrumpft’); Goth. *hramjan* ‘kreuzigen’, O.E. *hremman* ‘hinder, belästigen’, Dutch *remmen* ‘hemmen, bremsen’;

with the Vokalstellung *kreb-*: O.Ice. *hrapi*, Nor. Dan. *rape* ‘Zwergbirke’ (‘*crippled’); to M.Ir. *cruibhe* ‘ein Baumname’ (**krobio-*); then (with the imagining of the gekrümmten Finger) Nor. *rapse* ‘zusammenscharren’, nd. *rapsen* ‘hastig gripe’, O.E. *ge-hrespan* ‘rend’, O.H.G. *raspōn* ‘snatch’, *hrespan* ‘pluck, pile’ (*sp* from *ps*); without *-s*: Nor. *rapa* ‘snatch’, M.L.G. *rapen*, M.H.G. Ger. *raffen* ‘pile’, Nor. Swe. *rappa* ‘an sich reißen, snatch’ = nd. *rappen* ds.;

O.Ice. *hreppa* ‘receive’, O.E. *hreppen* ‘anrühren’, M.L.G. *reppen* ds.;

Lith. *skuĩbti* ‘verkümmern, grieve’, Ltv. *skurbināt* ‘in die Runde drehen bis zum Schwindligwerden’, *skũrbt* ‘schwindlig become’, *skuĩbtiēs* ‘sich drehen’; nasalized Lith. *skramblỹs* ‘small dickleibiger person, dwarf’, O.Pruss. (with *p*) *sen-skrempūsnan* f. acc. ‘wrinkle’; with the Vokalstellung **skreb-*: Lith. *skrembù*, *skrèbti* ‘dry sein or become’, *skrebėti* ‘rustle (vontrockenem straw)’, old *skreblỹs* ‘Filz’, Ltv. *skreblis* ‘einfältiger person, hartgewordener (verfilzter) Pelz’;

without **s-**: Lith. *kremblỹs* “eine Pilzart” (probably “wrinkly” or “faltig”); with **p-**: Ltv. *krum̃pa* “crease”, *krum̃pēt* “shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”, Lith. *krumplỹs* “knuckle” (also *krumslỹs*, Ltv. *krum̃slis*, *skrum̃slis* ds., also “gristle, knag”), O.Pruss. *krumslus* “Knöchel am Finger”;

Russ. *skórblyj* “wizened”, *skorbnutʹ* ‘sich crooked’, *koróbitʹ* “crook”, refl. “crook oneself, pull together, zusammenschrumpfen”, nasal. O.C.S. *krǫpъ* ‘small (contractus)’, *krǫpě-jǫ, -tǫ* “shrink up”;

about Lith. *kaĩbas* “basket”, Russ. *kórob*, wRuss. *koróba* ds., O.Pruss. *carbīo* f. “Mühlenkasten”, Lith. *kaĩbija* “basket”, O.C.S. *krabyji* “arcula” s. Trautmann 117 f.

References: WP. II 588 ff.

Page(s): 948-949

(s)ker-dh-, (s)k_or-dh-

English meaning: small, miserable

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kümmerlich, klein; verkümmern”

Material: O.Ind. *kṛdhú-* “abbreviated, mutilated, small, mangelhaft” (comparative *kradhīyāms-*, Superlativ *kradhiṣṭha-*), *á-skṛdhōyu-* “not abbreviated, not kärglich”; Gk. σκυρθάλιος νεανίσκος Hes., σκύρθαξ μείραξ, ἔφηβος Hes., lakon. (with σ = θ) κυρσάνιος “young person”, compare κυρσίον μείράκιον Hes.; Lith. *skurstù, skurdaũ, skuĩsti* “verkümmern, in Wachstum zurückbleiben”, *nus-kuĩdęs* “in Wachstum verkümmert”.

References: WP. II 590;

See also: to *(s)ker-* “cut, clip” as “truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off”.

Page(s): 949

sker-(d)-

English meaning: to defecate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “cacāre; Mist, Kot of Leibes”

Material: Av. *sairya-* “manure, crap, muck, droppings”, M.Pers. *sargōn*, Pers. *sargīn* ds.;

Gk. σκῶρ, σκατός “ordure”, whereof σκωπία ‘schlacke’;

Lat. *mūscerda* “Mäusekot”; *sūcerda* ‘schweinekot’, *bū-*, *ovi-cerda* have *cerda* for **scerda* through false Zerlegung from *mū[s]/scerda*; O.C.S. *skarędъ* “disgusting” entscheidet dafür certainly nicht, compare O.Ind. *chṛnátti*, *chardayati* “erbricht, speit from”, M.Ir. *sceirdim* ‘speie from’, as *d*-extension unserer *sker-*;

O.Ice. *skarn*, O.E. *scearn*, afries *skern*, nd. *scharn* “crap, muck, droppings”;

Ltv. *sāņi* pl. ‘schlacken, Menstrua, Excremente’, Lith. *šarwai* “Menstrua”; Proto-Slav.. **serq* (**serjō*), **sbrati* “cacāre” (e.g. Serb. *sěrem*, *srāti*), Russ. *sór* “crap, muck, droppings”, etc.

Hitt. *šakkar* n., gen. *šaknaš* “ordure, Exkrementa”, *šaknu-uant* “impure, unclean”.

References: WP. II 587 f., WH. II 133 f., Trautmann 303, Frisk IndoGmc. 25 f.

Page(s): 947-948

(s)ker-1

English meaning: to shrink, wrinkle; dry, thin

Deutsche Übersetzung: as basis von Worten for “einschrumpfen, runzeln; rauhe Haut, Schorf, Kruste; vertrocknet, mager, verkümmert”

Note: probably to *sker-3*.

Material: **A.** Unerweitert in Nor. Swe. *skare* “hart gefrorene Kruste auf dem Schnee”? Russ. *skorá* etc. ‘skin, Tierhaut’;

B. with Gutt.-extension: Nor. dial. *skarka* “frozen crust”, *skjerkna* “ through Kälte hard become”; Nor. dial. *skrekling* “weakling”, *skrakal* “ fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, kränklich”, nd. *schräkel* “verkrüppeltes creature “, M.H.G. *waltschrechel*, -*schreckel* “fairy demon, ghost, Faun”; Nor. *skråna* (**skrahn*an) “verschrumpfen”, *skråen* “dry”, M.L.G. *schrā* (**skrēha*-) “arid, lean “, Ger. *schrāh* (Nord-Franken) ds., *schrāhelin* (Oberpfalz) “zauberisches creature, Wichtlein”, O.Ice. *skræling(j)ar* (**skrēhila*-) pl. “Eskimos”, Nor. *skrælen* “ pitiful “, Ice. *skrælna* “ shrink “ E.Fris. *verschrālen* ds.; O.Ice. *skrā* f. (*skrahō*) ‘stück durren Leders etc.’;

C. with Dental-extension: Nor. dial. *skranta* “ lean become” (etc.); M.H.G. *schraz*, with Gmc. *d.* O.H.G. *scrato* “larvae, lares mali, pilosus”, Ger. wood, forest-*schratt*, with Gmc. *tt.* O.Ice. *skratti* “monstrum, magician “, Swe. *skratte* “fairy demon, ghost, ghost”, O.H.G. *scraz*, *screz*, M.H.G. *schraz*, *schrez* “fairy demon, ghost”, Ger. bO.Ir. *schrätz* “in Wachstum zurückgebliebener Mensch”; Nor. *skrinn* (**skrenpa*-) “arid, lean, unfruchtbar”; *skreda* “weakling”, M.L.G. *shrāde* “thin, lean, kümmerlich”; Lith.*skrentù*, *skręsti* ‘sich with a trockenen Kruste beziehen’;

D. eine bare in Gmc. vorliegende *u*-basis seems O.Ice. *skrǫgg* "fox", Nor. *skrogg* "wolf", Ice. *skrǫggur* "graybeard", Swe. dial. *skragge* "devil", M.H.G. *schröuwel* ds. (Gmc. **skrawwa-*), O.Ice. *skriūpr* "fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, mürbe";

Dental extension: O.Ice. *hrūðr* m. 'scurf, scab', O.S. *hrūtho* m., O.H.G. *rūda*, *riudī* "Raude, mange; scabies", O.Ice. *skrydda* "geschrumpfte skin"; O.Lith. *skraudùs* "brittle, rough", *skraudù*, *skraùsti* "rough become";

whether here Lith. *krenkù*, *krèkti* "curdle, coagulate, harden", Ltv. *krecēt* ds., *-ties* "lumpy, klunkerig become", *kręcumī* "Überbleibsel, spawn of frogs" as "shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up"?

References: WP. II 565 f.

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(s)ker-², skerə- : skrē-

English meaning: to spring, to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘springen, herumspringen’, also and actually “(sich) drehend bewegen, schwingen”

Note: not to separate from (s)ker- “turn”

Material: O.Ind. *kirāti* (*kariṣyati*, *kīryātē*, *kīṛṇa-*) ‘streut from, vergießt, wirft, schleudert’; *vi-kira*, *vi-ṣkira* ‘scharrer, ein bird from dem Hühnergeschlecht’; Osset. *k’ālīn* ‘schütte from’;

Gk. σκαίρω (**skriō*) ‘spring, hüpfen, dances’, σκάρος n., σκαρθμός ‘sprung’, καρθοί κινήσεις Hes., σκάρος m. ‘ein Meerfisch’, actually ‘springer’; σκαρίς f. ‘springwurm’ Hes.; ablaut. σκιρτάω ‘spring’; with anl. ἀ- (bloßer suggestion?) ἀσκαρίζω ‘spring, zapple’, wherefore ἀσκαρίς, -ίδος ‘small Eingeweidewurm, Larve a Wassermücke’;

O.H.G. *scerōn* “bratty sein”, M.H.G. *scher(e)n* “hurry”, Ger. *sich scheren* ‘sich packen’, M.L.G. *schere* “mock, scoff” and “run, hurry”, and. *scern* n. “illusio, subsannatio”, O.H.G. *scern* m. “joke, Mutwille” (*scirno* “histrion”), O.Ice. *skāri* m. “young seagull”, *skirja* f. “young cow”, M.L.G. *scherke* “kind of small seagull” (of unsteten Flug);

skrē- perhaps in M.H.G. *schræjen*, *schraen* ‘spray, whisk’, *schra* f. “hail, hoarfrost, snow”, *schraet* m. “Wasserstäubchen, drip” and O.Ice. *skræ-ma-sk* “flee”, Swe. *skrämna* “frighten” tr. (“aufspringen make”);

O.E. *secge-scēre* “cicada locusta”, compare Lith. *skėrys*, *skėrėlis* “locust, grasshopper” (: Gk. σκαρίς, ἀσκαρίς); bait. FIN **Skērijā* > wRuss. *Ščara*, apr. *Skarra* (**Skarā*); O.C.S. *skorъ* “quick, fast”; very doubtful O.C.S. *ašterъ*, Russ. *jáščerica* “Eidechse” (anl. *a-* die IE preposition **ō?*);

eine extension *skreg-* in O.H.G. *screcchōn* “auffahren, aufspringen, hüpfen”, *hewi-screcko* “locust, grasshopper”, Kaus. *screcken* “aufspringen make, bange make”, Ger. *schrecken* etc.; Wissmann nom. postverb. 190.

d-extension *(s)kre-d-* and *(s)ker-d-*:

Ai *kūrdati* ‘springt, hüpf’t is nichtIE; Gk. κράδη f. ‘schwinge, Wipfel’, κραδάω ‘swing, brandish, schwanke’, κραδαίνω ds.; κόρδαξ ‘lustiger Tanz in the Komödie’, (σ)κορδίνημα “dizziness, giddiness; swindle”, σκορδινᾶσθαι ‘sich gähmend recken, agitated sein’ (probably also κορδύλη “club, mace, joint, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, Kopfputz”); Alb. *hardh-ëllë*, *-ëjë*, *-itsë* “Eidechse” (**skord-*); Lat. *cardō* “Türangel; Wendepunkt” (“Drehpunkt”; from the *un* extension root also O.E. *heor(a)*, O.Ice. *hjarri* “Türangel” and with IE *t* O.H.G. *scerdo* “fishing rod”);

M.Ir. *ceird* “das Schreiten”, O.Ir. *fo-cerdaim* “throw, cast”, Welsh *cerddaf* “wandle” (with other Vokalstellung O.Bret. *credam* “vado”), next to which without *d* das causative *cuirithir* (**kor-ēje-tra*) “wirft, legt, places”; with Welsh *go-gerdd* f. “Burleske” compare Ger. *Scherz*,

O.Ice. *hrata* “fall, waver, hurry”, O.E. *hratian* ds. (besides also *hrabian*, *hradian* with IE *t*, O.H.G. *hardilla* “Bachstelze” = “*Wipperin”); M.H.G. *razzen* “rage, clamor” (and - probably secondary - “rattle, clash”, as M.L.G. *ratelen* “clatter”, O.E. *hratele* “Klapperschote”); M.H.G. *scherzen* “fröhlich spring, sich delight”, M.H.G. *schërz* “pleasure, game”, Ger. *scherzen*, *Scherz*, M.H.G. *scharz*, *schurz* m. ‘sprung’; O.Ice. *skart* n. “kostbare clothing”, Nor. *skertast* ‘spaßen’, *skarta* “leichtfertiges Frauenzimmer”; perhaps O.H.G. *hros* O.E. *hors* etc. ‘steed’, see above S. 583 f.;

Lith.-žem. *pakirsti*, preterit *pakirdo* “from dem sleep auffahren”;

eine *b*-extension in: O.Ice. *hrapa* “hinabstürzen”, intr. “hurry”, M.L.G. *rapp* “rash, hasty, violent”, *sik reppen* “hurry”; M.Ir. *crip*, *crib* (with *bb*) “quick, fast”;

eine *s*-extension in: Lat. *scurra* “merrymaker, Witzbold; Stutzer” (: O.H.G. *scern*, basic form *sk^ursā*); presumably in O.Ice. *skjarr* ‘shy, timorous’ (“*aufspringend” or “*zitternd”), *skirra* “frighten”; Toch. B *kārss-* ‘schießen’.

References: WP. II 566 ff., WH. I 167 f., Trautmann 263, Loth RC. 43, 416 f.

Page(s): 933-935

(s)ker-³

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, biegen”

Note: (see also 1. (s)ker- “shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up” and 2. (s)ker- ‘spring’)

Material: A. Av. *skarəna-* “round”, *skārayāit-raṣa-* EN., actually “the den chariot kreisen läßt”;

Alb. perhaps *kërrús*, *kurrús* “beuge, bend”;

Gk. κροτός “crooked” (old *u-* coloring, compare Russ. *kortočki*, as well as Church Slavic *съ-крѣčiti* “pull together” etc.); κορωνός “writhed, crooked, humped”; κορώνη “allerlei Gekrümmtes, Gebogenes etc.” (Lat. Lw. *corōna*), perhaps as **korō[ʷ]-no-s* zur *u*-basis **(s)kereu-*;

Lat. *curvus* “crooked, writhed, crooked, humped, arched” (forms *-uo-*); *cortīna* “round vessel, Kessel; the Dreifuß Apollos with dem Kessel darauf; Himmelswölbung”; from a participle **kr-to-* “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved” derived;

M.Ir. *cor*, acc. pl. *curu* “Kreise”, Welsh *cor-wynt*, Bret. *cor-uent* “turbo”;

Russ. *kórtočki* pl. f. “hockende, kauernde position”, Clr. *kortáty ša* ‘sich durchhelfen, rackern’ (if “* crook oneself”? compare Gk. κροτός).

α) guttural extensions:

ker-k-, besides *kir-k-* (from redupl. **ki-kro-*) and *(s)krek-*:

Doubtful O.Ind. *kṛkāṭa-* n. “Halsgelenk”, *kṛka-* m. (uncovered) “larynx”;

Gk. κίρκος m. “ring” (κίρκω “feßle with a ring”), usually (seit Homer) κίρκος (in addition κίρσός, κίρσός, Dor. κίρξός m. Poll. Hes. “Krampfader” as “vortretende Aderringe”); Lat.

circus “Zirkellinie, circle in the Astronomie; esp. die (round) racecourse “, preposition *circum* “ringsumheretc”, *circā* (after *suprā*, *extrā*); the Umbr. Monatsname *kurčlasiu* as “*circulāriō*”?;

(s)krek- in nd. *schrēge*, *schräge*, M.H.G. *schraege* “*slantwise* “, M.L.G. M.H.G. *schrage* “kreuzweisestehende Holzfüße”; Clr. *kórkuš* m. “*nape* “, *korkošī* pl. “*Achseln*”, Cz. *krk* “*neck* “ etc. (compare above O.Ind. *ḱṛka-*); Church Slavic *сѣ-крѣčiti* “*pull together*”, Russ. *kórču*, *-itb* ds., “*Gesichter cut, clip*”, *kórča*, *korč* “*cramp*”, *okorča* “*gebogener Teil of Schlittens*”, Cz. dial. *krkoška* “*knag am wood*”, *krkva* “*wrinkle, crease* “ etc.; also wRuss. *korch* “*fist*” etc. from **ḱṛk-so-*?

nasalized **(s)krenk-**: presumably Russ. *krjákatb* “*eine andere Wendung nehmen*”, *krjač* “*Knebelholz*”, *krjáčitb* “*festbinden*”; Church Slavic *kručina* (**krqčina*) “*χολέρα, epilepsy*”, Sloven. *u-kroknem*, *-niti* “*crook oneself* “, *u-kročiti* ds., Cz. *kručina* “*broom*”, Pol. *kręcz* (**krqčb*) “*Kopfdrehen, dizziness, giddiness; swindle; (old) Starrkrampf*”;

with **-g-**: **(s)ker-g-**.

Nor. *hork* (O.Ice. **hqrk* f.) “*Weidenband*”, dial. also “*runzeliges woman*”, *herkja* “*zusammenbinden*”, *hurkl* “*bumpiness, knag*”, *harkal* “*knorrig*”; Russ. *korgá* “*verkrüppelter tree*”, *koržavyj* “*verschrumpft, verkümmert, hard*” (etc.);

nasalized **(s)krenk-**: O.Ice. *hrøkkva* (*hrqkk*) “*sich kräuseln, crook, zusammenschrumpfen*” (**hrenkwan*), Kaus. *hrøkkva* “*schlingen, kräuseln*” (**krankwjan*), Dan. *rynke* “*furrow* “, O.Ice. *hrukka*, M.H.G. *runke* “*wrinkle*”; m. anlaut *sk-* O.Ice. *skrukka* “*runzeliges woman*”, Nor. *skrukk* “*wrinkle*”, Swe. *skrynka* “*furrow* “, O.E. *scrincan* “*shrink up, verschrumpfen, verwelken*”, M.L.G. *schrinken* “*shrink up* “; Gael. *sgreang* “*wrinkle*” is perhaps O.E. Lw.;

as “*verquerte, kreuzweis gestellte Latten*”: M.L.G. M.H.G. *schränk(e)* “*Gitter, fence, Verschuß*”, Ger. *Schränk*, *Schränke*, M.L.G. M.H.G. *schrenken* “*verschränken, beschränken, hinder*”; O.H.G. *scranc* “*deceit*”, *srenchan* “*to collapse bringen*”, O.E. *screncan* “*ein leg stellen, cheat, deceive*”;

(s)kregħ-, nasalized: **(s)krengħ-**:

Umbr. *cringatro*, *krenkatrum*, *krikatru* “cinctum”; urgem. **hregaz* in finn. *rengas*, O.Ice. *hringr*, O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *hring* “ring”, O.Ice. *hringja* ‘small round vessel’ and ‘spange’ = O.H.G. *rinka*, O.E. *hringe* ‘spange’, O.H.G. O.S. *hringon* “ringeln, einen circle build “; in addition probably as “Rundstab”, Goth. *hrugga* ‘staff’, O.E. *hrung* f. “Leitersprosse, Speiche”, Eng. *run* “Leitersprosse”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *runge* “Wagenrunge”; O.C.S. *krqǫbъ* “circle “, Church Slavic *krugъ*, *okrugъ* “round “ etc.;

β) Dental extension **kert-** “turn”, see above S. 584 f.

γ) Labial extensions **(s)kereb(h)-**, **(s)kremb-** “turn” see under esp. Schlagwort.

B. *ī*-basis **(s)krei-:**

Lat. *scrinium* “rollenförmige Kapsel, shrine” (*round container);

Lith. *skriejù* (for **skreju*), *skriėti* “in Kreise bewegen, in Bogen fly”, Ltv. *skrienu* (*skreju*), *skriet* “run, fly”, O.Lith. *skrelis* “Fittich”, O.C.S. *krilo* (**krīdlo-*) n. “Flügel”; Lith. *kreivas* “winded, slant, skew”, E.Lith. *kraivas* ‘slant, skew’, *apy-kraivis* “writhed, crooked, humped “, ablaut. *krivis* ‘schief gewachsener Mensch’; O.Pruss. *grēiwa-kaulin* acc. “Rippe” (“krummer bone”; dissim. from *krēiwa-kaulin*), Russ. (etc.) *kriv* “crooked”, O.C.S. *razkriviti* “crook”; Ltv. *krails* “bent, curved, writhed, crooked, humped “; Ltv. *kreilis* “Linkhand”, *keiris* (dissim. from **kreiris*) ds., Lith. *kairys* ds. (dissim. from **kairys*); O.C.S. *krinica* “vessel, crock, pitcher”, *okrinъ* “paten “, Russ. *krinica* “Kufe, stream, brook, wellspring”;

α) With Dentalen:

(s)krei-t-: Lat. *crīsō*, *-āre* “with den Schenkeln wackeln (beim Beischlaf; from the wife, woman)”, **creitsō* or **crītsō*; M.Ir. *crith* “Zittern, fever”, Welsh *cryd* “cradle, fever”, with *s-*: *ysgryd*, Bret. *skrija* “vor fear tremble”; O.Ice. *hrīð* f. “attack, storm; Zwischenzeit, period (of time) “, O.E. *hrīp* f. ‘storm’, O.H.G. (*h*)*rīdōn* “tremble”, ablaut. (*h*)*rit(t)o* “fever”, O.E. *hrið* “fever”, O.Ice. *hreiðr* n. “nest” (“*wickerwork”); from dem concept the bogenförmigen

Bewegung is verständlich O.Ice. *skrīða* 'sich langsam vorwärts bewegen, grovel, truckle, creep' (from Wurmern), O.E. *scriþan*, O.S. *scrīthan* and *skrīdan*, O.H.G. *scrītan* 'schreiten', O.H.G. *scrit* 'footstep', O.Ice. *skrīðr* 'run, flow, Vorwärtsschreiten', O.E. *scribe*, *scride* m. 'run, flow', *skrid* n. 'cart'; Ltv. *kraitāt* 'lurch'; Lith. *skriečiū*, *skriēsti* 'turn, in circle herumdrehen', *skrytis* 'Radfelge', O.Pruss. *scritayle* ds., Lith. *apskritūs* 'round', *skritulys* 'circle, Kniescheibe', Ltv. *skritulis* 'wheel', Lith. *skritinys* 'ball, Globus'.

(s)kreid-:

Lith. *skrindū*, *skristi* 'fly, kreisen', *skridinėti* 'kreisen (from birds)', *skrydauti* 'in Kreise gehn', *skriedžiū*, *skriēsti* 'fly', *skraidaũ*, *-yti* 'hin and her in Bogen fly', *skraidūs* 'quick, fast'; Ltv. *skraidelēt* 'umherlaufen', *skriedināt* 'antreiben'.

β) With Labialen: **(s)kreip-:**

O.Ice. *hreife* m. 'Handwurzel', *hreifa* 'swing'; Lith. *kreipiù*, *kreipti* 'turn, wenden', *kraipaũ*, *-yti*, Iter. *kryptũ*, *krỹpti* 'sich drehen'; O.C.S. *skrěnja* 'εὐτραπεία, scurrilitas' (**skroipnĭā*); Slav. **krě(p)sъ* (**kroip-so-*) in O.C.S. *въз-krěšq*, *-iti* 'auferstehen lassen (from den Toten)', Church Slavic *krěsъ* m. 'τροπή, temporum mutatio', Serb. *krĭjes* 'Johannisfeuer'; ablaut. O.C.S. *въс-krěsnqti* 'auferstehen'.

(s)kreib-: O.Ice. *hrip* n. 'wooden vessel', M.Eng. *rip* 'creel', O.H.G. *href* 'pannier' (originally 'Geflochtenes'); Ltv. *kribas* pl. 'netting in sled'.

s-extension (s)krei-s-, esp. from 'vibrierender Bewegung, (oneself) shake'.

M.Ir. *cressaim* 'shake, swing, brandish' (**kristō*);

Goth. *af-*, *us-hrisjan* 'ab-, ausschütteln', O.E. O.S. *hrissan* 'to shake, tremble'; O.Ice. *hrīs* n. 'shrubby, rod', O.E. *hrīs* n. 'twig, branch, rod', O.H.G. *hrīs* 'Reis, rod, deadwood, shrubby, bush'; Nor. *risla* 'bush, twig, branch, Wipfel eines Baumes; Ähre', Swe. *ressna* '(Hopfen)ranke', *ressn* 'Docke gehechelten Flachses' etc.; Lat. *crīnis* 'hair, esp. hair of the head' (**crisnis*, compare:) *cris-ta* 'the comb am Kopfe the animal', O.Ice. *hrista* 'shake',

M.L.G. *risten* “flax, wattle, braid”; O.H.G. *rīsta*, Ger. *Reiste* “zusammengedrehter tussock, bundle generally”; with *ř* nd. *riste*, *risse* ds., Dutch *riste* (and *rijste*) also “Traubenkamm, Risper, row”; O.Pruss. *craysi* “Halm”, *crays* “hay”;

here as *p*-derivative also: Lat. *crispus* “frizzy, sich kräuselnd, vibrierend”, *crispō*, *-āre* “kräuseln, swing”, intr. “tremble”, Gaul. PN. *Crixos*, Welsh *crych* “frizzy”, Bret. *crech* ds.; M.H.G. *rispen* “kräuseln”, *rispeln* ds., *rispe* “Gezweig, shrubbery”, O.H.G. *hrispahi* “virgultum”, Ger. *Rispe* “deadwood, Buschwerk, bundle, büschlicher Blütenstand”, in the Weberei “eine gewisse Lage the Fäden”, Eng. dial. *risp* “stengel from Schlingflanzen, Ranken”.

C. *u*-basis (s)kreu-:

compare above S. 935 to Gk. κορωνός; O.Welsh *crunn*, M.Welsh *crwnn*, fem. *cronn*, O.Bret. *cron* “round”, M.Ir. *cruind* “round”, zur basic form **krundi*, compare Gk. κοκρυ-δακοί κυλλοί;

Sloven. *krúlit* “verstümmeln, rings behacken”, Serb. *krùljav* “lame, crippled”, Pol. *królic* (for *krulić*) “furrow”;

compare also O.Ind. *karū-kara-* m. “whirl of Halses and Rückgrates”;

k-extension (s)kreu-k-: O.Ind. *kruñcati* (Dhātup.) “krümmt sich”; Lat. *crux* “Marterholz” (originally “round picket, pole”); Ir. *crūach* f. “heap, barn, haystack, hill”, Gaul. **krouka* “acme, apex”, worfrom **krōkka*, *krūk(k)a* ds. (v. Wartburg FEW. 2, 1367), Welsh *crug* m. “cippus, tumulus”, Corn. O.Bret. *cruc* “hill”, Bret. *crug*, O.Brit.-Lat. *Penno-crucium* PN.; O.Ice. *hryggr* “backbone, spine”, O.E. *hrycg*, O.S. *hruggi*, O.H.G. (*h*)*rukki* “back”; O.Ice. *hrūga* f. “heap”, *hraukr* “heap”, O.E. *hrēac* “Kornhaufe”, Dutch *rook* ds., changing through ablaut O.E. *cornhrycce* f. “Korndieme”, Eng. *rick* ds.; Lith. *kriáuklė* “Meerschnecke”, *kriáuklas* “Rippe”; Ltv. *kruknēt* “writhed, crooked, humped sit”;

A *k*-extension seems *krūt-* “Körperwölbung” above S. 624.

References: WP. II 568 ff., WH. I 220 f., 233 f., 279 f., 317 f., 293, 296 f., Trautmann 140 f.,
267 f., Loth RC. 43, 416 f.

Page(s): 935-938

(s)ker-⁴, (s)kerə-, (s)krē-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

Material: I. A. O.Ind. *ava-*, *apa-skara-* "Exkremente (Ausscheidung)"; *kṛṇāti*, *kṛṇōti* "verletzt, slays" (lex.), *utkīṛṇa-* "ausgeschnitten, eingeritzt", *samutkīṛṇa-* "durchbohrt"; O.Ind. *cārman-*, Av. *čarəman-* "fell, fur, skin"; presumably O.Ind. *kṛvi-* (unbel.) "ein Webergerät" (: Russ. dial. *červъ* 'sickle', Lith. *kĩvis* "axe" (?);

Arm. *k'orem* "I scratch", *k'erem* 'scratch, scrape' ;

Gk. κείρω (κερῶ, ἐκάρην, κέκαρμαι, καρτός) "abschneiden; shave, shear; abfressen", κέρμα n. 'schnitzel, small Münze', κορμός m. "(abgeschnittener) clot, chunk, trunk", κορμάζω "zerstückle"; κόρις m. "bedbug" (= Russ. *κορυ* f. "Motte": "incisive, biting, zerbeißen"); gen. καρός "Nichts" in τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ, compare also καριμοίρους τοὺς ἐν μηδεμιά μοίρᾳ... Hes., further ἀκαρί n. "Milbe", ἀκαρής, ἀκαριαῖος "winzig", Hes.; "incisive" seems die basic meaning from κάρνος and κάρ "louse" Hes.; to latter perhaps κάρων, κάρος "Kümmel" (from the Ähnlichkeit of Kümmelkornes with a louse); with Gk. κώρυκος "leather sack" compare Ir. *curach* "Hautboot", Welsh *corwg*, *cwrwg* ds. from **kōrukos*; compare further O.Ice. *horr* "Leinenkleid", O.H.G. *harra* 'sack, bag'; with a meaning 'schneidender derision, ridicule' here κέρτομος "höhnend", κερτομέω "höhne, lästere" (*κερ-στομος "ein Lästermund habend"? in 1. part ein root noun [s]ker-, or ein -[e]s-stem *ker-s-); σκέραφος, κέραφος "reprimand" Hes., σκέρ-βολος λοῖδορος, σκερβολεῖ ἄπατα Hes., σκερβόλλω 'schmähe';

Alb. *hirrë* f. "Molke" (**sker-nā*, das *h* after *har*); Lidén KZ. 61, 9 f.;

Alb. *sh-kjer* “reißt apart”, *harr* (**skor-n-*) “cut, bite from, jäte”, *tsharε* ‘spoil, verwüsten, sich separate’, *tshartës* ‘scharfrichter’, lengthened grade *korrr*, *kuarr* (**kēr-n-ō*) ‘schneide ab, ernte’;

Lat. *corium* “thick skin, bag, leather”; *carō*, *carnis* f. “Fleisch”, originally ‘stück Fleisch’ as pl. *carnēs*; Umbr. *karu* “part”, dat. *karne*, abl. pl. *karnus* “carnibus”, Osc. *carneis* “partis”; Umbr. *kartu* “distribuito”; Lat. *curtus* “abbreviated, mutilated” (**kṛ-tó-*);

O.Ir. *scar(a)im* (**sk_{er}ā-m*) “I slit, separate”, Welsh *ysgar* “Trennen”, *gwa-sgar* ‘scatter’; Kaus.-iterative O.Ir. *scu(i)rim* ‘spanne die Pferde ab’, *scor* “paddock for abgespannte Zugtiere”; auf a *to*-participle in addition based on M.Ir. *aurscartad* (**air-uss-scart-*) “Fegen, Reinigen”, *diuscart(a)im* (**dī-uss-scart-*) “entferne”; Welsh *ysgarthu*, *dyscarthu* “clean”, *ysgarth* “rubbish, Spülicht”, *carthen* “purgatoria” under likewise; M.Ir. *scairt* “net um die Gedärme, Zwerchfell”; Ir. *cert* ‘small’; nicht certainly covered is M.Ir. *coire* ‘sword’ (see under Goth. *haírus*); Ir. *curach*, Welsh *corwg*, *cwrwg* “Hautboot” to Gk. κώρυκος? see above;

O.Ice. *skera* “cut, clip, prick, abmachen”, O.H.G. *sceran* ‘shave, shear, abschneiden’, O.E. *scieran* ds., O.S. *sker-sahs* ‘schermesser’; O.H.G. *scero* “Maulwurf”, Ger. Schermaus, Nor. *vatn-skjer* under likewise ‘spitzmaus’ (compare under O.E. *scierfe-mūs* ‘spitzmaus’); Kaus.-Iter. O.H.G. *scerian*, O.S. *skerjan*, O.E. *scierian* “allot, decide, define, ordain, determine”; O.Ice. *skqr* f. “hair; edge; end”, O.E. *scearu* f. “das Haarschneiden; allotment”, O.H.G. *scara* “Heeresabteilung, troop, multitude, crowd etc.”, M.L.G. *schare* f. ds. (out of it O.Ice. *skqr* f., *skari* m. “troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass”); with not clear meaning-development O.H.G. *haram-skara*, O.S. *harm-skara*, O.E. *hearm-scearu* “punishment, plague”;

O.H.G. *scar*, *scaro* m., *scara* f. “plowshare”, O.E. *scear* m. n. ds., Nor. *skere* (**skarjan-*) ds.; O.Ice. *sker* n. (**skarja-*) “cliff” (out of it M.L.G. *schere* f. “Felszacke, cliff”, Ger. *Schäre*);

ablaut. O.E. *score* “(felsiges) seashore, Küste”, *scorian* “overhang, from Klippen under likewise”, M.L.G. *schore*, *schare* “Küste, bank, border, shore”, next to which with *-rr-*: O.H.G. *scorra* ‘schroffer Fels’, *scorrēn* “hervorragend, from rocks or bone”;

O.Ice. *skarðr* “damages, verstummelt, verringert”, O.S. *skard* “zerhauen, verwundet”, O.H.G. *scart*, M.H.G. *schart* “zerhauen, *schartig*”, O.E. *sceard* ds., O.Ice. *skarð* n. ‘scharte, hole, lack, damage, pity’, M.H.G. Ger. *scharte*, O.E. *sceard* n. “piece, fragment”, ablaut. O.Ice. *skorða* f. “cloven staff”, “am oberen end cloven pad” (compare in similar meaning M.L.G. *schore*, *schare* ‘strebebepfahl, pad’ = Eng. *shore*);

O.Ice. *skor* f. “incision, incisure, crack”, M.L.G. *schore* m. ds., nnd. *schör*, *schär* “frail, breakable, brittle”;

O.Ice. *skyr* n. (**skurja-*) “coagulated milk” (: *skera-sk* ‘sich divide = curdle, coagulate, harden’); *skurðr* m. “das Schneiden”; O.H.G. *skerm*, *skirm* ‘shield (“*from Häuten”’, protection, Bedeckung”, M.H.G. *scherm*, *schirm*, O.H.G. *skirmen* (**skirmjan*), O.S. *biskirmian* “beschirmen”;

*s-*los perhaps O.Ice. *hqrund* n. “Fleisch”; M.H.G. *häre*, *härwer* “*herb*” (“incisive of taste”; Proto-Gmc. **har-wa* in finn. *karvas* “herb”); Goth. *hairus*, O.Ice. *hjorr*, O.E. *heoru*, O.S. *heru* m. ‘sword’ (see above M.Ir. *coire*);

lengthened grade O.H.G. *scār*, *scāra*, pl. *scāri* ‘scissors’, O.S. *skāra* f. ds., O.E. *scēar* “Pflugscher”, pl. *scerero*, O.Ice. *skæri* n. pl. ‘scissors’, *hræ-skærr* “in Leichen hackend (eagle)”; M.H.G. *schuor* f. ‘schur’, O.Ice. *skōra* “fight, struggle”;

Lith. *skiriù*, *skirti*, Ltv. *šķirt* ‘separate, divide’, Lith. *karnà* f. “Lindenbast”, Ltv. *àizkaît* “anrühren”; Lith. *kēra*, *kēro*, *kérti* ‘sich loslösen’; *skarà* ‘scrap, shred, rag’; O.Pruss. *kērmens* “body” (see under); Lith. *kĩrvis*, Ltv. *cirvis* “axe”; presumably of concept the abgespaltenen Hautschuppe from: Lith. *karaĩ* pl. ‘steinpocken’ (Slav. Lw.?), *prakarùs* “maserig, of wood”;

Russ. *korь* f. “measles” and “Motte” (“*Schererin”); aRuss. *kora* “bark”, Russ. etc. *korá* “bark, crust”; whereof among others Church Slavic *korice* pl. “Zimt”, Russ. *koríca* ds., *kórka* “bowl, bark, crust”, *korěť* “hard become”, Bulg. *koráv* “stiff, hard”, Serb. *o-kòreti se* “stiff, hard become” etc. (O.C.S. *korьсѣ* “a measure of capacity”, Russ. *koréc* “Mühlkasten; scoop etc.”, Slov. *korec* “Körbchen under likewise”; perhaps to O.Ind. *carú-* “Kessel” etc., s. *k^wer-*);

Russ. dial. *červь* ‘sickle’ (= Lith. *kīrvis*, O.Ind. *kr̥vi-*, see above); Bal.-Slav. **kermen-* and *keruā-* n. “belly, body” in O.Pruss. *kērmens* m. “body”; Slav. **červo* n. in O.C.S. *čřevo* “lower abdomen, belly”, Russ. *čerěvo* ds. etc. (originally “ausgeschnittene Tiereingeweide”); doubtful O.C.S. *čřěvьbь* ‘sandal’, Russ. old *čerevьji* pl. ‘schuhe’ etc. (*‘skin, leather’?);

Church Slavic *krъnъ* “mutilated”, *okrъniti* “amputieren”, Russ. dial. *kórnyj* “from kleinem growth, short”, *kornátъ* ‘stutzen’, (etc. = O.Ind. *-kīr̥na-*); presumably (as “abgeschnittene shaft, pole”) O.C.S. *krъma* “rudder, helm, Hinterende of Schiffes”, r. *kormá* ‘schiffshinterteil’ etc.; perhaps R.C.S. *čřěnъ* “Handgriff”, Russ. *čěren* “Heft, Stiel, handle, grasp eines Messers; Pfropfen”.

B. Dental extensions:

α) *(s)ker-d-*:

Illyr. *Scordus* (mons), Σκάρδον (ὄρος): Lith. *skardùs* ‘steil’ see under (Jokl, Eberts Reallex. 6, 37); O.Ir. *scerdid* “kratzt ab”;

Maybe Alb. (**skord-*) *kodrë* “hill”

after den divided Wurzelknollen: Gk. σκόρ(ο)δον n. “garlic”, Alb. *hurdhë*, *hudhrë* ds. (**skord-*);

O.H.G. *scherze*, *scherzel* “abgeschnittenes Stück”; O.H.G. *scurz* ‘short’ (M.H.G. *schürzen* “kürzen”, *schurz* “gekürztes garment”, Ger. *Schurz*, *Schürze*), O.E. *scort* ‘short’,

scortian “kürzer become, fehlen, lack” (*scyrte* f. ‘schurz, Hemd’; Eng. *short* ‘short’, *shirt* ‘Hemd’), O.Ice. *skorta* “fehlen, lack”, *skort* n., *skortr* m. “lack”;

with other Vokalstellung (influence of Gmc. **skraut-*, **skrut-*?) M.L.G. *schratelen* “carve, slit”;

maybe Alb. (**scyrte*) *shkurt* ‘short’

Note:

Illyr. TN *Scordisci* meant: “men with shirts, kilts (like women)” hence Alb. (**skodra*) *kodra* “hill” actually meant: “(*short) low mountain, low hill” [common drop of initial *s-* in Alb. *sk* > *k*]

Lith. *skerdžiū*, *skeĩsti* “(Schweine) schlachten”, Ltv. *šķēržu*, *šķeĩrst* ‘split, aufschneiden’, Lith. *skėrdžiū*, *skėrdėti* “Risse bekommen”, ablaut. *skardýti* ‘schroten’; *skardūs* ‘steil’, *skaĩdis* m. ‘steiles bank, border, shore’ (see above Illyr. *Scordus*), *skurdūs* “painful”, *nu-skuĩdes* “zerlumpt”, E.Lith. *skurstù*, *skuĩsti* “lack leiden”; Ltv. *skāĩdīt* ‘split up, cut up, divide’, Lith. *suskĩrdusios kójos* “aufgesprungene Füße”, O.Pruss. *scurdis* “Bicke, Mühleisen”, O.C.S. *o-skrъdъ* m. “tool zum Behauen the Steine”, Russ. *oskórd* “big hatchet”, *skorodá* “harrow”, Cz. *oskrd* “Mühleisen, Spitzhammer”; nasal. Lith. *skrándas* “alter Pelz”, *skraĩdis* “Viehmagen”, Ltv. *skrandas* pl. “rag, clout”, O.Pruss. *scrundos* pl. ‘scissors’.

About *sker-dh-* see below esp. Schlagwort.

β) (*s*)*ker-t-*, (*s*)*kre-t-*:

O.Ind. *kṛntáti* newer *kartati* “cuts, slices” = Av. *kərəntaiti* (besides *kərənaoiti* = O.Ind. *kṛṇōti*, above S. 938) “cuts, slices; schindet”; participle perf. pass. *kṛttá-* (Av. *-kərəsta-*); O.Ind. *kartanam* “das Schneiden”, *kṛtí-* m. or f. “knife”, Av. *karəti-* “knife”, Pers. *kārd* ds.; O.Ind. *karta-* m. ‘separation, Unterscheidung’, *kartá-* m. “pit, pothole, hole” (*kāṭā* “depth, ground” out of it mind. development), perhaps Av. *-kaša-* “bay”; es can partizipiale *to-* formations zur the abbreviated root form *sker-* vorliegen; O.Ind. *kṛtti-* f. “fell, fur”, *ni-kṛtti-* “Niedermetzlung”; O.Ind. *kṛtvah* “...Male”, *-kṛt* e.g. *sa-kṛt*, Av. *ha-kərəť* “once”, originally “with

a Hieb”, as in O.Ind. *saṅṛd-āchinná-* “auf einmal abgetrennt”, Av. *hakərəť-jan-* “auf einmal tötend” (compare O.C.S. *kratъ* “mal”, Lith. *kaĩtas* ds.);

O.Ind. *kaṭu-* (mi. from **kart-u-*) “(*incisive) sharp, biting” (: Lith. *kartùs* “bitter”);

Arm. *k’ert’em* “pull die skin ab, schäle ab”;

Alb. *kjēth* ‘schere’ (**kertō*);

Lat. *cortex* “bark, Borke”, *scortum* “fell, fur, Tierhaut, Hure”, *cēna* “meal” = Osc. *kersnu* “cēna”, *kerssnaís* “cēnis” (**kert-snā* ‘share’); Umbr. *śesna* “cēnam”, *çersnatur* “cēnāti”;

O.H.G. *herdo* “vellus”, O.E. *heorda* m. “fell, fur”, Ger. Swiss *herde*, *härde* ‘sheep- or goatskin’; O.E. *herðan* pl. “testicles” (“*Hautsack”; from **haruþjan*) with other Vokalstellung O.Ice. *hreðjar* pl. “Hodensack”; perhaps here also Goth. *hairþra*, O.H.G. *herdar* n., O.E. *hreðer* m. “intestines, entrails”; lengthened grade the 2. syllable in M.L.G. *schrāt* (-*d*) “ein in the Länge abgeschnittenes Stück”, *schrāden* “abschneiden”, *schrāt* (-*d*) “slantwise (eine other Linieschneidend)”; at most *to*-participle zur basis *skrē-*;

nasalized (Gmc. **skrenþ-*, compare O.Ind. *ṣṛntati*): O.H.G. *skrindan*, -*tan* “break, crack, Risse bekommen”, Nor. *skrinda* “incisure”; zero grade O.H.G. *scrunda*, -*ta* “col, gap, crack”, Ger. *Schrund(e)*, Nor. *skrunda* “hutch”; with gradation M.H.G. *schranz(e)* “crack, slit, geschlitztes garment” (O.H.G. **scrantussa*, compare *scruntussa* “crack”); wFris. *schrande* ‘sharp’ (from Verstand), etc.; without *s-*: M.L.G. *uprinden* “aufbersten” (from Wunden);

Lith. *kertù kīrsti* “haue sharp, schlage violent”, *kīrstas* “beaten”, Ltv. *čērtu*, *cīrst* “hew, hit, hacken”; Lith. *kīrtis* “Hieb”, O.Pruss. *kirtis* ds., Lith. *keĩslas* “Aderlaßeisen” (**kert-s-lo-*), besides *keĩstas* “Lanzette”; O.Pruss. *kersle* “hoe, axe” (= Russ. *čeres’lo* etc.); Lith. *karsa* “cave” (**kartsā*), Lith. *kartùs*, O.Pruss. nom. pl. *kārtai* “bitter”; O.Pruss. *scordo* (consigns *stordo*) ‘schwarte’ i.e. “menschliche Kopfhaut” (Balt **skartā*); Lith. *kertùkas* ‘spitzmaus’ (: Clr. *čertēc* “große dormouse”, compare of einfachen **sker-* O.H.G. *scero* “Maulwurf” etc.); Lith. *kaĩtas* “mal”, *viens kart viens* “einmal eins”, Ltv. *viēnkāŗšs* ‘simple, just’ (see above to

O.Ind. *kṛtvās*, *-kṛt*), Lith. *kartà* “Lage, layer “, Ltv. *kārta* “order, layer, Lage”; Lith. *kirtas* “Tierlager”;

as “abgeschnittenes Stück Holz” Lith. *kártis* “shaft, pole”, Ltv. *kārts* ds., O.Pruss. *kartano* f. ds.; Balt **karta-* “trough” (out of it finn. *kartta* ds.) in O.Pruss. *pra-cartis* m. ds., Lith. *prā-kartas* ds.; besides Proto-Slav. **karŭta-* n. “trough, trough” in Church Slavic *koryto* “alveus”, Russ. *koryto* “trough, trough” etc.; with through das nasal present bedingter other Vokalstellung Lith. *krintù*, *kritaũ*, *kristi* “abfallen, from Blättern, Früchten” (compare O.Ind. *kṛntátram* “cleft, gap, col, gap, Zerklüftung”);

O.C.S. *na-čr̥bati* “ὑπογράφαι”, R.C.S. *čr̥btu*, *čr̥esti* “cut, clip”, Russ. old *o-čeresti* “eine limit, boundary decide, define, ordain, determine” (etc.); Clr. *čerféc* “big, giant dormouse “ (compare above to Lith. *kertukas*); Clr. *čeresló*, Pol. *trzosto* “Pflugmesser, Sech”, Sloven. *čr̥eslo*, Cz. *tříslu* “Gerberlohe”; perhaps Russ. old *čereščā*, mBulg. (ablaut.) *o-čr̥bšta*, *o-čr̥bšta* “tent” (if “from Fellen or bark”, **k(e)rst-i-ā*, compare O.Ind. *kṛt-ti-*); perhaps Russ. (etc.) *čerët* “reed “ (from den schneidenden Blättern); Church Slavic *kratъ-kъ* (= O.Ind. *kaṭu-*, Lith. *kartùs*), Russ. *korótkij* ‘short’ (etc.); O.C.S. *sъ-krašto*, *-kratiti* “verkürzen; sich short fassen, endigen”; O.C.S. *kratъ* in *tri kraty* “dreimal” etc., Pol. *trzy-kroć* ds. (etc., see above to Lith. *kaĩtas* “mal”);

Hitt. *kartāi-* “abschneiden, beseitigen”.

About perhaps cognate words for “quer” see under **skert-s-* “quer”.

C. guttural extension:

**krok-no-* in Welsh *croen* ‘skin’, pl. *crwyn*, O.Corn. *croin* ds.; *croinoc* “rubeta” > Corn. *cronek* “crapaud” besides **krok-inā* in Gaul.-Lat. *crocina* “mastruca”, O.C.S. *kruzno*, Russ. *korzno* ds.; out of it borrowed O.H.G. *krusina*, *kursinna* (wherefore Ger. *Kürschner*), O.Fris. *kersna*, LateO.E. *crus(e)ne* “Pelzrock”, M.Lat. *crusina*; **krokkeno-* in M.Ir. *crocann*, Ir. *croiceann* ‘skin’, Bret. *kroc’hen*, M.Corn. *crōghen* ds.

D. Labial extensions:

α) *(s)kerb/h/-, (s)kreb(h)-*:

M.Ir. *cerb* ‘sharp, incisive’, *cer(b)aim* ‘cut, bite’;

O.E. *sceorpan* ‘scratch, scrape, gnaw’ (probably also “*cut, clip”, compare *sceorpan* ‘dress’); O.Ice. *skarpr* ‘eingeschrumpft, lean, strong, sharp’, O.E. *scearp*, O.S. *skarp* ‘sharp, rough, bitter’, O.H.G. *scarf, scarph*, M.H.G. *scharf, -pf* ‘rough, incisive’; O.H.G. *skurfen, scurphen*, M.H.G. *schür(p)fen* ‘aufschneiden, disembowel, (fire) anschlagen’, Ger. *schürfen*;

Bal.-Slav. **skirbā* f. ‘Ritze’ (**skerbhā*) in Ltv. *šķīrba* f. ‘Ritze, col, gap’, ablaut. *šķerbala* and *skarba* f. ‘splinter’ and *skāībs* (= Ger. ‘scharf’) ‘sharp, rough’; in addition Lith. *skirbti* ‘sour become’, Ltv. *šķerbs* ‘herb, sour’; Slav. **ščьrbъ* m., **ščьrba* f. in Pol. *szczyrb* m. ‘scharte, incisure’, Slov. *ščrb* ‘schartig’, *ščrba* ‘scharte’ etc.; Russ. *ščerbā* f. ‘crack, Scharte, scar’;

Bal.-Slav. **skurbā* (**skorbhā*) in Lith. žem. *skuĩbti* ‘be in woefulness’, *skuĩbé* f. ‘ruefulness’, Ltv. *skūrbstu, skūrbt* ‘senseless, unconscious become’; Slav. **skьrba* f. in Slov. **šķīrba* ‘scharte, Zahnlücke’, also Slav. *skьrbъ* f. in O.C.S. *skъrbъ*, R.C.S. *skьrbъ*, Serb. *skīrb*, Russ. *skorbъ* ‘ruefulness, care’, *skórbnutъ* ‘wither, wilt, mortify’, Slov. *skrběti* ‘care for, worry’;

Lat. *scrobis* m. f. ‘pit, pothole’; O.E. *screpan* ‘scratch, scrape’, M.H.G. *schreffen* st. V. ‘rend, ritzen, scratch, scrape’; O.Ice. *skrapa* (**skrapōn*) ‘scratch, scratch, scrape, scrape’, M.L.G. *schrapen* ds., M.H.G. *schraffen* ‘die skin ritzen, schröpfen’, *schrapfe* (**skrappō*) ‘tool zum Kratzen’, whereof *schrapfen* ‘curry’, M.L.G. *schrapfen* ‘scrape, scratch, scrape’; M.H.G. *schrepfen* (**skrapjan*), Ger. ‘schröpfen’;

Lith. *skrebėti* ‘rustle, sough, rustle’, Ltv. *skrabt* ‘hollow out, scratch, scrape, scrape’, *skrabīnāt* ‘benagen’, *skribīnāt* ds. (neologism from **skrebinať*); Lith. *átskrabai* m. pl. ‘offal’;

R.C.S. *o-skrebъ* “abgeschabt habend”, Russ. *skrebú*, *skrestí* (*skrestъ*, also *skrebátъ*) ‘scrape, scratch, scrape’, Iterat. Cz. *škrabati* ‘scratch, scrape’;

with reduced grade: Welsh *crafu* ‘scratch, scrape, rub, ausbeuten’; Ltv. *kribināt* “abnagen”;

lengthened grade: *skrēbh-*, *skrōbh-*, with *r*-suffix the name the Hainbuche (after dem gesägten leaf): Alb. *shko-zë* (**skrēbh-r-*), O.Pruss. *scober-wis* (**skrōbher-*), Lith. *skrúoblas* (**skrōbh-ro-*), newer *skroblūs*, but Ltv. (with secondary *ā*) *skābardis*, *skābarde* (**skrōbhar-*) “Rotbuche”, s. Jokl WuS. 12, 71 ff., and compare Lith. *skīrpstas* under S. 945;

zero grade Gk. *σκαρφᾶσθαι σκεδάννυσθαι* Hes.;

compare also *gerbh-*, above S. 386, and Welsh *cramen* S. 945.

β) *(s)kerp-*, *(s)krep-*:

O.Ind. *kṛpāṇa-* m. ‘sword’, *kṛpāṇī* f. ‘scissors, Dolch’; *karpara-* n. ‘shard’ m. “bowl, cranium” (: O.Pruss. *kerpetis* “cranium”, O.C.S. *čěrpъ* ‘shard’, O.H.G. *scirbi* ‘shard’);

Alb. *karpë*, *karmë* (**korp-n-*) “Fels, cliff” (compare Lat. *saxum* : *secō*; insecure *krep*, *shkrep* “Fels, slope”); in addition Thrac. *Καρπάτης ὄρος* “Karpaten”;

Gk. *καρπός* “fruit” (“Abgeschnittenenes, Abgepflücktes”), *καρπίζομαι*, *καρπόομαι* “ernte”; *κρῶπιον* ‘sickle’ (IE **krōp-*); with *s-* probably *σκορπίος* ‘scorpion, ein stachliger Seefisch’;

Lat. *carpō*, *-ere* “pluck, abpflücken”, originally “abtrennen”, glO.S.S. *scarpo* i.e. *excarpo* “eligo”, *scarpinat* ‘scripithaen’ (O.E. “die hen scharrt”); *carpinus* “Hainbuche” etc. (after dem gesägten leaf); compare Hitt. *karpina-* “ein tree”;

M.Ir. *corrán* ‘sickle’, *cirrim* ‘schlage ab, verstümmle’ (*-rr-* from *-rp-*) perhaps Ir. *corr*, Welsh *cor* “cusp, peak” (: *σκορπίος*);

O.H.G. *herbist*, O.E. *hærfest* “autumn” (“time of Pflückens, Erntens”; probably ein Superlativ **karpistos* “at best zum Pflücken geeignet”); O.Ice. *harfr* m. *herfi* n. “harrow”;

with *s-*: O.E. *sceorfan* st. V. “bite, zerfressen”, *gesceorfan* “tear, scrape”; *scyrft* “das Schneiden”, O.H.G. *scirbi*, M.H.G. *schirbe*, later *scherbe* ‘shard (*scharfkantig incisive); head, testa” (see above to O.Ind. *karpara-*), M.L.G. *scherve* “bowl”; O.H.G. *scerf*, M.L.G. *scherf* “halber Pfennig, kleinste Scheidemünze”, Ger. *Scherflein*; O.E. *scearfian* (**skarþōn*) ‘scrape, tear” = M.L.G. *scharven* (besides *scherven* from **skarþjan*) “in small Stücke carve, slit”, O.H.G. *scarbōn* ds., M.L.G. *scharf* ‘shard”, O.Ice. *skarfr* ‘schräges Endstück”, Nor. *skarv* “cliff”;

maybe Alb. *shkrep* “cliff, rock”, *shkrif* ‘soften”?

with other Vokalfolge: O.H.G. *screvōn* “incidere”, M.L.G. *schreve* m. “line (*“Ritzung”), line”, Swe. *skreva* “Felskluft”, O.Ice. *skref* n. “footstep “ (*“cleft, gap”); O.E. *scræf* “cave”, M.H.G. *schraf*, *schrave* “zerklüftete Felsklippe”, M.L.G. *schrael* ‘spiky, schroff”; M.H.G. *scrove*, *schroffe* m. ‘spitzer (*schneidender) stone, cliff”, back formation Ger. adj. *schroff*,

as “rissige, rough skin” here die Postverbalia O.Ice. *skurfa* f. ‘scurf, scab”, Swe. *skorf*, O.E. *skurf*, *scēorf* m. ‘scurf, scab, crust, eschar “ (to *scēorfan*, see above), O.H.G. *scorf* ds. (besides Nor. *skorpa* “crust”, M.H.G. besides *schorf* also *schorpf* from geminiertem **skorp[p]-*), compare Lith. *kārpa* “wart “, Ltv. *kārpa*, *kārpis* ds.;

Lith. *kerpù*, *kīrpti* “with the Schere schneiden”, Iterat. *karpýti*, *atkarpaĩ*, *ātkarpos* ‘schnitzel”; *krapštyti* ‘scratch, stochern” (onomatopoeic word?); Ltv. *čēpu*, *cīpt* ‘shave, shear”, *cīpe* f. ‘sickle”; Iterat. *kārpīt* ‘scratch, die Erde aufwerfen” (compare O.N. *harfr*, *herfi*); O.Pruss. *kerpetis* “cranium” (compare O.Ind. *karpara-*);

with *s-*: Ltv. *šķērpēt* “lawn schneiden”, *šķērpis* “Pflugmesser”, *šķērpele* “wooden splinter”, *šķirpta* ‘scharte”; with zero grade *i*. Lith. *skīrpstas* “Rüster”, O.Pruss. *skerptus* ds. (after den gesägten Blättern), Lith. *skīrpstus* “Rotbuche”;

O.C.S. *čřepъ* ‘shard’ (in den neueren Slav. Sprachen partly also “cranium”); presumably also Proto-Slav. **čřpǫ, čer(p)ti* in O.C.S. *čřpǫ, čřeti* “scoop” (“with a shard Wasser scoop”); Russ. dial. *čerp* ‘sickle’ probably contaminated from *červ* and *serp* m. ds.;

compare also *kerǫp-* “rag” above S. 581.

E. (s)krē-m-, (s)krθ-m-:

Welsh *cramen* f. ‘scurf, scab’ (with *-mm-*), Bret. *crammen, cremmen* ds. (das *-mm-* expressive or from **-b-m-*); M.Ir. *screm* f. “Oberfläche, skin” (with *-mm-*);

afränk. **scramasaks* in “cultris validis quos vulgo scramasaxos vocant” (Gregor v. Tours), compare also *scramis* (besides *scutis, spatīs, lanceis, sagittis*) in the Lex Visigothorum; M.H.G. *schram* f. “scratch, Schwertwunde”, m. “Felsspalt, hole”, *schramen* “tear open”; besides with *mm*: M.L.G. *schram* (*-mm-*) m. “Ritze, incisure”, *schramme* f. “Ritze, scratch” (out of it Ger. *Schramme*); ablaut. O.Ice. *skrāma* “wound, scratch; axe”;

Lith. *krāmas*, Ltv. *krama* “crust, scab, eschar”; Lith. *krĩmĩsti* “gnaw, plague”, Ltv. *krĩmst* “gnaw, klaben”;

Church Slavic *pokromъ* “margo panni”, Russ. *kromá* “Brotschnitte, edge”, Church Slavic *ukromъ* adv. ‘singulativ’ (“*abgetrennt”), O.C.S. *kromě* adv. “außen, outside”; ablaut. Russ. dial. *kremъ* f. “break, section of Waldes”;

presumably O.C.S. *kremy, kremenъ* “Feuerstein”; Ltv. *krems* ds., ablaut. *krams*.

F. (s)ker-s-:

Hom. ἀκερσεκόμης “with ungeschorenen Haaren”; Att. *koupā* “das Abscheren the hair”; *koupiς, -ίδος* f. “razor”, *κούριμος* “geschoren”, *κουρεύς* “barber” etc., *koupiς* “by den Haaren fassend”, *κορσόν κορμόν* Hes., *κορσώω* ‘schere’, *κορσωτός* “geschoren” etc.;

Att. inschr. *koupon* “lignum sectum”; *αἱμακούρια* “Blutopfer”, *κούρειον* “a sacrificial animal”;

M.Ir. Welsh etc. *corr* “verkümmert, dwarfish” (**korso-*);

Toch. A *kārst-*, B *kārst-* “abschneiden, destroy”; Hitt. *karš-*, *karšija-* “abschneiden, verstümmeln” etc.

II. *i*-basis *skeĩ-*, *skrēi-*, *skĩ-* “cut, clip, divide” also particularly “through Sieben Grobes and Feines divide”; see above Gk. κείρω, καρῆναι, Lith. *skiriù*.

α) Gk. κρίνω (*κρίν-ω, compare Fut. κρίνω, and Lesb. κρίνω) ‘scheide, unterscheide, entscheide’, participle κριτός; κρίμνον “coarse meal, flour” (“das Gesiebte”), κρίμα, κρίμα n. “verdict, judgement”, κριτής m. “judge”, κρίσις f. “verdict”, διακριδόν “separate”; κρησέρα “feines Sieb”(derivative from *κρησις, *krē[ij]-tis “crētiō, Sieben”);

Lat. *cernō*, *-ere* ‘sichten, divide; distinct wahrnehmen (distinguish, discern), erkennen’ (**crĩ-nō*); *certus* (= κριτός) “geschieden, entschieden, certainly, surely”, perf. *crē-vĩ* (whereupon previously *crētum*), *ex-crē-mentum* “Ausscheidung”, *screa* (**skrēiā*) “Auswurf”, *screāre* ‘sich räuspern’; *discrīmen* “trennender Abstand, Zwischenraum; Unterscheidung; entscheidender, kritischer instant, eye blink”, *crībrum* ‘sieb, Durchschlag’ (**krēi-dhrom*);

O.Ir. *criathar* (**krēi-tro-*) ‘sieb’, O.Welsh *cruithr* ds. (Welsh *crwydr* “das Hin- and hergehen, Wandern”), Corn. *croider*, M.Bret. *croezr* Bret. *krouer* ‘sieb’; Welsh *go-grynu* ‘sieben’ (**upo-kri-nō*), Bret. *gourner* ‘sieb’, Welsh *gwa-gr*, *gogr* ds.; Gaul.-rom. *crinare* ‘split’, oberItal. *crena* “cleft, fissure”, etc.; about Ir. *crīch* “limit, boundary, Gebiet”, Welsh *crip*, *crib*, Corn. Bret. *krib* “comb”, see above S. 619;

O.E. *hrīdder*, *hrīddel* ‘sieb’, O.H.G. *rītera*, Ger. *Reiter* “coarse Sieb” (**krēi-* or **krī-dhrom*); Goth. *hrains* (**kroini-*), O.Ice. *hreinn*, O.S. *hrēn(i)*, O.H.G. *hreini* “pure”, Ger. *rein*, dial. “fine-ground, sieved”;

Bal.-Slav. **krēiō* ‘slit, separate, scheide’ in Ltv. *krijāt* “flay”, *krija* f. “bark, outer covering of a tree”, Lith. *krijas* m. ‘siebreifen’, pl. *krijos* “bast, bark”, *skrijos* ‘siebreifen’; Maybe Alb. *krasīt* “cut”, Alb. *kreh* (**kre-sko*) “comb, dress the hair”, [common Alb. *-sk-* > *-h-* phonetic mutation], *kryje* “head (with hair)”.

Proto-Slav.. **krojǫ*, **krojiti* (previous causative) in Church Slavic *krojiti* “περιτέμνειν, -σχιζειν, dissecāre”, Russ. *krojú*, *krojítʹ* “cut, clip, carve, slit; corn, grain sieben”;

Proto-Slav.. **krajb* (Bal.-Slav. **krōia-* m.) in O.C.S. *krajb* “edge, bank, border, shore”, Russ. *kraj* “edge, region; end”, *krájnij* “äußerst”; with ablaut O.C.S. *iskrb* “nahe”; Proto-Slav.. **krida* in O.Sor. *křida*, nsorb. *kśida* f. ‘sieb’.

β) (*d*-present?) (*s*)*kreid-* in:

M.Ir. *scrissid* “cuts, slices” (**skrid-t-*);

Goth. *dis-skreitan* “tear trans.”, *dis-skritnan* “tear intr.”, Ger. Swiss *schrissen*, *schreiben*, bO.Ir. *schritzen* “rend, schlitzen”, *schritz* “crack”; O.S. *hrītan* or *hrītian* “rend, ritzen, schreiben”, O.S. Run. *hrita* “ritzen, carve”.

γ) (*s*)*krei-t-*: O.E. *mid-hriðre* n. “Zwerchfell”; O.Fris. *mid-hrith(ere)* ds.

δ) Labial extensions:

(*s*)*kerībh-* in Gk. σκαριφάομαι and σκαριφεύω ‘scratch, ritze auf, einen Umriß’, σκάριφος m. ‘stylus, Umriß, Skizze’; Lat. *scribō*, *-ere* “with a stylus graben, einzeichnen, schreiben”, Osc. *scrittas* nom. pl. ‘scriptae’, Umbr. *screihtor* ‘scripti’; Lat. Lwe. are O.H.G. *scriban*, O.S. *skriþan*, O.Fris. *skriþa* ‘schreiben’ and die originally kirchlichen words O.E. *scriþan* “a punishment, esp. eine kirchliche penance, atonement auferlegen”, O.Ice. *skript* “Beichte, punishment”; unclear is das *p* (= *bb*) in M.Ir. *scriþ(a)id* “kratzt”;

with IE *-p-*: O.Ice. *hrīfa* ‘scratch, scrape, scratch’; *hrīfa* f. “rake”, O.Fris. *hrīvia*, Dutch *rijven* “rake, rake”, O.E. *gehrīfnian* “abreißen”; lett *skriþāt* ‘scratch, scrape, scribble; einschreiben’, *skriþsts* “krummes Schnitzmesser”, *skriþa* “eingeritzter stripe”.

III. *u*-basis (*s*)*keru-*, (*s*)*kreu-*, compare perhaps Lith. *kīrvis* “axe”, Russ. *červʹ* ‘sickle’ etc.; O.E. *scréawa* m. ‘spitzmaus’, *scierfe-mūs* ds.:

(*s*)*kreut-*: Gk. κρουτέϊται “kernt from” Hes.;

Lat. *scrūtillus* “venter suillus condita farte expletus”, dial. *scrōtum* “Hodensack”, hyperurbanisiert *scrautum* “quiver” (*scrūta* “junk” from Gk. γρῦτη “junk”, as *scrōfa* from γρομφάς); *scrūtor*, *-ārī* “untersuchen, durchstöbern”;

M.Welsh *ysgrud* ‘skelett’ (**skrou-to-*), Loth RC. 43, 166 f.;

O.H.G. *scrōtan* “hew, hit, cut, clip, *schroten*”; also “dress zuschneiden” (hence *Schröder*, *Schröter*), *scrōt* “cut” (M.H.G. *schrolle* “clod of earth” from **skruð-lá-??*), O.E. *scrēadian* ‘schälen, abschneiden’, **scrēad(e)* f. ‘stück Zeug’, *skrūd* n. “dress” = O.Ice. *skrūð* n. “kostbares Zeug, dress”; (without *s-*: O.Ice. *hrjōða* “leeren, vertreiben, verheeren”, *hrjōðr* “Vernichter”); O.H.G. *scrutōn*, *scrodōn*, *scrutilōn* “erforschen, durchforschen”, *scrod* ‘scrutatio’, and Goth. *and-hruskan* “nachforschen” (**krūt-skō*); here probably with NO.S. and auslaut voiced-nonaspirated O.Pruss. *scrundos* f. pl. ‘scissors’.

(s)keru-p-, (s)kreu-p-:

Lat. *scrūpus* ‘scharfer, spitzer stone’, *scrūpulus* ‘spitziges small stone’ (*scrīpulus* nach*scrīptus*) and (as *scrūpulum*) “kleinster Teil eines Gewichtes or Maßes; ängstliche Genauigkeit (as “auf spitzen Steinen going”), Skrupel”, *scrūpeus* ‘steinig’;

perhaps as “kratzen” = Swe. *skroflig* “uneven, rough, hoarse” etc.;

Pol. *skorupa* etc. ‘shard’.

References: WP. I 422, II 573 ff., WH. I 170 f., 172 f., 198, 205 f., 274, 316 f., II 498 ff., Trautmann 117, 119, 128 ff., 141, 265 ff.;

See also: compare also *kreup-* above S. 623.

Page(s): 938-947

(s)ker-⁵

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwort

See also: see above S. 567 ff. (*ker-*).

Page(s): 947

(s)kert-s-

English meaning: across

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “quer, quer durch”

Note: (“in Querschnitt”; to *[s]ker-t-* “cut, clip”)

Material: Arm. *-xeṛ* “aufsässig, widerspenstig” (würde also IE *-rs-* voraussetzen);

Gk. ἐγ-κάρσιος, ἐπι-κάρσιος ‘slant, skew, in die Quere’, κάρσιον πλάγιον Hes.;

Bal.-Slav. **(s)kersa-* in apr. *kirscha, kirschan* (zero grade), *kerscha, kērschan* “about”;

Lith. *skė̃sas* adj. “quer, zwerch”, Ltv. *škērs*, adv., *škērsu* “quer”, R.C.S. *črēsъ* (and after other preposition auf *zъ* : *črězъ*), Russ. *čerez* “through, about - out”; also O.C.S. *črēsla* nom. pl. “loins” as “Zwerchfell, Quere of Körpers”?

References: WP. II 590, Trautmann 129 f.

Page(s): 949-950

skeub–, skeubh–, skeug–

English meaning: to move; throw, shoot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dahinschießen (flink); schießen, werfen, schieben”

Material: Goth. *af-skiuban* “wegschieben, verstoßen”, O.E. *scēofan* and *scūfan* ‘schieben’, O.H.G. *scioban* ‘schieben’ (hat Ger. also die meaning “eilig go”), O.Ice. *skūfa* and *skýfa* ‘schieben, fortstoßen’, intensive with gemin. Tenuis M.H.G. Ger. *schupfen*, Nor. *skuppa* ds., O.H.G. *scupha*, *scopha* ‘schaukelbrett’; with gemin. voiced-nonaspirated: Nor. *skubba* “rub, scour, rub, clean”, M.H.G. *schoppen* “stuff” and with long Spirans Eng. *scoff* “derision, ridicule”; O.H.G. *scūf(a)la* ‘schaufel = shovel’, *scūbla* ds., O.E. *scofl* ds., M.L.G. *schuppe*, Dutch *schop* f. ds. (-pp-); M.H.G. *schūft* “Galopp”;

auf **skeub-** wird zurückgeführt O.Ice. *skopa* “run, spring”, O.Ice. *skaup* and *skop* n. “derision”, O.E. *scop* “Dichter” (Nachbildung after Lat. *mimus*), O.H.G. *scof*, *scoph* m. “Dichter”, n. “poem, derision”;

Lith. *skùbti* “hurry”, *skùbinti* “beeilen”, *skubùs*, *skubrùs* “agile, hasty”; O.C.S. *skubq*, *skubati* “pluck, rend”;

skeug- in M.Eng. mnl. *schokken* “bump, poke”, M.L.G. *schocken* “tremble”, nd. *schocken*, *sckucken* ‘shake, swing’, M.H.G. *schocken* ‘swing, tanzen’;

maybe from **skeu-k-** here as “gehetzt”: Gmc. **skeuhwa-* ‘shy’ in O.E. *scēoh*, Eng. *shy*, M.H.G. *schiech*; out of it O.E. *scyghan*, O.H.G. *sciuhēn*, Ger. *scheuchen*; with ablaut and gramm.variation Gmc. **skugwa-* ‘shy’ in M.L.G. *schū(we)*, Swe. *skugg*, O.C.S. *ščuti* “hetzen” (**skou-*);

References: WP. I 377, II 556, Trautmann 263, Wissmann nom. postverb. 128, 177 f. and Skop BSB. 1954, 2.

Page(s): 955

skeud-¹

English meaning: to protest, grumble

Deutsche Übersetzung: “unwillig, mürrisch sein”, in Balt also von körperlichem Schmerze

Material: Gk. σκυδμαίνω, σκύζομαι “rage against, grolle”, σκυθρός (diss. from *σκυδ-θρός) “grumpy, surly, sullen, unwilling, sad”, σκυθρωπός ds., σκυθράζω “bin unwilling”;

Lith. *pra-skundù*, *-skudaũ*, *-skùsti* “to ache, to exhaust begin”, *skundà* “accusation”, *praskundà* “pain”, *núoskunda* “pity”, *skùndžiu*, *skýsti* ‘sich bemoan’; Ltv. *skund-u*, *-êt* “mißgünstig, envious sein, be angry with”; Lith. *skaudùs* “painful, sullen, violent”, *skaũsta* (*skaudėti*) “es schmerzt”, Ltv. *skàuzu*, *skàust* “envious sein, injure, hurt”, *skaudêt* ds.; Lith. *skaudulỹs* “ulcer”.

References: WP. II 554;

See also: compare also *keuəd-* above S. 595 f.

Page(s): 955

(s)keud-2

English meaning: to throw, shoot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, schießen, hetzen”; intr. “dahinschießen, eilen, hervorschießen”

Material: O.Ind. *cōdati*, *cōḍayati* “treibt an, throngs”, Pers. *čust* “agile, tätig, fitting”, O.Ind. *skundatē* “hurries” (Dhātup.);

Gk. *κυδίας* “Zahnkeim”, Hes. (?); Alb. *heth* “throw, cast, worfle” (for **hedh* from **skoudeḱō?*);

This assumption seems uncertain; maybe from Root *sē(i)-2*: *səi-*: *sī-*: *sē-*: *sə-* and *sei-*: *si-*: (to throw, send, let fall, sow): derived Alb. (**seth*), *hedh* “throw”.

O.Ice. *skjōta*, O.E. *scēotan* “toss, fling, bump, poke, schießen”, O.H.G. *sciozan* ‘*schießen*, throw, schnellend bewegen”; O.H.G. *scoz* “Geschoß, sprout”, *scuz* ‘schuß, Wurf, quickness “, O.Ice. *skjōtr*, O.E. *scēot* “quick, fast”, Goth. *skaut* “lap, hem”, O.Ice. *skaut* n. “Zipfel, point, edge, lap, protrusion”, O.H.G. *scōz* “Zipfel, Kleiderschoß, Rockschoß”, M.L.G. *schott* (-*tt*-) “(vorgeschober) bar, bolt, Verschuß”, whereof *schutten* “abdämmen, hinder, shield “, M.H.G. Ger. *schützen*;

without anlaut. *s-*: M.H.G. *hossen*, *hotzen* “quick, fast run”, Ger. dial. *hutzen* “antreiben, hetzen” (as O.Ind. *cōdati*), also “bump, poke”;

Lith. *skudrūs*, *skaudrūs* “agile”; Ltv. *skaudrs* ds., *skudra* “Ameise”; O.C.S. *is-kydati* “herauswerfen”, Russ. *kidátʹ* “throw”, *kídkij* “rash, hasty, willing, ready, greedy “.

References: WP. II 554 f.;

See also: s. also under *skeu-5* and *skeub-*.

Page(s): 955-956

(s)keu-¹

English meaning: to perform, commit

Deutsche Übersetzung: "herrichten, ausführen"

Material: Gk. σκεῦος n. (mostly pl.) "appliance, armament, armor", σκευή "armament, armor, clothing, Tracht", σκευάζω "bereite, richte an; putze from; bewaffne; stifte an";

O.Ice. *heyja*, O.E. *híegan* "commit";

O.C.S. *prě-kutiti* "adorn, embellish, adorn", Russ. *kutitʹsʹ* "carouse, sich with Klatsch befassen, rage, clamor", Church Slavic *kutiti* "machinari", Cz. *kutiti*, *kutati* "drive, push, schäkern", also (refl.) "wühlen, dig, schüren"; die Slav. words based on auf a **kou-tā* perhaps "front".

References: WP. II 546, Vasmer 1, 706 („unclear”).

Page(s): 950-951

(s)keu-², (s)keuə : (s)kū-

English meaning: to cover, wrap

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bedecken, umhüllen"

Material: O.Ind. *skunāti*, *skunōti*, *skāuti* "bedeckt"; doubtful *ku-kūla*- "Hülsen, armament, armor", *pāmsu-kūla*- "Lumpenkleid the buddhist. Mönche";

Arm. *ciw* "roof, cover" (**skēuo*-); with anl. *kh*-: Arm. *xuṣ* 'stube' (**khū-skho*-, at most zur *s*-extension), fraglicher *xavar* "dark" (**khouo*-, forms Arm. -*aṛ*), *xu-p* "cover", *xul*, *xlik* "cottage", *xlay* (**khūlati*-) "female Kopfverhüllung, Schleier; dress";

Gk. *σκῦνια* pl. "brows", *ἐπισκύνιον* 'skin oberhalb the Augenbrauen' (compare O.Ind. *skunāti*); *σκύλος* n. "Tierhaut, bowl", *σκύλον* "abgezogene Tierhaut", *σκῦλον* ds. "dem Feind abgenommene Rüstung"; doubtful *κῶας*, pl. *κῶα* "Fließ";

Lat. *obscurus* "*bedeckt" = "dark"; *cūlus* "the Hintere";

O.Ir. *cūl* m. "back, rump", Welsh *cil* "back"; O.Ir. *cūl* (**kū-lā*-) f. "angle, hideout" = Welsh etc. *cil*, *ysgil* "hideout"; Ir. *cuarān*, Welsh *curan* "shoe"; perhaps Celt.-Lat. *cucullus* "cowl" (compare above O.Ind. *ku-kūla*-?);

O.Ice. *skjā* f. "barn" (**skeuā*), probably also O.Ice. *hā* f. 'skin' in *hross-hā* under likewise (**skouā*), *skāli* "cottage, room" (Gmc. **skawalan*-); *ský* n. (**skeuio*-) "cloud, Verdunklung", O.E. *scīo*, O.S. *scio* "cloud"; O.E. *scu(w)a* m. 'shadow, darkness, protection', O.H.G. *scuwo*, *scū* m. 'shadow', *scū-c(h)ar* n. "mirror", actually 'schattengefäß', O.Ice. *skuggi* m. 'shadow, Spiegelbild, ghost', *skugg-sjā* f. "mirror", Goth. *skuggwa* m. "mirror"; O.H.G. *skugin(a)*, M.H.G. *schione*, Ger. *Scheune* ("Obdach"), Nor. dial. *skyggne* m. "cottage, hiding place, nook, bolt-hole"; O.Ice. *skaun* f. (or *skaunn* m.) 'shield'; Nor. *skūme* "dark", O.Ice. *skūmi* m. "dawn, twilight", M.L.G. *schummer* "dawn, twilight" (: Ltv. *skumt*); O.Ice. *hūm* n. "

twilight “, PN. *Hymir* “Verdunkler”; perhaps O.H.G. *scūm* ‘scum, froth, foam’ (if “deckendes”);

maybe Alb. (**scūm*) *shkumë* “foam”

O.Ice. *skjöl* n. “hideout, Zuflucht, protection, barn”, *skjōla* “Bütte, Kübel”, (“Verwahrungsraum”), changing through ablaut O.Ice. *skýli*, M.L.G. *schūle* n. “hideout “, O.Fris. *skule* “cottage”; O.Ice. *skýla* “beschützen”, M.H.G. *schūlen* “bent sein, lurk, lügen”;

O.H.G. *scūr* m. “Wetterdach, protection” (: Lat. *obscurus*), M.H.G. *schūr* “Obdach, Schirm”, O.Ice. *skūr* f. ‘skin the Mandel’, O.H.G. *skūra*, *sciura*, (**skūrja*) “barn, barn”; with formants *-ko-* and lengthened grade *ā[u]* probably Goth. *skōhs*, O.Ice. *skōr*, pl. *skūar*, O.H.G. *scuoh* “shoe “ (actually “deckendes Oberleder of Schuhes”, compare above Ir. *cūarān* “shoe “ and M.Du. *schoe* ‘sword scabbard, sheath “);

Lith. *kėvalas* “Eierschale”, Ltv. *čaula* “bowl, husk”; Ltv. *kūja* “vulva”; Ltv. *skaūt* “hug, embrace, hold tight “, *skumstu*, *skūmt* ‘sad become’ (“obscurāri”); but Lith. *skūrà* “leather, bark, outer covering of a tree “, Ltv. *skura* “husk” from weißRuss. *skyra*.

A. Dental extensions (respectively formations with Dentalformantien):

(*s*)*keu-t-*:

Gk. σκῦτος n. ‘skin, leather’, ἐγκυτί, ἐγκυτίς “bis auf die skin”, κύτος n. “Hülle, skin” and “vessel, Urne, cavity”, κυτίς ‘small Kasten, Büchse’, κυσός ἡ πυγή; ἡ γυναικείον αἰδοῖον Hes.; (**κυτ-ιος* or **κυθ-ιός*), κύτ(τ)αρος “cavity, bulge, Bienenzelle, Eichelnapf”, κύσσαρος “ānus” (**κυτFαρος*); about Lat. *cuturnium* “vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur” s. WH. I 320;

Lat. *cutis* ‘skin’; *cunnus* “pudendum muliebre” (**kut-nos*);

Welsh *cwd* “Hodensack”; M.Welsh *eskit*, *esgit*, Welsh *esgid*, Corn. *eskit*, *esgis* “shoe “ (**ped-skūti-*);

O.Ice. *hūð*, O.E. *hȳd*, O.H.G. *hūt* (**hūdi-*) “Haut” (Swiss *hut* “husk, Fruchtschale”);

O.H.G. *hodo*, O.Fris. *hotha* “testicle”; O.E. *hoðma* m. “darkness”, O.H.G. *hutta* “cottage” (**kuṭiā* or **kudhiā*: out of it O.S. *hutta*, *huttia*);

O.Lith. *kuṭys* “Beutel, Geldkatze”; Balt **keutā* ‘skin’, O.Pruss. *keuto*, Lith. *kiáutas* “bowl, husk”, dial. *kēvetas* m. ds.; *kiāvalas* m. “Eierschale” (**keuolo-*), Ltv. *čāula* f. “bowl”, *čaumala* f. “hard bowl” (Trautmann 132);

nasalized **kunṭiō* “preserve” perhaps in O.C.S. *szkṛtati* “beruhigen, stillen”, Russ. *kútatʹ* “verhüllen” etc., O.Pruss. *-kūnti* “pflegt”, Inf. *pokūnst*, *pakūnst* “preserve, protect” and with intonation change Slav. **kṛta* f. in O.C.S. *kṛšta* “σκηνή”, Clr. *kúča* “pigpen” (Trautmann 145).

(s)keudh-:

O.Ind. *kuhara-* n. “cave”, *kuhaka-* m. ‘schelm, Gaukler, cheater’, *kuhayate* “betrügt”, *kuhū-* f. “Neumond” (“the versteckte moon”); pamir dial. *skīḏ* “hohe Mütze from Schaffell”;

Gk. κεύθω “verberge”, κεύθος n., κευθμών “verborgene depth”, κευθμός “verborgener place, cavity, Saulache”;

M.Ir. *codal* ‘skin’;

O.E. *hȳdan* “conceal”; here or to **skeut-* Goth. *skauda-(raip)* acc. sg. “shoe (riemen)”, O.Ice. *skauð* f. “vagina”, pl. “Vorhaut; Elender, Scheusal”, *skjōða* f. “Beutel, sack, bag”, M.L.G. *schōde* n. “vagina” (beim horse), f. “pod, pea”, M.H.G. *schōte* “pod, Samengehäuse”;

unclear is Lat. *cūdō*, *-ōnis* “helmet from fell, fur” (Lw.?); in the meaning nahe steht Av. *xaōḏa-* m., ap. *xaudā-* “Hut, Kappe; helmet”.

B. guttural extension (s)keu-ṛ-:

O.Ind. *kōśa-* m. “container, Schatzkammer etc.” (late also *kóśa-*, das perhaps ind. development from *kōśa-* is); doubtful *kōśaka-* m. n. “egg, testicle, Gehäuse”, *kuśapa-* m. (uncovered) “Trinkgeschirr”, *kuśayá-* m. (uncovered) “cistern”; *kukṣí-* m. “belly, womb,

cavity”; common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation Pers. *kus* “vulva”; Av. *kusra-* ‘sich wölbend, hollow’, *vīkusra-*, *hankusra-* ‘sich auseinander-, zusammenwölbend’;

Lith. *kūšys* (Plur. *kūšys*), Ltv. *kūsis*, *kūsa* “vulvahaare” (**kūki-* or **kūksi-*); Lith. *kiáušė* ‘skull, cranium’, *kiaūšis* “egg, testicle”, Pruss.-Ltv. *kaušis* “egg”; Lith. *káušas* “großer dipper”, Ltv. *kaūss* “platter, Kochlöffel”.

C. *s*-extension (*s*)*keu-s-*:

Perhaps O.Ind. *koṣṭha-* m. n. “container, lower abdomen, Vorratskammer” under likewise, *kuṣṭha-* m. “Lendenhöhle” (?), *kúṣṭhikā* “Inhalt the Gedärme”, Pers. *kušt* “groin” (Arm. Lw. *kušt* “belly, groin, body”);

Gk. κύστις, -εως, -ιδος “bladder, Beutel”, κύσθος “vulva”;

doubtful Lat. *custōs* “Wächter”, compare WH. I 319;

Welsh *cwthr* “After, Mastdarm” (**kuzdhro-*);

O.Ice. *hauss* m. “cranium”; ablaut. Nor. dial. *hūse* m. “Fischkopf”, O.H.G. *hūso* “Hausen”, after dem with Schildplatten gepanzerten Kopf;

Ger. dial. *hosen* “husk, pod”, O.E. *hosa* m. ‘strumpf, husk’, O.Ice. O.H.G. *hosa* “trouser”;

presumably here Goth. O.Ice. O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *hūs* “house”, compare nd. *hūske* “Kerngehäuse, sheath, Tüte” under likewise;

Goth. *huzd*, O.Ice. *hodd* f. (?), O.E. O.S. *hord*, O.H.G. *hort* “treasure, tribute, Hort” (**kuzdho-* = Gk. κύσθος); Swe. *hydda* “cottage”, dial. *hodda*, *hudda* ‘schuppen, Gefängnisraum’, aschw. *hydda* “conceal”.

References: WP. II 546 ff., WH. I 298 f., 301, 309, 319, 320, II 196, 503, Trautmann 132, 145.

Page(s): 951-953

(s)keu-⁴

Deutsche Übersetzung: "worauf achten"

See also: see above S. 587 f. (*(s)keu-4*).

Page(s): 954

(s)keup–, skeub(h)–

English meaning: bundle, flock, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Büschel, Schopf, Quaste”; only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.Ice. *skauf* “bundle, tassel”, O.E. *scēaf*, O.H.G. *scoub* “bundle, bundle of straw, fascicle, sheaf”, Ger. dial. *Schaub* “bundle, bundle of straw”, O.Ice. *skūfr* “tassel, fringe, bundle”; O.H.G. *scubil* “bundle of hair or straw or like that, heap, pile”;

O.E. *scyfel(e)* f. “women’s bonnet, tuft of feathers” (with *p*: O.Ice. *skypill*, *skupla* ds.);

Maybe Alb. *scype*, *shqiponjë* (diminutive) “eagle, bird (*tuft of feathers?)”

O.H.G. *scobar* “haystack, barn, heap, part. from grain or hay”, M.H.G. *schober hār* “bundle, hair”;

Goth. *skufta* (dat. sg.) “hair of the head”, O.Ice. *skopt* ds.; M.H.G. *schopf* m. “tuft, crest, tuft of feathers; shock of hair”, *schopfen* and (nd.) *schoppen* “stuff (originally with bundles of hay, hair etc.), be swollen”; with precisely such Gmc. *pp*: Nor. *hupp* “tassel”, O.H.G. *hopfo* “hop, vine, plant which creeps or climbs as it grows”;

perhaps as “roof covered with straw bundles” here nd. *schupp* “protective roof” (Ger. *Schuppen*), O.H.G. *scopf* m. “building without front wall, barn”, Ger. bO.Ir. Swiss *schopf* m. ds., O.E. *scypen* f. ‘stall’, Eng. *shippen*, O.E. *scoppa* m. “shed, stall” (Eng. *shop* “junk shop, knick-knack shop”);

Serb. *čupa* “shock of hair”, Russ. *čupъ*, *čubъ*, Cz. *čup*, *čub* “tuft, crest, tuft of feathers; shock of hair”;

perhaps Slav. **kyta* (**kūp-tā*) in Russ. *kíta* “Stengel und Blätter lang stieliger Pflanzen”, *kítka* “catkin in trees” etc., and Russ. *kistъ* (**kūp-sti-*) “tassel, paintbrush, bunch of grapes, hand”, Bulg. *kíska* (from *kystъka*) “bunch, bundle, cluster, bouquet, bunch of flowers”, Ser.-Cr. *kōščica* “kind of paintbrush”, old also *kist*, Pol. *kiśc* “tassel, broom, bush, bundle”.

References: WP. II 555 f.

Page(s): 956

(s)keut–, (s)keudh–

English meaning: to shrink

Deutsche Übersetzung: “einschrumpfen”

Note: only Gmc. and Baltic

Material: Gmc. partly *-tt-*, partly *-dd-*: Swe. dial. *hott*, *hodd* m. ‘small, eingeschrumpfter person’, Dutch *hotten* “curdle, coagulate, harden”, N.Ger. *hotten* “shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”, Dutch *hot*, M.L.G. *hotte* “coagulated milk”, Ger. dial. *hutzeln*, *verhutzeln* “shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”, *verhutzt* “verschrumpft, vertrocknet”;

Lith. *ap-kiaũsti* “verkümmern”; *kũstũ*, *kũdãũ*, *kũsti* “abmagern”, *sukũdẽs* “wizened”.

References: WP. II 553.

Page(s): 956-957

skēi-bh-, -p-, nasalized ski-m-bh-

English meaning: slant; to limp

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schief, hinken(d)'

Material: O.Ice. *skeifr* 'slant, skew' (**skoipo-*), O.E. *scāf*, *scāb* ds. (in *scāf-fōt* 'schieffüßig'), M.L.G. *schēf* ds. (Ger. dial. *scheif*), next to which (**skēipo-*) M.H.G. (md. nd.) *schief*, and (as Gmc. **skibba-*) hess.-fränk. *schepp* 'slant, skew', as well as (as Gmc. **skippa-*) M.H.G. *schipfes* adv. "quer";

Lith. *paskybei* "quer", *skybas* "keilförmiges Stück Land"; Ltv. *šķībs* 'slant, skew', *šķieb-u*, -*t* 'schief neigen, kippen'; compare Gk. σκίψαι ὀκλάσαι. Ἀχαιοί Hes.;

nasalized Gk. σκιμβός "lame", σκιμβάζειν "hinken".

IE *skēi-p-*, *-bh-* extended from *skēi-*, compare **skai-uo-s* (**skēi-uo-s*) 'slant, skew, link'; besides M.H.G. *schie-f* steht *schæhe* and *schie-c*; zur unerweiterten root perhaps Nor. *skina*, *skjena* "biesen", O.S. *skena* "durchgehen" (of Pferde), ablaut. Nor. *skeina* 'schief zur Seite fliegen'.

References: WP. II 546, Wissmann nom. postverb. 151.

Page(s): 922

skēi-

English meaning: to cut, separate

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden, trennen, scheiden'

Note: extension from **sek-**; initial sound partly also *sk-*, *skh-*, *skh-*, as in the continuing formation

Material: I. O.Ind. *chyati* "clips", participle *chāta-*, *chitá-* "cut, crops, truncates, cuts off", Kaus. *chāyayati* (with *sk-*, like:)

Maybe Alb. (**chāyayati*) *çaj*, *çajta* (aor.), *çava* (aor.) "cut, separate".

Av. *fra-sānəm* "destruction", *sā-*, *sya-* "to fight";

Gk. σχάω (**skhēiō*, Impf. ἔσχω, Inf. κατα-σχᾶν), σχάζω (neologism, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 716) "scratches, slits" and "drop, hang down flaccidly, restrains, stays open", σχάσις "the scratches, bleeding; release, to let sb/sth go", σχάσμα n., σχασμός m. "incision", σχαστήριον "flea, latch, bolt", σχαστήρια "the rope (serving for the separation of the spectators) before the racetrack";

Maybe Alb. (**sciō*) *shquanj* "distinguish", (**scie*) *shqyenj* "tear, split".

Lat. *sciō*, *scīre* "to know, understand; with infin. to know how to do" ("part, make a distinction"), *dēsciscō*, *-ere* "to break away, revolt, withdraw, diverge, apostatize, renounce", *sciscō*, *-ere* "to investigate, inquire; poLith. to vote, ordain, resolve" and "try to find out", *plēbiscitum* "a decree of the people", *scītus* "knowing, shrewd, clever, judicious; pretty, fine; adv. scite, skillfully" (like M.H.G. *geschide*, Ger. *gescheit* to **skēi-t-*) in the meaning "eliminate" (compare O.Ice. *skīta* under S. 921) M.Ir. *sceid* "vomits" (**skei-je-ti*, IE **sket-*), verbal n. *sceith* f. (from **sceth*, IE **ski-tā*, therefrom:) Welsh *chwydu*, Bret. *c'houeda*, M.Corn. *hweža* "vomit"; from Ir. *scethach* "to the travelling rupture" places O.Ice. *skjaðak*

n. “ ryegrass, darnel (the herbs medicine recommends such orders against gout and rheumatism and dizziness) “;

M.Ir. *scīan* f. “ knife “, (**skijenā*) out of it Welsh *ysgīen* “ knife, sword “; M.Ir. *scaillid* “ lets go, unhands, relinquishes, disperses “ (**skai-l-*), O.Ir. *erscailliud* “ breakup, dissection, dissipation, fragmentation “;

O.Ice. *skeina* “ wound lightly “; as “ * split off piece of wood, under likewise “: M.H.G. *schīe* m. f. “ fencing post, pale “, O.E. *scīa* m. “ shinbone “, next to which (compare O.H.G. *bīa* : *bini* “ bee “)

Gmc. **ski-nō(n)* in O.E. *scīnu* f., *scīne-bān* n. ‘shinbone’, O.H.G. *scīna* ‘shinbone’, also “needle”, Nor. *skīna* ‘small disc, wheel, pulley, slice of bread “; O.Fris. *skidel* “bones of the arm” (-*dla* forms); West Flem. *schier* “block of wood” (**skī-ro-*); from “*distinguish, discern” from: O.H.G. *skēīr* ‘sharp, sharp witted, shrewd’ (**skēiro-*); M.H.G. *schier* “quick, fast”, adv. O.H.G. *skēro*, *skīoro* “quick, fast”, M.H.G. *schier(e)* ds., “fast”;

Ltv. *šk’ieva* “ fissure in wood “ and Lith. *skivytas* ‘scrap, shred’ have probably *v* from *dv*, so that to *d*-extension Lith. *skiedžiu*, Ltv. *šk’iežu*;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *shkü-*, *shküeva* aor., Tosc *shqyenj*, *shqeva* aor. “tear, rind”

O.C.S. *čěvnica* “λύρα” (eig. ‘shepherd’s pipe’), Russ. *čěvjě* “handle, grasp, Handhabe” and ‘shinbone’, *čěvka* “coil, spool, duct, tube, pipe; shinbone of horses”, etc.; besides with palatal: Lith. *šeivà*, *šaiivà*, Ltv. *saiva* “ weaver’s reel “ (Bal.-Slav. **kōi-ūā*, **(s)kēi-ūā*, **(s)kōiūā*).

II. Dental extensions *skēi-d-*, *-t-* (*d*, *t* partly present formant, partly the nominal forms-*to*):

A. forms on *-d-*; in Ar. and Arm. with *sk-*, in Balt with *sk-*:

O.Ind. *chinátti*, themat. *chindati* “clips, cuts, splits”, Kaus. *chēdayati*; *chēda-* m. “cut, break, section”, *chitti-* “the fissures” (: Lat. *scissiō*), *chidrá-* “breaks, splits”, n. “cleft, fissure, hole”, *chidira-* m. (lex.) “axe, sword” (: Av. *sidara-*, Gk. σκιδάρως, O.H.G. *scētar*, Ltv. *šk’idrs*

“leaking”; full grade Lith. *skied-rà*); Av. *saēd-* ‘split’, *avahisiḍyāt* “he may split”, *sidara-* (leg. *sidra-*) n. “hole, aperture, crack”, *a-sista-* “not split”, balūčī *sindag* ‘split, break, rupture’;

Arm. *çtim* “ritze mich, zerkratze mir with den Nägeln die Haut”;

Gk. σχίζω ‘split, slit, separate’, σχιστός (= Av. *á-sista-*, Lat. *scissus*) “divided, apart, separated; divisible”, σχίδαξ ‘splinter, shingle’, σχίζα f. “piece of wood”, σχινδαλμός, Koine σκινδαλμός “wooden splinter”, ἀνασχινδουλεύω “to spear to”; makedon. σκοῖδος “authority; administrator, governor, esp. treasurer, chief financial official in Egypt, Astrol., controller, of the Seven Planets”;

Lat. *scindō, -ere, scicidī, scissum* “to cut, rend, split; to divide, separate”; *scissiō* “the fissures”;

M.Bret. *squeigaff*, Bret. *skeja* “cut, clip” (-ž- from -dj-, **skidiō*); Welsh *ysgwydd* (**skeid-*), Corn. *scuid*, Bret. *scoaz* ‘scapula’;

O.Ir. *scīath* ‘scapula, wing’ (*P* instead of *Ǿ* after *scīath* ‘shield’);

without anlaut. *s-* perhaps Welsh *cwys* f. “furrow” (**kēid-tā-*);

O.H.G. *scīzan*, O.E. *scītan*, O.Ice. *skīta* “excrete feces, defecate” (*“eliminate”), M.H.G. *schīze* f., O.Ice. *skītr* m. “diarrhea”; O.H.G. *scetar* “thin, incomplete, fragmentary”, M.H.G. *schiter(e)* ds., Ger. (obd., schles.) *schitter* (**skidro-* = O.Ind. *chidrá-* etc.); maybe Alb. (**skīta*) *skitë* “diarrhea”

without anlaut. *s-* perhaps O.Ice. *hītf* f. “a furry sack”;

Lith. *skiedžiu, skiesti* ‘separate, divide’, Iter. *skáidyti* (: Goth. *skaidan*, O.Ind. *chedayati*), *skiedà* and *skiedrà, skiedarà* “chip, splinter”, *skíemenys* pl. “der Raum, durch welche das Weberschifflein geworfen wird”, *ap-skīdēs* “zerfranst”, *paskýsti* “scatter”; without anlaut. *s-* (through diss. loss?) probably *sukīdēs* “tattered, ragged, fray”;

Ltv. *škiedu, škiest* ‘scatter, waste, spread’, *škiemeni* pl. “die über den Weberhefteln sich kreuzenden Fäden = the weaver’s little boat or SHUTTLE = this might be the hefteln (small

booklet) or weaving PATTERN used by weavers “, *škīstu*, *škīst* “break up”, *škidrs* “leaking, thin”, *skaīda* “chip, splinter”; about Ltv. *škīeva* “col, gap”, see above S. 920;

with it identical Lith. *skiedžiu*, *skiesti* “dilute”, *skýstas* “thin fluid”, Ltv. *skaidīt* “dilute potables “, *škīsts* “thin fluid” (and “clean, clear, bright, chaste “), *škīstīt* “clean, säubern”, *škīdināt* “thin, make fluid”, *škidrs* “thin fluid”; O.Pruss. *skīstan* acc. “clean”, *skīstai* “chaste”;

O.C.S. *čistъ* “clean”, *čistiti* “clean”, *čēsťo*, *čestiti* “clean”, Church Slavic *čediti* “sehen “; Russ. *ščiryj* “veritable, genuine”; compare also above S. 917;

B. forms in -~~h~~:

O.Ir. *scīath* m. ‘shield’, Welsh *ysgwyd*, O.Bret. *scoit*, Bret. *sloed* ds. = O.C.S. *štītъ* ‘shield’, (originally “board”), next to which with gradation O.Pruss. *staytan* (lies *scaytan*) ‘shield’ and Lat. *scūtum* ds.;

Alb. (**scūtum*) *shqyt* ‘shield’

O.Ice. *skīð* n. “piece of wood, snowshoe” (‘ski’), O.E. *scīd* “piece of wood”; O.H.G. *scīt* “bit of wood, piece of wood” (**skīto-*), M.H.G. *schīten* ‘split’, *schīden* ‘separate, divide’, *geschīde* “brainy, sly, cunning”, O.Ice. *skīðr* n. “vagina”; changing through ablaut M.H.G. *scheite* “chip of wood” and zero grade O.H.G. *scidōn* “divide”, *scidunga* ‘separation’, M.H.G. *schit*, -of m. ‘separation, differentiation “;

Goth. *skaidan* “divide”, O.E. *scēadan* “divide, scatter, shed” (so also mnl. *scheiden* “shed blood “); O.H.G. *sceidan* (participle *ki-sceitan*) “divide”; O.Ice. *skeið* n. “part of space or time, career “, O.S. *skēth* m. “difference”, M.H.G. *scheit* f. ‘separation, watershed’; O.E. *scēada*, mnl. *schēde*, O.S. *skēðlo* “vertices, vertex “, M.L.G. *schēdel* m., *schēdele* f. ds., O.H.G. *sceitilo* ds.;

O.Ice. *skeið* f. “weaver’s comb “, pl. “sword scabbard “ (“ eig. die beiden Holzscheiben in this = wooden discs “), O.E. *skæð*, *scēað*, O.H.G. *sceida* ‘sword scabbard’, also ‘separation, limit, boundary’, O.S. *skēðia* ds., O.E. *sceaðel* “weaver’s comb “;

M.H.G. *schedel* “cranium, also dry measure “, mnl. *schedel* “cover, lid, eyelid” (Dutch *scheel* “cover”), M.L.G. *schedel*, *schidele* “box, case, bag” from **skipla-*, IE **ski-tlo-*, actually “(truncated) brainpan, skullcap “; in *to*-participle of *skēit-* or *skēi-d-* (compare Lat. *scissus*) based on O.H.G. *scesso* “cliff, rock”;

III. Labial extensions:

skēi-p-: Gk. σκοῖπτος m. “the basic beams on which the bricks rest; wall-plate of a building “; σκῖπων “staff, stick, a staff or stick to lean upon, a walking-stick, crutch “ (eig. “*cleaved, divided = split off branch “);

Maybe Alb. *shqepoj* “walk with a limp; to lean upon a walking-stick” : *shqiponja*, *shkabonja*, *gabonja* “eagle, military standart on a stick; bird with sharp talons “, *shqip* “clear, fluent, sharp (language, Albanian language)” also *shqiptonj* “enounce, pronounce, enunciate, say, utter, mouth (clearly)”, *shqiptar* “Albanian (who speaks clearly)”; *tshkep* “unstitch” (see Root ***dyō(u)***: “two”) : *qep* “stitch”.

Gk. σκίμπους “kind of a day bed, or a sofa to rest on during the day rather than get tucked in for the night “ (*σκίμποπους), σκίμπω, σκίμπτω “insert “; Lat. *scīpiō* m. ‘staff’; s. also S. 543 under *keipo-* “picket, pole” and S. 930 f. *skēp-*; Gk. σκoίψ ψώρα Hes. (the itch, scurvy, scab, mange = of skin flaking off);

O.H.G. *scivaro* “wood splinter or spall”, Ger. *Schiefer*, M.L.G. *schever*, M.Eng. *scifra*, nEng. *shiver* ‘splinter, shred’, M.H.G. *schebe* f. “Abfall beim Flachsbrechen “, Ger. *Schäbe*, Eng. *shive* ‘slice, cut’, further (as “cut-off piece of a trunk “), O.Ice. *skīfa*, O.S. *skība*, O.H.G. *scība* “disc, roll, roller, wheel, pulley, slice of bread, “, Ger. *Scheibe*, wherefore O.Ice. *skīfa* “split, divide into sheaves “, M.L.G. *schīven*, M.H.G. *schīben* “roll, Kegel scheiben “ (Kegel *schieben* through distortion), O.Fris. *skīvia* “divide”.

skei-b-: Goth. O.Ice. O.E. *skip* n. ‘ship, boat’ (“*ausgeschnittener, gehöhlter dugout canoe “), O.H.G. *scif*, *scef* ‘ship, Weberschiff “ also “vessel “, *sciphi* n. “drinking vessel,

bowl, saucer “, M.H.G. *schipfe* “ shovel, piece of kindling wood (it might be used for digging) “; in addition (as “ divide = distribute “) O.Ice. *skipa* “ allot, decide, define, ordain, determine, sort, order, arrange “, M.L.G. *schippen* ds.; O.Ice. *skipta* “divide, decide, determine, swap, vary, exchange”, O.E. *sciftan*, M.L.G. *schiften*, *schichten* “divide, sort, order, arrange”;

Lith. *skiēbti* “unpick”, Ltv. *šķibīt* “hew, hit, cut, clip, branching out “.

Note:

The root Root *skēi-* : (to cut, separate) is detrimental for Alb. language because Alb. people chose it to design clear speech: Alb. (**skei-b-*), *shqip* “clear speech, separated words”, (**skipta*) *shqipto* ‘speak clearly’, (**skipta*) *shqiptar* “people who speak clearly”. Alb. people employed these cognates during Turkish long occupation to preserve their language. Hence people who didn’t speak clearly were ostracized by the majority of Alb. so important became the clear Indo European language to Alb. that they finally switched from the name Arban (Alban) to (**skipta*) *shqiptar* “people who speak clearly”. Other Alb. Derivatives: (**Schäbe*) *shkabë* “eagle (with sharp talons)”, Alb.Gheg (**scipioni*) *Shqipni* “land of eagles”. Obviously Alb. association of (**skipta*) *shqiptar* “people who speak clearly” and (**skipion*) *shqiponjë* “eagle” was distorted by Illyrian soldiers serving in the Roman army. Illyrians who didn’t speak Lat. translated the Roman military ensign with the eagle as: *scipio -onis*, m. “a staff, wand” = Alb. (**scipioni*) *shqiponjë* “the eagle (itself)”, also Alb. (**scipioni*) *Shqipni* “land of eagles”. When **Gergj Kastrioti** “king of Epirus” presented his heraldic emblem of the eagle (the double headed imperial eagle) he inadvertently changed the name of his people. Illyrian emperors had introduced the double headed eagle of their Hittite heritage.

References: WP. II 541 ff., WH. II 493 f., 495 f., 503, Trautmann 263 f.

Page(s): 919-922

(s)kēp-², (s)kōp- and (s)kāp-; (s)kēb(h)-, skob(h)- and skāb(h)-

English meaning: to work with a sharp instrument

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with scharfem Werkzeug schneiden, spalten”

Material: **A.** Forms in **-b-** (there are listed here only the definite Gmc. forms; Lat. and Bal.-Slav. with *b* see by the root form in *bh*); **skab-** “form carving”.

Goth. *gaskapjan* st. V. “make”, O.Ice. *skepja*, O.E. *scieppan*, O.H.G. *scepfen*, M.H.G. *schepfen*, from which Ger. *schöpfen*; to preterit M.H.G. *schuof*, participle “*geschaffen* = created “ would create a new present ‘*schaffen* = make, create”, as Swe. *skapa*, Dan. *scabe*; deverbative *ō*-verbs are O.Ice. aschw. *skapa* “make, furnish, found, install”, O.H.G. *scaffōn* “build, effectuate” (Wissmann nom. postverb. 73); O.E. *ge-sceap* n. ‘shape, creature’, O.S. *gi-scapu* pl. n. “fate, destiny”; O.Ice. *skap* n. “shape, mood” etc.; *-skapr* e.g. in *vin-skapr* “friendship”; O.H.G. *scaf* m. “shape, structure”, *-scaf* and *-scaft* f., Ger. *-schaft*; WestGmc. **skap* n. “(engraved) vessel” in: O.S. *skap* n. “Schaff, ship”, O.H.G. *skaf* “vessel, Schaff”, whereof *scepfen* “draw up, draw out, draw; remove, take out, take away; drain dry, empty out” (after *scepfen* “bring forth, produce, make, create, beget, give origin to “early with strong inflection); diminutive O.S. *skepīl*, O.H.G. *skeffil* “bushel”; ablaut. M.L.G. *schōpe* “scoop”, M.H.G. *schuofe* f. “Schöpfgefäß”.

B. forms auf **-bh-** (including Lat. and Bal.-Slav. forms with zweideutigem *-b-*).

Lat. *scabō*, *-ere*, *scābī* ‘scrape, scratch, rub’, *scābiēs* f. “scab, mange, itch; roughness; itching desire; mange”, *scaber* “rough, scabby”; with *o*: *scobis* f. “filings, chips, shavings, sawdust”, *scobīna* “file, rasp”; M.Ir. *(s)cīp* (with *bb*) “hand” (expressive gemination); Goth. *skaban* ‘scrape, shave, shear’, O.Ice. *skafa* ‘scrape, scratch, scrape’, O.E. *scafan* ds. (O.Ice. O.E. preterit *skōf*, as Lat. *scābī*); and. *scaban* ‘scrape, scratch, cut (hair), clip’,

O.H.G. *scaba* “plane”, O.Ice. *skafa* “rasper”, O.Ice. *skabb*, O.E. *sceabb* “scabies”, M.H.G. *schēbīc* “scabby, measly”, older Ger. *Schäbe* “scabies”, and. *scavatho* “mange; scabies”; Ice. *skōfir* f. pl. “scrape, singed crust”, M.L.G. *schōve* (and *schōpe*) f. “scale, husk”, O.H.G. *schuoppa* ds.;

Ltv. *skabrs* (= Lat. *scaber*) ‘splitterig, sharp’, *skabrum* “sharpness, scabrousness”, Lith. *skabūs* ‘sharp, incisive’, *skabù*, -*ėti* “cut, clip, hew, hit”, *skóbtī* “hollow out”, *nuskóbtī* “pick”, *skóbas*, Ltv. *skābs* ‘sour’ (*‘sharp, incisive’); O.C.S. *skobľ* “rasper”, Russ. *skóbelʹ* “plane”; after Machek Slavia 16, 208 f. here O.C.S. *chabъ* “evil, bad”, *chabitī* ‘spoil’.

C. forms auf -p:

Pers. *kāfaḏ*, *kāvaḏ* “burrows, digs, splits”, *kāf* “cleft, fissure”, *šikāftan* ‘split’;

Alb. *kep* “hew stones, cut out” (IE **kopō* or **kapō*), wherefore *kmesë*, *këmës*, *kamës* f. “hack, mattock, hoe, scythe, pruning knife” (**kapneṭiā*), *sqep* “angle, bill, beak, neb”; Maybe Alb. (**kapontīā*) *gabonja*, *shqiponja*, *shkaba* “eagle”: *sqep* “beak of the eagle”, *shqipta*, *shqip* “clear, sharp (language)”, *shqiptonj* “speak clearly, divide words”, *shqep* “(*split), rip, tear; unpick”: *qep* ‘sew’

Gk. σκέπαρνος, -ον “hatchet zum Behauen of Holzes”, σκόπελος m. “lookoutplace: hence peak, headland, promontory; cliff, rock” (Ven. **skopelo-*); κόπτω “hit, haue; belästige, ermüde”, κόπος m. “blow, knock”, κοπάζω “ermüde”, κόπις “(ermüdender) babbler”, κοπίς, -ίδος f. ‘schlachtsmesser’, κοπεύς m. “chisel”, κόπανον “hatchet, Mörserstößel”, κοπάς, -άδος “beschnitten”, κόμμα n. “incision, break, section”; with *a*-vocalism: σκάπτω “grabe, hacke”, σκαπάνη “hack, mattock, hoe, Grabscheit”, (σ)κάπετος “ditch, trench, channel, grave, pit, pothole”; durch Entgleisung after θάπτω: τάφος also forms with φ: ἐσκάφην, σκάφος “das ditch, trench, channel, grave”, σκάφη, σκαφίς f., σκάφιον n. “Wanne, trough, trough”, σκάφος ‘schiffsbauch’;

Ven. (Illyr.?) FIN **Skopelantia* ‘schefflenz’ (Baden): Gk. σκόπελος (Krahe PBB. 69, 486 ff.);

Lat. *capō*, *capus* “Kapaun” (“verschnitten”, compare O.Bulg. *skopъcъ*), because of the romO.N. Abkömmlinge (Ital. *cappone* etc.) more properly (with expressive *pp*): *cappō*, *cappulāre* “zerhauen”, *concupilāre* “in kleine Stücke zerhauen”; Lat. *a* places eine *ā*-root *skāp-* ahead; also Lat. *scapulae* ‘scapula, shoulder’, Umbr. *scapla* ‘scapulam’ (from the Verwendung as Grabscheit or shovel);

Gaul.-rom. *capanna* “cottage” (: Serb. *kòpa* “barn, haystack”), probably Ven.-Illyr. element in Gallischen;

Gmc. **hēbjō* besides **habbō* with expressive gemination, also **habjō*. O.H.G. *hābba*, *hāppa*, *heppa*, M.Lat. *hapia*, M.H.G. *happe*, *heppe* ‘scythe, pruning knife, Sichelmesser’;

balto-Slav. *skēpa-* m. “etwas Abgespaltenes” in:

Ltv. *šķēps* ‘spear, javelin, spit, pike’, *šķēpele* f. “abgeschnittenes Stück Holz”; ablaut. Lith. *skāpsnė* f. ‘stück Stoff’; O.C.S. *štapъ* (**skēpos*), Sloven. *ščap* ‘stick’, Russ. *ščap* “Anhieb (eines Baumes)”, Russ. *ščepá* “chip of wood”, *ščepátъ*, *ščepítъ* ‘split’, O.C.S. *skopъcъ* “Verschnittener” (Ger. Lw. *Schöps*), *skopiti* “verschneiden”; Lith. *skāplis* “Hohlaxt”, *skāptas* “krummes Schnitzmesser”, *skopiù*, *skōpti* “with dem knife aushöhlen”, *skoptùvas* “Hohlmesser”;

maybe Alb. (**skop*) *shkop* ‘stick’

Lith. *kapóti*, Ltv. *kapât* “hacken, hew, hit”, Lith. *kapōnė*, Ltv. *kapāns* “Hackmesser”, Lith. *kaplỹs* “hack, mattock, hoe, Eisaxt”, Ltv. *kaplis* “hack, mattock, hoe”, Lith. *kāpas*, Ltv. *kaps* “grave(hügel)”, O.Pruss. *enkopts* “bury”;

O.C.S. *kopaję*, *kopati* “dig”, *въkopati* “bury”, Serb. *kòpa* “barn, haystack, heap”, Bulg. *kopá* ds., etc.;

O.C.S. *корѣ* “Lanze”; probably Slav. **čepъ* “*abgeschnittener bough”, in Russ. dial. *чоръ* “twig, branch of grapevine, Rebe”, bg. *чep* “bough”, Ser.-Cr. *čepur* “stalk, stem of a plant” under likewise; perhaps belongs to the family **kāp-* “stück Land” and **kap-ut* “head” (above S. 529 f.), here, further probably the consecutive words for ‘stick, staff’:

Gk. *σκῆπτρον* ‘staff’, Dor. *σκᾶπτρον* ds. = Ion. **σκῆπτρον* in *σκηπτοῦχος* “zeptertragend”, *σκᾶπος κλάδος* Hes., *σκηπάνη* ‘staff, Szepter’, Hom. *σκηπάνιον* ds. = Dor. *σκᾶπάνιον* Hes.; *σκήπτω* ‘stütze, swing, brandish with power’, intr. and med. ‘sich stützen; sich with Kraft auf etwas throw’, *σκηπτός* ‘sudden niederfahrender whirlwind, Wetterstrahl, misfortune’; Lat. *scāpus* ‘schaft, Stiel, Stengel, stem’, *scōpa* f. “dünner twig, branch, Reis”, pl. “Reisigbesen”, *scōpiō, -ōnis* m. “the Stiel, an dem die Beeren the grape hängen; stem of Spargels”, *scōpus* ds.;

O.H.G. *skaft* ‘schaft, spear, javelin’, O.S. *skaft* ‘spear, javelin’, Dutch *schacht* “Federkiel, Lanzenschaft”, O.E. *sceaft* m., O.Ice. *skapt* n. ‘schaft, shaft, pole, spear, javelin’.

References: WP. II 559 ff., WH. I 161 f., II 484 f., 489 f., Trautmann 117, 262, 265.

Page(s): 930-933

skēth–, skəth–

English meaning: to scold

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beschädigen”

Material: Gk. ἀσκηθής (Proto-Gk. η) “unversehrt, wohlbehalten” (from *σκῆθος n.); dubious Arm. *xat’ arem* “destroy, smash, destroy”;

M.Ir. *scīth* “tired”, *escid* “fatigueless” (Welsh *esgud* “agile, astir” etc. with still unclear voc.), next to which with *st*-suffix M.Ir. *scīs* “Ermüdung”;

st. V. Goth. *skapjan*, *skōþ*, O.E. *sceððan* “injure, hurt”, denominativ O.Ice. *skaða*, O.E. *skaðian*, O.H.G. *scadōn*, *scadēn* “harm”; Goth. *skapis* n. “damage”, O.Ice. *skaði* “damage, loss, death”, O.E. *scaða*, O.H.G. *scado* “damage”, noun agentis O.E. *sceaða* “damager, devil”, O.S. *scatho*, O.H.G. *scado* “damager, fiend”; with gradation *ō* as in Präteritum O.Ice. *skōð* ‘schädliches thing, weapon’, *skōðr* ‘schädlich’.

References: WP. II 557 f., Wissmann nom. postverb. 73 f.

Page(s): 950

skēt- : skæt-

English meaning: to spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘springen, hüpfen, hervorquellen’

Material: Lat. *scateō*, -*ēre*, arch. *scatō*, -*ěre* ‘spring up, bubble’, *scatebra* f. ‘sprudel’, *scaturriō* ‘sprudlehervor’; compare Gk. ἐσκατάμιζεν ἐσκάριζεν Hes.;

Westfäl. *schōt* “Laich”, nfränk. *schaiden* (*ai* = wgrm. *ā*) “laichen”, perhaps Westfäl. *schāden* “Ertrag give, of wheat”;

O.E. *sceadd* m. “Maifisch”, Ger. *Schad(e)* ds., Nor. dial. *skadd* ‘small Schnäpel’, wherefore (Lw.) Welsh *ysgadan* “Häring”, M.Ir. *scatán*, Ir. *scadán* ds.;

O.Lith. *skastu*, *skatau*, *skasti* ‘spring, hüpfen’, *su-skantù*, -*skačiąũ*, -*skàsti* “aufhüpfen”;

eine IE additional form auf -*d* perhaps in: Nor. *skat* “Wipfel eines Baumes”, *skata* “in eine cusp, peak auslaufen”, O.Ice. *skata* f. “Elster, Glattrochen”.

References: WP. II 538 f., WH. II 491.

Page(s): 950

skĕu-³, kšĕu-

English meaning: to sneeze

Deutsche Übersetzung: “niesen” (Schallwort)

Material: O.Ind. *kṣāuti* “niest”, *kṣuta-* “das Niesen”; common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation O.Lith. *skiaudžiu*, *skiaudėti* ‘sneeze’ (similarly *čĭaudžiu*, *-dėti*), Ltv. *škauju*, *škāvu*, *škait*, Iterat. *škaūdet* ‘sneeze’ (viel strong abweichend Slav. *къchnѣti*, *kychati* and *čъchati*, compare O.Ind. *chikkā* “Niesen”);

through hybridization with *pneu-* (above S. 838 f.): **ksneu-s-* (**kneus-*, **sneus-*) in Pers. *išnōša*, *ašnōša* “Niesen”; O.Ice. *hnjōsa*, M.Eng. *nēsen*, O.H.G. *niosan* (participle *ginoran*); O.Ice. *hn̄ori* m., O.E. *hnora* “Niesen”, O.S. *hnioxwrt* “Nießwurz”; besides M.Eng. *snēsen*, Eng. *sneeze*; compare nd. *snūsen*, Dan. *snuse* ‘schnoben, wittern’ under likewise; similarly also Lith. *šniaũkti* ‘schnupfen’.

References: WP. II 85, 551, Trautmann 266.

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skĕu-⁵

See also: besides *skĕu-* (see under) “throw, schießen, hetzen”; s. die extensions *skeub-*, *skeubh-*, *skeud-*, *skeug-*, *skeuk-*.

Page(s): 954

skēu-⁶(t-)

English meaning: to cut, separate, scratch

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden, trennen, kratzen, scharren, stochern, stöbern'

Note: extension from *sek-* "cut, clip"

Material: O.Ind. *skāu-ti*, *skunāti*, *skunōti* 'stört, stöbert, stochert', with *ā-* "zerkleinert through Stochern; makes Einschnitte (in die ears from animals)", *ava-skavá-* m. "ein worm", *ni-skávam* "zerfetzend", *cō-skū-yātē* 'scharrt together';

with *r*-formants: Gk. σκῦρος (σκύρος) m. 'spall, Abfall beim Behauen the Steine', σκῦρωτὰ ὁδός "gepflasterter way";

Lith. *skiaurē* "durchlöcherter Kahn as Fischbehälter";

without anlaut. *s-*: Lith. *kiáuras* "durchlöchert, divided ", originally "hollow" (**kēuro-*); *kiauraĩ* preposition "hindurch", Ltv. *caĩrs* "was ein hole hat, hollow is", *caĩr* preposition "through, hindurch"; Lith. *kiùrstu* "löcherig become", *pra-kiùrēs* "durchlöchert";

O.S. *skōr* (from **skōyrr*) "fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated ", Swe. Nor. *skȳr* ds.; Goth. *skaúrō* 'shovel' (in *winþi-skaúrō* "winnowing shovel"), O.H.G. *scora*, M.H.G. *schor* 'shovel, hoe', *schorn* "zusammenscharren, kehren, fortstoßen", *schürn* "einen Anstoß give, stir, tease, irritate, das fire anfachen, *schüren*"; O.Ice. *skora* "cut, clip, count", O.E. *scorian* "chop, cut, reject" (eig. "wegstoßen"); mit *rj* > *rg*: O.H.G. *skurgan*, M.H.G. *schürgen* 'schieben, drive, push, bump, poke'; compare M.H.G. md. *schiuiren*, *schüren* 'scour, rub, clean, clean, fegen' = Dan. *skure*, Swe. *skura* ds.;

with formants *-lo-*: M.H.G. *schiel* (**skēulo-*) 'splinter, abgesprungenes or ragged Stück';

Ltv. *skurināt* "lausen, ruffle; tousle ", refl. 'sich kratzen, krauen';

with *t*-extension: M.Ir. *scothaid* "clips, cuts" (**skutāit*), *scoth* f. "cutting edge, cusp, peak", also "hair lock "; M.H.G. *hudele* "rag"; Lith. *skutù*, *skusti* 'scrape, schälen', *skùtas* 'scrap,

shred, rag”, *skùtenos* “Abschabsel”, O.Lith. *skutnà* “Kahlkopf, abgeschabte place”; Ltv. *skuotitiês* ‘sich schuppen’, *škaute* “sharp edge”; Lith. *skiáutis* ‘stück Zeug’, *skiauterẽ* “Hahnenkamm”; perhaps Lat. *scutilus* “thin” and Gk. σκυτάλη “club, mace, joint, stick”, σκύταλον ds., σκυταλῖς ‘staff, cudgel, club, Walze’ (“abgespaltenes Aststück” or likewise); here σκύτη κεφαλή Hes., σκύτα τὸν τράχηλον. Σικελοί Hes.;

about E.Lith. *skvētas* “rag” compare Specht IE Decl. 56; thereafter probably *skvē̃nas* ds. from **skernas*;

References: WP. II 552 f.

Page(s): 954

(s)k(h)ai-, (s)k(h)ai-d-, (s)k(h)ai-t-

English meaning: to hit, kick

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlagen, puffen'

Material: Lat. *caedō*, *-ere* (*occidō* etc.) "hew, hit, strike, slay", *caedēs* 'schlachten, Morden', *caementum* (**caid-smento-*) "Bruchstein", *caelum* "chisel" (**caid-slo-*), *caia* (**caidiā*) f. "Prügel", *caiō*, *-āre* "hew, hit, strike", *ancaesa* "vasa caelata", *ancīle* n. 'small shield' (**ambi-caid-sli-*);

Alb. *qiell* 'sky, heaven' from Ital. *cielo* 'sky' < Lat. *caelum* (1) *-i* n. "the burin or engraving tool", *caelum* (2) *-i* n. "the heavens, sky, air, climate. Esp. heaven as the home of the gods; fig., heaven as the height of joy, renown, etc..".

k(h)ai- in mnl. *heie* "Rammblock", M.H.G. Ger. *heie* "beetle, hammer, wooden hammer, Ramme", mnl. *heien* "hit, bump, poke, rammen", Ger. Swiss *heien* 'stomp, Hanf break, rupture";

khai-t- in Arm. *xait'* "prick, prick, sting", *xait'em* "prick", *xit'am* "bin ängstlich", *xit'* "grieving heit, heftiger pain"; against it *xirt* 'stutzig, ängstlich, argwöhnisch' from **khid-ro-*;

References: WP. II 538, WH. I 44, 45, 129, 130, 131; about O.Ind. *khidāti* "reißt, presses" (ə), secondary *khédā* f. "Druck, load" s. J. Wackernagel Stud. A. Grierson, 826-28.

Page(s): 917

(s)k(h)ed–, (s)k(h)e–n–d–

English meaning: to crush, scatter

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerspalten, zerstreuen”

Note: (extension from *sek-* “cut, clip”)

Material: O.Ind. *skhadatē* (uncovered) ‘splits’ (**skh₂nd-*?); Av. *sčandayeiti* “zerbricht, vernichtet”, *skanda-* m. “destruction” etc.; M.Pers. *škastan* “break, rupture, grind”;

Arm. *šert* “chip, splinter, wooden log” (**skhedri-*);

Gk. σκεδάννυμι (Aor. also without *s-*: ἐκέδασσα, ἐκέδασθεν) “zersplittete, zersprengte, zerstreute”, ablaut. σκιδνῆμι ds., σκιδναμαι, κιδναμαι ‘sich scatter (from Menschenmengen)’; σκιδάρων ἀραιόν Hes.;

Alb. *tshanj*, *tshaj* ‘split, tear, rend, plow’ (**sked-₂niō*); Lat. *scindula*, *scandula* f. ‘shingle’;

M.Eng. *scateren* ‘scatter’, Eng. *scatter* ds., *shatter* “break, rupture, grind”, M.L.G. *schateren* “with Gekrach apart reißen, loud lachen”; maybe Alb. (**scater-*) *shkatëronj* “destroy, break”

Lith. *skedervà* ‘splinter’, Ltv. *škedēns* ‘small, abgespaltenes bit of wood’; Lith. *kedėti* “break, crack”, *kedėnti* “pluck, wool krämpfen”;

O.C.S. *skpǫbъ* “arm, small”; Russ. *ščedryj* “generous” (“*vergeudend, sein Gut zersplitternd”), Sloven. *ščedljiv* “economical” (“*knauserig = abzwackend”).

References: WP. II 558 f., WH. II 488 f.

Page(s): 918-919

skhel–

English meaning: to stumble

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘straucheln, fehltreten’

Note: (?) only altind. and armen.

Material: O.Ind. *skhálatē* ‘stolpert, sways, geht fehl’, *skhalita-* ‘taumelnd fehlgegangen; whereof etwas fehlt, to wenig’; Arm. *sxalem*, *sxalim* ‘strauchle, irre, sündige, verfehle; werde verfehlt, vermißt, frail; tue eine Fehlgeburt’, *sxa/* ‘fault, error, mistake, lack; fehlerhaft, lacking, to wenig’, *sxalak* ‘taumelnd (in intoxication)’.

References: WP. II 599;

See also: whether expressive formation to *(s)kel-4*?

Page(s): 929

sk(h)u_{oi}–, sk(h)u_{i(i)}–

English meaning: needle, thorn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Nadel or Dorn von Pflanzen”

Material: O.Ir. *scē*, gen. pl. *sciad* “Hagedorn” (**sku_{ii}-at-s*); Welsh *ysbyddad* ds., Corn. *spethes* ↓ Brombeerstrauch, Dorngestrüpp”, Bret. *spezad* ‘stachelbeeren”; Lith. *skuja* “Tannennadel and -zapfen”, Ltv. *skujas* “Tannenreisig”; Russ. *chvojá* f., *chvoj* m. “Nadeln and Zweige the Nadelhölzer” (etc.; Berneker 408 considers affiliation also from Russ. *chuj* “penis” as **(s)khouios*).

Alb. (**sku-*) *huni*, *hunj* pl. “needle, thorn, stake”, [common Alb. *sk-* > *h-* shift].

References: WP. II 602, Trautmann 268.

Page(s): 958

skordho-, -ā-

English meaning: vessel; potsherd

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Pfanne, Scherbe"?

Material: O.H.G. *scart-īarn*, M.H.G. *schart* m. n., *scharte* f. "eiserne Pfanne";

O.C.S. *skrada* "Tiegel, Pfanne, stove, hearth" (also *skvrada*, *skovrada*, Pol. *skowroda*, Russ. *skovorodá*, *v* kann from Slav. *skver-* "melt", O.C.S. *raskvŕq* etc., übernommen sein); Ltv. *skārdš*, *skārde* "Blech, Weißblech" hat, if zugehörig, its meaning maybe evolved from 'shard (sharp and thin)'.
Maybe truncated Alb. (**skordho-*) *shkrinj* "melt";

References: WP. II 601.

Page(s): 957

skot–

English meaning: shadow, darkness

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schatten, Dunkel’

Material: Gk. σκότος “darkness” (m., later n.); O.Ir. (lengthened grade) *scāth* n. ‘shadow, protection, mirror’;

M.Welsh *isgaud*, *cy-sgawd*, Welsh *cy-sgod*, O.Corn. *scod*, neuCorn. *skēz*, Bret. *skeud* ‘shadow’; Goth. *skadus* m., O.E. *sceadu* f., *scead* n., O.H.G. *scato*, *-awes* ‘shadow’, Nor. *skodda*, *skadda* “fog”.

maybe Alb. *skaj* “edge, remote border, end” related to eng. *sky* ME. [ON *ský* cloud, rel. to OE *sceo*, OS *scio* and (more remotely) OE *scuwa*, OHG *scuwo*, ON *skuggi* shade, shadow, Goth. *skuggwa* mirror.]

maybe Alb. *hie* ‘shadow’, *hi* “ash, gray” [common Alb. *sk-* > *h-* shift].

References: WP. II 600.

Page(s): 957

sk_uerb(h)–

English meaning: to stick, pierce (thorns)

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen, etwa as Dornen’?

Note: Only Celtic and Baltic

Material: Corn. Bret. *spern* ‘spinae’ (-*rn-* from -*rbn-*);

Lith. *skverbiù*, *skveĩbti* “with a spitzen tool bohrend prick”, Iter. *skvarbaũ*, *skvarbýti* ds., *skvirbinu*, -*inti* “prick, bore, prickeln”.

References: WP. II 602.

Page(s): 958

(s)kūt–

English meaning: to shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rütteln”

Material: Lith. *kutù*, *kutėti* “aufrütteln”, *kustù* and *kuntù*, *kutāũ*, *kùsti* ‘sich aufrütteln, sich erholen’, *kutrùs* “hurtig”, *kutà* “tassel, fringe”;

besides with anlaut. *s-*:

O.S. *scuddian* “with a Schwunge ausgießen”, O.H.G. *scutten*, O.Fris. *skedda* ‘shake, upset’, Ger. *schütten*, M.Du. M.Eng. *schuderen*, Eng. *shudder* ‘shudder, tremble’ (*“to shake”), Ger. *schaudern* (rheinfränk. word with nd. *ɔ*), O.H.G. *scutilōn*, Ger. *schütteln*; O.E. *scūdan*, *sćyndan*, O.Ice. *skynda* “drive, push” and *skunda* “beschleunigen; hurry”, O.S. *farskundian* “anreizen, aufhetzen”, O.H.G. *scunten* “antreiben, stir, tease, irritate”; O.C.S. *skytati sę* “vagari”.

Maybe Alb. *shkund* ‘shake’ from Alb. probably derived Lat. *scindo scindere scidi scissum* “to cut, rend, split; to divide, separate”.

References: WP. II 601 f.;

See also: s. also above S. 632 under *kųēt-*.

Page(s): 957-958

skāi-, skai- : skī-

English meaning: to glimmer (of wet things); shadow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gedämpft schimmern; Schatten (Abglanz)"

Material: O.Ind. *chāyā* "radiance, Schimmer, shadow", Av. *a-saya-* "wer keinen shadow wirft", Pers. *sāya* 'shadow, protection';

Gk. σκιᾶ f. (*skī-ā*) 'shadow', σκιερός, Hom. σκίοεις 'schattig, dark', σκίπον 'sonnenschirm' (formal = Alb. *hir*, with length Goth. *skeirs*); with the grade *skā[ɪ]*:- σκηνή, Dor.σκᾶνᾱ "tent, Bühne, Szene", σκῆνος, Dor. σκᾶνος n. "tent; body (as Hülle the soul)"; σκῆν "butterfly, Motte" Hes.; σκίναρ n. "body";

Note:

From Gk. σκιά 'shadow' + Gk. οὐρά "tail" derived Gk. σκίουρος, Lat. *sciurus -i*, pl. *sciuridae* m.'squirrel', Alb. from a reshuffled Lat. cognate derived Alb. (**sciuridae*) *cetër, ketër* 'squirrel' from Alb. derived Bulg. *katerica* 'squirrel'. Typical of Alb. is the drop of initial *s*:- *sc*- > *c*- also the shift *c* > *k*.

Alb. *hē, hie* 'shadow' (**skījā*), *hir* "grace" (= Gk. σκίπον), (*h*)ona 'shadow' (**skēi-n-?*), Gheg *huj* "god";

Typical Alb. phonetic mutation *sk-* > *h-* initials.

O.Ice. *skīn* "Heuchelei" (: Gk. σκιᾶ), Goth. *skeinan* 'shine, appear, seem, gleam, shine, gleam', O.Ice. *skīna* ds., O.H.G. O.E. *scīnan* ds., Ger. *scheinen* (*n*-present, compare O.C.S. *sinqtī*, if also in Lat. *scintilla* 'spark' eine formation from a similar originator from is present, is doubtful (derivative eines **skī-nto-* "gleaming"?); O.Ice. *skīn* n., O.S. *skīn*, O.H.G. *scīn* m. 'shine, radiance'; O.E. O.S. *scīma*, M.H.G. *scheme* 'shadow', Ger. *Schemen* 'schattenhafte shape', O.Ice. *skimi* m. "radiance", Ger. *schimmern, Schimmel* etc.; Goth. *skeima* 'shiner, torch', O.H.G. O.S. *scīmo*, O.E. *scīma* m. "light, radiance"; M.H.G. *scheim*

ds.; without *s-* probably Nor. *hīm*, *hīma*, as *skīm* “dünne cover, Häutchen” (as “durchscheinend”, compare:) O.Ice. *skjār* m. “durchsichtige skin, Fensterrahmen”; Goth. *skeirs* “clear, bright”, O.Ice. *skīrr*, O.E. *scīr* “durchsichtig, bright, clean”, M.H.G. (md.) *schīr* “lauter”, Ger. *schier*, O.Ice. *skærr* “clean, clear, bright” (**skairi-r*), O.Fris. *skēria* “clean”;

Ltv. *seja* (**keiā*) ‘shadow, Spiegelbild, face’;

O.C.S. *sijati*, *sinqti* “gleam, hell become”, *seňb* ‘shadow’ (besides *stěňb* for **scěňb*); Cz. *čirý* “lauter”, Russ. *ščiryj* “veritable, genuine” (Goth. Lw.?), Church Slavic **širъ* “open open”, adv. *širý* etc.;

Toch. B *skiyo* ‘shadow’ (= Gk. σκιᾶ).

References: WP. II 535 f., WH. I 131, Jokl L.-U. 60 ff., Trautmann 304.

Page(s): 917-918

sġed–

English meaning: to cover

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bedecken”?

Material: O.Ind. *chadati* (uncovered), *chādayati* “bedeck, verbirgt”, *chattra-m* ‘schirm’, *chadīṣ-* n. “cover, roof”; Av. *sādayantī-* “ein garment” (skyth. trouser?), afghO.N. *psōləl* “to put on, wear” (**pati-upa-sad-*); O.H.G. *hāz* m., M.H.G. *hāze* n. “Rock, clothing”, O.E. *hæteru* nom. pl. n. “dress”.

References: WP. II 558, Holthausen AltEng. Wb. 146.

Page(s): 919

(s)kel–

English meaning: to spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘springen’

Material: O.Ind. *śalabha-* m. “locust, grasshopper”, *śalúna-* m. “ein bestimmtes insect”, *śālūra-* m. “frog”;

M.H.G. *schel* ‘springend, auffahrend, aufgebracht’, *schellec* ‘springend, angry, irate, wild’, O.H.G. *scelo* ‘schellhengst’ (“Bespringer”), Ger. *schälen* “spring, jump”, M.H.G. *schelch* “Bockhirsch”; O.Ice. *skelkr* “fear” as “*erschreckt auffahrend”; for Goth. etc. *skalks* ‘servant’ assumes man eine basic meaning ‘springer, Laufbursche’ and dissimilation from **skal-[s]kas-*;

Lith. *šuoľys* “Galopp”, Ltv. *suōľis* “footstep”.

Maybe Alb. (*škel-*) **shkel* “(*spring?), step”, gemination (**[s]kal-[s]kal-as*) *karkalec* “grasshopper” : O.Ind. *śalabha-* m. “locust, grasshopper”

Heuschrecke

References: WP. II 600.

Page(s): 929

(s)kem–

English meaning: disabled

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verstümmelt”, also “hornlos”

Material: O.Ind. *śámala-* n. “fault, error, damage, pity”; O.Ice. PN. *Hamall*, O.E. *hamola*, O.H.G. *hamal* “mutilated” (Ger. “*Hammel*”); O.Ice. *hamla*, O.H.G. *hamalōn* etc. “verstümmeln”; with expressive *-mm-*: O.Ice. *skammr*, O.E. O.H.G. *scamm* ‘short’; O.H.G. *hamm*, *hammēr* “mutilated”.

References: WP. II 560, Holthausen Awn. Wb. 105;

See also: in addition also *kem-* above S. 556.

Page(s): 929

sķėu–

English meaning: to throw, shoot, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, schießen, stoßen”; intr. “dahinschießen”

Note: only balto-Slav.

Material: Lith. *šāju, šauti* ‘schießen (with a Feuerwaffe)’, *šūvis* ‘schuß’; *šaudyti* “mehrfach schießen, herumschießen, herumfliegen”;

Ltv. *šaut* (**skjauti*) ‘schießen, rasch zufahren’, *šaudrs* “hasty, stormy, hot tempered”;

O.C.S. *sujo, sovati* “bump, poke, schieben”; O.C.S. *sulica*, Cz. *sudlice* ‘spear, lance’.

References: WP. II 553, Trautmann 300;

See also: s. also under *skeu-5*.

Page(s): 954-955

sḱlēk–, sḱlāk–

English meaning: wet; to sprinkle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “naß, spritzen, sprengen”?

Material: O.Ice. *slag* n. “Nässe (from rain)”, *sleginn* “benetzt”, Nor. *slagen* “humid, wet”, Swe. *slaga* ‘swamp, marsh’; M.L.G. *slagge* ‘schlackiges, rainy weather “, Swe. *slagga-väder* ds.; Ger. dial. *slack* ‘schneequatsch’; nd. *slack* “big, giant and heavy drip”, *slackern* “verschütten, pollute “, *besleckern* “beklecken”; ablaut. O.E. *sloh* “morass”, M.L.G. *slōch* ds.;

Lith. *šlākas* “drip, Fleck, Kleck” (in the meaning ‘schlacke’ dt. Lw.), *šlakstaũ*, *-yti* “mehrfach spritzen, sprinkle “, *šlakù*, *-ėti* “drip, trickle”, *šlekũ*, *šlėkti* ‘spray’, Ltv. *slaka* “Anfeuchtung”, *slacīt* “naßmachen, sprinkle, fein rain”.

References: WP. II 602 f., 705;

See also: compare also *sresk-* “drip”?

Page(s): 957

(s)k^walo-s

English meaning: a large fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "eine größere Fischart"

Note: or vielmehr *k^walo-s*?

Material: Lat. *squalus* "ein größerer Meerfisch"; das *s-* could but previously secondary from *squatus* ds., *squāma* "scale, husk" "bezogen sein";

O.Ice. *hvalr* m. (besides *-hveli* n.) "whale" (*i*-stem), O.E. *hwæl*, Eng. *whale*, O.S. O.H.G. *hwal* ds., besides O.H.G. *hwelira* (Gmc. **hvali-s-ōn-*), Ger. *Waller*, *Weller* and M.H.G. "*Wels*" (Gmc. **hvali-s*), wherefore also O.Pruss. *kalis* "Wels"; the mythische fish Av. *kora-* is die Iran. Wiedergabe eines urmordwin. **kola* "fish", later *kal*, to tscherem. *kol*, lapp. *guole*, finn. *kala* etc.; die ganze family also probably finno-uGk. origin.

References: WP. II 541, WH. II 581 f., Hoops, Eng. Stud. 28, 1 ff., Jacobsohn, Arier and Ugrofinnen 241 f.

Page(s): 958

(s)k^wel–⁵, (s)kel–

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tönen, rufen”

See also: see above S. 550 (*kel-*).

Page(s): 928

(s)k^wer-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "machen"

See also: see above S. 641 f. (*k^wer-*).

Page(s): 947

slak–

English meaning: to hit, hammer

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, hämmern’

Note: only Irish and Germanic

Material: M.Ir. *slacc* ‘sword’, Ir. *slacaire* ‘schläger’ (with expressive *-kk-*); M.Ir. *slachta* “beaten”, Ir. *slacht* m. “good apparition, from gutem blow, knock”, Gael. *slachdaim* “hit with dem hammer”, *slachdan* “club, mace, joint”;

Goth. *slahan*, O.Ice. *slā*, O.E. *slēan*, O.S. O.H.G. *slahan* (*sluoc*, *sluogen*, *geslagen*) “hit”; O.H.G. *slagon*, O.Fris. *slagia* ds.; O.Ice. *slā* f. “shaft, pole, bar, bolt”, O.E. *slahe*, *slēa* “Weberkamm”, M.H.G. *sla*, *slage* ‘schlagwerkzeug’, M.L.G. *slawe* “Hufbeschlag”, M.H.G. *slouwe* ‘spoor, Fährte’ (**slagwō*); lengthened grade O.Ice. *sløgr* “hinterlistig” (“*board up; strand; take away; bring; mishit; wallop; thrash “); Goth. *slauhts* f. ‘schlachtung’ (**slk-ti*); O.Ice. *slātr* f. “Mahd”, *slātr* f. ‘schlachtfleisch’, O.H.G. *slahta* “Tötung, Schlachtung”; with a meaning as Ger. *jemandem nachschlagen*, *blow*, *knock* “kind of”: O.H.G. *gislaht* “edel geartet”, *gislahti* n. ‘stem, quality “, Ger. *Geschlecht*.

References: WP. II 706 f., Wissmann Nomina postverb. 74.

Page(s): 959

(s)l̥agʷ-

English meaning: to grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen, ergreifen"

Material: Gk. (ep. Ion.) λάζομαι (present and Impf.) "take, catch, ergreife (*λαγ(ʷ)ιω); after αἶνυμαι is Ion. Att. λάζυμαι, böot. λαδδουσθη reshaped; Aor. ἔλλαβε (Hom.), ἔλαβον, aegin. λ/αβών, Att. inschr. Λ/αβετος or -ητος, perf. Att. εἴληφα (*σεσλᾱφα), Fut. λήψομαι, Ion. λάψομαι, present Ion. Att. λαμβάνω (to λαβεῖν neologism); λάβρος "violent, boisterous; voracious, greedy", λάβρᾱξ m. "Meerwolf" (fish), Hom. λαβρεύομαι "babble cheeky, vorlaut", λαβρ-αγόρης "cheeky redend", λαβροῦσθαι 'sich whereupon fall';

O.E. *læccan* "catch, gripe" (= λάζομαι from *slagʷið), Eng. *latch*.

References: WP. II 707, Schwyzler Gk. 1, 649, 698, 699.

Page(s): 958

(s)leb–, (s)lob–, (s)lep–, (s)lop–

See also: see above S. 655 ff., wherefore perhaps M.Ir. *lelap*, *lenap* ($p = b$), *lenab* ($b = w$)

‘small kid, child’.

Page(s): 959

(s)leib–

See also: ‘schlüpfrig, glide, slide” see above S. 663; in addition perhaps (after Morris-Jones WGk. 125) Welsh *llithr* m. “das Gleiten” (*slib-tro-*).

Page(s): 960

(s)leidh–

English meaning: slippery, to slide

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlüpfrig, gleiten'

Note: extension from *lei-3*, *slei-* above S. 662 f.

Material: O.Ind. *srédhati* "gleitet ab, geht fehl, errs "; Gk. ὀλισθάνω, Aor. ὤλισθον "gleite", ὀλισθηρός 'schlüpfrig', ὀλισθος m. "Glätte, Schlüpfrigkeit" (**lidh-to-s*) based on auf *-dhō-* or *-tō-* present; anlaut as in ὀλιβρός from the related root *(s)leib-*, above S. 663;

M.Ir. *slōet* "Floss", Ir. *slaod* "gleitende mass", with unclear *dd*;

O.E. *slīdan*, M.H.G. *slīten* "glide, slide, rutschen", O.E. *slide* m. "Ausgleiten, fall", O.H.G. *slito*, O.Ice. *sleði* "sled" (compare Ltv. *slidas* 'schlittschuhe'), O.E. *slidor* 'schlüpfrig, smooth', *slidrian* "ausgleiten", nd. *slidderen*, Ger. *schlittern*;

Lith. *slýstu*, *slýdau*, *slýsti* "glide, slide", Ltv. *slist*, *slīst* ds., *slīdēt* "rutschen, glide, slide", Lith. *slidūs* "smooth, schlüpfrig", Ltv. *slids* ds., *slidas* pl. 'schlittschuhe', *slaid*s "abschüssig, smooth", *slīēde* 'spoor, Geleise (of cart)'; O.Pruss. *slidenikis* "Leithund";

O.C.S. *slědz* 'spoor', Russ. *slěd* ds., *sležy*, *sledít* 'spüre, folge' etc.

in addition probably *n*-present *slī-n-dhō* in Lith. *lėndū*, *lindaú*, *līsti*, Ltv. *lienu*, *lidu*, *līst* "grovel, truckle, creep, hineinschlüpfen", and through Ablautentgleisung Gmc. **slind-*, *sland-*, *slund-* in Goth. *fra-slindan* "verschlingen" (actually "glide, slide lassen"), O.H.G. *slintan* ds., M.H.G. *slint*, *slunt* "gullet", äDutch *slinderen* "glide, slide, grovel, truckle, creep", M.H.G. *lendern* "amble", Dutch *lunderen* "zaudern";

compare with other extension *slī-n-dō*, Gmc. **slint-* in O.Ice. *sletta slatt* "sink, glide, slide, hängen" (**slintan*), *sletta* "hit, throw, spray" (**slantjan*), Swe. *slinta* "fall, glide, slide", Swe. dial. *släntra* = nd. *slentern*, Dutch *slenteren*, Ger. *schlenzen* "amble", ablaut. Nor. Dan. *sluntre* "uN.entlich sein", nd. *sluntern* ds., Ger. *schlunzen* "careless, neglectful go";

whether Lat. *lumbrīcus* m. “worm” auf **londhr-īko-* zurückginge, could above *n*-forms also auf eine root *(s)lend(h)-* “glide, slide” zurückgeführt become.

References: WP. II 707 f., 715, Trautmann 269, Vasmer 2, 658 f., Johannesson 922 f., 931 f.

Page(s): 960-961

(s)leig–

English meaning: to hit, hack

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, hacken’

Material: Lat. *ligō*, *-ōnis* m. “hack, mattock, hoe”, O.Ir. *sliucht* m. ‘spoor, break, section, progeny’, O.E. *slicc* n. (**slikja-*) ‘schläger, hammer’, O.Fris. O.S. *slēc* (**slaiki-*) “blow, knock”.

References: WP. II 707, WH. I 800.

Page(s): 961

slenk–, sleng–

English meaning: to wind, turn; to creep

Deutsche Übersetzung: “winden, drehen; sich schlingen, kriechen”

Material: 1. auf **-k-** Welsh *llyngyr* pl. “Würmer”, M.Bret. *lencquernenn*, Bret. *lenkernenn* “Eingeweidewurm” (**slinkur̥*), M.Bret. *lencr* ‘schleichend’; O.H.G. *slingan*, O.E. *slingan* st. V. ‘swing, winden, flax, wattle, braid’, refl. ‘sich schlängeln, grovel, truckle, creep’, O.Ice. *slyngva* (*slong*) “throw, toss, fling, zwirnen” (v present formant), Kaus. *slongva* “throw, toss, fling”, O.H.G. *slango* ‘snake’, O.Ice. *slongva* ‘schleuder’, O.H.G. *slinga* “loop, noose, snare”, *slengira* ‘schleuder’;

Lith. *slenkù*, *slīñkti* ‘slink’ (from the snake), *slinka*, *slankà* “Faulenzer”, *slañkius* m. “Bergrutsch”; Ltv. *slikt* ‘sich senken, in Wasser untergehen’, *sliece* f. “Sledge skid” (**slenkē*); in addition (because of Ganges) Bal.-Slav. **slānkā* f. ‘schnepfe’, in Lith. *slankà*, Ltv. *slùoka* (sekundärer *ē*-stem O.Pruss. *slanke*, Lith. *slañkē*), Proto-Slav.. **slōka* in Russ. *slúka* ‘schnepfe’.

2. auf **-g-** O.E. *slincan* st. V. “grovel, truckle, creep”, O.S. *slinka* “grovel, truckle, creep, sich schmiegen”, M.L.G. Dutch *slinken* “zusammenschrumpfen”; M.H.G. *slanc* “*slim*, lean” (eig. “pliable”), M.L.G. *slank* “pliable”, Nor. dial. *slakk* ‘schmächtig, slim’.

References: WP. II 714 f., WH. I 831 f., Trautmann 268, 269, Vasmer 2, 666.

Page(s): 961-962

sler–

See also: see under S. 965 f. (**s_lrg-*).

Page(s): 962

sleub(h)–

English meaning: to slide, slip

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gleiten, schlüpfen”

Note: only Lat. and Gmc.; compare also *sleuĝ-*.

Material: Lat. *lūbricus* ‘schlüpfrig, smooth “;

Goth. *sliupan* ‘slink”, O.H.G. *sliofan*, Ger. *schliefen*, O.E. *slūpan* “glide, slide, schlüpfen”, M.L.G. *slūpen* ‘schlüpfen, slink”, Goth. *afslaupjan* “abstreifen”, O.E. *slīepan* “an- or disrobe “, O.H.G. M.H.G. *sloufen* ‘schlüpfen lassen, an- or disrobe “, M.H.G. *sluft* (eig. ‘schlupf”), Ger. *Schlucht*, M.H.G. *slupfer(ic)*, Ger. *schlüpfrig* (*ro*-forms as in *lūbricus*), O.E. *slyppe* “dough, mucus”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *slouf* “das Schlüpfen, duct, tube, pipe”, M.H.G. *sloufe* “duct, tube, pipe, diaper, Erbsschote”, Ger. *Schleife*, older *Schläufe*, dial. *Schlaufe*, etc.;

in Gmc. also **sluþ-* (IE **sleup-* or **sleubh-*): O.E. *slīefan* “(dress) anziehen”, *slīefe* f. “Ärmel” (Eng. *sleeve*), nl. *sloof* ‘schürze”, Ger. dial. *Schlaube* ds.

References: WP. II 710 f.; WH. I 822 f.

Page(s): 963-964

(s)leug–, (s)leuk–

English meaning: to swallow

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlucken’

Grammatical information: partly nasal present *(s)lu-n-gō*, *(s)lu-n-kō*

Material: Gk. λύγξ, -γγος f., λυγμός (probably *λυγγμός) m. “the Schlucken”, λύζω “have den Schlucken”, (*λύγγιω), λυγγάνομαι Hes. ‘schluchze”; **(s)leuk-* in λυγκαίνω ds., λαυκανίη (v. l. λευκανίη) “throat, gullet”; λύγδην ‘schluchzend”;

O.Ir. *slucim*, Ir. *sloigim* ‘schlucke” (**slunk-ō*), Welsh *llyncu*, Bret. *lonka* ‘schlucken”, O.Bret. *roluncas* “hat verschlungen”; **(s)lung-* in O.Ir. *-lungu* “I eat, trinke”, Welsh *llewa* “eat, drink” (**lugamā*);

Nor. *slūka* st. V. “verschlingen”, M.L.G. *slūken* st. V. “hinunterschlucken”, M.H.G. *schlūchen* sch. V. ‘schlingen, *schlucken*”, LateO.H.G. *slūch* m. “gullet”, M.H.G. *slūch* “gullet, abyss”; with *ū*: O.Ice. *slok* n. “trough, Wasserrinne”, M.L.G. *sloke* “gullet, gulp”, with *kk*: M.H.G. *slücke* “aperture “, *slucken* ‘schlingen, *schlucken*, schluchzen”, M.L.G. *slucken*, Dutch *slokken* ‘schlingen”; with *au* Nor.*sløykja* “rinnenartige Vertiefung”;

Lith. *pa-laūkis* “dewlap of Rindes”; Clr. *tykaty*, wRuss. *tkac* ‘schlucken”.

References: WP. II 717 f., Berneker 749.

Page(s): 964

(s)leuĝ-, (s)leuk-

English meaning: to slide, slip

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gleiten, schlüpfen"

Note: only Gmc. and balto-Slav.; compare also *sleub-*.

Material: Dutch *sluiken* 'slink, schmuggeln', Swiss *slūche* "go sluggishly", *slūchi* "langsamer, schleichender, heimtückischer person"; M.H.G. *slūch* 'schlangenhaut, hose' (eig. "worein geschlüpft wird"), Ger. *Schlauch*, and. *slūk* 'squāmas'; besides Gmc. *sluh-*, *slug-* (IE **sleuk-*) in Swe. dial. *slu(ν)* (**slūhwō*) "die husk um den empfindlichsten Teil in Horn or Hufe", Nor.*slo* "the fleischige Kern in Horn or Hufe", M.L.G. *slū* "Fruchthülse, Fruchtbalg, bowl", nnd. also *slūwe*, N.d.t. dial. *Schlaube*, M.Eng. *slughe*, *slouh* (Eng. *slough*) "abgestreifte Schlangenhaut"; nd. *slū*, Ger. *schlau*, süddt. dial. *schlauch* ds. (**slūha-*, eig. 'schleichend');

Lith. *šlūžės* pl. 'schlittschuhe', *šliaūžti* "grovel, truckle, creep" (*šl-* from *sl-*), Ltv. *šļ' užāt* 'slither'; Russ. *lýža* 'snowshoe; Schlittenbalken', Clr. *lýžva* 'skier', Russ. dial. *lyzgátb* "auf dem Eise gleiten, slither", *lyznút'b*, *lyzgonút'b* "davonrennen", Bulg. *lǎzgav* "smooth", *lǎzgam se* "laufe Schlittschuh, gleite".

References: WP. II 711, Vasmer 2, 74 f.

Page(s): 964

(s)leup–, (s)leub(h)–

English meaning: to hang loose

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlaff herabhängen(d)’

Note: only germO.N. and Baltic

Material: O.E. *lyft* “weak” = M.Du. *luft*, *lucht* “link”, oFris. *luf* ‘slack, tired “, O.Ice. *lūfa* “dichtes Haar” (probably “*dense and long niederhängendes”), M.L.G. *lobbe* “hängende lip, Manschette”, Dutch *lobbig* ‘schlotterig, slack”, Ice. *lubba* f. “großer codfish”; nd. *sluf*, Dutch *slof* “faint, languid, slack”, *sluffen* “go sluggishly”, Eng. *sloven* “nachlässiger, unreinlicher person”; Dutch *slobbe* ‘slime, mud”, Eng. *slobber*, *slubber* “geifern, befoul “, nd. *slubberen* “slurp “, Mod.Ice. *slupra* “ slurp “ (imagining of Herabhängenlassens beim food, eating, of hängenden Schleimes and Schlammigen);

Lith. *lūpa* f. “lip” (: M.N.Ger. *lobbe*) and *slūbnas* ‘slack, faint, languid”.

References: WP. II 710.

Page(s): 964-965

(s)leu-

English meaning: loosely hanging, loose, feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlaff herabhängend, schlaff'

Note: esp. with extensions; out of Gmc. only barely provable, in this but very reich entfaltet

Material: Unerweitert perhaps in: Goth. *slawan* 'schweigen' (**slawēn* "faint, languid sein" from an adj. **slawa-*?);

with *m*-suffix: Nor. *slum* 'slack, thin (from Grashalmen)', *sluma* 'schlaff and go sluggishly', Dan. older *slum* "slumber", O.E. *slūma* m. "slumber", late M.H.G. (md.) *slumen*, *slummern*, *schlummern* = drowse"; Nor. *sløyma* "quick, fast to langem, weichen Stroh wachsen";

with *n*-suffix: Alem. *schlūne* "drowse", M.H.G. *slūn* "Faulenzer";

with *r*-suffix: Nor. *slūre* "träger person", *slūren* "faint, languid, sleepy", *slora*, *slura* "lose hangen, drag", M.H.G. *slūr* m. "Umherschlendern; Faulpelz", M.L.G. *sluren* 'shiver, swerve, träge sein'; Dutch (abl.) *sleuren* ds., *sloor* "liederliche person"; M.H.G. *slier* (**sleura-*) m. n. 'slime, mud, loam, clay' (Ger. dial. *Schlier* ds., *Schliere* 'schleimige mass', tirol. *schlieren* "glide, slide, schlüpfen"), Eng. *slear*, *sleer* 'schmieren', *slur* 'slime, mud', Verb. 'schmieren, glide, slide'.

(s)leug-:

Nd. *slūk* 'slack', Dutch *sluik* "lean, hager, smooth", Eng. *slouch* "den Kopf hängen, idle and careless, neglectful go"; O.Ice. *slokinn* "erloschen", *slokna* "erlöschen, die"; *sløkkva* "löschen, slay"; Nor. *sloka* "faul sein", nd. *slokeren* 'slack sein, shiver', with *kk*: *slukkern* ds. (Ger. *Schlucker*), *slukk* 'sad', *slokk* 'slack, weak', Nor. *slauk* 'schlaffer person', *slauka* 'sich schleppen', O.E. *slēac* 'slack'; without *s-*: O.Ice. *loka* 'schlaff herabhängen lassen', Nor. *lukr*, *ligr* "lose, schlotternd"; besides with expressive voiced-nonaspirated gemination Nor.

Swe. *slugga* ‘schwerfällig go’ (Eng. *slug*, *slug-gish* “sleepy, idle” is skand. Lw.), M.L.G. *luggich* ds.;presumably Lith. *slúgstu*, *slúgau*, *slúgti*“abate, small become”.

(s)leut-:

M.Ir. *lott* (*lōt*?) “Hure” seems Gmc. Lw.; compare under O.Ice. *lodda*, in addition *lydda* “faules woman”;

O.E. *līdre* “nichtsnutzig, evil, bad, woeful, wretched, miserable “, M.H.G. *liederlich* “light and dainty, slight, leichtfertig”, Ger. *liederlich* (**liuPri*); O.H.G. *lotar*, M.H.G. *loter*, *lotter* “lax, leichtfertig” (Ger. *Lotterbube*), also “idle” (Ger. *Lotterbank*), O.E. *loddere* “beggar”, O.S. *lyddare* f. “untaugliche person”, O.Ice. *lodda* f. “wife, woman”; here with the meaning “lose hängendes Tuch, scrap, shred” perhaps O.H.G. *lūthara*, *lūdara* “diaper, cradle “, O.S. *lūthara* “Kinderwindel”; with *ū* O.H.G. *loder* ds., O.S. *lodara* ‘scrap, shred’ and O.H.G. *ludo*, *lodo* “coarse Wollenzeug, Überwurf out of it”, Ger. *Loden*, O.S. *lotho*, O.E. *loþa* m. “mantle”, O.Ice. *loði* “Lodenmantel” (in the meaning from *loðenn*, above S. 685, influenced);

Serb. *lūtām*, *lútati* “amble”, ablaut. Russ. *lytátʹ* ‘sich herumtreiben, umherschlenzen’; presumably also ačech. *lútový* “frail, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated; eitel”, Ltv. *lutēt*, *lutināt* “verzärteln”;

With *s-*: Goth. *af-slaupþjan* “in Bestürzung versetzen” (if “*slack, feeble make”, from an adj. **slauþa*), *af-slaupþnan* “in Bestürzung geraten”; O.Ice. *sloðra* ‘sich vorwärts schleppen’, *slyðra* “fibre, filament “, M.H.G. *slot(t)ern*, *sloten* “wobble, sway, tremble”, Ger. *schlottern*, Dutch *slodderen* ds., *slodder* “liederliche person”; M.H.G. *slūdern* “swerve, toss, fling”, *slūder* ‘schleuder’, *slūderer* “wer übereilt and liederlich arbeitet”, *slū(de)r-affe* “Müßiggänger” (*Schlaraffe*), bO.Ir. *schlaudern* also “lose hin and her drive”;

Ice. *slydda* ‘snow and rain durcheinander’, *sludda* “clump saliva or nasal mucus “, Eng. dial. *slud* ‘slime, mud’, süddt. *schludern* “to snow and rain zugleich”, M.H.G. *slate* ‘slime,

mud, Tauwetter”, Ger. dial. *schlott*, *schlutt* ds.; ablaut. M.H.G. *slōte* ‘slime, mud, loam, clay
“,

with Gmc. **t-*: O.Fris. *slāt*, M.L.G. *slōt* m. “Wassergraben, puddle, slop, swamp, marsh”,
Eng. *sleet* (O.E. **slēte*), ‘schloßen, graupel “, nd. *slōten* “hail”, M.H.G. *slōz*, *slōze*, Ger.
Schloße, Nor. *slutr* “rain and Schnee durcheinander”, O.Ice. *slota* “herabhängen”, Swe. dial.
“faul sein”, with lengthened zero grade O.Ice. *slūta* “herabhängen, hangen, lässig sein”,
Ger. dial. *schlossen* ‘slack become, tauen” (*schlotzen* “with smut to tun have, careless,
neglectful sein” with *-tt-*).

References: WP. II 708 ff., Wissmann Nomina postverb. 84, Vasmer 2, 76.

Page(s): 962-963

(s)lēg- : (s)læg- and (s)leg-

English meaning: weak, feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlaff, matt sein’ (from “loslassen”), from ‘schlaff’ about “weichlich” also “wollüstig”

Note: nasal. *(s)lēg-* (= *lēg-* ‘swing, waver’?)

Material: O.Ind. *lariga-* “lame”; Gk. λήγω “lasse ab, hear auf (*ermatte); trans. “make weichen” (**slēgō*), ἄλληκτος (*σλ-) “unaufhörlich”, λαγάσσαι ἀφεῖναι Hes., λαγαρός ‘slack, schwächig, thin’, Hom. λαγῶς, Ion. λαγός, Att. λαγῶς, -ῶ “hare” (**(s)læg-ōusos* “with schlaffen ears”), λαγών, -ονος usually pl. “the groin, Dünnen” (formal = O.Ice. *laki* “Faltmagen”), λάγανον “dünner wide cake” (formal = O.S. *lakan* etc. “kerchief, cloth”), λωγάνιον “dewlap” (compare Swe. *slōka* ‘schlaff herabhängen’), nasalized presumably here λαγγάζω “hesitate”, λαγγών “Zaudern”, λαγγεύαι φεύγει Hes. (*“faint, languid sein, schlaff and unschlüssig sein”); with the meaning “lustful”: λάγνος “horny, lustful”, λαγνεύειν “lustful sein”, λαγνεία “Geilheit, sensuality, voluptuousness”, λωγὰς πόρνη Hes. (besides with ἔ-voc. λέγει δε γυναῖκες = ἀκόλαστοι Archil., ἐλεγαίνειν “ἀσελγαίνειν” EM.;

Lat. *laxus* ‘slack, wide, capacious’, nasal. *languēō*, -ēre “faint, languid, slack, abgespannt sein”;

O.Ir. *lacc* (with expressive *gg*) ‘slack, weak’; M.Welsh *llacc*, Welsh *llac* ‘slack’ derives because of seines *cc* instead of *ch* from Eng. *slack*;

M.L.G. *lak* ‘slack, lose’, Dutch *lak*, Ger. dial. *lack* ds., M.Du. *lak* also “lustful”, O.Ice. *lacr* and (full grade) *lākr* “evil, bad, small”; with gradation *ō* Swe. dial. *lōka* ‘schlaff herabhängen’, O.Ice. *lōkr* “Dummkopf, Faulpelz”; Gmc. **lakana-* “baumelnder rag, Zipfel” in O.S. *lakan* “kerchief, cloth”, O.H.G. *lahhan* ds. (Ger. *Laken* from dem Nd., formal compare

Gk. λάγανον), O.Ice. *laki* m. "Quappe"; the manyplies of the ruminant, Faltmagen" (= λαγών), lack, fault, error";

with *s-*: O.Ice. *slakr* 'slack" (poet.), *slakna* "erschlaffen", O.S. M.L.G. *slac* 'slack, weak", participle O.S. *gislekit* 'stumpf gemacht", M.L.G. *slak-sīde* "Bauchseite" (as λαγών and Ger. *Weichen*), O.E. *slæc* 'slack, idle, slow", O.H.G. *slah-* 'slack, idle", O.E. *sleccan* (**slekjan*) 'schwächen";

with gradation *ō*: O.Ice. *slōkr* "ein schlaffer Bursche", Nor. *slōken* 'slack", Swe. *slōka* 'schlaff herabhängen lassen", dial. "träge sein", *slōk* and (with *ē*) *slāk* "leichtsinniges woman", O.S. *slökifriþ*, *-frilla* "Keksweib";

nasalized probably Swe. *slinka* "nicht fest ansitzen, shiver, hinken", O.H.G. *slinc*, Dutch *slink* "link", M.H.G. *link*, Ger. *link*, O.H.G. *lenka* "die Linke", Swe. *linka* and *lanka* 'somewhat hinken", *lunka* 'slowly go", Dan. *slunken* 'slack, schlotterig" (*'schlaff dahergehen"); perhaps Swe. dial. *slank*, süddt. *schlank* 'scrap, shred, thin";

Ltv. *lēgēns* 'slack, soft";

doubtful Russ. *pere-slěga* "fault, error in Gewebe" (*"Auslassen of Fadens"??), Sloven. *presl/gast* 'fadenscheinig, naked, bald, bleak";

whether also Toch. A *slākkār* 'sad"?

References: WP. II 712 ff., WH. I 758 f.

Page(s): 959-960

slēg^w–

English meaning: to press, oppress, mishandle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drücken, bedrücken, mißhandeln”

Material: Gk. λῶβη f. ‘schimpfliche Behandlung, disgrace, shame, maltreatment, damage, ruin’, λωβάομαι ‘behandle schimpflich, mißhandle, verstümmle, frevle, schädige’;

Lith. *slogà* ‘plague, Landplage’, with secondary ablaut.: Ltv. *slāga* ‘damage, complaint’; Lith. *slogùs* ‘beschwerlich’, *sloginti* ‘plague’, *sluogaĩ* ‘Hölzer zum Beschweren eingeweichten Flachses’; with *uo*: Lith. *slúogas*, Ltv. *sluogs* ‘clot, chunk, stone, load’, *sluodzīt* ‘beschweren, niederpressen, thrash’, *sluogât*, *sluoguôt* ds.; with *ē*: Lith. *slég-iu*, *-ti* ‘distress, press’, Ltv. *slēgt* ‘shut’ (*‘zudrücken’), Lith. *slégtis*, *slégtẽ* ‘Presse, Kelter’, Ltv. *at-slēga* ‘schloß’, *slēgs* ‘burden’.

References: WP. II 714.

Page(s): 960

(s)lī- (: slai- or slōi-), slī-uo-

English meaning: blueish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bläulich"

Material: Lat. *līveō*, *-ēre* "bleifarbig, bläulich sein", *līvor* "bläuliche paint, color", *līvidus* "bläulich" (based on auf an adj. **slī-uos* or **lī-uo-s*);

O.Ir. *lī* "paint, color, radiance", Welsh *lliw*, O.Corn. *liu*, nCorn. *lyw* ds., O.Bret. Bret. *liou* "paint, color" ("paint, color" from "blue" verallgemeinert), O.Bret. *liou* "naevum", *da-liu* (lies *du-liu*) "fuscus"; Gaul. PN *Līvō*; but Lat. *Līvius* perhaps etrusk.

R.C.S. *slīva* "plum" etc., from which Lith. *slīvą*, O.Pruss. *slīwaytos* ds. borrowed; Slov. *s/līv* "bläulich" is back-formation from dem Pflaumennamen;

with formants *-ko-*: O.H.G. *slēha*, *slēwa* (**sloi-k^wo-*), O.E. *slāh* (Eng. *sloe*), Ger. 'schlehe', Swe. *slå(n)* ds.; compare Martinet Word 12, 4.

References: WP. II 715 f., WH. I 816, Trautmann 269 f., Vasmer 2, 660.

Page(s): 965

slougo-, -ā- f.

English meaning: help, service

Deutsche Übersetzung: "das Helfen, Dienen"

Note: only Celtic and balto-slavisch

Material: O.Ir. *slōg*, *slūag* m. "Heer, Schaar", *teg-lach* (**tego-slougo-*) "Hausgenossenschaft, family ", Welsh *llu* "Heer", O.Welsh *telu*, M.Welsh *teilu*, newer *teulu* " cortege ", Welsh " household, family ", O.Corn. *luu*, M.Corn. *lu* "bulk, mass, Schaar, Heer"; Gaul. VN *Catu-slugi* (leg. *-slōgi*) "Kampfesscharen"; Lith. žemait. *slaugaũ*, *slaugyti* " support, help", *slauga* "das Dienen", *pã-slauga* "help, Hilfeleistung"; O.C.S. *sluga* m. 'servant'; in addition O.C.S. *služo*, *služiti* " serve ", etc.

References: WP. II 716, Trautmann 268 f., Vasmer 2, 664 f.

Page(s): 965

(s)lrg– and sler–

English meaning: expr. root, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel

Material: Gk. λάρυγξ, -υγγος m. “gullet” (perhaps after φάρυγξ reshaped);

Lat. *lurco(r)*, -āre, -ārī ‘schlemmen, devour “, if auf **lurgicos* being based on; *lurcō*, -ōnis m. “ gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater “;

M.H.G. *slurc* “gullet”, *slurken* ‘schlucken“, Nor. Swe. *slurk* “gulp, mouthful “, Nor. Swe. *slurka* “in großen Zügen slurp “; Ger. *schlürchen* “careless, neglectful go“;

an onomatopoeic root **sler-** with variant extensions in Ltv. *slarpata* “alter rag“, *slarpatāt* “lumpig einhergehen“: Swe. *slarfva* ‘scrap, shred, rag“; Ltv. *slarkšēt* (besides *slarpšēt*) “go sluggishly“: Ger. *schlarken* ‘schleifend go“ (*schlarfen* ds.).

References: WP. II 716, WH. I 837.

Page(s): 965-966

smeg(h)–

English meaning: to taste

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schmecken’

Note: only Gmc. and Balt

Material: M.H.G. *smach* “taste, smell, odor”, M.L.G. *smak(e)* “das Schmecken, taste, smell, odor”, *smaken*, O.Fris. *smakia*, M.Eng. *smakin* “taste”;
with *-kk-* O.H.G. *smac* (*-ckes*) “taste”, *smecken* trans. and intrans. “taste”, O.E. *smæcc* m.
“taste, smell, odor”, Ice. *smekkr* ds.; with *-g-* (IE variant **smegh-*): O.H.G. *gismagmo* “taste”,
gismag, *gismah* ‘schmackhaft’;

Lith. *smaguriaĩ* “tidbit”, *smaguriaúti* “naschen”, *smagùris* “forefinger” (actually
“Naschfinger, Näscher”); perhaps is *smeg(h)-* as *s-*form with Lith. *mėgti* “wohlgefallen” etc.
identical,

References: WP. II 689.

See also: s. *mēgh-* “wohlgesinnt” above S. 707.

Page(s): 967

(s)mei-¹, smeu-

English meaning: to laugh, surprise

Deutsche Übersetzung: "lächeln, erstaunen"

Material: O.Ind. *smáyatē*, *-ati* "lächelt", Kaus. *smāpayati*, *smīta-* "lächelnd", *vi-smīta-* "erstaunt", *smaya-* n. "astonishment", *smēra-* "lächelnd" (= Lat. *mīrus*);

Gk. (with *d*-extension) *μεῖδος γέλως* Hes., *φιλομμειδής* "gern lächelnd", *μεῖδησα*, *μειδιάω* "lachen";

Lat. *mīrus* "wonderful" (formation as *clārus*, = O.Ind. *smēra-*); Lat. *cōmis*, old *cosmis* "compliant, friendly", as "with Lächeln", from a root nouns *smi-*;

O.Ir. *mīad* n. "fame, pride", ablaut. *moīdid* "rühmt sich";

Alem. *šmīa* "astonish"; M.Eng. *smīlin*, Eng. *smile*, Dan. *smile*, Nor. *smila* "lächeln"; O.E. *gāl-smāere* "zum Lachen geneigt";

Ltv. *smeju*, *smiēt* "verlachen", *smāida* "das Lächeln" (in *-d-* probably with dem Gk. to compare); *smaidīt* "lächeln, schmeicheln, mock";

O.C.S. *smějŭ* (**smei-īō*), *smijati se* "lachen", *směchъ* "das laughter";

Toch. A *smi-* "lächeln".

Besides **smeu-** in:

M.H.G. *smieren*, *smielen*, older Dutch *smuylen* "lachen", probably also M.H.G. *smollen* "from Unwillen schweigen, *schmollen*; lächeln"; Russ. *uchmylát'sá* "lächeln, schmunzeln", dial. *chmylítъ* "lächeln", probably also Pol. dial. *chmlić się* "sich verfinstern, ein verdrießliches face machen".

References: WP. II 686 f., WH. II 94 f., Trautmann 270 f., Pedersen ZcP. 17, 31.

Page(s): 967-968

smeit–, smit–

English meaning: to throw

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen”

Material: Av. *hamista-* “niedergeworfen, oppressed” (**ham-[h]mista-*, with in Simplex erfolgtem Anlautswandel from *sm-* to [*h*]*m-*); *hamaēstar-* “wer niederwirft, oppressed”; *maēθ-* “throw”, with AbLat., **ēmittere ex* = “mug, rob” (*mōiθať*), with *ā-* “(an sich) come lassen” (*āmiθnāit*), with *paiti-* “*zurückschicken” = “den Laufpaß give, absagen”, with *ham-* “mug, rob” (*həmiθyāť*); with *ham* + *aibi-* “zulassen, den Zutritt gestatten”;

Lat. *mittō, -ere, mīsi, missum* “go lassen, run lassen; send, senden”, with expressive intensification from **smītō* (**smeitō*), compare *cosmittere* Paul. Fest.

References: WP. II 687 f., WH II 97 ff.

Page(s): 968

smek-

English meaning: chin, beard

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kinn, Mundpartie, Bart"

Note: in O.Ind. with *k̐*

Material: O.Ind. *śmaśru-* n. "beard, whisker, moustache" (assim. from **śmaśru-*); Arm. *mauruk*, *moruk* "beard"; Alb. *mjekrë* "chin, beard" (**smekrā*);

Note:

Common Alb. shift *sm > m*; drop of initial *s-* in Alb.

perhaps Lat. *māla* "Kinnbacke, maxilla", Dimin. *maxilla* (**smek-slā*, dessen vowel with dem Arm. *a* vergleichbar wäre); Ir. *smech* "chin" (**smekā*), presumably O.E. *smāeras* m. pl. "Lippen" (**smahria-*), in addition as "Lippenblütler" Mod.Ice. *smāera* f., *smāri* m., Nor. Dan. *smāere* m., Swe. dial. *smäre* m. "Klee", after other to *smei-* "lächeln"; Lith. *smākras* m., *smakrà* f. "chin", Ltv. *smakrs* "chin, palate"; Hitt. *zama(n)kur* "beard" (**smokur* or **smokru-*).

References: WP. II 689, WH. II 15, Trautmann 270.

Page(s): 968

smel-¹

English meaning: to burn for a long time, smoulder

Deutsche Übersetzung: "langsam and rauchend verbrennen, schwelen"

Material: M.Ir. *smāl*, *smōl*, *smūal* f. "fire, blaze, glow, ash"; mnl. *smölen*, Dutch *smeulen* "gleam, smolder", nd. *smelen*, *smölen* ds., *ō*-grade Flem. *smoel* "muggy"; M.Eng. *smolder* "smoke", nEng. *smoulder*, also (compare *rauchen* : *riechen*), M.Eng. *smel*, *smul* (-ll-) "smell, odor", Eng. *smell*,

O.Sor. *smalić* "sing", nsorb. *smališ* "sing, schwärzen", Clr. *prysmatýty* "anbrennen".

With *k*-extension: Lith. *smilkstù*, *smĩkti* "einen schwachen Dunst or Rauch from sich give", *smilkýti* "räuchern", *smelkiù*, *smėlkti* "ersticken";

besides in Gmc. with *r*- O.E. *smorian* "ersticken (tr.)", M.L.G. *smoren* "dämpfen, ersticken (tr. and intr.)", *schmoren*", Flem. *smoren* "smoke, misty sein", M.L.G. *smurten* "ersticken", M.Eng. *smorther*, Eng. *smother* "vapor".

References: WP. II 691 f.; Vasmer 3, 670, 675.

Page(s): 969

smel-2

English meaning: gray

Deutsche Übersetzung: “grau, staubfarben”?

Material: Gk. μελίη “ash tree; spear, javelin from Eschenholz” (ἐυμμελίας “with a guten Eschenspeer bewaffnet”), μέλινος, μείλινος “eschen” (*[σ]μελF-ιᾶ, -ινος), perhaps from the grauen Farbe of Holzesund to O.Lith. *smélùs* “aschgrau, falb”, Lith. *pasmėlti* “cloudy, dark become”.

References: WP. II 692;

See also: compare *mel-6* above S. 720 f.

Page(s): 969

smerd–, smord–

English meaning: to stink

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stinken’

Material: Gk. σμώρωνες pl. ‘stänker’ Hes.; σμωροῦν συνουσιάζειν; Lith. *smirdžiu*, *smirdėti* ‘stink’, Ltv. *smīrdēt* ds., Lith. *smirdėlė* ‘dwarf elder’, *smardinti* ‘stinkend make’, Ltv. *smerdelis* ‘stänker’, *smards* ‘fetidness’, Lith. *smár[d]vé*, O.Lith. *smarstas* ‘fetidness’ (also *smarstė*, *smarstvas*, *smársas* ‘schlechteres fat’, actually ‘bad-smelling fat’), O.Pruss. *smorde* ‘alder buckthorn, alder dogwood’; O.C.S. *smrǫděti*, Russ. *smerdětʹ* ‘stink’, Russ. *smórod* ‘fetidness’, *smoródina* ‘black currant’, Pol. *smród*, Cz. *smrad* ‘fetidness’; in addition probably Lat. *merda* ‘ordure, ordure of Leibes’.

maybe Alb. **merda*, *mut* ‘shit’.

smerd- ‘stink’ is eine probably already IE verselbständigte Anwendung from (s)*merd-* in Ger. *schmerzen*, Lat. *mordēre*, s. *mer-*, *merd-* ‘aufreiben’ (above S. 736 f), originally also ‘beißender smell, odor’.

Alb. *mortje* ‘death’, *marr* ‘take away (taboo for die)’

It seems that from this taboo was born Root *mə-r*, gen. *mə-n-és*, *mḗtós*: (hand) from Root *smerd-*, *smord-*: (to stink, *die, take away).

References: WP. II 691, WH. II 74 f., Trautmann 271, Vasmer 2, 676, Specht KZ 62, 215.

Page(s): 970

smeru-

English meaning: grease, fat

Deutsche Übersetzung: and Ähnliches: 'schmer, Fett'

Material: Gk. probably σμίρις 'schmirgel zum Abreiben and Polieren', (σ)μυρίζω "poliere through Reiben, anoint, smear, rub", μύρον n. "wohlriechendes Salböl, Pflanzensaft", perhaps also (σ)μῦρος "a kind of Aal, Muräne" as "fettig sich anführend";

Lat. perhaps in *medullae* pl. "Mark from bone and Pflanzen", through influence of *medius* from **merulla* transfigured; O.Ir. *smí(u)r* m., gen. *smera* "Mark", Welsh *mer* "Mark"; O.Ice. *smiqr* n., O.E. *smeoru*, O.H.G. *smero* (gen. *smerwes*) 'schmer, fat', whereof O.Ice. *smyria*, *smyrva* "bestreichen, anoint", O.E. *smierwan* "anoint", O.H.G. *smirwen* "anoint, schmieren", Ger. *Schmer*, *schmieren*, *Schmirgel*, with other stem formation Goth. *smaírþr* n. "fat", *smarnōs* "ordure, crap, muck, droppings" (meaning as Ger. *schmierig*, Dutch *smerig* "kotig, dirty, filthy").

References: WP. II 690 f., WH. II 58 f.

Page(s): 970-971

(s)mer-

English meaning: to remember; to care for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gedenken, sich erinnern, sorgen”

Material: 1. O.Ind. *smáratī* “reminds sich, gedenkt”, *smaraṇa-* n., *smṛti-* “Gedenken, Gedächtnis”, Av. *maraiti*, *hišmaraiti* “(be)merkt”, *mimara-* “eingedenk”; Arm. *mormok* “Bedauern, Mißvergnügen, distress, affliction”(with formants *-ok* from a **mor-m[or]o-* with fractured reduplication); Gk. μέρμερος “was viel Sinnen, Sorgen required “; μερμαίρω, μερμηρίζω “care, sinne, hesitate “; μέρμηρᾶ f. “care, Sinnen”, μεριμνάω “care, bin bedacht, grüble”, post-verbal μέριμνα f. “care, Besorgnis”; also μάρτυς, -ρος, Hom. μάρτυρος, Cret. μαίτυρ- “Zeuge”? different above S. 735;

Lat. *memor* “eingedenk” (compare Av. *mimara-* ds., O.E. *ge-mimor* ds.), *memoria* “Gedächtnis”; *Morta* “eine Parze”;

O.Ir. *airm(m)ert* f. “forbid”, Welsh *armerth* “Vorbereitung” (**smert-*), M.Ir. *mertaí* “richtet ein”, Bret. *merzout* “gewahr become”, Vannes *armerhein* “einrichten”; Gaul. PN *Smerius*, *Smertullus*, GN *Smertrios*; *Ro-smerta* “die Voraussehende”; O.Brit. VN Σμέρται.

O.Ice. *Mímir* “a giant “; O.E. *mimorian* ‘sich remind’, *ge-mimor* “bekannt”, *māmrīan* “überetwas sinnen”, Dutch *mijmeren* “deep nachsinnen”; Goth. *maúrnan*, O.E. *murnan*, O.H.G. *mornēn* “care for, worry, ängstlich besorgt sein”;

O.Lith. *merėti* “care for, worry”, lengthened grade Serb. *máriti* ‘sich kümmern um”, etc. (**mōr-*);

2. as ‘sinnen, sinnend dastehen” = “hesitate” probably die group Lat. *mora* f. “Verzug, delay”, O.Ir. *mar(a)im* “bleibe”; Corn. Bret. *mar* “doubt”;

3. here as “jemanden wherewith consider, versorgen; Zuggedachtes” also Gk. μείρομαι (**σμερρομαι*) “erhalte allotment “, μοῖρα “allotment, fate, destiny” (**sm-*, compare Hom. κατὰ

μοῖραν), perf. Hom. ἔμμορε “hat Anteil”, εἴμαρται (*σέ-σμαρται) “es is durchs lot, fate zugeteilt”, εἵμαρμένη “fate, destiny”, μέρος n., μερίς f. “allotment, part”, μερίζω “divide”, μόρος m. “lot, fate, fate, destiny, person’s lot in life”, κάσμορος δύστηνος Hes. (*κατσμορος; κάμμορος Od. is newer formation), Hom. ἄμμορος “unteilhaftig”, ἡμορίς ἐστερημένη Hes., lak. μόρᾱ “dividing off, partitioning off of spartanischen Heeres”, μόριον “part”; probably also ἀμαρτάνω “verfehle” due to eines *ἄ-ημαρτος “unteilhaftig”; Lat. *mereō*, *-ēre* and *mereor*, *-ēri* “earn, erwerbe” (i.e. “erhalte allotment”, “erwerbe mir meinen allotment”), *merenda* “Vesperbrot, Mahlzeit the animal” (“*wherewith person and animal to consider is”).

References: WP. II 689 f., WH. II 67 f., 110, W. Oehl IF. 57, 2 ff.; Vendryes Et. Celt. 2, 133 f., Duval Et. Celt. 6, 219 ff.

Page(s): 969-970

(s)meukh–, (s)meug–, (s)meugh–

English meaning: to smoke, smoke n.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rauchen, Rauch”

Material: Arm. *mux*, gen. *mxoy* ‘smoke’; Gk. *σμῦχω* (χ = *kh* or *gh*; *ἐσμύγην* from the *g*-form)

“lasse verschwelen; in langsamem fire consume”; Ir. *mūch* ‘smoke’, Welsh *mwg* (with Alternation \bar{u} : *u*), Corn. *mok* ds., Bret. *moug*, *mog* “fire”, *moged* ‘smoke’ (*-kh-* or *-k-*);

with *-g*: Gk. *σμυγῆναι*; Arm. *murk*, gen. *mrkoy* ‘sengend’ (**smūgro-*);

O.E. *smēocan* ‘smoke’, mnl. *smieken* and *smuiken* ‘smoke’; Kaus. O.E. *smīecan* ‘smoke, räuchern’, M.L.G. *smōken* ‘schmauchen, räuchern, through Rauch ersticken’; O.E. *smīec* m. ‘smoke’, M.H.G. *smouch* ‘smoke, haze, mist’; O.E. *smoca* m. ‘smoke’, *smocian* ‘smoke, räuchern’;

Lith. *smáugiu*, *smáugti* “ersticken (originally through smoke), erwürgen”; perhaps Russ. *smúglyj*, Clr. *smuhtyj* ‘schwarzbraun’ (‘smoke-color “); die Bal.-Slav. words at most with *gh*, whereupon also Arm. *moyg* “brown, dark” as **smougho-* in comparison käme; unclear das relationship to R.C.S. *smag/ь* “dark, brown”, Russ. *smága* “flame; smut”, Cz. *smahnouti* “dehydrate, desiccate, schmachten”.

References: WP. II 688 f., Vasmer 2, 669 f., 677.

Page(s): 971

smeu-

See also: see under *smei-1*.

Page(s): 971

sme, smā

English meaning: really, particle of emphasis

Deutsche Übersetzung: under likewise, etwa “wahrlich, indeed”

Material: Ai *smā* emphasizing particle, Gk. *μά* in Schwüren Beteuerungsartikel, Thess. *μά* “but, *δέ*”; **μā* (= O.Ind. *smā*) extended to *μā*v, Ion.-Att. *μήν* “indeed, yet”, Ion. (infolge Funktionsschwächung) gekürzt to *μέν*, emphasizing particle; Lat. *nam* “for”, originally Versicherungspartikel, maybe from **mān* transfigured; Hitt. *-ma* “but”, s. Schwyzer Gk. 2, 569, A. Hahn Lg. 29, 242 f.

References: WP. II 685, Schwyzer Gk. 2, 569, M. Leumann Mus. Helv. 6, 85 ff.

Page(s): 966

smēi-² : sməi- : smĩ-

English meaning: to carve; to work with a sharp instrument

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnitzen, with einem scharfen Werkzeug arbeiten’

Material: Gk. σμίλη ‘schnitzmesser’, σμῖνῃ, σμῖνύς “hack, mattock, hoe”;

Goth. *aiza-smīpa* “smith”, O.Ice. *smiðr* “worker in wood (these das geschichtlich ältere) and metal”, O.E. *smið* “smith, Radmacher”, O.H.G. *smid* “smith”; O.H.G. *smīda* “metal, Metallschmuck”, *gismīdi* “Metallschmuck, Geschmeide”, O.Ice. *smið* f. “kunstfertige work”; O.H.G. *smeidar* “Metallkünstler”; eine *s*-lose root form is probably *mai-* (*məi-*) “hew, hit, cavitate”, see there;

doubtful Ltv. *smicens* “black Spitzmaus” (“*nibbler “?? or to *smidzis*, above S. 966?), Lith. *smailūs* ‘sharp, naschhaft’, *smilius* “Näscher, forefinger”.

References: WP. II 686.

Page(s): 968

smēi-³, smeid-, smēig-, smēik-

See also: see above S. 966 f. (*smē-*).

Page(s): 968

smē-, smeī-, sm-ei-

English meaning: to smear, rub

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schmieren, darüberwischen, -streichen; darüber hinreiben'

Material: Gk. Infin. σμῆν, Aor. σμῆσαι 'schmieren, abwischen, abrade', 3. sg. pass. σμῆται, σμᾶται; σμήχω, σμήξαι ds., σμώχειν "grind", σμήμα f. "ointment", σμῶδιξ, -ιγγοσ f. "blutunterlaufener stripe, Strieme", σμῶνη (Gramm.) "gust of wind"; Lat. *macula* "Fleck, Makel; Masche in Stickereien" probably from *smē-tlā*;

smēi- (in addition 2. *mai-*, above 697), **smei-** extended (or *d*-present) in:

smeid-: Arm. *mic* 'smut' (**smidjo-*); Goth. *bi-smeitan* "besmear, bestreichen", *ga-smeitan* 'schmieren, stroke', O.H.G. *smīzan* 'stroke, schmieren, hit', Ger. *schmeißen*, O.H.G. *bismīzan* "besmear", O.E. *besmītan* ds.; Nor. dial. *smīta*, abl. *smīta* "thin aufschmieren"; O.E. *smittian* "blemish, anstecken", M.H.G. *schmitzen* "anstreichen, geißeln, hit", Ger. *verschmitzt*, O.E. *smitte* f. "Fleck", M.H.G. *smitze* f. "Fleck, smut";

O.C.S. *smědъ* "fuscus", also in Russ. FIN., perhaps as "*schmierig" here ("doubtful", Vasmer 2, 670 f.).

smē[i]k-: smīk- "zerriebenes, winziges Krümchen":

Gk. σμῖκρός, (σ)μικρός 'small, kleinlich, short', Dor. Ion. μικρός 'small' (Kurzbildung as *lippus*, γύπνις); Lat. *mīca* "ein Krümchen, bißchen", *mīcidus* "winzig"; O.H.G. *smāhi* 'small, little, low', O.Ice. *smār* (**smāha-*) 'small', O.E. *smēalīc* "fine, painstaking", O.H.G. *smāhen* 'small make, verringern', Ger. *schmähen*, *Schmach*, O.H.G. *gismāhteōn* "dwindle", Ger. *schmachten*, *ver-schmachten*; O.Fris. *for-smāia* "verschmähen", M.L.G. *smāginge* 'schmähung'.

In similar turn in "das Kleine, Zierliche":

smē[i]g- : ***smīg-***; Pol. *smagły* “ slim, schwächig”; *śmigły* ds., *śmiga* “dünne rod” (a borrowing from dt. *schmiegen* is certainly nicht to think); Lith. *smāigas* “ shaft, pole”; Ltv. *smidzis* “Milbe, Wasserfloh”;

with ***ǵ***: Lith. *susmižęs* ‘small, crippled “; Mod.Ice. *smeikr* “ smooth, shy”; O.E. *smicre* “beautiful, dainty”, O.H.G. *smechar*, *smehtar*, M.H.G. *smecker* “ slim, schwachig”, Nor. *smikr* n. “feines Schnitzwerk” (besides without *s-* and with other Gutturalstufe *migr* n. “allzu feine Arbeit”, *migren* ‘schwächig”);

eine deutlichere meaning ‘schmieren, stroke” in Nor. *smika* ‘stroke, smooth”, *smeikja* “caress, schmeicheln”, Ger. *schmeicheln*, O.E. *smācian* ds., M.H.G. *smicke* “the vorderste Teil a Peitsche; Schmiß, wound”, M.H.G. *smicke*, *sminke* “ makeup “.

A *u*-variant ***(s)mēu-*** : ***(s)məu-*** : ***(s)mu-*** seems vorzuliegen in O.Ice. *mā* (**mawēn*) “wear out, scrape “, Nor. *mugg* m. n. (**muwwa-*) ‘sägemehl”; O.Ice. *mōa-sk* (**mōwōn*) “verdaut become”; Ger. bO.Ir. *schmaudeln* ‘schmeicheln”.

References: WP. II 685 f., WH. II 5 f., 85.

Page(s): 966-967

smog–

English meaning: to weigh heavily

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwer lastend, sich with einer schweren Last abmühen’

Material: Gk. μόγος “toil, Anstrengung”, μογερός (σμογερόν Hes.) “mühselig”, μογέω ‘streng mich an’, μόγῃς adv. “barely” (originally nom. sg. ‘sich mühend’ = “nur with toil”); μόχθος (*μόξτος) m. “Anstrengung, toil”, μοχθεῖν ‘sich abmühen’, μοχθηρός “mühselig”; μοχλός (*μοξλός) “Hebebaum, Hebel”, μοχλ-έω, -εύω “budge away, move away”; Lith. (žem.) *smagùs* “heavy to bear, carry or to pull, drag”, Ltv. *smags*, *smagrs* ‘schwer from Gewicht, lastend’.

References: WP. II 692.

Page(s): 971

(s)nadh–

English meaning: to cut, slice

Deutsche Übersetzung: “einschneiden, schnitzen”

Note: only Celt. and WestGmc.

Material: Ir. *snad-* “carve, cut, clip”, *snass* m. “cut, Hieb”, Welsh *naddu* “to chip, to cut”, O.Welsh *nedim*, Welsh *neddyf* “Krummaxt”, M.Bret. *ezeff* “Queraxt”, Bret. *eze*, *neze* ds.;

O.H.G. *snatta*, M.H.G. *snatte* ‘strieme, Wundmal’, Alem. *schnattwa*, *schnättwe* “incision” (**snadwō*), Swiss *schnätzen* “carve”, nd. *snāt* “limit, boundary”, Ger. *Schnate* “Wundmal, limit, boundary”; without *s*: O.Ice. *naddr* m. ‘sting, prick, Pfeil’.

References: WP. II 694, Kluge-Goetze 685.

Page(s): 972-973

snā-, snə-(t-), snāu-, sn-eu-, sn-et-

English meaning: to flow, swim; damp

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen, Feuchtigkeit”

Material: 1. O.Ind. *snāti*, *snāyatē* “badet (sich)”, participle *snāta-*, Av. *snayēitē* “wäscht, purifies, cleans through Spülen”, participle *snāta-*; *d(h)*-present *-snādayan*; O.Ind. *snāpāyati* ‘schwemmt’, *snāpana-* “zum Baden dienend (of water)”; in addition Lat. *Neptunus* above S. 316;

Gk. νήχω, -ομαι ‘schwimme’ (formation as σμήχω, ψήχω under dgl; IE *gh* or *kh*); νήσος, Dor. νᾱσος “island” as ‘schwimmer’;

Lat. *nō*, *nāre* (**snā-iō*) ‘swim’, Umbr. *snata*, *snatu* acc. pl. n. “ūmecta”; O.Ir. *snām* “das Schwimmen”, Welsh *nawf* ds., Bret. *neuñvi* ‘swim’; M.Ir. *snāid* ‘schwimmt, crawls, flows’;

2. auf **snə-t-* based on Lat. *natō*, *-āre* ‘swim, flows’; Ven. FIN *Nati-sō(n)*, **Natusis* Ger. *Netze*; Welsh *naid* f. ‘sprung’ (**snatiā*), Bret. *n(e)ijal* “fly”, Corn. *nyge* “fly, swim”, M.Welsh *dienad* (**dī-ro-natā*) “Tosen of Meeres”, and Arm. *nay* “damp, fluid”;

3. auf *sn-et-*, **sn-ot-* based on probably Gk. νότος ‘südwind’ (“Regenwind”), νότιος, νοτερός “damp”, νοτίς f. “Nässe”; Thrac. FIN Νέστος, S. 759?

4. Beside *snā-* lies *snāu-* and *sneu-*:

O.Ind. *snāuti*, participle *snuta-* “triefen, eine Flüssigkeit of Körpers, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably Muttermilch, entlassen” (present IE **snāu-ti* or lengthened gradees **snēu-ti*); Gk. νᾶω, Imperf. νᾶιον, Eol. ναύω “flow” (**σναFω*); Ζεὺς νᾶFιος (Dodona) as strömend gedacht, whereof νᾶιάς, Ion. νηιάς, -άδος, also νᾶϊς, Ion. νηῖς, -ῖδος ‘stream, brook-, Quellnympe’, Νηρεύς, Νηρηῖδες (**σναF-επο-*, substantivized probably in νηρόν τὸ ταπεινόν Hes., das as “Meerestiefe” to

understand, comprehend sein wird; but νηρίδας τὰςκοίλας πέτρας Hes. perhaps to *ner-* “penetrate”), reduced grade *vāpós* (**vǎepós*) “rinnend, flowing “, ναέτωρ ῥέων, πολύρροος Hes., Att. voc. *vâtop* m. ‘stream’, *vâma* (**vǎFεμα*) “Flüssigkeit, wellspring”, *vāsmós* (**vǎFεsmós*) “watercourse, wellspring, stream, brook”; M.l.r. *snāu*, *snō* ‘stream’ (**snāuā*);

5. from **sneu-* from: νέω (Fut. νεύσομαι) ‘schwimme’, lak. νόα πηγῇ, ἔ-ννυθεν ἐκέχυντο Hes. Lat. *nūtriō*, *-īre* “suckle, nähren”, derivative from a **sneu-trī* fem. “milk fließen lassend”;

as *d*-extension from *sneu-* one understands M.l.r. *snūd* (also FIN) “river”; “caesaries” (*“herabfließend”), M.H.G. *snuz* “catarrh”, Nor. *snott*, O.E. *gesnott* n. “Katarrh”, O.Ice. *snýta*, O.H.G. *snūzen*, Ger. *schneuzen*, Nor. *snūt* m. ‘snout’, Ger. *Schnauze*;

with *p*: M.H.G. *snupfe*, O.Ice. *snoppe* “catarrh”, M.H.G. *snūfen* “wheeze”, *snūben* “pant, sniff, snort” under likewise; after Wissmann, nom. postverb. 178 f. are Gmc. *snub-*, *snup-*, *snud-*, *snut-*, *snug-*, *snuk-* lautmalend (as also *snab-*, *snap-*, *snad-*, *snat-*, *snak-*, ebda. 187 f.), after Johannesson 223 f. belong sie to *snu-* “pant, sniff, snort, pusten”, also to obigem **sneu-*;

with IE *t*: M.H.G. *snudel*, *snuder*, *snūde* “catarrh”, O.H.G. *snūden* “pant, sniff, snort, schnarchen”, O.Ice. *snýðja* ‘snuffle, sniff, wittern (of dog)’, *snudra*, *snoðra* ds.;

whether here Thrac. *vũσᾱ* “Nymphe”?

References: WP. I 397, II 692 ff., WH. II 146 f., 172, 190 f., Loth RC. 46, 154 f.

Page(s): 971-972

sneig-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kriechen"

See also: see under ***sneg-*** ds.

Page(s): 974

sneig^wh-

English meaning: to snow; snow, *rain

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneien, (sich) zusammen ballen'

Note:

Root **sneig^wh-** : "to snow; snow" derived from a zero grade (**suu-etos*, **sueṛiō*) : O.Ind. *sunōti* "squeezed, pressed" = Av. *hunaoiti* of Root **seu-1**, **se^wθ-** : **sū-** : "juice; liquid, rain".

Material: Prākrit. *siṇeha-* (= O.Ind. *snēha-*) 'snow'; Av. *snaēža-* "to snow", paM.Ir. *šugni ženij* 'snow', (**snaiga-*); Gk. *νίφα* acc. 'snow', Hom. *ἀγάννιφος* "much snowed on, snow-capt", *νείφει* (*νῖφει*) "it is snowing", *νιφάς* "snowflake" (*νιφετός* "snowstorm, snowfall"), Lat. *nix*, *nivis* 'snow', *nivit* "it is snowing" (probably *ñ*; nasal-präs. *ninguit* (*ninxit*) ds.;

Ir. *snigid* "it drips, is raining", *snige* n. "drip, flux", *snecht(a)e* 'snow' (to *t*-forms compare *νιφετός*); Welsh *nyf* 'snow', *nyfio* "to snow";

O.H.G. O.E. *snīwan* "to snow" (st. V., participle *gi-snigan*, compare still Ger. bO.Ir. participle *geschniwen*, otherwise Ger. schw. V.), O.Ice. *snýr* "it is snowing" (participle *snifinn* "snowy"); Goth. *snaiws* 'snow' = O.E. *snāw*, O.H.G. *snēo* (gen. *snēwes*);

Lith. *sniẽgas*, Ltv. *sniegs* (vowel from the undertaken verb) 'snow', *snaĩgala* "snowflake", *sniẽga* "it is snowing", Inf. *snigtī*, O.Pruss. *snaygis* 'snow', O.C.S. *sněgъ* 'snow'.

Sumerian *šeg₄*: "frost; cold shudder, chills", *šeg_{8/9}*: 'snow; ice' (cf., *sigga*).

References: WP. II 695, WH. II 169 f., Trautmann 272 f., Vasmer 2, 680, R. L. Turner BSOAS 18, 449 f.; compare O.Ind. *sníhyati* "become damp, sticky", *snēha-* m. "stickiness, oil, fat".

Page(s): 974

sneit–

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden’

Material: Goth. *sneiþan*, O.Ice. *snīða* “cut, clip, reap”, O.E. *snīðan* “cut, clip, hew, hit”, O.S. *snīthan*, O.H.G. *snīdan* “cut, clip”; O.Ice. *sneið* “abgeschnittenes Stück”, M.H.G. *sneite* “through den wood, forest gelegter Durchhau” under likewise; O.H.G. *snit* “the cut”, M.H.G. *snide* “cutting edge”, intensive. **snittōn* in M.H.G. *snitzen* “carve”; O.Ice. *sneis* ‘small (abgeschnittener) twig, branch’, O.E. *snæas*, *snās* ‘spit, pike, Speiler’, M.H.G. *sneise* “row, cord, whereupon etwas gereiht wird” (**snoid-tā*);

Clr. *snit* “clot, chunk”, Cz. *snět* “bough” (**snoito-s*); compare perhaps M.Ir. *snéid* ‘small, short’, whether from O.Ir. **snéith*?

References: WP. II 695 f.

Page(s): 974

(s)nerb-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden’?

Material: Gk. νορβεῖ ἐνταμεῖται, νορβά καλή Hes. (as Ger. ‘schneidig’?); also Goth. *at-snarþjan* “anfassen”?; O.Ice. *snarpr* ‘sharp, hart, uneven’, *snerpa* “sharpen”, Dutch *snerpen* “bite (from Wunden), ache”, Westfäl. *snirpsch* ‘sharp (of wind)’; O.H.G. *snerfan* “together pull, drag”; without *s-*: Mod.Ice. *norpa* “freeze”.

References: WP. II 701;

See also: whether to obigem *sner-b-* (*sner-2*)?

Page(s): 977

(s)ner-¹, (s)nur-

English meaning: to murmur, grumble

Deutsche Übersetzung: schallnachahmend “murren, knurren und likewise”

Material: Gk. ἔνυρεν ἔτριπεν; ἔνυρήσεις θρηνήσεις; ὀνυρίζαι ὀδύρεται Hes.; M.H.G. *snarren* “burr, babble, chatter”, *snerren* “babble, chatter”, *snurren* ‘sough, rustle, sausen’, *snurrære*, *snurrinc* “merrymaker, fool”, Ger. *schnarren*, *schnurren*, *Schnurre*, Eng. *snarl* “growl”, M.Eng. *snorin*, nEng. *snore* ‘schnarchen’, M.Eng. *sneren*, nEng. *sneer* “verächtlich lachen”; M.Eng. *nurnen* “hersagen”, Swe. dial. *norna*, *nyrna* “zuflüstern”, O.Ice. *norm* ‘schicksalsgöttin’, M.H.G. *narren*, *nerren* “growl”, O.H.G. *narro* “fool”;

Lith. *niurniu*, *niurnėti* “drone, grumble, growl”; Ltv. *ńura* “ein weinerlicher person”, *ńurāt* “drone, grumble, spinnen as eine cat”.

Auf **-d**: M.Eng. *snurtin* ‘schnarchen’, M.H.G. *snarz* ‘schnarre, Wachtelkönig’; Ltv. *ńurđēt* “murmur, drone, grumble, growl”.

Auf **-g**: Nor. Swe. *snerka* “prusten, schnarchen”, Swe. *snurka* “röcheln”, M.L.G. *snorken*, *snarken* ‘schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort’, M.H.G. *snarchen* ds., Ger. *schnarchen*; Nor. *nurka* “creak, growl”, Dutch *nurken* “drone, grumble, nörgeln”; Lith. *snarglys* “nasal mucus”, Ltv. *snurgalas* ds. (“*rattling, clashing, röchelnd”); *snirguôt* ‘schluchzen; fauchen as die Gänse’; Ltv. *niŗguôtiês* “höhnisch lachen”, *ńurgt* “die Zähne show”; also probably Lith. *naŗglyti* ‘somewhat slowly tun’ (meaning similarly as in Swiss *norggen* “ohne Erfolg arbeiten”).

Auf **-k**: O.Ice. *snǫrgla* (**snargulōn*) “röcheln”, Ger. *nörgeln*, *nergeln* “undeutlich sprechen, with verdrießlichem näselnden Tone tadeln”; Lith. *niurksaũ*, *-óti* “dismal or brütend dasitzen”, Ltv. *ńurk’êt*, *ńurkstêt*, *ńurkšêt* “drone, grumble, murmur, growl”, *ńerka* “ein weinerlicher person”, *ńaŗkšêt* “weinerlich sein, creak”, *ńiŗkstêt* “gnash, ein Geräusch make, as if etwas bricht”, *snirkt* “gnash”.

Auf **-p**: O.Ice. *snarfla* “röcheln”, Nor. Swe. *snarva* “growl, die Zähne fletschen”.

References: WP. II 698 f.

Page(s): 975

(s)ner-2

English meaning: to turn, wind, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, winden (also von Fäden and Flechtwerk),
zusammendrehen, zusammenschnüren; sich zusammenwinden, einschrumpfen”

Note: perhaps extension to *snē-* ds.

Material: O.Ind. *nṛtyati* “tanzt”, *nṛtí-* f. “Tanz, game”, *nṛtú-* “tanzend”, *narma-* n., *narmá-* m. “joke”, *naríṣṭā* f. ds., etc.; mIran. *nār-* “catch” (Persson Beitr. 816a 1);

Gk. *νάρναξ* *κιβωτός* Hes. (and inschriftlich), from which dissim. *λάρναξ* “Kasten, hutch, vessel”; through Weitergreifen dieses dissim. Wandels also **νάρκος* (from the *k*-extension, see under), still receive in *ναρκίον* *ἄσκος* Hes., to *λάρκος* “basket”;

O.S. *narū*, O.E. *nearu*, Eng. *narrow* “eng” (**nar-wa-* actually “zusammengeschnürt”), O.Ice. in *Njorva-sund* “Gibraltar” (besides *Njorva-sund* and Ger. *Nehrung* ‘schmale Landzunge’ from **ner-wa-*), O.H.G. *narwa* f., *narwo* m. ‘scar’ (i.e. “zusammengezogene Wundränder”), also “ansa, fibulatura”, Ger. *Narbe* dial. also “agrafe, hook, clasp, Krampen an Türen” as Nor. *norve* “agrafe, hook, clasp, cramp” (and Ltv. *nārs*, *nāre* “agrafe, hook, clasp”);

Ger. bO.Ir. *der-narren* ‘starr become, particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably vor frost’ (“*shrink up, -krampfen”), *narr* “mißratene verschrumpfte fruit”, *narr* (Swiss) *krampfartige Spannung*, *narrennagel* “unförmig ausgewachsener Nagel”; zero grade (with *s-*) Ger. *schnurren*, *ein-schnurren*, -*schnorren* “zusammenschrumpfen”, Ice. *snurða* “knot an a Faden, bildlich of Nasenrümpfen”;

lengthened grade O.Ice. *nāri* “groin” (“Einschnürung of Leibes”), M.H.G. *nærlīch* “concise, genau, young” and with gradation O.Ice. *Nōri* “Zwergname”, *nōr* n. “narrow bay, Sund”, Dan. Swe. *nōr* “toddler, whole small kid, child”;

probably O.H.G. *snuor* “cord, band, strap, rope, cable”, Dan.-Swe. *snōr* ds., Goth. *snōrjō* “geflochtener basket”, O.E. *snēr* (**snōriō*) ‘saite a Harfe’, O.Ice. *snōri* n. “gedrehtes rope, band”;

Lith. *neriù*, *nérti* “submerge, einschlüpfen, einfädeln”, *nyrù*, preterit *niraũ*, *nirti* ‘sich schlängeln, ranken’, *išnirti* ‘sich dislocate, luxate, crick’, *nāras* “aquanaut”, *narys* “loop, noose, snare; joint, limb, member”; Ltv. *nārs*, *nāre* “agrafe, hook, clasp”;

Russ. *nerēt*, *neretó* “kind of fish snaring net”;

here belongs *ner-3*, above S. 766.

extensions:

sner-b- with Gmc. *p*: Nor. dial. *snerpa* st. V. “shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, shrink up”, O.H.G. (*bī-*, *fīr-*) *snerfan* “den Mund zusammenziehen, die Miene verfinstern”, bO.Ir. *schnurfen* ‘sich einziehen, shrink’ = Nor. *snurpa* “fälteln, lose zusammennähen”, Nor. *snerp* ‘skin auf the milk’.

sner-g-: O.E. *sneorcan* st. V. “shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”, Nor. *snerka*, *snyrkja* ds., *snerk(e)* m. “dünne skin auf the milk”, O.Ice. *snerkja* (**snarkian*) “pull together, furrow”.

(s)*ner-k-*: Arm. *nergev* “tenuis, gracilis” (“*zusammengeschnürt or eingeschrumpft”);

Gk. *vápκῆ* “das solidification, cramp, Lähmung; Krampfrochen”, *vápκâv* “erstarren” (see also above about *vápκιον*, *λάρκος*); O.H.G. *sner(a)han* (st. V.) ‘schlingen, tie, bind, knot, bind’, M.H.G. *snērhen* “tie, bind, knot, bind, pull together”, O.H.G. *snar(a)ha* “loop, noose, snare”, O.Ice. *snara* (**snarhōn*) ‘schlingen, tie, bind, knot, winden’, *snara* f. “loop, noose, snare” (skand. Lw. is O.E. *snēare* f. “loop, noose, snare”), *snarr* “rash, hasty, sharp”,

M.L.G. *snarlīken* adv. “quick, fast, bald”, O.E. *snierian* “hurry” from **snarhian* (“quick, fast” from “was sich dreht, quick, fast wendet”).

References: WP. II 699 ff., WH. II 165, Trautmann 197, Vasmer 2, 213 f.

Page(s): 975-977

sneubh–

English meaning: to woo, marry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “freien, heiraten”

Material: Lat. *nubō*, *-ere*, *-psi*, *-ptum* “marry, from the wife, woman”, *prōnuba* “Ehestifterin, Brautfrau”, *cōnūbium* (**co-snūbiom*) “matrimony”;

R.C.S. *snuḃiti* “verkuppeln”, Cz. *snoubiti* “freien, verloben” (Kaus. **snoubhejō*); with secondary nasalization Proto-Slav.. dial. **snqb*;

nasal. Gk. νύμφη “bride, virgin, Nymphe”, νύμφιος “bridegroom”, νυμφεύω “verlobe”;

probably as **snusos* from the connection through Heirat and extension to *snēu-* “Fäden zusammendrehen, tie, bind, knot”.

References: WP. II 697, WH. II 183 f., Trautmann 273, Vasmer 2, 683.

Page(s): 977-978

sneud(h)–1

English meaning: drowsy, to drowse

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schläfrig, schlummern’

Note: perhaps to *sneudh-2*.

Material: Gk. νυστάζω ‘sleep; bin sleepy, careless, neglectful’, νύσταλος, -λέος ‘sleepy’;
Lith. *snáudžiu, snáusti*, Ltv. *snaũžu* ‘drowse’, Lith. *snaudālius* ‘drowsy person’, *snaudulỹs*
‘slumber’, Ltv. *snaũdule* ‘schlafpatze’, Lith. *snústu, snúdau, snústi* ‘einschlummern’,
snudà, snùdis ‘schläfer, Träumer’.

References: WP. II 697.

Page(s): 978

sneudh-²

English meaning: mist

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nebel; neblig, düster"

Material: Av. *snaoḍa-* "clouds", südbaluči *nōd* "leichtes clouds, fog, Regenwolke"; Gk. *νυθόν ἄφωνον. σκοτεινόν, νυθῶδες σκοτεινῶδες* Hes.; Lat. *nūbēs* "cloud", in addition *obnūbō, -ere* "verhüllen" (durchs perf. *obnūbī* also formal from *nūbō, nupsi* "marry" sharp geschieden), under between probably as denominatives verb: "(sich) bewölken" = "(sich) cover", at first of sky, heaven, then generally; Welsh *nudd* "fog" (to GN *Nudd* see above S. 768);

possibly originally as "dampness" = **sneudh-* the extension from *sneu-* besides *snāu-* and *snā-* (see there) "flow"; as "benebelt, dim, dusky, cloudy = sleepy" perhaps to *sneud(h)-1*.

References: WP. II 697, WH. II 183 f.

Page(s): 978

sneu-

See also: see above under *snā-*.

Page(s): 977

(s)nēbh-ri-, (s)nōbh-ri-

English meaning: narrow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eng, dünn, schmal” (Gmc. also “flink” from “mager”)

Note: only armen. and germO.N.

Material: Arm. *nurb* “eng, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, thin under likewise” (**snōbh-ri-*, = O.Ice. **snōfr*);

O.Ice. *snāfr* (gen. -*rs*) “eng; quick, fast”, aschw. *snāver* “narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, eng”, O.Ice. *snāfugr* “rash, hasty, agile”, with gradation O.Ice. *snōfr* “quick, fast, agile”, reduced grade *snqfurligr* “rash, hasty”; *s*-lose Nebenformen aschw. *nāver* and *nōver*, O.Ice. *nōfr* (neutr. *nōfrt*) “rash, hasty, agile” (in addition also M.H.G., Ger. Alem. *nuofer* “alert, awake, smart, fresh, sober”, Ger. bO.Ir. *nuober*).

References: WP. II 698.

Page(s): 973-974

(snēp–), snōp–, snəp–

English meaning: to gather in sheafs, sheaf, bundle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “to einem Strick zusammendrehen, Bund, Garbe”

Material: Lat. (etrusk.?) *napurae* ‘strohseile’; O.H.G. *snuaba* “vitta”, *snuobili* “small chain”;

O.C.S. *snopъ* “δέσμη, fasciculus, ἐπίδεσμος, ligatura”, Russ. *snopъ* etc. “fascicle, sheaf”;

References: WP. II 698, WH. II 142, Trautmann 272, Vasmer 2, 682.

See also: probably extension to (s)nē- “zusammendrehen”.

Page(s): 974-975

snēu- : snū- and sněu-

English meaning: to turn, to bind, attach; band; sinew

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "drehen", especially "Fäden zusammendrehen, knüpfen";
andererseits 'sich drehen, schnelle Bewegung'

Material: O.Ind. *snāvan-* (n.) and *snāván-* "band, strap, sinew"; reshuffling eines *r/n-* neuter:
a-snāvirā- "ohne Sehnen" (*snutā-* "from the sinew"), Av. *snāvarə* 'sinew' (*snāuya-* "from an
Tiersehne gefertigt"); Arm. *neard* 'sinew, filament, Fiber' (**snēurt*); Gk. *νεῦρον* 'sinew',
νευρά 'sinew, bowstring'; Lat. *nervus* 'sinew, tendon; muscle, Nerv';

Alb. *nus* "Bindfaden, cord" (**snu-tio-*);

O.Ice. *snūa* (*snera*, *snūinn*) "winden, zwirnen, wenden" (**snōwan*), *snūðr*, gen. -ar m. "loop, noose, snare" and "quickness", O.E. *snūd* m. "haste, hurry", O.Ice. *snūðigr* 'sich herumdrehend (of Mühlstein), quick, fast', Goth. *sniwan*, O.E. *snēowan* "hurry", O.Ice. *snæggr* "quick, fast" (**snawwu-*), Nor. *snaa* "hurry" (**snawēn*); **sneu-mjo-* "hurrying" in Goth. *sniumjan* "hurry", *sniumundō* "hasty", O.H.G. *sniumi* adj. "rash, hasty, hasty, sly, cunning", O.E. *snēome* adv. "rash, hasty, alsbald" (besides steht ein unerklärtes O.Ice. *snemma*, *snimma* "zeitig, bald");

Ltv. *snaujīs* "loop, noose, snare"; O.C.S. *snovq* and *snujq*, *snuti* "anzetteln, ordīr", lter. *osnyvatī*, Russ. *snovátb* "anzetteln" and "quick, fast hin and her go".

Toch. B *ṣñaura* 'sehnen, Nerven'.

cognitional with (s)nē- and presumably out of it um originally formant -u- extended.

References: WP. II 696, WH. II 165, Trautmann 272, Vasmer 2, 682.

Page(s): 977

(s)nē- and (s)nēi-

English meaning: to sew together, to web, spin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fäden zusammendrehen, with dem Faden hantieren”, daher “weben, spinnen” and “sew”

Note: (maybe from dem present *snē-iō*, or umgekehrt *snē-* from *snēi-*?); compare die related roots *snep-*, *snēu-*, *sneu-*, *(s)ner-*, also *nētr-* “Natter”; s. also 1. *ned-* S. 758 f.

Material: O.Ind. (unbel.) *snāyati* “umwindet, dressed “, *snāyu*, *snāyu-* f., n. “band, strap, sinew” (in addition probably *nīví-*, *nīvī-* “umgebundenes kerchief, cloth, Schurz”);

Gk. *νή* ‘spinnt’ (**snē-iē*; *ἔννη* “nebat”, *ἐύνητος* “good gesponnen” prove Anl. *sn-*), Fut. *νήσω*; *νήθω* ‘spinne’, *νήμα* “Gespinst, filament “ (= Lat. *nēmen*), *νήσις* “the spinning “ (: O.H.G. *nāt* “suture”), *νήτρον* “distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning) “; *νώμενος*, *νώντα* Gramm. probably from **νή-όμενος*, **νήοντα*;

Lat. *neō*, *nēre* (**snē-iō*) ‘spinnen’, *nēmen* “Gespinst, Gewebe”, *nētus* ds.;

M.Ir. *snīd* “dreht; binds, afflicts, müht sich ab”; Welsh *nyddu* “nēre”, Corn. *nethe*, M.Bret. *nezaff* ds. (**sn(i)ō*); M.Ir. *snīm* m. “the spinning, Drehen; distress “; gradation *snō-* in O.Ir. *snāth(e)* “filament “, Bret. *neud* ds.; (but Welsh *ysnoden* “lace, band”, Corn. *snod* “vitta” from Eng. *snood* “Haarband”); O.Ir. *snāthat* “needle”, Welsh *nodwydd* “acus, acicula”, O.Corn. *notuid*, M.Bret. *nadoez* “needle”;

O.H.G. *nāu* “nähe” (= Lat. *neō*, Gk. *νή*, O.Ind. *snāyati*, yet without *s-*), *nāt* “suture”; Goth. *nēpla*, O.Ice. *nāl*, O.H.G. *nādala*, O.E. *nædl* f. “needle” (O.Ice. *snælda* “Handspindel”, probably reconverted from **snæð[illa]*); **snō-* in agutn. *snōþ*, Mod.Swe. *snod(d)* “cord”, O.E. *snōd* f. “head fascia” (: O.Ir. *s nāth*, Ltv. *snāte*);

Ltv. *snāju*, *snāt* “lax zusammendrehen, spinnen”, *snāte*, *snāne*, *snāt(e)ne* f. “leinene cover”; s-los: *nātns* “leinen, zwirnen”, *nāt(e)ne* = *snāt(e)ne*; **nī-* as zero grade to **nēi-* (see

above O.Ind. *nīwī-*) in Lith. *nýtis* “Hevelte or Weberkamm”, Ltv. *nīts* “part of Webstuhls”, O.C.S. **nītъ* “filament, rope”, Russ. *nítъ* “filament “, Ser.-Cr. *nīti* “Webertrummm”.

References: WP. II 694 f., WH. II 159 f., Trautmann 199, 272, Vasmer 2, 221.

Page(s): 973

snusós

English meaning: daughter-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwiegertochter’

Grammatical information: f. *o*-stem

Material: O.Ind. *snusā* ds. (after den Fem. auf *ā*-reshaped); Arm. *nu*, gen. *nuoy* ds., Gk. *vuós* ds.; Lat. *nurus*, *-ūs* ds. (after *socrus* reshaped); O.H.G. *snur*, *snora*, O.E. *snoru*, O.Ice. *snor*, *snør*, Ger. *Schnur* “daughter-in-law” (after den *ā*-stem), krimGoth. *schnos* (Hs. *schuos*); s.-Church Slavic *snъcha* ds.; perhaps also Alb. *nuse* “bride” (**snusiē*).

Note:

Amazingly Gk. *vuós*, Arm. *nu*, *nurus*, Alb. *nuse* obey the same phonetic laws of Alb. *sn-* > *n-* or the drop of initial *s-*.

References: WP. II 701 f., WH. II 190, Trautmann 273, Vasmer 2, 682 f.; after Specht IE Decl. 90 f. to O.Ind. *sanóti* “erwirbt, gewinnt”, above S. 906; s. though above *sneubh-*.

Page(s): 978

soi-to-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Zauberei"

See also: see above S. 891 (*sē-*).

Page(s): 979

solo-, sol(e)uo-

English meaning: whole, integrate

Deutsche Übersetzung: under likewise “wohlbehalten, ganz”

Material: O.Ind. *sárva-* “unversehrt, whole, all, jeder”, Av. *haurva-*, ap. *haruva-* “unversehrt, whole” (= Gk. ὅλος, οὔλος, Alb. *gjalë*, compare also Lat. *salvus*), O.Ind. *sarvātāt(i)-* “Unversehrtheit, welfare, salvation”, Av. *haurvatāt-* “Ganzheit, Vollkommenheit, welfare” (= Gk. ὁλότης); Arm. *olj* (**soljo-*) “fit, healthy, whole, vollständig”; Gk. Att. ὅλος, Ion. οὔλος (*ὁλFος) “vollständig, whole”, voc. οὔλε (: Lat. *salvē* from **salvë*) through reinterpretation to an Imperativ);

besides with vollerer Formansstufe ὁλοός (from *ὁλεFός), ὁλοεῖται ὑγιαίνει Hes.; Alb. *gjalë* ‘strong, fat, alert, awake, smart’, *ngjal* “belebe, heal, mäste” (**soluo-*); zero grade: Lat. *salvus* “heil, fit, healthy, gerettet”, *salvē* (see above), Umbr. *sal(u)uom* ‘salvum’, Osc. *salavs* ‘salvus’, päl. *Salauatur* PN ‘salvator’ from **salvo-* (**saluo-* or **saluo-* = Gk. ὁλοός), Lat. *salūs, -tis* “Unverletzttheit, Gesundheit, Wohlergehen”, *salū-bris* “the Gesundheit zuträglich”, *Sallustius* (with lengthened *-ll-*); besides **solos* in *solī-dus, soldus* “dense = gediegen, massiv” and “tight, firm, vollständig, whole”, *solōx* “dense, filzig”, *solidāre* “to make firm or solid”, päl. *solois* “omnibus”;

Ital. **sollos* (**sol-no-*) in altLat. *sollus* “totus et solidus”, Lat. *sollers, sollemnis* etc., Osc. *sullus* “omnes”; but Welsh Bret. *holl, oll*, Corn. *oll* “whole, all”, belong to O.Ir. *oll* (above S. 24); Toch. A *salu* “vollständig”, B *sol-me* “whole”.

References: WP. II 510 ff., WH. II 471 ff., 555 ff.;

See also: perhaps in ablaut to *sēl-*, above *sel-* S. 900.

Page(s): 979-980

so(s), sã

English meaning: dem. stem; he, she

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ó, ῥ"

Grammatical information: originally only nom. sg. m. f., die other case of stem *to-*; fem. also *sī*

Material: O.Ind. *sá* and *saḥ* (**sos*), f. *sã*, Av. *ha* and *hō*, f. *hã* (also in O.Ind. *ē-śá*, Av. *aē-ša* "this"; with particle *-u* O.Ind. *a-sāu*, Av. *hāu*, ap. *hauv* m. f. "this, diese", compare Gk. οὔ[τος]);

Gk. ó, ῥ (Dor. ᾶ:) article (Att. etc. also pl. οἱ, αἱ compared with älterem Dor. τοί, ταί); substantivisch ὅς (καὶ ὅς, ῥῶ"ὅς) from **sos* (or *śios*), wherefore sich n. ὅ, acc. ὅν, ῥν etc. gesellte; further das with den *to*-forms as Relativum gebrauchte ὅς by Herodot; **so-u-*, *sã-u* in οὔ[τος], αὔ[τη]; ὅ-δε "this";

Alb. **so*, **sã* in *k-ü* "this", *kějó* "diese" (**ke-o*) and *a-ú* "that, that yonder, that one; emphatically, that well-known; in contrast with hic, the former, (sometimes the latter)", *a-jó* "illa"; aLat. *sa-psa* "ipsa", *sum*, *sam*, *sōs*, *sās* "eum, eam, eos, eas"; **so-* in Osc. *exo-* "hic" (e.g. abl. f. *exac*) from **e-ke-so-* (to Vorderglied s. *ko-* "this");

Gaul. *so-sin*, *so-sio* acc. sg. n., O.Ir. (*s*)*a n-* Neutr. of article, and Relativpronomen, *s* prefixedes Pron. the 3. sg. f. and 3. pl. (*impu* "circum eos" *imb* + *śu* from **sōns*) etc.; O.Ir. demonstrative *-so* (**sos*) "this, -e, -es"; Bret. *ho-n* "unser", *ho-z* "euer";

Goth. *sa*, *sō*, O.Ice. *sã*, *sū*, O.E. *sē* m.;

Toch. A m. *sə-m*, f. *sã-m*, n. *tə-m*, Toch. B m. *se* (**so*), f. *sã*, n. *te*;

to anaphorischen *so* belongs also gthAv. *hōi*, jAv. *hē*, *šē*, ap. *šaiy*, Gk. οἱ "ihm";

besides ein erweit. stem *s(i)io-*, *s(i)iā-*: O.Ind. *syáh* and (after *sá*) *syá* m. *syā* f., ap. *hya^h* m., *hyā* f.; perhaps O.Ir. *se* “this” from **ṣiod*, and *-se*, *-sa* particula augens the 1. sg.; very doubtful is Zurückführung from O.Ice. *siā* “this” on previous **ṣio*.

Fem. **sī* Gk. ‘sie’ (Soph.), O.Ir. *sī* ‘sie’, Goth. *sí*, O.H.G. *sī*, *sí* ‘sie’; in addition after Rosenfeld, Forsch. unter Fortschr. 29, 176 schwachtonig *sí* in Run. *si-ainaR* “that”, *sa-si* “this”, *su-si* “diese”, *pat-si* “dieses”; genus-indifferent are acc. O.Ind. *sīm*, Av. *hīm*, ap. *šim*.

References: WP. II 509, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 536 ff., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 610 f., Pedersen Toch. 1113 f.

Page(s): 978-979

sō[u]rā : sōrā

English meaning: calf (of leg)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wade”??

Material: Gk. ἄωροι πόδες (μ 89) “Beine ohne Waden”?; Ion. ὤρη “Teil eines Opfertieres, calf”?;

Lat. *sūra* “calf”, if with *-ūr-* from *-ōr-*, or *-ūr-* in ablaut to *-ōu-*?

References: WP. II 510, WH. II 634, Frisk 205.

Page(s): 980

spako–

English meaning: drop, point

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Tröpfchen, Pünktchen”?

Material: Gk. ψακάς (late ψεκάς) “Regentropfen, Krümchen”, ψακάζω “tröpfle”, ψάκαλον n. “neugeborenes animal”; Lith. *spãkas* “drip, Pünktchen”.

References: WP. II 652, J. B. Hofmann Gk. Wb. 425.

Page(s): 980

speĝ-

English meaning: to be attentive, sharp-sighted

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'scharf hin- or zusehen'

Note: (or *spōĝ-*)

Material: O.Ice. *spakr* 'smart, peaceful, gentle', *speki* f. "Verstand, Weisheit", *spekt* (**spakiþō*) f. "Weisheit", *spekja* "weismachen, besänftigen";

O.C.S. *pažo*, *paziti* "achten auf", with *sę* 'sich hüten'.

References: WP. II 660;

See also: compare *spek-* "peer" and O.E. *specan* etc. under *(s)p(h)er(e)g-*.

Page(s): 981

spek-

English meaning: to watch

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spähen, scharf hinsehen'

Material: O.Ind. *spásati* (Dhātup.), *pásyati* "sees", participle *spaṣṭá-* (= Av. *spašta-*, Lat. *spectus*), *spát* 'späher' (= Av. *spas*, Lat. *au-*, *haru-spex*), *spása-* ds. (: Gk. σκοπός), Av. *spasyeiti* 'späht' (= Lat. *speciō*, Gk. σκέπτομαι), *spas* 'späher', *spaštar-* ds. (= Lat. *-spector*, umb. *spetur-e*), *spasan-* "hinspähend auf" (= O.H.G. *speho* 'späher'); Arm. *spasem* "I erwarte" is Iran. Lw.;

Gk. σκέπτομαι "look, see" (σκεπ- reconverted from **spek-*); σκοπός 'späher; purpose', σκοπεῖν "observe, aim, untersuchen", σκοπή, σκοπιά: "Warte", σκέψις "Betrachtung"; Alb. *pashë* "I sah" (**/s/pok-s-?*);

Lat. *speciō*, *-ere*, *-xī*, *-ctum* 'see' (*con-spiciō* etc.), *spectō*, *-āre* "anschauen", *speciēs* 'sight, prestige, Aussehen, apparition', *au-*, *haru-spex*, *specus*, *-ūs* "cave", *speculum* "mirror", *speculor*, *-ārī* "peer"; Umbr. *speture* 'spectōr', *speturie* 'spectōriae';

O.H.G. *spehōn* "peer", in addition *speha* f. "aufmerksames Betrachten, Untersuchung, Auskundschaftung, Aufpassen"; O.Ice. *spā* "Wahrsagung" (**spahō*: Gk. σκοπή? yet point at *spā* auf root stress and is post-verbal origin verdächtig, s. Wissmann nom. postv. 1, 41); *spā* "wahrsagen" (**spahōn*, s. Wissmann a. a. O. 1, 110), *spār* "wahrsagend, prophetisch" (**spaha-s*); O.S. O.H.G. *spāhi* 'smart, skilful'.

References: WP. II 659 f., WH. II 570 f.;

See also: compare *speĝ-* "hinsehen".

Page(s): 984

(s)pel–

English meaning: to speak aloud; to tell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “laut, nachdrücklich sprechen”

Material: Arm. *aria-spel* ‘sage, proverb, saying, riddle’;

Goth. *spill* n. “narration, Sage, fable”, O.Ice. *spjall* n. “narration, discourse”, O.E. *spell* n. “narration, discourse, Predigt” (Eng. *gospel* = O.E. *gōd-spell*) “Evangelium”; O.H.G. *spel*, *-les* n. “narration, discourse, Märchen”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *bīspel* “belehrende narration, fable, Gleichnis”, Ger. *Beispiel*,

therefrom Goth. *spillōn* “promulgate, tell”, O.Ice. *spialla* “talk, erwähnen”, O.E. *spellian* “talk, tell” (Eng. *spell*), O.H.G. *got-spellōn* “evangelizare”, M.H.G. *spellen* “tell, talk, babble, chatter”;

with it are as *s*-lose forms compatible Gk. ἀπειλή “threat; prahlerische Versprechung” (ἀπειλέω “drohe; gelobe, verheiße; rühme mich, boast, brag”), whether from *ἀπελνῖα, wherein ἀ- am ehesten die preposition *η̑ “in”; (also Gmc. *-l-* probably from *-ln-*) Ltv. *peļt* “vilify, scold, blaspheme, slander”, *paļas* (Plur.) “reprimand, Schmähung”, *iz-paļ uôt* “proficient ausschmähen”, as well as Toch. *pāl*, *pāl* “praise”.

References: WP. II 676 f., WH. I 59, Frisk 119 f.

Page(s): 985

spend–

English meaning: to offer libation

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ein Trankopfer darbringen; geloben”

Material: Gk. σπένδω “verspreche (Gortyn); bringe ein Trankopfer dar, spende”, Med. ‘schließe einen pact, covenant”; σπονδή ‘spende, Trankopfer; pl. Verträge”;

Lat. *spondeō*, -*ēre* (Kaus.-Iter.) “feierlich promise, sich verbürgen”; *sponsa* “die Verlobte”; *respondēre* “eine Gegenseistung promise; antworten”; *despondēre animum* “den courage sinken lassen”; Hitt. *šipand-* ‘spenden, sacrifice”.

References: WP. II 662, 665, WH. II 578 f., Pedersen Hitt. 166.

Page(s): 989

(s)pen-¹(d-)

English meaning: to pull; to spin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen, spannen” and ‘spinnen’, indem die to webenden Fäden zuerst ausgespannt wurden

Note: *(s)pen-* : *spē(i)-* “ziehen” = *pen-* “feed”: *pā-* “Vieh weiden, feed” = *bhā-* : *bhen-* ‘speak’; compare das different vokalisierte *pān-* “Gewebe”, above S. 788.

Material: 1. forms without *-s-*:

Arm. *hanum*, Aor. *hanay* and *henum*, Aor. *heni* “to weave, zusammennähen”; s. above Meillet Esquisse² 55, 105, 111 f.;

Gk. πένομαι ‘streng mich an, mühe mich ab, have Mangel’, πόνος “mühsame work, hardship, distress “, πονέω “mühe mich ab, etc.”, πονηρός “in schlechtem Zustande, schadhaft, lasterhaft”, πένης “arm, poor”, πενία “lack, poverty”, πεινῆν ‘starve’, from which probably retrograd πείνη “hunger” and πάτος ἔνδυμα τῆς Ἡρας Hes. as **pḡ-tos*; diese or eine similar *t*-formation lies also dem O.Ir. *ēl-* “kleiden” the basic;

Lith. *pinù*, *pinti* “flax, wattle, braid”, *pántis* m. f., O.Pruss. *panto* f. “manacle”, Ltv. *pinu*, *pît* “flax, wattle, braid”, *pineklis* “manacle”;

O.C.S. *pъnъ*, *pъti* ‘spannen’, ablaut. *opona* f. “curtain”, *ponjava* “Umhang, dress”, *pqto* “manacle”(Serb. *pŭto*), wherefore among others Russ. *prepjátъ* “hinder”, *raspjátъ* “kreuzigen”, *pjâtъ*, *pnutъ* “with dem Fußestoßen” and O.C.S. *pęta* “calcaneus “ (Serb. *petasati* “with den Füßen ausschlagen”), Russ. *pjatá*, Serb. *péta*, Lith. *péntis* m. “ds.; back the axe, the scythe”, O.Pruss. *pentis* “calcaneus “;

perhaps Alb. *pendë*, *pëndë* “pair Ochsen; Joch (piece of wood as field measure)” from a **pentā* “*Gespann”; also *penk* “Koppel”;

2. forms with anlaut. *s-*:

Lat. *sponte* “from eigenem Antrieb, from freiem Willen”;

Goth. O.H.G. O.E. *spinnan*, O.Ice. *spinna* ‘spinnen’ (**spen_uō*, compare *spannan* S. 982 from **spə-n_uō*), O.H.G. *spinna* “spider”; with einfachem *n*: O.Ice. *spuni* m. “Gespinst”, O.E. *spinel*, O.H.G. *spinala* (and *spinnila*) “spindle”.

3. extension **(s)pen-d-**:

Lith. *spéndžiu*, *spėsti* “einen Fallstrick lay, place (spannen)”, O.Lith. *spándau*, *-yti* ‘spannen’, Lith. *spanskus* “eng, drückend”, *spąstas* “Falle”, Ltv. *spiēst* “press, constrain, oblige”, iterative *spaidīt*, *spuōsts* “Fallstrick, Falle”, Ltv. *spendele* “feather an a Schlosse”, *spanda* ‘strickwerk am Pflug’, as also pām. *spundr* “plough”, Gk. σπινδεῖρα ἄροτρον Hes. (i.e. σπινδῆρα);

O.C.S. *pęndь* ‘span’, *pęditi* “urge, press, push, drive, push” (originally perhaps “ein Vieh an gespanntem Strick vorwärtsziehen”); presumably also as “gespannt hängen”, Lat. *pendeō*, *-ēre* “hängen, herabhängen”, *pendō*, *-ēre* “wägen, schätzen, pay” (to Wägen aufhängen), Umbr. *ampentu* “impenditō”; whether also O.E. *finta* m. “tail, Folge”?

References: WP. II 660 ff., WH. II 579 f., Trautmann 214, 219, Vasmer 2, 272, 379 f.

Page(s): 988

speno–, stēno–, p(ə)stēno–

English meaning: teat; brost

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zitze, Brustwarze, Brust”

Material: 1. anlaut *sp*: O.Ir. *sine* m. “teat”: *bō tri-phne* = *bō trī sine* “cow with drei Zitzen”, M.Ir. *sineSeāin* “uvula”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**sini*) *gjini* “brost, teat” [common Alb. *s-* > *gj-* phonetic mutation] probably homonym with Alb. *gji* “bay, harbor” : contaminated by Lat. *sinus* “a bent surface, hollow, coil, curve, fold, winding; of dress, a fold, pocket, lap; in a coastline, a bay, gulf. Transf. heart, secret feelings”.

O.Ice. *speni* m. “teat, nipple “ (O.S. *spini* also “Zäpfchen in Halse”), M.L.G. *spene* ds.; *o-* grade O.E. *spane*, *spanu* f. “ nipple “, *spanan* “entwöhnen”; M.H.G. *spen* f. “brost, Muttermilch” (probably **spani*; compare Ger. *Span-ferkel*); reduced grade M.L.G. *spone* f., O.H.G. *spunni*, M.H.G. *spünne* and *spune* “ nipple “; Lith. *spenyš* “teat, Zäpfchen in Halse, Ohrläppchen”, O.Pruss. *spenis* “teat”.

2. M.Pers. Pers. *pistān* “ female brost” (**pəstāna-*), Av. *fštāna-* m. Du. “ds., nipple, knot” (**pstāna*), *əṛəvafšnyā* “the hochbusigen”, O.Ind. *stāna-* “brost, esp. female “; Arm. *stin* “ female brost” (**stēno-*; gen. sg. *stean*); Gk. *στηνίον στήθος* Hes. (daß *στήθος* related sei, is heavy credible; hat besides *θήνιον*, *τιθήνη* einst ein **θη-θος*, **τή-θος* bestanden, das besides *στηνίον* eine parallel formation *στήθος* ins Leben treten ließ??).

The association the Anlaute under *p(ə)stēn-* seems possible.

References: WP. II 663, Trautmann 275, Specht, IE Decl. 86.

Page(s): 990

sperĝh–, spreĝh–, nasal. sprenĝh–

English meaning: to hurry, to spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich hastig bewegen, eilen, springen’

Note: Erweit. from *sper-* “twitch, schnellen”.

Material: O.Ind. *sprháyati* “begehrt, empfindet envy”, Av. *ā-spərəzatā* “war bestrebt”;

Gk. σπέρχομαι “storm along, hurry (σπερχόμενος “hasty, hasty, rash, hasty”), boisterous, aufgebracht sein”, σπέρχω “dränge, drive”, σπερχνός “quick, fast, hasty”, ὁσπερχές adv. “violent, ardent”; here Welsh *ffraeth* (see 996);

O.Ice. *springa* ‘spring, hervorbrechen’, O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *springan* ds.; Kaus. O.H.G. *sprengen* ‘spring make (ein horse), (zer)sprengen’ and ‘strew, distribute, spray, sprenkeln’, O.Ice. *sprengja* “sprinkle”, O.E. *sprengan* “outspread, break, crack; burst, säen”; M.H.G. *spring* (-g-) ‘sprung, wellspring’, O.E. *spring* “Wasserquell”, Eng. *spring* “ds., Sprungfeder, Knospenspringen, spring”; old Ablautform **sprōgh-* in O.Ice. *sprōga* ‘spring, run’.

References: WP. II 675, Trautmann 278 f.

Page(s): 998

(s)per-1

English meaning: rafter; pole, spear

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sparren; Stange, Speer'; verbal "with Sparren verspreizen, stützen, stemmen, sich sperren"

Note: originally denominativ

Material: Lat. *sparus, sparum* "kurzer spear, javelin of Landvolkes as Jagd- and dürftige Kriegswaffe" (**sp_ero-*); in addition a kind of fish *sparus*, Gk. σπάρος; Alb. *shparr, shperdhë* "oak" (as "timber"; *rr* from *rn*); Gmc. **speru-* in O.Ice. *spjǫr* 'spear, javelin', O.E. *spere* n., O.Fris. *spiri, spere, sper*, O.S. O.H.G. *sper*, M.H.G. *sper* m. n., Ger. *Speer* m., O.H.G. *spereboum* "aesculus"; O.Ice. *spari, sparri* m. 'speiler, Sparren, balk, beam', *sperra* f. (**sparriōn*) "roof beam", O.H.G. *sparro* "balk, beam, roof beam, shaft, pole", Ger. *Sparren*; therefrom O.Ice. *sperra* "with Sparren versehen; die Beine spreizen, aussperren, verhindern"; O.Ice. *sperra*, O.E. *be-, ge- sparrian* "verrammeln", O.H.G. M.H.G. *sperren* "through einen Sperrbalken verschließen, sperren; ausspreizen";

other formations O.H.G. *spirdren* "nīti" (*j*-Verb as *muntren*, s. Schatz, Germanica for Siewers 367);

without anl. *s-*: Lat. *paries* "wall" (originally "die Seitenstützen eines Zelttes under likewise"); Slav. **pъrъ, *perti* "prop, support", with *podъ-* "fulcire", with *za-* "claudere", e.g. O.C.S. *podъpъrъ, prěti* "prop, support", *zaprěti* 'shut', Russ. *u-perétъ* 'stemmen, an or against etwas prop, support; refl. sich whereof lean, sich wogegen sperren, sträuben', *zaperétъ* "versperren, verschließen", Pol. *przeć* 'spreizen, sperren', O.C.S. *podъporъ, -pora* "fulcrum, baculum", Russ. *upór* "pad, Strebepfeiler" etc.

References: WP. II 665 f., WH. II 254, 568, Trautmann 275 f., Vasmer 2, 341.

Page(s): 990-991

sper-²(g-)

English meaning: a kind of bird (sparrow?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Vogelnamen, besonders 'sperling'

Material: Goth. *sparwa*, O.E. *spearwa*, O.H.G. *sparo* 'sparrow' (*Proto-Gmc. **sparwan-*); M.H.G. *sperlinc* Ger. *Sperling*, diminutive; O.Ice. *sporr* ds. from **sparwa-z*, compare also Ger. *Sperber*, O.H.G. *sparwāri* (Endglied after O.H.G. *aro* "eagle" "transfigured?");

Gk. σπαράσιον ὄρνειον ἐμφερες στρουθῷ Hes. (*σπαρF_η-*tiom*); das formantische *μ* also (??) in Gk. ψᾶρ, Ion. ep. ψήρ (Hom. acc. pl. ψήρας), gen. ψᾶρός 'star' (originally *ψᾶρF-ς, gen. *ψαρFός?), newer ψᾶρος, ψᾶρος, ψᾶρος m. ds., ψᾶρός 'stargrau'; in addition probably O.S. *sprā*, Dutch *spreeuw*, N.Fris. *sprian*, M.L.G. *sprēn*, nd. (Ger.) *sprehe* 'star';

Corn. *frau*, Bret. *frâo* "crow" (**sprawā*); daß Lat. *parra* "ein bird, dessen Geschrei Unglückbedeutete", Umbr. *parfam*, *parfa* "parram" (**parsa*) ein s-loser kinsman, relative sei, is quite dubious;

Toch. A *spārāñ* "ein bird";

forms auf *g*: Gk. PN Σποργίλος 'sparrow', (σ)πέργουλος ὀρνιθάριον ἄγριον Hes.; O.H.G. *sperk*, *sperch*, *spirch* 'sparrow', O.Pruss. *spergla-wanađ[is]* 'sperber' (eig. 'sperlingsgeier'), ablaut. *spurglis* m. 'sparrow'.

References: WP. II 666 f., WH. II 257, Trautmann 275.

Page(s): 991

sper-³

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, winden”

Material: Gk. σπεῖρα f. “convolution, Spirale, all Geflochtene (e.g. of net, rope, hawser)”, σπειράω “coil, wickle”, σπεῖρᾶμα “convolution, diaper”; σπάρτος m. “ein shrub, bush, from dessen Ruten man Bänder oder Stricke flocht”, σπάρτον, σπάρτη “gedrehtes oder geflochtenes rope, band”; σπυρίς (Ion. σφυρίς) “geflochtener basket” (from dem acc. σπυρίδα derives through etrusk. mediation Lat. *sporta* “geflochtener basket”);

O.Lith. *spartas* “band, strap”; probably here Arm. *p’arem*, *p’arim* “umschließe, umarme”.

g-extension ***spereg-***, nasal. ***spreng-*** “winden, umwickeln, dadurch eng zusammenschnüren”:

Gk. σπάργω “wickle ein”, σπάργανον “diaper”;

Lith. *springstù*, *sprĩngti* “strangle, throttle, choke (Intr., beim Schlucken)”, *sprengėti* ds., *sprangùs* “würgend”, Ltv. *sprangāt* “einschnüren”.

References: WP. II 667 f., Trautmann 279.

Page(s): 991-992

sp(h)ei : sp(h)ĩ and sp(h)ē : sp(h)ə–2

English meaning: to pull, drag

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen, spannen”

Material: Gk. σπάω, σπῶ (*spə-sō) “pull, zerre, verrenke, falle with Zuckungen, Krämpfen an, pull ein, suck ein”; σφάκελος m. “Zuckung, cramp”; σπασμός m. “Ziehen, Zuckung, cramp”, σπάσμα n. ds. “rag, scrap, shred”; σπα-δ- e.g. in παρασπάς, -σπάδος f. “Pflanzenabsenker”, σπάδιξ “abgerissener Zweig”, σπαδών m. “twitch, cramp, σπάδων “Verschnittener”, Ion. σπαδίζω “pull ab, reiße ab (δέρμα)”, argiv. σπάδιον “στάδιον” (“in die Länge gezogen”); das sonstige στάδιον “racecourse”, probably through support in στάδιος ‘stehend’; σπάτος n. ‘skin’ (“*Abgezogenes”);

partly auf a present *spə-nō and spə-nyō based on probably die Gmc. family O.H.G. *spanan* “locken, stir, tease, irritate” (“*anziehen”), O.S. *spanan* “locken, veranlassen, antreiben”, O.E. *spanan* ds., O.H.G. *spennen* (*spanjan) “allure, entice, anreizen” = O.Ice. *spenja* “allure, entice, überreden”, Nor. *spana* (*spanōn) ‘spannen, strecken’, *span* m. ‘spannung’, O.H.G. *spanst* “Antrieb, Reiz, Lockung”; *gi-spanst* “Verlockung, deception”, M.H.G. (*ge*)-*spenst* “Verlockung, devilish delusion, *Gespensť*”, Ger. *abspenstig machen*, *widerspenstig*; M.H.G. *spān* “discord, fight, contentio” (*spē-n-), *widerspān* ds., *widerspāne* “widerspenstig”; O.H.G. *spannan* (*spənyō) ‘spannen, anspannen’; intr. ‘sich dehnen, gespannt in erwartungsvoller Spannung sein’, M.H.G. *spannen* ds.; O.E. *spannan* ‘spannen, festbinden, anfügen’, M.H.G. *span*, -*nnes* ‘spannung, Zerwürfnis, discord’, O.H.G. *spanna*, O.E. *spann* f., O.Ice. *spenn* f. ‘span’, Kaus. O.Ice. *spenna* “umspannen, umschließen, urge, press, push”, M.H.G. *spennen* ‘spannen, dehnen’; eine Gmc. Gutturalableitung in addition in Ger. *Spange*; O.H.G. *spanga*, O.E. *spang* ds., O.Ice. *speng* “dünne Platte, Eisscholle”; *spanst* wird Gmc. formation from *spanan* from sein.

Auf a *to*-participle **spə-tós* with the meaning from Lat. *tenuis* “thin, also watery, from Flüssigkeiten” based on probably O.S. *spædher* ‘schmächtig, tender, young “, schw. *späd*, Dan. *spæd* “tender”, O.Ice. *spað* “dünne soup”;

the same meaning “tenuis” with *i*-vocalism in:

Gk. σπι-νός “lean “; O.Ir. *sēim* (**spēimī-*) “exilis, macer”, *sēime* “Dünne”;

with guttural extension: Gk. σπίκανον σπάνιον Hes., σπιγνόν μικρόν, βραχύ Hes.; O.Ice. *spiki* m. “Meise”; Swe. dial. *spikjin* “thin, schwächtig, lean “, Swe. dial. *spink* ‘schwächtiger person”, Nor. *spiken* “arid, lean, geräuchert” (O.Ice. *spiki-lax* “gedörrter salmon”), Ice. *speikja* “dehydrate, desiccate”, Swe. *spink* ‘splinter”, M.L.G. *spik* “dry” (Ger. *Spick-aal* etc.).

References: WP. II 655 f.;

See also: in addition *sp(h)ēi-3*, *(s)pen-1(d-)* and *(s)p(h)eu-d-*.

Page(s): 982

(s)p(h)elg-

English meaning: to split, splinter

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spalten'

Note: (further formations from *(s)p(h)el-* ds.)

Material: Arm. *p'elk* "langes Stück wood or Stoff"; O.Ice. *spjalkir* pl. 'speiler', O.E. *spelc*, *spilc* "chip, splinter, Holzschiene", E.Fris. *spalke* 'splinter', *spalken* "break, crack, split", O.Ice. *spelkja*, O.E. *spilcan* 'schienen'; compare Welsh *fflochen* "wooden splinter" (**splokītṇā*);

Gk. φελγύνει ἄσυνετῇ, ληρεῖ Hes.; Lith. *paspilgęs* "thin in straw (of corn, grain), in Wachstum zurückgeblieben", become better to a eigenen family the meaning "verkümmern, kümmerlich" zusammengeschlossen.

References: WP. II 680.

Page(s): 987

sp(h)elĝh(en, -ā), splenĝh-, spl̥ēĝh-

English meaning: spleen

Note: taboo deformed

Material: O.Ind. *plīhán-*, Av. *spəṛəzan-* m., Arm. *pʻaicaṭn*, Gk. σπλήν (*σπληγῆ, compare σπλάγχνα nom. pl. “intestines, entrails”), Lat. *liēn*, O.Ir. *selg* f., M.Bret. *felcʻh*, O.C.S. *slězena*.

Maybe from Av. *spəṛəzan* derived Alb. (**spelətan*) *shpretna* ‘spleen’.

References: WP. II 680, WH. I 789, Trautmann 256, Vasmer 2, 605, Turner BSOAS 18, 451; different Specht, Die old Sprachen 5, 120.

Page(s): 987

(s)p(h)el-¹

English meaning: to split, cut off, tear off; board

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spalten, abspalten, absplittern, abreißen'

Material: O.Ind. *sphaṭati* (Dhātup.) "reißt, springt auf", *sphaṭita-* "gesprungen, zerfetzt", *sphaṭikā-* "Bergkristall" ('sich blättrig abspaltend'), **sphāṭayati* 'splits', covered das participle *sphāṭita-*; *sphuṭāti* 'splits sich, springt auf, platzt, reißt' (sek. *sphōṭati*); besides diesen *t*-Präsentien (: O.H.G. *spaltan*) das *to*-participle *sphuṭa-* "aufgeblüht, open" (: Goth. *spilda*); O.Ind. *paṭati* 'splits sich, cracks', *pāṭayati* 'splits, breaks, rips' (: *paṭú-* 'sharp', Gk. πλατύς 'salzig'? s.under **plṭú-s*);

phálati "cracks, springt divided", *phálakam* "(*cloven wood) board, lath, leaf, shield, Holzbank", *phāla-* m. "plowshare" ("zugespitztes Aststück?");

Maybe Alb. *pluar* (**pě-luar*) "plowshare" derived from O.Ind. *phāla-* m. "plowshare" see Root *leu-2* (**leuǵh-*): to cut off, separate, free

O.Pers. Glosse σπαρα-βάροι οἱ γεροφόροι Hes. 'schildtragend', Pers. *ispar*, *sipar* 'shield' (O.Ind. *pharam*, *spharam* 'shield', uncovered, probably from dem Iran. and in anlaut after *phálakam* directed);

Gk. σφαλάσσειν τέμνειν, κεντεῖν Hes., σφάλαξ 'stechdorn', ἀσπάλαθος m. ds. ("*whereof man sich reißt, scarifies"), σφάλαξ, ἀσφάλαξ, σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ "Maulwurf" ("die Erde aufreißend"), σπαλύσσεσθαι σπαράσσεσθαι, τaráσσεσθαι Hes., ἄσπαλον σκῦτος Hes., σπάλαυθρον 'schüreisen'; σπόλια τὰ παρατιλλόμενα ἐρίδια ἀπὸ τῶν σκελῶν τῶν προβάτων Hes. (: Lat. *spolium*), Att. σπολάς "abgezogenes fell, fur" and "Überwurf from Leder, brostplate, mantle", Eol. σπαλῖς, Att. ψαλῖς 'scissors'; to σφαλάσσειν also σφαλός "Fußblock for Gefangene; Wurfscheibe" and σφάλω "throw (originally with "Prügeln"), toss, fling, bump, poke" and "(at first beim Ringen) ein leg stellen, in fight, struggle behindern",

from which “bring to collapse, injure, hurt, deceive, cheat, deceive”, Med. “waver, fall, sich irren”, ἀσφαλής “unerschütterlich, ohne sich fortstoßen to lassen” - “peaceful, certainly”, σφαλερός ‘schlüpfrig’, σφάλμα “falscher footstep “; σφέλας “wooden log, club, cudgel; ausgehöhlter Block, bench “;

from dem Alb. perhaps *palë* ‘seite, party “ (**polnā*, compare O.C.S. *polъ* ‘seite, bank, border, shore, gender, sex, half”); *popëlë* “Felsstück, Scholle”, *plis* (**pli-tio-*) “clod of earth”, *plish* “reed “ (**pli-sio-*):

Lat. *spolium* “abgezogene or abgelegte Tierhaut; dem Feinde abgenommene Rüstung, booty”;

with *t*-Erweit.: O.H.G. *spaltan*, M.L.G. *spalden* ‘split’, Goth. *spilda* (**speltā*) ‘schreibtafel’, O.Ice. *spjald* (**speltos*) “board”, O.E. *speld* ‘splint; bit of wood’, M.H.G. *spelte* “abgespaltenes bit of wood, Handgerät the Weberei”; O.Ice. *spjall*, *spell* “damage” (**spelþa-*, *-i*), O.E. *spilð*, *spild* “Vernichtung, Ruin”, whereof O.Ice. *spilla*, *spella* ‘spoil, slay’ (**spelþjan*, **spelþōn*), O.S. *spildian*, O.E. *spildan* “destroy”, O.H.G. *spildan*, *spilden* “waste, spread, verschwenden”, O.S. *spildi* “generous “; Gmc. *t* in M.L.G. *spelte* “cloven Stück”, E.Fris. *spalter* ds., Gmc. **speltō* (out of it Lat. *spelta*) in O.H.G. *spelza* V.Lat. *spelta* (from which:) ‘spelt’; Eng. *spelter* “Zink” (**spaldiz-*); O.E. *spaldur* “Balsam” (**spalduz-* “effluence from cloven Pflanzen”); *n*-present O.E. *spillan*, M.H.G. *spillen* ‘split’ (**spelljan*), wherefore without *s*- Swe. *fjäll* ‘schinnen in Haar’; O.Ice. *spjlr* “dünne flache shaft, pole”, M.Eng. *spale* ds., M.H.G. *spale* “Leitersprosse”; probably (as “thin, flaches bit of wood”) O.H.G. *spuolo* m., Ice. *spōle* “Weberschiffchen”, Nor. *spōle* “coil, spool” (Gmc. **spōlan-*); O.H.G. *spuola* (Gmc. **spōlōn-*) “coil, spool”, “duct, tube, pipe, Federkiel”; without anl. *s*:- O.Ice. *fjöl* “board” (**pelā*);

with *ʰ*Erweit., but without *s-* probably Ir. *alta(i)n*, Welsh *ellyn*, O.Welsh *elinn* ‘schermesser’, O.Bret. *altin* gl. “ferula”, M.Bret. *autenn*, Bret. *aotenn* ‘schermesser’ (**paltinā*); M.Welsh *allaw* ‘shave’ (**altā-mu-*); J. Loth RC. 45, 173.

Lith. *spālis*, pl. *spāliai*, Ltv. *spal’i* “Flachsschäben”; Ltv. *spals* “handle, grasp, Handhabe”; O.Pruss. *spelānxtis* ‘splinter’;

O.C.S. *ras-platiti* ‘split’ (**poltiti*, compare Ger. *spalten*, O.Ind. *sphaṭati*), *platъ* “ράκος, scrap, shred”, *polěno* “piece of wood wood”, *polica* “board”, *palica*, aRuss. *palъka* ‘stick’, Russ. *ras-polótъ* “entzweischneiden”, *pólótъ*, *polťъ* “(abgeschnittene) Speckseite”, *poltina* “half”, O.C.S. *polъ*, gen. *-u* “half, Seite, bank, border, shore, gender, sex”; O.Bulg. *plěvq*, *plěti* (Russ. *polótъ*) “jäten”, *plěvelъ* “weed”; **o-pelhъ* in Cz. *oplen*, *oplin* “Gipfstock, Rungenstock”, Sloven. *oplèn* “Wagengipfenholz” etc.;

with dem *ν* from *plěvq* (**peluō*) is zusammenzuhalten: Ltv. *spāilva* “feather, Gefieder, hair”, *spīlva* “husk, Samenwolle, Wollgras”, *spīlvēns* “Bettkissen” etc.;

Toch. A *spāltk-*, B *spalk-* ‘sich anstrengen’;

References: WP. II 677 ff., WH. II 571 f., 577 f., Trautmann 204, Vasmer 2, 398, Flad dieck Zink under Zinn, 157 ff.

See also: with (s)p(h)e/- ‘split’ hängen possibly together: *pel-* ‘skin, fell, fur’, *spelg-* ‘split’, *splei-* ‘split’, *plēi-* “naked, bald, bleak”, *plēk-* *plēik-* “rend”, *pleu* (*s-*, *-k-*) “ausrupfen”, *plas-* “abspalten”.

Page(s): 985-987

(s)p(h)el-2

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, schimmern”

Material: O.Ind. *sphulinga-* m. ‘spark’ (Erweiter. eines **sphuli* = Arm. *p’ail*, IE **sph_ēli-*), *vi-sphulínga-* ds., *vi-spulingaká-* “Funken sprühend”; Arm. *p’ail*, gen. *p’ailiç* “radiance, Schimmer”, *p’ailēm* “gleams, schimmere”; *p’atp’atim*, *p’otp’otim* “gleams”.

***g*-extension *sp(h)el-g-*, nasal. *(s)p(h)leng-*:**

Ltv. *spūlgūt* “gleam, sparkle, glitter”, *spūlgis* “the Funkelnde = the morning star”, *spūlgans*, *spīlgans* “shimmering, gleaming”; nasal. Gmc. **flinka-* “flimmernd, also from rascher Bewegung” in nd. (Ger.) *flink* “rash, hasty, quick, fast”, *flinkern* “gleam, shimmer”, M.H.G. *kupfervlinke* “Kupfererz”, changing through ablaut (perhaps secondary) Ger. *flunkern* “flicker; einem etwas vormachen”, and perhaps Ltv. *plañga*, *pluñga*, *pleñga* “blister”.

***d*-extension, nasal. *(s)plēnd-*, *(s)plēnd-*:**

Gk. σπληδός m. (σπληδῶ f. Hes.) “ash”; Lat. *splendeō*, *-ēre* “gleam, shimmer”, O.Lith. *spléndžiu*, *splendėti* “gleam, shine”; perhaps also O.Ir. *lēss* (**lanssu-* from **plēnd-tu-*) “light”; M.Ir. *lainnech* “gleaming” (**plēndiāko*).

References: WP. II 679 f., WH. II 576 f.

Page(s): 987

sp(h)e(n)d–

English meaning: to shiver, to shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zucken, zappeln” and (about “flackern”) “glänzen”

Material: O.Ind. *spandatē* ‘shrugs, jerks, hits, knocks from’, *spanda-* m. “twitch, movement”, *snāyu-spanda-* “Pulsschlag”, *spandana-* m. “zuckend”; Gk. σφενδόνη ‘schleuder’, σφαδάζω “zucke, zapple, bewege mich violent”(*σφῆδ-); σφόνδυλος, σπόνδυλος m. “whirl an the spindle, etc.”; unnasalized σφεδανός, σφοδρός “violent, keen, eager”; older Dutch *spat* “cramp”, Ger. *Spat(h)*, M.H.G. *spat*, E.Fris. *spat(ḥ)*, *spad(de)* “tumefaction am Pferdefuß” (Gmc. *d*, *dd* besides *t*, *tt* kann new Variation sein), nd. Dutch *spatten* “twitch, wriggle”;

here Lith. *spĩstu*, *spĩsti* “erglänzen”, *spindžiu*, *spindėti* “gleam”, Ltv. *atspīst* “wiedererglänzen”, *spīdēt* “gleam, gleam, shine”, ablaut. *spuōžs* “gleaming, bright, luminous” (**spandús*), *spuôdrs* “gleaming, durchsichtig, clean” (**spondros*).

References: WP. II 664, Trautmann 275;

See also: compare **sp(h)eng-* “gleam”.

Page(s): 989

sp(h)eng–

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”

Note: (and **speg-*?)

Material: Lith. *spingu*, *spingėti* “gleam”, *spīngis* “Durchbau in Walde”;

Ltv. *spīgana* “eine Lufterscheinung, dragon, witch “, *spīgans* ds., *spīganis* “Irrlicht”, *spīgulis* “Johanneswürmchen”, *spīguluot* ‘shimmer’; *spuoga* ‘spiegelbild’, *spuogalas* f. pl. “radiance “, *spuogāt* “gleam”;

O.Pruss. *soanxti* (leg. *spanxti*) ‘spark’;

to this group as “*blinzeln” also Lith. *spaĩgas* “undeutlich seeing “, *apspaĩges* “verblendet”, *spangỹs* “Halbblinder, Schielender”; also O.E. *spincan* “Funken sprühen”, Eng. *spunk* ‘spark, Feuerschwamm, tinder” as “*phosphoreszierend”;

da helle light- and onomatopoeic words Schallempfindungen frequent, often with the same words bezeichnet become, possibly also Lith. *speĩgti* “clink “, Ltv. *spiegt* “as eine mouse pfeifen” angereicht become;

perhaps IE *spheng-*, also to Gk. φέγγω n. “light, shine”, φέγγω “leuchte, erhelle”;

da **spend-* “gleam” eine Zerlegung in **sp(h)en-g-*, *-d-* zur Erwägung places, kann *speng-* not zuversichtlich as nasal form eines:

(s)peg- gelten, das erschlossen wird from Ger. *Spuk* from M.L.G. *spōk* ‘spuk, ghost’ (Gmc. **spōk-*); if in addition also the group from M.L.G. *spakeren* ‘sprühen’ (etc.)?.

References: WP. II 663 f.

Page(s): 989-990

sp(h)erd(h)–, (s)p(h)red(h)–, nasal. sp(h)rend(h)–

English meaning: to rush; to spring; running

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zucken, springen”

Note: *d(h)*-extension to 1. and 2. **sp(h)er-**.

Material: O.Ind. *spárdhatē*, *spūrdhāti* (perf. *pasprdhē*, Inf. *spūrdhāsē*) “wetteifern, fight”, *spṛdh-* f. “Wetteifer, fight, struggle” (: Goth. *spaúrds*), Av. *spærəd-* f. “eagerness”; Gk. in spartO.N. names Σπερθίης; Goth. *spaúrds* f. “racecourse”, O.E. *spyrð* m. “racecourse, Wettlauf”, O.H.G. *spurt* “racecourse”.

In weiterem Bedeutungsumfange:

Gk. σπυρθίζειν “aufspringen, wriggle, violent bewegt sein”; O.Ice. *spraðka* “wriggle”, Nor. *spradla* ds. (**spraðla*), Westfäl. *spraddeln* ds., O.H.G. *spratalōn* ds., O.H.G. *sprata* “linea, regula, norma”, M.H.G. *spretzen* ‘spray’; O.Ice. *sporðr* m. “tail; äußerstes end from etwas”, M.H.G. *sporte* “tail”, O.Ice. **sperðill*, pl. **sper[ð]lar* assumed from Nor. dial. *speril*, *sperl*, *spæl* “kurzen tail”;

with Gmc. *t.* Swe. *sprata* “with den Füßen umherstoßen, strampeln”, Nor. *spratla* “wriggle”, O.H.G. *sprazzalōn* “wriggle”, M.H.G. *spretzen* (**sprattian*) “ausspritzen”, Ger. bO.Ir. *spratzeln* ‘spray, sprühen’, M.L.G. *spartelen*, *spertelen*, *sportelen* “wriggle”;

nasal. O.Ice. *spretta* (**sprintan*) “auffahren, aufspringen, sprossen, spray, aufgehen (from the sun)”, Kaus. *spretta* (**sprantian*; partly also *sprattian*?) “losreißen, separate”, M.H.G. *spreizen* schw. V. “sprinkle, spray, sprenkeln = bunt schmücken, putzen” and ‘sich spreizen, einherstolzieren’; M.H.G. *sprinzen* “das Aufspringen the Blumen, Farbenschmelz”, Ger. bO.Ir. *sprinzen* “aufgeschossener junger person”, O.H.G. *spranz* “crack”, M.H.G. *spranz* “das Aufspringen the Blumen; das Sich-spreizen”, M.Eng. *sprenten* ‘spring, run’, N.Eng. *sprent* ‘spring, burst’, *sprent* “smirch, stain, splotch”;

Lith. *sprándas* “Genick, nape “, Ltv. *sprañda* ds., Lith. *sprindỹs* ‘span”, Ltv. *sprîdis* ds.;
with Gmc. *d*.

O.E. *sprind* “agile, lively, strong”, O.Ice. *sprund* f. “Ritze, cleft, fissure; wife, woman”;

O.C.S. *predaję*, *-ati* ‘spring; tremble”, Russ. *prjádats*, *prjánuts* “hüpfen, spring”, ablaut.

Pol. *prąd* ‘stromschnelle”, Slov. *prôdek* “alert, awake, smart” etc.

References: WP. II 675 f., Trautmann 277 f., Vasmer 2, 450.

Page(s): 995-996

sp(h)er-¹, sp(h)erə-

English meaning: to make a rash movement, to push away, to rush, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zucken, with dem Fuße wegstoßen, zappeln, schnellen”

Grammatical information: *sp̥r̥iō*, *sp̥r̥-nā-mi* ds.;

Note: compare *per-1* “sprühen, spray”, further: *sper-* ‘sparrow’, *sper-* ‘sparren’, *sp(h)er-* “Mistkügelchen”, *sp(h)ereg-* “twitch”, *spergh-* ‘sich hastig bewegen’, *sp(h)ered(h)-* “twitch”, *sp(h)reig-* ‘strotzen’

Material: O.Ind. *sphuráti* ‘stößt with dem Fuße weg, tritt, schnell, shrugs, jerks, zittert, zappelt’, *ápaspharīh* Aor. Inj. ‘schnelle weg, entzieh dich rasch’ (: Lat. *aspernārī*), *apa-sphúra-* “wegstoßend” (: Lat. *asper-*), *sphúra-* “zuckend”, *sphuraṇa-* “blinking, gleaming, funkeln”, n. “twitch, Funkeln, Erscheinen”, *visphārita-m* “das Schnellen”; *sphūrti-* “das Hervorbrechen, Offenbarwerden” (**sph̥r̥-ti-*, compare Lith. *spirti*), *pharpharāyate* “bewegt sich heftig hin und her”; *sp̥r-* “losmachen”, *sp̥r̥nóti* “wehrt ab”, *sp̥r̥nāti* “slays”;

Av. *spar(aiti)* “tritt, stößt”, with *frā* “rushes, hastes”, with *vi* “auseinandertreten, -stomp”, *sparman-* n. perhaps “Tritt, shove”, Pers. *sipardan* “tread”;

Arm. *spainal* “bedrohen” (IE *sp-*);

Gk. *σπαίρω*, *ἀσπαίρω* (ἀ- Vokalvorschlag) “zucke, zapple” (= Lith. *spiriù*), *σπαίρει ἄλλεται*, *σκιρτά*, *πηδᾷ* Hes. (aspiriert *σφαίρα* “Ball zum Spielen”?), aspiriert *σφυρόν* “ankle, calcaneus”, *ὠνονσφύρα* “hammer, beetle, hammer” (to *σφυρόν* compare O.H.G. *spuri-halz* “hinkend”, eig. “knöchel-lame”);

Lat. *spernō*, -ere, *sprē-vī*, -tum “back-, fortstoßen, verschmähen, despise”, *aspernor*, -ārī “from sich weisen”, *asper* “rough, harsh, abstoßend” (: O.Ind. *apa-sphúra-*);

O.Ir. *seir* “calcaneus “ (**speret-s*), acc. Du. *dí pherid*, Welsh *ffēr*, *ffern* “ the ankle, ankle bone; the heel, knuckles, a little hammer; a kind of fire-dart “; M.Bret. *fer* ds.; Welsh *uffarn* “ankle” from **opi-sper-no-*;

O.Ice. *sperna* “with den Füßen ausschlagen, wegstoßen” (: Lat. *spernō*), O.E. *speornan* ds., O.H.G. *firspirnit* ‘stößt an, tritt fehl’; O.Ice. *sporna* (-*aða*) “with dem Fuße ausschlagen”, O.E. *spurnan*, *spornan* “ds., also “zurückstoßen, despise “, O.S. O.H.G. *spurnan* “tread, with dem Fuße bump, poke”; O.H.G. *spornōn* “with the calcaneus ausschlagen, dem Fuße bump, poke”, *spurnen* (*spurnta*) ds., “zurückstoßen” (*spurnida* “Anstoß”), O.Ice. *spyma* “with dem Fuße bump, poke; (den foot) entgegenstemmen”; without präsensbildendes *n*: O.Ice. *spora* “with Füßen treten”, O.E. *sporettan* “with dem Fuße bump, poke”; O.Ice. *spori*, O.E. *spora*, *spura*, O.H.G. *sporo* ‘sporn’; O.Ice. O.E. O.H.G. *spor* n. “ footprint “, M.H.G. *spur*, *spür* f. n. ‘spoor’, O.H.G. *spuri-halz* “lame, hinkend, from horses” (see above to σφυρόν), O.H.G. (etc.) *spurjan*, *spurren* “the spoor nachgehen, erforschen, skillful “; O.E. *spearwa* m. “calf”, M.H.G. *spar-golze* f. “ein Teil the Beinbekleidung” (perhaps “Wadenstutzen”); with erweiterndem *g*: O.Ice. *sparka* “with dem Fuße bump, poke”, in addition postverbal *spark* “Getrappel”;

Lith. *spiriù*, *spirti* “with dem Fuße bump, poke, urge, press, push, constrain, oblige” (from the heavy basis), ablaut. *ātsparas* “Widerstand”, *spárdau*, *-yti* “continual with den Füßen bump, poke”; Ltv. *speît* “ausschlagen (of Pferde), with dem Fuße bump, poke”; *spars* “energy, Schwung, Wucht”; Lith. *spartùs* “ausgiebig; rash, hasty, agile, lively”, O.Pruss. *sparts* “mighty”, *sperclan* “Zehballen”; but Lith. *spurzdėti* ‘sich with den Flügeln jiggle or flutter’, *suspūrsti* from birds “in eine schnurrende Bewegung geraten”, then generally “in heftigen rage, fury geraten, violent become” are probably onomatopoeic words (compare Ger. *brt!*).

References: WP. II 668 ff., WH. I 73, WH. II 572 f., Trautmann 275 f.

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(s)p(h)er-², spreī-, spreu-

English meaning: to sprinkle, scatter

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'streuen, säen; sprengen, spritzen, sprühen; also vom Aufspringen from Knospen, Pflanzentrieben"

Note: probably with *sp(h)er-1* "twitch" identical, also with *per-1*, above S. 809 f.

Material: A. Arm. *p'arat* "zerstreut" (**ph_er-*), *p'aratem* "zerstreue, entferne, take away" (compare Gk. σποράς, -άδος); perhaps also *sp'íem* "zerstreue", *sp'ír* "zerstreut, verstreut, vast, spacious" (wäre **sphēro-*);

Gk. σπείρω 'streue, sow, spreng, spritze, sprühe" (σπερῶ, ἔσπαρκα, ἐσπάρην), σπέρμα n. "seed, sperm", σπορά, σπόρος m. "das Säen, die Saat", σποράς, -άδος "verstreut", adv. σποράδην, σπαρνός "dünn gesät, sparse";

M.l.r. *sreb* 'stream" (**spre-bhā*); *srāb* 'stream, Sturzbach, Schaar" (**sprō-bhu-*);

O.H.G. *sprāt* "das Spritzen, Sprühen", M.L.G. *sprē-wedel* 'sprengwedel"; with dem by Gmc. roots auf langen vowel auftretenden *w* Proto-Gmc. **sprēwēn* in Nor. *spraa*, ä. Dan. *spraaes* "brittle, brittle become", Dan. dial. *spraae* 'sich öffnen, from Knospen; break, crack", Swe. dial. *språ*, *språs* "sprout, sich öffnen, break, crack", Nor. *spra* from **sprada* (and *spræ* from **sprēwjan*) 'spray, sprinkle"; derived O.Ice. *spræna* 'spray, trans. and intr."; **sprēwjan* in M.H.G. *spræjen*, *spræwen*, mnl. *spraeien* "whisk"; **sprōwjan* in Ger. *sprühen*, nl. *sproeien* ds.; Nor. *sprōa* 'streubepfeiler, pad" (**sprōwōn*; to meaning see below); *ǣ*-present nl. *sproeten* 'spray", *sproetelen* "bubble out", M.L.G. *sprōte* "(Spritzer =) Fleck, Sommersprosse".

B. *i*-basis *sprei-d-*, *-t-*:

O.H.G. *sprīzan*, *spreiz* "in Stücke splitteln, spray", O.Ice. *sprīta* "apart sperren" (after fisherman, The Lehnwörter of Awn. 40 from M.H.G. *sprīten* borrowed); Nor. *sprīta* 'spray";

M.H.G. *sprīten* and (with grammatischem variation) *sprīden* ‘sich ausbreiten, sich scatter, zersplittern’, Kaus. O.S. *spreda* ‘scatter, outspread’, Nor. *spreida*, O.E. *sprædan* ds., O.H.G. *spreitan*, M.H.G. Ger. *spreiten*;

O.Lith. *sprainas* “stiff, starr, übersichtig, of eye” (probably **spraide-na-s*, actually “die Augen weit aufspreizend”), Ltv. *sprīest* ‘spannen, urge, press, push, ausmessen’ (“*spreizen”), *spraidis* ‘stelle, where Leute zusammengedrängt stand’, *debes-spraislis* “Himmelsgewölbe”; in addition presumably Lith. *spréndžiu* ‘spanne with the hand’.

C. extension *spreu-*: O.H.G. *sprīu*, gen. *sprīuwes* “chaff”; O.E. *sprēawlian* ‘sich krampfhaft bewegen’; Ger. *spröde* = M.Eng. *sprēpe* ds. (**sprauPia-* actually “light zerspringend”);

Welsh *ffrau* “(Hervorsprudeln), stream”, *ffreuo* “hervorspritzen” (**sprou-*), *ffraw* “agile, lively” (**sprōuo-*), *cyffro* “erregen”, *deffro* “awake, animate” (Loth RC. 42, 347; 44, 270 f.); O.Ir. *sruth* (**spru-tu-*) m. “river” = Welsh etc. *ffrwd* ds.; Gaul. FIN Φρουδιος gen. (leg. Φρουτιος), Ger. FIN *Frutz* (Vorarlberg), oberItal. *fruda* ‘sturzbach’; Bret. Vannes *fru* ‘sprühregen’ (**spreus-*); also Ger. *Sprudel*?

Ltv. *spraũjuôs*, *spraũtiês* “hervordringen, emporkommen”; Lith. *sprīaũnas* “funny, fresh, alert, awake, smart, ausgelassen”.

spreu-d- (*d*-extension, perhaps originally from a *d*-present) ‘spray, quick, fast hervorkommen, sprout’ etc.):

Welsh *ffrwst* m. “Hast” (**sprud-to-* or *-stu-*);

Goth. *sprautō* adv. “quick, fast, bald”; M.H.G. *sprīezen* “sprout”, and. *ūtsprūtan* “hervorsprießen”, O.Fris. *sprūta* “germinate, sprout”, Eng. *sprout*, O.E. *spryttan* “sprout”, nd. *sprütten* ‘spray’, M.H.G. *sprützen* “sprout, spray”; O.Ice. *sproti* m. “young sprout in a tree, Stecken”, O.H.G. *sprozzo* ‘sprout, scion, shoot’; M.L.G. *sprote(le)* “(*Spritzer =) Fleck, Sommersprosse”, Ger. *Sommersprosse*; M.L.G. *sprūte*, md. *sprūze* ds.; O.E. *sprēot* “shaft,

pole”, Dutch *spriet* (out of it Ger. *Spriet*); Nor. *spraut*, *sprauta* ‘stellholz in the Falle’, *sprøyta* ‘Fenstersprosse, Spannstock in a loom’; O.H.G. *spriuzen* ‘spreizen, prop, support, stemmen’, *spriuza* ‘spreize, pad, Strebe’;

Lith. *spriáusti* ‘hineinzwängen, clamp’; ablaut. *sprústi* ‘from a clamp infolge of Druckes herauskommen’; Ltv. *spraûst* ‘hineinstecken’, ablaut. *sprū-st* ‘eingeklemmt become’.

spreu-g-, -k- in identical Bedeutungsumfang:

Ger. nd. *spiegel*, *sprügel*, *sprugel*, *sprogel* ‘schnellbogen; gespannter Bogen to a Überdeckung; Sprenkel beim Vogelfang’, luxemb. *spriegel* ‘sperrholz zum Auseinanderspannen’;

Ltv. *spruga*, *spruñga* ‘clamp’, *spruñgis* ‘toggle’;

Lith. *sprūgsti* ‘entspringen, escape; to get away’, Ltv. *sprauga* ‘Lücke’; probably also (as ‘zerprengen, zerstieben make’), Ltv. *sprāugt* ‘coarse mahlen, schroten’; with *k*: Ltv. *sprukt* ‘escape; to get away, entgleiten’; *spruksts* ‘ein Leichtfüßiger, Springer’, *spraukt* ‘durchzwängen, escape, flee’.

Maybe Alb. (**spreu-k-*) *shpërthenj* ‘bloom, blow’ [common Alb. *-k-* > *-th-* phonetic mutation].

(s)preus- see above S. 809 f. (*(s)preus-*)

References: WP. II 670 ff., Trautmann 277, 278, Vendryes RC. 46, 255 ff.

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sp(h)er-³

English meaning: cattle excrements

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for die Mistkügelchen von Ziegen and Schafen , also Pille, Ball überhaupt (letzteres erst through Übertragung?)

Material: Gk. σφυράς (Att.), σπυράς, σπύραθος (also πύραθος) “Mistkügelchen from Ziegen and Schafen”, σφυράς, σπυράς also “ pellet, globule, Pille generally “; Lith. *spiros* ‘schafmistkügelchen’, Ltv. *spiras* “Mistkügelchen the sheep, Ziegen, Hasen; große graue Erbsen”, *pires* ‘schafmist”;

with *dh*-extension: Gk. σπορθύγγια τρίβολα τὰ διαχωρήματα τῶν αἰγῶν, ἃ τινες σπυράδας καλοῦσιν Hes.; Mod.Ice. *sparð* n. ‘schafmist”, *sperðill* “Ziegenmist”.

References: WP. II 672.

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(s)p(h)er-⁴, (s)p(h)erəg-

English meaning: to tear; rag, snippet

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reißen; Fetzen”

Material: Arm. *p’ert’* “ragged Stück” (**sperk-to-*); O.Ice. *spiqrr* f. ‘scrap, shred, abgerissener Streifen Tuch’ (Proto-Gmc. **sperrō*);

Gk. σπαράσσω, Att. -άπτω “tear, rend, zerre” (probably analogical for -άζω), σπάραγμα “ragged Stück”, σπαραγμός “das Zerren, Reißen; cramp”;

nasal. perhaps O.Bulg. *prǫžiti*, *prǫžati* “lacerare”.

References: WP. II 668.

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(s)p(h)eu-d-

English meaning: to press, hurry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drücken, with Nachdruck betreiben, eilen”

Material: Pers. *po-y* “haste, hurry” (Iran. **pauda-*), parth. *pwd* “run, flow”;

Gk. σπεύδω ‘spute mich, hurry; bin emsig, strebe, strenge mich an’; trans. “treibe an, beschleunige” (originally “dränge, push, press”, as in σπούδαξ “Mörserkeule”, i.e. “Zerdrücker” Hes.); σπουδή f. “haste, hurry, eagerness, Bestrebung”, σπουδαῖος “hasty, keen, eager, fleißig”, σπουδάζω ‘spute mich, betreibe with eagerness’;

perhaps Alb. *punë* “work, business” (**pudnā*);

Note: There is no phonetic mutation in Alb. of the nature: *dnā* > *nā*; Root *(s)p(h)eu-d-*

English meaning: “to press, hurry” etymology suggest that Alb. *puna* “work derived from zero grade of Hitt. *ḫappinahh-* “become rich” see Root *op-1* English meaning: “to work, perform”.

whether *d*-extension a root *spēu-* : *speu-* : *spū-*, possibly to O.Ind. *sphā-vayati* “mästet, verstärkt”, O.E. *spōwan* “thrive” (different above under 2. *spēi-*); compare also Gk. ἐσφυδωμένος “vollgestopft with food, eating”, σφυδῶν ἰσχυρός, σκληρός Hes., διασφυδῶσαι αὐξῆσαι Hes.; doubtful Gk. σφύζω (Fut. σφύξω) “zucke, bewege mich violent, fiebere, strebe eager”, σφυγμός m., σφύξις f. “Zuckung, Puls”, ἀσφυκτέω “bin ohne Pulsschlag” (**sphug-*);

O.H.G. *spioz* “Kampfspieß”, Ger. *Spieß*, asächs. *spiot*, O.Ice. *spjót* ‘spit, pike’, *spýta* “peg, plug”; whether here without *s-*: Nor. *föysa* “antreiben”, Mod.Ice. *fausi* “hitzige person, fool” (**poud-to-*)?

Lith. *spáusti* “press”, Iter. *spáudyti*, *spaudà* “Presse”; ablaut, *spūdinti* “hurry, flee”, *spūdėti* ‘sich abmühen’.

References: WP. II 659, Trautmann 273 f., Szemerényi ZDMG 101, 205 f.

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(s)p(h)ěi-¹ : (s)p(h)ĩ-

English meaning: sharp, sharp stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spitz, spitzes Holzstück'

Note: extended with *-d*, *-g*, *-k*, *-l*, *-n*, *-r*, *-t*

Material: 1. O.Ind. *sphyá-* m. "chip of wood, staff, Spiere, rudder";

2. O.H.G. M.H.G. *spiz* "Bratspieß" (different from *Spieß* 'spear, javelin' from O.H.G. *spioz*), O.E. *spitu* ds.; Nor. *spita* f. "peg, plug"; *spit* m. "cusp, peak, dünner Wasserstrahl"; Swe. *speta* "peg, plug"; O.H.G. *spizzi* "pointed"; *o*-grade M.L.G. *speis(s)e* "long spit, pike" (**spoid-tā*); perhaps here Lat. *cuspis*, *-idis* f. "cusp, peak, spit, pike", whether from **curi-spis* "Lanzenspitze" (Holthausen IF 20, 319 f.);

3. Lat. *spīca*, *spīcus*, *-um* "Ähre", *spīculum* "Lanzenspitze", V.Lat. *spīcārium* 'speicher'; Dutch *spie* "peg, plug, bolt" (**spīχōn*); Arm. *p"k" in* "Pfeil" (**phīkīno*);

O.H.G. *speihha*, O.S. *spēca* f., O.E. *spāca* m. 'speiche, ray'; md. *spīcher*, Ger. *Speichernagel*, M.L.G. nnd. *spīker* "eiserner nail", Eng. *spike*, O.E. *spīcing* ds., O.Ice. *spīkr* m. "nail", *spīk* f. "wooden splinter", Nor. *spīk* 'speiche', O.E. *spīc* 'spitzes Landstück', bO.Ir. *spickel* "wedge";

Lith. *speigliaĩ* 'stacheln';

4. Gk. σπίλος f., σπιλάς, -άδος f. "Riff"; M.H.G. *spīl* m. "cusp, peak of Speeres", Ger. dial. *Speil* "chip, splinter, splinter, wedge", M.L.G. nnd. *spīle* "Bratspieß"; O.E. *spilu* f. "peg, cusp, peak", O.Ice. *spila* f. "thin, schmales Stück wood", etc.; (das langvokalisches Gmc. **spīlō* could also **spīðlō* sein, in gramm. variation with M.H.G. *spidel*, *spedel*, Ger. dial. *speidel* 'splinter'); Cz. *spīle* 'stecknadel', Ltv. *spīle* "Holznagel";

5. Lat. *spīna* "backbone, spine, thorn" (in addition Umbr. *spīnia*, *spīna* "columnam"?), *spīna crīnālis* "Haarnadel", *spīnus* "briar"; O.S. O.H.G. *spinela*, *spenula* "Haarnadel, buckle

“, M.H.G. *spenel* ‘stecknadel, *Spernadel*”; Ltv. *spina* “Gerte, rod”, ält. Pol. *spina* “backbone, spine”, Russ. *spiná* “back”; *s*-los at most Gmc. **finnō*, **finōn* in O.E. *finn*, Ger. *Finne* “Floßfeder, Spitzflosse”, Swe. *fina* “Flosse”, Nor. *finn* “grass bristles”, M.H.G. *vinne* “nail; Finne in the skin”, next to which Swe. *fime*, Flem. *vimme* “Flosse, Achel”; maybe Alb. *shpina* ‘spine’, **shpino-*, *shpoj* “pierce, prick”, *shpata* ‘sword’ from Lat. *spatha* -*ae* f. “a broad two-edged sword”, Alb. *shpatulla* ‘shoulder blade’ from Lat. *spathula* dim. of *spatha* -*ae*.

Toch. A *spin-* “Hacken, peg, plug”;

6. O.E. *spīr* “Halm, sprout”, Eng. *spire* ‘sprout; Turmspitze’, M.L.G. *spīr* “germ, sprout-, Grasspitze, Ähre, Turmspitze, very small person”, O.Ice. *spīra* ‘stiel, young scion, shoot, Rohrstab under likewise”;

7. Lith. *spitulỹs* ‘star auf the Tierstirn’, *spitēlē*, *spitulė* “die needle, the thorn in the buckle”, *spitnà* ds.; perhaps is in Lat. *secespita* “Opfermesser” ein cognate **spita* contain;

References: WP. II 653 f., WH. II 574, Vasmer 2, 708.

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sp(h)ē(i)–³, spī– and sphē– : sphə–

English meaning: to succeed, prosper; to fatten, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gedeihen, sich ausdehnen = dick werden, vorwärtskommen, Erfolg haben, gelingen”

Material: O.Ind. *sphāyatē* “wird fat, obese, nimmt to”, participle *sphītā-* ‘swollen, wohlhabend, dense, full’, *sphāta-* “big, large, strong”, *sphīti-* f. “the prospering; flourishing”, *sphāti-* f. “Mästung, prospering; flourishing”, Kaus. *sphāvāyati* “mästet, verstärkt”, *sphāra-* “vast, spacious, wide, big, large”, *sphirā-* “fat, obese” (IE **sphə-ró-* = O.C.S. *sporъ*, O.H.G. *spar*); with formants *-ko-* (as Ltv. *spēks*): *pīva-sphākā-* “from Fett strotzend”;

O.Ind. *vi-spitām* is strittiger meaning;

from the asplr. form *sphē-*: ἐρί-σφηλον “ἐρισθενῆ”, ἄσφηλοι ἀσθενεῖς; σφηλὸν γὰρ τὸ ἰσχυρόν Hes.; without *s-* Arm. *p’art’ am* “rich”;

Lat. *spatium* “Raum, time, Weite, stretch, duration”; *spēs*, *-ēī*, pl. *spērēs* f. “expectation, hope”, *spērō*, *-āre* “hoffe”; originally “from Hoffnung geschwellt”; *prosperus* “günstig, lucky” (**pro-sphə-ro-*);

maybe Alb. (**spatium*) *shpat* “precipice, mountain, forest”, (**spērēs*) *shpresonj* “I hope”.

M.Welsh *ffysgiaw*, Corn. *fesky* “Eilen” (**spid-sk-*);

Goth. *spēdiza* “later”, *spēdumists* ‘Lateester’, O.H.G. *spāti*, adv. *spāto* “late” (eig. “*sich hinziehend”);

O.E. *spōwan* “thrive, glücken”, O.H.G. *spuon* ‘succeed’, Gmc. **spōđi-* in O.H.G. *spuot*, O.S. *spōd*, O.E. *spēd* “prospering; flourishing, Beschleunigung, haste, hurry”, Ger. *sich sputen*; O.H.G. etc. *spar* see under;

Lith. *spėti* “have the time or leisure, be quick enough, be able”, *spėrus* “quick”, *spėtas* m. “leisure”, *spėmė* f. “haste, hurry”; *spėkas* and *spėkà* “power”;

Maybe Alb. (**spét-*) *shpejt* “quick”

Ltv. *spēt* “vermögen, to be able”, *spēks* “force, strength, power” (probably also Ltv. *spīte* “contrariness”, *spītīgs* “defiant”); ;

maybe Alb. (**spēt-*) *shpëtim* ‘salvage’, (-*im* m. noun suffix) *shpëtoj* ‘save, preserve, keep’ (-*o* verb suffix).

O.C.S. *spějǫ*, *spěti* “Erfolg have”; *spěchъ* m. “a busying one’s self about or application to a thing; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study”, *spěšiti* “hurry”;

maybe Alb. *shpesh* “often, frequent”, *shpejt* “fast”

O.C.S. *sporъ* (= O.Ind. *sphirá-* etc.) “rich”, in neueren Slav. Sprachen also (and probably das ursprünglichere) “lange lasting, lang ausreichend”, so Russ. *spóryj*, Serb. *spör* “lang lasting”, hence on the other hand also “lange ausreichend, economical”, Cz. *sporý* “ergiebig, ausgiebig” and “economical, sparse”, *spořiti* ‘spare’ (dt. influence?), O.H.G. *spar* “economical, concise”, O.E. *spær*, O.Ice. *sparr* “economical, penurious” (: *sporъ*);

Hitt. *išpāi* “ißt sich satt”, 3. pl. *išpīanzi*.

Von *spř-* (: *speř-*) from:

with the meaning “fat, thick” and *g*-formants: O.Ind. *sphij-* (nom. sg. *sphik*, Du. *sphijāu*, *sphicāu* through Entgleisung after d. nom. sg.?), *sphigī* “Arschbacke, hip, haunch”; O.Ice. *spik* n., O.E. *spic* n., O.H.G. *spec*, -*ckes* “bacon”;

With Dentalformantien: Gk. σπιδνος “vast, spacious, wide, eben”, σπιδόεις, σπιδνός (Hes.) ds., σπιδόθεν “from weitem”, ἐλεσ-[σ]πίς, -σπιδος ‘sumpffläche’, ἀσπιδής (*αν-σπιδής with preposition ἀν) “capacious”, ἀσπίς, -ίδος ‘shield’, (“*dem body entlang gebreitete surface, plain, area”?), σπίζω “ἐκτείνω”;

Lat. *spissus* (**spid-to-*) “dense, thick, slow, zögernd”;

with *dh*: σπιθάμη ‘span (the hand)’, σπιθίαι σανίδες νεώς Hes.;

with *t*. Lith. *speičiù*, *speĩsti* “encircle”, *spiēsti* ‘schwärmen’, *spintù*, *spisti* “in Schwärmenausbrechen, from bees”, Ltv. *spiēts* ‘swarm of bees’ (participle Lith. *spìstas* “gedrängt”, Lat. *spissus*); compare also Ltv. *spaile*, *spailis* “line, Schwaden of Mähers” (-*l* maybe from -*dl*), Lith. *spielóti* “in den Nährahmen einspannen”, Ltv. *spailēs* “ cloven Stecken zum Einklemmen”, *spīle*, *spīlis* “eine Zwicke, Zwickeisen; Holznägel; need, Verlegenheit” (M.H.G. Lw.?), *spīlis* also “zeltartig ausgespannte Leinwand”, *spīlēt* “ clamp - pinch, tweak, nip, spannen”.

With *g*-formant:

Gk. σφιγγω ‘schnüre ein, klemme ein’, σφιγκτήρ “cord, band, strap; muscle”;

Ltv. *spaignlis*, *spaignle* “Krebsgabel”; Gmc. with the meaning “ausspannen = spreizen”: Ger. dial. *spaichen* “ausschreiten”, *ausspaichen* “with Schritten or ausgespannten Fingern ausmessen”, Nor. *speika* “with steifen (gespannten) Beinen go”, *spīka* “widerspenstig sein”.

References: WP. II 656 ff., WH. II 568 f., 576, Trautmann 274 f., Vendryes RC. 50, 92, Vasmer 2, 707, 710;

See also: in addition *spēi-2* and *spen-1*.

Page(s): 983-984

sp(h)ē-, sp(h)ə-(dh-)

English meaning: long flat piece of wood

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “langes, flaches Holzstück”

Material: Gk. σφήν, -ός m. “wedge”; maybe from *σφανσ-, IE **sphānes-*;

Gmc. **spē-nu-s* in: O.H.G. M.L.G. *spān* “chip of wood”, O.E. *spōn* ds. (Eng. *spoon* ‘spoon’), O.Fris. *span*, *spōn* “flat pectoral, chest decoration”, O.Ice. *spānn*, *spōnn* “chip, splinter, shingle, Holzscheibe, Platte”; borrowed finn. *paana* “shingle, chip, splinter”; maybe Alb. (**spōn*) *shponj* “pierce, prick”

with *dh*-formants: Gk. σπάθη “breites flaches Holz the Weber; Ruderblatt, scapula, langes breites sword”; compare Hitt. *išpatar* ‘spit, pike’, A. Kammenhuber Festschr. Sommer, 105;

Gmc. **spādan*: O.S. *spado*, O.E. *spada* m., -e, -u f. ‘spade’; Ger. *Spaten*; maybe Alb. *shpata* ‘sword’, *s(ë)pata* “axe”

with *g*-formants: Nor. *spæk* “chip, splinter”, Mod.Ice. Nor. *sprækja*; changing through ablaut *spake* “shaft, pole”, O.E. *spæc* n. “twig, branch”, O.H.G. *spahha*, -o “dry brushwood”, Ger. dial. *Spach*, *Spachen* “chip, splinter, wooden log”, *Spache* ‘speicher’ and (as “arid, as ein Stecken”) M.L.G. *spak*, M.H.G. *spach* “arid”, etc.;

with *t*-forms probably Gmc. **spēpa-*, *spēða-* in M.H.G. *spāt* “blättrig brechendes Gestein, *Spať*”, Ger. dial. also *spaad*, Dutch *spath*.

References: WP. II 652 f.;

See also: to *sp(h)ēi-2*, *sp(h)ē-*.

Page(s): 980

(s)p(h)iēu- : (s)piū-, (s)pīu- (*ps(h)iēu- < -ǵʰiēu -)

English meaning: to spit

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'speien, spucken' and ähnliche Nachahmungen of Spucklautes

Note: die h-losen forms at least partly through dissimilation in iō-present *sp[i]ū-iō.

Material: O.Ind. *ṣṭhīvati* 'spit, speit from' (originally only, later vorwiegend in compound with *nī(h)*-, daher *ṣ-* from *s-*; *ṣt-v* dissimil. from *ṣp-v*, so that = Goth. *speiwan*), *ṣṭhyūtá-* "gespuckt, gespien"; Av. *spāma-* 'saliva, mucus'; Gk. πτῦω 'spucke', πτύαλον, πτύελον 'saliva', πτυίζω (dissimil. from *πτῦτίζω) 'spucke, spritze' (πτυ:- from *piū-; compare with Inlautbehandlung the group ἐπιφθύσδω Theokr. "despuō"; ψύπτει πτύει Hes. with φP- from φθ-); Lat. *spuō*, -ere, *spūtum* 'spit, spucken', *despuō* 'spucke from, verschmähe'; Goth. *speiwan*, O.Ice. *spýja*, O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *spīwan* 'spit', O.Ice. *spýta* 'spit', (in addition O.Ice. schw. *spotta*, Dan. *spotte*, O.Fris. *spottia*, M.L.G. *spotten*, O.H.G. *spottōn* "mock"), E.Fris. *spūjen* 'spucken, sprühen', M.Du. Du. *spuwen* 'spucken, spit'; Lith. *spiáuju*, *spiáuti* 'spit', O.C.S. *pljujǫ*, *pljъvati* ds.;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *pshtyj*, Tosc *pēshtyj* 'spit', *shpëtonj* "escape, drip" : O.Ind. *kṣīvati* 'spit' : Gk. ψύπτει; common O.Ind. -ǵʰh- > kṣ- : Gk.- Illyr. - Alb. -ǵʰh- > -kʰh- > -ps- phonetic mutation.

Arm. *t'uk* 'saliva', *t'k'anem* 'spucke, speie from' (*t'* kann, although from *pt-* deducible not dem Gk. πτ < πτῖ gleichgesetzt become), Osset. *t'u*, Pers. *tuf*, *tuh* 'saliva' from an O.Ind. (LexikoGk.) *thutkara-*, *thūthū* as Wiedergabe of Spucklautes vergleichbaren Lautgebärde;

again etwas different O.Ind. *kṣīvati* (Dhātup.) 'spit, speit from', common O.Ind. -ǵh- > -kṣ- phonetic mutation Gk. σίαλον, Ion. σίελον 'saliva, slobber', Cypr. σῖαι (Cod. σῖαι < *σιFαι, Bechtel Gk. Dial. I 412, or *σῖσαι?) πτύσαι (Cod. πτῆσαι). Πάφιοι Hes.

References: WP. II 683, WH. II 580 f., Trautmann 276, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 325, 752, 4.

Page(s): 999-1000

sp(h)reig–

English meaning: to abound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘strotzen, prall gespannt sein’

Note: compare (s)p(h)ereg–

Material: Gk. σφριγᾶω “to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, swell, bin in voller vitality, bin begierig, lascivious”, σφρίγος n. ‘strotzende fullness, wealth’; Nor. *sprikja* “ausspannen, spreizen”, intr. “entspannt sein, strotzen, to swell”, Swe. dial. *sprika* “ausspannen”.

References: WP. II 683 f.

Page(s): 1001

(s)pingo–

English meaning: sparrow, finch

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sperling, Fink’, vom piependen Laute

Material: Gk. σπίγγος (Hes.), σπίζα (*σπιγγια) “finch” (similarly σπύγγας, σπινθών, σπίνος “finch”), σπιζιάς m. ‘sperber’ (meaning ‘sperlingstößer’ as in Ger. *Sperber*: O.H.G. *sparo* ‘sparrow’), σπιζω “piepe”; Swe. *spink*, *spikke* ‘small bird, sparrow under ä.’, Eng. (from dem Nord.) *spink* “finch”; O.Ind. *phingaka-* m. “ein best. bird, the gabelschwänzige Würger” (meaning as in σπιζιάς, see above);

besides without anlaut. *s-* O.H.G. *fincho*, O.E. *finc*, Eng. *finch* “finch”, therefrom independent onomatopoeic words Schallbezeichnung in Fr. *pinson*, Ital. *pincione*, span, *pinzon*, as probably also in Swe. *pink* ‘sparrow’, Eng. dial. *pink*, *pinch* “finch”.

References: WP. II 682.

Page(s): 999

(s)p̥īko-

English meaning: woodpecker, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'specht and andere größere Vögel'

Material: O.Ind. *piká-* m. "the indische cuckoo"; Lat. *pīca* "Elster", *pīcus* 'specht'; Umbr. *peico* "picum" (*ei* for *ī*), Ital. VN *Pīcentes*, with anlaut. *s*: O.H.G. *speh*, *speht*, O.Ice. *spætr*, Nor. *spett(a)*, Swe. *spett*, Dan. *spætte* 'specht'; O.Pruss. *picle* "Krammetsvogel".

References: WP. II 681, WH. II 580, H. Rix Bz.Nf. 2, 237 ff.

Page(s): 999

(s)pleiĝh–

English meaning: to spread the legs

Deutsche Übersetzung: “die Beine spreizen”

Material: O.Ind. **plēhatē* “goes, bewegt sich”; Gk. πλίσσομαι ‘schreite from”, ἐκπλίσσομαι “klaffe apart (from Wunden)”, πλιχάς f. “die Spreize, Stelle between den Schenkeln”, στόμα διαπεπλιχός “offenstehender mouth”; with anl. *s-* probably O.Ir. *sliassait* f. ‘schenkel” (**spleiĝh-s-ontī*); about O.Ir. *lingid* ‘springt”, preterit *leblang-* (**ple-plong-?*) s. Thurneysen Gk. p. 687.

References: WP. II 684., Pisani *Mél. Boisacq* II, 181 ff.

Page(s): 1000

(s)plei-

English meaning: to split, cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spalten, abspalten, spleißen'

Note: compare S. 985 under *(s)p(h)el-1* and *plēi-* "naked, bald, bleak, bare" (see 834), if actually "entrindet, flayed".

Material: Ltv. *plītes* 'small crumbs', *pliviņa* "abgelöste flatternde bark, outer covering of a tree, Schelfer"; very doubtful O.Ice. *fleinn* "abstehender hook an a Geräte", O.E. *flān* f. m., *flā* f. "Pfeil, spear, lance";

d-present (or *d*-extensions): M.H.G. *splīzen*, O.Fris. *splīta* 'spleißen, split; intr. sich split', nd. nl. *splitten* 'sich split', M.H.G. *splitter* (Gmc. **splitra-* 'splinter', Swe. *splittra*, M.L.G. *splitteren* "zersplittern";

nasalized Nor. *splint* "wooden nail, wedge", Eng. *splint*, *splent* "cloven Stück Holz, splinter, chip, splinter", Eng. nd. nl. *splinter* 'splinter, chip, splinter'; without *s*:- Nor. *flinter* 'shred', nl. *flenter* 'scrap, shred'; O.Ice. *fletta* (**flintōn*) in *fletta-grjōt* "Feuerstein", Swe. *flinta* ds.; Nor. *flint* 'spall', O.E. *flint* "Feuerstein, Fels", M.L.G. *vlint-stēn* (besides O.H.G. *flins*, M.H.G. M.L.G. *vlins* "pebble, harter stone", probably as **flint-sa-*, descendant eines *-es*-stem); M.L.G. nd. *vlīse* (out of it Ger. *Fliese*) 'steinplättchen', O.Ice. *flīs* 'splinter' (**plīd-to-*);

besides with Gmc. *d*: Nor. *flindra* "dünne Scheibe or splinter", Eng. *flinders* 'stöcke, Stümpfe' and Nor. *splindra* "großer flat wooden splinter", äDan. *splind*, *splinder* 'splinter', *splinde* 'splittern';

O.Ir. *sliss* 'schnitzel, splinter, chip, splinter', *slissiu* 'schnitzel, lath' (**splid-ti-*, *-tiō*); aber *slind* "Ziegel, flat stone" to Bret. *sklent* 'schiefer' and probably rearrangement from Lat. *scindula*: **scindla* - **sklinda*.

References: WP. II 684.

Page(s): 1000

(s)poimno–, –ā

English meaning: foam

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schaum, Gischt'

Material: O.Ind. *phēna-* m. 'scum, froth, foam, Feim'; Osset. *fink*, *fink'* ä ds.; Lat. *spūma* f. 'scum, froth, foam, Gischt', *pūmex* m. "Bimsstein" (from seiner schaumartig porösen Beschaffenheit);

O.H.G. *feim*, O.E. *fām* "Feim, scum, froth, foam"; Lith. *spáiné* 'schaumstreifen auf bewegter sea", O.Pruss. *spoayno* 'scum, froth, foam" (**spáinā*), O.C.S. *pěna* (Russ. *péna*, Ser.-Cr. *pjěna*) 'scum, froth, foam".

References: WP. II 681, WH. II 388 f., 580, Trautmann 227 f., Vasmer 2, 334.

Page(s): 1001

sprei–, spreu–

See also: see above S. 994 f. (*spher-*).

Page(s): 1001

srak^w-to-, -ti-

English meaning: sharp-edged

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'scharfkantig, scharfe Kante, Ecke, Felszacke'?

Material: O.Ind. *srakti-* f. "prong, spike, point, edge", Av. *sraxti-*, *ṣraxti-* "point, edge, Seite";

Gk. ῥακτοί φάραγγες Hes. besides secondary ῥάπται ds.

References: WP. II 702, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 299.

Page(s): 1001

srebh-, srbh- and serbh- (*ghreb-)

English meaning: to sip, swallow

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlürfen'

Material: Arm. *arbi* (*srbh-) "I drank", *arb* "Zechgelage"; Gk. ῥοφέω (Ion. ῥυφέω) 'schlürfe' (also ῥοφειν EM.), ῥοπτός "geschlürft", ῥόφημα (Ion. ῥύφημα) n., ῥόφος m. "broth, thick Trank"; Alb. *gjerp* (*serbhō) "I sip, swallow", *gjerbë* "drop, drip";

Wrong etymology; rather Alb. (*gherb-) *gjerb* "I sip, swallow" [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *sorbeō*, *-ēre* "slurp "; M.Ir. *srub* 'snout' (*srobu-); Lith. *srebiù*, *srēbti* "slurp " (also *sriobiù*, *sriaubiù*, perhaps due to *ieines* **srubiu*), ablaut. *surbiù*, *suĩbti* 'suck, slurp ', Ltv. *surbju*, *surbt* "slurp " (-*ur*-reduced grade to *srobh-* or *sorbh-*?; compare also Pol. *sarbać*), Ltv. *strebju*, *strēbt* "slurp, auslöffeln", *strēba* 'somewhat to Schlürfendes; ein Betrunkener'; Proto-Slav.. **serbjǫ*, **sr̥bati* "slurp ", with variant Ausgleichungen in Sloven. *srēbati*, Cz. *střebati* etc.; perhaps also M.H.G. *sürpfeln*, *sürfeln* "slurp ", Ice. *sarpr* "crawl the Vögel", O.Ice. as Spitzname ("gullet"), with Gmc. *p* from gemin. *pp*; also Dutch *slorpen*, *slurpen*, Ger. *schlurfen* with *l* after *schlucken*.

References: WP. II 704, 716, WH. II 561 f., Trautmann 294, Vasmer 2, 612; W. Schulze setzte **s(ɥ)erbh-*, **srubh-* O.N.

Page(s): 1001

sr-edh-, sr-et-

English meaning: to whirl, wave, boil

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'strudeln, wallen, brausen, rauschen'

Note: extension from 1. *ser-*

Material: Gk. ῥόθος m. "das Wogenrauschen", ἄλι-ρροθος "meerumrauscht", ταχύ-ρροθοι λόγοι 'schnelldahinrauschende words', ἐπίρροθος (and ἐπιτάρροθος) "herbeisauend; also from Göttern: zur help", ῥόθιος "roaring", assimil. ῥάθαγος τάραχος Hes.; perhaps also Lateeres ῥώθων, mostly pl. ῥώθωνες "Nasenlöcher, nose" as Trivialausdruck "*Schnarcher, Rassler"; in addition ῥέθεα pl. "Nasenlöcher, nose"; compare ῥῖς, ῥῖνός f. "nose" as "the flowing" zur root form **srēi-* : *srī-*;

O.Corn. *stret* gl. "latex", M.Corn. *streyth* "river"; M.Ir. *srithit* f. "ray from milk or blood" (**srt-nti*); O.H.G. *stredan*, *strad*, M.H.G. *streden* "roar, strudeln, cook", *stredunga*, *stridunga* "Aufwallung", M.H.G. *stradem* "whirlpool", late M.H.G. and Ger. *Strudel*.

References: WP. II 704; Fraenkel Gl. 32, 31 f.; Leumann Hom. Wörter 220.

Page(s): 1001-1002

(s)reigh–

English meaning: to climb, creep

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klettern, mühsam kriechen”?

Note: (also *(s)reikh-*?)

Material: O.Ind. *ríngati* (voiced-nonaspirated in connection with the nasalization) and *rínkhati* “bewegt sich mühsam, crawls” (from children);

Gk. ἀνα-πριχάομαι, ἀπριχάομαι “mühselig with Händen and Füßen emporklettern”.

References: WP. II 702, Frisk Gk. Wb. 103.

Page(s): 1002

srenk–

English meaning: to snore

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnarchen’

Material: Gk. ῥέγκω, ῥέγχω ‘schnarche; snort’; ῥέγκος n., ῥέγξις f. ‘schnarchen’, ῥόγκος, ῥογγμός ds.; O.Ir. *srennim* ‘schnarche’ (**srenk-nā-mi*); M.Ir. *srēimm* n. ‘schnarchen’ (**srenk-smḡ*), also *srēimm* through influence of *srennim*;

a similar onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung entspringt probably Gk. ῥύγχος ‘schweinsrüssel, snout, bill, beak, neb’; whether Arm. **runḡn*, pl. *ṛngun-k*’, *ṛəngun-k* “Nasenlöcher, nose” out of it borrowed or under IE **srungh-* with it common origin sei, is doubtful.

References: WP. II 705.

Page(s): 1002

sresk–

English meaning: to drizzle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tropfen”?

Material: Av. *srask-* (*srasča-*) “triefen, abtriefen from; triefregnen”, *sraska-* m. (Pers. *sirišk*) “tears, Weinen”, mp. *srixt* “dropped”, Arm. *srskel* (**srēsk-* or *srōsk-*) ‘sprinkle’; borrowing of Arm. words from dem Aryan wäre die Vorbedingung for die connection from Av. *srask-*, Arm. *srskel* as **klek-skō-* with Lith. *šlākas* “drip”, *šlakėti* “drip, trickle”, *šlėkti* ‘spray’ (see above S. 607 *kieu-* ‘spülen’).

References: WP. II 602 f., 705.

Page(s): 1002

sreup–

English meaning: scabby, dirt

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schorfiger Schmutz am Körper’

Material: Gk. ῥύπος m. ‘smut, Unreinlichkeit’, ῥυπώω, ῥυπαίνω ‘sully’, ῥυπαρός ‘dirty, filthy’, ῥυπάω ‘bin dirty, filthy’, ῥύπος n. ‘wheys’, ῥύπτω ‘clean’, Med. ‘wash mich, schneuze mich’; Proto-Slav.. **strupъ* (from **sreupos* or **sroupos*) ‘wound’ (aksl; eig. “*scurf, scab auf the wound”), “poison, pus” (Slov.), ‘scurf, scab’ (nBulg. Russ.), ‘skin rash by children’ (Ser.-Cr.), “crust, scab, eschar” (Pol. Cz.); ablaut. Church Slavic *strърътъ* ‘roughness, Härte’.

References: WP. II 703, Vasmer 3, 32.

Page(s): 1004

sreu–

English meaning: to flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen”

Material: O.Ind. *srávati* “flows” (= Gk. ῥέω), *srava-* m. “das Fließen” (= Gk. ῥόος, O.C.S. *o-strovъ*), *giri-sravā* “Bergstrom” (= Gk. ῥοή, Lith. *sravà*), *srutá-* flowing, geflossen” (= Gk. ῥυτός = fem. Lith. *srutà*, zero grade Ltv. *strauts*), *srutí-* f. “way, das Fließen” (= Gk. ῥύσις, perhaps Arm. *arū*), *sravát-* f. “river” (= Gk. -ρεΐτης), O.Ind. *srōtah* n., O.Pers. *rautah-* n., Pers. *rōd* “river”; causative *srāváyati* “makes flow”, *srāva-* m. “effluence”;

Av. (*ravan-*), gen. pl. *raonam* “the Flüsse”, *urvant-* (*sru-vant-*) “flowing”; from einem *d(h)*-present from (: Gk. ῥυθμός?): Av. *raodaiti* “flows”, *raodah-* n. “river”, *urūd* f. “Flußlauf, bed” (O.Ind. *visrúh-* f. ‘stream’ or likewise?);

Arm. *aroganem*, *oroganem* “benetze” (**sroǵ-*), compare O.Lith. *srāvinu* “make bluten”), probably also *arū* “canal” (**srutis* or **srujos*);

Gk. ῥέω “flow” (Fut. ῥεύσομαι, Aor. Epidaur. ἐξεppύā, Kalymna ἐ[γ]-ρυα Konj. from **sruyā-*; compare Lith. *pasrūvo* “floß” from *-āť*, usually **sreyē-* in ἐppύην, Lith. *sravėti*; to this beiden heavy Basen O.Ind. Inf. *srávitavē*); ῥόος (Cypr. ῥόφος), Att. ῥοῦς m. “current, flood”, περίρροος “rings umflossen” (also ἀπόρροος for überliefertes ἄπορρος), ῥοή (korkyr. dat. pl. ῥοφαῖσιν) “das Strömen, stream” (= Lith. *sravà*), ῥυτός “flowing, strömend”, περίρρυτος “rings umflossen” (= O.Ind. *pari-sruta-*), ῥύσις f. “das Strömen”, ῥύας, -άδος “rinnend”, ῥύδην, Hom. ῥυδόνadv. “in Überfluß”; ῥεῦμα n. ‘strömen, river; surge’; ἀκαλαρρείτης “gentle flowing”, βαθυρρείτης “deep flowing”, ἐυρρείτης “rich flowing”, (*-ρρεΐτης, compare O.Ind. *sravat-*), as Ion. ῥέθρον, Att. ῥεῖθρον n. “Flußlauf, riverbed” from themat. **sreyē-* derive ; ῥυθμός, Ion. ῥυσμός (“the wash of the waves of Meeres compared) regelmäßige Bewegung, Rhythmus”; Thrac. Στρῦμων river name, Στρῦμη Stadtname;

O.Ir. *sruaimm* n. “river”, O.Bret. *strum* “copia (lactis)” (= Gk. ῥεῦμα, if not ablaut equally with Gmc. **strauma-*); but O.Ir. *sruth* “river”, Welsh *ffrwd* etc., from **spru-tu-*; compare Pokorny Celtica 3, 308 f.;

O.H.G. *stroum*, O.E. *strēam*, O.Ice. *straumr* ‘stream’ (: Ltv. *straume*, Pol. *strumień*);

Lith. *sraviù*, *sravéti* (old *srauvù*) “gelinde fließen, seep, drip”, *sraũjas* “rasch flowing “, *srauvà* “das Fließen, Menstruieren”, *srovẽ*, Ltv. *strāve*, *strāume* ‘stream’, *strauts* “Regenbach, Stromschnelle”, Lith. *srutà* “Jauche”; O.C.S. *struja* “current”, *ostrovъ* “island” (“das Umflossene”), Pol. *strumień* ‘stream, brook’;

IE *sreu-* is extension from *ser-* “flow”.

References: WP. II 702 f., Trautmann 279 f.; Vasmer 2, 287; 3, 32.

Page(s): 1003

srēno-, -ā

English meaning: body part (hip?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Körperteilbenennung, etwa "Oberschenkel, Lenden"

Material: Av. *rāna-* m. "the outer Teil of Oberschenkels, thigh", mp. Pers. *rān* 'schenkel';

Lith. *strėnos* "die loins, das Kreuz".

References: WP. II 705.

Page(s): 1002

srīg–, srīgos–

English meaning: cold, frost

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kälte, Frost”

Material: Gk. ῥίγος n. “frost”, ῥιγέω, perf. m. present-meaning ἔρριγα “freeze, shudder, erschauern”; ῥιγώω “friere”;

Lat. *frīgus*, -*oris* n. (= Gk. ῥίγος) “coldness, frost”, *frīgeō*, -*ēre* “cold sein, freeze, gefroren sein”, *frīgidus* “cold”.

References: WP. II 705 f.; after WH. I 547, II 434, zero grade from **(s)rēīg-*, to Lat. *rigeō* ‘starre’, *rigor* “solidification (vor coldness)”, Lith. *réižtis* ‘sich strecken’ (different above S. 855, 862.)

Page(s): 1004

srōmo-

English meaning: lame

Deutsche Übersetzung: "lahm"

Note: only altindisch and slavisch

Material: O.Ind. *srāmá-* "lame", *srāma-* m. "Lahmheit"; O.C.S. (etc.) *chromъ* "lame".

References: WP. II 706; Machek Slavia 16, 191, IF. 53, 94; Vasmer 3, 272 f.

Page(s): 1004

stag–

English meaning: to drop, drizzle

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sickern, tröpfeln, leise rinnen’

Material: Gk. στάζω, στάξω σταγῆναι “drip, trickle, einträufeln tr., drip, trickle lassen; drip, trickle intr., rinnen”, στακτός “tröpfelnd, tropfend”, σταγών, -όνος f. “drip”, στάγες pl. ds.;

Lat. *stāgnum* “jedes ausgetretene Gewässer, sea, pond, pool, Tümpel, pool or langsam running Gewässer”;

Lat. (Celt. Lw.?) *stagnum* “Zinn” (“das Getropfte, leicht Schmelzbare”), O.Ir. *stān* “Zinn”; Welsh *ystaen*, nCorn. *stean*, Bret. *stean* (from dem Lat.?)

O.Bret. *staer*, Bret. *ster* “river, stream, brook” (**stagrā*), Welsh *taen* “conspersio, adpersio” (**stagnā*).

References: WP. II 612, WH. II 585, Fladjeck Zinn under Zink 14 ff.

Page(s): 1010

(s)tāi-

English meaning: to conceal; to steal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heimlich um etwas bringen, hehlen, stehlen"

Material: O.Ind. *stāyát* "clandestine, hide, conceal", *stāyú-*, *tāyú-* "thief" (= O.C.S. *taj* adv. "geheim", if from **tāiu*, Gk. τηῦ-σιος); *stēya-m* "theft", *stēnā* "thief"; Av. *tāyu-* "thief", *tāya-* "theft"; Gk. τηυσίη ὁδός "ein way, the einen um die Mühe the intention betrügt" (**tāu*-σιος, from **tāiu*-*tā*), τήτη ἀπορία, ἔνδεια, στέρησις Hes., τητάω "bringe um etwas, rob", Med. "darbe"; O.Ir. *tāid* "thief" (= O.Bulg. *tatb*, das -*d* analogical); O.C.S. *taj* "clandestine", *tajq*, *tajiti* "verhehlen", *tatb* "thief"; Hitt. *tajezzi*, *tajazzi* 'stiehlt'.

References: WP. II 610, Trautmann 313, Vasmer 3, 69.

Page(s): 1010

stāi-, sťī-, stj-ā-

English meaning: to condense, press together

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verdichten, zusammendrängen, stopfen; sich verdichten, gerinnen, stocken”

Note: in addition *stēib(h)-*, *stēip-* “shaft, pole etc.”

Material: O.Ind. *styāyatē* “gerinnt, wird hart”, participle *styāna-*; (Gramm.) *prastīma-* “gedrängt, gehäuft”, *stīmā-* “idle” (eig. “gestockt”), *viṣṭīmín-* Bez. of pudenda, *stíyā* f. “träges, stehendes water”, *stimita-* ‘schwerfällig, idle, unbeweglich, damp’; Av. *stā(y)-* “heap, mass”;

Gk. στεῖαρ, στεῖατος ‘stehendes fat, tallow, suet’ (**stāir*); Hom. ἀγχι-σπίνοϛ “nahe aneinandergedrängt” (compare O.Ind. *styā-na-*); στήα f., στίον n. “small stone”; στίλη “drip” (compare Lat. *stīria*, *stīlla*);

Lat. *stīria* “frozen drip, icicle”, Dimin. *stīlla* “drip” (**stīr[e]lā*);

Mod.Ice. *stīrur* ‘stiffness in the eyes’, Nor. *stīra*, O.Ice. *stira*, Dan. Swe. *stirra* “gaze, stare”, E.Fris. *stīr* “stiff, starr”, Ger. *stier*, *stieren*; Lith. *styrstù*, *stýrti* “erstarren”, *stýrau*, -oti “stiff and lümmelhaft dastehen”;

O.Ice. *stīm* n. “restlessness, din, fuss, noise”, Nor. *stīm* “Fischschwarm”, M.H.G. *stīm*, *steim* “bunte bulk, mass, Getümmel”;

Goth. *stains*, O.Ice. *steinn*, O.E. *stān*, O.H.G. *stein* “stone”;

O.C.S. *sténa* “wall”, *stěньнъ* ‘steinig’;

perhaps also O.Ice. *stīn* ‘stall’, *stīa* “einhegen”, O.E. *stīg*, *stī* “pigpen; hall”, M.L.G. *stege* “corral, pen, fold”, O.H.G. *stīga*, M.H.G. *stīge*, *stīje* ‘stall or Lattenverschlag for small cattle’;

Lith. *stīngti* “curdle, coagulate, harden”, Ltv. *stīngt* “compact become”, *stīngrs* ‘stramm, starr, zusammenhaltend, gespannt, stiff’;

about Lat. *timeō* “dread mich”, etc. s. WH. II 682.

References: WP. II 610 f., WH. II 595;

See also: s. also *steu̯ə-* S. 1035.

Page(s): 1010-1011

stāk-, stek-

English meaning: to stand; to put

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stehen, stellen; stehend, Ständer = aufrecht stehender Pfahl'

Note: extension from *stā-* 'stand'

Material: O.Ind. *stákati* "widersteht", Av. *staxta-* "tight, firm, strong", *staxra-* 'strong, tight, firm; esp. of Winterfrost: stern'; Umbr. *stakaz* 'statūtus';

O.H.G. *stahal* n. m. O.Ice. *stāl* n. (derived O.H.G. *stehli*, O.E. *stiele* n.) 'stahl' (from dem Gmc. derives O.Pruss. *staclan* 'stahl'), Gmc. **stahla-* probably = Av. *staxra-*, IE **stóklo-*; O.Ice. *stagl* n. "wheel, das zur Hinrichtung dient", Nor. *stagle* "picket, pole", *staga* "stiff go", O.Ice. *stag* n., O.E. *stæg* n. "rope, hawser" ("*das steif gespannte");

with other meaning change ('stehenbleiben = stocken, to short become") O.Ice. *stakka* f. 'stummel', *stakkaðr*, *stokuttr* 'short', Dan. *stak-aandet* "kurzatmig"; Lith. *stokà* "lack", *stokstù*, *stōkti* "to lack begin".

References: WP. II 611, WH. II 585.

Page(s): 1011

stā- : stə-

English meaning: to stand

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stehen, stellen'

Note: reduplicated *si-stā-*, extended *stāi-* : *stī-*, *stāu-* : *stū-* and *st-eu-*

Material: A. O.Ind. *tiṣṭhati*, Av. *hištaiti*, ap. 3. sg. Impf. *a-ištata* 'stehn' (: Lat. *sistō*, Ir. - *sissiu*, athematic still Gk. ἵστημι, during late O.H.G. *sestōn* "disponere" from dem romO.N. Ital. *assestāre* "bring in order" (borrowed is), Aor. O.Ind. *á-sthā-m* (= Gk. ἔστην), perf. *tasthāu*, *tasthimá*, *tasthivas-*; Gk. ἵστημι (Dor. ἱσῶμι) 'stelle', Aor. ἔστην, perf. ἔστηκα, ἔσταμεν, ἑσταώς (ἐπί-σταμαι "verstehe" probably neologism after Aor. ἐπι-σταίμην, ἐπιστάμενος); ἰστός "Mastbaum, the senkrechte Weberbaum, Gewebe";

Av. ap. *stāya-* 'stellen; Med. sich stellen';

Lat. *sistō* 'stelle', Umbr. *sestu* 'sistō', volsk. *sistiatiens* 'statuērunt';

O.Ir. *tair-(s)issiu* 'stehe, bleibe stand', *ar-sissedar* "insistitur, innititur", *fo-sissedar* "tritt ein for" (*sessam* "das Stehen", *sesses* ds. etc.);

Lat. *stō* (*stāre*, *stetī*) = Umbr. *stahu* 'stehe', **stā-iō*; altLat. probably also trans. 'stellen'; Osc. *stait* (**stajēiet*) 'stat' pl. *stahint*, *eestint* (**ēstajēient*) "extant"; O.Ir. *ad-tāu*, *-tō* "I befinde mich, bin" (**stā-iō*), 3. sg. (*ad*)-*tā* = Welsh *taw* "daß es is" from **stā-t*, unpersönl. Passiv *tāthar* "man is (mad, wicked, evil)" from **stā-to-ro* (?), M.Welsh Impersonale *ny-m-dawr* "es kümmert mich nicht", Corn. *ny-m-deur* (**tā-ro-*) "I will not"; O.Ir. *ness-* (**ni-stā-*) "niedertreten" in *com-ness-* ds., "verurteilen", *dī-ness* "despise", *to-ness-* "betreten", *ar-ossa* "erwartet" (**are-uks-stā-*); *assae* "light to tun" from **ad-stā-iō-* "adponendus";

Note:

Maybe Alb. *stan* "winter station for animals" from med.L *stantia* f. L *stant-* pres. ppl stem of *stare* to stand.

O.S. O.H.G. *stān*, *stēn* ‘stand’; Reimwortbildungen to *gēn*, *gān* ‘go’ (see 419); with *t*-extension: preterit Goth. *stōþ*, O.Ice. *stōð*, O.S. *stōd*, O.H.G. *stuot* (mostly *stuont* after dem present) ‘I stand’, wherefore with present nasalization Goth. O.S. *standan*, O.Ice. *standa*, O.E. *stondan*, O.H.G. *stantan* ‘stand’; in addition O.H.G. *stanta* ‘Kübel, Kufe’ and with neuem ablaut O.Ice. *stund* ‘time(punkt), while, hour, length’, O.E. *stund* f. ‘bestimmte time, hour, Mal’, O.S. *stunda* ‘time(punkt)’, O.H.G. *stunta* ds., LateM.H.G. also ‘hour’;

Lith. *stóju* (**stāiō*), *stóti* ‘tread’, O.C.S. **stajō*, *stati* ‘sich stellen’, *stojō stojati* (**stāiēti*) ‘stand’; Toch. B *ste* ‘is’, 3. pl. *stare*.

B. IE *n*-present **stə-nā-* in Av. *fra-stanvanti* ‘sie come voran’, Arm. *stanam* ‘erstehe, erwerbe’, Gk. Cret. *στανύω* ‘stelle’ (neologism Gk. *ίστάνω*); Lat. *prae-stināre* ‘den Preis vorher feststellen, buy’, *dēstināre* ‘festmachen, festsetzen, fest beschließen’ (*dēstina* ‘pad’), *obstināre* ‘auf etwas bestehen’; Alb. *shtonj* ‘vermehr’ (*‘stelle, staple auf’); O.C.S. *stanō* (Inf. *stati*) ‘werde mich stellen, tread’; O.Pruss. *postānimai* ‘wir become’, *postāt* ‘become’, *stānintei* ‘stehend’; Toch. B *stām-* ‘stand’; compare also die nouns with *n*-formant.

C. root-nouns as 2. composition parts:

O.Ind. *ni-ṣṭhā-* ‘hervorstehend, -ragend’, *pari-ṣṭhā-* ‘(*herumstehend =) hemmend’, f. ‘hindrance’, *pr̥thivi-ṣṭhā-* (and *-ṣṭhā-*) ‘auf dem Boden stehend, fest auftretend’, *rathē-ṣṭhā-* ‘auf dem cart stehend, kämpfend’ = Av. *raθaē-štā-* ‘warrior’; Gk. *θέμις, -στος* ‘right, law’ (originally Göttername ‘die fest and unverbrüchlich Stehende’, **θεμί-στā*), Gk. *μετανάστης* ‘wer seinen ursprünglichen Wohnsitz through Aufstehen, Wegzug verändert hat’; O.Ir. *hiress* ‘faith, belief’ (prefix **[p]eri + stā*).

D. *-st-o-*: O.Ind. e.g. *prati-ṣṭhā-* ‘standing firm’ (*-ṣṭhā* f. ‘stillestehen, Beharren’), *duḥ-stha-* = Gk. *δύσ[σ]τος* ‘δύστηνος’, *bala-stha-* ‘in voller Kraft stehend’ under likewise; Subst. *pra-*

stha- m. “Bergebene” (“hervorstehend”) = O.Ir. *ross* “foreland, promontory, wood, forest”, M.Bret. *ross* “hill”, Welsh *rhos* “moor, fen”;

Maybe Alb. (*rhi*) *rri* ‘stand’

O.C.S. adj. ‘straight, schlicht, simple, just’; O.Ind. *pr-ṣthá-* n. “back” etc. (see 813); Gk. παστός “Bettvorhang” (compare with *d*-suffix Gk. παραστάς, παστάς etc. in the same place); O.Ind. *gōṣthá-* m. n. “Kuhstall”, *bhayá-stha-* m. n. “gefährvolle Lage”, O.H.G. *ewi-st* m. “sheepfold, Schafhürde”, O.Ice. *nau-st* n. ‘schuppen for Schiffe, Schiffshaus’; Alb. *breshtë*, *bresht* f. “Tannenwald” (: *brë* “fir”) under likewise; altlllyr. *Tergeste*, Λαδεστα, -στον etc.; O.Ind. *tri-ṣthá-* “auf drei Unterlagen stehend”, Osc. *trstus* “testes” (*tristaamentud* “testamento”), Lat. (to. *i*-stem geworden) *testis* (**tri-sto-*) “wer als dritter, als Zeuge by zwei Streitenden steht”, O.Ir. *tress-* “dritter”; Lat. *caelestis* “incaelo stationem habens” (originally *o*-stem, compare ἄπαξ λεγ. *Veneris caelestae*), *agrestis* “ländlich”; Lith. *atstūs* “afar” (: *atstóti* ‘sich entfernen’; of Adverb *atstù* = instr. auf -*õ* derive), Ltv. *nuõ-st* adv. “weg, hinweg, fort”; Lat. *praestō* “gegenwärtig, da, zur Hand, to Diensten”; *praestōlari* “bereitstehen” probably from **praestōdārī*,

as IE **st[ə]ti-s* with in the Komposition reduced *ə* are whereas aufzufassen:

O.Ind. *pr-ṣti-* f. “back” etc. (see 813 Withte) and *prati-ṣthi-* “Widerstand”; Gk. ἔξαστις “from dem Gewebe vorstehender Faden” (*ἔξ-αν-στις), κατ’ ἀντησιν “compared with” (*αντην-στι-); Lith. *dim-stis* “courtyard, courtyard, blessing”.

E. nouns with Dental-suffixes:

1. Lat. *super-stes*, *anti-stes* (**stə-t-*);

2. participle O.Ind. *sthítá-* ‘stehend’ (Av. *stāti-* ‘stehend’ with geneuerter = renamed, has changed?? lengthened grade), Gk. παστός “placed, stehend”, Lat. (Osc.-volks.) *status* “placed”; O.Ir. *fossad* “tight, firm”, Welsh *gwastad* “planus, constans, aequus” (**upo-statos*); O.Ice. *staðr* “zum Stehen geneigt, stätig” (esp. from horses) derivative M.H.G. *stetec* ds.;

O.H.G. *stata* f. “bequemer Ort or Zeitpunkt, help”, Ger. *zustatten*, O.H.G. *gistatōn* “gute Gelegenheit give, *gestatten*”, O.Ice. *steðja* ‘stellen, bestätigen, gestatten’, M.L.G. *steden* ds., O.E. *stæppan* “zum Stehen bringen”; Lith. *stataũ*, *-ýti* ‘stellen’;

3. Alb. *mështet*, *pshtet* ‘stütze, lehne an’, *fstetem* “bleibe” (to Verbaladj. **stə-to-*);

4. O.Ind. *sthíti-* f. “das Stehen, Stand, Bestand”, Av. *stāti-* ‘stehen, Aufstellung’; Gk. στάσις, -εως “position, Stand; Aufstand” (στατικός, στάσιμος);

Lat. *statim* “during of Stehens, stehend”; Maybe abbreviated and prefixed Alb. *mbë-shtim* ‘standing’,

klass. “auf the Stelle”, *statiō* = Osc. *statif* ‘standort’, Goth. *staps* m. (*i*-stem), O.Ice. *staðr* m., O.H.G. *stat* f. “place, site, *Stadt*”, O.E. *stede*, *styde* f. “das Stehen, Stehenbleiben, site” (compare also O.N. *en*-stem *steði* m., gen. *steðja* “Amboß” from **stabjan-*, actually ‘ständler’); zero grade Av. *stāiti-* ‘stehen, Stand, Aufstellung’, O.C.S. *postab* “determination”, Inf. Lith. *stóti*, Ltv. *stāt*, O.Pruss. *stāt*, O.C.S. *stati* ‘sich stellen, tread’;

Lat. *status*, *-ūs* “das Stehen, position, Stand”, *statuō*, *-ere* “hin-, aufstellen”, Umbr. *statita* ‘statūta’; Bret. *steut*, Welsh *ystawd* “Garben” (**stā-tā*), Bret. *steudenn* “spigot, nail” (**stā-t*), Loth RC. 43, 154 f.; Lith. *statūs* ‘stehend, steil’, Goth. *stapa* dat., O.S. *stath* m., O.H.G. *stad*, *stado* m. “Landungsort, bank, border, shore, seashore”; O.Ice. *stqð* f. “Landungsort, position”, *stqðva* “zum Stehen bringen” (**stabwō(n)*, compare Lat. *statu-s*, *-ere*); *staði* “Heustapel in the barn” (= M.L.G. *stade* “place, where die Ernte aufgehäuft wird”).

5. with *dh*-suffix: Welsh *an-sawdd* “das Festmachen”, O.Ir. *sādud* (**stādh-ī-tu-*) ds.; O.Ice. *stōð* n. ‘standort, herd from Stuten with one or mehreren Hengsten’, O.E. *stōd* n. “herd of horses”, M.L.G. *stōt* (*-d*) f. “Einzäunung for Pferde, herd from Zuchtpferden”, O.H.G. *stuot* f. “herd from Zuchtpferden”, also “mare”, Ger. *Stute*; O.Ice. (e.g. *hug-*) *stōðr* ‘standing firm, tight, firm’ (rather IE *t* because of Goth. *ungastopai* “ohne festen Stand”; *t* or *dh* with analog. ablaut *ē*: O.H.G. *stāti* “tight, firm, dauerhaft, stet”, M.L.G. *stēde* “tight, firm,

beständig"); Kaus. Goth. *ana-*, *du-stōdjan* "begin", O.Ice. *sfōða* "zum Stehen bringen"; with Gmc. **stōpia-* lautet ab Lith. *stāčias* 'stehend'; Lith. *statinė* "big, giant Holzwanne";

6. O.Ind. *sthātar-* "Lenker", *sthātr* n. "das Stehende", Lat. *stātor*, Gk. στατήρ, -ῆρος "ein Gewicht and eine Münze"; **st[ə]-ter* with reduction of *ə* in compound, perhaps in O.Ind. *savya(ē)-ṣṭhar-* "the links stehende Wagenkämpfer", Av. *raθaē-štar-* "warrior, Kriegsheld" (as *raθaē-štā-*, see above; perhaps but reshuffling from *-ṣṭhā* after den nouns agentis auf *-tar*);

7. Lat. *obstāculum* "hindrance" n.; Welsh *cystadl* "equivalent", *distadl* "wertlos" (**stə-tlo-*); O.Ice. *stqðull* m. "Melkplatz, Senne" = O.E. *stapol* "base, position, place", O.S. *stathal* "position", M.L.G. *stadel* "barn", O.H.G. *stadal* "stand, Kornscheuer", Ger. (süddt.) *Stadel*, older Dan. *stedel* "ground, Hofstätte"; Lith. *stāklės* pl. "loom"; Lith. *stāklė* "picket, pole", Ltv. *staklis* "ds. prong, spike, pinnacle, fork", O.Pruss. *stakle* "pad" (with *k* from *t*).

8. with formants *-dhlo-*: Lat. *stabulum* 'standort, abode, residence; lair of wild animal, stall' (*prōstibulum* "Ding zum öffentlich Ausstehen, Dirne", *naustibulum* 'schiffstandort, vessel in Schiffsform'), *stabilis* 'standing firm, steadfast', Umbr. *staflarem* 'stabulārem', Osc. *staflatas-set* 'statutae sunt', pälign. *pri-stafalacirix* "*praestibulātrix, antistita";

vereinzeltere Dentalableitungen: *-dh-* in Gk. σταθμός, mostly pl. σταθμά 'stand, Standort, Gewicht', σταθερός 'stehend, unbeweglich, tight, firm'; *-d-* in στάδιος 'stehend, unbeweglich, stoff, zugewogen', στάδην 'stehend', ἀπο-σταδόν "fern abstehend".

9. with *l*-formant:

Welsh *cystal* "just as well" (**kom-sta-lo-*); Goth. *stōls* "throne", O.H.G. *stuol*, O.E. *stōl*, O.N. *stōll* 'stuhl', Lith. *pastōlai* "Gestell for Bienenkörbe", zero grade O.C.S. *stolъ* "throne, seat", in den neuern Slav. Spr. 'stuhl' or "table, desk".

10. with *m*-formant:

O.Ind. *sthāman-* n. 'standort, power'; Gk. στήμων m., στήμεναι 'stand', Lat. *stāmen* n. 'Aufzug am aufrecht stehenden loom, etc.', Umbr. dat. *stahmei* 'statiōni'; *stahmito* 'statūtum'; O.Ir. *sessam* 'das Stehen' (**sī-stā-mu-*), *foessam* 'protection' (**upo-si-sta-mu-*) = M.Welsh *gwaessaw* 'Garantie'; Goth. *stōma* 'ὑπόστασις, foundation, Stoff'; Lith. *stomuõ, -eñs* 'statur'; Russ. *stamík* 'stützbalken';

Gk. στάμνος 'crock, pitcher', σταμῖν-ες pl. 'ständer, Seitenbalken'; Welsh *cysefin* 'erster' (**kentu-stamīno-*); M.Ir. *samaigim* 'stelle', Welsh *sefyll*, Corn. *sevell* 'stand', Bret. *sévell* (**stamīlio-*) 'erect, to build' (besides with Celt. *t* O.Ir. *tamun* 'tree truck'; O.H.G. *stam, stammes* 'stem' etc. seems Verquickung eines related **stamna-* with a *staḇna-*, s. **steb-* 'Pfosten'); Toch. A *ṣtām*, B *stām* 'tree'; but O.H.G. *ungistuomi* 'boisterous' 'to stem-hemmen', see there.

11. with *n*-formant (compare die Präsensbildungen with *n*):

O.Ind. *sthāna-* n., Av. ap. *stāna-* n. 'standort, place', Pers. *sitān*, Gk. δύσ-[σ]τηνος, Dor. δύστāνος '(in schlechtem Zustande) unlucky', ἄστηνος ds., Lith. *stónas* 'stand', O.C.S. *stanъ* 'stand, lair', Alb. *shtuarë* 'stehend', *shtorazë* 'erect' (**stā-no-dio-*, compare to *d-* suffix Gk. ἀποσταδόν etc.), *shtâzë, shtëzë* 'Vieh' (**stan-zë*).

Maybe Alb. *stan* 'animal stall', (**status*), *shtat* 'standing body', *shtyj* 'push (pushing animal)', *shtie* 'kill (an animal)'. Alb. suggests that Root *stā-* : *stə-* : (to stand) derived from Root *sed-* : (to sit).

12. with *r*-formants: O.Ind. *sthirá-* 'tight, firm, unbeweglich'; Lith. *stóras* 'thick, umfangreich' (actually 'stämmig'), O.C.S. *starъ* 'old' ('*stämmig' in contrast zur zarteren Jugend), O.N. *stōrr* 'big, large', O.S. *stōri* 'big, large, illustrious', O.E. *stōr* 'vast, grand';

13. with dem *j* from **stā-jō* other formations: O.Ind. *jala-sthāya-* m. 'water container, water carrier', *sthāyin-* 'stille stehend, verweilend, stetig' under likewise, *sthēmān-* m. 'Festigkeit, tranquility, duration' (**sthayiman-*).

F. *st(h)āu-*: *st(h)ū-*: Lith. *stóviu*, *-ėti* ‘stand’ (Memel *stáunu*), *stovà* ‘place’, *stõvis* ‘state, status’, *stovùs* ‘stehend (of water)’, Ltv. *stāvu*, *stāvēt* ‘stand’, *stāvus* ‘stehend, erect’; *stāvs* ‘steil’, *stāvs* ‘shape’, *stāvi*, *stāve* ‘loom’; O.C.S. *staviti* ‘stellen’, *stavъ* ‘stand, Gefüge’; O.E. *stōw*, O.Fris. *stō* f. ‘place’, O.Ice. *eld-stō* ‘Feuerstätte’; Goth. *stōjan* ‘richten’ (perhaps **stōwjan*: O.C.S. *staviti*), *staua* f. ‘court’ (**stōwō*), *staua* m. ‘judge’, O.E. *stōwian* ‘restrain’, Eng. *stow* ‘stauen’, O.H.G. M.H.G. *stouwen* (**stawjan*) ‘(au) wail; (scheltend) gebieten; Refl. sich stauen’, Ger. *stauen*; with *ū*: O.H.G. *stūatago* ‘Gerichtstag’, *stūan* ‘anklagen, scold, chide, hemmen’, M.L.G. *stūwen* (= *stouwen*, *stōwen*) ‘stauen’, etc.;

with gradation *stōu-*: Gk. **στωF-ός* ‘column’ in Att. *στοιά*, *στοά* (**στωFῑᾱ*), Eol. *στωῖα* ‘säulenhalle’, *στωῖδιον* Dimin., *στωικός* ‘zur Schule the Stoa gehörig’, *στώμιξ δοκίς ξυλίνη* Hes.;

zero grade: O.Ind. *sthūnā* ‘column’ (mind. *ṇ* from *n*), Av. *stūna*, *stunā* ‘column’; Gk. *στῦω* ‘steife, richte empor’, Med. ‘bin steil aufgerichtet’, *στῦμα* n. ‘erectio penis’, *στύμος* *στέλεχος*, *κορμός*; *στῦλος* m. ‘column, stylus’, *στύραξ* ‘das untere end the Lanze’; O.Ice. *stūmi* ‘a giant’; M.H.G. *stūnende* ‘widersetzlich’, Ger. *staunen* as ‘starr blicken’; keine evidence for diese ablaut grade are whereas die *u*-stem O.Ind. *su-ṣthú* adv. ‘good, beautiful’, *anu-ṣthú*, *anu-ṣthuyā* ‘immediately, right away’;

with *t*-forms in addition: O.Ice. *stoð* (pl. *stoðir*, *støðr*, *steðr*) f. ‘pad, Pfosten, Unterstützung’, O.E. *stuðu*, *studu* f. ‘pad, Pfosten’, M.H.G. *stud* f. ds., O.Ice. *stuðill* m.ds., M.H.G. *studel* ‘Pfosten, Turpfosten’;

O.Ice. *styðja* ‘prop, support’, O.H.G. *studen* ‘belay, statuere’, O.Ice. *stoða* ‘support, help’; with intens. consonant stretch: M.L.G. *stutten* ‘(under-)prop, support’, O.H.G. *(under)stutzen*, Ger. *(under)stützen*; also O.H.G. *stūda* ‘stauere’; Ltv. *stute*, *stuta* ‘Reis, rod’;

reduced grade *stəu-*: Gk. σταυρός “picket, pole” = O.Ice. *staurr* “picket, pole” (ablaut. Nor. dial. *styr*, *styrja* “long shaft, pole, steife person”); Lat. in: *instaurāre* “instand place” (originally from Stangen, Ständern beim Bau), *restaurāre* “wiederinstandsetzen”.

G. *st-eu-*, *st-eyə-* “massiv, tight, firm, thick, breit” (Gmc. *stiura* see below) as ‘standsicher, standing firm’ in O.Ind. *sthāvarā-* “thick, standing firm, beständig” (latter meaning and die Vokallänge perhaps through support in *sthā-* ‘stand’), *sthāvira-* “breit, thick, strong, dense, old”, (or after dem compounds Sup. erfolgter replacement for:) O.Ind. *sthūrā-*, *sthūla-* “thick” = Av. *stūra-* “umfangreich, strong” (Kompositionsform *stūi-*, *stvi-*, i.e. **stuvi-*), compar. superl. O.Ind. *sthāvīyas-*, Av. *staoyā* “the Umfangreichere, Stärkere, Größere”, O.Ind. *sthāviṣṭha-*, Av. *stāvišta-* “the Stärkste, Derbste, Gröbste”, O.Ind. *sthāvīman-* n. “Breite”, Av. *stavah-* n. “thickness, fatness, Starke”; Arm. *stvar* “thick” (**stuvar-*);

aschw. *stūr* “big, large” (besides *stōr*, see above), *stȳras* “brag”, M.L.G. *stūr* “big, large, strong, heavy; störrisch, coarse, unfreundlich” (compare O.Ind. *ni-ṣṭhura-* “rough, hard, coarse”, *ni-ṣṭhūrin-* “coarse, raw”), O.Ice. *stūra* “Düsterheit”, Vb. “grieving sein” (nschw. *stūra* ‘starr hinsehen’ in the meaning after the family of Ger. *stieren* umgeändert), zero grade O.H.G. *stiuri* ‘strong, stately, stout, proud’;

with other English meaning: O.H.G. *stiura*, M.H.G. *stiure* “pad, rudder, helm, Unterstützung, tax”, Ger. *Steuer* f. and (from dem Nd.) n., O.E. *stēor* f. “rudder, helm”, O.Ice. *stȳri* n. “rudder, helm”, M.L.G. *stūr(e)* n. “rudder, helm”, f. n. “Regierung; help, Ghegenwehr”, f. “Unterstützung”, Goth. *us-stiurei* “Zügellosigkeit”, M.L.G. *unstūre* ds., Goth. *stiurjan* “feststellen, affirm”, Ger. *zur Steuer der Wahrheit*, O.Ice. *stȳra* “ein ship steuern; regieren”, O.E. *stīeran* ds., O.H.G. *stiurren* “prop, support, steuern, lenken”; probably originally “picket, pole, rudder, helm (secondary: with it prop, support, lenken)”, with O.Ice. *staurr*, Gk. σταυρός (see above) under **stēu-ro-* : **stəu-ro-* compatible, das from **st(h)āu-* not quite apart, separated become could;

to O.Ind. *sthūrā-* etc. stellt sich probably IE ***steu-ro-*** “bull (and anderes cattle)”:

Av. *staora-* “cattle”, M.Pers. *stōr* “draft animal, steed”, Goth. *stiur* m. ‘stierkalb, bull’ (after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 483 = O.Ind. *sthāvira-*); O.H.G. *stior*, O.E. *stēor*, O.Ice. *stíōrr* (besides *þjōrr*) “bull”.

References: WP. II 603 ff., WH. I 343 f., 705 f., Trautmann 280 ff., Vasmer 3, 2 ff.

Page(s): 1004-1010

**steb(h)– and stēb(h)– : stəbh–, nasalized stemb(h)–; step–
(also stēp–?), nasalized stemp–; nominal stəbho–s,
stemb(h)ro–s, stomb(h)o–s**

English meaning: post, pillar, stump; to support, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: Bedeutungsumfang: “Pfosten, Pfeiler, stem, Baumstumpf (also “Busch, Büschel”); verbal: “prop, support, versteifen, feststellen, anhalten, (also “hemmen”), (auf)stampfen, treten (Tritt, grade, footprint); beschimpfen (steif and herausfordernd dastehen; brag, boast), staunen (from erstarrt dastehen)”

Note: relationship to **stā-* ‘stand’ is possible.

Material: root form with *-b-*

O.Ind. *stábaka-* m. n. “tussock”, *stambá-* m. “bush, tussock” (= Lith. *stámbas* “Kohlstrunk”);

Gk. στέμβω “stamp, mißhandle, schmähe”, στεμβάζειν λοιδορεῖν, Hes. στόβος m. ‘schelten, boastfulness’, στοβέω, στοβάζω ‘schmähe’;

O.S. preterit *stōp* “trat fest auf”, O.E. *stæppan* (*steppan*), *stōp* “fest treten, schreiten”, O.H.G. *stepfen* and *stapfōn* “fest auftreten, fest auftretend schreiten”, in addition Kaus. O.E. *stāpan* “einweihen”, O.H.G. (Hildebrandslied) *stoptun tosamane* “liessen zusammenstampfen”; M.L.G. *stappe*, O.H.G. *stapf*, *stapfo* (*stāffo*) ‘stapfe, footprint’ (Gmc. **stapp-*); O.Ice. *stōpull* m. “Pfosten, Pfeiler, tower”, O.Fris. *stapul* “Richtblock; Krone eines Zahnes”, O.E. *stapol* m. ‘stem, Pfosten, column’, M.L.G. *stapel* m. “column, Unterlage, aufgeschichteter heap, Stapelplatz” (out of it Ger. *Stapel*), O.H.G. *stapfal*, *staffal* “foundation, footstep, grade”, Ger. *Staffel* “Leitersprosse, Treppenabsatz”; O.S. *stōpo* m. “Tritt, footprint”, O.E. *stōpel* ds., O.H.G. *stuoffa*, *stuofa*, Ger. *grade*, M.H.G. *stüefe* “tight, firm, strong”; O.E. *stæpe*, *stepe*, pl. *stapas* “footstep, grade”, O.Fris. *stepe* ds., O.Ice. *stapi*

m. "hoher and steiler rocks"; O.Fris. *stēpa* "beisteuern" (denominative from:) O.Fris. *ield-stōpe* "Beisteuer; Wergeld", O.H.G. *stuopfa* ds. (O.C.S. *stapъ* 'steigbügel' from dem Gmc.);

nasalized and. *stamp*, O.H.G. *stampf* m. "tool zum Stoßen", (O.C.S. *stopa* "mortar" from dem Gmc.), therefrom O.Ice. *stappa* "bump, poke, stomp, crunch", O.E. *stempian* "in mortar zerstoßen" (Eng. *stamp* also "prägen"), M.H.G. *stempfen* and O.H.G. *stampfōn*, M.H.G. *stampfen* 'stomp, hit, prägen' and further M.L.G. *stempel*, O.H.G. *stempfil* 'stämpfel, pestle'; M.L.G. *stump* m. "stump; adj. "dull, stupid", O.H.G. *stumpf* m. 'stump, Stummel, stump'; adj. 'stumpf, mutilated, abbreviated';

problematisch M.Ir. *sibal* "a walking, marching" (**stebulo*-).

root form with **-bh-**:

O.Ind. *stabhnāti*, *stabhnōti*, *stambhatē*, -*ti* "prop, support, hemmen", Med. "stiff become, erstarren", *stabhitā*- "gestützt", *stabdha*- "stiff, starr; hochmütig", Kaus. *stambhayati*, -*te* "befestigt, makes stiff, lähmt, halt an, oppressed", *stambha*- m. "Pfosten, column; Hemmung, Lähmung; Aufgeblasenheit", (compare Pers. *sitamba* "gewalttätig, streitsüchtig"), *stambhanam* "Befestigung, Festhalten, Hemmung" = Av. *stəmbana*- "pad", Av. *stawra*- "tight, firm", Pers. *sitabr*, *istabr* 'strong, vast, grand'; ved. *stabhūyān*, *stabhūyāmāna*- 'sich nicht from the Stelle rührend, unbeweglich', ap. *stambava* "leiste Widerstand! lehne dich auf!" (indolran. **stambhau*-);

Gk. ἀστεμφής "unerschütterlich" (actually "wer nicht gepreßt become kann"), στέμφυλα n. pl. "ausgepreßte Oliven or Trauben", σταφυλή "grape, grapevine; Zäpfchen in Munde", σταφύλη 'senkblei';

M.Ir. *sab* f. 'schaft, Pfeiler, stick' (**stab[h]ā*); *semmor* "Klee" (**stemb[h]ro*-);

O.Ice. *stefja* (**stabjan*) "hinder", *stefna* 'stauen' (*stiff make, zum Stehen bringen), O.H.G. *stabēn* 'starr, stiff sein', E.Fris. *staf* "stiff, lame"; Goth. **stafs* (nom. pl. *stabeis*) στοιχεῖα "Buchstaben" (Unterricht through Runenstäbchen), O.Ice. *stafr* 'staff, pad,

alphabetic letter”, O.E. *stæf* ‘staff, alphabetic letter”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *stap* (-b-) ‘stick, pad, *Stab*”; Swe. Dan. *staver* “fence post “ (compare O.C.S. *stoborъ*, Lith. *stābaras*); O.Fris. *stef* ‘staff’;

O.Ice. *stef* n. (**stabja-*), *stefna* f. (**staðanjōn-*) “bestimmte, feste time etc.”, O.E. *stefn*, *stemma* m. “time, Mal, Periode”; O.Ice. *stafn* n. ‘steven, Hausgiebel”, O.S. *stamn* m. ‘steven”, O.E. *stefn*, *stemn* m. ‘stem, root, Steven”, O.H.G. *stam* (-mm-) “tree truck, Geschlechtsstamm”, Ger. *stem* (Verquikkung eines **stað-na-* with a **stam-na-*: O.Ir. *tamun* “tree truck”);

nasalized O.H.G. *stumbal* “abgeschnittenes Stück, *Stummel*”, *stumbilōn* “verstümmeln”, O.Fris. *stemblinge* “Verstümmelung”.

Lith. *sternbti* ‘stengel ansetzen”, *sternbras*, *stembrys* ‘stengel” (= M.Ir. *semmor*), *stinbras* ‘schwanzstumpf, -stummel”, žem. *stámbris* ‘stengel”, Lith. *stambùs* “coarse, coarsely granulated “, *stámbas* “Kohlstrunk”, Ltv. *stuobrs* “Halm, reed”; Lith. *stebulė* f. “hub of a wheel”, Ltv. *stebe* “Mast”, Russ. *stebátъ*, Clr. *stebnuty* “peitschen; steppen, sew “; *stabýti*, *stabdyti* “zum Stehen bringen”, *stābas* “Pfoften, Schlagfluß”, O.Lith. *stabas* “Götzenbild” (divine revered peg, plug), Ltv. *stabs* “Pfeiler, column “, O.Pruss. *stabis* m. “ stone “, *stabni* f. “(steinerne) oven”, Lith. *stābaras* “trockener bough”, O.C.S. *stoborъ* “ column “; with the meaning ‘staunen”: Lith. *stebėtis*;

root form auf -p-:

O.Ind. in Kaus. *sthāpáyāmi* ‘stelle, gründe”;

O.C.S. *stopa* “ footprint “, *stepenъ* “grade”, O.Lith. *stapýtis* ‘stand bleiben”, Lith. *stēpas* ‘schlagfluß”, *stapinti* “penem erigere”;

O.C.S. *stopiti*, *stopati* “tread”.

References: WP. II 623 ff., Trautmann 280, 284, Kniper Nasalprä. 195 ff., Vasmer 3, 16, 19, 35.

Page(s): 1011-1013

stegh–, nasal. stengh–

English meaning: to stick; pole, stalk, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen; Stange, Halm, Spitzes, Steifes’

Material: Gk. στόχος “das assigned purpose, Vermutung” (στοχάζομαι “ziele, investigate from, errate”); Swe. *stagg* (Gmc. **stagga*-) ‘stiff and stechendes Gras’, dial. “Achel, Stichling (fish)”, wherefore **staggian*- “with *sting, prick = penis versehen” in O.Ice. *steggi* m. ‘stecher’, Mod.Ice. also “tomcat, male-cat” (late O.E. *stagga* m., Eng. *stag* “the ausgewachsene deer”, Eng. dial. also “Männchen”, from dem Nord.); Pruss.-Lith. *stegé*, *stegis* ‘stichling’, Ltv. *staga(ļ)s* “a prickly fish”, *stage* “Alant” (also *stagi* “ein herb, das as Kohl gegessen wird”?);

nasalized: Gk. στόνυξ, -υχος (geformt after ὄνυχ- “sharp cusp, peak”), στόνυξι κέρασι Hes.; στάχυς, -υος (also ἄσταχυς) m. “Ähre” (α = η);

O.Ice. *stinga*, *stakk*, O.E. *stingan* ‘stecken’; Goth. *usstagg* “ἐξέλε, stich from!”; O.H.G. *stanga*, O.Ice. *stong* ‘stick, picket, pole, shaft, pole’, O.E. *steng* (**stangi*-) ds., nl. *steng* (**stangiō[n]*-) ds., O.H.G. *stengil* ‘*stengel*’; ablaut. O.H.G. *stungen* “prick”;

Church Slavic *ostegъ*, Serb.-Church Slavic *ostežъ* “dress, mantle”; Russ. *stegátъ*, *stegnútъ* ‘steppen, sew, peitschen’, *stěžka* “suture” (*e* in geschlossener syllable from *ъ* and auf *stegátъ* figurative); Cz. *steh*, Pol. *ścieg*, *ścig* “prick, sting”;

here as ‘sich versteifen’, with the intonation of a heavy basis: Lith. *sténg-iu*, *-ti* ‘sich anstrengen’, Refl. ‘sich widersetzen’, *stangùs* “widerspenstig”?

References: WP. II 622 f., Vasmer 3, 9, Trautmann 285.

Page(s): 1014-1015

(s)teg-¹

English meaning: to cover

Deutsche Übersetzung: “decken”

Material: O.Ind. *sthagati* (umbelegt), *sthagayati* “verhüllt, verbirgt”; Gk. στέγω “cover, schütze etc.”, στέγος, τέγος n. (= O.Ir. *tech*), στέγη, τέγη f. “roof, house”, στεγανός “deckend, schirmend; bedeckt, versteckt”, στεγνός “bedeckend, schützend; bedeckt, verschlossen; compact, tight, firm, dense” (see because of this meaning also **tegu-* “thick”), στεκτικός “bedeckend, schützend”;

Lat. *tegō*, -ere “cover, cover”, *tēctum* “roof” (= στεκτός), *tegulum* “cover, roof, Hülle”, *teges*, -etis “cover, Matte”, *tēgula* “a roof tile”, *toga* “the white woolen upper garment worn by Roman citizens”; Umbr. *tehteřim* “a covering, plaster used for covering”; maybe Alb. (**tēgula*) *tjegulla* “tile, brick”, (**tēgula*) *tulla* “tile, brick”, *tehu* (**tegu*) “blade, sharp edge” [common Alb., italic -g- > -h- phonetic mutation]

O.Ir. *tech* (neutraler -es-stem = Gk. τέγος), O.Welsh *tig*, Welsh *ty*, O.Corn. *ti* “house”, O.Bret. *bou-tig* “Kuhstall” (with unclear Brit. *l*); pl. O.Welsh *te*, Welsh *tai*, also in O.Ir. *teglach* “Hausgenossenschaft”, Welsh *teulu*, O.Corn. *teilu* “family” (**tego-slougo-*), O.Ir. -*tuigiur* “I cover” = O.H.G. *decchiu*, *tuige* ‘stramen’ (**togiā*), *imthuge* “Bedeckung, Bekleidung”, Welsh *am-do* “amiculum, involucrum”, O.Ir. *ētach* “dress”, Welsh Corn. *to* “roof”, Welsh *toi* “tegere”;

O.Ice. *þekja* “cover”, O.E. *þeccan* “cover”, O.H.G. *decchen* “cover” (iterative **togēiō* = O.Ir. *tuigiur*, under Verdrängung from IE **tegō*); O.Ice. *þak*, O.E. *ðæc*, O.H.G. *dah* n. “roof”; O.Ice. *þekja* “roof”, O.H.G. *decchi* “cover, roof”; O.E. *þecen*, O.S. *thecina* ds., in addition O.Ice. *staka*, *stakka* f. “fell, fur”; (without *s* Nor. dial. *taka* ‘schweinshaut’);

lengthened grade Lith. *stiegiu stiegti* “ein Dach eindecken”, O.Pruss. *steege* “barn”, Lith. *stiegtojas* “Dachdecker”, ablaut. *stógas* = O.Pruss. *stogis* “roof”; perhaps R.C.S. *stogъ* m. “barn, haystack, heap”.

References: WP. II 621 f., WH. II 654 f., Trautmann 288.

Page(s): 1013-1014

(s)teg-²

English meaning: pole, stick, beam

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stange, Pfahl, Stock, Knüttel, Balken'

Note: s. also under *steig-* "prick"

Material: Arm. *t'akn*, gen. *t'akan* "cudgel, club, beetle, hammer, club, mace, joint", *t'akatak*, *t'akatał* "capitello, architrave";

Lat. *tignum* (**tegnom*) "timber, balk, beam";

O.Ice. *stjaki* "picket, pole, shaft, pole" = O.H.G. *stehho* "cudgel, club, picket, pole, Stecken, peg, plug"; (with expressive Geminatio *stekko*): O.S. *staki* "shaft, pole, spit, pike", O.E. *staca* ds., M.L.G. *stake* ds., O.H.G. *stach* 'spießhirsch';

Dan. *stak* "Achel, awn"; denominative O.Ice. *stjaka* "bump, poke", *staka* "bump, poke, fall", M.L.G. *staken* "bump, poke"; Goth. *hleipra-stakeins* "Einstecken from Zelten";

of Bilde the shaft, pole genommen is Nor. dial. *staka*, *stjaka* "stiff go, stumble", nd. *stakern* ds.;

O.Ice. *stakkr* "barn, haystack", M.L.G. *stak* 'schräger dam from Pfählen and deadwood' (: O.C.S. *stogъ* "barn, haystack");

Lith. *stāgaras*, *stegerys* "dürrer langer Stengel", Ltv. *stēga* f., *stēgs* m. "long shaft, pole, long stick, spit, pike"; *stega* f. "penis";

O.C.S. *stežerъ* "cardo", Russ. *stožar* "shaft, pole", Sloven. *stêžja*, *stôžje* 'schoberstock', Serb. *stôžêr* "tree auf the Dreschtenne", O.Sor. *scěžor* "Mast"; O.C.S. *stogъ* "haystack"; *stěgъ* "banner, ensign, flag"; about O.C.S. *stъgno* see under *(s)teig-*.

References: WP. II 613, 622, Trautmann 285, Vasmer 3, 16 f.

Page(s): 1014

steigh–

English meaning: to march, ascend

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreiten, steigen’

Material: O.Ind. *stighnōti* ‘steigt’ (Dhātup.), ved. *pra-stighnuyāt* Opt. present “er möge emporkommen”, *ati-ṣṭigham* Inf. “übersteigen, bemeistern”;

Gk. στείχω ‘schreite, go’, *στίξ, gen. στιχός, pl. στιχες, -ας “row, Zeile”, Att. στίχος “row, Zeile, line”, στιχᾶσθαι “in dichter Reihe besides- or hintereinander go or come”, στοῖχος “row, line”;

Alb. *shtek*, *shteg-u* “passage, entrance, way, Haarscheitel” (= στοῖχος);

O.Ir. *tīagu* “I schreite, go”, *techt* f. “the going, the summoner”, Welsh *taith* “journey” = Bret. *tiz* “haste, hurry” (*[s]tik̑ā), Welsh *mor-dwy* ‘seefahrt’ (*[s]teigho-) etc.;

Goth. *steigan*, O.Ice. *stīga*, O.E. O.H.G. *stīgan* “ascend” (= Gk. στείχω); O.H.G. *stīg* ‘steig, Pfad, grade’, O.Ice. *stīgr* “Fußsteig”; Goth. *staiga* ‘steig, way’, O.H.G. *steiga* ‘steiler way’;

O.H.G. *steg* m. ‘steg, small bridge’; O.Ice. *stigi* m. ‘stiege, ladder’, *stig* n. “footstep, grade”, O.E. *stige* “das Hinauf- or Herabsteigen”, O.H.G. *stega* “grade, stairs, ladder” (O.H.G. *stiega*, Ger. *Stiege* with *ē*, also probably from **stēighā*); O.E. *stæger* f. “Treppe” (Eng. *stair*), M.L.G. *steiger* ‘steil’, nld. “Ladeplatz, scaffold, trestle”, O.Ice. *steigur-ligr* ‘steil, erect’; O.Ice. *stētt* f. “footprint, Trittstein, way, Stand, rank”, *stēttir* m. ds. (: Welsh *taith*), O.Ice. *stētta* “support, help”, O.E. *stihtan*, *stihtian* (“*auf eine basis stellen =) einrichten, sort, order, arrange”, anfrk. *stihtan* (= O.H.G. *stiftan*?) etc.;

Lith. *staigà* adv. ‘sudden’, *staigùs* “violent, quick, fast aufbrausend”, *staigaũs*, *-ýtis* and *steigiúos*, *steĩgtis* ‘sich beeilen, sich bemühen’; Ltv. *stēidzu(ôs)*, *stēigt(iês)* ‘sich beeilen’,

staĩgāt “wandeln”, *stiga* “Pfad”; O.C.S. *stignŏ* “I come”, *stǔdza*, *stǔza* “Fußsteig, road”, *stǔgna* “road”.

References: WP. II 614 f., Trautmann 285 f.

Page(s): 1017-1018

(s)teig-

English meaning: to stick; sharp

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stechen; spitz'

Note: extension from *stei-* ds.

Material: O.Ind. *tējatē* "is sharp, schärft", *tējāyati* 'schärft, stachelt', *tiktá-* 'sharp, bitter', *tigmá-* 'spiky, sharp', *tējas-* n. "sharpness, cutting edge, radiance", *tējana-m* "das Schärfen, Anzünden; cusp, peak, arrowhead, Rohrstab, Pfeilschaft", wherefore as collective *tējanīf* "netting or bundle from reed, straw under likewise";

Av. *taēya-*, *taēža-* 'sharp; m. sharpness', *tiyra-*, ap. *tigra-* 'sharp'; afghO.N. *tērə* 'sharp, spiky' (**taigra-*); Av. *tiži-* ds., *tiyri-* "Pfeil" etc., Pers. *tēγ* "cusp, peak, sword" (Arm. Lw. *tēg* "Lanze"), *tēz* 'sharp', *tēj* "Pfeil";

without anlaut. *s-* also Gmc. **þīhstila-* "thistle" (compare den *s*-stem O.Ind. *tējas-*) in O.Ice. *þistill*, O.E. *ðistel*, O.H.G. *distil* and Nor. *tīstel*, ostFris. *dīssel* "thistle" and perhaps O.Welsh *tigom* "naevi" ("*Punkt, Tupf" from "prick, sting"? compare Gk. στίγμα);

Gk. στίζω "prick, tätowiere", στίγμα "prick, sting, Punkt", στικτός "varicolored" ("gestickt");

Lat. *īnstīgō*, *-āre* "anspornen, sting, goad, anreizen, aufreizen";

nasalized *īnstinguō* "reize an", *interstinguō* "besetze (bestecke) hin and again with etwas", *distinguō* "(prick, stochere apart) unterscheide" (*-uō* after *unguō* etc.), Umbr. *anstintu* "distinguito"; Lat. *stinguō*, *-ere* "auslöschen" (of Auseinanderstochern the brennenden Scheite);

M.Ir. *tiug-* (**tigu-*) "last", O.Welsh *guotig*, Welsh *wedi* "after" ("*behind dem end"), O.Ir. *tigernae* "master, mister", Gaul. *Tigernum castrum*, Welsh *teyrn* "ruler" (often influenced from **tegōs* "house"); Bret. *stec'h* "fascicle, sheaf" (**stikkā*); Bret. *stiogen* "Tintenschnecke" to **stiog* from **stigākā* (compare Loth RC. 43, 156);

Goth. *stiks* “prick, sting, Punkt”, O.H.G. *stih*, O.S. *stiki*, M.L.G. *steke*, O.E. *stice* m. “ds.”; *stician* “prick”; Intr. ‘steckenbleiben, fest bleiben’, M.L.G. *sticken* “prick, prickle, kindle, inflame, ersticken”, O.H.G. *sticken* “prick, prickle”, *ir-sticken* “ersticken”, O.H.G. *steckēn* “festsitzen”, Ger. *stecken* (**stikkēn* as though “angenagelt sein”); O.Ice. *steikja* “fry” (eig. “an den spit, pike stecken”); in addition *steikr* “Braten”, *stikna* “roasted become”; with Ablautentgleisung: O.S. *stēkan* “festheften, festhaften”, O.H.G. *stēhhan*, Ger. *stechen*, Kaus. **stakjan* in O.H.G. *stecken* “(through Stiche) befestigen, einstecken”, Ger. *stecken* tr., Goth. *staks* “Wundmal”, O.H.G. *stahhula* ‘sting, prick’, O.Ice. *stækr* ‘stinkend, sharp’; diese structure in die *e*-Reihe war preferred through die Gmc. Ableger from **steg-* “shaft, pole” (e.g. O.Ice. *stjaki* m. “Pfosten”), with denen sich die group Goth. *stiks*, Ger. *stechen* to a neuen Einheit zusammenschloß; so based on formal auf **stig-*, but with the meaning from **steg-*: O.Ice. *stika*, O.H.G. *stehho* ‘stecken’ (latter but zugleich also = O.Ice. *stjaki*), O.Ice. *stik* n. “picket, pole”; with *kk*: O.Ice. *stikka* ‘stecken, shaft, pole’, O.E. *sticca* m. ‘stecken, spoon’, O.S. *stekko* ‘stecken, picket, pole’, O.H.G. *stecko* ‘stecken’;

to **stig-* stellen sich still: O.Ice. *stikill* “cusp, peak”, O.E. *sticel(s)* m. ‘sting, prick’, M.L.G. *stekel*, O.H.G. *stihhil* ‘sting, prick’, Ger. *Stichel*, Goth. *stikls*, O.H.G. *stehhal* “goblet” as “zum Einstecken in die Erde unter zugespitzt verlaufendes vessel”; O.S. *stekal* “rough, steinig”, M.L.G. *stekel* “devexus”, O.E. *sticol* ‘steil, high’, O.H.G. *stehhal*, M.H.G. *stechel*, *stichel*, *stickel* ‘steil’ as “die Fußsohlen pricking, voll spitzer Steine”;

Ltv. *stigt* “sink in”, Lith. *stingù stigaũ*, *stigti* and *stýgau*, *-oti* “an a Orte ruhig verbleiben (steckenbleiben)”; whether to *(s)teig“h-*?

References: WP. II 612 ff., Wissmann Nomina Postverb. 86 f., 191, Vasmer 3, 8;

See also: see under *(s)teg-2*.

Page(s): 1016-1017

(s)teig^w–

English meaning: shoulder, arm, hip

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schulter, Arm, Schenkel’?

Material: Arm. *t'ēkn*, gen. *t'ikan* ‘shoulder, Achsel; Arm’, pl. *t'itunk* ‘schultern; back; rump, Seite eines Gebäudes etc.’ (**toig^w-no-*);

Celt. **toibos* from **toig^w-os-* in O.Ir. *tōeb*, *tōib* n., Welsh Corn. Bret. *tu* ‘seite’;

O.C.S. *stьgno* ‘femur’, Slov. *stégno* ‘thigh’, Russ. *stegnó* ‘hip, haunch, Lende; thigh’.

References: WP. II 614; different Vasmer 3, 8 (to *steg-2*).

Page(s): 1018

(s)teig^wh–

English meaning: to await patiently

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausharren, ruhig verweilen”?

Material: O.Ind. *títikṣatē* “hält from, duldet”, *títikṣā* “geduldiges Ertragen, endurance, Geduld”; common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* phonetic mutation Goth. *stiwiti* “Geduld”; here Ltv. *stigt*, above S. 1017.

References: WP. II 615.

Page(s): 1018

(s)tei-

English meaning: sharp, spike

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'spitzig'

Material: Av. *staēra-* "mountaintop, mountain peak, summit " ἄπαξ λεγ., *taēra-* "mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, acme, apex " (probably **stoi-lo-*, so that dieVollstufe to:) Lat. *stilus* 'spitziger picket, pole, Stiel, Stengel, stylus zum Schreiben'; with formants-*mo-*: Lat. *sti-mu-lus* 'sting, prick'; in addition Lat. *stīva* (and **stēva* the rom. Sprachen) "plough handle, plough stilt " as **stei-uā?* compare O.Ind. *tīvrā-* "violent, sharp", das from **sharp, pricking* " could have evolved;

about O.H.G. O.S. *stil* etc. s. Frings Germania Romana 180 f.

References: WP. II 612, WH. II 592.

Page(s): 1015

(s)tel-¹

English meaning: to let flow; to urinate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen lassen, harnen”

Material: Gk. σταλάσσω, Att. -πτω “rinnen lassen; triefen, drip” (probably analogical for -άζω), στάλαγμα “drip”, σταλαγμός “das Tröpfeln, drip”, late σταλάω “σταλάσσω”; τέλμα n. “puddle, slop, swamp, marsh, slime, mud, mortar” (Arm. *tetm*, *tiṭm* ‘slime, mud, ordure’ out of it borrowed?);

Eng. *stale* “urine”, *to stale* “urinate, pass water”, M.L.G. *stal* “urine the Pferde”, M.L.G. Ger. *stallen* “urinate, pass water” (from horses, Swiss also from people); unclear M.Bret. *staut*, Bret. *staot* “urine” (**stalto*-?);

eine *ǵ(h)*-extension perhaps in Lith. *įteĩžti* “steep, eingießen”, Intrans. *išfĩlĩžti* “aufweichen”, ablaut. *tuĩžti* “humid, wet become”; Proto-Slav. **tǔ/stǔ* ‘swollen, thick’ in O.C.S. **tǔstǔ* ds., Russ. *tolstyj* “thick”.

References: WP. II 642 f., Trautmann 331 f., Vasmer 3, 117.

Page(s): 1018

stel-², stelə-

English meaning: broad, to broaden

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ausbreiten, flach hinbreiten"

Material: Arm. *arā-staṭ* (**stl̥-no-*) "roof", *lain* "breit" (**lai-in*, extension from *lai-* from **stlā-to* =Lat. *lātus*);

Lat. *lātus* (**stlā-to-*) "breit", older anlaut in *stlatta* "Kaufahrteischiff";

ablaut. **stl̥ə-* in *latus*, *-eris* n. 'seite', *later* "Ziegelstein" (whether "platter stone"), perhaps *lāmina* "dünne Platte", whether from **(s)tlā-menā* "die ausgebreitete", also *Latium*, if from **(s)tl̥ə-t-iom* "Flachland";

Proto-Slav.. *steljŕ stьlati* "outspread" in O.C.S. *po-steljŕ*, *po-stьlati* "σπρωννύειν", *stelja* f. "στέγη"; in addition Ltv. *slāju*, *slāt* "laden, packen".

References: WP. II 643, WH. I 755 f., 769 f., 772 f., II 596, Trautmann 286, Vasmer 3, 10;

See also: probably to **stel-3**.

Page(s): 1018-1019

stel–³

English meaning: to put, place

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stellen, aufstellen; stehend, unbeweglich, steif; Ständer, Pfosten, stem, Stiel’

Material: O.Ind. *sthála-m*, *sthalī* “elevation, Anhöhe, Festland”, *sthālā* “Erdaufschüttung”, *sthálati* (Dhātup.) ‘steht’; perhaps *sthāla-m*, *sthālī* “vessel, pot, pan”; unclear *sthānú-* ‘standing firm’, Subst. ‘stump, stick’ (**stharnú-*, IE **st(h)el-nu-*?);

Arm. *stełcanem* ‘schaffe’, *stełn*, pl. *stełunk* ‘stem, Stengel, twig, branch’;

Gk. στέλλω ‘stelle auf (in order); bestelle, lasse come; send; rüste to, kleide, stelle fertig’, στόλος m. “Zurüstung, pull, Heereszug” and “hervorstehender balk, beam, peg, plug, helm pole and likewise”, στολή f. “armament, armor, clothing, Ausrüstung, Heereszug”; στολίζω “bestelle, make fertig, rüste”, στελεᾶ f. ‘stiel the axe’, later στελεόν n., homer. στελει-ή, -όν ds., Att. στελεός m. ds., στέλεχος n. ‘stem, stalk, stem of a plant; fool “; Lesb.-Thess. στάλλα, Dor. σῑᾰλᾱ, Att. σῑήλη “ column “ (**stl-nā*, compare O.H.G. *stollo*); perhaps στάλιξ(ᾱ); “peg, plug zum Festmachen the Jagdnetze”;

Alb. *shıjëlj* (**stel-nō* “wickle ein”?);

Lat. *stolidus* “doltish, stupid, ungebildet”, *stultus* “crazy”, *stolō*, *-ōnis* “Wurzelschoß” (eig. ‘stecken, Stiel’);

Lat. *locus*, altLat. *stlocus* “place” (**stlo-ko-*); *īlicō* “auf the Stelle” (**en-stlokōd*);

O.Ice. *stjǫlr* “rump”, Nor. *stjøl* ‘stengel, Stiel’, O.E. *stela* m. “Pflanzenstiel”, ablaut. M.Eng. *stall* “Pflanzenstengel, Leitersprosse, Stiel”, M.L.G. *stale*, *stal* “Pfosten; foot”; O.Ice. *stāl* n. “barn, haystack, Stapel”, O.E. *stæł* “place” (**stēlā*); vandal. PN *Stilico* = Ger. *Stilka*;

O.Ice. *stallr* (**stolnos*) “Gestell, altar, crib, manger, stall”, O.E. *steall* “ position, Stand, stall”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *stal* (-/h) “domicile, place, stall”; therefrom O.H.G. *stellen* “auf-,

feststellen, einrichten”, O.S. *stellian*, O.E. *stellan* “place, stellen”; O.Ice. *stallra* ‘stehenbleiben, stocken’;

O.S. *stollo* “Fußgestell”, O.H.G. *stollo*, M.H.G. *stolle* “pad, Gestell, Pfosten, foot eines Sessels”, Ger. *Stolle, Stollen* (IE **stl̥n-*, compare Gk. στήλη and das the changing by ablaut O.Ice. *stallr* “Gestell”);

O.S. O.H.G. *stilli* ‘still, peaceful’, O.E. *stille* ds. (**stel-ni-*); O.Ice. *stilla* ‘stillen, sort, order, arrange, überlisten’, O.S. *gistillian* ‘stillen’, O.E. *stillan* ‘stillen, beruhigen’, Intr. ‘still become’, O.H.G. Ger. *stillen* ‘still make’;

Ice. *stālmī*, Nor. *stalme* m. “das Angeschwollensein of Euters”, Swe. *stolm* ‘stoppeln’ (: Ltv. *stuļms*); Nor. *stalma, stolma* “curdle, coagulate, harden”;

O.Pruss. *stallīt* ‘stand’; Ltv. *stuļms* “stump; limb, member, Arm, leg”;

as *s*-lose Nebenformen comes in Betracht **tel-* ‘still sein’ (see there).

Erweiterte root forms:

stelb-, stelp-; stēlbo- “Pfosten”:

and. *stelpōn* ‘stagnare’, Dutch *stelpen* ‘stillen, hemmen’, Ger. (nd.) *stelpen* ‘sistere sanguinem’, M.L.G. *stalpen* ‘stagnāre’, *stolpe* “lard and other Fettarten” (“*gestockt”); O.Ice. *stolpi*, M.Eng. *stulpe*, M.L.G. *stolpe* “balk, beam, Pfosten”; M.L.G. *stülpen* “umstülpen, umkehren”, *stulpe* ‘stülpe, Topfdeckel’; Nor. *stolpa* “with steifen and langen Schritten go”, Ger. (nd.) *stolpern* under likewise;

Lith. *stalbúotis* ‘stand bleiben’, *stelbúotis* ‘schal become’, ablaut. Ltv. *stuļbs* “betäubt, verblüfft”, *stūlbs* “Pfosten”, ablaut. *stīlbs* ‘shinbone’; O.C.S. *stl̥ba* “grade”, Russ. *stolb* “column, Pfosten”;

danehen with *p* Lith. *stuļpas*, Ltv. *stūlps*, O.C.S. *stl̥pъ* “columna, turris”, Russ. *stolp*;

eine nasal. root form ***stlemb-*** probably in Lat. *stlembus* ‘schwerfällig, slow’.

steld-:

O.Ind. at most in *sthaḍu-* m. “hump, hunchback, hunch”;

O.H.G. *stēlza*, M.L.G. *stelte*, Swe. *stylta*, M.Eng. *stilte* ‘stelze’, Eng. *stilt* ds.; nd. *stilte* “shaft, pole, Stengel”, O.E. *styltan* “verduzt sein” (*erstarren), E.Fris. *stoltern* ‘stumble’, M.H.G. *stolzen*, *stülzen* “hinken”, Swe. *stulta* ‘stumble’, M.L.G. *stolt* ‘stately, hochmütig’, O.H.G. M.H.G. *stolz* ds. (M.H.G. also “crazy”);

ein *dh*-present to *stel-* in Goth. *and-staldan* “darreichen, offer, bid”, *ga-staldan* “acquire, besitzen”, O.E. *stealdan* “besitzen”, O.H.G. (etc.) *hagustalt* “(only einen Hag besitzend => Tagelöhner, unverheirateter man, Hagestolz”.

stelg- (also *stelk-*?) nominal ***(s)tolgo-***:

M.Ir. *tolg* m. f. “strength”; O.S. *stīælke*, Nor. *stjelk*, *stelk* and changing through ablaut *stalk*, Eng. *stalk* ‘stengel, Stiel’, O.E. *stealc* “high, steil”, M.L.G. *stolkeren* ‘stolzieren’, nld. *stelkeren*, *stolkeren* “curdle, coagulate, harden”, further as “stiff, go”; Nor. *stalka*, *stulka* ‘stapfen, slink’, as O.E. *stealcian*, Eng. *stalk* ds., O.Ice. *stelkr* ‘strandkiebitz’; compare M.Ir. *ta(i)lc* ‘strong’, with *k*;

Lith. *steĩgti* “anstarren, starr hinsehen”, *stalgu̯s* ‘starr, defiant, stout, proud’, *steĩgtis* “brag, boast”, probably also žem. *stilguos* ‘sich beeilen’; because of the meaning doubtful Lith. *stulgỹn* “in die Höhe”, O.Lith. *stulginti* “verlängern”.

References: WP. II 643 ff., WH. I 817 f., II 599, Trautmann 284, 290 f., Vasmer 3, 18.

Page(s): 1019-1020

stem–

English meaning: to push; to stumble, stutter

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßen, anstoßen; stottern, stammeln; hemmen’

Note: only Gmc. and Celt.

Material: O.H.G. *gistemōn*, *gistemēn*, M.H.G. *stemen* “Einhalt tun”, O.H.G. *ungistuomi* “boisterous “ (*sich nicht beherrschend”), M.H.G. *gestüeme* “gentle, still”; Goth. *stamms* ‘stammelnd’, O.Ice. *stamr* ds. “behindert, stolen; looted “, O.E. *stam*, O.H.G. *stamm* ‘stammelnd’, O.Ice. *stama*, O.H.G. *stamēn* ‘stammeln’, O.E. *stamor* ‘stammelnd’, O.H.G. *stam(m)al* ds., *stamalōn* ‘stammeln’; O.Ice. *stemma* (**stammjan*) ‘stemmen, dämmen, hinder’, E.Fris. *stemmen* ds., M.H.G. *stemmen* ‘stand make, stiff make; Intr. (of water) gestaut become’; zero grade O.Ice. *stumra* ‘stumble’ (Nor. also *stamra*), M.Eng. *stumren*, *stum(b)len*, E.Fris. *stummeln* ds.; O.S. O.Fris. O.H.G. *stum(m)* “dumb”;

Ltv. *stuomītiēs* ‘stammeln, stumble, stand bleiben, sich bäumen, zaudern’ (**stōm*), *stumt* “bump, poke”, Lith. *stumiù*, *stúmiau*, *stūmti* “bump, poke, schieben”, Ltv. *stuostīt* (**stamstīti*) “bump, poke”; Refl. ‘stottern’.

References: WP. II 625 f., Wissmann KZ 62, 141 f.

Page(s): 1021

(s)ten-¹

English meaning: to groan, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: von lauten Geräuschen: “donnern, rauschen, dröhnen, stöhnen”

Material: O.Ind. *stánati* (= Gk. στένω, O.E. *stenan*, Lith. *stenù*), *stániti*, *stanáyati* “donnert, dröhnt, bellow, roar, braust”, *stanayitnú-* m. “thunder”, *tanayitnú-* “dröhnend, donnernd”, *tányati* (= Eol. τέννει) “soughs, sounds, donnert”, *tanyú-* “soughing, thundering”; afghO.N. *tanā* “thunder”, Pers. *tundar* ds.; O.Ind. *abhi-ṣṭaná-* m. “Getöse”;

Gk. στένω “dröhne, ächze, lament”, Ion. στείνω (= O.C.S. *stenjō*) ds., στενάζω ds., στεναγμός “das sigh”, στενάχω ds., στόνος m. “the groaning”, ἀγά-στονος “very stöhnend” (O.Ind. *abhi-ṣṭaná-* “das Tosen, shout”, Russ. *ston* ‘sigh’), Στέντωρ; Lesb. τέννει στένει, βρῦχεται Hes.;

Lat. *tonō*, *-āre* “thunder; also from other lauten Schalleindrücken”, *to-nitrū*, *tonitrus* “thunder”; Celt. FIN *Tanaros* (: O.H.G. *donar*);

O.E. *stenan* st. V. “groan, moan”; M.L.G. *stenen* schw. V. ds. (**stanjan* = O.Ind. *stanáyati*); O.Ice. *stynja* ds. = M.L.G. *stönen* (Ger. *stöhnen*); O.Ice. *stynr* m. “Gestöhne”, O.E. *gestun* n. “din, fuss, noise, whirlwind”; O.Ice. *stanka* “groan, moan”, O.E. *stenecian* “pant, gasp”; O.H.G. *donar* “thunder”, O.E. *punor* ds., O.Ice. *þōrr* “Donnergott”, O.E. *ḍunian* “thunder, roar, bellow, sigh”;

Lith. *stenù*, *-ėti* “groan, groan, moan”, O.C.S. *stenjō*, *stenati* ds.; Russ. *stón* “the groaning”; O.Pruss. **stint*, *stīnons* participle perf. Akt. “gelitten”.

References: WP. II 626 f., WH. II 690 f., Trautmann 286.; Vasmer 3, 10, 19.

Page(s): 1021

sten-2

English meaning: narrow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eng, einengen”?

Material: Alt. στενός, Ion. στεινός “eng” (*στέν-φό-ς), Hom. τὸ στείνος “narrowness, narrow Raum; crush, crowdedness (so also Att. τὸ στένος)”, στενυγρός “eng”, Στενύ-κληρος (στέν-υ- : στέν-φο-); στάνει (σ)τείνεται συμβέβυσται Hes.; perhaps to *sten-to- in O.Ice. *stinnr* “stiff, tight, firm, hard, strong”, O.E. *stīð*, O.Fris. *stīth* ds., das Holthausen further to Ltv. *stinte* “icicle” places.

References: WP. II 627; Holthausen AEng. Etym. Wb. 323.

Page(s): 1021-1022

sterg–, sterk–

English meaning: to care for, take care of

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sorgend worauf achten, hegen and pflegen’

Material: Gk. στέργω “love; bin zufrieden”, στοργή “love, affection “; Ir. *serc* “love” wird because of Welsh *serch* ds. rather as **sterkā* here, as to *ser-2* or *ser-4* belong; to Slav. **sterg-* “whereupon sorgend achten, guard, watch”: O.C.S. *strěgъ*, *strěšti* ‘servare, beware, guard’, *stražъ* = Russ. *stórož* “Wächter” etc.

References: WP. II 642, Trautmann 257 f., Vasmer 3, 12, 20.

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(s)ter-¹, (s)terə- : (s)trē-

English meaning: stiff, immovable; solid, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'starr, steif sein, starrer, fester Gegenstand, especially Pflanzenstamm or -stengel; steif gehen, stolpern, fallen, stolzieren'

Note: s. also *ster-* "unfruchtbar" and *ster-* "steifer Pflanzenschaft", further *treg-* "alle Kräfte anstrengen", *strenk-* "straff"

Material: A. Gk. στερεός (Att. also στερρός from *στερεός) 'starr, tight, firm, hard', στéριφος ds. (also "unfruchtbar", s. *ster-6* "unfruchtbar"), στερέμνιος ds.; στείρα "Kielbalken", lengthened grade: στήρα τὰ λίθινα πρόθυρα Hes., στηρίζω (Fut. -ξω) "tight, firm prop, support, stemmen", Med. pass. 'sich prop, support, sich feststemmen', στήριγξ, -γος "pad", wherefore σκηρίπτω 'stütze', Med. 'stütze mich, stemme mich', dissimil. from *στηρίπτω; στρηνής, στρηνός "hard, sharp, forceful", στρῆνος n. "heftiges desire, power, Übermut", στρηνῖαν "minxish, wanton sein", στρηνύζω "cry rauh" (in formant. Bez. to Lat. *strēnuus*??), Lat. *strēnuus* "voll rüstiger Tatkraft, betriebsam, wacker"; Alb. *shterr* (**ster-n-*) "lay, place dry, macheversiegen"; about *strēnā* "good omen, sign" s. WH. II 601; Lat. *consternō*, -*āre*, also *exsternō* "bestürzen, from the Fassung bringen", *sternāx* 'shy, störrisch'; Welsh *trin* "toil, fight, struggle" (**strēnā*?); Gmc. **stara-* 'starr, esp. of eye' in mnl. *star* m. 'starrheit of Auges', O.H.G. *stara-blint*, O.E. *stær(e)blind* 'starblind', O.Ice. *stara*, O.E. *starian*, O.H.G. *starēn* "stare, stare"; with -rr- (from -rn-) O.Ice. *stqrr* f. "Carex" (eig. "die Steife"), *starr* (acc. *starran*) "stiff, starr, hard", Ger. *starr*, M.H.G. *sterre*, Ger. bO.Ir. *sterr* 'starr, stiff', whereof M.H.G. *starren*, *sterren* 'starr sein or become', Ger. *erstarren*, *starren*, Nor.

stara and *sterra* (**starrian*) ‘sich sträuben, sich anstrengen’; **sturra-* (**sturna-*) ‘sich steif aufrichtend, stemmend’ in Goth. *and-staúrran* ‘uncourageous sein’, O.H.G. *störren* ‘steif herausstehen, hervorragen’, O.H.G. *storro* ‘stump, clot, chunk’, Ger. *störri*, *störri*sch, O.E. *stierne* ‘ernst, hard, stern’, O.H.G. *stornēn* ‘stutzen, frighten’ (*‘stiff, starr vor Schrecken’), *sturni* ‘stupor’, Swe. *sturna* ‘stutzen’; O.Ice. *stirðr* ‘stiff, unbeugsam, hard, unfreundlich’; O.Pruss. *stūrnawiskan* instr. sg. ‘seriousness’, *stūrnawingisku* adv. ‘ernstlich’, *stūrni-tickrōms* ‘keen, eager’; Lith. *starinù, -inti* ‘stiff make’; Russ. *starát’sja* ‘sich abmühen’; with ablaut **strō-* (to στρο-νής, *strē-nuus*) and Dentalformans: O.C.S. *strada* ‘hard work, toil’, *stradati* ‘leiden’; in addition O.C.S. *strastb* ‘affliction’ (**strad-tb*), Ltv. *struôstêt* ‘bedrohen’; with formants *-mo-* presumably O.C.S. *strbmo* ‘steil, abschüssig’, ablaut. Pol. *stromy* ds. (Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 25).

1.

guttural extensions:

(*s*)*ter-g-* and (*s*)*tre-g-*:

O.Ice.

participle *storkinn* ‘geronnen, solidified’; Goth. *ga-staúrknan* ‘erstarren’, O.Ice. *storkna* ‘curdle, coagulate, harden’, O.H.G. *ki-, er-storchanēn* ‘erstarren, erkalten’; Ger. tirol. *stork* ‘knag, stump eines Baumes’, bO.Ir. *stork* ‘Fischerstange’, M.H.G. *storch* ‘penis’; also (of steifen Gänge) O.Ice. *storkr*, O.E. *storc*, O.H.G. *stork, storah(h)* ‘stork’; (if in addition Gk. τόρυος ‘vulture’, eig. ‘stiff = big, large’?), compare tirol. *storke(l)n* ‘with langen Beinen einherschreiten’, thuring. *storchen* ‘as ein stork go’, Westfäl. *storkeln* ‘straucheln, stumble’;

adj. **starku-* in O.E. *stearc* ‘stiff, stern, strong’, O.H.G. *starc, starah* ‘strong, big, large’, O.Ice. *sterkr*, O.S. *starker* ‘strong’, zero grade O.Ice. *styrkr* (**sturki-*) m. ‘strength’; *strak* (-*ck-*) ‘stiff, straff, gerade emporgerichtet; störrig’, M.H.G. *strac* (-*ck-*) ‘straff, gestreckt,

straight”: O.E. *strec*, *stræc* (*stræc*?) ‘starr, tight, firm, stern, violent’; Denom. (or umgekehrt *strak* post-verbal?) O.H.G. *stracchēn* “ausgestreckt sein” and *strecchan*, *strecken* “ausstrecken, straight make”, O.E. *streccan* “ausstrecken”; compare still *treg-* “die Kräfte anstrengen”; Ltv. *terglis* “eigensinniger, störrischer person”, *terglātis* ‘sich auf etwas versteifen’;

Lith. *strégti* “erstarren, to ice become”; doubtful, if in addition O.Bulg. *strachъ* “fright” as **strōgso-*, compare Vasmer 3, 23; perhaps based on *auf (s)terg-*: Lat. *tergus*, *-oris* “hard Rückenhaut the animal, fell, fur, back” (probably from *dem am back am stärksten gestäubten hair*), *tergum* “ds., esp. back”, *tergīnum* “Peitsche from leather”; here perhaps as nasalized form *strenk-*, *streng-*, see there.

(s)ter-k-

Clr. *storčaty*, *storčity* “ragen, stare “, *torčati*, *torčity* ds., Cz. *strčeti*, *trčeti* ds.

2.

Dental extensions:

(s)tert-

more properly **ster-to-* in Welsh *serth* ‘steil, obszön’, O.Ice. *stirðr* “stiff “ (see above) and *storð* “grass, grüner Stengel”;

(s)terd-

O.Ice. *stertr* “tail”, O.E. *steort*, O.H.G. *sterz* ds., M.H.G. also ‘stengel, Stiel” (as Eng. *start*), Ger. *Sterz*, ablaut. Nor. dial. *start* ‘steifer twig, branch, dull”, M.H.G. *stürzel* ‘stengel”; O.Ice. *upp stertr* “hochmütig”, O.Ice. *sterta* ‘spannen”, M.H.G. *sterzen* (also st. Verb.) ‘steif emporragen, sich rasch bewegen”, trans. (also *starzen*) ‘starr aufwärtsrichten”, M.Eng. *sterten* “auffahren, frighten”, Eng. *start*, O.Ice. *stirtla* “uplift, set up”, O.E. *steartlian* ‘stumble”, Eng. *startle* “vor Schreck auffahren”; WestGmc. **sturtjan*, ahd *sturzen*, M.H.G.

stürzen, M.L.G. *storten* “fall, diffuse, bestürzt make”, O.Fris. *stirta* “umstoßen”; M.H.G. *storzen* ‘strotzen’; without anlaut. *ʒ*: Nor. *tart* (and *start*) ‘steißbein’, *turt* ‘*sonchus alpinus*’ (*t-* from O.N. *þ-*), compare Gk. *τόρδυλον* “eine Doldenpflanze”; Welsh *tarddu* “to break out, spring, issue”;

(s)terə-d-:

Welsh *tardd* m. “eruption, issue, flow”, Corn. *tardh* “Anbruch (of Tages)”, Bret. *tarz* “rupture, éclat”, *tarz-ann-deiz* “daybreak” (**t̥r̥d-*); with similar meaning as Ger. *Sterz*, Nor. *(s)tart*, here: Lith. *tursóti* “with ausgestrecktem Hintern dastehen”, *tursėti* “den Hintern hinausstrecken” (*turs-* from **tort-s-*) and O.Ir. *tarr* “belly” (**tortso-*); identical seems Ir. *torrach* “pregnant”, Welsh *torrog* ds., Corn. *tor*, O.Bret. *tar*, Bret. *tor*, *teur*, Welsh *tor(r)* “belly, lower abdomen”.

(s)terdh-:

Gk. *στόρθη* Hes., *στόρθυγξ* “cusp, peak”; possibly here Welsh *tardd* see above; eine nasal. root **strend-* in Gmc., e.g. M.H.G. *strunz* ‘stump, Lanzensplitter, coarse Bengel’, Eng. dial. *to strunt* “stiff, gespreizt umhergehen” etc.

3.

Labial extensions:

(s)terp-:

Lat. *stirps* ‘stem eines Baumes (übertr. progeny, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor)’; Lith. *stĩrpti* ‘somewhat emporkommen, heranwachsen’ (eig. “*sich straffen”), *steĩrptis* “auf seinem Rechte bestehen” (‘sich versteifen’), *stũrplis* “rump of Pferdes”;

Alb. *shterpë* “unfruchtbar” (compare also 6. *ster-* “unfruchtbar”); Ir. *serrach* “Füllen” (from den langen Beinen);

without

s-: *torpeō*, *-ēre* ‘starr, insensible, betäubt sein’ (= O.Bulg. *u-trǣpěti* or = Russ. *toropětʹ*); Lith. *tīrpti* ‘erstarren, insensible become’, Ltv. *tīrpt* ds.;

Serb.-Church Slavic *utrǣpěti* ‘erstarren’, Russ. *térpnutʹ* ‘ds., also vor fear’, R.C.S. *terpkij* ‘αὐστηρός’, r. *térpkij* ‘herb, sour’; Russ. *toropětʹ*, *otoropětʹ* ‘bestürzt become’ (Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 325), Clr. *torópa* ‘unbeweglicher person’, Slov. *trǣp* ‘Dummkopf’; auf the Bedeut. ‘starr, stiff = persistent sein’ based on probably O.C.S. *trǣpěti* ‘leiden’, Russ. *terpětʹ* ds.; Proto-Slav.. **torpiti* (Kaus.) in Cz. *trápití*, O.Pol. *tropić* ‘torment, smite’, Russ. *toropítʹ* ‘antreiben’; as ‘starr, dull, vom Standpunkte of Geschmacks’: O.C.S. **trǣpъkъ* ‘acerbus, asper’, Russ. *térpkij* ‘herb, sour’, as Pers. *turuš* ‘sour’ (if from **trǣša-*) and Ger. *derb* (see under).

Teils auf **(s)terp-**, partly auf **(s)terbh-** can go back:

O.Ice. *þjarfr*, O.E. *ðeorf*, O.S. *thervi*, O.H.G. *derbi* ‘unleavened’, Ger. bO.Ir. *derb* ‘arid, dry, lean’;

with anlaut. **s-**: O.Ice. *stjarfi* m. ‘work, toil’, *stjarfr* ‘hartmäulig (from horses)’, *stirfinn* ‘halsstarrig’, *starf* n. ‘work, Streben, Amt’, *starfa* ‘sich abmühen’; O.H.G. *sterban* ‘die’ (**erstarren*); see under M.Ir. *ussarb*); O.S. *sterban*, O.Fris. *sterva*, O.E. *steorfan* ds. (Eng. *starve* ‘perish, esp. vor hunger’); O.H.G. *sterbo*, O.E. *steorfa* ‘Pest’; Ger.-tirol. *storfn* ‘stalk, stem of a plant, stump’, Westfäl. *storpe/n* ‘straucheln’ can auf a root form auf *b* based on.

strep-:

Lith. *par-strapinti* ‘heimtorkeln’, *strypti* ‘trample’, *stripinỹs*, *stráipis* ‘Leitersprosse’; LateM.H.G. *straf* (-ff) ‘straff, strenge’, wFlem. *strāf* (**strēpo-*) ‘strong, stern’, E.Fris. *strabben* ‘sich widerspenstig gebärden’, M.H.G. *strabbeln* ‘wriggle’; Swiss *strapfen* ‘straff

ziehen" (**strappōn*); probably as 'stern behandeln' here: O.Fris. *straffia* "bestreiten, scold, chide", mnl. M.L.G. *straffen*, from which borrowed M.H.G. *strāfen*, ds. "*punish, curse*", *strāfe* 'schelte, reprimand, punishment'.

sterbh-, strebh-:

Gk. στέρφνιον σκληρόν, στερεόν Hes. (compare also στέριφος, στριφνός under *streibh-*), στέρφος, τέρφος, Dor. στρέφος "Rückenhaut the animal, fell, fur, leather"; M.Ir. *ussarb* "death" (**uks-sterbhā*); Welsh *serfyll* "frail" (Loth RC. 43, 147); M.Ir. *srebann* m. 'skin';

O.C.S. *u-strabiti* "recreäre", Pol. *postrobić* 'stärken' (Proto-Slav. **storbiti*); ablaut. aRuss. *u-strebe* Aor. "wurde reif", Church Slavic *strъbъ* "fit, healthy, tight, firm", Russ. *stérbnutъ* "erstarren, absterben", etc. (Trautmann 284 f., Vasmer 3, 11 f.);

whether Gk. groups from στρεβλός "twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved", στρέφειν "turn", ablaut. στραβός "verdreht", στράβων "squinting", στροβέω "turn, twist, rotate herum", στροφή "turn" etc. from a meaning 'straff zusammenziehen' (see under Ger. *bestremmen* this meaning) expounded become dürfen, is höchst dubious; rather to a distinctive root *streb-*, *strebh-* "turn, winden".

stremb-, strem̥p-:

M.L.G. *strampe(le)n* "with den Füßen heftig auftreten", Ger. (eigent. nd.) *strampeln*, M.L.G. *strumpe(le)n* 'straucheln, anstoßen' under likewise; M.H.G. *strumpf*, M.L.G. *strump* 'strumpf, Stummel' (Ger. "gestutzte britches, Strumpf"), Nor. dial. *strump* 'small Holzschüssel under likewise' ("**ausgehöhlter tree truck*", also *stropp* "ein Maß"); Nor. dial. *stremba* "anspannen; brost or stomach aufblähen", Ice. *strembinn* 'straff, hard, stout, proud',
Nor. dial. *stramb* 'scharfer smell, odor'; with *-mm-*: M.L.G. *stram (-mm-)* 'straff, strong, thickset, strong' (Ger.

stramm from dem Nd.), Ger. bO.Ir. *bestremmen*, *bestrempen* “pull together, make narrow, limit, restrict”;

O.Pruss. *strambo* ‘stoppel’, Ltv. *striebis* and *struobs* (**strambas*) “Halm, reed”, *strumbulis* “cudgel, club”;

Lith. *stram̃pas* “cudgel, club”, *strampalióti* “wankend (*stiff) go”; Ltv. *strampul(i)s* “stalk, stem of a plant, small bit of wood; hartgefrorener ordure”.

B. *strēi-*, *steri-*:

O.E. *strīmendi* “resisting, striving” GIO.S.S.; Eng. dial. *to strime* = *to stride*; Lith. *strainùs* ‘strebsam, widerspenstig’, *pasistraĩnyti* ‘strive, sich feststemmen’.

1. With guttural extension: s. *streig-* “stiff”.

2. With Dental extensions:

with IE *-dh-*: O.E. *strīdan* st. V. ‘schreiten’, Eng. *to stride*, M.L.G. *strīden* “die Beine spreizen, weit ausschreiten” (about Lat. *strittabellae* “Buhldirnen” s. WH. II 605 f.); O.H.G. *strītan* st V. “*quarrel*, sich bemühen”, schw. V. O.Ice. *strīða* “quarrel, torment, smite”, O.E. *strīdian* “quarrel”; O.Ice. *strīð* “fight, plague, care, austereness, severeness”, O.S. *strīd* “toil, fight, struggle”, O.H.G. *strīt* “fight”, *einstrīti* “hartnäckig”; O.Ice. *strīðr* “stiff, hard, stern, strong”; with IE *-d-*: O.Ice. *strita* ‘strive, sich anstrengen’, *streita* ds.; without anlaut. *s-*: O.S. *brēsker* “widerspenstig”, Nor. dial. *treisk* “defiant, beschwerlich, mühsam”.

3. With *bh*-Erweit.: Gk. *στέριφος* ‘starr, hard, tight, firm, unfruchtbar’, subst. “Kielbalken” (as *στειρά*), *στριφνός* “hard, tight, firm” (compare above *στέρφνιον*, *στέρφος*); M.L.G. nnd. *strif*, *stref* “stiff, tight, firm”, *streven* “stiff sein, sich strecken”, M.H.G. *streben* ‘sich uplift, set up, sich strecken, ragen’, Ger. *streben*, *Strebe-balken*, *-pfeiler*; ablaut. md. *strīben* st. V., nld. *strijven* ‘strive, quarrel’.

C. *strēu-*:

1. With guttural extensions:

Dutch *struik*, M.L.G. *strūk*, M.H.G. *strūch*, Ger. *Strauch*; M.H.G. *strūch* ‘struppig’; Mod.Ice. *striūgr* “Gericht from geronnener milk”, *strūga* “rough, struppig make”, O.Ice. *strūgr* “repulsion, pride, hauteur”, M.Eng. nEng. *to struggle* ‘sich abmühen, fight’;

Ltv. *strūkuls* “icicle”, also O.Lith. *strungas*, Lith. *strūgas*, *striūgas*, *strūkas* ‘short, truncated, chopped down, cut down, cut off’.

2. With Dental extensions:

Lith. *strustis* f. “Baststreifen in Siebe”; without anlaut. *s-*: Proto-Slav.. **tr̥stb* in O.C.S. *tr̥stb* “reed”; Gk. θρούον n. “bulrush” (**trusom*); Lith. *trūšiai* m. pl. “reed”, *trušis*, *triušis* f. “reed”, Ltv. *trusis* “bulrush, reed”, O.C.S. *tr̥sa*, *tr̥sina* ‘stiff hair, bristle’; Ltv. *trums* ‘swelling, blister, ulcer’, (if for **trud-mo-*, compare:) Lat. *strūma* f. “geschwollene glands, craw” (**streud-stroud-*, *strūd-mā*); after Vasmer 3, 145 in addition Lith. *traūšti* “crumb, spall, crumble”, Ltv. *trausls* “frail, breakable”, *trust* “faulen, modern”;

O.Ice. *strūtr* “cusp, peak”, Dan. *strude*, *strutte* “stiff stand, widerstreben”, Swe. *strutta* ‘stolpernd go’, O.E. *strūtian* “stiff stand”, nd. *strutt* “stiff”, Ger. *strotz* ds., M.H.G. Ger. *strotzen*, M.H.G. *striuzen* ‘sträuben, spreizen’, *strūz* “Widerstand”, fight”, Ger. *Strauß* ds. = M.Eng. *strūt* “das Schwellen, fight”; M.H.G. *strūzach* ‘shrubbery, bush’, *gestriuze* “Buschwerk”, Ger. (*Blumen-*)*Strauß*; here also O.S. *strota* “tuba, guttur”, M.L.G. *strote*, *strotte* f., M.H.G. *strozze* “throat, windpipe”, O.Fris. *strot-bolla* ds.; without anl. *s-*: O.E. *ðrotu*, *ðrote*, Eng. *throat*, *throttle* “throat, windpipe”, O.E. *ðrot-bolla* “windpipe”, (Eng. *throttle*), O.H.G. *drozza* “throat, windpipe”, Ger. *Drossel* with the derivative *erdrosseln*, M.H.G. *drüzzel* “throat” and ‘snout’, O.Ice. *prūtr* ‘snout’;

O.Ice. *prūtinn* ‘swollen’, *prūtna* “to swell, also vor pride, hauteur”, *proti* “intumescence”, O.E. *ðrūtian* “vor pride, hauteur or rage, fury schwellen”;

dieselben meaning “to swell, fight” also in M.Ir. *trot*, Ir. *troid* “fight” (**truzdā?*), Welsh *trythu* “to swell”, *trythyll* “lustful”;

3. With Labial extensions:

Gk. στρῦφνός “herb (from taste); grumpy, surly, sullen; tight, firm, stiff”;

O.S. *strūf* ‘struppig, rough’, *strūvian* ‘sträuben’, M.H.G. *strup* (-b-), *strūbe* ‘struppig’, O.H.G. *strübēn*, M.H.G. *strūben*, **striuben* “stare”, Ger. *sträuben*, M.H.G. *strobel* ‘struppig’, aGmc. *Strubiloscalleo* ‘strubbelkopf’; M.H.G. *Struppe* (Gmc. -bb-), Ger. *Gestrüpp*, nl. *strobbe* ‘stump, shrub, bush’, *strobberen* ‘straucheln’, Swe. *strubbla* ds.; with Gmc. -p- (IE -b-): Nor. *strøypa* “clamp”, Ger. Swiss *stru(m)pfen*, M.L.G. *strumpen* “pull together”, *struppe* ‘stump’;

O.Ice. *str(j)ūpi* “throat, gullet”, Nor. *strop* “narrow aperture”;

Lith. *strūbas*, Ltv. *stru(m)ps* ‘short abgestutzt’, *strubikis*, *strupikis*, *strupastis* ‘stumpfschwanz’, Ltv. *strupulis* “kurzer thick person; Stück wood, clot, chunk”, O.Lith. *strupas* “abgelebter man”.

References: WP. II 627 ff., WH. II 595, 601 f., 606 f., 692, Trautmann 284 f., 325, Vasmer 3, 98 f., 126.

Page(s): 1022-1027

ster-³

English meaning: to rob, steal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rauben, stehlen”

Material: Gk. στερέω (Att. στερίσκω only present) “rob”, στέρομαι “bin stolen; looted, miss”;

M.Ir. *serb* “ theft “ (**ster- υ ā*); with / instead of *r* through hybridization with *hehlen*. Goth. *stilan*, O.Ice. *stela*, O.E. O.H.G. *stelan* ‘steal’.

References: WP. II 636.

Page(s): 1028

ster-4

English meaning: line, stripe, ray

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'streifen, Strich, Strähne, Strahl'; "about etwas hinwegstreifen, - streichen"

Note: also *sterə-* : *strē-*, *strei-*, *streu-*; with *g*, *b*, *dh* (or *t*) extended; identical with *ster-* "outspread"

Material: O.H.G. *strāl(a)* "Pfeil, lightning", Ger. *Strahl*, O.S. *strāla* f. "Pfeil", M.L.G. *strāle* "Pfeil, ray, sting, prick", O.E. *stræl* f. "Pfeil, Lanze", Nor. *straal* 'small Fischeschwarm', E.Fris. *strāl* 'stripe', O.S. *strāl* m., M.H.G. *stræl* (**strēlia-*) "comb" (from den teeth = Strahlen), whereof O.H.G. *strālen*, Ger. *strählen* "comb"; Nor. *strīl*, *strīla* 'stripe, vein, ray', Swe. *stril* 'small Wasserstrahl', *strila* "trickle", O.C.S. *strěla* "Pfeil";

M.H.G. *strām* "Lichtstreifen, ray, stream", Ger. dial. *strām* 'stripe'; to *strei-*: O.H.G. *strīmo*, Ger. dial. *streimen*, M.L.G. *strīme* 'stripe, Strieme, ray'; to **streu-* perhaps: M.H.G. mnl. *strieme*, M.L.G. *strēme* 'stripe, ray' (if from O.H.G. **striomo*), Ger. *Striemen*;

O.H.G. *strēno*, M.H.G. *strēn(e)* 'strähne, braid, plait'; to **streu-*: Lith. *struniti* "to build", O.C.S. *struna* 'strang, Saite'; from the basis **ster-*: Clr. *postorónok*, Pol. *postronek*, Cz. *postranek* 'strang, rope, Saite'.

Ltv. (*saules*) *stars* 'sonnenstrahl', *stars* "bough", *stara* "rope, stripe";

streig-: Gk. ξέστριξ (knid.) 'sechsseitig', whether from ξέσ-στριξ; Lat. *striga* "line, Schwade; Zeltreihe; Längsfurche", *strigōsus* 'schmächtig, lean', *stria* (probably **strigiā*) "furrow, crease"; *stringō*, *-ere* in the meaning "abstreifen, stroke, touch, das sword ziehen", *strigilis* "rasper" (out of it Ger. *Striegel*);

O.H.G. *strīhhan* 'stroke', O.E. *strīcan* 'stroke, rub, sich bewegen, go'; Goth. *striks* "line", O.H.G. *strik* "line, stripe, Strecke Wegs, line Landes", O.E. *strica* 'stripe'; O.Ice. *strik*

“gestreiftes Zeug”, Nor. *strik* “line, Windstrich, prank”; M.L.G. *strēk* “prank, prank”, M.H.G. *streich* “prank, blow, knock” (**straika-*), O.E. *strācian* ‘stroke’, Eng. *stroke* “blow, knock”;

O.Pruss. *strigli* “thistle”; O.C.S. *strigo*, *strišti* ‘shave, shear’; R.C.S. *strěgъ* “koupá” (**stroigo-* = M.H.G. *Streich*); with Swe. *streke* (**strikan-*) ‘stromstrich’ compare Proto-Slav.. *strъž-*: Russ. *strěženъ*, *strež*, *streža* ‘stromstrich’;

after Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 12 f. here as “Withte, heart”, O.Pruss. *strigeno* “Gehirn”, Proto-Slav.. **strъžьнь*, respectively **strъženъ* “Withte, Mark”, R.C.S. *strъženъ* “Mark” etc.

streib-: O.Ir. *sriab* ‘stripe’ (**streibā*); M.L.G. *stripe* ‘stripe’, M.H.G. *striſe*, Ger. *Streifen*, Nor. *stripa* ds., Swe. *stripa* “herabhängender topknot “; M.L.G. mnl. *stripen* “(ab)stripe”, M.H.G. *streifen* (**straipjan*) ‘stroke, glide, slide, umherstreifen, (ab)ziehen, flay”, nd. *strēpen* “abstreifen” under likewise

streug-: Gk. στρεύομαι “werde entkräftet, schmachte hin” (O.Ir. *trōg* “ woeful, wretched, miserable “? see below *ter-*, *treugh-* “rub”); O.Ice. *strjúka* ‘stroke, whisk, smooth; sich rasch bewegen”, *strýkja*, *strýkva* ds., *stryk* “line”, *strykr* “ strong wind”, O.H.G. *strûchon* “ruere, impingere”, M.H.G. *strûchen* ‘straucheln”, nl. *strooken* “ caress, übereinstimmen with”, E.Fris. *strōk* ‘streif, stripe”, M.L.G. *straken* ‘stripe, caress” (*a* from *o*), O.E. *stroccian* ‘stroke”, Nor. *strokk* “ plane “; Ltv. *strūgains* “gestreift”, Lith. *striūgas* “knife” (Pol. *Lw.*); O.C.S. *stružo*, *strъgati* ‘scrape, shave, shear”, *strugъ* “tool zum Schaben”, Russ. *strug* “ plane “ etc.

Alb. *strug* Slavic loanword

streub-: O.H.G. *stroufen*, M.H.G. *ströufen* (**straupjan*) “abstreifen, mug, rob, plündern, umherstreifen” = M.L.G. *strōpen* ds., O.E. *be-strīepan* ds., M.H.G. *striefen* (**streupan*) ‘stripe”; M.H.G. *strupfen* ‘stripe, pick off, remove”.

streudh- or **streut-**: O.E. *strūdian* and *strūdan* “plündern”, *strȳdan* “mug, rob”, M.L.G. *stroden*, O.H.G. *strutten* ds.

References: WP. II 636 ff., WH. II 603, 604 f., Trautmann 288 f.; Vasmer 3, 27, 30 ff.

Page(s): 1028-1029

ster-⁵, sterə- : strē-, steru- : streu-

English meaning: to widen, to scatter

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausbreiten, ausstreuen”

Note: (compare **ster-** “stare, stiff sein”)

Material: **A.** O.Ind. *stṛṇāti, stṛṇōti* (eig. zur basis *streu-*), later also *starati* ‘streut (hin), bestreut; wirft hin, wirft low, base’, participle *stṛtá-*, *stīṛná-*, Inf. *stártavē* and *staritavāi*, *starītavē*; *sva-stara-* m. “eigene Streu”, *pra-stará-* m. ‘streu, Polster; surface, plain, area, Ebene’ (= Russ. *prostór* “Raum, Geräumigkeit”); *stārī-man-* n. “Ausbreitung, Ausstreuerung” (ablaut. with Gk. στῶμα, Lat. *strāmen*);

Av. *star-* (present *starati, stəṛənaoti, stəṛənāti*) ‘sternere’, participle *stəṛəta-* and *starəta-*; *stairiš-* n. ‘streu, lair, bed’; *urvarō-straya-* “Niederhauen from Pflanzungen”;

Gk. στόρνυμι (only present and Impf.; to vocalism compare ὁμόργνυμι), στορέννυμι (neologism), στρώννυμι (after στῶσαι) “bestreue, strecke hin; breite from; ebne”, Eol. perf. ἐστόροται; participle στρωτός; στῶμα n. ‘streu, lair, rug, cover’, στρωμνή ds.; στρατός (= O.Ind. *stṛtá-*) “troop, multitude, crowd, Volksmenge” (Cret. σταπτός with rearrangement “eine Unterabteilung the Phyle”), then “Heer” (in addition στρατιά, στρατεία, στρατηγός), Eol. στροτός; zero grade στέρνων “brost” (“ausgebreitete surface, plain, area”; compare O.H.G. *stirna* “forehead”, red.-st. O.Ind. *stīṛna-*, Welsh *sarn*, and *o*-grade O.C.S. *strana*);

Alb. *shtrinj* “breite from” (*stṛṇiō*); *shtie* “lay, place there, throw, cast, make eine Fehlgeburt” (**sterō*); *shtrofkë* “cover, cave, nest”;

Lat. *sternō, -ere* “hinstreuen, hinbreiten; niederstrecken”, participle *strātus* (**stəṛəfós*), afterwards perf. *strāvī, prosternere* (: Slav. *prostǫrǫ*, O.Ind. *pra-stará-*); *strāmen* ‘streu’ (: στῶμα; O.Ind. *stārīman-*); in addition with *g*-Erweit. *strāgēs* “das Niederstürzen, Hinsinken, Verwüstung” (“*Hingestrecktsein”), *strāgulus* “zum About - or Unterbreiten helpful”;

O.Ir. *sernim* “breite from” (= Lat. *sternō*), *cossair* “bed” (**kom-stari-* or *stori-*), *fossair* ‘strohdecke’ (**upo-stori-*), *sreth* ‘strues’ (**str̥tā*), *sreith* “pratum”; from the heavy basis M.Ir. *srath* (*tu*-stem) “beach, seaside, bank, border, shore, Talgrund” (not Lw.; Lat. Lw. are but Welsh *ystrad* “valley”, Bret. *strad* “le fond, l’endroit le plus bas”); Welsh *sarn* ‘stratum, pavementum’ (**st_{er}ano-*, Proto-Celt. **starno-* : O.Ind. *stīrṇá-*);

O.H.G. *stirna* ‘stirne’ (**sterniā*), O.E. *steornede* “audacious”;

Lith. *strāja* “with Stroh ausgelegter stall”;

O.C.S. *pro-st_{br}q* -*strēti* (Russ. *sterétb*) “outspread”, *prostranb* (**storno-*) “breit”, *strana* ‘seite, region’, Russ. *storoná* ds.; O.C.S. aRuss. etc. *stroj_b* “order”, *strojiti* “parāre”;

perhaps here die partly *s*-losen, auf a stem *(*s*)*tr-eno-*, *(*s*)*trent-*, (*s*)*tron-t-* beruhenden forms:

Pruss.-Lith. *trēnis* “region, place” (compare O.C.S. *strana*, Proto-Slav. **stor-nā*); O.Lith. *trenta* “place, region, line”; O.Ir. *trēt* (gen. *trēoit*) “herd” (**trento-*); O.Ice. *strind* f. ‘seite, edge; land’; *strond* “edge, beach, seaside”, O.E. *strand*, LateM.H.G. *strant* (-*d*), Ger. *Strand*, O.Ice. *fer-strendr* “viereckig”.

B. extensions:

stre-k-: O.E. *stregdan* st. V. ‘strew, distribute, spray, allot’ (Präsensbildung as *bregdan*); lengthened grade O.C.S. *strēkati* “prick”, ablaut. *stroka* “κέντρον, στίγμα”, Slav. **str_hkati* in Cz. *strkati* “bump, poke”, Serb. *st_hcati* ‘spray’.

streu-: Lat. *struō*, -*ere* (*struxi*, *structum* with analog. Gutt. after verbs with *v* from *g^u*) “übereinander breiten, schichten, aufbauen”, *struēs*, *struix* “heap, bulk, mass”, Umbr. *strucla* “*struiculam”;

O.Bret. *strouis* ‘stravi’, Bret. *streuein* ‘strew, distribute’;

Goth. *straujan* ‘strew, distribute’, Nor. *strøya*, O.Ice. *strā* ‘strew, distribute, outspread’, O.E. *strē(o)wian*, *strēgan*, O.H.G. *streuwen*, *strouwen* ‘strew, distribute’; O.Ice. *strā* n.

'straw", O.E. *strēaw*, O.H.G. *strō*, Ger. *Stroh*, post-verbal M.H.G. *ströu*, Ger. *Streu*, Gmc. *strava* 'scheiterhaufen zur Siegesfeier"; O.E. *strēon* n. "richness, profit, gain, usury", O.H.G. *gi-striuni* n. "profit, gain", O.E. *strīenan* "acquire, produce "; O.H.G. *gi-striunan* "lucrari", M.H.G. *striunen* 'schnuppernd umherstreifen", Ger. bO.Ir. *streunen* "after Vorteilen umhersuchen", nd. *strüne* "Gassendirne", eig. "die Umherstreifende";

whether here Serb. *strovo* "herabgeschüttelte Früchte", kroat. *strovaliti* 'strew, distribute" and O.C.S. *ostruiti*, *ostrujati* "destroy" ("*apart streuen")??

References: WP. II 638 ff., WH. II 590 f., Trautmann 287 f., 289, Vasmer 3, 20, 29.

Page(s): 1029-1031

ster-⁶

English meaning: sterile

Deutsche Übersetzung: “unfruchtbar”

Note: old Sonderanwendung from *ster-* “stiff”

Material: O.Ind. *stair̥-* f. “unfruchtbare cow”;

Arm. *sterj* “unfruchtbar, from animals”, also *sterd* (**ster-dh-o-*, *-io-*);

Gk. στειρά f. “unfruchtbare” (cow, wife, woman), στéριφος “unfruchtbar” (and ‘starr”);

Alb. *shjtjerrë* “young cow, lamb”;

Lat. *sterilis* “unfruchtbar”;

Goth. *stairō* f. “unfruchtbar”, O.H.G. *stero* “aries, ram”; with *k-* extended M.N.Ger. *sterke* “young cow”, O.E. *stierc* “calf”; Ice. *stirtla* “unfruchtbare cow”;

Bulg. *sterica* “Gelte”.

References: WP. II 640 f., WH. II 589 f.

Page(s): 1031

(s)ter-⁷n-

English meaning: sharp stalk or thorn

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for stechende Pflanzenschäfte

Note: to ***ster-*** “stare, stiff sein”

Material: O.Ind. *tīṇa-m* “Grashalm, grass, herb”; Gk. τέπναξ “Artischocken-, Kaktusstengel”;

Goth. *þaurnus*, O.Ice. O.E. *þorn*, O.H.G. *dom* “thorn”; O.C.S. *trъnъ* “thorn”, *strъnъ* “Halm”.

References: WP. II 641, Trautmann 324, Vasmer 3, 14, 98.

Page(s): 1031

(s)ter-8

English meaning: dirty water, mud, smear

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “unreine Flüssigkeit, Mist; besudeln; verwesen”

Material: Av. *star-* ‘sich blemish, sündigen’;

Arm. *t'arax*, *-iç*, *-oç* “pus, humeur” (**t_ero-*; besides *o*-grade perhaps:) Arm. *t'or* “that flows down, that drops”; Nor. *stor* n. “Faulen, Verwesen”; R.C.S. *stbrvъ*, Russ. *stérva* “carion”; without anlaut. *s-*: Lith. *terménti* ‘schmieren’, Bulg. *torъ* “manure”.

(s)terk-, nasal. **(s)trenk-**:

Lat. *stercus*, *-oris* “Exkremente, ordure, crap, muck, droppings, manure”, *sterculīnum*, *sterquilīnum* “dunghill”; Welsh *trwnc* “Urin, yeast”, Bret. *stroñk* “Menschenkot”;

Welsh *troeth* “lye, Urin”, *troethi* “mingere”, Bret. *troaz* “Urin” (**troktā* or **tronktā*); Lith. *teršiù*, *teĩšti* ‘smudge’, *apteĩšti* ‘smudge’, *tiršti* “dickflüssig become”; E.Lith. *tręsiù*, *tręĩsti* “düngen” (as Lat. *stercorāre*);

Lith. *trašà* “manure”, *trėĩsti* “faulen, verwesen”, *traškanos* “pus in den Augen”, wherefore Mod.Ice. *þrār* “faul, rancid”, Nor. *traa* ds., O.E. *ðrōh* “rancor”.

(s)terg-, **(s)treg-**:

Gk. στεργάνος κόπρων Hes.; τάργανον “Weinessig”; ablaut. τρύξ, -γός “young, still trüber Wein, Weinhefe under likewise”; expressive O.Ice. *þrekkr*, M.H.G. *drec*, *-ckes* “filth”; probably also O.E. *ðreax* “carries”; perhaps Lat. *troia* ‘sow’ (**trogiā* “die Dreckige”), das but also to M.Ir. *trogaid* “gebiert” belong could; whether O.Ir. *torc*, Welsh *twrch*, O.Corn. *torch*, Bret. *tourc* “h” “boar” from **trogos* after *[p]orc-* ‘swine’ reshaped sei, is doubtful, yet could es as **torkos* zur group auf Tenuis belong.

References: WP. II 641 f., WH. II 708, Vasmer 3, 12.

Page(s): 1031-1032

(s)teu-¹

English meaning: to push, hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßen, schlagen’ under likewise

Note: with conservative extensions

Material: **A. (s)teu-k-**: Gk. τύκος “hammer, chisel; Streitaxt”, τυκίζω “bearbeite Steine”, τυκάνη “Dreschvorrichtung” (by Hes. τυτάνη); O.Ir. *toll* “hollow”, *toll* “cave, hole” (**tukslo-*), Welsh *twill* “foramen”, adj. “perforatus”, Bret. *toull* “hole”; probably O.H.G. *dūken* “press, niederdrücken”, O.E. *ðȳ(a)n*, *ðēon* “press, constrain, oblige, prick” (see Genaueres under *tyenĝh-* “beset”);

Ltv. *tukstēt* “knock”, *taucēt* “in mortar stampfen”, R.C.S. *istāknōti* “effodere”, O.C.S. *tākti* “to weave, prick”, etc.;

maye Alb. (**stuk*) *thuk* “mortar” common Alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation

O.Ice. *styggir* “angry, irate, unfreundlich”, nl. *stug*, older *stugge* “stiff, unfreundlich, abstoßend” can originally “abstossend” and “stiff” sein and in letzteren case with Lith. *stūkti* (see under) under *steugh-* ‘steif dastehen’ combined become.

B. (s)teu-g-: O.Ind. *tujāti*, *tuñjāti*, *tunākti* “throngs, stößt”, Med. “kommt in schnelle Bewegung”;

M.Ir. *tūag* f. “axe” and “bow”, newer *stūag*, *tūagaim* “hit with the axe”, *tōcht* “part, piece”; expressives **stoukkā* in Bret. *stuc’h* “arrowhead, feather”, *stuc’henn* “fascicle, sheaf, Brotschnitte” (Ir. *stūaic* “Anhöhe, cusp, peak” etc. is Brit. Lw.); compare Ger. ‘stück = piece’ and ‘stauche’ (Loth RC. 42, 320 ff.);

presumably Lith. *stūngis* “Messerstumpf”, *stūkti* “in die Höhe ragen”; and O.C.S. *tāštati* *se* “σπεύδειν”;

Swe. *stuka* “überwältigen”, Nor. *stauka* “bump, poke, injure, stottern”, mnl. nnd. *stūken* “bump, poke, aufschichten, astonish”, Ger. *verstauchen* (from dem Nd.), Dutch *verstuiken* “dislocate, luxate, crick”; O.Fris. *stāk* “stiff” to Nor. *stauka*;

M.L.G. *stoken* “prick, stochern”, Eng. dial. *stoke* “das fire schüren”, Ger. *stоче(r)n*; without anlaut. *s-*: O.Ice. *poka* “rücken, verändern, go”, O.E. *þocerian* “umherlaufen”;

O.H.G. M.H.G. *stoc*, *-ckes* ‘stock, staff, tree truck’ (probably “*abgeschlagener bough or stem”, compare *abstocken*), O.E. *stocc* ‘stick, stem, stump’, O.Ice. *stokkr* “tree truck, picket, pole, Block”, next to which with the meaning “stiff” nd. *stüch*, M.H.G. Ger. *stocken* “stiff become”; O.Ice. *stykki*, O.E. *stycce*, O.H.G. *stucki*, Ger. *Stück*;

O.H.G. *stūhha* f., M.H.G. *stūche* m. f. “weit offener Ärmel am Frauengewand (eig. Ärmelstumpf), Kopftuch”, Ger. *Stauche*, M.L.G. *stūke* ‘stump, further Ärmel’; with *ŭ*: O.E. *stocu* f. “long Ärmel”;

manche neigen zur assumption eines meaning-Kernes “stiff” (from which “bump, poke” has evolved), and for comparison with Lith. *stúkti* “in die Höhe stand” (O.Lith. *stauginėti* “amble”, actually “stiff, stolpernd go”); compare Russ. *stugnutʹ* “congeal, freeze (*stiff, starr become?)”, Gk. *στύγες* pl. “Eiskälte”, *στύγος* n. “repugnance, hate”, *στυγέω* “hasse, verabscheue, dread”, *στύξ*, gen. *στυγός* f. “das Verhaßte, frost”; FIN *Στύξ*, see under S. 1035;

dubious and only under the assumption from “Ablautentgleisung” possible is die affiliation from Goth. *stiggan* “zusammenstossen with”, *ga-stiggan* “anstossen”, O.Ice. *støkkva* st. V. ‘spray’, Intr. “break, crack, spring, fall, run”; O.E. *stincan* “whisk, steam, whirl up; stink”, O.S. O.H.G. *stincan* ‘stink, smell’; Kaus. O.Ice. *støkkva* “verjagen, sprinkle”, O.E. *stencan* ‘scatter’, M.H.G. *steuken* ‘stink make’; O.S. *stank*, *stunk*, O.E. *stenc* ‘smell, odor, fetidness’, O.H.G. *stanc* “ds., also Duft”.

C. *(s)teu-d-*: O.Ind. *tundatē*, *tudāti* ‘stößt, stachelt, sticht’, *todá-* m. ‘stachler, Lenker’; Arm. *t’ndal*, *t’ndel* ‘erschüttert become’;

from dem Gk. presumably names as *Τυδεύς*, *Τυνδάρεως*; doubtful *τυννός* “μικρός” (“*zerstoßen”, O.Ind. *tunná-*? rather babble-word with consonant stretch as *τυτθός* “ganz small; young “);

Alb. *shtynj* “poke, push” (**studh̥iō*);

Lat. *tundō -ere*, *tutudī* “bump, poke, hit, hammer”, *tudes*, *-itis* “hammer”, *tuditāre* “violent bump, poke”, probably also *tussis* “cough” (if in addition Umbr. *tuder* “finem”, *tuderato* “finitum”, so that “limit, boundary” eig. “Endpunkt; whereof man anstößt?”); *studeō*, *-ēre* ‘sich ernstlich worum bemühen, eager betreiben, sich befleißigen’, *studium* ‘streben, eagerness’ (“*whereupon aim” from “whereupon hit”);

O.Ir. *do-tuit* “fällt” (das *t* of pl. *-tuittet* from **-to-tud̥iont*); O.Bret. *ar-stud* “cuspis”, Bret. *astuz* “Ungeziefer”, Welsh *cystudd* “pain”, etc.;

Goth. *stautan* (O.Ice. *stauta* schw. V.), O.S. *stōtan*, O.H.G. *stōzan* “bump, poke”; M.H.G. Ger. *stutzen* “with den Hörnern Stoßen, sudden stillestehen, zurückprallen”, M.H.G. *stotze* ‘stem, clot, chunk’; O.Ice. *steytr*, O.H.G. *stōz* “shove”; O.H.G. *stiuz*, Ger. *Steiß* (with md. *ei* for *eu*) actually “*abgestutzter Körperteil” (compare Ger. *Stoß* “die Schwanzfedern of Vogels in the Jägersprache”);

O.Ice. *stūtr* “horn, stump, ox”, M.L.G. *stūt* “thigh, rump”; Swe. Nor. *stota* ‘stottern, stumble’, Ger. (nd.) ‘stottern’; due to of nasal present O.Ice. *stuttr* ‘short’, O.E. *styntan* ‘stutzen’ under likewise

D. *(s)teu-p-* (occasionally *-b-*, *-bh-*) “bump, poke”; also ‘stick, stump’.

O.Ind. *pra-stumpāti* (uncovered), *tōpati*, *tupāti*, *túmpati*, *tumpāti* ‘stößt’, *tūparā-* “ungehört”;

Gk. τύπτω “hit”, τύπος “blow, knock, Eindruck”; στυπάζει βροντᾶ, φοφεῖ ὥθει Hes., στύπος ‘stick, Stiel, Stengel’; with *-bh-* στυφελίζω “hit, mißhandle”, στυφλός “rough, steinig”; about στυφελός “herrisch” s. Leumann Homer. Wörter 269 f.;

Lat. *stuprum* ‘schande’, esp. “die Entehrung through Unzucht” (originally “die dafür verhängte Prügelstrafe”?); *stupeō*, *-ēre* ‘starr stand; betäubt, betreten sein, stutzen’, *stupendus* “erstaunlich, staunenswert”; with *-b(h)-* perhaps *titubāre* “wankeln, straucheln, with the tongue anstoßen, stottern”;

from **steub(h)-mā*, **stoub(h)-mā*. Welsh *ystum* f. “bend, turn, shape”, Bret. *stumm* ds. (ins Ir. borrowed M.Ir. *stuaimm* f. “ability, capacity”), also “Flußbiegung”; *dastum* “das Einsammeln” (Loth RC. 48, 354 ff); compare O.E. *stūpian*;

O.H.G. *stobarōn* “obstupēre”;

O.Ice. *stūfr* ‘stump’, M.L.G. *stūf* adj. “dull”, *stūven* = O.Ice. *styfa* “abstumpfen, cavitate”; O.Ice. *stofn* “stump, foundation”; O.E. *stofn* ds., O.Ice. *stubbr*, *stubbi* m. ‘stump, trunk’, O.E. *stybb* n. “stump”;

with Gmc. *-p-*: O.Ice. *stūpa* “emporragen”, O.E. *stūpian*, mnl. *stupen* ‘sich bücken’; ablaut. O.E. *stēap* “high, ragend” (Eng. *steep* ‘steil’), M.H.G. *stouf* “hochragender rocks” (*Hohestaufen*), M.H.G. *stief* ‘steil’; O.Ice. *staup* n. “hole, goblet”; O.E. *stēap*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *stouf* “goblet”; O.E. *stoppa* “Kübel, bucket, pail”; from “abgestutzt = stolen; looted” expounded sich O.Ice. *stjūp-* ‘stief-’ (*stjūpr* ‘stiefsohn’), O.E. *stēop-*, O.H.G. *stiof-*, *stiuf-*, Ger. *Stief-*, O.E. *ābe-stīepan* “mug, rob”, *ā-stīeped* “verwaist”, O.H.G. *ar-*, *bi-stiufan* “the parents or the Kinder berauben”;

Ltv. *staūpe* “Pferdefußtapfen”; *stupe*, *stups* “Besenstumpf; (abgebrochene) rod”.

References: WP. II 615 ff., WH. II 608 ff., Trautmann 331, Vasmer 3, 109, 160.

Page(s): 1032-1034

steu-2

English meaning: to praise

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laut preisen"

Note: only indo-Iran. under Gk.

Material: O.Ind. *stāuti*, *stávatē* etc. "lobt, preist", participle *stutá-* "gepriesen", *stutí-* f. "Lob, Preis", *stōfár-* "Lobsanger" etc., Av. *staoiti* "lobt, preist, besingt; betet", participle *stūta-*, *stūiti-*, *staotar-* etc., extended O.Ind. *stōbhati* "preist, jauchzt"; Gk. στεῦται "(*rühmt sich) verspricht boasting".

References: WP. II 620.

Page(s): 1035

steuə-

English meaning: to get dense or tight

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich verdichten, sich ballen'

Note: perhaps *stāu-*, *stəu-* : *stū* with *stāi-* : *stī-* : *stī-ā-* 'sich verdichten, stocken' as extension eines **stā-* auffaßbar

Material: O.Ind. *ghṛta-stāvaḥ* acc. pl. "lard, drip"; *pr̥thu-ṣtu-* "with a breiten Zopfe", *stū-k-ā*, *stuka-* m. "tuft of wool, Flocke", *stōká-* m. "drip", with the meaning-development "clots, roundish thing", probably Ltv. *stūkis* "Wickelkind" and O.Ind. *stúka-* m. "kid, child, Tierjunges"; O.Ind. *stū-p-a-*, *stupá-* m. "Haarschopf", Gk. **στῦπη*, *στύππη* "oakum" (out of it Lat. *stūpa*, *stuppa* ds); Gk. *στῦφω* "pull together, make dense, hard, schmecke herb", *στῦμμα* "zusammenziehendes Withtel", *στῦψις* "dasZusammenziehen, Beizen", *στῦπτικός* "zusammenziehend", *στῦφός*, *στῦφρός*, *στῦφνός* "herb, zusammenziehend", *στυμνός* "tight, firm, compact"; perhaps Gk. *στύξ*, *στυγός* in pl. "durchdringender frost, Eiseskälte", *στύγος* n. "(**shudder, shiver*) repugnance, hate", *στυγέω* "hasse, verabscheue, dread", yet compare above S. 1033;

Church Slavic *studъ studъ* "coldness", *stynōti* "erkalten" and *styděti* 'sich schämen' ("**erstarren*"); Russ. *istygnutъ*, *stugnutъ* "congeal, freeze".

References: WP. II 620, Vasmer 3, 33 ff.

Page(s): 1035

stēib(h)–, stīb(h)–, stēip–, stīp–

English meaning: pole, stick; stiff

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange, Stecken; steif’ and “zusammendrängen” etc.

Material: 1. **stēib(h)–, stīb(h)–**: O.Ind. *stibhi-* m. “Rispe, tussock “; Gk. σιφρός “dense (zusammengedrängt), tight, firm, strong”, σίφος n. “Zusammengedrängtes, heap”;

Arm. *stēp* “frequent, often”, as Subst. “ power, Zwang”, *stipem* “dränge, zwingen”; Gk. στειβω “make dense, trete tight, firm, betrete”, σιππός “tight, firm, thickset “, σιβαρός ds., στίβος m. “the betretene Pfad”, σιβάς, -άδος “ lair from Streu or straw etc.”, στοιβή “das Stopfen, Ausstopfung”, στοιβάζω “häufe an”, στίβη “ hoarfrost “;

O.C.S. *stbbľ*, *stbblo* (Russ. *stébelb*) ‘stengel’, *stbblije* “καλάμη”; Lith. *stáibiai* ‘schienbeine’, *stiebas* ‘stick, Pfeiler, Mast’, Ltv. *stiba* ‘staff, rod’, O.Pruss. *stibinis* ‘schlittenbein’, Lith. *stībīs* “membrum virile”: Lith. *stiēbtis* ‘sich high uplift, set up’, Ltv. *stibt* “betäubt become”, Lith. *stiebas* ‘staff, Pfeiler, Mast’, Ltv. *stiebrs* “ bulrush”.

2. **stēip–, stīp–**: Lat. *stīpes*, *-ītis* m. “picket, pole, stem, shaft, pole”, *stīpō*, *-āre* “dense to press together, zusammenhäufen, gedrängt vollstopfen”, *obstīpus* ‘seitwärts geneigt’;

with ř. *stipula* f. “Halm, straw”; unclear are *stips*, *stipis* “Geld, gift, Spende”; *stīpendium* ‘soldatenlöhnung, tax, Tribut, Sold’ (**stīpi-pendiom*), *stipulor*, *-ārī* “bedinge mir from”; Umbr. *steplatu*, *stiplato* ‘stipulātō’;

Gk. PN Στίπων to *στίπος = O.E. *stīf*, M.H.G. (lit. md.) *stīf* “ stiff erect”, besides altFris. *stef* (?); M.L.G. *stīvele* “pad”, M.H.G. *stīvel* ds., O.Ice. *stīfla* “dämmen” (out of it Eng. *stifle* “ersticken”); with Gmc. *p*: nd. *stīpel*, *stīper* ‘stützholz’, Fris. *stīpe* “picket, pole”, Eng. *stipe* ‘stengel’; M.L.G. *stip*, *stippe* “Punkt, Tupf”, *stippen* “punktieren, prick “, M.H.G. *steppen* “reihenweise sew, prick “, Ger. *steppen*; M.L.G. *stift* ‘small nail, peg’, O.H.G. *steft* “cusp,

peak, thorn, *peg*"; unclear are and. *stiftōn* "aedificare", O.H.G. M.H.G. *stiften* "feststellen, gründen, to build, anstiften", Ger. *stiften*;

Lith. *stimpù stipti* "erstarren, verenden", *stiprùs* 'strong', pl. *stipinaĩ* "pad am sled", Ltv. *stipt* "stiff become", ablaut. Lith. *stiẽpti*, Ltv. *stiept* "recken"; O.Pruss. *postippin* "whole".

References: WP. II 646 f., WH. II 593 ff., Trautmann 287, Vasmer 3, 7;

See also: to *stāi-* S. 1010.

Page(s): 1015-1016

stēr-2

English meaning: star

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stern'

Material: O.Ind. instr. pl. *stṛbhīḥ*, nom. pl. *tāraḥ* m. 'sterne', *tarā* f. 'star', Av. acc. sg. *stārəm*, gen. *stārō*, pl. nom. *staras-ča*, *stārō*, acc. *strēuš*, gen. *strēm*, dat. *stərabyō* 'star'; Arm. *astł*, gen. *astel* 'star, stars'; Gk. ἀστήρ, -έρος 'star', collective ἄστρο "jünger" ἄστρον 'stern, stars' (out of it Lat. *astrum*), wherefore probably with (ὠπ-)ὀπ-: (ἀ)στεροπή, ἀστραπή "lightning, Wetterleuchten", στέρω "flimmernd", (ἀ)στράπτω "flash, sparkle, glitter", ἀστεροπητής, ἀστεροπαῖος "Blitzeschleuderer (Zeus)"; without anl. *s-* (as O.Ind. *tāraḥ*, *tarā*) τερέων gen. pl., with metr. lengthening τείρεα, τείρεσιν "Gestirne"; Lat. *stēlla* 'stern' (**stēr-*[*o*]/*ā*, diminutive); Bret. *sterenn*, Corn. *sterenn* (pl. *steyr*), Welsh *seren* 'stern' (pl. *ser*), M.Ir. *ser* 'stern' (ZfcPh. 19, 200); in addition lengthened grade Gaul. GN *Dhirona*, *Sirona*; Goth. *stairnō*, O.H.G. *sterno*, O.N. *stjarna* 'stern' and O.H.G. O.S. *sterro*, O.E. *steorra* 'stern' (**sters-* to *s-*stem **steros*?), O.Fris. *stēra* 'stern' (or *stēre* f.).

Maybe Alb. (**Hstēr-*[*o*]/*ā*, diminutive > abbreviated *hyll* 'star'.

O.Ind. instr. pl. *stṛ bhīḥ*, nom. pl. *tāraḥ* m. 'stars', *tar ā* f. 'star', Av. acc. sg. *st ā rəm*, gene. *stār ō*, pl. nom. *staras- a*, *stār ō*, acc. *str ē uš*, gene. *str ē m*, dat. *stəraby ō* 'star'; poor. *ast ł*, gen. *aste ł* "star, stars"; Gk. ἀστήρ, -έρος 'star', collective ἄστρο "more recently" ἄστρον "star, stars" (from it Lat. *astrum*), for what probably with (ὠπ-)ὀπ-: (ἀ)στεροπή, ἀστραπή "flash, summer lightning", στέρω 'shimmering', (ἀ)στράπτω "flashes, sparkle", ἀστεροπητής, ἀστεροπαῖος "Blitzeschleuderer (Zeus)"; without on the occasion of *s-* (how O.Ind. *tāraḥ*, *tar ā*) τερέων gene. pl., with metr. Stretch τείρεα, τείρεσιν 'stars'; Lat. *stēlla* 'star' (**stēr-*[*o*] | *ā*, diminutive); Bret. *sterenn*, Corn. *sterenn* (pl. *steyr*), Welsh *seren* 'star' (pl.

ser), to me. ser 'star" (ZfcPh. 19, 200) stjarna 'star" and O.H.G. O.S. sterro, O.E. steorra 'star" (*sters to p. stem *steros?), O.Fris. stēra 'star" (or stēre f.).

References: WP. II 635 f., WH. II 587 f., Scherer Gestirnnamen 18 ff., Frisk Gk. Et. Wb. 170 f.

Page(s): 1027-1028

stilp-, stilb- ?

English meaning: to shine; to show

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen; schauen”?

Note: dem Bau IE roots widersprechend

Material: Gk. στίλβω “gleams, schimmere”, στίλβη “radiance”; στίλπνός “gleaming” = Ir. *sell* “eye”, *sellaim* “sehe an”, Welsh *syllu*, Corn. *syll*, Bret. *sellout* “anschauen”.

References: WP. II 646.

Page(s): 1035

stomen–

English meaning: mouth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Mund”

Material: Av. *staman-* n. “muzzle (of dog)”; Gk. στόμα n. “mouth”, στόμαχος (-*gho*-forms) “throat, estuary (the bubble, of Uterus); Magenmund, stomach”; lengthened grade στωμύλος “mundfertig, gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering; artig plaudernd”, στωμύλλω “plaudere”, στωμυλία “Geschwätzigkeit” (daß ved. *stāmí-* perhaps “tönend, stöhnend” bedeute and related sei, is doubtful); with secondary *ḱ*. Welsh *safn* “maxilla”; *sefnig* “throat”, O.Corn. *stefenic* “palate”, M.Bret. *staffn*, Bret. *staoñ* ds.

References: WP. II 648.

Page(s): 1035

storos, stornos (stṛnos?)

English meaning: a kind of bird (starling)

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'star and Vögel ähnlichen Lauteindrucks'

Material: Lat. *sturnus*, -ī m. 'star', from **stṛnos* or **stornos*, in latter case = O.E. *stearn* 'seeschwalbe', O.Pruss. *starnite* "seagull" (Ms. *stamite*); compare also Cz. *strnad*, Russ. *strenátka* "Goldammer"?

O.H.G. *star(a)*, Ger. *Star*, O.Ice. *stari*, O.E. *stær*, Dimin. *stærling* ds.

References: WP. II 649, WH. II 610, Frisk 173, Vasmer 3, 26.

Page(s): 1036

streig-¹

English meaning: to stop, be immovable

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stehenbleiben, steckenbleiben, innehalten'

Material: Lat. *strigō*, *-āre* 'stehenbleiben, innehalten (particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably from Zugtieren)', wherefore probably also *obstrigillō*, *-āre* "hemmend entgegenstehen, hinderlich in Wege sein"; Nor. *strika* (**strikōn = strigāre*) "einhalten, stoppen", *striken* "obstructive", *strika* st. V. "den run, flow hemmen, stoppen"; Lith. *straigýti* "hineinstoßen", *stringù*, *strigti* 'steckenbleiben', Ltv. *striēgt* and *strigt* "sink in" (eig. 'steckenbleiben'), *straignis* "morass"; Slav. **stręg-ti* in Pol. *zastrząc*, *ustrząc*.

References: WP. II 649, WH. II 604 f., Trautmann 290.

Page(s): 1036

streig-2

English meaning: stiff

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'steif, straff' and "zusammendrehen, Strick"

Note: probably extension from *ster-* "stare"

Material: Lat. *stringō*, *-ere*, *strictus* in the meaning 'straff anziehen, pull together, lace, tie';

Nor. dial. *strīkja* "die Augen aufsperrn, to swell", *strīk*, *strek* "ein aufgeschossener knave, boy"; **strikki-* "rope" in O.Fris. *strik*, M.L.G. *strik* (*-ck-*), O.H.G. M.H.G. *stric* (*-ck-*) "rope"; therefrom M.L.G. *stricken* "lace, tie, bind, knit", O.H.G. *strickan* "heften, festschnüren, knit", O.E. *strician* "knit, ausbessern".

References: WP. II 649, WH. II 604 f.

Page(s): 1036

(s)treig–³, streid(h)–

English meaning: to hiss

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zischen, schwirren”; Schallwort

Material: Gk. τρίζω, τέτρῑγα “zirpe, schwirre, knirsche”, τριγμός (neologism τρισμός) m. “das Zirpen, Schwirren”, τῑγλη ‘seebarbe”, τῑγόλας “Knurrhahn”; στρίγξ, -γγός f., also στρίξ, στίγξ; στρίγλος Hes. “ein Nachtvogel”, Lat. *strīx*, -*gis* f. “Ohreule”, *strīd(e)ō*, -*ēre*, *strīdī* “hiss, schwirren, schrillen”.

References: WP. II 651, WH. II 606.

Page(s): 1036

strenk–, streng–

English meaning: stiff, tight

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘straff, beengt’ under likewise ; ‘strang, zusammendrehen, zusammenziehen’

Note: (as by *ster-g-*, *stre-g-*, see under *ster-* “stare”)

Material: Gk. στραγγός “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved”; through eine schmale aperture tröpfelnd” (στραγγουρία ‘striktur’), στράγξ, -γγός f. “aussickernder, ausgedrückter drip”, στραγγεύεσθαι ‘sich zusammendrehen, hindurchpressen, hesitate’, στραγγάλη f. ‘strang, rope, loop, noose, snare’, στραγγαλεύω, -ίζω, -όω (from which Lat. *strangulō*) “erdroßle”, στρογγύλος (from *στραγγύλος) “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved = round”;

M.l.r. *srengim* “pull, drag”, *sreng* “rope”, *srincne* “Nabelschnur” (*strengīñiā*);

Ltv. *stringt* ‘stramm become; wilt’ (“shrink up”), *strangs* “gamy, fresh” (Lituanismus);

in Germanischen from the root form auf *k* or *gh*: O.Ice. *strengr* “cord, Strang, stripe, schmaler stream” (**strangi-*), O.E. *streng* m. “cord, Strang”, O.H.G. *stranc* (-*g*), Ger. *Strang*, denominative O.Ice. *strengja* “festbinden, shut”;

with other meaning O.Ice. *strangr* “violent, strong, stern, hard”, O.E. O.S. *strang* ds., *streng* ‘stern’, M.L.G. *streng*, O.H.G. *strengi* ‘sharp, strong, valiant, stern’, and O.E. *strengan* “befestigen”, M.H.G. *strengen* ‘strecken, urge, press, push’, Ger. *anstrengen*;

Nor. *strungen* “stiff or beklemmt in stomach”; O.Ice. *strangi* m. “tree trunk”;

from the root form auf IE voiced-nonaspirated: O.S. *strunker* “aufgerichtet, straight”, Nor. Dan. *strunk* “ds., stout, proud”, Nor. *strunken* = *strungen* (see above), M.H.G. *strunk* “stalk, stem of a plant”, M.L.G. *strunk* ‘stengel’, M.H.G. *strunken*, *strunkeln* ‘straucheln’, (could also nasalized forms from *st(e)reu-g-* sein);

Ltv. *streņkals* “ein Stück verhärteten Auswurfs” (perhaps “stiff, starr”).

References: WP. II 650 f., WH. II 605.

Page(s): 1036-1037

(s)trep–, (s)treb–

English meaning: to cry wildly, make noise, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wild lärmern, schreien und likewise”; Schallwurzel

Material: Lat. *strepō*, *-ere* “make a noise, cry, rausche”; perhaps the Ital. FIN *Trebia*,

Ice. *þrefa* “quarrel, squabble”, O.Ice. *þrapt* n. “gossip”, O.E. *þræft* n. “discord, quarrel”,

M.L.G. *drevelinge* ds. (with *p*: O.Ice. *þrapr* “babbler”, *þrap* n. “garrulitas”);

compare *(s)treig-3*, *streid(h)-* “hiss, schwirren” and Lat. *stertō* “schnarche”.

References: WP. II 649 f., WH. II 602.

Page(s): 1037

stru–

English meaning: gray-haired, old

Deutsche Übersetzung: “greis, alt”

Note: only Celt. and balto-Slav.

Material: O.Ir. *sruith* “old, ehrwürdig” (**stru-ti-s*), O.Welsh *strutiu* gl. “antiquam”; Lith. *strūjus* “graybeard”; O.C.S. *strybъ* “patruus”, *strynja* “amita”.

References: WP. II 651, Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 29.

Page(s): 1037

su-, sū-

English meaning: well, good

Deutsche Übersetzung: “probably, gut” as 1. composition part

Material: O.Ind. *su-*, Av. *hu-*, O.Pers. *u-*, e.g. in O.Ind. *su-drít-* ‘strong wood’, *su-bhága-* “lucky, beglückend”, Av. *hu-baya-* “good Eheglück gewährend”;

Gk. ὑγιής “fit, healthy” (**su-gʷijēs* “wohllebend”);

Gaul. *su-* (e.g. *Su-carus* =) Welsh *hy-gar* “liebenswürdig”, Corn. *hy-*, Bret. *he-*, O.Ir. *su-*, *so-* (e.g. *su-thain* “eternal”, *so-scél(a)e* “Evangelium”);

Gmc. *sū-* in *Su-gambri* VN, O.Ice. *sū-svǫrtf.* ‘schwarzamsel’ (“die whole Schwarze”);

Lith. *sūdrus* “horny, lustful, luscious”; O.C.S. *sъdravъ* “ὑγιής”, Cz. *zdravý* (compare above O.Ind. *su-drít-*) etc.; Slav. **sъbožbje*, Cz. *zboží* “Besitztum” from **sъ-bogъ* (= O.Ind. *subhága-*, above S. 107);

su- is zero grade to **sue-* (above S. 882 f.); compare O.Ind. *sva-* in *sva-dhā* = *su-dhā* ‘süßer Trank’ (above S. 241), *svá-dhita-* = *sú-dhita-* “tight, firm, fit, healthy”;

References: WH. II 512, E. Fraenkel Mél. Pedersen 443 ff., Vasmer 1, 450 f.

Page(s): 1037-1038

suard-

English meaning: to laugh

Deutsche Übersetzung: “lachen”?

Material: σαρδάνιος “höhnisch, spöttisch”, σαρδίξειν “hohnlachen”; Welsh *chwarddu*, Corn.
hwerthin, M.Bret. *huersin* “lachen”.

References: WP. II 517.

Page(s): 1040

suād-

English meaning: sweet

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'süß; an etwas Geschmack, Freude finden'

Material: 1. **suādú-s** 'sweet': O.Ind. *svādú-*, f. *svādvī-* 'sweet, mellifluous'; Gk. ἡδύς, f. -εῖα (*-εῖα), -ύ, Dor. ἰδύς 'sweet'; with formants *-mo-*: ἄδυμος, Hom. ἡδυμος 'pleasant'; Lat. *suāvis* (**suāduis*) 'sweet'; O.S. *swōti*, O.H.G. *suozī*, O.E. *swēte*, O.Ice. *sǫtr* 'sweet'; Gaul. PN *Suadurīx*, *-genus*, Ir. *Sadb* f. PN; about Goth. *sutis* "peaceful, gentle", s. Mayrhofer KZ 71, 74 f. under 73, 116 f.

compar. superl. O.Ind. *svādīyas-*, Gk. ἡδίων; O.Ind. *svādīṣtha-* = Gk. ἡδιστος;

2. **suādos-** n. Süßigkeit, satisfaction ": ved. *prá-svādas-* "mellifluous, pleasant", μελιηδής "mellifluent", ἡδος n. "vinegar" (Gk. ἡδος n. "benefit, advantage", absents).

3. **suādonom, -ā-** O.Ind. *svādanam*, Gk. ἡδονή f. "lust".

4. verbs and other nominal formation:

O.Ind. ved. *svādatē* "is erfreut, enjoys" = Gk. ἡδομαι (böot. *Fādoμη*) "freue mich";

Av. *xāstō* "through Kochen gar (schmackhaft) gemacht, cooked, boiled" = O.Ind. *svāttā-* "gewürzt"; O.Ind. *svāda-* m. "taste, Wohlgeschmack", Bal. *vād* 'salt' (Withtelbegriff "Würze");

causative respectively intensive *svādāyati* (= Lat. *suādeō*, see below) and *svadāyati* 'schmackhaft, annehmbar make; taste, genießen', zero grade *sūdayati* "gehörig einrichten, good make, fertigmachen = slay, destroy" (with the same ablaut grade perf. *suṣūdimá*; *sūdā-* m. "Koch", Lith. *súdyti*, Goth. *sūtis*);

with analog. *ā. svādati* "makes schmackhaft, würzt", *svādate* 'schmeckt', participle *svattā-*; nasalized Av. *xāndra-kara-* "angenehmes tuend = compliant", afgh. *xānd* "Wohlgeschmack, pleasure" (compare Gk. ἀνδᾶνω);

Gk. ἡδομαι (see above); ἄσμενος “erfreut”, not certainly here as participle to *s*-Aorist ἦσατο (the Lenis unexplained); *αFᾱδεω, *αηδεω (Hom. ἀηδήσειε, ἀδηκότες) “bin querulous”, lokr. FεFαδηκότα (ᾱ or ᾱ̃?); ἀνδάνω “gefalle”, Aor. Hom. εὔαδε, gortyn. ἔFαδε, perf. ἔαδα (: O.Ind. *sasvadē*), ἀφανδάνω “mißfalle” (ἀφαδία “enmity”), Ion. ἄδος m. “decision”, ἄδημα Hes. ds., αὐθᾱδης, Ion. αὐτώδης “hubristic, overbearing, selbstgefällig” (*αὐτοFάδης), ἀFαδής “querulous”, whereof ἀαδεῖν ὀχλεῖν, ἀπορεῖν Photios; this *-es*-stem ἄδος is previously Gk. neologism from ἀνδάνω from;

Lat. *suādeō*, *-ēre* “rate” (i.e. “mache einem etwas gefallen”);

Lith. *sūdyti* “spice, salzen”;

perhaps here O.E. *swatan* pl. “beer”, schott. *swats* “fresh gebrautes beer”.

Maybe Alb. (**hyād-*) *anda* “appetite, desire, wish” related also to Hittite **anza** “desire”???

Root ***syād-***: sweet

Root ***ad(u)-, ad-ro-***

English meaning: water current

Root ***ak^wā-*** (more properly ***ək^wā-***: ***ēk^w-***

English meaning: water, river

Root ***from-***

English meaning: to draw (water), ladle

Root ***ay(e)-g, ayed-, ayer-***

English meaning: to flow, to wet; water, etc..

References: WP. II 516 f., WH. II 611 f., Frisk 104, 166, 184 f.

Page(s): 1039-1040

sueid-¹

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, schimmern”

Material: Av. *xšaēna-* “glühend, lohend” (**xšaēdna-*); Lat. *sīdus*, *-eris* ‘stars’, *consīderāre* “betrachten”, *dēsīderāre* “long, want”;

Lith. *svidùs* “blank, gleaming”, *svýsti* “to gleam begin”, *svidù*, *-ėti* “gleam”, Ltv. *svīst* “anbrechen, of days”, *sváidīt* “anoint” (eig. “gleam make”);

ein similar **sueit-*, but in the meaning ‘sing, burn’ in O.Ice. *svīða*, O.H.G. *swīdan* “burn”;
in addition probably as Aoristpräs. O.H.G. *swedan* ‘schwelend verbrennen’ and with
Ablautentgleisung O.E. *swaðul* ‘smoke’, M.H.G. *swadem* “Rauchschwaden, haze, mist”
under likewise

References: WP. II 520 f., WH. II 534, Trautmann 296.

Page(s): 1042

sueid-2

English meaning: to sweat; sweat n.

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwitzen'

Material: O.Ind. *svídyati*, *svēdatē* 'schwitzt', *svēda-* m. = Av. *xvaēda-* 'schweiß' (= Gmc. **swaita-*);

Arm. *k'irt-n*, gen. *-an* 'schweiß' (*rt* from *dr*, compare Gk. ἰδρώς, Ltv. *sviēdrī*); Gk. (ε)ἶδος (Ion.) n. 'schweiß', Hom. etc. (ε)ἰδίω, Att. ἰδίω 'sweat', ἰδρώς, -ῶτος, Att. ἰδρώς probably after εὐρώς, -ῶτος "Moder" from dem originally *-os*-stem from Hom. dat. ἰδρῶ, acc. ἰδρῶ- (grown from IE **suidro-*), ἰδρώω 'sweat' (**ἰδρωσ-ιω*);

Alb. *djersë*, *djersë* "sweat", *djers* "to sweat" (with *s* from *ti* in present **sui-drōxtiō*);

Note:

Alb. usually developed zero grade by dropping the initial *su-* > **zero** as in O.Ind. *śváśura-*, Av. *x̌asura-* "father-in-law" > Alb. *vjehërr* "father-in-law", hence Alb. *djersë* "sweat" (**sūderis*) reflects the same phonetic mutation attested in Gk. (ε)ἶδος (Ion.) n. "sweat", Hom. etc. (ε)ἰδίω, Att. ἰδίω 'sweat', ἰδρώς, -ῶτος, Att. ἰδρώς "sweat". That means that Gk. and Illyr. cognates were created simultaneously hence both languages derived from the same Proto-Illyr.-Gk. mother tongue. Since Gk. displays the same phonetic mutations as Alb. and Illyr. that means that both Illyr. and Gk. come from the same ancestor.

Yet in Alb. *-s* didn't derive from *ti* in present **sui-drōxtiō* as previously thought because Alb. *djersë* "sweat" is a truncated form of earlier Alb. (**sūderis*). Often modern Alb. solidified Illyr. and Gk. *-os*, *-es*, endings or dropped them altogether.

Rom. *sudoare* 'sweat'

Lat. *sūdor*, *-ōris* 'schweiß' (**suidōs*), *sūdō*, *-āre* 'schwitzen';

kymr. *chwys*, Corn. *whys*, Bret. *c'houez* 'schweiß' (**suidso-*);

O.E. *swāt*, O.S. *swēt*, O.H.G. *sweiz* m. 'schweiß', O.Ice. *sveiti* m. ds.; O.H.G. *swizzen* (= O.Ind. *svídyati*) 'schwitzen', Kaus.-Iter. O.H.G. *sweizzan*, M.H.G. *sweizen* 'schweiß shed, bluten, damp become', M.H.G. also "hot make, rösten, in Gluthitze aneinanderhämmern, *schweißen*" (= O.Ind. *svēdāyati* "läßt schwitzen");

Ltv. *sviēdri* pl. 'schweiß', *svistu*, *svist* 'schwitzen', *svîdēt* 'schwitzen make'.

References: WP. II 521, WH. II 623, Trautmann 295.

Page(s): 1043

suei-, sui- (*ĝ^whei- : kṣuēi)

English meaning: to hiss, whistle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zischen, pfeifen”, Schallwort

Note: extended *sueizd-*; Ital. and Gmc. *sueigh-*

Material: IE Alters is **sueizdō* O.Ind. *kṣvēdati*, *kṣvēdati* ‘saust, braust, summt’ common O.Ind. -ĝ^wh- > -kṣu- phonetic mutation

(if *kṣ-* onomatopoeic words Schallverstärkung eines from **suaizdati* assimilierten **suaizdati*); O.Ir. *sēt-* “(ein Instrument) blow”, M.Ir. *airfitiud* “through Musik ergötzen”, O.Ir. *ind fet* ‘sibilus’, Ir. *fead* “a whistle” (**swizdā*), M.Ir. *fetán* ‘shepherd’s pipe’, Welsh *chwythu* “blow, (ein Instrument) blow”, *chwyth* “das blast”, *chwythell* “Pfeife” (*chwib* ds., hybridization from *chwyth* with *pib* “Pfeife” from Lat. *pīpa*), Corn. *whythe*, *whethe*, Bret. *c’houeza* “blow”; O.C.S. *svistati*, *zvizdati* ‘sibiläre’ (kann from **svizdati* assimil. sein);

Gk. σιζω “fizz”, Aor. ἔσιξα (σίξις, σιγμός “das Zischen”) is similar onomatopoeic word formation as Ltv. *sīkt* ds.;

also Lat. *sībilō*, *-āre* “hiss, whistle”, *sībilus* “zischend; das Zischen”, sekundär *sīfilō*, *sīfilus*, compare zero grade Goth. *swiglōn* “die flute blasen, whistle”, O.H.G. *swēglōn* ds., *swēgala* “flute” (**suighlā-*);

maybe through metathesis in Alb. (**swēgala*) *fishkëllez* “whistle”.

similarly, but without geschichtlichen connection with obigen words also Pers. *sifliden* “whistle, chirp, twitter”, O.C.S. *sipota* “hoarseness”, *sipnōti* “become hoarse”, Cz. *sípati* “hiss, hoarse become”.

References: WP. I 215, II 517 f., WH. II 531 f., Vasmer 2, 594 f.

Page(s): 1040-1041

suekrǔ-

English meaning: mother-in law or father-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mutter of Ehemannes"

Material: O.Ind. *śváśura-*, Av. *xʰasura-* "father-in-law", O.Ind. *śvaśrū-* 'schwiegermutter';

Pers. *χusrū* ds.;

Arm. *skesur* 'schwiegermutter' from **k_uekurā*), afterwards *skesrair* "father-in-law", actually "man the Schwiegermutter";

maybe Alb. (**skes*) *shkes* "messenger of the groom"

Gk. *ἐκυρός* "father-in-law, under between the father of Ehemanns", *ἐκυᾶ* 'schwiegermutter';

Alb. *vjehërr* "father-in-law", *vjéherrë* 'schwiegermutter'; [common Alb. shift *sv-* > *v-*, or drop of the initial *s-*]

Lat. *socer*, *-eri* "father-in-law", *socrus*, *-ūs* 'schwiegermutter'; Welsh *chwegr*, Corn. *hweger* 'schwiegermutter', neologism Welsh *chwegrwn*, Corn. *hwigeren* "father-in-law"; O.H.G. *swēhur*, O.E. *swēor* 'schwäher', O.H.G. *swigar*, O.E. *sweger* (**sweȝ-rū*) 'schwiegermutter';

Goth. *swaíhrō* = O.N. *svāera* 'schwiegermutter' (**swehrōn-*), neologism Goth. *swaíhra* "father-in-law" (**swehran-*), as also Ger. *Schwiegervater* after *Schwieger(mutter)* for *Schwäher*;

Lith. *šėšuras* "father-in-law"; O.C.S. *svekry* 'schwiegermutter' (*-kr-* through dissimilation against den anlaut not to *-sr-* geworden), whereupon m. *svekrъ* "father-in-law";

lengthened grade: O.Ind. *śvāśura-* "zum father-in-law gehörig", O.H.G. *swāgur* (**s_uēkurós*) "brother-in-law (*son of Schwiegervaters)", also "father-in-law, son-in-law".

References: WP. II 521 f., WH. 550 f., Trautmann 295 f., Vasmer 2, 588.

Page(s): 1043-1044

suek-

English meaning: to smell (well)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "(gut) riechen"

Note: only Brit. and WestGmc.

Material: Welsh *chweg* 'sweet, pleasant', Corn. *whék*, Bret. *c'houek*, Welsh *chwaeth* (**suekto-*) "taste"; O.H.G. *swehhan* 'smell, stink, spring up, bubble'; with gemination O.H.G. *swekhe*, *sueckia* pl. "odores", O.S. *swec* 'smell, odor, Duft', O.E. *swecc*, *swæcc* "taste, smell, odor, Duft", *sweccan* 'smell'.

References: WP. II 521.

Page(s): 1043

sueks, seks, kseks, ksueks, ueks (: uks) (*ghe-ska)

English meaning: six

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sechs'

Material: O.Ind. *śat* (from *saṭs*), Av. *xšvaš*, Arm. *veç* (in *vaṭsun* "60" is *a* from *e* umgelautet); Gk. ἕξ, dial. *Féξ* (knidisch ξέστριξ "6-lined barley", maybe from *ξέξ); Alb. [attribute noun] *gjashtë* 'six';

[common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation], hence Alb. *gjashtë* 'six' from an ordinal number (**gheks-ta*) : O.Ind. *śat* 'six', *śaṣṭhā* 'sixth' was initially an ordinal number.

Note:

Anatolian languages show a pattern similar to Alb. So Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) "eight" : Alb. *teta* "eight"; Lycian *ñuñtāta* "nine" : Alb. *nanda* "nine". Therefore Alb. *shtata* 'seven' derived from a truncated **sa(p)tata* 'seven' later O.Ind. *saptáthaḥ*, Av. *haptaṭa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofōða*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatī-*, Av. *haptāiti-* 70; in Alb. *-ta*, *-të* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute *ta* (used in the genitive and adjectives) is unique to Alb. language alone.

Therefore Alb. *teta* "eight" is a zero grade of Lycian *aitāta* (**oktō(u)ta*) "eight". It was initially an ordinal number used as an attribute [compare Lat. *octuāgintā* "80"].

Alb.Tosk *nanta*, Gheg *nanda* "nine" derived from Lycian *ñuñtāta* "nine".

Slav., Gmc., Balt languages follow illyr-Alb. attribute *-ta* ending.

Lat. *sex*, O.Ir. *sē* "6", *seser* "6 man", *mōr-feser* "magnus seviratus, 7 man", Welsh etc. *chwech* "6"; Goth. *saihs*, O.Ice. *sex*, O.H.G. *sehs*, Lith. inflectional *šeši*; O.C.S. *šestъ* (= O.Ind. *śaṣṭī-*); Toch. A *šāk*, B *škas*; compare Lat. *sēdecim*: O.Ind. *śōḍaśa* 16 (Av. *xšvašdasa-* "the 16.").

ordinals: O.Ind. *ṣaṣṭhā-*, Av. *xštvā-*; Arm. *večerord*, Gk. ἕκτος; Alb. *i-gjashtëtë, i-gjashtë*; Illyr. *Sestus*; Lat. *sextus, sestus* (*Sestius*, Osc. ΣΕΣΤΙΕΣ, Umbr. *sestentasiaru* 'sextantariārum'; IE probably **s(ʷ)ektos*, in Lat. and Gmc. with Eindringen of *s* from the Grundzahl); Gaul. *suexos*, O.Ir. *sessed*, Welsh *chweched*, Goth. *saiḥsta*, O.H.G. *sehsto, sehto*, O.Ice. *sétte*; Lith. *šeštas*, O.Pruss. m. zero grade *uschts*, compare O.Lith. *ušios* "Wochenbett" (O.Pruss. Lw.), genuine Lith. *šešios* ds.: O.C.S. *šestъ*; Toch. A *škäšt*, B *škaste*.

It seems from PIE root lemma for number six was spread to Semitic system:

East: Akkadian+ *shishshu*, **Central:** **Arabic** *sittah*, *Saudi sitta*, *Yemeni sitteh*, *Syrian s^ette*, *Lebanese setti*, *Cypriot sítte*, *Iraqi sitta*, *Egyptian sitta*, *E Libyan 'sitta*, *N African (Darja) sitta*, *Moroccan setta*, *Sudanese siḷtta*, *Nigerian sitte*, *Zanzibari sitte*, Maltese *sitta*, Phoenecian+ *sh-sh*, Ugaritic+ *t-t*, Moabite+: Classical Hebrew+ *shêsh*, Modern **Hebrew** *shesh*, Classical Aramaic+ *shitha:h*, Modern: Aramaic *shé:"tta:*, Classical Syriac+ *"eshta:*, Syriac *"ishta*, *Van ishta*, **South:** Old S. Arabian+ *s-d-th*, South Arabian (*Harsusi*) *"hatt^eh*, (*Sheri*) *shet*, *Socotra yha"Ṭ*, *N Ethiopic* : Geez+ *siddistu*, Tigre *s^es*, *Beni Amir siss*, **Tigrinya** *shuddushte*, *S Ethiopic* : **Amharic** *siddist*, Argobba *seddest*, Harari *siddisti*, E Gurage *seddest*, Gafat+ *seddestä*, Soddo *sedd^est*, Goggot *s^edd^est*, Muher *seddest*, Masqan *seddest*, CW **Gurage** *s^ed^est*, Ennemor *s^ed^est*.

Egyptian : Egyptian+ *s-y-s-w*, (*Recons.*) *sar'saw*, Coptic+ *sow*.

Indo-European

Germanic: Old Germanic+ **seks*, **Western:** Old English+ *sex*, Middle English+ *six*, **English** *six*, Scots *sax*, Old Frisian+ *sex*, W.Frisian *seis*, Frisian (Saterland) *sæks*, **Dutch** *zes*, *W/S*

Flemish zèsse, *Brabants* zes, *Low Saxon* söß, *Emsland* zes, *Mennonite Plautdietsch* sass, **Afrikaans** ses, **German** sechs, *Central Bavarian* sechse, *Swabian* sechs, *Alsatian* sex, *Cimbrian* sèks, *Rimella* zhakshe, *Rheinfränkisch* sechs, *Pennsylvania* sex, Luxembourgish sechs, Swiss German sächs, Yiddish zeks, Middle High German+ sēhs, Old High German+ sehs, *Northern*: Runic+ sæx, Old Norse+ sex, **Norwegian** seks, **Danish** seks, **Swedish** sex, Faroese seks, Old Icelandic+ sex, Icelandic sex, *Eastern*: Gothic+ saíhs, *Crimean*+ seis, **Italic**: Oscan+ *sehs, Umbrian+ sehs-, Faliscan+ zex, Latin+ sex, *Romance*: Mozarabic+ xaix, **Portuguese** seis, *Galician* seis, **Spanish** seis, *Ladino* sex, *Asturian* seis, *Aragonese* seis, **Catalan** sis, *Valencian* sis, Old French+ sis, **French** six, *Walloon* shijh, *Jèrriais* six, *Poitevin* sis, *Old Picard*+ sies, *Picard* sis, **Occitan** (Provençal) sièis, *Lengadocian* sièis, *Gascon* shèis, *Auvergnat* siei, *Limosin* siei, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) sî, Rumantsch *Grischun* sis, *Sursilvan* sis, *Vallader* ses, Friulian sîs, Ladin síes, Dalmatian+ si, **Italian** sei, *Piedmontese* sés, *Milanese* sés, *Genovese* sei, *Venetian* sié, *Parmesan* se:s, *Corsican* sei, *Umbrian* séi, *Neapolitan* sèië, *Sicilian* sie, **Romanian** s,ase, Arumanian s,ase, Meglenite s,asi, Istriot s,åse, **Sardinian** ses, **Celtic**: Proto-Celtic+ svex, Gaulish+ suex, *Brythonic (P-Celtic)*: Welsh chwech, *Cardiganshire* sich, **Breton** c"hwec"h, *Vannetais* huéh, Unified Cornish+ whegh, *Common* hwegh, *Modern* whee, Devonian+ hueh, *Goidelic (Q-Celtic)*: Old Irish+ se, Irish sé, Scots Gaelic sia, Manx shey, **Hellenic**: Mycenaean Greek+ we- (*wex-), Classical Greek+ héx, **Greek** éksi, *Cypriot* éksi, Tsakonian ékse, **Tocharian**: Tocharian A+ säk, Tocharian B+ skas, **Albanian**: **Albanian** gjashtë, *Gheg (Qosaj)* gh"asht, *Tosk (Mandritsa)* g"áshtë, **Armenian**: +Classical Armenian vec^h, **Armenian** vec, **Baltic** *West*: O.Pruss.+ *usjai, *East*: **Lithuanian** sheshì, **Latvian** seshi, *Latgalian* seshi, **Slavic** *East*: **Russian** shesth, shest"; **Belarussian** shesth, shesc"; **Ukrainian** sh--sth, shist"; *West*: **Polish** szes"c", Kashubian shesc, Polabian+ sist, **Czech** shest, **Slovak** shest", *West* shest, *East* shesc, Upper Sorbian shêsc", Lower Sorbian sêsc", *South*: Old Church Slavonic+

shesti, **Bulgarian** shest, **Macedonian** shest, **Serbo-Croat** shêst, **Slovene** shest, **Indo-Iranian**: Proto-Indo-Iranian+ *(k)swacsh, *Iranian* **Eastern**: Ossetian *Iron* æxsæz, *Digor* æxsæz, Avestan+ xshuuash, Khwarezmian+ “x, Sogdian+ wghwshw, Yaghnobi uxsh, Bactrian+ Saka+ ksäta”, **Pashto** shpag, Wakhi sha:d, Munji a:xshe, Yidgha uxsho, Ishkashmi xu,l, Sanglechi

Shughn xo:gh, *Rushani* xu:,w, Yazgulami xu, Sarikoli (Tashkorghani) xel, Parachi xi, Ormuri sh.ªh, **Western NorthWest**: Parthian+ shwh, Yazdi shash, Nayini Natanzi shæsh, Khunsari shäsh, Gazi shösh, Sivandi shush, Vafsi shish, Semnani shash, Sangisari shash, Gilaki shish, Mazanderani shesh, Talysh shash, Harzani shosh, Zaza shesh, Gorani shlsh, **Baluchi** shªsh, *Turkmenistan* shash, *E Hill* shash, *Rakhshani (Western)* shªshsh, **Kermanji (S) Kurdish** shash, **Zaza (N) Kurdish** shash, *Bajalani* shish, Kermanshahi shäsh, *SouthWest*: Old Persian+: Pahlavi+ shash, **Farsi** shesh, *Isfahani* shish, **Tajik** shash, Tati shæsh, *Chali* shesh, Fars shisht, Lari shish, Luri shish, Kumzari shish, *Nuristani*

Ashkun shû:, Wasi-weri wu:sh, Kati shu, Kalasha-ala shu:, *Indic*: Sanskrit+ s.O.S., Prakrit+ chªa, *Ardhamagadhi*+ cha, Pali+ cha, **Romany (Gypsy)**: *Spanish* jol, *Welsh* shov, *Kalderash* shov, *Syrian* sha:s, *Armenian* shesh, *Iranian* shov, **Sinhalese-Maldivian**: **Sinhalese** haya, Vedda pahamay tava ekamay, Maldivian haie, **Northern India Dardic**: **Kashmiri** shah, Shina sha, *Brokskat* sa, Phalura shoª, Bashkarik sho:, Tirahi xo, Torwali sho:, Wotapuri sho:, Maiya sho:h, Kalasha sho, Khowar chhoy, Dameli sho, Gawar-bati shªo:, Pashai chha, Shumashti shoo, Nangalami so:, Dumaki sha, Western: **Marathi** sªha, **Konkani** sª, **Sindhi** cha, *Khatiri* cho, **Lahnda** chªe:, Central: **Hindi/ Urdu** chai, Parya chªe, **Punjabi** che, *Siraiki* chi, **Gujarati** chª, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) chªaw, Banjari (Lamani) cho, **Malvi** chªe:, **Bhili** so:, Dogri chªe:, **Kumauni** chªai, **Garhwali** chªai:, W Pahari tshª:, **Khandeshi** chªa, East Central: **Nepali** cha, **Maithili** chªa:, **Magahi** chau, **Bhojpuri** chªæ, **Awadhi** (Kosali) cha:, **Chattisgarhi** chªe:, Eastern: **Oriya** chªa, **Bengali** chªoy, **Assamese** sei, Mayang soy.

Dravidian

NorthWest : Brahui shash, *Northeast* : **Kurukh** soyye:, Malto so:ye, *Central* : Kolami saa / a:r, Naiki

Parji se:je:n, Gadaba a:ru-gur, **Telugu** aaru, **Gondi** sa:ru:ng, Koya a:ru, Konda a:ru, Manda Pengo co, Kui sajgi, Kuvi so:, *South*: Tulu a:ji, Koraga aji, **Kannada** aaru, Badaga a:ru, Kodagu a:rü, Kurumba -a.ru, **Toda** o:r, **Kota** a:re, **Tamil** aarru, **Malayalam** a:ru, Irula aru,

Nahali

Nahali cha:h,

Basque

Basque sei

Etruscan

Etruscan+ sa

References: WP. II 522 f., WH. II 528 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 355 f., Ross TPS 1944, 54 f.

Page(s): 1044

s(ʷ)ekʷo-s

English meaning: sap, pitch, *blood

Deutsche Übersetzung: "pflanzlicher Saft; Harz"

Material: Gk. ὀπός "Pflanzensaft, Baumharz", ὀπόεις 'saftig', whereof the PN Ὀπός (inschr. ἡοποντίων);

Ltv. *svakas* f. pl., umgelautet *svekʷis*, pl. *svekʷi* "resin, Gummi", Lith. *sakaĩ* pl., O.Pruss. *sackis* ds. "juice, sap the Pflanzen and Früchte"; with transference aufs tierische Russ. *osoka* "Bluteiter", Clr. *posoka* "blood eines animals" and Alb. *gjak* "blood".

Note:

Alb. (**sak*) *gjaku* "blood" [common Alb. *s-* > *gj-* shift]. Clearly Alb. cognate derived from Lat. *sanguis -inis* m. (and *sanguen*, n.) "blood. Transf. blood-relationship, race, family, progeny; life-blood, strength, vigor".

Also Gk. (**saina*) αἷμα "blood", O.H.G. *seim* "honey", Sansk. *soma* "blood of animals, sap of plants, soma plant, intoxicating drink"

From PIE the word for blood passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: *sēgʷ

English meaning: healthy; blood

Turkic protoform: *saɣ

Mongolian protoform: *saji(n)

Tungus protoform: *sēgV-

Korean protoform: *sà"ó-náb-

Japanese protoform: *sùkù-jaka

References: WP. II 515 f., WH. II 623, Trautmann 248, Vasmer 2, 688.

Page(s): 1044

suel⁻¹(k-)

English meaning: to swallow, eat, drink

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlingen, essen, trinken'? Nur Iran. and Gmc.?

Material: Av. *x̥ar-* "enjoy, consume"; Eng. *swill* "devour, drink greedily" (also "swill, flush", as O.E. *swillan*, *swillian*), M.L.G. *swellen* "live excessively",

Ice. *sollr* "carousal"; Nor. *soll* "milk with lump bread", O.Ice. *hræsolrr* "blood" ("*wet and lumpy"); O.Ice. *sollr* "swill, liquid or partly liquid food, chiefly kitchen refuse, used for pig-food, pigswill" (which has also the meaning in Eng. *swill*);

maybe Alb. (**swill*) *sillë* "food, breakfast", (**swell*) *gjellë* "food, dish" [common Alb. *s-* > *gj-* shift] similar to alb (**sak*) *gjak* "blood".

from an extension ***syelk-***: O.H.G. *swelhan* and *swelgan* "swallow, drink", O.E. *swelgan*, O.Ice. *svelga*, Ger. *schwelgen*, O.Ice. *svelgr* "whirlpool, eddy, devourer, glutton", M.L.G. M.H.G. *swalch* "throat", Ger. *Schwalch* "Opening of the furnace", nd. *swalgen* "suffocate"; Swe. *svalg*, *svulg* "throat", O.Ice. *sylgr* "gulp".

Maybe Alb. (**sve*) *vel* "overeate, eat too much" [the common Alb. shift SV > V], *vjell* "vomit (from eating too much)".

References: WP. II 530, Specht KZ 66, 25 f.;

See also: compare above S. 901 and under s. v. ***yelk-***.

Page(s): 1045

s_uel-2

English meaning: to smoulder, burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwelen, brennen'

Material: O.Ind. *sváratī* "radiates, shines"; *svargá-* m. "sky";

Gk. εἴλη, εἶλη, ἔλη f. "solar warmth, sunlight", γέλαν αὐγὴν ἡλίου, lak. βέλα Hes., ἐλάνη "flambeau, torch", assim. ἐλένη Hes., ὨΕλένη originally a light goddess; zero grade ἀλέα f. "solar warmth", ἀλεαίνω "warms up", ἀλεινός "hot", ἀλυκρός (Nikand.) "warm";

uncertain affiliation from σέλας n. "Shine", σελήνη, Eol. σελάννα "moon" (*σελασνᾱ), σελαγεῖν "shine";

maybe Alb. (*σελαγεῖν) **xelagein*, *shkëlqen* "shines"

maybe Alb. (*σελάννα) *hana* "moon" similar to Alb. (**sūli-*) *hül, ül* "star, planet, *sun" [the shift *s* > *h*];

Alb. and Gk. prove that from Root *s_uel-*, *s_uol-*, *su_uel-*, *s_uel-*, *sūl-* : (sun) derived Root *s_uel-2*: (to smoulder, burn).

O.E. *swelan* st. V. "burn, is ignited", M.L.G. *swelen* schw. V. (Ger. *schwelen*), O.H.G. *swilizōn*; O.Ice. *svalr* "cold" (actually 'singeing'), M.L.G. *swalm* "dense smoke", O.E. *swol* n. (**swula-*), *sw(e)oloð(a)* m. "the burning, heat";

maybe Alb. (**sveri*) *veri* "north cold wind", (**sveri*) *veri* "north, cold"

lengthened grade **swēl-* in O.Ice. *svæla* "burn incense", f. "thick smoke", O.E. *swælan* "incinerate, burn (trans.)", and **swōl-* in nd. *swōl* "sultry" (umlaut, Ger. *schwül*), Dutch *zwoel*, *zoel* ds.;

- with Gmc. *k*: nd. *swalk* "steam, smoke", M.H.G. *swelk* "withered, dry", O.H.G. *swelchen*, M.H.G. *swelken* "become wilted". – the *d*-present in O.H.G. *swelzan* "burn, incinerate (intr.)", for what presumably as "swelter" (compare Eng. *sweltry*, *sultry* "extremely hot"),

O.E. O.S. *sweltan* st. V. “die, pass away”, M.Du. *swelten*, O.Ice. *svelta* st. V. “starve, die”, Goth. *swiltan* st. V. “to die”, zero grade Goth. *swulta-wairþja* “he who leans toward death, he who is inclined toward death”, O.Ice. *sultr* m. “hunger”, O.E. *swylt* m. “death”; maybe to Arm. *kʰatc-nu-m* “starve”, *kʰatc* “hunger” (**suld-sk-ō*);

Lith. *svilù*, *svilti* “is being scorched (intr.), burn without flame”, causative *svilinti* “to singe (tr.)”, žem. *svilis* “heat, fevers”, *svelti* “smolder”, Ltv. *svelʹu*, *svelt* “to scorch (tr.)”, *svelme* f. “steam, glow”, *svals* m. “steam”, *svelains* “sharp, cold” (compare meaning from O.N. *svalr*).

Maybe Alb. (**svala*) *valë* “boil, steam”, phr. *merr një valë* “to steam” [the common Alb. shift SV > V].

References: WP. II 531 f., Scherer Gestirnnamen 49 f., Trautmann 296, Frisk 65 f.;

See also: see above S. 881 f. *sāuel-*.

Page(s): 1045

(suel-³), suol-, sul-

English meaning: foot sole; ground

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fußsohle, also Grundlage, Unterstes"

Material: Lat. *solea* "a sandal; a kind of fetter; a shoe for an animal; a fish, the sole "; *solum*

"bottom, floor, foundation; the sole of the foot, or shoe; soil, ground, earth, land, country ";

M.Ir. *fol. i. bond* "foundation, foot sole ", acc. sg. *folaign*, nom. pl. *solaigh*, dat. pl. O.Ir. *soilgib*;

zero grade Gk. ὑλία (Hes.) "foot sole ".

Alb. *shollë* 'sole' (probably a Lat. loanword).

References: WP. II 552, WH. II 554 f.

Page(s): 1046

suel-4

English meaning: “ arbor, joist, beam, timber, bar, rod “

See also: see above S. 898 f. under ***sel-2***.

Page(s): 1046

sue-lo-, suelijo(n)-

English meaning: a kind of relation (brothers-in-law, whose wives are sisters)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ Schwäger, die Schwestern to Frauen haben “

Material:

Old laryngeal Gk. *He-* > *a-*, *e-* phonetic mutation; satem *He-* > *s-* phonetic mutation

Gk. ἀέλιοι (ἀ- cop., compare O.H.G. *ge-* in *ge-swīo* “ brother-in-law “: *swīo*), αἵλιοι, εἰλίονες (for to be expected *ἐλίονες) ds. (Hes., Poll.);

O.Ice. *svilar* pl. ds., sg. *svili* “ brother-in-law “;

to reflexive possessive pronoun **se*, *seue*.

maybe initially Alb. (**svelio*) *vëllai* “brother” [the common Alb. shift *sv* > *vj*] or rather from Alb. geg (*ἀέλιοι) *vëllau*, tosk. *vëllai* “ brother “ from Gk. ἀέλιοι. Since initial vowels in Gk. yielded to the prothetic V- in a similar construction of Alb. *vesh* m. “ ear “ (**ōus-*, *ōs-*) against Gk. Dor. ὠς (**ōus*) “ ear “; additional proof of Greek origin is also the plural form Alb.Gheg (*εἰλίονες) *vëllazën*, Tosc *vëllezër* pl. “brothers” where -*ër*, -*ën* plural endings as N/R behave as allophones. The shift S > Z in Alb. has been recorded at the end of the word in Alb. (**radius*) *reze* “ray, rays”.

maybe Alb. (**sue-lo-*) *vëlla* “ brother “. The shift *sue-* > *ve-* has also been attested in Alb. Alb. *vjehërr* “ father-in-law “, *vjéherrë* “ mother-in-law “ from Root *syekrū-*: (mother-in law or father-in-law).

Note:

An impact of Illyr. on Balt languages has been felt through Estonian *veli* “brother”, Finnish *veli* “brother”. Clearly the Finno-Ugric group has met with Indo European family through Illyrians.

References: WP. II 533, Specht Ursprung 166, Frisk 24.

Page(s): 1046

suelplo-s

English meaning: sulphur

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwefel'

Material: Goth. *swibls*, O.E. *swefl*, O.H.G. *swebal* "sulphur" = Lat. *sulpur* ds. (**suelplo-s*);

Gmc. dissim. to **swe[l]fla-*, **swe[l]b̥la-*.

Maybe Alb. *sulfur* 'sulphur'

References: WP. II 533, WH. II 628; people's etymological influences from *suēl-2*.

Page(s): 1046

swem-

English meaning: to move; to swim

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich bewegen', in Gmc. meist 'schwimmen'

Material: O.Ir. *to-senn-* "pursue" (**swem-d-ne-*), verbal noun *tofunn*, probably to:

Nor. *svamla* "fantasize", *svamra* "umherirren, schwärmen"; O.Ice. *svim(m)a*, *symja* (preterit *svamm summum* and *svam svōmum*) 'swim', O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *swimman* ds.; Kaus. M.H.G. *swemmen* 'swim lassen', Ger. *schwemmen*, O.Fris. *swammia*, M.H.G. *swamen* 'swim', Ice. Nor. *svamla*, *sumla* "plätschern", Goth. *swums*/n. "pond, pool"; O.Ice. *sund* n. "das Schwimmen; Meerenge, Sund" (i.e. "*still überschwimmbar"), *syndr* 'schwimmfähig', O.E. *sund* n. 'schwimmfähigkeit', poet. 'sea, water', M.L.G. *sunt* (-d-) "Meerenge" (Ger. *Sund*); different about Ger. *Sund* Kluge-Gotze¹⁶ 780.

References: WP. II 524.

Page(s): 1046

(s)uendh-

English meaning: to disappear

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwinden'?

Material: O.H.G. *swintan* "dwindle, abmagern, wither, wilt, bewußtlos become", O.S. *far-swindan* "disappear", O.E. *swindan* "abate, dwindle", Kaus. M.H.G. *swenden* "dwindle make, ausreuten", Ger. *verschwenden* dial. "through Verbrennen of Grases urbar machen", O.H.G. *swintilōn*, Ger. *schwindeln*, ablaut. Ger. *Schwund*, O.C.S. *uvędati* "wither, wilt", ablaut. Church Slavic *qđiti* "räuchen";

compare O.Ir. *a-sennad* adv. "denique, postremo" (**suendh-no-?*);

whether Gmc. *swindan* to *swīnan* "dwindle" (see *su̯ē*) belongs and previously through Entgleisung in die *e*-row converted is?

References: WP. II 526, Vasmer 1, 245.

Page(s): 1047

sueng-, sūenk- : sūeg-, sūek- (*ĝ^wheng- : kṣueng-)

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen; drehend schwingen, schwenken"

Material: O.Ind. *svájatē, -ti* (*svaṇṣyate*) "umschlingt", participle *svaktá-, pariṣvaktá-* = Av. *pairišx̌vaxta-* "rings umschlossen"; O.Ir. *seng* "slim" ("*pliable"), Celt. PN *Singi-dūnum*; (Illyricum today Belgrade?)

M.H.G. M.L.G. *swanc* "pliable, slim, fine, schwächig", O.E. *swancor* "pliable, schwächig"; Nor. *svekk, svokk* f. (**swank-iō, -ō*) "cavity the Fußsohle", Dan. Swe. *swank* "valley, cavity"; O.E. *swincan* "work, sich quälen" (eig. 'sich winden by the Arbeit'), Kaus. *swencan* "plague, afflict" (*swenc* m. "affliction"), O.H.G. M.H.G. *swenken* 'schwingen lassen, toss, fling', Ger. *schwenken*; M.H.G. *swank* (-k-) "turn, Schwung, prank, Einfall", Ger. *Schwank*;

besides Gmc. **sweng-* (IE **sūenk-*):

O.H.G. O.S. *swingan* "(sich) schwingen, fly", O.S. *swingan* (*swinga* "club, mace, joint"), O.E. *swingan* "hit, peitschen, sich schwingen"; Kaus. Goth. *af-swaggwjan* 'schwankend make' (?), O.E. *swengan* 'sich schwingen', M.H.G. *swanc, swunc* (-g-) 'schwingende movement, *Schwang, Schwung*'; M.L.G. M.H.G. *swengel* 'schwengel'; O.Ice. *svangr* "thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin", M.H.G. *swanger* "slim"; O.Ice. *svangi* m. "die Leisten, groin, flank" ("incurvation");

nasallos: Nor. *svaga, svagra* "waver, swerve", *svagga* 'schwankend go', O.Ice. *sveggja* "(ein ship) wenden"; M.L.G. *swak* "pliable, thin, weak", M.H.G. *swach* "evil, bad, miserable, feeble, *weak*", M.L.G. *swaken* also "wobble, sway" (as *swanken*).

References: WP. II 526 f.;

See also: compare also *seu-* and *sūē(i)-* "bend".

Page(s): 1047-1048

suenk-, sunk-

English meaning: heavy

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwerfällig (schwanger), schwer sein'

Material: O.E. *swangor* 'schwerfällig, idle', O.H.G. *swangar* "pregnant"; Lith. *suñkti* "heavy become", *sunkùs* "heavy" (from Körpern and from Arbeiten), older Lith. *sunkinga* "pregnant".

References: WP. II 525.

Page(s): 1048

suento–, suntō–

English meaning: vigorous, vivacious, healthy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rege, rüstig, gesund”

Note: only Gmc.?

Material: Goth. *swinþs* ‘strong, fit, healthy’, O.Ice. *svinnr* ‘rash, hasty, strong, smart’, O.E. *swīð*, O.S. *swīði* ‘strong, violent, valiant’, M.H.G. *swint*, *swinde* ‘strong, violent’, *geschwind* ‘fast, rapid, hurried, fierce, grim’; O.H.G. *gisunt* (-d-) ‘fit, healthy’, O.S. *gisund*, O.E. *gesund*, O.Fris. *sund* ‘fresh, unbeschädigt, fit, healthy’.

References: WP. II 525 f.; because of Ablauts probably IE; after Persson Beitr. 189² and 587 to Lith. *siunčiu* ‘sende’ (different above S. 909); compare also Lith. *s(i)ùmdyti* ‘aufhetzen’.

Page(s): 1048

syen-

English meaning: to sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tönen, schallen"

Material: O.Ind. *svánati* (secondary *ásvanīṭ*) "sounds, schallt" (= Lat. *sonit*), *-svanaḥ*- n. "noise", *svaná*- m. 'sound, tone, clangor' (= Lat. *sonus*), *svāná*- "soughing"; Av. **x̌anāt-čaxra*- "someone, of Räder sausen"; Lat. *sonō*, *-āre*, *-ui*, *-itum* aLat. *sonere* (**sṷénō*) 'sound, clink, sound, clink, sough, rustle', *sonus* (**sṷonos* "clangor"; O.Ir. *son* 'sound' Lat. Lw.); probably O.Ir. *senn*-, preterit *sephainn* 'sonāre, play (ein Instrument)', das *nn* probably after *to-senn*- "pursue", das (from **sṷem-d-ne*- originated) zur root *sṷem*- belongs; O.Ir. *senim* (i.e. *seinm*) "das Spielen, tintinnabulation"; O.E. *swinsian* 'sing, Musik make', *swinn* "Musik, song"; also O.H.G. O.E. *swan* 'swan', O.Ice. *svanr* "manly swan";

whether *sen*- besides *sṷen*- in Ltv. *sanēt*, *senēt* "buzz", Ir. *sanas* "Flüstern", Welsh *hanes* "history" eig. "*rumor"?

References: WP. II 524 f., WH. II 559 f.

Page(s): 1046-1047

sʷep-¹, sup-

English meaning: to sleep, *cease, die

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schlafen'

Note:

Root **sʷep-1, sup-**: "to sleep, *cease, die" derived from Root **sʷep-2, sup-, sʷeb-**: "to throw, *sway, swing (put to sleep)".

Material: O.Ind. *svápiti, svápati* "asleep, dozed off", pass. *supyatē*, participle *suptá-* "dozed off", Kaus. *svāpāyati* 'schläfert ein' (= O.Ice. *sōfa*), *svapayati* ds. (= O.Ice. *svefja* etc.); Av. *xʷap-* 'sleep'; Gk. ὕπνῳ "Wehrtraum";

Lat. *sōpiō, -īre* "einschläfern", *sōpor, -ōris* "tiefer sleep" (*sʷepō̯); O.Ice. *sofa* (*svaḥ*), O.E. *swefan* st. V. 'sleep, cease'; Kaus. O.Ice. *svefja* "einschläfern, stillen, besänftigen", O.E. *swefian* ds., O.E. *swebban* "einschläfern, slay", O.S. *answebbian*, O.H.G. *antswebben*, M.H.G. *entsweben* ds., M.H.G. also "sleepy become, einschlafen" (*sʷopéiō); O.Ice. *sōfa* 'slay' (*sʷōpéiō); O.Ice. *suāfa* "einschläfern" (*sʷēpe̯iō), *syfja* uPers. "sleepy make", E.Fris. *suffen* "sleepy become" (Dutch *suf* 'schwindlig, stupid'); O.Ice. *sofna* schw. V. "einschlafen"; M.H.G. *swep, -bes* 'sleep', O.E. *sweofot* n. ds.; O.C.S. *sъpati*, Iter. *sypati* 'sleep', *usъnъti* "einschlafen";

O.Ind. *svápna-* 'sleep, dream', Av. *xʷafna-* m. ds.; Arm. *k'un*, gen. *k'noy* 'sleep' (*sʷopnos); Gk. ὕπνος 'sleep' (= O.C.S. *сънъ* and:) Alb. *gjumë*;

Note:

Alb. *gjumë* 'sleep', *për-gjumësh* 'sleepy' and Lat. *somnus* 'sleep' derived from a common root *sʷopnos* but the phonetic shift Lat. *p* > *mp* > *m* is a typical Alb. not Lat. mutation. compare Alb.Gheg *mesa* (**nepōtiā*), Tosc *mbesa* "niece". Clearly Lat. shared the same root with Illyr.

Phonetically Alb. *gjumë* 'sleep' : O.Ir. *sūan*, Welsh Corn. Bret. *hun* 'sleep' : Hitt. *sup-* (Medium), *supparija-* 'sleep'. are identical.

Lat. *somnus* 'sleep' (**suepnos* or **syopnos*); O.Ir. *sūan*, Welsh Corn. Bret. *hun* 'sleep' (**sopnos* = Lith. *sāpnas*); O.Ice. *svefn*, O.E. *swefn* 'sleep, dream', (from **suepnós*); Lith. *sāpnas*, *sapnỹs* "dream", Ltv. *sapnis* "dream"; O.C.S. *сънъ* 'sleep, dream'; compare O.Ind. *asvapna-* 'schlaflos', Av. *axʰafna-* ds., Lat. *insomnis*, Gk. ἄπνους ds. and *dieio-*derivative O.Ind. *svápnyam* "dream", Lat. *somnium* "dream", žem. *sapnis* 'sleep, dream', O.C.S. *сънје* "dream"; Gk. ἐνύπνιον (replicated Lat. *insomnium*) ds., Welsh *anhunedd* "insomnia"; Toch. A *ʃpəʾ*, B *ʃpäne* 'sleep, dream'; Hitt. *sup-* (Medium), *supparija-* 'sleep'.

References: WP. II 523 f., WH. II 557 f., Trautmann 292 f., Vasmer 2, 694.

Page(s): 1048-1049

sʷep-², sup-, sʷeb-

English meaning: to throw, *sway, swing

Deutsche Übersetzung: "werfen, schleudern, schütten"

Material: O.Ind. *svapū* "besom"; O.C.S. *svepiti sę* "agitari"; zero grade *sʷp̥*, *suti* "schütten, strew, distribute", It. *sypati* "schütten", *rasypati* "ausstreuen"; *sunqti* "effundere", *sʷp̥* "heap" (but Lith. *sùpti* "swing, wiegen" rather to *seu-* "bend"); Lat. *supō*, *-āre* "throw", *dissipō*, *-āre* "auseinanderwerfen, scatter", *obsipō*, *-āre* "entgegensprengen (water), reproach", *insipere* "hineinwerfen";

Gmc. **svab-* and **svap-* (IE **sʷeb-*) in O.Ice. *sōfl* "Kehrbesen" (**swōḃala-*), *svāfn* "spear, javelin"; O.E. *ge-swōpe* f. "offal, rubbish" (Ice. *sópa* "fegen" is Eng. Lw.); nd. *swabbeln* "(from water under likewise) hin- and herschlagen, wogen", Ger. *schwapp-en*, *-eln*, *-ern* under likewise

References: WP. II 524, WH. I 356 ff., Trautmann 293, Vasmer 3, 57.

Page(s): 1049

s_xerbh- (also s_xer-?)

English meaning: to turn; to sweep

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, drehend wischen, fegen”

Material: Welsh *chwerfu* “das Wirbeln, Umdrehen”, *chwerfan* “whirl for a spindle”; *chwyrn* “quick, fast (drehend)” from *s_xerbh-nio-; Goth. *af-*, *bi-swaírbān* “abwischen”, O.Ice. *sverfa* st. V. “feilen”, *svarf* n. “Abfall beim Feilen”, O.E. *sweorfan* ds., afr. *swerva* “grovel, truckle, creep”, O.S. *swerban* “abwischen”, O.H.G. *suuerban* “extergere”, *suuarp*, *swirbil* “gorges, vortex”, M.H.G. *swerben* ‘sich wirbelnd bewegen’; O.Ice. *svarfa* “umherschweifen”, O.S. *svarva* “turn, work a lathe, (Lügen) ersinnen”;

Slav. **svorbъ* in Church Slavic *svrabъ* (in addition O.C.S. *svrabъnъ* “κνησμώνης”);
ablaut. Slav. **svrbitiъ*, **svrběti* “itch” in Russ. *sverbít*, *sverběť* etc.; compare Ltv. *svārpst* m. “borer” (**s_xarb-sta*);

perhaps in addition Gk. σύρφος n., συρφετός m. “rubbish”, σύρφαξ, -ᾱκος “anything swept together, sweepings, refuse, rubbish, litter”; compare also σαίρω ‘sweep’ (**s_xerǵiō*), σάρον n., σάρος m. “besom, rubbish” and σῦρω (Fut. σῦρῶ) “pull, drag, sweep, wash”, συρμός m. “any lengthened sweeping motion, the moving, vomiting”, συρμαῖᾱ f. “emetic, vomiting, purge-plant”, σύρμα n. “anything trailed or dragged, towing dress, rubbish”, σύρτης m. “towing rope”, σύρτις, -ιδος f. ‘sandbank’.

References: WP. II 529 f., Trautmann 295, Vasmer 2, 589, 596 f.

Page(s): 1050-1051

suergh– (*ǵʰhergh– : kṣuergh–)

English meaning: to take care of; to be ill

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sorgen, sich worum kümmern; krank sein’

Material: 1. O.Ind. *sūrṣati* “kümmert sich um etwas”; common O.Ind. -ǵʰh- > -kṣu- phonetic mutation

Goth. *saúrga* “care, sorrow”, O.Ice. O.E. *sorg*, O.S. *sorga*, O.H.G. *sorga*, afränk. *sworga* “care”; Goth. *saúrgan*, O.Ice. *syrnja*, O.S. *sorgōn*, O.E. *sorgian*, O.H.G. *sorgēn*, *sworgēn* “care for, worry”.

2. O.Ir. *serg* “disease, malady”, Lith. *sergù*, *sĩrgti* “be sick”, O.C.S. *sraga* “disease, malady”, *sragъ* “austerus, torvus”; probably also Alb. *dergjem* “be bedridden” (**sṷorghjō*) common O.Ind. -ǵʰh- > -kṣu- : Illyr. - alb -ǵʰh- > -d- phonetic mutation.

References: WP. II 529, Trautmann 258.

Page(s): 1051

s_uer-¹ (also ser-?)

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sprechen, reden'

Material: Lat. *sermō*, *-ōnis* "Wechselrede, conversation, entertainment, Gespräch" (**sermō*) is unclear;

Maybe Alb. (**sermō*) *thirmë* n. f. 'shout, call' [common Alb. *s* > *th* shift]

Osc. *sverrunēi* "dem Sprecher, Wortführer"; Goth. *swaran*, *swōr* 'swear, vow', O.Ice. *sveria*, O.E. O.S. *swerian*, O.H.G. *swerien*, *swerren* ds., O.Ice. *sǫri* nom. pl. "vow, pledge, oath", M.H.G. *swuor* "vow, pledge", O.Ice. *svara* "antworten, Bürgschaft leisten", *svǫr* pl. "Antwort", *and-svar* "gerichtliche verdict", O.E. *and-swaru* "Antwort", O.S. *ant-swōr* "Antwort, Verantwortung"; O.C.S. *svarъ* "quarrel" (Hin- and Widerrede), *svarъ* "fight, struggle", *svariti* "vilify, scold, fight, struggle"; Russ. *ssóra* "quarrel" from **sъsora*?

**s_uer*- 'speak, talk' is perhaps (but not certainly) eine Anwendung from *s_uer*-'surren' auf artikuliertes Sprechen.

References: WP. II 527, WH. II 521 f., Trautmann 296 f., Vasmer 2, 712.

Page(s): 1049

suer-²

English meaning: to hiss

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'surren under dgl'

Material: O.Ind. *sváratī* "sounds, erschallt, läßt erschallen"; also *surmī* "duct, tube, pipe" (flute?); *svará-* *svára-* m. "clangor, sound, tone";

ὑπαξ, -κος m. 'spitzmaus' (**surak-*), Cret. ὕπων 'swarm of bees' Hes.; Lat. *susurrus* "das Zischen, Flüstern", *susurrō*, *-āre* "hiss, flüstern, buzz" (*rr* consonant increase in onomatopoeic words), *absurdus* "adverse clinking, ungereimt" (**sʷorodo-s*); *surdus* "deaf" as "dull or undeutlich hörend and redend"?); probably *sōrex*, *-icis* (previously late *sōrex*) 'spitzmaus' from **sʷōr-ak-* (: Gk. ὑπαξ ds.); Welsh *chwyrnu* "drone, grumble" (to **chwyrn* from **sʷernjo-*?);

O.Ice. *svarra* "roar", Nor. *sverra* "whirl; kreisen", Ger. *schwirren*; Nor. *surla* "leise sing", Swe. *sorla* "trickle, mumble, murmur", M.L.G. Ger. *surren*, M.H.G. *surm* "Gesumse"; vielleicht Ice. *svarmr* "dizziness", O.E. *swearm* "swarm, bulk, mass", O.H.G. *swarm* "swarm";

Lith. *surmà* "flute", O.C.S. *svirati* "whistle" (lengthening from **sv̥r-*),

References: WP. II 527 f., WH. II 634 f., 637 f., Vasmer 2, 593.

See also: s. also *sʷer-* 'speak'.

Page(s): 1049-1050

suer-³

English meaning: stake

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Pfahl"

Material: O.Ind. *sváru-* m. "picket, pole, Doppelpfosten, langes bit of wood"; Gk. ἔρμα n. "pad"; homer. acc. ἐρμῖνα m. "Bettpfosten"; O.H.G. *swirōn* "bepfählen", M.H.G. *swir* "Uferpfahl", Ger. Swiss *Schwiren* "picket, pole", O.E. *swier*, *swior* m. f. "Pfosten, column"; with *k*-forms O.Ice. *svīri* m. "neck, prow, bow of a ship" (**swerhjan-*), O.E. *swīera*, *swīora* "neck" (**swirhjan-*); Lat. zero grade *surus* "twig, branch, picket, pole", Dimin. *surculus*, *surcellus*; perhaps *sūra* "calf, Wadenbein" (see under **sōrā*).

References: WP. II 528 f., WH. II 635.

Page(s): 1050

suer-4

English meaning: to cut, pierce

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden, stechen, schwären, eiten'

Material: Av. *x̥ara-* m. "wound, Verwundung";

O.Ir. *serb*, Welsh *chwerw* "bitter" (**s_uer-_uo-*), originally probably "burning, pricking";
Welsh *chwarren* f. "gland" (**s_uorsinā*);

O.H.G. *sweran* st. V. "ache, schwären, to swell", *swero* "leiblicher pain, esp. ulcer", Ger. *Schwäre, Geschwür*, O.H.G. *swer(a)do* "leiblicher pain", O.E. *sweornian* "curdle, coagulate, harden"; O.H.G. *swert* 'schwert', O.E. *sweord*, O.Ice. *sverð* from **swer-ǵa-* 'stechende weapon';

Proto-Slav.. **s_uara-* "kränklich" in Russ. *chvoryj*, O.Cz. *chvorý*, ablaut. *churavý* ds. and Church Slavic *chyra* "fragileness"; perhaps here Serb.-Church Slavic *svr̂dbъ* "borer", Proto-Slav.. **svr̂dblo*.

References: WP. II 529, Trautmann 295, Krogmann KZ. 59, 204, Vasmer 2, 589, 3, 237, 243, Loth RC. 41, 233.

Page(s): 1050

s_uer-⁵

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wägen”

See also: see under *uer-1*.

Page(s): 1050

suesor- (*suestor)

English meaning: sister

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schWester'

Note:

Root **suesor-** (***suestor**): 'sister' derived from Root **se-** : "reflexive pronoun, *own" + common Illyr. *-tar*, *-tor* suffix; it was modelled after Root **patē(r)** gen. **patr-és**, **-ós** : "father", Root **māter-** : "mother", Root **bhrāter-** : "brother"

Material: O.Ind. *svásar-*, Av. *x̌aŋhar-* "sister";

Arm. *k'oir* ds. (***suesōr**); nom. pl. *k'or-k'* (***suesōres**), gen. sg. *k'er* (***suesros**); Gk. ἑορ [voc.] θυγάτηρ, ἀνεψιός Hes., ἑορες προσήκοντες, συγγενεῖς Hes.; Lat. *soror* "a sister" (in addition *sobrīnus* "a cousin by the mother's side, mother's sister's child", from ***suesr-īnos** = O.C.S. *sestrinъ* "the sister gehörig", compare also E.Lith. *seserėnas* "sister's son"); O.Ir. *siur* "sister" (***suesōr**), dat. acc. *sēir*, gen. *sethar* (analogy after *māthir*, gen. *māthar*), Welsh *chwaer*, O.Corn. *huir*, M.Corn. *hoer*, *hor*, Bret. *c'hoar*, Goth. *swistar* (gen. *swistrs*, dat. *swistr*); O.Ice. *syster*, pl. *systr* (Run. *sWestar* from *-ēr*), O.H.G. *sWester* (**-ēr*), O.E. *sweostor*, *suster*,

vor dem *t* insertion neugeschaffen are O.S. O.S. *swiri* 'son the MutterschWester', O.E. *swiria* "sister's son, weather";

O.Pruss. *sWestro* (in die *ā*-Decl. übergeführt) with *w* perhaps through Ger. influence, for Lith. *sesuõ*, gen. *seseĩs* and O.C.S. *sestra* (in die *ā*-Decl. übergeführt) "sister" (also FIN) place *μ*-loses ***sesor-** ahead; Toch. A *ṣar*, B *ṣer* "sister".

IE ***s(u)e-sor-** to Reflexivstamme **se-**, **seue-**; to ending compare fem. O.Ind. *tī-srah* "drei", O.Ir. *téoir* (***trisores**) ds.; contains perhaps yet ***sor** "wife, woman"? Or from ***su-esor** (see 343) "of own blood, relative"?

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

References: WP. II 533 f., WH. II 563, Trautmann 258, Benveniste, BSL 35, 104 f.; Pisani, Miscellanea G. Galbati III, 1951, 7 f., M. Mayrhofer by Brandenstein Studien 32 ff.

Page(s): 1051

sṷēid- (*kṣṷēid- < ḡ^whēid-)

English meaning: milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Milch"

Material: O.Ind. *kṣvidyati*, *kṣvēdatē* (unbel.) "wird humid, wet"; Av. *xšvīd-* m. "milk", common

O.Ind. -ḡ^wh- > -kṣṷ- : Avestan -ḡ^wh- > -xšṷ- phonetic mutation

perhaps to Lith. *sviesti* 'schmieren', Ltv. *svaīdīt* ds., Lith. *sviestas* "butter", Ltv. *sviē(k)st* ds.

References: WP. II 521, WH. II 624;

See also: s. also *sṷeid-* above S. 1042, Z. 5.

Page(s): 1043

suě(i)–

English meaning: to bend, turn, swing

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen, drehen, schwingen”

Note: (see also *seu-* and *sueng-* “bend”)

Material: Gk. σῆμός “aufwärts bent, curved, stumpfnasig, spöttisch” (in addition σικχός “ekel, all tadelnd?”); perhaps also σῆμός “pit, pothole” (*incurvation?);

Welsh *chwid* “lebhafter turn, Kunstgriff”, *chwidl* ‘sich in Kreise drehend, schwindlig’, *chwidr* “quick, fast, fleeting, übereilt”; *chwim* m. (**sui-smo-*) “movement, Antrieb”, adj. “quick, fast”, *chwyf* m. “movement” (**sui-mo-*, compare under Gmc. *swīm-*), *chwyfio* “movere”, Bret. *fiñval*, *gwiñval* ‘sich bewegen, rühren’;

Welsh *chwyn* “movement”, *chwil* (**sui-lo-*) ‘sich quick, fast drehend’; *chwyl* and *chwel* (**sui-lo-*, *-lā* compare Nor. *svil*) “turn, run, flow”, Corn. *wheryl* “work”, O.Ir. *sel* “turn, gyration, stretch of time”, M.Ir. *of-sel* “turn after right”, *tuath-bil* “turn after links”;

M.L.G. *swāien*, *sweimen* ‘sich schwingen’; as participle O.Ice. *svað* n. “das Gleiten”, (**suə-to-*), *svaða* “glide, slide”, O.E. *swaðian* “(ein)wickeln”, Eng. *swath(e)*, M.L.G. M.H.G. *swade* “Reihe from gemähtem Gras, Schwaden”;

Nor. *svīma* “waver, lurch”, M.H.G. *swīmen* ds.; O.E. *swīma* m. “dizziness, giddiness; swindle, Ohnmacht”, O.Ice. *svīmi*, Dutch *zwijm* ds.; M.H.G. *swīmel*, *swimmel* “dizziness, giddiness; swindle”; O.Ice. *sveimr* m., *sveim* n. “Getümmel, Tumult”, *sveima* “umherziehen”, M.H.G. *sweim* m. “das Schweben, Schweifen, Schwingen”, *sweimen* ‘sichschwingen, waver’; Nor. *svil* n. ‘spirale; the frizzy Samenbeutel dorschartiger Fische’; nd. *swīr* ‘schwung, gyration, Bummeln’, *swīren* ‘sich schwingend bewegen, umherfliegen, in Saus and Braus leben’.

sueib-: Av. *xšvaēwayāṭ-aštra-* “die Peitsche schwingend”, *xšviwra-* “agile”; Goth. *midja-sweipains* ‘sintflut’ (eig. “Fegung the Withte”); O.Ice. *sveipa* “throw, umhüllen”, O.E. *swāpan* ‘swing, fegen, drive, push’, O.S. *swēp* “fegte fort”, O.H.G. *sweifan* ‘swing, schweifen, quarrel’, *sweif* “Umschwung, tail” = O.Ice. *sveipr* “band, strap, Schlingung, gekräuselt hair”, O.Ice. *svipa* “Peitsche”.

sueid-: in Lith. *sviesti*, Ltv. *sviēst* “throw”, frequentative Lith. *sváidyti*, Ltv. *svaĩdīt* “wiederholt toss, fling”; whether Ltv. *svaĩdīt* “anoint, schmieren” (under *svēid-*) here?

sueig-: Gmc. also “nachgeben, slacken” (from *su-* “dwindle” derive) “(cunning) etwas drehen, ausweichen, deception” under likewise: O.H.G. *swīhhōn*, O.E. *swīcian* ‘schweifen, wander, cheat, deceive’, O.Ice. *svīkva sýkva* (*u*-present), *svīkja* “cheat, deceive, verraten”, O.E. *swīcan* “abandon, cheat, deceive”, poet. “fortgehen, wander”, O.S. *swīan* ds. “languish”; O.H.G. *swīhhan* “languish, slacken, abandon”, M.H.G. *swīch* m. “Zeitlauf”, *ā-swīch* “heimlicher Fortgang”, *sweichen* “languish”; O.Ice. *svik* n. “betrayal, deceit”, O.E. *swic* n. ds., O.H.G. *biswih* m. ds.;

Lith. *svaĩgti* “dizziness, giddiness; swindle bekommen”, *svaiginėti* “giddy umherwanken”, Russ. *svigát* “herumtreiben”;

Toch. A *wāweku* “gelogen”, B *waike* “lie, falsity”.

sueik-: O.Ice. *sveigr* “pliable”, m. “biegsamer Stengel”, Swe. dial. *svīga*, *svēg* ‘sichbiegen’, Kaus. O.Ice. *sveigja* “bend”, pass. *svigna* “be bent, bow, nachgeben”, *svigi* m. “biegsamer Stengel”; O.H.G. *sweiga* “cattle shed” (*netting).

sueip-: O.Ice. *svīfa* ‘swing, turn, umherschweifen, schweben’, O.E. *swīfan* “turn, fegen, wenden (Eng. *swift* “quick, fast”), schwenken”, O.Ice. *sueifla* ‘swing’, M.H.G. *swibeln*, *swivelen* “lurch”, O.H.G. *sweibōn* ‘schweben, swing’, *swebēn* ‘schweben’.

Ltv. *svāipīt* “peitschen”, *svīpst(iķ)s* “Hasenfuß, Zierbengel”.

References: WP. II 518 ff., Vasmer 2, 591 f., Johannesson 794 ff.

Page(s): 1041-1042

suī-, -g-, -k-, -p-

English meaning: to fade, weaken, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwinden, nachlassen, schweigsam werden’

Note: extended *sujiō-p-*?

Material: O.Ice. *svīa* “slacken”; *svīna*, O.H.G. *swīnan* “abate, dwindle”; M.H.G. *swīnen* also “senseless, unconscious become, verstummen”.

suī-k-: O.H.G. *swīgēn*, O.S. *swigōn*, O.E. *swīgian*, *sugian*, *suwian* ‘schweigen’.

suī-g-: σιγή f. “das Schweigen”, σιγάω ‘schweige’ (compare ρίγα σιώπα Hes., i.e. Fíγā).

suī-p-: Goth. *sweiban* “cease, slacken”, O.Ice. *svīfask* “from etwas zurückweichen, sich enthalten”, O.H.G. *giswiftōn* “conticescere”, M.L.G. *swichten* “weichen, slacken, zum Schweigen bringen”, Dutch *zwichten* “weichen”, Ger. (from dem Nd.) *beschwichtigen* (also Messap. σίππα σιώπα?);

in addition **sujiō-p-* in Gk. σιωπάω ‘schweige’ and **suio-p-* with Gk. Schwunde from *ῥ* after Doppelkonsonanz in διασωπάσομαι, σεσωπαμένον (Pind.) and in εὐσωπία ἡσυχία Hes.

References: WP. II 534;

See also: compare above *(s)uendh-*.

Page(s): 1052

suomb(h)o-s

English meaning: porous, spongy

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwammig, porös'

Material: Gk. σπομφός 'schwammig, porös' = Gmc. **swamba-* in O.H.G. *swamp*, *-bes* m. "sponge"; besides Gmc. **swampu-* (IE **suombu-*) and **swamma-* in O.Ice. *suqppr* "sponge; ball (after the shape)", M.L.G. *swamp*, *-pes* "sponge, fungus" and Goth. *swamm* acc. "(Wasch-) sponge", O.E. *swamm* m. "fungus", M.L.G. *svam*, *-mmes* "sponge; fungus"; from schwammigem Boden: Eng. *swamp* 'swamp, marsh'; Westfäl. *swampen* "auf- and niedergehen, from schwammigem Boden", changing through ablaut M.H.G. *sumpf* 'swamp, marsh' = O.Ice. *soppr* "ball", Nor. also "fungus".

References: WP. II 534 f.

Page(s): 1052

suordo-s

English meaning: black, dark

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwarz, schmutzfarben'

Material: Lat. **sordus* as base from *sordeō*, -ēre "dirty, filthy, unflätig sein", *sordidus* "dirty, filthy", *sordēs*, -is f. 'smut, Unflat'; Goth. *swarts*, O.Ice. *swart*, O.E. *sweart*, O.H.G. *swarz* "black", zero grade O.Ice. *sorta* f. "black paint, color", *sorti* m. "darkness, dichter fog", *sortna* "black become";

sollte Lat. *suāsum* "rußiger Fleck auf a Kleide" as **suarssom* related sein, käme as basic form **suordo-* in question, so that *sordeo* from *syrd-*;

whether O.S. *swerkan* (participle *gesworkan*) "finster become, sich verfinstern, bewölkt become", O.E. *sweorcan* "finster, sad become", O.H.G. *giswerc*, *gisworc* "Verfinsterung through clouds" and Ir. *sorb* "Makel, smut", related are (IE **syer-g-*, **syor-b(h)o-* besides **suordo-*), is doubtful.

References: WP. II 535, WH. II 562 f.

Page(s): 1052

sū-ro-, sou-ro-

English meaning: salty, bitter; cheese

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sauer, salzig, bitter', zunächst von käsig Gerinnendem, schleimig Nassem; also in Flußnamen

Note: root *seu(ə)-*, *soy(ə)-* : *sū-*

Note:

Root *sū-ro-*, *sou-ro-* : salty, bitter; cheese, derived from extension *ks-eu-* of Root *kes-* : to scratch, itch

Material: O.Ice. *sūrr* 'sour, sharp', m. 'sourdough', M.L.G. M.H.G. *sūr* n. "Bitterkeit"; O.Ice. *sýra* f. 'sour milk', O.E. *sýring* ds., O.H.G. *sūrī* 'säure'; O.H.G. O.E. *sūr* 'sour', O.Ice. *sūr-eygr*, O.H.G. *sūr-ougi*, O.E. *sūr-īege* "blear eyed, bleareyed "; compare Toch. B *sūrma* "Augenkrankheit";

Lith. *sūras* 'salzig', Ltv. *sūrs* 'salzig, bitter', Lith. *sūris* m. "cheese", O.Pruss. *suris* ds.;

O.C.S. *syrъ* "humid, wet", Russ. *syrój* "humid, wet, raw, sour"; substantivized O.C.S. *syrъ*, Russ. *syr* "cheese";

ablaut. O.Ice. *saurr* m. 'smut, tier. seed, sperm "; O.Bulg. *surovъ* "raw", Russ. *suróvyj* "rough, raw" (**sou-ro-*);

compare die FIN Celt. *Sūra*, Ger. *Sauer*, *Sūr*, O.Pruss. *Sure*, Ltv. *Sūr-upe*, and den PN Συράκουσαι pl. 'syrakus' (Sicily), with *nt*-derivative to Συρακώ name eines Sumpfes.

References: WP. II 513, Trautmann 293 f., Vasmer 3, 49, 58; perhaps to *seu(ə)-1* "juice, sap" (above S. 912 f.); about "milk" to: " coagulated, sour milk".

Page(s): 1039

sũ-s, suu-ós

English meaning: pig, swine

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hausschwein, Sau"

Material: Av. *hū* (gen. sg. for **huvō*) 'swine'; Gk. *ῥῖς, ῥός*, acc. *ῥῖν* m. "boar", f. 'sow' (therefrom *ῥαῖνα* f. "Hyäne") besides *σῦς, συός* ds.; in addition *συῆλαι τόποι βορβορώδεις* Hes.; *συφε(ι)ός, συφός* m. "pigpen" (*-φέFιος, to φύω, IE *bheu-*, above S. 146 ff.); Sternbild the ὨΥάδες "group from Schweinen"; compare Gk. *lak. σικά*;

Alb. *thi* 'swine'; Lat. *sūs, suis* 'swine', Umbr. *sif* 'sues', *sim* 'suem', *suřum, sorsom, sorsalem* 'suillum' (**sũ-do-*, **sũ-dāli-*);

Gaul. **su-tegis* "pigpen" (M.-L. 8492);

O.H.G. O.E. *sū*, O.Ice. *sýr* 'sow';

Ltv. *suvēns, sivēns* "piglet" (unclear O.Pruss. *seweynis* "pigpen"); Toch. B *suwo* 'swine';

adjektivische *no-* Derivatives: on the one hand Gk. (late) *ὑγνός* "from swine", on the other hand (ursprachlich) Lat. *suīnus* ds., O.C.S. *svinъ* ds. = Ltv. *svīns* 'smudges'; Toch. B *swāñana misa* 'schweinefleisch';

substantivized Goth. *swein*, O.Ice. *suīn*, O.E. O.H.G. *swīn* 'swine'; O.C.S. *svinija* 'swine' probably from **svīnī* (fem. to *svinъ*) reshaped.

k- Derivatives:

O.Ind. *sūkara-* m. "boar, swine" (umgedeutet as 'sū-macher'); M.Pers. *xūk*, Osset. *χui* ds.; Lat. *sucula* "young sow"; with expressive Geminatio: Celt. **sukko-* 'swine, (Schweine-)Schnauze, plowshare' in O.Ir. *socc sáil* "Meerschwein" (ein fish), M.Ir. *soc* m. "plowshare, snout (of Schweines)", O.Ir. FIN *Socc*; Welsh *hwch* m. f., later only f. 'swine', Corn. *hoch*, Bret. *houc'h, hoc'h* m. 'swine'; from dem Gallo-Lat. derive Welsh *swch*, Corn. *soch*, Bret. *souc'h* and Fr. *soc* "plowshare";

O.E. *sugu* 'sow", O.S. *suga*, M.L.G. *soge*, Ger. schwäb. *suge* 'sow"; with expressive Gemination Nor. Swe. *sugga*, M.L.G. *sugge*.

References: WP. II 512 f., WH. II 635 ff., Trautmann 294, Vasmer 2, 593, Benveniste BSL 45, 74 f. 90, Thieme, Heimat d. IE Gemeinsprache 26 f., 36 f.; probably originally "Gebälerin", to *seu-2*: *sū-* "to give birth to children " (above S. 913 f.); compare O.Ir. *berit* 'sow" (**bherentī*); or but lautmachend?

Page(s): 1038-1039

sūs-

English meaning: to buzz

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallnachahmung for 'sausen'

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.H.G. *sūsōn* 'sausen', M.L.G. *sūsen*, Swe. *susa*, Dan. *suse* ds.;

O.C.S. *sysati* 'sausen, whistle' (onomatopoeic words Schallkorrektur for lautgesetzliches **sych-*); aRuss. *susol* "Zieselmaus, Hausratte", Bulg. *sъsel* ds.; *sъskam* "fizz"; compare Ltv. *susuris* 'spitzmaus', *susers* "dormouse".

Maybe Alb. *shushurimë* "(onomatopoeic) rustle", *shushur-* "to rustle", *shushat* 'stun, make numb (unable to speak)'?

References: WP. II 514, Trautmann 294, Vasmer 3, 50 f.

Page(s): 1039

sūs– (*ghus)

English meaning: parent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erzeuger”

Note: only O.Ind. and Albanian

Note: Root **sūs-** : parent derived from Root **ayō-s** (***gheyō-s**): grandfather: Hitt. *ḫu-uḫ-ḫa-aš* (*ḫuḫḫaš*) “grandfather”? Lyc. **χyga* “motherly grandfather” [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Material: O.Ind. *sūh* “progenitor”; Alb. *gjysh* “grandfather” (**sū-s̃io-*), originally “progenitor”; *tre-gjysh* “great grandfather (literally “previous third grandfather)”, *gjyshe* “grandmother” (**sū-s̃iē*).

References: Jokl. Ling.-kult. Untersuchungen 28 ff.;

See also: to **seyə-** : *sū-*, above S. 913 f.

Page(s): 1039

tag- (or teg- : tog- : t_eg-)

English meaning: to touch, gripe

Deutsche Übersetzung: "berühren, angreifen"

Material: Gk. τεταγών "fassend" (: Lat. *tetigĩ*); Lat. *tangō*, -ere, *tetigĩ tactum* (aLat. also aoristisches *tagō*, -ere) "touch", *integer* "unversehrt (unangetastet)", *tagax* "diebisch"; *taxim* "clandestine", *taxō*, *āre* "abschätzen, touch"; unclear with -gh- volsk. *atahus* Fut. II "attigerit", marruc. *ta[h]a* or *ta[g]a* "tangat"; Lat. *contamināre* "entweihen" to *contagiō* "Berührung";

O.E. *ðaccian* "gentle touch, caress", and. *thakolōn* "caress"; perhaps here of Begriffe "caress, fein anzufühlen": Ir. *tais* 'soft, humid, wet, gentle', Gaul. *Taxi-magulus*;

whether O.Ir. *tongid* "swears", *dī-tong-* "negate", perf. *do-ru-thethaig* (**te-tog-e*) verbal noun *dīthech* (**dī-tego-*) in addition belongs (to Welsh *tyngu* 'swear, vow', Corn. *to-*, M.Bret. *toeaff*, Bret. *toui* ds.), is perhaps eine IE root **teg-* must be assumed, wherefore still Phryg. *eti-te-tik-menos* "verflucht" belongs; das Gk. Lat. *a* wäre then reduplication-grade, as Lat. *a* in *frangō* (above S. 165), etc.

References: WP. I 703, WH. II 647 f., O. Schrader Reallexikon s. v. oath.

Page(s): 1054-1055

tak–, takē(i)–

English meaning: to be silent

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schweigen’

Material: Lat. *taceō*, *-ēre* ‘schweigen’, Umbr. *taçez* “tacitus”, *tasetur* nom. pl. “taciti”;

Goth. *þahan* ‘schweigen’, *þahains* ‘schweigen’, with gramm. variation O.H.G. *dagēn*, O.S. *thagōn*, *thagian* ds., O.Ice. *þegja* ds., *þagna* “verstummen”, *þagall*, *þogull* ‘schweigsam’;

perhaps as active to obiger neutropassiven group: O.Ir. *tachtaid* “würgt”, Welsh *tagu*, Corn. Bret. *taga* “das Würgen” as originally “zum Schweigen bringen”; unclear is Welsh *gos-teg* f. ‘schweigen’.

References: WP. I 703, WH. II 641 f.

Page(s): 1055

tap-¹

English meaning: to dip

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eintauchen; Nässe”?

Material: Arm. *t'at'avem* “tauche ein”, *t'ōn* (**tapni-*) “dampness, Nässe, rain”;

O.C.S. *topiti* “immergere”, **to(p)nqti* “immergi”, in addition among others nsorb. *toń* “Tümpel”, Cz. *túně* “Vertiefung in Flüsse”, Russ. *tónja* “geschützte bay”.

References: WP. I 705, Vasmer 3, 119, 120 f.

Page(s): 1056

tap-²

English meaning: to press down, press together

Deutsche Übersetzung: “niederdrücken, zusammendrücken”

Material: Gk. ταπεινός “low, demütig” (“*gedrückt”); O.Ice. *þefja* ‘stomp’, *þōfn*. “crush”, *þōfi*
m. “Filz” (out of it Lith. *túba*, Ltv. *tūba*, O.Pruss. *tubo* “Filz”.)

References: WP. I 705, Mayrhofer 477.

Page(s): 1056

tata–, tēta–

English meaning: Daddy; expr. child word

Deutsche Übersetzung: Lallwort

Material: O.Ind. *tatá-* “father”, *tāta-* “father, son, Lieber”; Gk. τέτα (Hom.) voc., τατᾶ voc. “o father!”; Alb. *tatë* “father”; Lat. *tata* “father (in the Kindersprache); Ernährer”; Welsh *tad*, Corn. *tat* “father”, *hen-dat* “grandfather”; O.Ice. *þjazi* “a giant “ (**peḏa-sa?*); Ltv. *tēta*, Lith. *tētis*, *tētė*, *tėtytis* “father”, O.Pruss. *thetis* “grandfather” (O.Pruss. *tāws* “father”, *thewis* “Vaterbruder”, Lith. *tėvas*, Ltv. *tēves* “father”), Lith. *tetà* “aunt”, žemait. *titis* “father”; Russ. *táta* etc. “father”, R.C.S. *teta* etc. “aunt”, O.C.S. *tetъka* ds.; Ger. *Tate*, E.Fris. *tatte* “father”; Nor. *taate* “Lutschbeutel”, Ice. *táta* ds., Nor. Swe. *tätte* “Frauenbrust, teat”;

besides Gmc. forms with *i* and *u*. O.E. *titt* “nipple, Kuhzitze”, M.H.G. *zitze* “teat”;

Maybe Alb. *sisë* “teat, brost”

Swe. *titta* “aunt, old unverheiratete wife, woman”; M.H.G. *zutzel* ‘sauglappen’, Swe. *tytta* “old wife, woman, Muhme”, O.H.G. *tutta*, *tuta* “nipple “ under likewise; similarly Gk. τυτθός, -ov ‘small, noch ganz young “, τυτθόν “ein bißchen”, inschr. also “βρέφος, παιδίον”; τυννός small, little”; eine also out of the IE Sprachen verbreitete Lallwortgruppe.

References: WP. I 704, WH. II 650, Trautmann 320, Vasmer 3, 81.

Page(s): 1056

taus–

English meaning: still, silent, peaceful

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘still, schweigend, zufrieden’

Material: O.Ind. *túṣyati* “beruhigt sich, is zufrieden”, *tuṣṭá-* “befriedigt, zufrieden”, *tūṣṇīm* adv. ‘still, closemouthed “ (: Av. *tušni-*, O.Pruss. *tusnan*), Kaus. *tōśāyati* “beschwichtigt, stellt zufrieden, erfreut”; Av. *tušni-* ‘stillschweigend” (*tušnišad-* “wer stillschweigend dasitzt”);

M.Ir. *tō* (**tauso-*) ‘still, closemouthed “, O.Ir. *tūae* ‘silentium” (basic form **tausjā?*), M.Welsh *taw* ‘schweige!”, Welsh *taw* ‘schweigen; closemouthed “, *tawel* “ closemouthed “, Bret. *tao* ‘schweigen; still!”, O.Bret. *taguelguiliat* Gl. to dem as ‘schweigendes Wachen” mißverstandenen Lat. *silicernium*, *guo-teguis* “compescuit”, Bret. *tevel* ‘schweigen”;

O.S. *thyster* “closemouthed, dumb, still” (**Pusti-*);

O.Pruss. *tusnan* ‘still”, *tussīse* “er schweige” (**tusē-*, as Lat. *tacē-re*), Lith. *taūsos*, *tausýtis* ‘sich lay, place (of Winde)”;

Slav. **tušiti* “beruhigen” (= O.Ind. *tōśāyati*) in den trans. Russ. *tušítʹ* “löschen, auslöschen”, Pol. *po-tuszyć* “encourage “ (*“beruhigen”), etc.; besides intr. **tuchnōti* in Russ. *túchnutʹ* “erlöschen”, Slov. *po-túhniť* ‘still become, verlöschen”; Russ. FIN *Tósna* (**Тъсна*);

Hitt. *dušk-*, *duškija-* ‘sich freuen”.

References: WP. I 714 f., Trautmann 332, Vasmer 3, 128, 158, Mayrhofer 1, 517.

Page(s): 1056-1057

tād–

English meaning: to act on purpose

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “with Vorbedacht handeln”

Note: only Gk. and Osc.

Material: Gk. ἐπιτηδές adv. “with Vorbedacht, geflissentlich” (ἐπιτήδειος “geeignet”, ἐπιτηδεύω “betreibe geflissentlich”); Osc. *tadait* “censeat”.

References: WP. I 705.

Page(s): 1054

tāg-

English meaning: to put in order

Deutsche Übersetzung: “an den rechten Platz, ordentlich hinstellen”

Material: Gk. τᾱγός m. “Anführer, Befehlshaber”, τᾱγεύω, τᾱγέω “beherrsche, führe an”, nach Hom. τάσσω, Att. τάπτω, ἐτάγην, τακτός “auf einen bestimmten Posten, in Reih and limb, member stellen, beordern, sort, order, arrange, regeln” (present τάσσω analog. instead of *τάζω), ταγή f. ‘schlachtordnung’, τάγμα n. “Heerschar; order”, τάξις f. “order; alignment; Posten, rank”;

O.Brit. PN *Pra-su-tagus* (vorCelt. IE Lw.);

Lith. *pa-togùs* “anständig, bequem” (εὐτακτος) = Ltv. *patāgs* “bequem”, Lith. *su-tógti* ‘sich vertragen, sich verbinden’;

Toch. A *tāśśi* pl. “Anführer”.

References: WP. I 704, Trautmann 312, van Windekens Ant. Class. 9, 67 f.

Page(s): 1055

tāl–

English meaning: to grow; young animals

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wachsen, grünen; Gewächs, junger Trieb”

Material: Gk. τάλις -ιδος “junges mannbares girl, bride” τήλις, -εως, Ion. -ιος f.
“Hülsengewächs, Bockshorn”, τηλεθάω “blossom, sprieße”;

Lat. *tālea* ‘stäbchen, seedling, Setzreis’, dial. for **tālia*, as also *tālla* = *tālia*
“Zwiebelhülse”; denominative *tāliāre* ‘split, cut, clip’ (originally “*Zweige abschneiden”);

Lith. *a(t)tólas* “Nachheu, Grummet”, *talõkas* “grown, nubile, marriageable”.

References: WP. I 705, WH. II 643, Mayrhofer 1, 498.

Page(s): 1055

tā-, tə-; tãi-, tæi-, tĩ-; [tāu-], təu-, tũ-

English meaning: to melt, dissipate, decay

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schmelzen, sich auflösen (fließen), hinschwinden (Moder, verwesendes)'

Material: A. Osset. *thayun* "tauen, melt" (*tāiō) = O.C.S. *tajq*, *tajetъ* "melt", *talъ "geschmolzen, fluid", Russ. *tályj*,

Arm. *t'anam* "benetze (Aor. *t'aç*); werde humid, wet (Aor. *t'açay*)";

Welsh *tawdd* "liquēfactiō", *toddi*, Bret. *teuzi* "melt" (-*d*- or -*dh*-forms);

with **b(h)**-extension (compare under τῖ-φ-ος) Lat. *tābēs* "das allmähliche Vergehen through Schmelzen, decay, disease, malady etc.", *tābum* "Jauche, mucus, Seuche", *tābeō*, -*ēre*, *tābēscō*, -*ēre* "melt, hinsiechen".

with **k**-extension Gk. τήκω, Dor. τᾱκω 'schmelze', τακερός 'soft, schmelzend', τηκεδών f. "Abzehrung, Schwindsucht, Verwesung";

B. *i*-forms: O.Ice. *þīðr* (*tī-tó-s) "geschmolzen, getaut", whereof *þīða* "auftauen, tr. and intr.", *þīðenn* "geschmolzen, getaut";

with **bh**- (compare above *tābēs*) Osset. *čirwä*, *čirw* "yeast" from *tibh-no-; Gk. τῖφος n. "marshy place, damp Grund"; dak. FIN Τιβίσκος; about Lat. *Tiberis* (**Thubris*, Θυβρίς < **dhubris*) s. Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 5, 3 ff.;

with **t**-suffix: Gk. τῖλος "dünner Stuhlgang, Abführen"; O.Bulg. *tblēti* "modern, verwesen", *tblja* "Verwesung", Russ. *tlja* "Motte" (compare under Lat. *tinea*), "Blattlaus";

with **m**-suffix: O.C.S. *timěno* 'slime, mud';

with **n**-suffix: O.E. *ðīnan* "humid, wet become", *ðān* (*læi-no-) "humid, wet, bewassert", whereof *ðænan* "moisten", *ðānian*, *ðænian* "humid, wet sein or become";

O.C.S. *tina* 'slime, mud'; probably Lat. *tīnus* "the lorbeerartige Schneeball" (from the stark abführenden Wirkung) and *tinca* 'schleie' (**tīnica* 'schleimiger or in Schlamme lebender fish'); Lat. *tinea* "Motte, Holzwurm" (compare above Russ. *tlja*) probably from a **tino-*, **tinā* "Moder";

with *r*-suffix: Arm. **tīro-*, *-ri-* in *t'rik* "crap, muck, droppings", *t'rem* "knead meal, flour, dough" ("*make weiche Teigmasse") *t'rmem* "befeuchte, weiche ein", *t'rjem* "befeuchte, benetze, begieße, bewässere"; Lith. *týras*, *týré* porridge, mash", *týrai* "bewachsener morass, Heide", Ltv. *tīrelis* "morass";

with *s*-suffix: O.H.G. *theisk*, *deisk* 'stercus, fimus, rudera'; Church Slavic *těsto*, Ser.-Cr. *ti jesto* "dough", because of sl. *tiskati* "press" from *toisk-to-*; O.Ir. *tōis-renn*, *tāis* "massam (farinaceam)", Welsh *toes*, Bret. *tōaz* m. "dough" (**tai-s-to-*); O.H.G. *theismo*, *deismo*, O.E. *ðæsma* m. 'sourdough'; Gk. *σταῖς* or *σταίς*, gen. *σταιτός* "Weizenmehl with Wasser zum Teig angerührt" (under influence of *στέᾱp* from **stait-* reconverted);

with Balt *ž*-forms Lith. *tižuš* 'schlüpfrig, glitschig', *tyžtu*, *tižti* 'schlüpfrig become'?

C. *u*-forms: O.Ice. *þeya*, O.H.G. *douwen*, *deuwen* "tauen, to schmelzen begin, zergehn", trans. (*fir-*)*douwen* "verdauen", O.Ice. *þeyr* "Tauwind", *þā* (**þawō*) 'schnee- and eisfreies Gefilde', O.E. *ðawian* (**þawōn*) "tauen", O.Ice. *þāna* "melt intr." = O.E. *ðawenian* "netzen" (**þawanōn*); O.Ice. *þæsir* "qui lenem facit", Nor. *tæsa* "tauen, melt tr." (**þawisjan*).

In Gmc. also *þwĩ-* in O.E. *ðwīnan* "dwindle, abate", Kaus. *ðwāenan* "steep, irrigāre", O.S. *þwīna* "vor disease, malady, Sehnsucht under likewise hinschwinden", *þwǣna* (from **þwēna* = **þwīna*) ds. (similarly also O.H.G. *thwesben* "auslöschen, exterminate"?); Gmc. **þwīnam* probably reshuffling from *þīnan* (see above) after den groups from O.E. *dwīnan*, *ā-cwīn* O.N.

D. Here still die urBrit. FIN **Tamā* > Eng. *T(h)ame*, **Tamēssā* > Eng. *Thames*, etc., **Tan̥iā* > Eng. *Tain*, *Tean*, **Tauā* > Eng. *Taw*, *Tay*, in addition **Tilā* > Eng. *Till*, Ven. *Tiliaventus*, Illyr. *Tilurius*, tirol. *Ziller* etc.

References: WP. I 701 ff., WH. II 639 f., 680, 683 f., Trautmann 312 f., 323; Vasmer 3, 84, 100, 105, 106, 110, Max Förster Themse 728 ff.

Page(s): 1053-1054

tegu-

English meaning: thick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dick”; only Celt. and Gmc.

Material: O.Ir. *tiug*, Welsh Corn. *tew*, Bret. *teo* “thick”; O.Ice. *þykk*, *þjokkr*, *þjukkr* “thick”, O.E. *ðicce* “thick, dense”, O.H.G. *dicchi* ds., O.S. *thikki* “ds., frequent, often”.

References: WP. I 718.

Page(s): 1057

teg-

See also: see above S. 1013 f. under *(s)teg-* and S. 1055.

Page(s): 1057

teig–

See also: see above S. 1016 f. under *(s)teig-*.

Page(s): 1057

teig^w–

See also: see above S. 1018 under *(s)teig^w–*.

Page(s): 1057

tei-

See also: see above S. 1015 under *(s)tei-*.

Page(s): 1057

tek-¹

English meaning: to produce; to bear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zeugen, gebären”

Material: O.Ind. *tákman-* n. (Gramm.) “offspring, descendant, kid, child”; *takarī* f. “ein Teil the weibl. Genitalien”;

Gk. τίκτω (*TI-TK-ω), ἔτεκον, τέξω, -ομαι, τέτοκα “to give birth to children, zeugen”, τέκος n. “kid, child; Tierjunges; Erzeugnis, scion, shoot”, τέκνον n. “kid, child” (: Gmc. **þegnáz*), τόκος “das Gebären, progeny, interest”, τοκίζω “leihe auf Zinsen”, τοκεύς “father, mother, pl. parents”, Ion. ἐπί-τοξ, ἐπί-τεξ “the Niederkunft nahe”;

O.Ice. *þegn* “free Untertan, free man”, O.E. *ðegn* “Edelmann, warrior, Held, servant”, O.S. O.H.G. *thegan* ds., Ger. *Degen*.

References: WP. I 715, Mayrhofer 1, 466.

Page(s): 1057

tek-2

English meaning: to reach, stretch out the hand, get

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "reichen; die Hand ausstrecken", teils um to empfangen ("empfangen, erlangen"), teils um to bitten ("betteln, bitten")

Material: The meaning "bid, beg, ask" only Gmc.: O.S. *thiggian* "flehen", O.H.G. *dicken*, *diggen* st. V. "worum bid, beg, ask", Dan. *tigge*, Swe. *tigga* "beg", O.S. *þiggja* ds.;

O.Ice. *þiggja* "receive, annehmen", *þægr* (**þēgia-*) "pleasant", O.S. *þiggja* and older Dan. *tigge* also "bekommen", O.E. *ðicgan* st. V. "bekommen, annehmen, consume", O.S. *thiggian* ds.;

O.Ir. *techtaim* "I have", Bret. *tizaff* "empfangen" (due to eines **tektā* "das Empfangene, property"), Welsh *teg* "beautiful, pretty" (compare to meaning O.Ice. *þægr*), O.Ir. *ētig* = Welsh *annheg* "ugly" (**t-tek-*); *o*-grade probably O.Ir. *toich* "naturgemäß" (different under *top-*);

Lith. *tenkù*, *tèkti* 'sich erstrecken, reichen, ausreichen, sufficient have; zuteil become, zufallen'; Clr. *taknuty* "anrühren".

References: WP. I 715, Kuiper IE Nasalprä. 186 f.

Page(s): 1057-1058

tek-³

English meaning: to weave, plait

Deutsche Übersetzung: “weben, flechten”

Material: Osset. *taxun* “to weave”, *an-dax* “filament” (*x* from *k*); Arm. *t'ek'em* “turn, twist, rotate, flechte, wickle”, *t' iur* (**tēk-ro-*) “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved”; O.H.G. *tāht* “wick, cord”, Ger. *Docht* = O.Ice. *þātr* “cord in a Seil”, Swiss *dägel*, *dohe*, bO.Ir. *dāhen*, elsäss. *dōche* “wick” (Proto-Gmc. **pēh-*, *pēg-*); also O.Ice. *þægja* “press” eig. “zusammendrehen”? about O.C.S. *tkati* “to weave” see above S. 1032.

References: WP. I 716, WH. II 678 f.

Page(s): 1058

teḱb-

English meaning: to plait; woodwork; carpenter

Deutsche Übersetzung: "flechten, das Holzwerk of geflochtenen Hauses zusammenfügen"

Material: O.Ind. *takṣati* "behaut, bearbeitet, zimmert, verfertigt", lengthened grade *tāṣti* ds., participle *taṣṭá-*, common O.Ind. *-ḡh-* > *-kṣ-* : Avestan *-ḡh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-* phonetic mutation Av. *tašta-* and *tāšta-*; also *tašta-* n. "cup, bowl"; O.Ind. *tákṣan-* m. "carpenter" (= Av. *tašan-* "molder, creator, god", Gk. τέκτων), fem. *takṣṇī* (: Gk. τέκταινα), *táṣtar-* "carpenter" (compare Lat. *textor* "Weber");

Av. *tašaiti* "zimmert, cuts, slices to, verfertigt", *taša-* m. "axe", Pers. *taš* ds., mp. *tāšīdan* "do carpentry, do woodwork", ap. *us-tašanā* "staircase" ("construction");

maybe Alb. *tas* "deep bowl"

Gk. τέκτων "carpenter", fem. τέκταινα, τέκμαρ, -ωρ "mark, token, sign", τέχνη "Handwerk, Kunst, artifice" (*τεξνᾱ from älterem *τεκτ[ε]σνᾱ); common O.Ind. *-ḡh-* > *-kṣ-* : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek *-ḡh-* > *-kt-*: *-tk-* phonetic mutation see Root *ḡhðem-*, *ḡhðom-*, gen.-ablative *ḡh(ð)m-és* : "earth"

Lat. *texō*, *-ere*, *-ui* *-tum* "flax, wattle, braid, to weave", gelegentlich "to build", *textor*, *-ōris* "Weber"; *tēla* "Gewebe" (**teḱslā* = Slav. *tesla*, O.H.G. *dehsala*), *subtilis* (**-texlis*) "fine, thin, tender; feinfühlig, sharp witted, shrewd", *subtēmen* "Einschlag, Eintrag in Gewebe; Gewebe"; *testa* f. "Platte, shard, bowl", therefrom *testūdō* "turtle, tortoise" (compare above Av. *tašta-*), perhaps also *tēlum* "Fernwaffe, Wurfgeschöß" (as "kundig zugeschnitzt, gearbeitet");

Maybe Alb. (**texere*) *tjerr* "flax, wattle, braid"

O.Ir. *tāl* "axe" (**tōkslo-*);

O.H.G. *dehsa*, *dehsala* “Queraxt, hatchet, hack, mattock, hoe”, O.Ice. *Þexla* f. “Queraxt”; M.H.G. *dehsen* “Flachs break, rupture”, *dehse* “spindle”, O.E. *ðeox* ‘spear, javelin’; Gmc. **pahsu-* in O.H.G. *dahs*, Nor. *svin-toks* “*Dachs* = badger”;

Lith. *tašãũ -ýti* “hew” (originally iterative); Ltv. *tešu* (**tek̃siō*) and *těšu* (**tēk̃siō*), *test* and *těst* “hew”; O.C.S. *tešō*, *tesati* “hew”, R.C.S. *tesla* “axe”, Cz. *tes* “Zimmerholz”, Russ. *těs* “gesägte Bretter”;

Hitt. *takš-*, *takkeš-* “zusammenfügen, unternehmen”.

References: WP. I 717, WH. II 655, 656, 678 f., Trautmann 319 f., Vasmer 3, 99 f., Mayrhofer 468, 491, Durante, Ricerche linguistiche 1, 234 ff., Pedersen Hittitisch 141 Anm. 1; Specht IE Decl. 239 f., Leumann Kratylos 1, 29.

Page(s): 1058-1059

tek^w–

English meaning: to run; to flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laufen, fließen"

Material: O.Ind. *tákti* "hurries, schießt dahin", *taktá-*, *táku-* "hurrying, rash, hasty", *takvá-* ds.; *avatká-* "herabfließend"; Av. *tačaiti* "running, hurries; flows", participle *-taxta-*, Pers. *tāxtan* "run", *hantačina-* "zusammenfließend" (= Lith. *tėkinas* "running"), Av. *vi-taxti-* f. "das Zerfließen, Schmelzen" (= Inf. Slav. **tekti*); here perhaps as "dahinschießend": Iran. (skyth.) **taḥša-* (Pers. *taxš*) "Pfeil, bow", from which Gk. τόξον ds., Lat. *taxus* "yew" (Benveniste Mél. Boisacq 1, 37 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 467 f.);

Av. *taka-* m., Pers. *tak* "run, flow" (= Lith. *tākas*, Slav. *tokъ*); Av. *tačar-* n. "run, flow, pathway", *tačan-* "hurrying"; *tači-āp-* "running water (enthaltend)", Iran. **taḥra-* "quick, fast";

Alb. *ndjek* "pursue";

O.Ir. *techid* "flieht" (perf. *ō*-grade *tāich*), *ateoch* "bitte" (**ad-tek^wō* "take meine Zuflucht"); Brit. PN *Vo-tepo-rīx*, M.Welsh *go-dep* "Zuflucht", *tebet* "escape"; Bret. *tec'het* "flee", M.Welsh 3. sg. Konj. *ny ry-decho* "wer nicht flieht" (Brit. *ch* from *ks*, *s*-Subjunktivstamm); Ir. *intech* n. "way" (**enitek^wom*, compare O.C.S. *tekъ* "run, flow");

Goth. *þius* 'servant, Knecht' (= O.Ind. *takvá-*, lit. "runner", compare Ltv. *teksnis* "Aufwärter, Bedienter"), Run. *þewaR* "Lehensmann", O.E. *ðeo(w)*, O.H.G. *deo* "Knecht, servant", Fem. Goth. *þiwi*, O.Ice. *þý*, *þír*, O.S. *thiwi*, *thiu*, O.E. *ðēowu*, *ðēowe(n)*, O.H.G. *diu*, *diuwa* "bondmaid, Dienerin" (**tek-ūī*, development moviertes Fem. to **tekuó-s*, or to **tekú-s*: O.Ind. *táku-*); with derivative as Goth. *widuwairna* "Waise" **þewernōn* in O.Ice. *þerna* 'sklavin', O.S. *thiorna*, O.H.G. *diorna* "virgin", Ger. *Dirne*, *n*-extension in O.E. *ðēowen* "bondmaid", O.Ice. *þjōnn* 'servant', whereof **þewanōn* "serve" in O.Ice. *þēna*, *þjōna*, O.H.G. *dionōn*, *dionēn* "serve"; Goth. *anaþiwan* 'subjugate, zum Sklaven machen', O.E.

ðēowian, O.Ice. *þjā* ds.; lengthened gradees collective Goth. *þēwisa* n. pl. 'servant, Knechte' (**tēkueso-*);

Lith. *tekù*, *-ėti* "run, flow, rinnen; aufgehen (from the sun); marry (from the wife, woman)", Ltv. *teku*, *tecêt* "run"; O.Pruss. *tackelis*, Lith. *tekėlas*, Ltv. *teciêls* m. "grindstone, whetstone"; Lith. *tékmē* "wellspring, river", *ĩtoka* " estuary "; Ltv. *teksnis* m. "Bedienter"; O.C.S. *tekq*, *tešti* "τρέχειν", Serb. *těčēm*, *těci* "flow", etc.; Lith. *tãkas* "Pfad", Ltv. *taks* ds., Lith. *ĩtakas* " estuary "; O.C.S. *tokъ* "ρύσις", *potokъ* "χείμαρος"; Toch. B *cake* "river"; Hitt. *ya-tku-zi* 'springt'.

References: WP. I 715 f., Trautmann 316 f., Vasmer 3, 89, 113 f., Mayrhofer 1, 466 f.

Page(s): 1059-1060

teleĝh-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’?

Material: O.Ind. *tarh-* (*ṛṇédhi*, perf. *tatarha*, participle *ṛdhá-*) ‘shatter, crunch “; Lith. *su-talžti* “durchprügeln”, *tálžyti* “thrash”, *télžti* “thrash, throw”; Ltv. *talzīt*, *talstīt* “durchprügeln”; with zweisilbiger root form Lith. *telėži-ju*, *-yti* “vast, grand durchprügeln”, *tàlažuoti* “babble, chatter “ (meaning as Ger. *Klatschen*), *talāžius* “babbler “.

References: WP. I 741, Mayrhofer 1, 522;

See also: compare under *telek-*.

Page(s): 1062

telek–

English meaning: to push, hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßen, zerstoßen, schlagen’

Note: only Celtic and baltoslavisch

Material: Welsh *talch* “piece, fragment, Mahlkorn”, O.Corn. *talch* “furfures” (**t_elko-*); Proto-Slav.. **t_{yl}kq*, **telkti* in O.C.S. *t_lьkq*, *t_lěšti* “κρούω” (IE **t_elkō*), to Lith. *tilkstu*, *tilkti* “tame, domesticated sein”, *ap-tilkęs žmogus* “durchtriebener person”; ablaut. Slav. *tolkъ* m. ‘stampfe’ and Slav. *tolkъno* n. in Russ. *toloknó* “gestoßenes Hafermehl”; balto-Slav. **talkā* f. “common work” in Lith. *talkà*, Ltv. *tālka* “zusammengebetene Arbeitsgemeinschaft”, Russ. *toloká* ds., also “threshing floor, pasture” etc.

maybe Alb. (**tolokā*) *troka*, *toka* “land” from **Ukrainian:** *toloká* “occasional help by fellow villagers, fallow land, pasture” [f ā], *tóloku* [Accs]

References: WP. I 741, Trautmann 321 f., Vasmer 3, 116 f.;

See also: compare above *teleġh-*.

Page(s): 1062

tel-¹, telə-, tlē(i)-, tlā-

English meaning: to transport, carry; to bear, suffer

Deutsche Übersetzung: "aufheben, wägen; tragen; ertragen, dulden"

Material: O.Ind. *tulā* f. "Waage, Gewicht", *tulayati* "hebt auf, wägt" (with Ablautneuerung in addition *tōlayati* ds.), *tulima-* "wägbar", *túlya-* "gleichartig, comparable"; Arm. *t'otum* "lasse, dulde, ertrage";

Gk. *τάλασσαι* and *τλήναι* (Dor. *ἔτλᾱν*), participle *τλᾶς*, *τλᾶσα*, Fut. *τλήσομαι*, Dor. *τλᾶσομαι*, perf. *τέτλᾰμεν*, *τέτλᾰθι*, *τετληυῖα*, *τετληότος* "bear, endure, dulden", participle *τλητός*, Dor. *τλᾶτός* "duldend, steadfast; erträglich" (= Lat. *lātus*, Welsh *tlawd* "arm", IE **ǵ-tós*), *τάλᾱς*, *-αντος* and (after *μέλᾱς*) *-ανος*, *-αινα* "ertragend, duldend, leidend", *τάλαντον* (originally to *τάλᾱς*, n. *τάλαν* gehöriger pl. *τάλαντα* (eig. "die beiden Waagschalen") "Waage; ein bestimmtes Gewicht", *ἀτάλαντος* "from same Gewicht, equivalent, gleich", *πολύτλᾱς* "wer viel ausgestanden hat; very patiently"; PN *Ἀτλᾱς*, *-αντος*; *τλήμων*, Dor. *τλᾶμων* "ertragend, duldend", *ταλαός* ds., in compound *ταλα-*; e.g. *ταλα-πενθής* "affliction ertragend", *ταλά-φρων* "ausharrenden Sinnes, beharrlich", next to which *ταλασί-φρων* and *ταλαί-πυρος* "*Gefahren or Nachstellungen erdulnd" i.e. "afflicted, unlucky"; *τάλαρος* m. "(das, wherein man carries =) basket, pannier, Käsekorb etc.", **ταλάτης* "*wer mühevollen Arbeit to ertragen hat, specific from the spinnery as Arbeit the Frauen", whereof *ταλάσια ἔργα*, *ταλασίᾱ* "Wollspinnerei"; *ὄ-τλος* "pain" (prefix *ὄ-*); redupl. PN *Τάνταλος*, *τανταλ-εύω*, *-ίζω*, *-όω* "lasse schweben, schwenke, swing, brandish"; gradation *o* in *τόλμη*, *τόλμᾱ* "boldness, das cart", *τολμήεις* "duldend, steadfast, bold", *τολμάω* "ertrage, hold from, dulde; wage"; *e-grade* *τελάσσαι* *τολμῆσαι*, *τλήναι* Hes., *τελαμών* "bearer, Tragriemen, etc.", further as "aufheben = in die Höhe heave, life" *ἀνα-*, *ἐξανα-τέλλειν* 'sich erheben, aufgehen, from Gestirnen' (*ἀνατολή* "Aufgang from Gestirnen"), *ἐπιτέλλεσθαι*, *ὑπερτείλας ὁ ἥλιος*, trans.

(“aufheben and jemandem aufladen, auferlegen”) ἐντέλλειν, -εσθαι “auftragen, order”, ἐπιτέλλειν, -εσθαι ds., further: τέλος n. “Zahlung, tribute, tax, Ausgabe, Kosten”, εὐτελής “wohlfeil, wenig kostend”, πολυτελής “viel Aufwand erfordernd, precious”, ἀτελής “frei from tributes and Leistungen, abgabenfrei”, probably also (with formants as ἄχθος, πλῆθος, perhaps through mediation eines Verbums *τέλ-θω) τέλθος n. “Entrichtung, sacrifice, oblation”;

Ven. *tolar* 3. sg. Deponens “bringt dar”;

Lat. *tollō*, -ere (*sustulī*, *sublātum*) “empor, in die Höhe heave, life etc.” (**tl̥h₂ō*, transfigured from **tl̥-nā-m*), *tolūtīm* “in Trabe” (eig. “die Füße hebend”), *tolerō*, -āre “(er)trage, unterhalte”, *tulī*, old *tetulī* perf. to *ferō*, aLat. Konj. *tulam* “bear, carry, bring”, *lātus* “getragen” (= Gk. τλᾱτός, Welsh *tlawd*);

M.Ir. *tlenaim* ‘stehle’ (**tl̥nām*), Welsh *tlawd* “arm” (*“duldend”), Ir. *tlāith* “weak, gentle” (**tlā-ti*); O.Ir. *tol* f. “volition” (**tolā*), whereof *tolnathar* “welcher gefällt” under likewise; at most O.Ir. *tailm*, gen. *telma*, Bret. *talm* “loop, noose, snare, Schleuder”, Welsh *telm* “Dohne” (: τελαμών?);

Goth. *pulan*, -aida “bear, endure, dulden”, O.Ice. *pola*, O.E. *ðolian*, O.H.G. *dolēn* ds., O.Ice. *pól* n. “Geduld”, O.H.G. *dult*, O.E. *geþyld*, Ger. *Geduld*, *dulden*;

Ltv. *iz-tīlt* “bear, endure, endure”, perhaps (compare Goth. *barn* “kid, child”, eig. “as Leibesfrucht getragen”) Lith. *tēlias*, Ltv. *tel’š*, *telēns*, O.C.S. *telьcbь*, Russ. *telēnok* (pl. *teljáta*) “calf”; different Būga Kalba ir s. 292 f.

Toch. A B *tāl* “heave, life, bear, carry”, causative *tlässi*, preterit A *cacäl*, B *cāla*.

References: WP. I 738 ff., WH. II 688 f., Trautmann 317, Vasmer 3, 90, Mayrhofer 1, 516.

Page(s): 1060-1061

tel-², telə-, telu-

English meaning: flat, flat ground, board

Deutsche Übersetzung: "flach, flacher Boden, Brett"

Material: O.Ind. *tala-* n. 'surface, plain, area, Ebene, palm, sole', secondary *talimam-* n. "floor", *tālu* n. "palate";

Arm. *t'at* "region, Distrikt", *t'atar* "irden, earthen vessel, earthenware", *t'atem* "beerdige, vergrabe", very doubtful *t'it'e/n* "leaf, Platte from metal";

Gk. *τηλιά* "Würfelbrett, Küchenbrett and likewise";

Lat. *tellūs*, *-ūris* f. "earth", *meditullium* "Binnenland" (**telnos*, *tellūs* after *rūs* reshaped); whether *tabula* f. "board" etc. from **tal-dhlā*?

O.Ir. *talam* (**tələ-mō*) gen. *talman* "earth", M.Ir. *tel*, *t(a)ul* n. "forehead, shield boss", WelshCorn. Bret. *tal* "forehead"; in Ir. is **tal* with a variant Ir. *tel*, *tul* "shield boss" zusammengeflossen, see below **tēu-* "to swell";

O.Ice. *þil(i)* n. "Bretterwand", *þilja* f. "Diele, plank", *þel* n. "ground, bottom", O.E. *ðille* "Diele", *ðel* 'schiffsplanke, metal sheet', O.H.G. *dil*, *dilo* "Bretterwand, Bretterdiele", *dilla* (= O.Ice. *þilja*, O.E. *ðille*, whether these f.) "board, Diele, Schiffsdeck", finn. (from dem Nord.) *teljo* "thwart";

O.Pruss. *talus* "the ankle, ankle bone; the heel; a die (originally made of the ankle bones of animals)"; Lith. *pã-talas* "bed", *tilės* f. pl. "Bodenbretter in barge"; Ltv. *tilandi* m. pl. ds., *tilinât*, *telinât* "flat ausbreiten", *tilât*, *tiluôt* "ds., ausgebreitet lie"; aRuss. *tblō* "bottom"; *potolók* (**tolu-ko-*) "ceiling";

with formants *-to-*: Lith. *tiltas*, Ltv. *tīlts* "bridge" = O.Ind. *taṭa-* m. (mind. for **ṛta-*) "bank, border, shore" (actually "gangbarer floor")?

References: WP. I 740, WH. II 640 f., 655, Trautmann 321, Vasmer 3, 110, Mayrhofer 1, 469, 487, 499, Specht IE Decl. 23.

Page(s): 1061

tel-³

English meaning: to be still

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'still sein'

Material: O.Ir. *tu(i)lid*, *con-tu(i)li* 'sleeps' (Itr. **tolejo*), *cotlud* 'sleep' (**kom-toli-tu-s*);

Lith. *tyliù*, *tylėti* 'schweigen' (balto-Slav. **tilētēi* with secondary lengthening of *i* to *ĩ*) and (*ap-*, *nu-*, *pri-*) *tjlù*, *tilti* 'silent become', causative *tildau*, *tildyti* 'schweigen make', *tylùs* 'schweigsam' (IE **tel-*); O.C.S. *tlějǫ*, *tlěti* 'vermodern, vergehen', Serb. *zà-tljâm*, *zà-tljati* 'einschlummern wollen'; in addition the causative Slav. **toliti* in O.C.S. *u-toliti* 'beruhigen', Church Slavonic *toliti* 'placare'.

References: WP. I 742 f., Trautmann 321, Vasmer 3, 114 f.;

See also: perhaps *s*-lose variant to *stel-* (O.H.G. *stilli* 'still') above S. 1019.

Page(s): 1061-1062

tel-4

See also: see above S. 1018 under *(s)tel-1*.

Page(s): 1062

telp–

English meaning: space; spacious

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Raum haben"

Material: O.Ind. *tálpa-* m., *tálpā* f. "lair, Ruhesitz";

O.Ir. *-tella* (analogical *-talla*) "es is Raum, Möglichkeit vorhanden for etwas";

Lith. *telpù*, *tĩpti* "Raum have", *talpà* f. "ausreichender Raum", *talpinti*, ablaut. *tũlpinti* "Raum make"; Ltv. *telpu*, *tilpt* "Raum have", *tilpe* f. "Kramkammer"; Proto-Slav.. **tilpa* respectively **tʎpa* in O.C.S. *tʎpa*, Russ. *tolpá* f. "heap, troop, multitude, crowd";

Toch. A *tsälp-* "go, hinübergehen, erlöst become".

References: WP. I 741 f., Trautmann 317, Vasmer 3, 117, Mayrhofer 1, 489.

Page(s): 1062

tem(ə)–

English meaning: dark

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dunkel”

Material: O.Ind. *tāmas-* n. “darkness, darkness” = Av. *təmah-* ds., Pers. *tam* ‘star of Auges’, O.Ind. *tamasá-* “swart” (= Av. *təman̥ha-* “finster”), *tamsra-* “dark, livid”; *tāmistrāḥ* (= Lat. *tenebrae*), newer *tāmistrā* f., *tamisra-m* “darkness”; *tāmasvān* (-*van̥t*) “finster” = Av. *təmahvant-* “verblendet”; *tamrá-* “verdunkelnd”, *tāmra-* “oxblood, indigo, kupferrot”, *timirá-* “dark, finster”; *tāmāla-* m. “Xanthochymos pictorius” (tree with very dunkler bark); from *tāmāla-patram* “T.-leaf” derive Gk. *μαλάβαθρον*, Lat. *mālobat(h)rum*, Av. *taθra-* nom. pl. “darkness”, Pers. *tār* “finster” = **tam-sra-*;

Gk. (Eol.) VN Τέμμικες (**tems-*);

Illyr. mountain-N Τόμαρος by Dodona;

Lat. *tenebrae* “darkness” (diss. from **temafrā* = O.Ind. *tāmistrāḥ* pl.), *temere* “blindlings, aufs Geratewohl” (loc. **temesi* “in Dunkeln [tappend]”), *temerō*, *-āre* “blemish, entehren” (eig. “unvorsichtig heiligen Dingen nahen”); M.l.r. *teim*, *temen* “dark, gray”, O.l.r. *temel* “darkness”, M.Bret. *teffal* “finster”; O.H.G. *demar* n. “dawn, twilight”; O.S. *thimm* “dark” (**þimzā-*); M.Du. *deemster*, O.H.G. *dinstar* (and probably also O.H.G. *finstar*) “finster” (**temsro-* = O.Ind. *tamsra-*); nd. *dīsīg*, Dutch *dijzig* “nebelig, dark” (**þemsiga-*); lengthened grade probably O.Ice. *þām* “obscuritas aeris”, Nor. *taam* “unklare Luft, dünne blanket of clouds”;

Lith. *témsta*, *témti* “finster become”; *tamsà* “darkness”, *tamsùs* “dark”, ablaut. Ltv. *tima*, *timsa* and *tùmsa* “darkness”, Lith. *tim̃sras* ‘schweißfüchsig, oxblood, indigo’; Ltv. *tumst* (Inf. *tum̃t*) “es dunkelt”; O.C.S. *тъма* “darkness”, O.C.S. *тъмънъ* “dark”; Russ. *témrivo* “darkness”; whether Slav. *těнь* ‘shadow’ as **tem-ni-s* anzureihen?

Toch. B *tamāsse* “dark”.

Maybe Alb. *dimën* “winter, long winter nights” origin of PIE root for winter???, maybe Alb. tym ‘smoke’ dark smoke” similar to Pol. *dym*???

References: WP. I 720 f., WH. II 656 f., 664, Trautmann 322, Vasmer 3, 92 f., 162.

Page(s): 1063-1064

tem-¹, tend-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

Material: Gk. τέμνω, Hom. Ion. Dor. τάμνω (Hom. τέμει) "cut, bite" (ἔταμον and ἔτεμον, τεμῶ, τέμμηκα, τμητός); τομός "incisive", τόμος "break, section, part; band, strap (book)", τομή "cut"; τέμαχος "abgeschnittenes Stück gesalzenen Fisches", τέμενος "(**abgeschnittener, abgesonderter*) göttlicher or royal district, region, area "; τμησις "cut"; τάμισος "rennet" (weil es γάλα τέμνει, id est σχίζει, hence also γαλα-τμον λάχανον ἄγριον Hes.); ταμίας "Verwalter", as the die Portionen aufschneidende, then also die Arbeit verteilende; other formations τμήγω (by Balbilla τμᾶγω) "cut, bite" (3. pl. Aor. pass. τμᾶγεν); τένδω, τένθης see under; Phryg. Τήμνον ὄρος (: Church Slavic *těmę*);

Lat. *aestumō*, *-āre* "abschätzen, taxieren, schätzen" due to eines **ais-temos* "Erz incisive"; about Lat. *temnō* see under *stemb-*; O.Ir. *tamun* 'stump', *tamnaid* "clips, cuts";

Bal.-Slav. **tīnō*, **tinti* from **t_emnō* (Gk. τάμνω), **t_emātī* in Lith. *tinù*, *tinti* "dengeln", Slov. *tnēm tēti* "hacken", O.Cz. *tnu*, *tieti* "hew, hit", aRuss. *tnu* (*tnmetъ* is Druckfehler), *tjōti* "hit", whereupon also **tonъ* instead of **tomъ* (= τόμος) in nsorb. *ton* "Aushau" etc.; Church Slavic *těmę* 'scheitel';

d-extension (originally *d*-present): Gk. τένδω "benage, nasche", *dh*-present Att. τένθω ds., τένθης "Näscher"; Lat. (iterative) *tondeō*, *-ēre*, *totondī*, *tōnsum* "abscheren, abschneiden" (in addition *tōnsa* "rudder", *tōnsilla* "Uferpfahl"); M.Ir. *tond*, *tonn*, Welsh *ton* f. 'skin'; M.Ir. *teinnid*, *tennaid* 'splits, breaks', *teinm* n. 'split, tear' and schott.-Gael. *tèum* = Welsh *tam*, Corn. *tam*, Bret. *tamm* "morsel, mouthful, piece" (**t_hndsm_h-*).

References: WP. I 719 f., WH. II 657, 689 f., 691, Trautmann 324, Vasmer 3, 92, 111, 133.

Page(s): 1062-1063

tem-2

English meaning: enthralled, confused

Deutsche Übersetzung: häufig lengthened grade “geistig benommen, betäubt”

Material: O.Ind. *tāmyati* “wird betäubt, wird senseless, unconscious, ermattet”, participle perf. pass. *tām̐ta-*, Kaus. *tāmáyati* “erstickt (trans.), stolen; looted the Luft” (kSlav. *tomiti*), *támati* “erstickt (intr.), wird unbeweglich, wird hart”, *támiṣcī* f. “beklemmend, betäubend”, *timitá-* “unbeweglich”, (*i* after *stimitá-* ds. from **stāi-* “verdichten”); Arm. *tʰm(b)rim* “werde betäubt” (**tēmiro-*);

Lat. *tēmētum* “berauschendes Getränk, Met, Wein”, *tēmulentus* “berauscht”, *abstēmius* ‘sober’; M.Ir. *tām* (**tōmu-*) “disease, malady, Ohnmacht, death”; *támaid* ‘stirbt’; M.Welsh *taw* “death”; Ger. *damisch*, *dämlich* “betäubt, benommenen Geistes”, Westfal. *dümmeln* “ersticken”; R.C.S. *tomiti* “torment, smite; distress; exhaust”.

References: WP. I 720, WH. II 657, 664, Trautmann 313, Vasmer 3, 118, Mayrhofer 1, 495, 503;

See also: probably to consecutive (*tem(ə)-*).

Page(s): 1063

temp–

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dehnen, ziehen, spannen”

Note: extension from **ten-* ds.

Material: Pers. *tāb-aδ*, Inf. *tāftan* and *tāb-ī-δan* “turn, wenden, spinnen”, intr. ‘sich drehen, afflicted become’ (from one to **tap* = IE **tṃp-* analogical refined Kaus. **tāpayati*), wherefore probably as Iran.Lw. Gk. τάπης, δάπις “cover, rug”;

Arm. *t’amb* “(*gestopftes Sattelkissen), saddle; das weiche Fleisch an Tierbeinen”; Gk. PN Τέμπη (: Lat. *tempus* ‘schläfe’);

here Lat. *tempus*, *-oris* n. ‘schläfe’ (from the thin gespannten skin, compare O.Ice. etc. *punn-vangi* m. ‘schläfe’) = Lat. *tempus* “Zeitspanne”, in addition *temperāre* “Maß halten, Maß give” (hence “mix”); *templum* “an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur’s staff “ (“*ausgespannt = ausgemessen”); perhaps *antemnā* f. ‘sprit’ (“die Aufgespannte”) from **an(a)-temp-nā*, *templa*, *-ōrum* “die gespannten Querhölzer, auf denen die Schindeln befestigt become”; *contemplāri* “ἀτενέξ βλέπειν”, *temptō*, *-āre* (iterative to **tempō*) “touch, befühlen, assail, untersuchen, auf die Probe stellen” (see Persson Beitr. 488 ff.);

O.Ice. *pambr* ‘swollen, thick’, *þomb* Subst. “aufgedunsener Bauch, bowstring “;

Lith. *tem̃pti* “through Ziehen spannen, dehnen”, Iter. *tampýti* ds., *tim̃pti* ‘sich recken’, *timpa* ‘sinew’, *temptýva* “bowstring “ = O.C.S. *tětiva* ‘sinew’, Lith. *ĩtampas* “Anspannung, Anstrengung” (ablaut. *ĩtumpas* “beginning zum Sprunge”), *tamprùs* “tenacious, elastisch”; Ltv. *tieptiēs* “hartnäckig sein”;

O.C.S. *topъ* “obtusius, crassus”? perhaps from “gedunsen”; Russ. *tepstí* ‘straff anziehen’;

Toch. A *tampe* “power”, AB *cāmp-* “to be able, vermögen”.

References: WP. I 721 f., WH. I 54, II 659 f., 662, Trautmann 317 f., Vasmer 3, 95, 101, 153, Frisk Göteborgs Högsk. ArsSer.-Cr. 57, 1951: 4.

Page(s): 1064-1065

tend-

See also: see under *tem-1*.

Page(s): 1067

tenāgos, t_enāgos

English meaning: ground in water

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grund in Wasser”

Material: Gk. τέναγος n. “ford”; Ltv. *tīgas* (**tingas*) “Tiefe between zwei Untiefen”.

References: WP. I 724.

Page(s): 1067

tengh–

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen, dehnen, spannen”

Note: ar. **thengh-*, yet probably nevertheless extension from *ten-1* ds.

Material: Av. *ṭang-* (*ṭanjasāntē*, *ṭanjayentē*, participle *ṭaxta-*) “ziehen, Bogen spannen”; but *ṭanvarə*, abl. *ṭanvanāi* “bow (as Schußwaffe)” after Mayrhofer through contamination with **danvan-* (= O.Ind. *dhánvan-*, above S. 234) originated; Osset. *tʼinjɨn* “distend”; Arm. *tʼanjr*, gen. *tʼanju* “dense, thick” (**tṇghiu-*);

Lat. *tēmō*, *-ōnis* m. ‘shaft’ (**tenksmō*); O.C.S. **tęgnqti* “ziehen”, *rastęq*, *rastęšti* “distrahere”, Russ. *tugój* ‘straff, tight, firm, strong, heavy’, Pol. *tęgi* ds., O.C.S. *tōga* “συνοχή, περίστασις”, Slov. *tōga* “sluggishness, Schwermut” etc.; the meaning “heavy” also in Slav. **tęgъkъ*: O.C.S. *otęgъčiti* “βαρεῖν”, *tęžъkъ* “βαρύς”, *tęgostъ* “βάρος”, *tęgota* ds. etc.; also O.C.S. *istęskъ* “emaceratus, tabidus”, *istęsknqti* “tabescere” with *sk*-suffix; here O.C.S. *tęža* “litigation”;

Lith. *tingùs* “idle” (= Slav. **tęgъ* in *tęgostъ* etc., and: O.Ice. *pungr*), *tingiu*, *tingėti* “idle, unlustig sein”, *ting-stu*, *-au*, *-ti* “träge become”;

O.Ice. *pungr* “heavy”, *punge* m. “burden, load”, *þyngia* “beschweren”, *þyngð* “Unannehmlichkeit, Verlegenheit”, *þyngsl* “distress, crowdedness”; O.H.G. *dīhsala*, O.E. *þīxl*, O.Ice. *þīsl* ‘shaft’ (Proto-Gmc. **þenχslō* eig. “Zugstange”); Toch. A *tānk-*, B *tank-* “hinder”.

References: WP. I 726 f., WH. II. 658, Trautmann 318, Vasmer 3, 166.

Page(s): 1067

teng-¹

English meaning: to soak, wet

Deutsche Übersetzung: “benetzen, anfeuchten”

Material: Gk. τέγγω “benetze, befeuchte”; Lat. *tingō* (older *tinguō*, das after *unguō* : *unxi* for older **tengō* eingetreten is), *-ere*, *-nxi*, *-nctum* “benetzen, anfeuchten; färben”; O.H.G. *thunkōn*, *dunkōn* “*tunker*”; Swiss *tink* “humid, wet”.

References: WP. I 726, WH. II 684.

Page(s): 1067

teng-²

See also: s. S. 1088 (*tong-*).

Page(s): 1067

tenk-¹

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen, dehnen, spannen; Zeitspanne”

Note: (root-extension from *ten-1* ds.); only Germanic

Material: Goth. *þeihs* (**ténkos*), pl. *þeihsa* n. “time”; with gramm. variation O.Ice. *þing* n. “Gerichtsversammlung, property, object”, O.E. *ðing* ds., O.S. *thing*, O.H.G. *ding*, Ger. *Ding*, langob. *thinx* “rechtliche Zusammenkunft, congregation, meeting”, aGmc. GN *Mars Thinxus* (Gmc. **Tius Þingsaz* “the god the congregation, meeting”); O.E. *ðingan* “einen pact, covenant make”, Ger. *dingen*.

References: WP. I 724 f., Kluge-Goetze 137; identical with:

Page(s): 1067

tenk-²

English meaning: to clot, thicken; solid, thick

Deutsche Übersetzung: "(sich) zusammenziehen (also especially von the Milch; gerinnen), fest, dicht werden" (out of it also "gedeihen")

Material: O.Ind. *tañc-* *tanákti* "zieht together", with *ā-* "makes curdle, coagulate, harden", *āṭāngana-m* "Withtel zum Gerinnen, rennet", *takrá-m* " buttermilk " (**tṛk-ló-m*: **ténk-lo-m* in Ice. *þél*), Pers. *talxīna* 'sour milk'; Av. *taxma-* "valiant, proficient, energetic, heldenhaft", compounds *tašyah-*, Sup. *tančišta-*; Pers. *tanjīḍan* "pull together", afghO.N. *tat* "dense, thick" (**tahta-*);

M.Ir. *tēcar* " protection", *tēcht* (**tenkto-*, compare O.Ice. *þētr*) "geronnen", *tēchte* "gehörig, right", Welsh *teithi* "characteristics", M.Welsh *brenhin teithiawc* "rex legitimus" (from "tight, firm"), O.Ir. *con-tēci* "gerinnt" (= Goth. *þeihan*, IE **ténkō*), *téchtaid* ds. (**tenktō*); ablaut. *tocad*, Welsh *tynged* "luck", Bret. *toñket* "fate, destiny", PN *Tuncetace*, Lat. gen. in Wales; zero grade Welsh *tanc* f. "peace" (**tṛkā*), *tangnef* ds.; compare aDan. *taknem* "dankbar" under *tong-*; Gaul. PN *Tanco-rīx* "Friedensfürst";

Mod.Ice. *þél* n. " buttermilk "; O.Ice. *þētr* "dicht", M.H.G. *dīhte*, Ger. *dicht* and dial. *deicht* (Proto-Gmc. **Penχtu-*); Mod.Ice. *þētti* 'sour milk'; Goth. *þeihan* "thrive", O.H.G. *gidīhan*, O.E. *geðēon* ds., participle O.E. *geðungen*, O.S. *githungan* "vollkommen", in addition das Kaus. O.S. *thengian* "vollenden" (of present **þīhan* from junction in die *īrow*), Goth. *gabaiḥ*, dt. *gediegen*, M.L.G. *dege* " prospering; flourishing, Fortschritt"; Verschmelzung with Verwandten from Lith. *tinkù tiktī* "taugen, passen", *patinkù* 'schmecke, behage", Iter. *táikau*, -*yti* "zusammenfügen, bring in order ", *tikras* "right", das to Lith. *tiēkti*, *teĩkti* belongs), Ger. bO.Ir. *deihen* "austrocknen and dadurch dichter become", compare with gradation **Panχ-*

Ger. steln. *dahen* “dry, dorren” and die Bezeichnung the Tonerde Goth. *þāhō*, O.E. *ðōhæ*, *ðō*, O.H.G. *dāha*, Ger. *Ton* (**Panχōn*), O.Ice. *þā* “loam”, O.S. *thāhi* “irden”;

O.Ice. *þengill*, O.E. *ðengel* “prince, lord, master, mister” (**þangilaz*);

O.Ice. *þang*, M.L.G. *dank* “ seaweed, Tang”, O.E. *ðung* “Aconitum napellus”, nd. *wodendung* ‘schierling’ (“*dichte mass, tussock “?”);

Lith. *tánkus* “dense, frequent, often”;

Clr. *t'aknuty* “nützen”, Slov. *tek* “ prospering; flourishing “; presumably O.C.S. *tqča* “rain”, Slov. *t'qča* “hail”, and likewise; whether Goth. *þeiħvō* “thunder” dazugehört, with from “Wetterwolke” verschobener meaning, is höchst dubious.

References: WP. I 725 f., Trautmann 313 f., Vasmer 3, 158 f. Marstrander ZcP. 7, 369 f., J. Loth RC. 41, 225 f.;

See also: root-extension from *ten-1* “dehnen”.

Page(s): 1068

ten-¹, tend-

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

Deutsche Übersetzung: "dehnen, ziehen, spannen", also von the Weberei, Spinnen, Strick etc.

Grammatical information: *ten-* bildet in IE an not thematic root aorist (ved. *átan*, *átata* "er hat gespannt") and ein Perfekt (ved. *taṭāna*, *taṭné*, Lat. *tetini*). Das present wird with *-eu-* extension (ved. *tanóti*, *tanuté*, Gk. Hom. *τάνυται*) or *-je/o-*suffix shaped (Gk. *τείνω*); compare *tenu-s* "thin" and die extensions *tengh-*, *tenk-*, *temp-*, *tens-*.

Material: O.Ind. *tanōti* "dehnt, spannt, erstreckt sich, dauert", Av. *pairi-tanava* 1. sg. Konj. Akt. "I will fernhalten", *pairi-tanuya* 1. sg. Opt. Med.; O.Ind. *ut-tāna* "ausgestreckt" = Av. *ustāna* ds. (**tṇnó-*, compare O.Ind. *tani-man-* n. "Dünne", also Lith. *tinti*, Lat. *tenē-re*); Pers. *taniōan* "turn, spinnen"; as *d*-present (as Lat. *tendō*) O.Ind. *tandatē* "läßt after, ermattet" (*tandrā* "Mattigkeit, Abspannung");

participle O.Ind. *taṭā-* m. "gestreckt" (= Gk. *τατός*, Lat. *tentus*); *tati-* m. "row, cord, sacrifice, immolation " (= Gk. *τάσις* 'spannung, lengthening ', Lat. *in-*, *con-tentiō*), next to which zero grade *tánti-* "cord, Saite, row", *tantu-* " filament, cord, Saite, Aufzug of Gewebes"; *tan-* "Ausbreitung, Fortdauer, Fortpflanzung, progeny ", instr. *tanā* "continuō", *tāna-* m. " descendant ", *tāna-m*, *tānā*, *tānas-* n. " progeny "; *tāntra-m* "Zettel, Aufzug am loom" = Pers. *tār* (Av. **taθra-*) ds., afghO.N. *tōr* "net"; O.Ind. *tāna-* m. "clay, filament " (compare Gk. *τόνος*); perhaps here *tanū-* f. "body, person, Selbst" = Av. *tanū-* f. ds. (Mayrhofer 475);

Gk. *τάνυται* 'streckt sich' (= O.Ind. *tanutē*), *τανύω* (ἐτάνυσα etc.) 'strecke, dehne'; *τείνω* ds. (*τατός*), *τитаίνω* ds.; *ταινιά* "(long) stripe, Binde" (due to eīges adj. **τανιός*); *τέτανος* 'spannung, twitch "; *τετανός* "gestreckt, long, straff"; *τένων*, -οντος 'sinew', *τένος* n. 'sinew,

straff angezogenes Band” (= Lat. *tenus*, *-oris*, compare also O.Ind. *tānas*- n.), ἄ-τενής “very gespannt, straff” (ἄ- probably with Ion. Psilose = *sm̥-*), whereof ἀτενίζω “hefte den Blick angespannt auf etwas”; τόπος ‘spannung, Anspannung; also the voice, Hebung of Verses, musikalischer sound, tone” (: Lith. *tānas*); τάσις f. ‘spannung” (**tētis*); about τανύ- ‘sich ausbreitend” see under *tenu-s*;

Alb. *ndënj* “breite from, pull, spanne die Saiten”; *katund*, *këtunt* (**ke-tŋ-t-*) “village” (“*ausgespanntes tent”);

Lat. *tendō*, *-ere*, *tetendi*, *tentum*, newer *tēsum* ‘spannen, distend, ausstrecken” (originally *d*-present) = Umbr. *an-*, *en-tentu* “intenditō”, *ustentu* “ostenditō” etc., Lat. *tentus*, (*in-*)*tentiō*, *teneō*, *-ēre*, *tenui* (aLat. *tetini* = O.Ind. *tatanē*), *tentum* “hold, stop etc.” (originally Durativ, trans. and intrans. ‘somewhat gespannt halten”, hence *tenēre* also “dauern” = vast, spacious sein), *at-tinēre*, *pertinēre*, *continuus*; *tenēre aliquid* originally with acc. of Zieles “auf etwas to ausgereckt, gespannt sein” (*tenē-re* belongs to O.H.G. *donēn* “vast, spacious, ausgestreckt sein” und Lith. *tinstu*, *tinti* “to swell”); *tenus*, *-oris* n. “cord with loop, noose, snare “ (= Gk. τένοϛ), *tenor*, *-ōris* m. “ununterbrochener run, flow, Fortdauer, connection; (jur.) sense, mind, Inhalt eines Gesetzes”, *tenus* preposition m. abl. gen. acc. ‘sich erstreckend bis, bis an”, *protinus* ‘sich after vorn erstreckend, vorwärts” (compare O.Ind. *nūtanāḥ*, *-tnāḥ* “jetzig”, Lat. *diū-tinus*, Lith. *dabartinis* “jetzig”), *tenāx* “tenacious, tenacious”; Umbr. *tenitu* “teneto”;

O.Ir. *tan* “time” (**t_enā*), lit. “Fortdauer, zeitliche Ausdehnung” (*in tain* “when, if”) (: Ltv. *tina*), O.Ir. *tét* ‘saite” (**tŋtā*) = Welsh *tant* ds. (compare O.Ind. *tantu-*, Ice. *þind*) = Bret. *ar-dant* “Pflöcke am cart zur Befestigung of Seiles”; O.Ir. *tēit* “goes” (**ten-ti*, alterWurzelaorist, originally ‘streckte”);

Goth. *uf-þanjan* ‘sich distend, sich ausstrecken”, O.Ice. *þenja* “ausspannen, ausstrecken”, O.E. *ðenian*, *ðennan* ‘strecken, spannen”, O.H.G. *den(n)en* “dehnen”; O.Ice.

pinull "rope, hawser, dasein net einfaßt and in addition dient, es to spannen", O.Ice. *bind*, Nor. *tinder* f. "Zwerchfell" (O.Ir. *tēt*, O.Ind. *tāntu*-); *dh*-present O.E. *đindan* "to swell, angry, irate sein"; in addition O.Ice. *pund* f. "river"; O.E. *đunian* 'sich heben, sich dehnen, to swell', gleich O.H.G. M.H.G. *donên* 'sich distend, to swell, strotzen'; *don* "ausgespannt", M.H.G. *done*, *don* 'spannung', O.H.G. *dona*, O.S. *thona* "twig, branch, Ranke", Ger. *Dohne*, O.E. *ælf-đone* "Albranke, Solanum dulcamara"; O.Ice. *þon* f. "Holzstäbchen, with dem Felle zum Trocknen ausgespannt become", Swe. *tana* 'sinew', older Dan. *tan* "Zwerchfell";

Lith. *tinstu*, *tinti* "to swell", *tānas* 'swelling, lump, growth' ("*sich distend ", also of Spannen the skin an geschwollenen Stellen; gefördert through das reimende *tvinti* "to swell"); Lith. *tiñ-klas* "net", O.Pruss. *sasin-tinclo* "Hasengarn", Ltv. *tinu*, *tīt* "flax, wattle, braid, winden, wickeln", *tina* "ein Setznetz" (: O.Ir. *tan*), *tineklis* 'somewhat Gewundenes, Gewickeltes'; Lith. *tandus* "idle";

O.C.S. *teneto*, *tonoto* "rope".

References: WP. I 723 f., WH. II 662 ff., Trautmann 323 f., Vasmer 3, 93, Mayrhofer 1, 475, Bergin Eriu 12, 227 ff.

Page(s): 1065-1066

ten-²

See also: see above S. 1021 under *(s)ten-1*.

Page(s): 1067

tens–

English meaning: to extend, stretch, span

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dehnen, ziehen, spannen”

Note: extension from *ten-1* ds.

Material: O.Ind. *taṁsayati* “zieht hin and her, schüttelt”, *taṁsati* (uncovered), Aor. *á-tasat* “pull, with Gewalt in Bewegung place”, *tásara-m* “Weberschiffchen”, *vitasti-* m.; Av. *vitasti-* ‘span’;

Lat. *tōlēs*, *-ium* “crawl am Halse”, Dimin. *tōnsillae* “die Mandeln in Halse”, *prōtēlum* “towing rope for Ochsen, ununterbrochener Fortgang”, whereof *prōtēlāre* “in die Länge ziehen” (during *prōtēlāre* “drive away, fortjagen” as *tēlīs* “*prōpellere*” to understand, comprehend is); *tēnsa* “Prozessions- or Götterwagen”, das subst. Fem. of participle *tēnsus*;

Goth. *atþinsan* “heranziehen”, anld. *thinsan* “ziehen, rend “, O.H.G. *dinsan* “ziehen, drag”, hess. *dinse*, *dans* “ziehen”, participle Ger. *gedunsen* (eig. “aufgezogen”), O.H.G. *dansōn* “ziehen, dehnen”;

Lith. *tęsiù*, *tęsti* “ through Ziehen dehnen, verlängern”, *pratęsà* “Verzug, Aufschub”, *užęsas* “Leichentuch”, Intr. *tįstù*, *įsti* ‘sich dehnen, sich recken’, *tąsaũ -ýti* (: O.Ind. *taṁsayati*) “pull, recken”, O.Pruss. *tiēnstwei* ‘stir, tease, irritate’, 2. pl. Imp. *tenseiti*, participle *entensīts* “gefaßt”, *teansīs* ‘shaft’.

References: WP. I 727, WH. II 666, 688, 691, Trautmann 318 f., Mayrhofer 1, 465, 491, 532.

Page(s): 1068-1069

tenu-s, t_enu-s

English meaning: thin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "dünn", eig. "lang gedehnt"

Grammatical information: fem. *tenūī*

Note: to *ten-1* "dehnen"

Material: O.Ind. *tanú-*, fem. *tanvī* "thin, tender, schwächlich, unbedeutend" (*tánuka-* ds. = Slav. *тънѣкъ*); substantivized O.Ind. *tanū-* f., *tanuṣ-* n., Av. *tanū-* f., *tanus-* n., Pers. *tan* "body, body";

Gk. *τανυ-* "long", fem. *τανεῖαι* "long balk, beam"; *τανα(F)ός* "langgestreckt, long"; perhaps eherzu 1. *ten-*, s. Specht KZ 59, 35, Sommer Zur Gesch. d. Gk. Nominalkomp. 127;

Lat. *tenuis* "thin, fine, tender" (from dem fem. **tenūī* = O.Ind. *tanvī*); Gk. *ταναFός* kann from **τεναFός* assimilated sein;

O.Ir. *tan(a)e* (with secondary *-e*), Corn. *tanow*, Bret. *tanao*, *tano* "thin" (Proto-Celt. **tanauo-*; Welsh *teneu* verdankt sein *e* dem influence of Lat. *tenuis*);

O.H.G. *dunni*, O.S. *thunni*, O.Ice. *punnr* "thin" (*nn* from *nū*); here also **Pennō*, **Punnō* f. 'stirne, Schläfe' in O.H.G. *tinna*, M.H.G. *tinne*, *tunne* ds.; in den compounds. O.H.G. *tinna-bacho* 'schläfe' and O.H.G. *dun-wangi*, *-wengi* n., O.E. *ðun-wang(e)* f., O.Ice. *pun-vangi* m., Swe. *tinning* 'schläfe';

Lith. *tėvas*, Ltv. *tiēvs* "slim";

O.C.S. *тънѣкъ* "thin" (assimil. **тънѣкъ*, Russ. *tónkij*).

References: WP. I 724, WH. II 666, K. Jackson Lang. and Hist. 376, Trautmann 319.

Page(s): 1069

tep-

English meaning: warm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "warm sein"

Material: O.Ind. *tápati* "erwärmt, burns" (also "kasteit sich, übt penance, atonement"), participle *taptá-* "erwärmt, erhitzt", *tápas-* n. "heat, blaze, glow", *tápu-* "glühend, hot", Kaus. *tāpáyati* "erwärmt, erhitzt"; Av. *tāpaiti* "is warm", Kaus. *tāpayeiti* "erwärmt, erhitzt", Inchoh. *tafsaiti* (**tepəsketi*) "wird hot", participle *tapta-* "erwärmt, hot", *tafnu-* m. "Fieberhitze, fever", *tafnah-* n. "heat, blaze, glow; fever"; Pers. *tāftan* "burn, warm, gleam, shine";

Alb.Tosk *ftoh*, Gheg *ftof* "make cold, lösche from, verletze with words" (**vētēp-skō* "entwärme");

Lat. *tepeō -ēre* "lukewarm sein", *tepidus* "warm", *tepor* "Wärme"; presumably Osc. *tefúrúm* "a kind of (blaze-) sacrifice, oblation" (**teps-ro-*); Umbr. abl. sg. with Postpos. *tefruto*, acc. pl. Umbr. *tefra* "carnes cremandas";

O.Ir. *tē* "hot", pl. *tēit* (**tepent-* = O.Ind. participle *tapant-*); *ten* and *tene*, gen. *-ed* "fire" (**tepnet-*), Welsh Corn. Bret. *tan* ds., Corn. Bret. *tana* "kindle, inflame"; O.Ir. *tess*, Welsh Corn. *tes*, Bret. *tez* "heat" (**teps-tu-*, to *es*-stem Lat. *tepor*, O.Ind. *tapas-*); M.Ir. *timme* "heat, fear" (**teps-mīā*); Welsh *twym* "heat", O.Corn. *toim* "hot", M.Bret. *toem*, Bret. *tomm* "hot" (**tepesmo-*);

Nor. *teva* "vor heat keuchen", O.E. *ðefian* "pant, gasp", O.Ice. *þefr* m. smell, odor, taste", *þefa* 'smell' trans., *þefja* 'smell' intr.; (Grundvorstellung of warmen Dampfes from Speisen);

O.C.S. **tepъ* (in *teplostъ* "θερμότης"), Cz. *teplý*, Russ. *těplyj* and (with *o* after *topiti*) O.C.S. *topъ* "warm"; Kaus. Serb. *tòpiti* "melt", Russ. *topítъ* "heizen; zerlassen"; pr. PN *Taplawken* eig. "Warmfeld";

Hitt. *tapašša-* "fever, heat" (O.Ind. Lw.?).

References: WP. I 718 f., WH. II 667 f., Trautmann 319, Vasmer 3, 111, Mayrhofer 1, 477, 569.

Page(s): 1069-1070

terd–, tred–

English meaning: to drill

Deutsche Übersetzung: “durchbohren”

Note: (see also *ter-* “malmendes insect”), extension from **ter-* “rub, durchbohren”

Material: O.Ind. *tr̥ṇátti*, Kaus. *tardayati* (*tardati* Gramm.), perf. *tatárda* “durchbohren, split”, *tardman-* n. “hole, aperture”, *tardá-* m. “ein insect”, *tr̥dilá-* “löcherig, durchbohrt”, *tradá-* “the (through Bohren) eröffnet”; Lith. *tréndu*, *-ėti* “from Motten, Würmern zerfressen become”, *trandė* under *trandis* “Made, Holzwurm”; ablaut. Ltv. *trūdi* “Moder”, *trūdēt* “verwittern, faulen”; Lith. *tridė* “diarrhea”; O.C.S. *trǫdъ* “tinder” and “kind of disease, malady, δυσεντερία” (compare above S. 1073 Lith. *triedžiu* “have diarrhea”: Welsh *trwyddo* “bore”), Cz. *trud* “Zitterich am face”.

References: WP. I 736, Trautmann 328, Vasmer 3, 144, Kuiper IE Nasalprä. 96 f., 183 f., Mayrhofer 1, 521 f.

Page(s): 1076

terk-, trek- (tork-, trok-)

English meaning: to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen"

Note: probably extension from *ter-3* "rub, drehend reiben"

Material: O.Ind. *tarkú-* m. "spindle", *niṣṭarkyá-* "was sich aufdrehen läßt"; figurative *tarkáyati* "assumes, sinnt after";

Gk. ἄτρακτος m. f. "spindle (figurative: Pfeil, sprit)" ἄ = *η* "in", as ('stäbchen zum Aufdrehen'), ἀτρεκής "unverhohlen, geradeheraus" ("unumwunden"); Alb. *tjerr* 'spinne' (**tērknō*);

Lat. *torqueō, -ere, torsi, tortum* "turn, winden, verdrehen, agonize" (*qu* is *k* + formant *u*, compare O.Ind. *tarkú-* "spindle"), *torquēs, torquis* "necklace as jewellery", *tormentum* "Winde, manacle, Marterwerkzeug, Wurfmaschine" (**torqu[e]mentom*), *tormina* "Leibschmerzen", *torculum* "Drehpresse, Kelter", *nasturtium* "Kresse" (**nāstorctiom* "quod nasum torqueat");

Ir. *trochal* 'schleuder'; perhaps Welsh *torri* "break, rupture" (**tork-s-*), M.Bret. *terryff* ds.;

O.H.G. *drāhsil* "Drechsler", Ger. *drechseln*, probably also O.E. *bræstan* "turn, zusammenwinden, press, afflict" (as Gmc. **brēxstjan*); if also O.Ice. *pari* "Tang" (from **parhan-*) actually "band, strap"?

O.Pruss. *tarkue* "Binderiemen (am Pferdegeschirr)" lies *tarkne* = **tarkiné*; O.C.S. *trakъ* "band, strap, Gurt", Russ. *tórok* m. 'sattelriemen', Pol. *troki* m. pl. 'strap, Fesseln';

Toch. AB *tsärk-* "torment, smite", A *tark-* "Ohrring", B *tärk-* "turn".

A meaning "verdreht, quer" shows die with *tū-* anlautende family of O.H.G. *dwerah*, *dwerawēr* "slantwise, quer", Ger. *zwerch, quer* and M.H.G. *twerge* "Quere", *zwerg* "quer",

O.E. *ðweorh* “inverted “, O.Ice. *þverr* “quer, obstructive”, Goth. *þwáirhs* “angry, irate”; the anlaut *t_u-* is perhaps through hybridization with **t_uer-* “turn” to define.

References: WP. I 735 f., WH. II 692 f., Trautmann 314, Vasmer 3, 125, Mayrhofer 1, 484 f.

Page(s): 1077

ter-¹

English meaning: to tremble, dabble

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zappeln, zittern”

Material: O.Ind. *taralá-* “zitternd, zuckend, unstet”; Alb. *tartatis* “zapple” (from redupl. **tar-tar-*).

References: WP. I 727 f., Mayrhofer 1, 481;

See also: extensions: *trem-*, *tres-* (Kombinationsform **trem-*), *trep-*.

Page(s): 1070

ter-², teru-

English meaning: feeble, fragile, weak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zart, schwach”

Note: (to *ter-* “rub” as “ab-, aufgerieben, weakened “)

Material: Gk. τέρην “tender”, sabin. *terenum* “molle”, Lat. (after *tenuis* reconverted) *tener*, -*a*, -*um* “tender, soft”;

from the *u*-basis: O.Ind. *táruṇa-*, dial. *táлина-* “ young, tender” (m. f. “ youngling, girl”, n. ‘sprout, Halm”), Av. *tauruna-* “ young “, Osset. *tārin* “knave, boy”;

Gk. τέρυ ἀσθενές, λεπτόν Hes., τέρυες ἵπποι “abgejagte Pferde” (τερύσκετο ἐτείρετο Hes.: τέρυ = μεθύσκω : μέθυ), τερύνης τετριμμένος ὄνος, καὶ γέρων Hes.;

Lat. *tardus* ‘slow, slack, zögernd” as *do*-derivative eines red.-stuf. **teru-?*; O.Ir. *terc* “sparse, small”;

zur τέρην-group as “ young, tender; young Bursche, Tierjunges” also *tomo-s* in Lith. *taĩnas* ‘servant”, O.Ind. *tarṇa-*, *tarṇaka-* m. “Tierjunges, calf”; Arm. *t’orn*, gen. *t’orin* “grandchild, grandson”;

Alb. *trim* “valiant, gamy; m. young man”, pl. *trima* “bewaffnete Gefolgsmänner” (*třmo-*), if “young Bursche, jugendkräftig” die meaning-development war;

Note:

This seems wrong etymology since Alb. maybe Alb. *trim* “brave, not scared” is related to Alb. Alb.Tosk *trëmp*, Gheg *trem* “I scare”; Lat. *tremō*, -*ere* “tremble” from Root *trem-*, *trem-s-* : “to thump; to tremble” (see below).

Arm. *t’arm* “ young, fresh, green”, perhaps O.Ice. *þyrma* ‘spare, look after” as derivative eines **þormaz* “weak, tender”; is Lat. *termes*, -*itis* “abgeschnittener twig, branch” die lengthened grade in addition? *men*-forms in Gk. τεράμων “tender, light kochbar”, ἀτεράμων

“hard, raw”, Hom. ἀτέραμνος “hard, unerbittlich, unbeugsam”; presumably Goth. *parihs*
“ungewalkt, neu (from kerchief, cloth)”, eig. “fresh”.

References: WP. I 728, WH. II 648 f., 665, 670 f., Mayrhofer 1, 483.

Page(s): 1070-1071

ter-³, terə- and teri-, trī-

English meaning: to rub

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reiben; drehend reiben” (from which “drehen”), “(reibend) durchbohren”

Note: also *teru-* : *treu-* (extended with *b*, *g*, *gh*, *ĝh*, *k*, *p*); here *ter-2* “tender” (eig. “aufgerieben”, compare Lat. *mollis* : *molō*), and *ter-6* in Worten for “malmendes insect”

Material: A. O.Ind. *turá-* “wund” or “sick”, *ātura-* ds.;

Gk. *τείρω* “reibe (auf), bedränge, quäle, betrübe”, *τίτρημι*, newer *τιτράω* “grind, pulverize, durchbohre” (Fut. *τρήσω*; *τρητός* “durchbohrt, durchlöchert”, *τρήμα* “hole”), *τετραίνω* ds. (compare Lith. *trinù*); *κυκλοτερής* “round twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved”, *τέρετρον* “borer”, *τερέω* “drill, wimble, bore a hole, drechsle”; *ἔτορε* “durchbohrte” (participle present *ἀντι-τορεῦντα*, perf. *τετορημένος*), *τόρος* “chisel” (compare also *τορός* “piercing loud” under **toro-s* “loud”), *τορεύς* “Grabstichel, chisel”, *τορεία* “das Verfertigen erhabener Arbeit in Stein or metal”, *τορεύω* “carve”; *τόρνος* “Zirkel, Dreheisen; Kreisbewegung” (*τόρονος τόρνος*. *Ταραντῖνοι* Hes., compare *lak. τορονευτός*); *τόρμος* “hole”; about Gk. *ἀτάρτηρος* “inconsiderate” (?) s. Frisk 176;

Alb. *tjer* “spinne” (**terō*);

Lat. *terō*, *-ere*, *trīvī*, *trītum* “rub, grind”, the prefixed present forms from the basis *trēi-*, *trī-*, likewise *dētrīmentum* (synonymous *termentum* by Paul. Fest. 498 L.) “failure, damage”, *trīticum* “wheat” (“*Dreschgetreide”), *triō* m. “Pflugochse” (“a terenda terra”), *trībulum* “a threshingsledge, wooden platform studded with iron teeth”, *trībulāre* “press; beset, plague (late)”, *tetricus* “grumpy, surly, sullen, finster”, *intertrīgō* “wundgeriebene place”; *teres*, *-etis* (eig. “glattgerieben”) “länglichrund, glattrund, slim, fine”, *terebrā* “borer”; *trīcae* “Ränke” (pl.) to **trī-kā* “tribulatio”;

toch AB *trik-* “in die Irre go, fehlen”, B *traik-* “in die Irre guide, lead”, participle perf. pass. *tetrīku*;

from the same basis *trēi-*, *trī-* (as *trīvī* etc.) M.Ir. *trēith* “weak”, and Gk. τριῖω (τριῖω, ἐτριῖον) “rub, grind, pulverize, entkräfte etc.”, τριῖή “das Reiben etc.”, τρίβος m. f. “abgetretener way, road; das Reiben, Verzug”; compare Church Slavic *trěbiti* “clean, roden” from Proto-Slav. **terb-* (τριῖω : Lat. *trī-* = sl. *terb-* : Lat. *ter-*); in addition M.Ir. *trebaid* (**trb-*) “pflügt, bewohnt”, O.Ir. *trebar* “smart” (partly with *treb*, S. 1090, zusammengefallen);

O.Ir. *tarathar*, Welsh etc. *taradr* “borer”; M.Ir. *tuirenn* (**torinā*) “wheat” (“Reibefrucht”);

O.H.G. *drāen* “turn, work a lathe” (originally “*drehend reiben or bore”), O.E. *drāwan* “ds.”; intr. ‘sich umkehren’ (Eng. *throw* “throw”), O.H.G. *drāt*, O.E. *dræd*, O.Ice. *þrāðr* “Draht, filament” (**þrēðu-* eig. “the Gedrehte”), O.H.G. *drāti* “quick, fast, rash, hasty, hasty” (eig. ‘sich hurtig drehend’); besides Gmc. **pr-el-* in nd. *drillen* “bore, torment, smite”, M.H.G. *gedrollen* “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, rounded”, Ger. *drillen* “winden, bore, torment, smite”, O.Fris. *thralle* adv. “quick, fast”, M.L.G. *drāl* “round twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, sich wirbelnd”, M.H.G. *drel*, Ger. dial. *drell*, *drall* ‘strong, tight, firm, strong’, wherewith O.E. *ðearl* ‘stern, hard’ perhaps identical is (**tor-los*); O.Ice. *þarmr*, O.E. *ðearm*, O.H.G. *daram* “intestine” (= Gk. τόπος “hole”); with *prē-* the changing by ablaut *prō-* in Goth. *prōþjan* “train, practice” = Russ. *tratitʹ* “consume”, Cz. *tratiti* “lose, zugrunde richten”, to Lith. *trótinti* ‘stir, tease, irritate, banter’, žem. *trúotas* “whetstone”, Ltv. *truõts* ds. (Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 133);

Goth. *þriskan*, O.Ice. *þriskja*, *þryskva*, O.E. *ðerscan*, O.H.G. *drescan* “dreschen”, to Lith. *sutrėškinti* causative “entzweischlagen”, also M.Ir. *tresc* “offal, residuum” (whether not O.Ice. Lw.);

compare Lith. *treškėti* “crack, crackle”, Church Slavic *trěskъ* “fragor, fulmen”, ablaut. *troska* ds. etc.;

Lith. *tiriù, tirti* “forschen”; O.C.S. *trǫq, trěti* “rub” (Proto-Slav.. **trō, *terti*); ablaut. Church Slavic *istor* “damnum”, Russ. *tor* “gebahnter way” (: Gk. τόπος “borer, chisel”) from Proto-Slav.. **tara-* m. “Reibung”; balto-Slav. **tirti-* f. “Zerreibung”, in aCz. *trt* ds., infinitive Church Slavic *trǫti*, Serb. *třti* = Lith. *tirti*, based on as Slav. infinitive **terti* auf zweisilbiger basis, as also balto-Slav. **tirta-* “zerrieben” in Serb. *třt* = Lith. *tirtas* “durchforscht”; with *n*-suffix: Lith. *trinù* (**trēnō*), *trinti* “rub”, Ltv. *trinu, trīt* “rub, schleifen”; with figurative meaning also O.Pruss. *trinie* “threatens”, *trintawinni* f. “Rächer” and Lith. *trenėti* “modern”;

B. root form *teru-* : *treu-*

O.Ind. *táruṇa-*, Gk. τέρυ etc., see below **ter-2* “tender”; Gk. ἀτειρής (**ἀ-τερF-ης?*) perhaps “unverwüstlich”; τρῦω “reibe auf, erschöpfe”, τερύσκειτο ἐτείρετο Hes.; τρύσκει τρύχει, ξηραίνει Hes., τρῦμα, τρῦμη “hole”, τρῦτάνη “das Zünglein an the Waage” (originally from the aperture, in the sich die tongue bewegt); τιτρώσκω “I bewältige, damage, verwunde” (Fut. τρώσω), τρώω (**τρωFω*) “durchbohre, verwunde, verletze”, τρώσις, Dor. Ion. τρῶμα “wound” (because of Att. τραῦμα ds. with *ō* from *ōu*);

Welsh *taraw* (**toraw*) “hit”, *trewis* “er schlug”, M.Welsh *tereu* “hits, knocks”, M.Bret. *tarauat* “rub”, O.Bret. *toreusit* “attrivit” (**torōu-*: Gk. τορεύω), compare Bret. Vannes *torein* “hit” (Loth. RC 37, 47 f.);

Lith. *truniù, -ėti* “faulen”, eig. “*aufgerieben, morsch become”, Lith. *triùškinu, trùškinu* “crunch”, perhaps (as “*noise as beim Darüberreiben”), *truškù, -ėti* “crackle, knistern, beim Brechen from wood under likewise” (compare Gk. τρύσκω “rub”);

O.C.S. *trǫq, truti*, ablaut. causative *traviti* “consume” (IE **treuō*: **trōueiō*); O.C.S. *trava* f. “garden” (ablaut. *trěva* from **trēuā*), Russ. *travá* “grass” (in addition the Ger. FIN *Trave*); ablaut. Proto-Slav.. **trūiō* “rub” in Church Slavic *tryjǫ, tryti* (compare Gk. τρῦω “reibe auf”: τρῦσί-βιος “das Leben erschöpfend”); here also Church Slavic *trizna* “Totenfeier” (from **tryzna*);

O.E. *ðrōwigan* (**ðrōwōjan*) “leiden, dulden”, O.H.G. *drōa* “onus, passio”, *druoēn*, *druota* “pati”; O.E. *līcðrōwere* “ein Aussätziger”, O.Ice. *līkþrār* “aussätzig”; O.Ice. *þrā* f. (**þrawō*) “heftiges, leidvolles desire”, *þrā* and *þreyja* “long, want, sich sehnen”, *þrā* n. “contrariness, pertinacia”, *þrār* “pertinax”, O.E. *ðrēa*, *ðrawu* f. “affliction, tribulation; threat”, O.S. *thrāwerk* “affliction” = O.E. *ðrēaworc* “woefulness”, O.H.G. *drawa*, *thrauwa*, *drōa* “threat, Drohen”, O.E. *ðrēan* “threaten, beset, plague”, O.H.G. *drawen*, *drewen*, *drauwen*, *drōen*, Ger. *drohen*, *dräuen*; with the meaning- development “rub - squeeze, press”: O.E. *geðrūen* “zusammengepreßt, verdichtet”, *ðryn* “press”;

Toch. A *tsru* “wenig” (**teryo*).

C. As extension the *ǵ*-basis kann gelten: **trēid-* in Welsh *trwyddo* “bore”, Lith. *triedžiu* “have stärken diarrhea”; compare under S. 1076.

D. extensions from *ter-* and *treu-*:

1. *terb-*: s. S. 1071 under.

2. *terg-*: Lat. *tergō*, *-ere*, *tergēo*, *-ēre* “abwischen, clean”, *mantēlum*, *mantēle* “Handtuch” (**man-terg-sli-*, to *manus* S. 740), changing through ablaut Umbr. acc. sg. *mantrahclu*, *mandraclo* “mantēle” (**-trāg-kla*); Goth. *þairko* n. “hole”, zero grade M.L.G. *dork* “Kielraum”, O.E. *ðurrucc* “cumba”, “caupolus”;

trōg-*, **træg-* in Gk. *τρώγω* “zernage, knuppere, fresse Rohes” (Aor. *ἐτραγον*), *τρωγάλια* “Näschereien”, *τρώγλη* “hole, cave”, *τρώξ* “Kornwurm”, *τράγος* “he-goat; billy goat”; Arm. *t'urc*, gen. *t'rcoy* “mala, maxilla” (nom. instead of **t'ruc* from **trōg-* through Entgleisung after dem gen. *t'rcoy*?) and *aracem* “weide” (trəg-*); Toch. AB *trāsk-* “chew”.

3. *tergh-*: O.C.S. *trězati*, *trьzati* “rend”, with Velar *trьgati*, *trьgnoti* ds.

4. *terp-*, *trep-* (only Bal.-Slav.): Ltv. *tārps* “worm” (“the Zerbohrende”), Lith. *tārpas* “Zwischenraum, Lücke, cleft, gap”, *tārp*, *teĩp* “between”; Lith. *trapūs* “brittle, light brechend”, Ltv. *trapjš*, *trapans* “mürbe”, *trapains* “morsch, brittle, verwitternd”, *trapêt*, *trepêt*

“verwittern, faul, mürbe become”; unclear O.C.S. *trapъ* “pit, pothole” (**torp-*), Serb. *trap* “Rübengrube”.

5. **treugh-**: perhaps Gk. *τρῦχω* “*τρύω*”, *τρῦχος* n. “das Abgerissene, rag”, *τρῦχηρός* “abgerissen, zerlumpt”; O.Ir. *trōg*, *truag* “woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky”; Welsh M.Bret. *tru* “woeful, wretched, miserable”, Gaul. PN *Trougillus*, *Trōgus*.

6. **treuk-**: Welsh *trwch* “cropped, truncated, cut off”, *trychu* “cut, clip” (**truk-s-*); O.Ice. *prō*, pl. *pr̥or* f. “trough”, O.E. *ðrūh*, gen. *ðr̥yh* f. m. n. “ds., gully, coffin”, O.H.G. *drūh* *drūch* (actually “*Verbrecherblock”) “Fußfessel, Tierfalle”, Ger. *Drauche* “Falle, Wolfs- or Fuchseisen”, O.S. *thrūh* “manacle”; with gramm. variation Ice. *prūga*, Nor. dial. *trūga*, *tryge*, *trjug* “kind of snowshoe”; O.Ice. *prūga* “threaten” (see to meaning above M.H.G. *drohen*); intensive O.S. *prykkja*, O.E. *ðryccan* “press, urge, press, push, press”, O.H.G. *drucken*, Ger. *drücken*;

Lith. *trūk-stu*, *-au*, *-ti* “rend, break, rupture, platzen”, *trūkis* “crack, break, col, gap”, Ltv. *trūk-stu*, *-u*, *-t* “entzweigehen, break, rupture; lack, fehlen”, *trūkums* “break; lack”; *traūks* “Geschirr, vessel”, Lith. *traukai* “Gefäße” (“*ausgebohrtes, gehöhlttes Stammstück”), Lith. *tráukti* “ziehen”, O.Pruss. *pertraūki* “verschloß” (eig. “umzog”), Ltv. *traukt* “hit”; Lith. *trūkti* “dauern, wahren”, *trūkščioti* “twitch”.

7. **treup-**: Gk. *τρῦπάω* “drill, wimble, bore a hole, durchbohre”, *τρῦπανον* “borer”, *τρῦπη* “hole”; O.Pruss. *trupis* “clot, chunk”; Lith. *trupù*, *-ėti* “crumb, spall, crumble”, *trupùs* “crumbly”, *traupus* “brittle”, Ltv. *sa-trupêt* “morsch become”; R.C.S. *trupъ* (**troupos*) “Baumklotz; corpse”, O.C.S. *trupije* “*θυνησιμαῖα*”, Ser.-Cr. *trûp* “trunk” etc., O.C.S. *trupъ* “hollow”.

Maybe Alb. *trup* “body, trunk”

References: WP. I 728 ff., WH. II 649, 670, 672 f., 704 f., Trautmann 324 f., 326 f., 330, Vasmer 3, 95 f., 97, 124, 130 f., 143 f., Frisk 177, Mayrhofer 1, 514.

Page(s): 1071-1074

ter-⁴, terə- : t̥r-, trā-, teru-

English meaning: to cross, transgress, to stay, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hinübergelangen, hindurchdringen; überqueren, überwinden, überholen, hinüberbringen, retten"

Material: O.Ind. *táratī* "places about, übertrifft, überwindet" (*tirátī, titartī, tīryatī, tarutē*), *tārayatī* "places about, führt hinüber", *tará-* "übersetzend, überwindend" (= Av. *-tara-* "überschreitend, überwindend"); *tarāñi-* "durchlaufend, vordringend, rasch, hilfreich", *táras-* n. "das Vorwärtsdringen, energy", instr. *tárasā* adv. "hasty, rash, hasty", *tará-* adj. 'strong'; *tarantá-* m. 'sea'; *tīrthā-* n. "ford, Tränke" (**t̥rtho-*) besides **tūrthā-* in prākṛ. *tūha-* "bank, border, shore", dardisch *tūrt* "ford"; compare pāmīr *tūrt* "ford" (**t̥rto-*);

u-basis besides in *tarutē* also in *tūrvatī* "überwältigt, besiegt", Inf. *turvánē*, adj. *turváni-* "überwältigend, victorious"; Av. *tar-* "hinübergelangen about" (present-stem *titar-*, *taraya-*, from the *u*-basis *taurvaya-*, Intens. *titāraya-*, participle *vī-tarēta-*), *taurvan-* "überwindend", mp. *tarvīñtan* "überwinden, afflict"; ap. *viyatārayāma* "wir überschritten", Osset. *tārin* "drive, push, hunt, chase", Bal. *tarag, tharay* "umwenden, umkehren";

Verbaladjektiv O.Ind. *-túr* (*-t̥r*) in *ap-túr* "die Wasser überquerend", *āji-túr* "in fight, struggle überwindend", *ratha-túr* "cart überholend", *radhra-túr* "den Ermattenden rettend", etc.; compare Gk. *vék-ραρ* above S. 762;

Alb. *sh-tir, sh-tij* "put about einen river, treibe an, stifte an"?

with the meaning from O.Ind. *tará-* (see above) probably Illyr. *Taros, Tara* river names;

Gk. *τέρθρον* "end, cusp, peak";

Hitt. *tarḫzi* "besiegt, überwindet";

O.Ind. *trā-* "(*hinüberführen = retten), shield, beware, guard" (*trā-sva, trāyātē, s-Aor. trādhvam, Av. θrāzdūm* 'schirmet!', perf. O.Ind. *tatrē*, Av. *θrā-* ds. (present-stem *θrāya-*),

θrāti- f. ‘schirm, protection’ under likewise; IE **trā-* because of Gk. *τρᾶνής, τρᾶνός* “piercing = clear, bright vernehmlich, distinct” and Lat. *intrāre* “hineingehen”, *extrābunt* Afranius (see *trāns* beim prepositional *ter-*); *trāmes* ‘seiten-, Querweg’ from **trāns-with* (to Lat. *meō*);

With *m*-formant: O.Ind. *sutárman-* “good übersetzend”, *tárman* (uncovered) “cusp, peak of Opferpfostens”; Ven. *termo* “terminus” (Lejeune Latomus 12, 394 f.);

Gk. *τέρμα, -ατος* n. “purpose, Endpunkt”, *τέρμων* m. “limit, boundary”, *τέρμιος* “am end situated, lastly”;

Lat. *termen, termō, terminus* “Grenzzeichen, Grenzstein” (originally “Grenzpfahl”), Umbr. *termnom-e* “ad terminum”, *termnas* “terminātus”, Osc. *teremenniú* “termina”, *teremnattens* “terminavērunt”;

similarly Arm. *t’arm* (**tr_emo-*) “Endstück”, Gk. *τράμις, τράμη* “dam between After and the genitals” (Hes.: τὸ τρήμα τῆς ἔδρας, ὁ ὄρρος, τινες ἔντερον), O.E. *ðrum* (Eng. *thrum*) in *tunge-ðrum* “das Zungenband”, M.L.G. *drum, drom* “Trumm, Endstück, Endstück eines Gewebes, edge”, M.H.G. *drum* n. “Endstück, end, piece, splinter”, Ger. *Trumm, Trümmer*, M.H.G. *drumze, drunze, trunze* “gebrochenes Speerstück, splinter”;

M.L.G. *treme* “Querstange, Sprosse”; O.Ice. *þróm* m. “edge, border”; compare - with *sm*-suffix - at most O.Ir. *druimm*, gen. *drommo* “back”, perhaps borrowed from Welsh *drum* besides *trum* “ridge, back”? (**treusm_h*); Dimin. O.H.G. *dremil* “balk, beam, bar, bolt”; M.L.G. *trāme*, M.H.G. *drām, -e, trāme* m. “balk, beam, bar, bolt, piece, splinter” (formal nahe steht τρήμα “hole”);

Hitt. *tarma-* “peg, plug, nail”.

References: WP. I 732 ff., WH. II 671 f., 699, Mayrhofer 1, 480, 483, 484, 487, 497, 503, 506, 507, 520, 569;

See also: s. also under *tor-, toro-* S. 1088 f.

Page(s): 1074-1075

ter-⁵

English meaning: over, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: in präpositionalen Worten for “hindurch, about - weg”

Note: to *ter-4* “hinüber gelangen”

Material: O.Ind. *tiráḥ* adv. “weg, abseits”, preposition m. acc. “through - toward, about - weg” (later also m. abl. “abseits from”) = Av. *tarē*, *tarō* adv. ‘seitwärts, unvermerkt’, preposition m. acc. “through - toward, about - toward, about - hinweg, out; apart from, besides”; O.Ir. *tar* m. acc. “about - out” (**tares*, IE **t_eres*, compare *tairse*, *tairsiu* “trans eam, trans eos, eas, ea”), next to which *tairm-*, *tarmi-* ds., *trem-*, *tremi-* “through” (Welsh *trim-uceint* “30”, “decade about 20 out”), transfigured nach *rem-* : *re* “vor, voran”; O.Ind. *tiraś-cā* adv. “quer through “ = Av. *tarasča* m. acc. “through - toward, about - toward, about - hinweg”; O.Ind. *tiryañc-*, *tirīcīna-* “in die Quere gerichtet, waagrecht” (den ending *-yañc-*, *-īc-* from *pratyañc-*, *pratic-* bezogen) place previous **t_eri* ahead; besides **trei* in O.Welsh *trui*, M.Welsh *trwy*, *drwy*, Bret. Corn. *dre* (altBret. *tre*), O.Ir. (with Proklisenkürzung) *tri*, *tre* “through”; Verstärkungspartikel M.Welsh *trwy-* : *try-*;

Lat. *trāns*, Umbr. *traf*, *trahaf* m. acc. “beyond, about - hinweg”, probably participle of Verbums **trāre* (**trānt-s*);

Welsh *tra-* e.g. in *trannoeth* “about night, am consecutive Tage” (geminiertes *n!*), etc., proclitic from **trāns*, betont M.Welsh *traw*, *draw*, Bret. *treu* “beyond”; with secondary *-s*: Welsh *traws* etc. “feindselig”, preposition *tros* “about”;

with the same Verstärkung as O.Ind. *tiraś-cā*, Av. *tarasča*: Goth. *Paírḥ*, O.H.G. *durh*, O.E. *ðurh* m. acc. “durch= through “ (**ter-k^(w)e*, **t_r-k^(w)e*); out of it evolved O.H.G. *derh* “durchbohrt”, O.E. *ðyrel* (**Purhil*) “durchbohrt”; n. “hole”, O.H.G. *dur(i)hhil* “durchbohrt, durchlöchert”.

References: WP. I 734, WH. II 671 f.; Mayrhofer 1, 503.

Page(s): 1075-1076

ter-⁶

English meaning: a kind of harmful insect

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “malmendes or bohrendes Insekt”

Note: to **ter-* “rub, durchbohren”; compare widened *terd-*

Material: Gk. *τερηδών* f. “Bohrwurm”; Lat. *tarmes* (*termes*), *-itis* “Holzwurm” (probably from an *o*-stem **t_ermos* or **t_erəmo-s*); Welsh *cynrhonyn* “termes, lendix”, pl. *cynrhawn*, Corn. *contronen* “cimex”, M.Bret. *controunenn*, Bret. *contronenn* “ver de viande” (**kon-trōno-*); Welsh *ŵ(o)rog-en*, abr. *toroc*, Bret. *teurok* “Milbe” (**tōr-āko-*).

References: WP. I 735, WH. II 649.

Page(s): 1076

ter-⁷, terə-, terbh-, terd- terg- terp-

See also: see above S. 1022 ff., 1031 f. under *ster-*.

Page(s): 1076

terp–, trep–

English meaning: to be satiated, satisfied

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich sättigen, genießen’

Material: O.Ind. *tīpyati*, *tṛpṇóti*, *tṛmpáti*, *tarpati* ‘sättigt sich, wird befriedigt’, Kaus. *tarpáyati* ‘sättigt, befriedigt’, *tṛptí-*, *tṛpti-* f. ‘Sättigung, Befriedigung’, Av. *θraftā-* “befriedigt, ausreichend versehen” (**tramptha-*: O.Ind. *tṛmpáti*), *θrafts-* n. “contentedness”; Pers. *tulf* “Übersättigung”(**ṭfra-*); perhaps also O.Ind. *-tṛp-* ‘stehlend’, Av. *tarəp-* ‘steal’, M.Pers. *tirft* “theft”, sogd. *cf-* ‘steal’ (‘sich of Besitzes erfreuen’?); Gk. τέρω ‘sättige, erfreue’, τέρωμαι ‘freue mich’; τέρωσις ‘Befriedigung’;

perhaps Goth. *prafstjan* “comfort, ermahnen”, *anaprafstjan* “erquicken, zur Ruhe come lassen” (to **prafsta-*, IE **trop-sto-*?); also die group Goth. *paúrban* (*parf*, *paúrbum*, preterit *paúrfta*) “bedürfen”, O.Ice. *purfa* (*parf*, *purfum*), O.H.G. *durfan* (*darf*, *durfum*) ds., Goth. *parbs* “bedürftig, nötig”, O.Ice. *parfr* “nützlich”, *parfi* “nötig”, Goth. *parba* “lack, Dürftigkeit”, O.Ice. *þorff* f. “Bedarf, benefit”, O.E. *ðearf* “Bedürfnis, benefit”, O.H.G. *darba* “Entbehrung, lack”, Goth. *paúrfts* f. “Bedürfnis” (= O.Ind. *tṛpti-*), O.Ice. *purft*, O.H.G. *durft* ds.?.; die meaning- development could gewesen sein “whereof Befriedigung finden - bedürfen” (compare above S. 173 Lat. *fruor* (ge)brauche);

Lith. *tarpà* “prospering; flourishing, growth”, *tarpstù*, *taĩpti* “thrive, zunehmen”, Ltv. *tārpa* “was gute Hoffnung gives, prospering; flourishing, growth”, *tērpīnāt* “verbessern”, O.Pruss. *enterpo* “nützt”, *enterpon*, *enterpen* “nützlich”;

Toch. AB *tsārw-* ‘sich freuen’ (Pedersen Toch. Sprachgesch. 19).

References: WP. I 736 f., Trautmann 314, Vasmer 3, 125 f., 134, Mayrhofer 1, 523 f.

Page(s): 1077-1078

ters-

English meaning: dry; thirst

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trocknen, verdorren; Durst, dürsten"

Material: O.Ind. *tṛṣyati* "dürstet, lechzt" (= Goth. *þaúrsjan*), *tarṣáyati* "läßt dursten, schmachten" (= Lat. *torreō*, O.H.G. *derren*), *tarṣa-* m. "thirst", *tṛṣṭá-* "arid, rough, jolting, hoarse", *tṛṣú-* "greedy, lechzend" = Av. *taršu-* "dry, d. h. not fluid" (= apart from Akzent Goth. *þaúrsus*, aLat. *torrus* "torridus"); O.Ind. *tṛṣṇā* "thirst, Begier", Av. *taršna-* m. "thirst"; O.Ind. *tṛṣṇá-j-* "thirsty";

Arm. *t'arāmim*, *t'aršamim* "welke", *t'ar'* "shaft, pole zum Trocknen from Trauben under likewise" (**tṛsā* or **tṛsiā*. Gk. *τρασιά*);

Gk. *τέρσομαι* (*ἐτέρσην*) "werde dry", *τερσαίνω* "make dry", *τρασιᾶ*, *ταρσιᾶ* "Darre", *ταρσός*, *ταρρός* "Darre, Dörr- or Trockenvorrichtung"; dubious *τραυλός* (**τρασυλός*?) "lipping";

Alb. *ter* "trockne (trans.) an the Luft";

Lat. *torreō*, *-ēre*, *-ui*, *tostum* "dehydrate, desiccate, fry, rösten, singe" (*tostus* = O.Ind. *tṛṣṭa-*), aLat. *torrus*, extended *torridus* "ausgetrocknet, arid", *torris* "blaze, burning piece of wood", *torrens* "burning, sengend, erhitzt; violent, roaring, rapid in the current", Subst. "Wildbach" ("in summer austrocknend?");

here also Lat. *terra* f. "earth" (: *extorris* "verbannt" = *tellus* : *meditullium*), Osc. *teer[úm]*, *terúm* "territorium", *teras* "terrae" from Ital. **terso-*, **tersā*, IE **tērs-*, to O.Ir. *tír* n. *es*-stem "Gebiet", Corn. Bret. O.Welsh *tir* "tellus", O.Ir. **tír*, *tirim* "dry"; also basic form **tēros-*, **tēres-*; Lat. *terres-tris*, *terrēnus* after *terra*; O.Ir. *tart* "thirst" (**tṛsto-*);

Goth. *gaþairsan* st. V. "wilt" (= Gk. *τέρσομαι*); *gaþaúrsnan* ds. = O.Ice. *þorna* ds.; O.H.G. *dorrēn* ds.; O.H.G. *derren* "dry make, dehydrate, desiccate", O.Ice. *þerra* "dry" (=

O.Ind. *tarṣáyati*, Lat. *torreō*; Goth. *þaúrsjan* “dürsten”, O.Ice. *þyrstr* (Goth. **þaursiþs*) “thirsty”, whereof Goth. *þaúrsteif.*, O.Ice. *þorsti* m., O.E. *þurst*, O.H.G. *durst* “thirst”; Goth. *þaúrsus* (*s* instead of *znach þairsan* = O.Ind. *ṛṣú-*), O.Ice. *þurr*, O.E. *þyrre*, O.H.G. *durri* “arid”; O.H.G. *darra*, Swe. *tarre* “Gestell zum Trocknen, *Darre*”; probably also O.Ice. *þorskr*, M.L.G. *dorsch* “codfish” (“*the to Trocknende”).

References: WP. I 737 f., WH. II 636 f., 694.

Page(s): 1078-1079

tet(e)r–

English meaning: to quack (expr. root)

Deutsche Übersetzung: redupl. Schallwort “gackern, hühnerartige Vögel und likewise”

Material: O.Ind. *tittirá-*, *tittirí-*, *tittíri-* m. “partridge, game bird”; Arm. *tatrak* “turtledove”;

Pers. *taḍarv* “pheasant” (also Gk. τατύρας, τέταρος ds. are of pers. origin);

Gk. τετράων, m. “grouse” (*τετραF-ων), τέτραξ (out of it Lat. *tetrax*) “Perlhuhn” (**tetrks*), τετράδων, τετραῖον, τετράων Vogelname by Hesych., τέτριξ “ein bird”; neologism M.l.r. *tethra* “crow” (**tetorjā*), O.Ice. *þiðurr* “grouse” (**þeþuraz*); O.Pruss. *tatarwis* “Birkhuhn”, Lith. *tetervas* ds., Ltv. *teteris* (gen. *teterja*, from **tetervis*), Lith. *tētervinas* “Birkhahn, grouse”, *tetirvā* “Birkhenne” (Ltv. *tītars* “Truthahn” influenced from *tīfēt*, s. *tī-tī*), R.C.S. *tetrěvi* acc. pl. “φασιανούς”, Ser.-Cr. *tětrijeb* “grouse”, O.Cz. *tetřěv* ds., Russ. *tétere*v “Birkhahn” (*tetěrka* “Birkhenne, Birkhuhn”);

verbal Gk. τετράζω “gackere, gluckse (from the hen)”, Lat. *tetrinniō*, *-īre*, *tetrissitō*, *-āre* “chatter (from Enten)”;

also in other schallmalenden words kehrt *t-r* as characteristic element again, compare e.g. Lat. *turtur* “turtledove”, **storos* ‘star’, the thrush-names (see 1096), *streīg-*, *streīd(h)-* “hiss, schwirren”, Gk. τρύζω “girre”, τρυγών f. “turtledove”, τερετίζω “zirpe”.

Maybe Alb. *turtull* “turtledove”

References: WP. I 718, WH. II 677 f., Trautmann 320 ff., Vasmer 3, 101; compare *tor-* S. 1088 f., Mayrhofer 1, 500.

Page(s): 1079

teuk–

English meaning: sprout, seed, offspring

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Keim, Same, Nachkommenschaft”

Material: O.Ind. *túc-* f. “Kinder, progeny “ (besides *túj-* f. ds. with volkssprachlicher Erweichung the Tenuis); *tokám* n. “ progeny, Kinder”; *tókman-* n. “young Halm, sprout”, Av. *taoxman-* n. “ seed, sperm, germ, sprout”, pl. “ kinship”, O.Pers. *taumā* f. “ family, seed, sperm, germ, sprout”; khotansak. *ttīman-* n. “ seed, sperm “, Pers. *tum*, afghO.N. *tōma* “ seed, sperm “; M.H.G. *diehter* “grandchild, grandson”.

References: WP. I 713, Vasmer 3, 149, Mayrhofer 508, 527;

See also: perhaps to *teu-k-* “to swell”, above S. 1081 (*tēu-*).

Page(s): 1085

teu-¹, teud-, teug-, teuk-, teup-

See also: see above S. 1032 ff. under *(s)teu-*.

Page(s): 1079

teu-2

English meaning: to listen to, observe

Deutsche Übersetzung: "in freudlichem Sinne die Aufmerksamkeit zuwenden, aufmerken"

Material: Lat. *tueor*, *-ērī*, *tuitus* and *tūtātus sum* "betrachten, observe, shield", *intu(e)or* "consider", originally *in-*, *ob-*, *con-tuor* *con-tuō*, *tūtus* "certainly"; O.Ir. *cumtūth* "protection" (**kom-ud-touitus*), M.Welsh *tuð* "cover", *tuðed* "Hülle, dress", Bret. dial. *tuec* (O.Bret. **tuðoc*) "Kissenbezug"; O.Ir. *tūas-cert* "nördlich", Bret. *tus* "links" (**teu-sto-*); Celt. **teu-to-* in M.Welsh *tut* "magician", M.Ir. *tūathaid* ds., O.Ir. *tūaith* "nördlich", M.Ir. *tūath* "links, nördlich, mad, wicked, evil" (from **günstig, good* as Antiphrasis zur Bezeichnung the unglückbringenden Linken); in addition Goth. *þiup* "das Gute", O.Ice. *þýðr* "mild, friendly", *þýðja* "friendship", O.E. *geðēde* "good, tugendhaft", *geðēdan* 'sich (friendly) anschließen'; probably also O.E. *ðēaw* "custom, custom", O.S. *thau*, O.H.G. *gethau* "Disziplin" as **observantia*; perhaps also Gk. τύσσει ἰκετεύει Hes. (denominative eines **τυτός* with similar meaning as Goth. *þiupjan* 'segnen' from *þiup*).

References: WP. I 705 f., WH. II 713 f., Loth RC 43, 160 ff.

Page(s): 1079-1080

teup-

English meaning: to get down, conceal oneself

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich niederkauern, also um sich to verstecken'

Material: Gk. ἐντυπᾶς adv., Il. 24, 163, if "kauern, hockend" bedeutend; presumably O.Ice.

þopta f. "thwart" ("auf the gehockt wird"), O.H.G. *dofta* f., M.L.G. *ducht* f., O.E. *ðoft* ds. (wherefore O.Ice. *þopti* m. "Withruderer", O.E. *geðofta* "comrade", O.H.G. *gidufto* "Withruderer, comrade") and Goth. *þiubjō* "clandestine", *þiubs* "thief", O.Ice. *þjōfr*, O.E. *ðeof*, O.S. *thiof*, O.H.G. *diob* "thief";

Lith. *tūpiù*, *tūpti* 'sich hinhocken, in die Knie place', *tūpiù*, *tupėti* "hocken, in den Knien sit", Ltv. *tupt* "hocken".

References: WP. I 714.

Page(s): 1085

teus–

English meaning: to empty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leeren”

Material: Av. Kaus. *taošayeiti* “makes los, läßt los” (**touseiō*), Inchoativ (**tus-skō*) Av. *tusən* ‘sie verlieren die Fassung’, baluči *tusag*, *thuay* “abandon become”; O.Ind. *tucchá-*, *tucchyá-* (**tus-sko-*, **tus-sk-io-*) “empty, bare, lacking, deserted, abandoned, forsaken, nichtig”, afghO.N. *taš* “empty, bare, lacking”; Lat. *tesqua* n. pl. “Einöden” (**tueskya*); O.E. *ðost* “manure”, O.H.G. *dost* ds. (“Ausleerung”); O.C.S. *тъсть* “κενός”, Russ. *tóščij* “empty, bare, lacking; lean, hager” etc. (= O.Ind. *tucchyá-*).

References: WP. I 714, WH. II 675, Trautmann 333, Vasmer 3, 130, Mayrhofer 1, 508 f.

Page(s): 1085

teuə-, tuā-

English meaning: to sift

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sieben, durchschlagen’

Material: O.Ind. *títāu-* (dreisilbig, from **títavū-*?) ‘sieb, Getreideschwinge’;

Gk. σάω (Ion.), τῶ (Att. EM.), Att. διαπτάω ‘siebe’ (*τFάιω), διάπτος m. ‘sieb’ Hes., ἐπτημένα σεσημένα Hes., ἀλευρότησις f. ‘Mehlsieb’ (EM.), σήθω ‘siebe’.

References: WP. I 713; Mayrhofer 1, 499 f.

Page(s): 1085

tēg–, tæg–

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen”

Material: Gk. τήγανον, Att. through rearrangement also τάγηνον “Bratpfanne, Tiegel”;

O.E. *ðeccan* “burn” (is *ðäecelle* “torch” from *fæcele*, Lw. from Lat. *facula*, reshaped?),

O.H.G. *dahhazzen* “lodern”.

References: WP. I 717 f.

Page(s): 1057

tēu-, təu-, teuə-, tūō-, tũ-

English meaning: to swell; crowd, folk; fat; strong; boil, abscess

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwellen'

Note: extended with *bh, g, k, l, m, n, r, s, t*

Material: O.Ind. *tavīti* "is strong, hat Macht", perf. *tūtāva*; in addition *tavás-* 'strong, stalwart', as Subst. acc. *tavásam*, instr. *tavásā* "power, strength"; *távyas-* *távīyas-* 'stronger', *távasvant-* 'strong', *táviṣmant-* 'strong, mighty', *taviṣá-* 'strong', *táviṣī* f. "force, power"; ablaut. *tuvi-* in Kompositis "very, mighty", *tuviṣṭama-* "the stärkste": *tūya-* 'strong, fast, rapid, hurried';

Av. *tav-* "vermögen", *tavah-* n. "power, force", *tavīšī* f. "physical strength"; ap. *atāvayam* "I am able", *tunuvant-* "mighty", *tauvīyah-* 'stronger' (: O.Ind. *távīyas-*), *tauman-* n. "fortune, force, power";

Arm. *t'iv* "number"; doubtful *t'up* (**tū-pho-*) "thicket, shrubbery, bush";

Gk. Τηυός the name of geilen Frevlers wider die Leto; ταῦς μέγας, πολὺς Hes. (**təu-ú-s*), ταῦσας μεγαλύνας, πλεονάσας Hes.; σάος (Cypr. ΣαΦοκλέΦης), compar. σαώτερος, contracted Ion. Att. σῶς, σῶος "heil, unversehrt; certainly" (from **təu-uo-s*); compare M. Leumann Gedenkschrift Kretschmer II 8 f.; in addition Hom. σα(F)ώω, Hom. Att. σώζω (**σωĩζω*), Fut. σώσω "retten, receive", σωτήρ "Retter" etc.; ("voll an body = fit, healthy"); σῶμα n. "body" (**tūō-mḥ* "Gedrungenes"), σωματώ "fest make, verdichten"; σώ-φρων (**σάο-φρων*) "fit, healthy an Geist, vernünftig"; with the same Wurzelstufe still σωρός, S. 1083;

Lat. **toveō, -ēre* "vollstopfen" as base from *tōmentum* "Polsterung" (**touementom*) and *tōtus* "whole" (**touetos* "vollgestopft, compact");

R.C.S. *tyju, tyti* "fett become", ablaut. Serb. *tōv* m. "Fettigkeit".

1. *bh*-extension:

Lat. *tūber*, *-eris* n. “hunch, swelling, blister, tumefaction, knag”; compare Osc.-Umbr. glO.S.S. *tūfera* and Ital. *tar-tufo*, *-tufolo* “terrae tuber”;

Gk. τύφη “zum Ausstopfen from Polstern and Betten used Pflanze” (probably ū);

perhaps O.Ir. *tūaimm* “hill” (**teubh-mh*), M.Ir. *tom* m. “hill, bush”, Welsh *tom* f. “hill, Düngerhaufen” (**tubh-mo-*, *-mā*); Welsh *tumon* “la croupe”; also *ystum* “bend” from **eks-teubh-mo-*, different above S. 1034;

O.Ice. *þūfa* “elevation in the earth, Hügelchen”, obd. *düppel* ‘swelling, blister, swelling, lump, growth’.

With the meaning “tussock”: O.E. *ðūf* m. “Laubbüschel, ein from Federbüschen zusammengesetztes banner”, *geðūf* “blättereich, luscious”, *ðūft* “ein Platz voll from Büschen”, *ðyfel* “bush, thicket, blattreiche plant”, *ðūfian* ‘sich belauben’; from the language Gmc. Soldaten derives Lat. *tūfa* “a kind of Helmbüschel” (Vegetius).

2. *g*-extension:

O.Ice. *þoka* “fog”, M.L.G. *dak(e)* (from **doke*) ds., O.S. *thukna* ds., O.E. *ðuxian* “dark make”, O.S. *thiustri*, M.L.G. *dūster* (out of it Ger. *düster*), O.E. *ðēstre* “dark” (**Peuxstria*-).

3. *k*-Erweiterung: “to swell; fat” (as O.C.S. *ty-ti* “fett become”):

Lat. *tuccētum* “a kind of Bauernwurst”, *tucca* “κατάλυμα ζωμοῦ”, Umbr. *toco* “tuccas” (Gaul. Lw.); O.C.S. *tukъ* “fat”; O.H.G. *dioh*, O.E. *ðēoh* ‘schenkel’, O.Ice. *þjō* “the thick Oberteil of Schenkels, Arschbacke”; Eng. *thigh*; M.Ir. *tōn* m., Welsh *tin* f. “podex” (**tuknā*?); Lith. *taukaĩ* “fat”, *táukas* “Fettstückchen” and “uterus”, *tunkù*, *tùkti* “fett become”, Ltv. *tūkt* ds., *tūks* ‘swelling, lump, growth’, *tāuks* “fat, fat, obese”, *tāuki* pl. “fat, tallow, suet”, O.Pruss. *taukis* “lard”; compare S. 1085 *teuk-* “germ, sprout” and den Gk. PN Τεῦκρος.

4. *f*-formations, partly as wurzelhaftes **tu-el-* appearing:

O.Ind. *tūlam* “Rispe, whisk, tussock, Baumwolle”, *tūt-* f. “paintbrush”, *pāli tūla-* n. “hassock, clump of grass “ etc.? compare Mayrhofer 1, 520;

Gk. *τύλη* f., *τύλος* m. “ bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, weal, callus, hump, hunchback “, and “peg, plug, nail, penis”; Alb. *tul* m. “Fleischstück without bone, calf”;

Lat. *tullius* ‘schwall, Guß” (**tul-no-* or *-so-*); perhaps also *Tullus*, *Tullius* originally name for thick, gedunsene Personen, whether not Etruscan;

O.E. *geðyll* “ draught “ (?), O.Ice. *fimbul-Pul* “a mythical river”; O.Ice. *pollr* (**tul-no-* or *-so-*) “tree, peg, plug”, Swe. *tull* “Baumwipfel”, O.E. *ðoll* m. “Ruderpflock”, M.L.G. *dolle*, *dulle* ds., Ger. *Dolle* ds. and “Krone eines Baumes, Blumenbüschel, tassel, Helmbusch”, obd. *Dollfuß* “angeschwollener foot, clubfoot, misshapen deformed foot “, tirol. *doll* “thick”, M.L.G. Westfäl. *dülle* ‘swelling, blister”; perhaps the Gmc. Inselname *Θούλη*;

O.Pruss. *tūlan* adv. “much, a lot of”, Lith. *tūlas* “mancher”;

Church Slavic *тылъ* “ nape “; also O.C.S. **tlъstъ*, Russ. *tólstyj* etc. “thick” (imitation of Endinges from Slav. *gъstъ* “dense, thick”).

A extension with Balt *ž* (IE *ǵ* or *ǵh*) is Lith. *pa-tulžes* ‘swollen”, Ltv. *tulzums* ‘swelling, lump, growth”, *tulzne* “blister, bubble”; Lith. *tulžis* “gall”;

redupl. perhaps Lat. *tutulus* “hohe kegelförmige Haartracht, Toupet”; the pilleus *lanātus* the Flamines and Pontifices and Ltv. *tuntulēt* (also *tunturēt*) ‘sich in viele Kleidungsstücke einhüllen”.

tuel-, *tuēl-*: Gk. at most in *σάλος* n. “Wogenschwall, uncontrollable Bewegung (of Meeres)”, *σαλῆσθαι* “hüpfen”, *σαλεύω* ‘shake, erschüttere; schwanke”, *κονίς-σαλος* m. ‘staubwirbel”; M.Ir. *tel* and *t(a)ul* “ shield boss “, O.Ir. M.Ir. *telach*, *t(a)ulach* “hill”, redupl. *tuthle* (**tu-tuel-*) ‘swelling, lump, growth” (die *u*-forms through eine similar results of Anlauts **tū-* as O.Ir. *cruth* from **k_ṛrtu-*); Welsh *twlch* “ round mass, hill, nipple “.

5. *m-* Derivatives:

O.Ind. *tū-tumá-* “wirkungsvoll”, *túmra-* ‘strong, thick’, *tumala-*, *tumula-* “geräuschvoll, lärmend”, *tumala-m* “din, fuss, noise” (“*Schwall, das lärmende Durcheinander a zusammengedrängten Menge”); Av. **tuma-* in *Tumāspana-* “from *Tumāspa-* (d. h. einem, dessen Rosse fat, obese are) stammend”; Gk. korkyr. *τύμος* “τύμβος”;

Gk. *τύμβος* “burial mound, hillock” = M.Ir. *tomm* m. “hill, bush”, Welsh *tom* f. “hillock, Düngerhaufen”, whether diese not but from **tubh-mo-*, *-mā-* (above S. 1080);

Lat. *tumeō*, *-ēre* “geschwollen sein”, *tumidus* ‘swollen’, *tumor* ‘swelling, lump, growth’, *tumulus* “Erdhaufen, hillock”, *tumultus* “lärmende restlessness, Getöse”;

Welsh *twf* “power, strength”, *tyfu* “zunehmen, grow” (**tūm-*), M.Bret. *tiñva* (**tūm-*) “zusammenwachsen (from an wound); thrive”;

O.S. *pumi* m. “Daumen”, *pum* “toll”, O.Ice. *pumall* “Daumen”; O.H.G. *dūmo*, O.E. *ðūma* “Daumen”, *ðymel* “Fingerhut”, M.L.G. *dūmelinc*, Ger. *Däumling*, M.H.G. *doum* “spigot, bung, clot, thrombus” (meaning as Gk. *τύλος*);

Lith. *tumėti* “dick become, curdle, coagulate, harden”, *tum(s)tas* “heap, bulk, mass”, *tumulas* m. “piece”;

Toch. B *tumane*, *tmāne*, A *tmām* “10.000”.

6. *n*-formations, z. T. as wurzelhaftes **tu-en-* appearing:

FrühGer. *tünne* “surge”, nd. *düning*, *dünung* “waves, billows gegen die Windrichtung”; but O.Ir. *tonn*, Bret. etc. *ton* “wave” from **tus-nā* (see 1084) or **to-snā* (see 971 f.); nd. *dūnen* “to swell”, M.L.G. *dūn(e)* ‘swollen, dense’;

Lith. *tvīstu*, *tvinaũ*, *tvinti* “to bloat, bulge, swell (of water)”, Kaus. *tvindau*, *-yti* “anschwellen make” (with Ablautentgleisung *tvainýtis* “buhlen”, if eig. “to swell”), *tvānas* “flood”, *tvanūs* “light tumescent (of river)”, Ltv. *tvans*, *tvana* “vapor, haze, mist”.

With *-nk*-extension: Lith. *tvīñkti* “to bloat, bulge, swell, schwären” = Ltv. *tvīkt* ‘sultriness feel, vor Hitze schwächten’; Ltv. *tvīcināt* “muggy make, thirsty make”, Lith. *tvīnkščioti*

“fühlbare hit (of Puls)”, Lith. *tveĩkti* ‘schwellen make’, *tvaĩkas* ‘sultriness’, *tvankùs* “muggy” (Ablautentgleisung in Ltv. *tveicināt* = *tṽicināt* and *tṽaĩks* “vapor, haze, mist, sultriness”); with *t̃*Lith. *tũntas* “heap, bulk, mass” = *tũmtas*, wherefore perhaps Gk. τύντλος “ordure, slime, mud” (as Rückstand of an inundation)?

Auf a **t̃u-ēn* : **t̃uēn-ós*, **t̃uĩ-* “φαλλός” based on Gk. σάθη “penis” (formation as πόσ-θη : πεός), σαίνω ‘schwänzeln, schmeicheln’, σαίνα, σάννιον “αἰδοῖον” Hes. (-vv- hypocoristic Doppelung); in addition σάννας “μωρός”, σαννίων “du idiot, du fool”; also probably σανίς “picket, pole, balk, beam, board”.

7. *r*-formations:

O.Ind. *turá-* in the meaning ‘strong, rich’ (wherefore *tuvī-* as Kompositionsform as e.g. κῦδ-ρό-ς : κῦδι-άνειρα); O.Ice. *þora* “venture, risk”, *þoran* “courage, skillfulness”, *þori* “bulk, mass, lump”;

Gk. τί:-τυρος “he-goat; billy goat, Satyr”;

Av. *tūiri-* n. “caseous gewordene milk, Molke”; Gk. σωρός “heap” (**t̃uō-ró-s*), in addition ablaut. **t̃u-ro-* in Gk. τυρός “cheese”, βού-τύρον “butter”; affiliation also from O.Bulg. *tvarogъ* “lac coagulatum” as a lengthened grade form is good possible; compare *tvorb* “opus, creation” under *t̃uer-2*;

Gk. Τῦρῳ, eine Heroine, probably eig. “die Strotzende, Schwellende”; also Illyr. PN *Turo*, *Turus*; Ven. PN *Turus*, Gaul. VN *Turones* “Tours”, PN *Turicum* “Zürich”; M.Ir. PN *Torna* (**turonios*);

Lat. **tūro-s, -m* ‘swollen; clump’ wird assumed through *ob-*, *re-tūrō* “verstopfe”; *turgeō*, -*ēre* ‘swollen sein, strotzen’ perhaps derivative from a **tūr-igos* ‘swelling driving’, intrans. Gegenstück zur Klasse causativeer verbs auf *-(i)gāre*; late Lat. *turiō*, *turgiō* (*-gi-* probably not originally, but verbalism für *̃i*, or support in *turgēre*) “young twig, branch, Trieb, scion, shoot”;

7.a: das word for bull: Gk. ταῦρος, Alb. *tarok*, Lat. *taurus*, Osc. ταυρομ, Umbr. *turuf*, *toru* “tauros”, O.Pruss. *tauris* “Bison”, Lith. *taũras* ds., O.C.S. *turъ* “Aurochs” (Trautmann 315, Vasmer 3, 154), either from IE **təuro-s* (compare O.Ind. *túm-ra* ‘strotzend’ as epithet of Stieres), or because of orientalischen Stierkultes with ursemit. **tauru* (arab. *twr*) zusammenhängend; Gaul. *tarvos* (M.Ir. *tarb*, Welsh *tarw*), Ven. PN *Tarvisium*, probably after Celt. *carvos* “deer” transfigured; O.Ice. *þjōrr*, Dutch dial. *deur* etc., are after O.Ice. *stjōrr*, O.H.G. *stior* unvocalized, deren meaning against from unserem words influenced is (see above IE **steu-ro-* S. 1010);

doubtful O.E. *ðēor* “inflammation, ignition” (**tēu-ro-* “*swelling, lump, growth”?).

8. *s*-formations, zusammenhängend with dem *es*-stem O.Ind. *tavás-*, Av. *tavah-* etc.:

Das Gmc. and Bal.-Slav. word for “tausend”: Goth. *pūsundi* f., O.H.G. *thūsunt*, *dūsunt* f. under n., lex Salica *thūschunde*; O.S. *thūsundig*, *thūsind*, O.E. *ðūsend* f. n., O.Ice. *pūsund* f., *pūshund*, *pūshundra* P (Gmc. **pūs-hundi* “vielhundert”, IE **tūs-kmt̥*);

Lith. *tūkstantis* m., Ltv. *tūkstuots*, O.Pruss. *tūsimtons* (acc. pl.); besides Lith. **tūkstas* in *tūkstasis* and *tūkstinis* “tausendster”;

O.C.S. *tysęšta*, ablaut. *tysqšta* f., Russ. *tysjača*, Ser.-Cr. *tīsuća* etc. (**tūsentiā*, **tūsontiā*);

with the meaning ‘schwall, anschwellende Bewegung (also seelisch), Auflauf, Tumult’ under likewise: O.Ice. *pausk* n., *pausn* f. “din, fuss, noise, Tumult”, *peysa*, *pysja* “vorwärtsstürmen”, *pys-s* m. “Getümmel”, O.H.G. *dōsōn* “roar, sough, rustle, rant, roister”, Ger. *tosen*, O.Ice. *þjōstr* “vehemency”, *þýstr* “rage, fury, gust of wind”, Mod.Ice. *pusur* f. pl. “vehemency, Unbeherrschtheit”, *pusumaður* “heftiger person”, O.E. *ðyssa* m. “Toser”, *mægen-ðysse* “violence, force”;

with the meaning ‘swelling eines Blütenstandes; tussock; heap, hill’ etc.: Gaul. *tuđos*, *tuđđos* ‘schichte’? (**tus-to-*, Loth RC 43, 165; different - Lw. from V.Lat. *tōstus* - Whatmough JC stem 1, 7 ff.), Welsh *tusw* m. “bundle” (**teus-t-uo-*), Bret. *tossen*, Vannes

tosten “hill” (**tus-tā*), Bret. *tuchen* ds. (**toust-jen*); whether O.Ir. *tūaimm* “hill” from **teus-mn̥*? different above 1.; O.H.G. *dosto*, *tosto* “tussock, tassel” and “*Origanum vulgare*” (Ger. *Dost*, *Dosten*), Ger. *dostig* “ausgebreitet, aufgedunsen”; E.Fris. *dūst* “tassel”, Nor. *tūst* “tuft, Haarzotte, tassel”, *tūsta* “tuft, knot, bundle, tree with buschiger Krone”, Ice. *pūsta* “heap, mass”;

possibly here O.Ind. *tūsa-* m. “hem eines Gewandes”, whether originally “Quasten”;

Ltv. *tūska* ‘swelling, lump, growth’, *tūškis* “Wassersucht”; *tuškis* “wisp, small bundle” (could auch *sk-* derivatives besides Ltv. *tūkt* “to swell” sein); Ger. *Dosche* “bush, umbel, Krauthaupt, bouquet, tassel”;

ein **tṷos-ti-* or **tṷəs-ti-* perhaps in Goth. *ga-pwastjan* “make strong, tight, firm, certain”, *pwastiþa* “certainty”, Ice. *þvest*, *þvesti* n. “steady parts of meat”.

9. *t-*derivative ***teutā*** “(bulk, mass) people, land”; ***teutono-s*** “Landesherr”:

Illyr. PN Τεύτα, *Teutana*, *Teuticus*, Τεύταρος; Messap. PN *þeotoria*, gen. *þeotorras*; Thrac. PN *Tauto-medes*; Osc. τωFτο, *touto*, Umbr. acc. *totam* “civitas”; Gaul. GN *Teutates* (**teuto-tātis* “Landesvater” to *tata*, above S. 1056), newer *Toutates*, *Tōtates*, *Tūtates*, PN *Teutiō*, *Toutius*, *Tūtius*, *Toutonos*;

Maybe Illyr. TN *Taula-* *Taulant* common italic-Illyr. *-t-* > *-l-* phonetic mutation.

O.Ir. *tūath* “people, stem, land”, Welsh *tūd* “land”, Corn. *tus*, M.Bret. *tut*, Bret. *tud* “the people”;

Goth. *þiuda*, O.H.G. *diot(a)* “people”, O.S. *thiod(a)*, O.E. *ðeod*, O.Ice. *þjóð* “people, people”, whereof O.H.G. *diutisc*, Ger. *deutsch* (originally “zum eigenem stem or Volk gehörig”, Weissgerber *Deutsch as people’s name* 1953, 261) and O.H.G. *diuten* “verständlich make (as though verdeutschen), define, clarify, indicate”, O.E. *geþīedan* “übersetzen”, O.Ice. *þýða* “ausdeuten, signify”; Gmc. VN **Theu-danōz*, keltisiert *Teutonī*,

Toutonī, to Dan. PN *Thyte-sysæl*, Goth. *Þiudans* “king” (**teutonos*), O.Ice. *Þjóðann*, O.E. *ðeoden*, O.S. *thiodan* ds. (Illyr. PN *Teutana*, Gaul. *Toutonos*);

Ltv. *tauta* “people”, O.Pruss. *tauto* “land”, Lith. *Tautà* “Oberland, Germany “, O.Lith. (Daukša) *tautà* “people”;

Hitt. *tuzzi-* “master, mister, Heerlager “ (**tut-ti-*?).

References: WP. I 706 ff., WH. II 650 ff., 712 f., 714, 715 f., 718 f., 721, Trautmann 314 f., 331 f., Vasmer 3, 149, 154, 160 f., 161 f.; Krahe Sprache under Vorzeit 65 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 490, 513 f.

Page(s): 1080-1085

ti-ti-, (ti)til-

English meaning: chirping of birds

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nachahmung von Vogelrufen"

Note: barely ursprachlich

Material: O.Ind. *tittibha-* m. "Parra jacana"; Ltv. *titilbis*, *titilbīte* "Wasserläufer", Lith. *tilvikas*, *titilvikas*, *titilvis* "Brachhuhn, Schnepfe"; Gk. τίτυβίζω or τιτυβίζω "gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (of partridge, game bird, the swallow)"; Lat. *titiō*, *-āre* "chirp, twitter, from sparrow"; Ltv. *tīfēt* 'sing'.

References: WP. I 742, WH. II 686, Mayrhofer 1, 457.

Page(s): 1086

tiēg^w–

English meaning: to retreat in fear

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scheu vor etwas zurücktreten or auffahren’

Material: O.Ind. *tyájati* (= Gk. σέβω) “verläßt, steht from etwas back”, with *ni-* “verscheuchen, verdrängen”, with *niš-* “hinaustreiben, verjagen”, participle *tyaktá-* (= Gk. σεπτός), noun agentis *tyaktar-* (= Gk. θεοσέπτωρ “Anbeter the divinity”), Kaus. *tyājāyati* “makes zurücktreten”, *tyájas-* n. “Verlassenheit” = Av. *iθyajah-*, *iθyejah-* n. ds.; O.Ind. *tyāgá-* m. “Hingabe, Freigebigkeit” etc.;

Gk. σέβω (only present and Impf.), σέβομαι Hom. “(die gods) scheuen”, nachHom. “(die gods) worship, honour”, σεπτός “(venerates =) ehrwürdig, holy”, σέβας, pl. σέβη n. Hom. “fromme fear, shyness, Ehrfurcht”, nachHom. “Heiligkeit, Majestät”, Hom. σεβάσασατο ‘scheute ehrfürchtig’, σεμνός (*σεβνος) “verehrungswürdig, convex, elevated, holy; gravitatisch, einherstolzierend, prunkend”, σοβέω “tue etwas from mir weg, entferne quick, fast, drive out”; intr. “go eilig, stolziere einher”, σοβαρός “rash, hasty, quick, fast; hochfahrend, prunkend”, σοβάς, -άδος f. “violent, eitel”, σόβη “Pferdeschwanz”.

References: WP. I 746, Mayrhofer 1, 529.

Page(s): 1086

to-¹, t̄a-, t̄jo-

English meaning: that, he (demonstr. base)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pronominalstamm “der, die”

Grammatical information: nom. acc. sg. n. *tod*, acc. sg. m. *tom*, f. *tām*, gen. sg. m. *tosio*, f. *tesias*

Note: (nom. sg. m. f. *so*, *sā*, see there)

Material: O.Ind. *tád* (*tāt*) “das”, Av. *taṭ*, acc. sg. O.Ind. *tām* m., *tām* f., Av. *təm* m., *tām* f., *tāt* n., etc.; Arm. -*d* (e.g. *ter-d* “the master, mister da, du the master, mister”, *ay-d* “the da”), *da* “this”, *doin* “the same”, etc.;

Gk. τό, acc. sg. τόv, τήν (Dor. τᾱν), τό etc.; to-vûv “nun” = Alb. *ta-ní*;

Alb. *kë-ta* “dieses” (**tod*, out of it in proclitic:) *të* (AbLat. **tōd*) “where”;

maybe Alb. *a-të*, *atë* “that”, Alb.Gheg *tanë* “all, so much”

Lat. *istum*, -*tam*, -*tud* etc., Umbr. *estu* “istum”; Lat. *tam* “so” (old also temporal “*tandem*” from **tām-dem*; auf **tām* based on also (?) *tantus*, Osc. *e-tanto* “tanta”, Umbr. *e-tantu* “tanta”), *tum*, *tun-c* “then, alsdann” = Av. *təm* “then”; *topper* (**tod-per*) “cito, fortasse, celeriter, tamen”; different about *tam* Szemerényi Gl. 35, 92 ff.;

O.Ir. *tō* “ja” (**tod*); infig. Pron. 3. sg. m. -*dʰ* (**tom*), n. -*d* (**tod*), pl. *da* (**tōns*, f. **tās*);

Goth. *pata* n., acc. m. *pana*, loc. *pei* etc., O.H.G. *der*, *diu*, *daz*, O.Ice. *pat* etc.;

Lith. *tàs*, *tà*, *taĩ* etc. “der(selbe)”; O.Pruss. gen. sg. f. *s-tessias*;

O.C.S. *tb*, *ta*, *to* “that”;

Toch. A *tām* “dieses”.

An congruities or Ähnlichkeiten seien hervorgehoben:

1. Gk. Hom. AbLat. τῶ “then, in this Falle; darum”, Lith. *tuõ* “with dem, sofort”, perhaps O.H.G. *thuo*, *duo*, O.S. *thō* “da” (whether not from f. **tā*); Gk. ther. megar. τῇ-δε “here”,

Goth. *þē* “um so”, perhaps O.Ice. *þā* “da, damals, then” (if not = **þan*), O.E. *ðā* “then, darauf”; with it probably originally gleich Gk. τῆ “da, nimm!”, Lith. *tė* ds.

2. *tor, tēr* “there”: O.Ind. *tar-hi* “to the time, then” (*-hi* to Gk. Hom. ἤ-χι), Goth. O.Ice. *þar* “there”, O.S. *thar*, O.Fris. *ther* (O.H.G. *dara*) “there”; O.S. *thār*, O.H.G. *dār*, O.E. *ðær* (*ðara*) “there”.

3. *toti* ‘so viele’: O.Ind. *tāti* ds. (*tatithá-* “the sovielte”), Lat. *tot, totidem* (*tōtus* “the sovielte”), in addition Gk. τόσ(σ)ος from **toti-os* ‘so big, large, so much, a lot of’.

4. With *-tro*-suffix: O.Ind. *tátrā* “there(toward)”, Goth. *þaþrō* “from da from”, O.Ice. *þaðra* “there”, O.E. *ðæder* “the, dorthin”.

5. O.Ind. *ta-dā*, Av. *taḍa* “then”, Lith. *tadà* (from **tadān*, compare E.Lith. *tadū*) “then, alsdann”; O.Ind. *tadānīm* “damals”.

6. Gk. τηλίκος ‘so old’, Lat. *talis* ‘so beschaffen of such kind, such “, Lith. *tõlei* “bis dahin, solange”; O.C.S. *tolī* “in dem Grade”, *tolb* ‘so much, a lot of, so very’, *toliko* ds.; after Szemerényi (Gl. 35, 113³) from **to-ali-*.

Maybe Alb. (**talis*) *i tillë, i a-tillë, i kë-tillë* “of such kind, such “.

7. Gk. τῆμος, Dor. τᾰμος “zur time, then”, O.C.S. *tamo* “dorthin”, Ltv. *tām* in *nuo tām* “hence”.

8. O.Ind. *e-tāvant* “tantus”, Av. *aē-tavant* ds. from IE **tāunt, tāuont-*; Gk. Hom. τῆος (newer τέως), τᾰFος; through influence of m. τᾰFo(ντ)ς wurde das to erwartende **tāFa(τ)* to **tāFo(τ)*, from which τᾰFος; here also after Szemerényi Lat. *tantus* (see above); compare Schwyzer Gk. 1, 609 Anm. 5.

9. Der ending from τό-φρα “inzwischen” (in addition compare ὅ-φρα ‘solange as’) perhaps to Toch. A *ku-pre*, B *kwri* “if”, *tā-pär(k)* “now, yet”.

10. Ein stem IE **tío-* besides *to-* in O.Ind. *tyá-* “that, that bekannte”, Alb. *së* (gen. dat. sg. f.) etc. (*s-* from **t-*), Run. *þīl*, O.S. *thit* “dorthin” (Rosenfeld Forsch. under Fortschr. 29, 177); Lith. *čia* “here”, *čion* “here”; O.Pers. *tya* “welches, das”, leg. *taya* (**to* + **io-*), absents (Risch, Asiat. Stud. 8, 151 f.).

maybe Alb. *a-ty*, *aty*, *atje* “there”

References: WP. I 742 f., WH. I 721 f., II 644, 645 f., 648, Trautmann 311 ff., Vasmer 3, 113, 128, Szemerényi Gl. 35, 42 ff., Mayrhofer 1, 499.

Page(s): 1086-1087

to-2

Deutsche Übersetzung: prefix

See also: see above S. 71 and 129 (Messap. *tabara*)

Page(s): 1088

tolk^w–

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reden, darlegen”?

Material: Lat. *loquor*, *-ī*, *locūtus sum* ‘spreche, say, name’;

O.Ir. *ad-tluch-* “danken” (1. sg. *atluchur*), *to-tluch-* “bid, beg, ask” (*dotluchur*); O.C.S. *tlъkъ* (**tlъkъ*), Russ. *tolkъ* “interpretation, explanation” (Lith. *tùlkas* “Dolmetsch” is sl. Lw.).

References: WP. 1 744 f., WH. I 821, Vasmer 3, 115.

Page(s): 1088

tong-¹ (*teng-)

English meaning: to think, feel

Deutsche Übersetzung: “denken, fühlen”

Material: Lat. *tongeō*, *-ēre* “nōsse, scīre”, prän. *tongitiō* “nōtiō”; Osc. AbLat. *tanginúd* ‘sententia’ (Messap. Lw.?); Alb. *tângë* “resentment”;

Goth. *þagkjan*, *þāhta* “think, überlegen”, O.Ice. *þekkja* “gewahr become, understand, comprehend, kennen” (*þekkr* “pleasant”), O.H.G. *denchen* “think”, O.E. *ðencan* ds.; Goth. *þugkjan*, *þūhta* ‘seem, shine, appear, seem’, O.Ice. *þykkja* “ds., gefallen”, O.H.G. *dunchen* ‘shine, appear, seem’, O.E. *ðyncan* ds.; Goth. **þagks* “gratitude”, O.Ice. *þokk* f. “gratitude, contentedness”, O.H.G. *dank* “Denken, thought, notion, gratitude”, O.E. *ðanc* “thought, notion, emotion, contentedness, gratitude”; M.H.G. *danknāeme*, aDan. *taknem* “dankbar”;

maybe Alb. (**dunchen*), *dukem*, *duket* ‘seem, appear’: O.H.G. *dunchen* ‘shine, appear, seem’, also Alb. *dukja* “appearance”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *doke* “custom, ritual, tradition (observed)”, *duk-* “to appear, seem” (see above).

Alb. shows that from Root *dek-1*: “to take” derived the nasalized Root *tong-1* (**teng-*): “to think, feel”.

Toch. A *tuñk-*, B *tarikw* “love”.

References: WP. I 744, WH. II 690; besides **tenk-* in Ltv. *ticinat* “ausfragen”, kuron. *teñcinât* ds., also Ltv. *tęnkāt* “babble, chatter, danken, praise, laud”.

Page(s): 1088

tong–²

See also: see above S. 1055.

Page(s): 1088

top–

English meaning: to stay; place

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wohin gelangen, auf etwas treffen or verfallen; Ort, wo man hingelangt or hin will”

Material: Gk. τόπος m. “place, place”, τοπάζω “ziele hin, vermute, errate”, τοπεῖον n. “rope, hawser, rope, band”; O.E. *ðafian* “zustimmen, grant, gestatten; dulden”;

Lith. *tàpti* (*tampù*) “become”, *pri-tàpti* “find, encounter, kennen lernen, learn”, Ltv. *tapt* (*tùopu*) “become, geschehen, gelangen”, *tapīgs* “ein fähiger Kopf”, *tapināt* “(zukommen lassen) borgen, leihen”, *pa-tapt* “hingelangen, wherefore come can, Muße have”, *sa-tapt* “meet, auf jemandentreffen”;

whether Pedersen die Gk. words right with M.Ir. *toich* “naturgemäß” (different under *tek-2*) and Welsh *tebyg* (**tok^wiko-*) “probably”, *annhebyg* “incredible” “zusammenstellt (compare Gk. τοπικός “den Ort betreffend”, ἄ-τοπος “wunderlich, auffallend”), wäre für diese eine Wurzel *tek^w-*: *tok^w-* must be assumed and die Gmc. and Balt words therefrom to separate.

References: WP. I 743, Pedersen Celt. Gk. I 129; different about die Balt words Stang NTS 16, 259 f. (to *tep-* ‘schmieren’, Trautmann 139, Vasmer 3, 95, 120).

Page(s): 1088

tor-, toro-s

English meaning: loud, distinct

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laut, vernehmlich"

Note: old Abzweigung in the meaning "piercing, shrilly, screaming" from **torós* "piercing", s. **ter-4* "hinübergelangen, hindurchdringen"

Material: O.Ind. *tārā-* "piercing, shrilly, screaming"; Gk. *τορός* "piercing, loud, vernehmlich" (also "quick, fast, agile", compare O.Ind. *tarás* adj. "rash, hasty, piercing" under **ter-* "hinübergelangen"), *τετορήσω* "werde loud and distinct say";

M.Ir. *torm*, *toirm* n., newer f. "din, fuss, noise" (**tor-smṛ*), Ir. *torann* "thunder", Welsh *taran*, O.Corn. *taran*, Bret. *taran* ds., Gaul. *Taranis* GN.;

Lith. *tariù*, *taĩti* and *taraũ*, *tarýti* 'say', *tarmẽ* "Ausspruch", O.Pruss. *tārin* acc. sg. "voice", *ettrāi*, Inf. *attrātwei* "antworten" (formal as O.Ind. *trā-ti* "rettet": *tirāti*); Slav. *tortoriti* in Cz. *tratořiti*, Russ. *torotóritʹ* "babble, chatter", zero grade redupl. O.C.S. *trъtorъ* 'sonus';

Arm. *tʻrtʻrak* "good speaker", if from **tʻurtʻurak*, IE **tortoro-*;

Hitt. *tar-* 'say, name'.

References: WP. II 744, WH. II 677, Trautmann 126, Vasmer 3, 126 f., Mayrhofer 1, 497;

See also: compare *tet(e)r-* S. 1079.

Page(s): 1088-1089

trāgh–, trōgh– and trēgh–

English meaning: to drag; to move, run

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen, am Boden schleppen, sich bewegen, laufen; Nachkommenschaft”

Note: entspricht nicht the normal IE root form; whether through contamination from *dherāgh-*, *dhregh-* with *terk-* and *trek-* (above S. 1077) originated?

Material: Lat. *trahō* “pull” etc. (different above S. 257 under *dherāgh-* “ziehen”); *trāma* f. “die chain of Gewebes” (**trāgh-smā*);

Gaul. *ver-tragus* ‘schnellfüßiger dog’; O.Ir. *traig*, gen. *traiged* (**traghetos*) “foot”, Welsh pl. *traëd* “Füße”; with unclear *ō*: Welsh sg. *troed* (einsilb.), pl. *traed* (disyllabic) “foot”, O.Corn. *truit*, M.Corn. *troys*, Bret. *troad*, pl. *treid* “foot”; M.Ir. *trog* “das parturition, progeny”, *trogan* “earth”, *trogaid* “bringt zur Welt” (compare aSerb. *tragъ* “descendant”);

with IE *ā* or *ō*: O.Ir. *trāgud* “Ebbe”, *trāig* “beach, seaside”, *trāgid* “ebbt”, Welsh *treio* “refluere ut mare”; with IE *ō*: Welsh *godro* “milk”, O.Bret. *guotroit* “demulgitis”, M.Bret. *gorzo*, Bret. *goero* “milk”; Welsh Corn. *tro* (**troghe-*) “turn; variation, time”, Welsh *troi* “vertere, volvere”; with *ā* or *ō*: Serb. *trāg* “Fußtapfe”, *trāžiti* “suchen, spüren”, aSerb. *tragъ* “descendant”;

probably Goth. *pragjan* “run” (**troghejō*), O.E. *ðrægan* ds. (**trēgh-*), *ðræg* “time”, eig. “Zeitverlauf”, and O.H.G. *drigil* “servant”, if eig. “runner”, probably also O.Ice. *þræll* “Knecht, servant” (> Eng. *thral*) from Gmc. **prāhilaz*,

besides *trāgh-*, *tregh-* stand in same or similar meaning *treg-* (see 1090), *dhregh-* (above S. 273), *dherāgh-* (above S. 257), *dhreġ-* (compare also Anklänge unter *der-* “flay”: root form *dergh-*, *dreg-* and under *dher-* “hold, stop”: root form *dheregh-*, *dhereġh-*) and *trek-* (see 1092).

References: WP. I 752 f., WH II 697 ff., Trautmann 325, H. Lewis BBCS. 9, 34 f.

Page(s): 1089

treg–

English meaning: to make an effort; force, battle; solid

Deutsche Übersetzung: “alle Kräfte anstrengen; Kraft, Andrang, Kampf; standhaft, fest”

Note: probably as ‘sich strecken, stemmen’ to *(s)terg-*, *(s)treg-* “stare” (above S. 1023)

Material: O.Ir. *trēn* (**tregs-no-*) “valiant, strong” (from which probably Welsh *tren* “impetuous, strenuous”, Subst. “force, rapidity” borrowed is), compar. superl. O.Ir. *tressa*, *tressam*, Welsh *trech*, *trechaf*, O.Ir. *tress* (**tregso-*) “fight, struggle”; O.Ice. *brekr* m., *brek* n. “strength, Tapferkeit”, *brekinn* “persistent”, *breka* “urge, press, push, press”, O.E. *ðrece* m. “Unterdrückung, force, might, Ermüdung”, *ðræc* n. “Drängen, power, force, might”, *ðracu* f. “Druck, rush, force, might”, O.S. *mōd-thraka* f. “distress”; reduced grade **pruhtu-* in O.Ice. *prōttr* m. “power, endurance”, O.E. *ðroht* m. “Anstrengung; drückend”, Russ. *trógatʹs* “touch”, Ltv. *treksne* “shove”.

References: WP. I 755 f., Vasmer 3, 139.

Page(s): 1090

treig-

See also: see above S. 1036 under *(s)treig-*, wherefore still Toch. A *trisk-* ‘sound, clink, din, drone’.

Page(s): 1092

treisti– or trīsti–

English meaning: stubborn; in a bad mood

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “trotzig, finster gelaunt”

Note: only Lat. and Gmc.

Material: Lat. *trīstis* “finster gelaunt, sad; widerlich or sharp from Geschmack”; O.H.G. *drīsti*, O.S. *thrīsti*, O.E. *ðrīste* “*audacious*”.

Maybe Alb. *trishtë* ‘sad’

References: WP. I 754, WH. II 706 f.

Page(s): 1092

trei-

English meaning: three

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drei"

Grammatical information: nom. m. *trejes*, nom. acc. n. *trī*, acc. n. *trins*, f. *tis(o)res*, (dissimil. from **tris(o)res*, etc.)

Material: 1. O.Ind. *tráyaḥ* m., *trī*, newer *trīni* n., *tisráḥ* f.; Av. *θrayō*, *θrayas* m., *θri* n., *tisrō* f.; Arm. *erek* (*trejes*); Gk. *τρεις*, gort. *τρεις*, m. f., Alb. *tre*, f. *tri* (originally neutrales **trī*); Lat. *trēs* (acc. also *trīs*), *tria* (*trī* in *trī-ginta* "30"), Osc. *trīs* "trēs", Umbr. *trif*, *tref*, acc. "trēs", *tria* "tria"; O.Ir. *tri*, f. *tēoir*, acc. *tēora* (**tisorās*, **tri-sor-ns*); Welsh *tri* m., *tair* f., M.Welsh Bret. *teir* (**tedres* < **tisres*, das *e* after the Vierzahl), compare Gaul. *tidres* (?); Goth. *preis*, acc. *prins*, n. *prija*, O.Ice. *þrīr*, O.H.G. *drī* etc.; O.Pruss. *tris* (gen. *treon*), Lith. *trīs*, Ltv. *trīs* (n. *tri* in Lith. *try-lika* "dreizehn", compare Lat. *trī-ginta* "30"); O.C.S. *trije* m. and *tri* f. n.; Hitt. *tri* "drei"; Toch. A *tre* m., *tri* f., B *trai* m., *tarya* f.

Kompositionsform *tri-* in O.Ind. *tripad-*, Gk. *τρίπους*, Lat. *tripēs*, O.E. *ðrifēte*, Lith. *trikōjis* "dreifüßig"; Av. *θri-kamərəda-* "dreiköpfig", Arm. *ere-am* "drei years old"; Illyr. PN *Τρι-τεύτα*, PN *Τρι-κόρνιον*; Celt. PN *Tri-toutos*, Gaul. *tri-garanus* "with drei Kranichen"; O.Ir. *trīar* "drei man" (**tri-ūirom*); R.C.S. *trъ-gubъ* "dreifach" (= Lith. *tri-gubas* ds); perhaps Lat. *tribus* "dividing off, partitioning off of Volkes, administrative district", Umbr. *trifu*, *trifo* acc. sg. from **tri-bhu-* (to **bheu-* above S. 146); Lat. *trīga* f. "Dreigespann" (shaped after *bīgāe* pl. "Zweigespann" from **bī-jugae*, see above S. 230 and 508); unclear O.Ir. *tre-thenc* "Dreiheit" besides M.Ir. *dē-cheng* "Zweiheit", compare O.Ice. *Þridjungur* "Drittel";

"dreizehn": O.Ind. *tráyodaśa-* = Lat. *trēdecim* (**trēs-decim*); compare Gk. *τρεις-καί-δεκα*;

“dreißig”: O.Ind. *trīṃśat-* f., Av. *θrisat-*, Gk. *τριᾱκοντα*, Lat. *trī-ginta*, O.Ir. **trīcho*, gen. *trīchof* (**trī-komtos*), M.Ir. *trīcha*, Bret. *tregont* (das *e* from *trede* “dritter”), Gaul. abl. pl. *tricontis*, Toch. A *taryāk*, B *täryāka* (**trijiākñt-s*).

2. ordinals: altererbt O.Ind. *ṭṛ-tīya-* = O.Pruss. *tīrts*; otherwise is *tri-* for *ṭṛ-* eingetreten: O.Ind. PN *Tritá-*, Av. *θrita-*; Av. *θritya-*, O.Pers. *θritiya-* or *-tīya*, Arm. *erir*, *errord*, Gk. *τρίτος*; homer. *τρίτατος* extended as *ἐβδόματος*; Lesb. *τέτρος* from **τρίτος*; Alb. *tretë*, Illyr. PN *Tritus*; Lat. *tertius*, Umbr. *tertiu* “tertio”, *terti* “tertium” (from **trītio-*); Gaul. PN *Tritios*, Welsh *try-dydd*, Bret. *trede*; Goth. *Þridja*, O.H.G. *dritto* etc.; Lith. *trėčias*, Ltv. *trešāis* (*tre-* instead of *tri-* after **trejes*? also:) O.C.S. *tretijь*; Balt *trit-* in Lith. *tritainis* “Drittel”;

O.Ir. *tress* (newer *triss*) “the Dritte” (**tristo-*), *tre(i)sse* “triduum”, compare Lat. *testis* “Zeuge” (also “testicle”); AbLat. Osc. *trīstaamentud* is probably from Lat. *testamentum* borrowed;

Toch. B *trit*, Hitt. *tarrījanalli-* “the dritte”, *[te-ri]-ja-an-na* “dritter”.

3. *tris* “dreimal”: O.Ind. *trīh*, Av. *θris*, Gk. *τρίς*, Lat. *ter*, older *terr* (from **tris*), O.Ir. *fo-thrī* “dreimal”; extended Av. *θrižvāit* “dreimal”, O.Ice. *Þrisvar*, O.H.G. *driwor*, O.E. *ðriwa*, *ðreowa* ds.; ein *yo-* suffix also in Av. *θrisva-* n. “Drittel” and Gk. *θρίων* “Feigenblatt” from **τρισFov*; in addition **tris-no-* in Gk. *θρίναξ* “Dreizack”; Lat. *terni* (**tri-no-*) “je drei” (besides *trīni* by pl. tantum from **tris-no-* parallel with *bīni*, see under *duōu*), O.Ice. *Þrennr* “dreifach”, *Þrenner* “drei” (by Kollektiven);

Maybe Alb. *tresh*, *trish* “in three”

auf **trianon* goes back O.Ir. *trīan*, O.Welsh *trean*, Welsh *traean* “Drittel”, compare also Gaul. acc. pl. *trianis* “Drittel”?

4. collective *trejo-*, *trojo-*: O.Ind. *trayá-* “dreifach”, *trayam* n. “Dreiheit”, Lith. *treji*, f *trėjos* “drei” (by Pluralsubstantiven), Ltv. *treji*, f. *trejas* ds., O.C.S. *troji* m. pl.; auf **trejodjo-* based on O.Ir. *trēode* “dreifach”.

References: WP. I 753 f., WH. II 668 f., 702 f., Trautmann 327 f., Vasmer 3, 137,
Wackernagel-(Debrunner) 3, 346 f.

Page(s): 1090-1092

trek-

English meaning: to run

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen, laufen”

Note: equal meaning with *trāgh-*, *trōgh-*, *treggh-*

Material: O.C.S. *trъkъ* “run, flow”, *trъkaljati* “wälzen”, Serb. *trčati* “run”, *trakánac* ‘spoor’, Bulg. *trčǎ* “laufe”, *trъkalo* “wheel, circle”;

M.Ir. *tricc*, Ir. *tric* (expressives *kk*) “rash, hasty”;

eine variant auf palatal *treḱ-* perhaps in Av. *udarō-θraša-* “auf dem Bauch sich bewegend, kriechend (from Schlangen)”.

References: WP. I 755, WH. II 699.

Page(s): 1092

trem-, trem-

English meaning: to thump; to tremble

Deutsche Übersetzung: “trippeln, trampeln” and “zittern”

Note: (contaminated with *tres-*); the same Doppelbed. by *trep-*.

Material: Gk. τρέμω “tremble” (= Lat. *tremō*, Alb. *trem*); ἀτρέμας, ἀτρέμα “unbeweglich, peaceful”, ἀτρεμής “fearless”, τρόμος m. “das Zittern”, τρομέω “tremble”, τρομερός “timorous”, redupl. τετρεμαίνω ‘schaudere’ (unclear ταρμύσσω “frighten”);

Alb.Tosk *trëmp*, Gheg *trem* “I terrify”;

maybe Alb. *trim* “brave, not scared”

Note:

Common Alb. *m* > *mp*, *mb* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *tremō*, *-ere* “tremble”, *tremor* “das Zittern”, *tremulus* “zitternd”, Umbr. *tremitu* “tremefacito”;

Goth. *þramstei* “locust, grasshopper” (IE **trem-*, as in O.C.S. *tręsq* amalgamation from *trem-* and *tres-*); O.S. *thrimman* st. V. “to bloat, bulge, swell” or “bekümmert become”; O.Ice. *þramma* “trample, heavy go”, M.L.G. *drammen* “rant, roister, violent urge, press, push”, *dram* “din, fuss, noise, crowdedness, Getümmel” (: Ltv. *tremt*); *-mm-* intensive gemination?

Lith. *trįmti* “erzittern”, *trėmti* “niederstoßen; verbannen, austreiben”, *sutraminti* “leiseanstößen”, Ltv. *tremt* “wegjagen”, *tramš* ‘schreckhaft (from horses)’, *tramîgs* ‘shy, bashful’, *tramdīt* “frighten, hunt, chase”; Clr. *tremčū*, *tremttty* “tremble, quiver”; O.C.S. *tręsq*, *tręsti* ‘shake, upset’, *sę* “tremble”, *tręsb* “σεισμός” (Slav. **trem-*, **troms-*, see above);

Toch. A *trām-* “in rage, fury geraten”, B *tremi* “rage, fury”.

References: WP. I 758, WH. II 701, Trautmann 329 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 146 f.

See also: compare *ter-1* "wriggle", from **trem-* and **tres-* extended are.

Page(s): 1092-1093

trenk-¹

English meaning: to push; to oppress

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stoßen (also dröhnend), zusammendrängen, bedrängen'

Note: s. also *trenk-* "wash, bathe"

Material: Av. *θraxtanam* gen. pl. "zusammengedrängt" (in the meaning to Gmc. stimmend);

Lat. *truncus* "tree truck, trunk", adj. "mutilated, the Äste or Glieder stolen; looted", *truncō*, *-āre* "verstümmeln"; Gaul. *trincos* "a kind of Gladiatoren" (Vendryes RC. 39, 404 f.); perhaps ("es drängt mich") O.Ir. *di-fo-thracc-* "wish", verbal noun *dūthracht*, probably (as "abgedrängt become") O.Ir. M.Ir. *trēicim* "verlasse, weiche", Welsh *trengi* "vergehen, die", *tranc*, pl. *trangau* m. "Abschied, death, end";

maybe Alb. *trung* 'stump', Alb.Gheg (**truncus*) *truni* "(*)a dolt, blockhead, brain, head" from Lat. *truncus -a -um* "maimed, mutilated, cut short. M. as subst. *truncus -i*, a lopped tree, the trunk of a tree; the trunk of a human body. Transf. a dolt, blockhead". also Alb. *tragull*, *trangull* "cucumber; a dolt, blockhead".

Goth. *preihan* "urge, press, push" (from urg. **preiχō*, **prīχō*; through Ablautentgleisung *prāih*, *prāihans*; *faihu-praihna* (dat. sg.) "richness"; also O.S. *thrēgian*, M.L.G. Dutch *dreigen* "threaten"? Ein WestGmc. **prīh-* = Goth. *preih-* certainly in M.H.G. *drīhe* 'stecknadel, Handgerät of Flechtens and Webens'; with gramm. variation O.Ice. *prýngja*, -*va*, *prǫng* "press, urge, press, push, press" (for **bringa* probably after dem adj. *prǫngr* "eng" from **prangu-*), O.S. *thringan*, O.E. *ðringan* st. V., O.H.G. *dringan* ds. (M.H.G. *dringen* also "flax, wattle, braid, to weave", see above *drīhe* and compare above **terk-* "turn"); Kaus. O.Ice. *prǫngja* "urge, press, push, constrain, oblige, in die clamp bringen", M.H.G. *drengen* "urge, press, push"; O.Ice. *prǫngr* "eng" (= Lith. *trankùs*), M.H.G. *drange*, *gedrange* adv. "eng"; O.Ice. *prǫng*, gen. -*varf*. "crush, narrowness", O.E. *drang* m. "crush, gedrängte troop,

multitude, crowd”, M.H.G. *dranc* “*Drang*”, O.H.G. *drangōn* “*urge, press, push*” (= Lith. *trankaũ*);

O.Ice. *Præta*, *Prætta* “quarrel, sich quarrel, squabble, bestreiten” (**Pranxatjan*); O.E. *bræll* “Knecht, Unfreier” etc. (**Pranhilaz*);

nGk. *δροῦγγος*, late Lat. *drungus* and O.Ir. *drong* “troop, multitude, crowd” are genuine Celtic (**dhrungho-*) and keine Gmc. Lw.; irrig above S. 255;

Lith. *treñkti* “dröhnend bump, poke”, Frequent. *trankaũ*, *-yti* (= O.H.G. *drangōn*), *trañksmas* “crush, resonance”, *trankùs* “bumpy” (eig. ‘stoßend’ = O.Ice. *Þrōngr*); *trenkù*, *triñkti* “wash” (see also **trenk-* “wash”), *trinkiu*, *-ėti* “din, drone”; Ltv. *triecu*, *triekt* “zerstoßen, zerquetschen; wegjagen”; *triecināt* “upset”, *truoksnis* “din, fuss, noise, Gepolter”; O.Pruss. *pertrinktan* “verstockt”; Russ. *trutýtʹ* “press, bump, poke”, Serb. *trŭčíti* “schmeißen”;

Anlautdublette in Slov. *drókatī* “bump, poke, stomp, squeeze”, O.C.S. *udrŏčiti* “niederdrücken, torment, smite”?.

References: WP. I 758 f., WH. II 710 f., Trautmann 328 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 145.

Page(s): 1093

trenk-2

English meaning: to wash, bathe

Deutsche Übersetzung: “waschen, baden”

Material: Ir. *fothrucud* “bathe”, Bret. *gozronquet* ds. (**tronk-*), Welsh *trochi* “mergere, balneare” (-*ch-* probably from -*nk-s-*); about Lith. *trenkù*, *triñkti* “wash” see above.

References: WP. I 759;

See also: probably identical with *trenk-1*; compare above S. 819 about Lith. *peĩti*.

Page(s): 1094

trep-¹

English meaning: to trample, tread

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trippeln, trampeln, treten"

Material: O.Ind. *tṛprá-*, *tṛpála-* "hasty, unsteady"? (probably from "trippelnd"); afghO.N. *drabəl* "jiggle, shake, herabdrücken"; Gk. τροπέω "keltere" ("trete die Trauben from"), ἀτραπός, Hom. ἀτραπός "Fußsteig" (ἀ- "copulativum", eig. "ausgetretener way"), τροπέοντο ἐπάτου Hes., Οἰνοτρόποι "Gottheiten of Weinbaues"; Alb. **trip* = Gk. τραπ- in *sh-tip*, *sh-typ* "zertrete, zerstoße, zerquetsche", *për-t(r)yp* "chew", *sh-trip*, *zdryp* 'steige herab';

Lat. *trepidus* "ängstlich umherlaufend", *trepidō*, *-āre* "walk on tiptoe; trip, from Geschäftigkeit or fear";

O.E. *ðrafian* "press, urge, press, push, drive, push; rebuke, reproach"; Eng. dial. *thrave*, *threave* "drift, trailing, herd", O.S. *thraðōn* "trot", M.H.G. *draben* ds. (= Russ. *tropátʹ*), Swe. *trav* "festgefahrener Schnee auf Wegen", *travla* "(snow) feststampfen" (besides probably through hybridization with Gmc. **trep-*, **trem-*, see under *der-* "run", M.L.G. *drampen* "trample", E.Fris. Dutch *drempele*, nd. *drumpele* "threshold", M.L.G. *dorpele* "threshold");

Lith. *trepsėti* (3. Pers. *trèpsi*, old *trèpsti*) "with den Füßen trampeln", *trep-(l)ėnti* ds., *trypsėti* ds., ablaut. *trypiù*, *trỹpti* "trample" (for **trip-*); *trapinėti* "with den Füßen bump, poke", O.Pruss. *trapt* "tread", *ertreppa* 'sie übertreten';

O.C.S. *trepetʹ* "das Zittern, Beben", *trepetati* "tremble", *trepati* "palpare", Bulg. *trópam* "stamp, trample, trapple", *trópot* m. "Getrampel", Russ. *tropátʹ* 'stomp, trample, with den Füßen treten', *tropáf* "Pfad; Fährte".

References: WP. I 756, WH. II 701 f., Trautmann 329, Vasrner 3, 136, 140 f.

See also: As *trem-* and *tres-* probably extension from *ter-1* "wriggle".

Page(s): 1094

trep-2

English meaning: to turn; to bow the head (of shame)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wenden, also sich vor Scham abwenden”

Material: O.Ind. *trápatē* ‘schämt sich, wird verlegen’, *trapā* f. “the genitals, Verlegenheit”;

Gk. τρέπω, Dor. Ion. τράπω “wende”, τροπή “reversal”, τρόπος “turn”, τρόπις “keel, Grundbalken of Schiffes” (eig. “Wender”), τρωπάω “wende, verändere”, Med. “turn, twist, rotate mich um, kehre um”, ἐν-τρέπομαι “wende mich jemandem to, schäme mich vor jemandem”, εὐτράπελος “movable, nimble”; τερπικέραυνος in spite of τερπώμεθα τρεπώμεθα Hes. not “fulmina torquens”, but to τέρπειν, -εσθαι as “the Blitzfrohe”;

Lat. *trepit* “vertit”; *turpis* (**tr̥pis*) “ugly, nasty” (“*wovor man sich abwenden muß”, formation as Goth. *brūks* “usable”), -*ur*- instead of -*or*- dialect.

Maybe Alb. (**turpis*) *turp* ‘shame’

References: WP. I 756 f., WH. II 702, 719, Mayrhofer 530.

See also: IE *trep-* “wenden” extension from *ter-3* “rub, drehend reiben, turn”?

Page(s): 1094

trep–³, treb–

See also: see above S. 1037 under *(s)trep-*.

Page(s): 1095

tres-, ters- (*teres-)

English meaning: to tremble

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zittern"

Material: O.Ind. *trásati* "zittert" (= Gk. *τρέω*), *trastá-* "zitternd" Kaus. *trāsayati* "makes erzittern"; Av. *taršta-* (ar. **tršta-* "timorous"), *tərəsaiti*, ap. *tarsatiy* "fürchtet" (**trs-[s]kō*) = Lith. *trīšu*; Kaus. Av. *brāṇhayete* "versetzt in fright"; perhaps Arm. *erer* "Erschütterung, Beben, Zittern" (**tres-rī*);

Lat. *terreo*, *-ēre* "in Schrecken versetzen, daunt, scare" (das *e* instead of kausativen *o* derives from:) *terror* "fright"; Umbr. *tursitu* "terrētō, fugātō";

Gk. *τρέω* (Aor. Hom. *τρέσσαι*) "tremble, flee", *ἔτερσεν ἐφόβησεν* Hes., *ἄτρεστος* "unerschrocken", *τρηρός* (**τρασρός*), *τρήρων* "timorous, fleeting";

M.Ir. *tarrach* "timorous" (**trs-āko-*); O.E. *ðrǣs* "fringe" (compare O.Ind. *trasaṇa-m* "eine bewegliche, zitternde ornament, decoration");

Lith. *trīšu* "tremble" (**trs-[s]kō*); Ltv. *trīsas* f. pl. "Zittern", *trīšēt* "tremble, quiver", perhaps Lith. *trīsiù*, *trīsti* "läufig sein".

References: WP. I 760, WH. II 674 f., Trautmann 329;

See also: to 1. *ter-1* "wriggle".

Page(s): 1095

tr-eu-d-

English meaning: to press, push, * displeasure

Deutsche Übersetzung: “quetschen, stoßen, drücken”

Note: probably extension to *ter-3*, *tereu-* “rub”

Note:

Root *tr-eu-d-* : “to press, push, * displeasure” derived from Root *dreĝh-* : “unwilling, displeased” [common Illyr.-Balt *-ĝh-* > *-d-*, Illyr. Alb. *-g* > *-th* phonetic mutation].

Material: Alb. *treth* “castrate, clip” (“*smash, crush testicles”) = Lat. *trūdō*, *-ere* “bump, poke, fortstoßen, urge, press, push” (*trūdis* “eisenbeschlagene shaft, pole zum Fortstoßen”);

Maybe nasalized Alb. *ndrydh* “twist”, also prefixed *shtrydh* “squeeze”.

M.Welsh *cythruð* “torment, smite”, *godruð* “wild”, *gorthruð* “Bedrückung” (*-*treudo-*); M.Ir. *troid* “streitet” (**truzd-* from **trud-d-*), Welsh *trythill*, *drythill* “lustful” (out of it M.Ir. *treitell* “Liebling”); O.Ir. *tromm*, Welsh *trwm* “heavy” (**trudsmo-* “drückend”); Goth. *usþriutan* “beschwerlich fall”, O.Ice. *þrjōta* “lack”, O.E. (*ā-*)*ðrēotan* uPers. “exhaust, überdrüssig become”, O.H.G. (*ar-*, *bi-*)*driozan* “beset, belästigen”, Ger. *verdrießen*; O.Ice. *þrjōtr* “widerspenstiger person”, O.H.G. *urdrioz* “displeasure”; O.Ice. *þraut* f. “Kraftprobe, crowdedness”, O.E. *ðrēat* m. “crush, Gewalttätigkeit, threat”, M.H.G. *drōz* “displeasure, load, complaint” (= Slav. *trudъ*); O.E. *ðrēat(n)ian* “urge, press, push, torment, smite, scold, chide, threaten”;

O.E. *ðrīetan* “exhaust (tr.), urge, press, push”, O.Ice. *þreyta* “power aufwenden, withstand, exhaust (tr. and intr.)”; O.Ice. *þrýsta*, O.H.G. *ðrūstīt*, O.E. *geðryscan* “distress”, *ðrysmān* “erdrücken, ersticken”, M.L.G. *drussemen* “erdrosseln, erdrücken”; O.C.S. *trudъ* “toil”, *truždō*, *truditi* “beschweren, torment, smite”.

Maybe Alb. *trys*, *trysa* (aor.) “press, compress, squeeze”, *trondit* “torment, overwhelm”.

References: WP. I 755, WH. II 710, Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 143, Loth RC 41, 226 ff.

Page(s): 1095-1096

třēb–, trōb–, tr_eb– or trāb–, tṛb–

English meaning: building, dwelling

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Balkenbau, Gebäude, Wohnung”

Material: Lat. *trabs* and *trabēs*, -is f. “balk, beam”, *taberna* “Bude, Wohnraum” (dissim. from **traberna*);

Osc. *tríibúm* “domum, aedificium”, *tríibarakavúm* “aedificare” (**trēb-*), Umbr. *tremnu* “tabernāculo”, *trebeit* “versātur” (**trēb-* or **trēb-*); O.Welsh *treb*, Welsh *tref*, O.Bret. *treb* “dwelling”, M.Ir. *treb* “house, estate”, O.Ir. *dī-thrub*, Welsh *dī-dref* “desert, waste, wasteland, Einsiedelei”, O.Ir. *atreba* (**ad-treb-*) “besitzt, dwells”, Welsh *athref* “dwelling, Besetzung”, Gaul. VN *Atrebates* “possessōres or Seßhafte”; about M.Ir. *trebaid* “bebaut, bewohnt”, see above S. 1071;

O.E. *ðorp*, *ðrop* “estate, courtyard, village”, O.Fris. *therp* and *thorp*, O.S. *thorp*, O.H.G. *dorf* “village”, O.Ice. *þorp* “Gehöft”, Goth. *þaúrþ* “field, farmland”; O.Ice. *þrep* n. “Oberboden, Lattenboden, Galerie, Absatz”, *þrepi* m. “erhöhte Unterlage” (besides also *þrafn* m. “staff, balk, beam”, *þref* n. ds. from a root variant auf IE *p*, as presumably Gk. τράπηξ - Att. inschr. τράφηξ - Eol. τρόπηξ Hes. “picket, pole, Schiffsbord”);

ablaut. Lith. *troba* (acc. *tróba*) “house, edifice, building”, Ltv. *trāba* “edifice, building”, O.Pruss. in PN. *Troben*;

eine vollere root form *terab-* in Gk. τέραμνα, assim. τέρεμνα pl. “house, dwelling” (**terab-no-*), from which borrowed O.C.S. *trěmъ* “tower”, etc.; about Gk. θεράπνη “dwelling” s. Kretschmer Gl. 24, 90 f.

References: WP. I 757 f., WH. II 696 f., Trautmann 330, Vasmer 3, 95 f., 97.

Page(s): 1090

třeu–

English meaning: to prosper

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gedeihen”

Note: extended *třeu-s-*

Material: Av. perf. 3. sg. Med. *tuθruyē* (i.e. *tuθruwē*) “hat aufgezogen, unterhalten”, present-stem *θraoš-* (*θraošta*) “zur ripeness, consummation, Vollkommenheit gelangen or bringen”, *θraošti-* “(ripeness) consummation, end”;

O.H.G. *triuuit* (Alem. *t-* for *þ-*) “excellet, pollet, floret”; *trouwen* (**þraujan*) “pubescere, crescere”, M.H.G. *ūf gedrouwen* “aufgewachsen, grown”; O.Ice. *þrōask* “zunehmen, thrive, ripen” (**þrōwōn*), M.H.G. *druo* f. “fruit”, older-Ger. *druhen, truhen* “thrive, zunehmen”, Swiss *trüehen* ds.; O.Ice. *þrūðr* f. “ power “, O.E. *ðrȳð* ds.; O.Ice. *þroskr* (**trusko-*) “(reif, vollwüchsig) strong”, *þroski* m. “ strength “, *þroskask* ‘strong become’.

References: WP. I 754.

Page(s): 1095

tr̥i̯əto–, trīto–

English meaning: sea, watery

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nasses Element”?

Material: O.Ir. *triath*, gen. *trethan* ‘sea’ (Proto-Celt. **tr̥iaton-*); Gk. Τρῖτων, son of Poseidon or Nereus and the Ἀμφι-τρῖτη, also river name, Τρῖτωνίς f. ‘sea in Libyen’; Τρῖτογένεια “epithet the Athene” rather as Τρῖτογενεια “am 3. days born “ with metr. lengthening of ι deutbar.

Maybe Alb. *tret* “dissolve in water”

Note:

The origin of Gk. Τρῖτων ‘son of Poseidon or Nereus’ derived from Root *tr̥ei-*: “three” or the **trident** of the sea god. It was initially a number and later it became the name for the sea.

References: WP. I 760.

Page(s): 1096

tris-

English meaning: stalk; vine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pflanzenstengel, Rebe”?

Material: Gk. θρινία ἄμπελος ἐν Κρήτῃ (**trisniā*); Alb. *trishë* “Pfropfreis, sprout”; Ser.-Cr. *trs* “Weinrebe, reed” (*trsje* “Weinberg”), Cz. *trs* ‘stalk of the plant’, *vinný trs* “grapevine”, Slov. *ters* “grapevine” (Slav. **tr̥so-*).

References: WP. I 760 f.

Page(s): 1096

trozdos- : trzdos-

English meaning: blackbird

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Drossel"

Note: compare above S. 1079

Material: Lat. *turdus*, -ī m. "thrush, Krammetsvogel; ein fish" (**trzdos*, with dial. *u*?); M.Ir. *truit*, *druit* f., Ir. *truid*, *druid* 'star' (**trozdi-*); from dem Ir. borrowed M.Welsh *trydw*, *drydw* (after *drud* "toll" transfigured to *drudw*), Bret. *dred*, *tred* (older pl.), O.Corn. *troet* m., nCorn. *tros*, pl. *tryjy*, *treyju*, Singulativ f. M.Corn. *trozan*, besides O.Bret. *tra[s]cl*, Bret. *drask(l)* m., Vannes also *taraskl*, f. Welsh *tresglen* "thrush"; O.Ice. *þrōstr* (**þrastu-z*, compare to *u*-stem Welsh *trydw*) "thrush", Nor. *trost*, *trast*, unclear M.H.G. *drostel*, O.E. *drostle* (Gmc. **þrustalō-*), O.H.G. *droscā-(la)*, M.H.G. bO.Ir. *drósche*, schwäb.-Alem. *drostlē* (Gmc. **þrau(d)-sk-*, -*st-*), O.E. *ðrysce* (**þruskjōn*, Eng. *thrush*, M.L.G. *drōsle*, and. *thrōsla* (reshaped from **throstla* after **ōsla* = O.E. *ōsle*, Ger. "blackbird"); Proto-Gmc. -*au-* and -*u-* perhaps through influence an onomatopoeic words Schallsippe with *u*, as in Gk. τρῦζω "girre", τρῦγών "turtledove", Pol. *trukać* ds., etc.; balto-Slav. **trazda-* m. "thrush" in O.Pruss. *tresde* f., Lith. *strāzdas*, Ltv. *strāzds* m.; Slav. **drozdъ* in Russ. *drozd* (gen. *drozdā*) etc.

References: WP. I 761 f., WH. II 718, Trautmann 327, Specht IE Decl. 49.

Page(s): 1096

truḱ-

See also: see under *tuerḱ-*.

Page(s): 1097

trus–

English meaning: reed

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schilfrohr’?

Material: Gk. θρύον “bulrush” as *τρυον (?), *trusom to O.C.S. *trъstъ*, Ser.-Cr. *trst*, *trska* etc. “reed”, Lith. *tr(i)ušis* ds., *strùstė*, *strustis*, *srustis* “Rohrspan or Baststreifen”. Doubtful, da Binse and Schilf zwei ganz various things are.

References: WP. I 762, Trautmann 330, Vasmer 3, 141, 145.

Page(s): 1097

tr̥uof-

English meaning: leprosy

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Aussatz"

Material: O.Ir. *trosc* "leprosy" (**tr̥uds-ko-*); Bret. *trousk* 'schuppen', *trouskan* "Moos", Welsh *trwsg(l)* "raw"; Goth. *prūts-fill* n. "leprosy", O.E. *ðrūstfell* (for **ðr̥uts-*) "leprosy"; compare Gk. τρύω "reibe auf", Lith. *trunėti* "modern" (see *ter(eu)-* "rub", basic meaning then perhaps "kratzig") and Lat. *trūdō* etc. (see **treud-*).

References: WP. I 762, I. Williams BBCS. 11, 142 f.

Page(s): 1096-1097

tu, tutu

English meaning: chirping of birds

Deutsche Übersetzung: Vogelruf; also von andern dumpfen Schalleindrücken

Material: O.Ind. *thuthukṛt-* m. “ein certain bird, Ringeltaube”; Gk. τυτώ ή γλαῦξ Hes., τοῦτις ó κόσσυφος Hes.; Lat. *tutubāre* “cry” (from the owl), compare Plaut. Men. 653 f. “*vīn adferri noctuam, quae “tū, tū” usque dicat tibi?*”; Lith. *tūtūoti* “toot”, *tutlỹs*, *tutūtis* “hoopoe”; in Gmc. neugeschaffen (or with faltering consonant shift in onomatopoeic word) M.L.G. (Ger.) *tūten* “toot”, O.Ice. *tauta*, *tutla* “murmur”; as old type (**tū* with *d*-present) O.E. *ðūtan* “einen Tonausstoßen”, O.Ice. *þjōta* “howl, einen starken Ton give”, O.E. *ðēotan* “howl, widerhallen, rant, roister”, O.H.G. *diozan* “loud sound, clink”, O.Ice. *þytr* “strong sound, tone, Geheul”, M.H.G. *duz*, *diez*, *dōz* “clangor, noise”, Goth. *þuthaúr* “Tuthorn, Trompete”, O.Ice. *þyss* “din, fuss, noise”, O.E. *ðyssa* m. “Toser”.

References: WP. I 745, WH. II 724, Mayrhofer 1, 542.

Page(s): 1097

tuak-²

English meaning: to bathe

Deutsche Übersetzung: "baden"

Material: O.Pruss. *twaxtan* "Badequast" (**tuakstom*);

Goth. *pwahan*, *pwōh*, O.Ice. *pvā*, O.E. *ðwēan* "bathe", O.H.G. *dwahan*, *dwōg*, *twuog* "wash", O.Ice. *pvātr* (**pwahtu-*) "das Waschen" etc.; O.Ice. *pvál* n. 'seife', Goth. *pwahl* n. 'spa, bath', O.H.G. *dwahal* ds., O.E. *ðwéal* m. n. "Waschen"; O.S. *twahila* f. "Handtuch", O.H.G. *dwahila* m. ds., fränk. **thwahlja* ds., out of it Fr. *touaille*, from which Eng. *towel*.

References: WP. I 747, Trautmann 333, Johannesson 451.

Page(s): 1098

tuakos

English meaning: skin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haut"

Grammatical information: n.

Material: O.Ind. *tvacas*- 'skin' (in compound as *hiranya-tvacas*- "goldfellig" and in *tvacasya*- "in the skin situated"), besides *tvák*- f. 'skin, fell, fur'; Gk. σάκος 'shield' (from Häuten, leather), φερε-σσάκης 'schildträger'; Hitt. *tuēkkas* "body, person, selbst".

References: WP. I 747, Mayrhofer I, 537 f.

Page(s): 1099

tuǵk-¹, tuk-

English meaning: to pull together, close up

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “fest umschließen, zusammenschnüren” (Gk. weiter also “fest hineinstopfen under likewise”)?

Material: O.Ind. *tvanakti* “zieht sich together” (unbel.);

Gk. Att. σάπτω, Ion. σάσσω (ἔσαξα, Ion. ἔσασα; ἔσεσάχατο) “ausrüsten, bewaffnen; anfüllen, feststopfen” (**tyak̑iō*), σακτός “vollgestopft”, with Gk. γ (Entgleisung) σάγη “armament, armor, Geschirr, saddle, clothing”, σάγμα “cover, Saumsattel; clothing, Überzug” (> Lat. *sagma* > O.H.G. *soum*, Ger. *Saumtier*), σαγήνη “fishing net”, σάγουρον γυργάθιον Poll., σαγίς πήρα Hes., and thebO.N. σάκτᾱς “physician, medicine man” and das dem Lat. *sagana* “Zauberin” the basic liegende *σαγάνη; σηκός, Dor. σᾱκός “hurdle, stall, sacred place”; σηκάζω “pferche ein, sperre ein”, Dor. σᾱκῖτᾱς “in the Schäferei aufgezogenes lamb”, σηκίς, -ίδος ‘sklavin’; also probably σηκώω “wiege”, σήκωμα “Gewicht; Ghegenwert, Belohnung”; with gradation *ō* probably Hom. σῶκος ‘strong’, σωκέω “bin strong, have power”; zero grade συχνός “gedrängt, numerous” (**tyuk-snos*).

References: WP. I 746 f., WH. II 463, Kuiper IE Nasalprä. 122.

Page(s): 1098

t̥uei-², extended t̥uei-s-

English meaning: to excite, shake, move around; to shimmer

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erregen, hin and her bewegen, schütteln, erschüttern, also seelisch”

Grammatical information: (s-present; to *es*-stem *t̥ueios-*, *t̥ueies-*, Av. *ṣwayah-*)

Note: = *t̥ueis-* ‘sparkle, glitter’, da “lebhaftige Bewegung - flicker, sparkle, glitter” ein common Bedeutungsverhältnis ist.

Material: O.Ind. *tviṣ-* “excited, aroused sein; sparkle, glitter, gleam” (present *tvēṣati* Gramm., *átviṣur* ‘sie waren excited, aroused, bestürzt’, 3. sg. *átviṣata*, *títviṣē*), *tveṣá-* “boisterous; funkeln, gleaming”, *tviṣ-*, *tviṣi-* f. “excitement, Ungestüm; radiance”; urind. (Withanni) PN *Tuṣratta* maybe from **Tviṣ(a)-ratha-* = O.Ind. *tveṣá-ratha-* “dessen cart boisterous vordringt”;

Av. *ṣwy-ant-* participle “fear erweckend”, *upā-ṣwayeiti* “be afraid, ängstigt sich”, *ṣwyā* ‘schrecken, danger’, *ṣwayah-* n. ds. (therefrom *ṣwayan̥ha-* n. “gefährlicher state, status, danger”, *ṣwayan̥hant-* “terrible, dangerous”); *ṣwaēsō* n. “fear, a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm”; *ṣwisra-* “luminous” (wäre O.Ind. **tvicchra-*);

Gk. σείω ‘shake, swing, brandish, erschüttere’ (**t̥ueisō*; ἐπι-σειών; σέσειμαι), zero grades participle σιών (: O.Ind. *a-tviṣ-ata*), σεισμός, σεισμός “Erschütterung, Erdbeben”; from a **t̥ueis-ros* “funkeln” derives σείριος “glühend, burning (hochsommerlich); Hundstern (Sirius), Stern generally “, σείρ, σείρος ὁ ἥλιος καὶ σείριος Suidas (to consonant-stem probably after ἀστήρ geworden); if σῖγαλόεις “glimmering” (σῖγαλόω “glätte, make blank”) here anzureihen ist (: *t̥uis-* + γαλ[ήνη]), ist es perhaps als *t̥uisi-* (Kompositionsform besides **t̥ueis-ro-*) + γαλος, perhaps “vonfunkelnder Helle” zu analysieren

References: WP. I 748, Mayrhofer 1, 540.

Page(s): 1099

tʷenǵh-

English meaning: to oppress

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bedrängen"

Material: Av. *ʒwāzjaiti* "gerät in crowdedness" (Av. **tʷanzǵhati* with *-zgh-* from IE *-ǵh* + *skō*), to O.S. *thwingan*, O.H.G. *dwingan* "press, zwingen, unterdrücken", O.Ice. *pvinga*, -*aða* "constrain, oblige, belästigen, plague", O.E. *ðwinglian* "aufbinden"; but O.H.G. *dūhen* "press, niederdrücken" (Ger. *deuhen*, *dauhen*), O.E. *ðȳn*, *ðēon* (preterit *ðȳde*) "press, belästigen, constrain, oblige, bump, poke, prick" from **pūhjan* (**Punǵian*), whereupon also M.Du. *dūwen*, *douwen* "press, press, and probably also anfrk. *bethūwen* "deprimere" and O.E. *ðȳwan* "press, beset, scold, chide, bestrafen" go back, belong to *(s)tʷeuk-*, above S. 1032.

References: WP. I 748 f., Kuiper Nasalprä. 126.

Page(s): 1099-1100

t_uen-

See also: see under *tēu-6*.

Page(s): 1099

t_uerċ-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schneiden'

Material: Av. *θwarəs-* "cut, clip, schnitzend gestalten", participle *θwaršta-*, *θwōrəstar-* or *θwarəxstar-* "creator, god, molder": O.Ind. GN *Tváṣtā* (-ar-) from **Tvárṣtar*, in addition probably Gk. σάρξ, -κός "Fleisch", pl. "Fleischstücke" (Eol. σύρκες), σαρκάζειν "tear, sich auf die Lippen beißen, verhöhnen", σαρκό-φαγος "fleischfressend", Subst. 'sarg = coffin' (> Lat. *sarcophagus* > O.H.G. *sarch*, Ger. *Sarg*); if as "Querschnitt" here also the family of O.H.G. *dwerah* "quer" (etc., see below *terk-* "turn")?

Ein from *t_uerċ-* entstandenes **truċ-* seeks man in Lat. *trux*, *trūcis* "rough, prickly, durchbohrend (of look), abstoßend, fierce, grim, defiant", *truculentus* "finster in den Mienen, griesgrämig", *trucidāre* "niedermetzeln" (from **truci-caidos* to Lat. *caedō* above S. 917), to O.Ir. *trū* (**truk-s*) "totgeweiht", gen. *troch* (**trukós*).

References: WP. I 751, WH. II 695, 709, 711 f., Mayrhofer 1, 539.

Page(s): 1102

t_uer-¹ : tur- and t_ur-

English meaning: to turn, whirl

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, quirlen, wirbeln”, also von lebhafter Bewegung überhaupt

Note: from which partly *tru-*

Material: **A.** O.Ind. *tváratē, turáti* “hurries”, *tūryatē* ds., *tūr̥na-*, *tūr̥ni-* “hasty”, *turá-* in the meaning “rash, hasty” (not to *turá-* “strong”, das to *tēu-* “to swell”), *turáṇa-* “hurrying”, *turanyáti* “hurries” (: ὀτρύνω from ὀ-τρυ-ν-ιω), Av. *θwāša-* (ar. **tvárta-*) “hasty”; *turaga-* “horse” (“rusher, racer”);

Gk. ὀ-τρύνω (ὀ prefix) “treibe an”, Med. “hurry”, ὀτραλέος (**tFpa-* = IE *t_ur-*), ὀτρηρός “hurtig, agile” (compare without prefix τρηρόν ἐλαφρόν Hes.); τρυῖνη “Rührkelle”, τρούνω “rühre um” (**tupuvā*);

Lat. *trua* f. “scoop, also zum Umrühren beim Kochen”, *trulla, truella* “scoop, paten”, *trulleum* “Becken, Waschbecken”, probably also *amptruō, -āre* “bei den saliarischen Religionsfeiern tanzen and hüpfen”;

O.H.G. *dweran* st. V. “quick, fast herumdrehen, durcheinander rühren, mix” (Ger. bO.Ir. *zweren*), O.E. *ðweran* “bestir”, *ge-ðwer* “curd”, Swe. *tvära* “stir”; O.Ice. *pvara* “Quirl”, O.E. *ðwære, ðwēre* f. “tudicula”; O.Ice. *pyrill*, O.E. *ðwirel*, O.H.G. *dwiril* “Quirl, Rührstab”; M.L.G. *dwarl, dwerl* “whirl, curl”; Ice. *pyrla* “whirl”, Ger. *dorlen* “sich drehen”; O.Ice. *þori* m. “bulk, mass, greatness, bulk, extent, allotment”, of onomatopoeic words Schalleindruck a durcheinanderwirbelnden Menge from probably also O.Ice. *þyrja* “run, sausen”, *þurs, þors* “fiend, demon, giant”, O.E. *ðyrs* “giant, demon”, O.H.G. *thuris, dur(ī)s, turs* ds.;

B. with *b*-Erweiter.: Gk. σύρβη, Att. τύρβη “din, fuss, noise, perplexity”, adv. σύρβᾱ, Att. τύρβᾱ “durcheinander”; Lat. *turba* f. “die lärmende UN.nung a Menge, perplexity, Getümmel”, *turbō, -āre* “bewilder, durcheinanderbringen”, *turbō, -inis* m. “whirlwind, whirl,

drehende Bewegung, Kreisel”; M.Ir. *torbaid* “baffle”, Welsh *twrf* m. “din, fuss, noise” (Lat. Lw. *torf* f.), *tyrfu* “rant, roister” (M. O’Brien Eriu 11, 91); O.Ice. *þorp* “Menschenhaufen”, *þyrpa* “urge, press, push”; perhaps Hitt. *tarup(p)*- “unite, versammeln”;

C. with *m*-formants: Lat. *turma* “troop, multitude, crowd, swarm”, O.Ice. *þruma* f., *þrymr* m. “din, fuss, noise, crash, blast”, O.E. *ðrymm* m. “troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass, power, glory, magnificence, radiance”, *ðrymma* “warrior”; O.S. *heru-thrum* “verderbliche Gewalt of Schwertes”; M.H.G. Ger. dial. *drumeln* ‘sich in Wirbel drehen, lurch’, Swiss *drümmel* “dizziness, giddiness; swindle”, and M.H.G. **durm*, *turm* “whirl, dizziness, giddiness; swindle”, M.H.G. Ger. dial. *durmel*, *dürmel* (*t*) “dizziness, giddiness; swindle, dizziness, whirl”, *durmig* (*dürmig*, *dürmisch*) “betäubt taumelnd, schwindlig; tobend, boisterous, angry, irate”;

Maybe Alb. *turmë* “crowd”, (similar *-m* suffix to Alb. *zjarm* “fire” hence not a Lat. loanword), *turrem* “rush into a crowd”.

D. in Gmc. eine bedeutungsgleiche family with anlaut. *s*- and den ablaut Gmc. **stur-* and **staur-*: O.H.G. *stōr(r)en* (*ga-*, *ar-*, *zi-*) ‘stören, in Verwirrung bringen’, Ger. *stören* “turbare” (*stören* “in Lande herumfahren, auf die *stör* go”, *zerstören*, *verstört*, O.Fris. *tōstēra* “destroy” (compare Lat. *turbāre* : *disturbāre*); ablaut. O.Ice. *styrr*, gen. *styrjar* m. “Getümmel, perplexity, noise”, O.E. *styrian* “move, bewilder, agitate, tell”, *gestyr* n. “movement”, O.H.G. *irsturien*, M.H.G. *stürn* ‘stochern, antreiben’, Ger. *stüren* “in etwas herumstöbern or wühlen”; O.Ice. *sturla* “in UN.nung bringen, stören”, M.H.G. *stürel* “tool zum Stüren”; mit *m*-suffix (see above) O.Ice. *stormr* ‘storm, restlessness, Kampfessturm’, O.E. *storm*, O.H.G. *sturm* ‘storm’, Swiss *sturm* ‘schwindlig’, *stürmi* “dizziness, giddiness; swindle”.

Maybe Alb. *shtyj*, *shtyra* aor. “push, stir”

References: WP. I 749 f., WH. I 42, II 708 f., 718, 719, Mayrhofer 1, 514, 539, 569 f.

Page(s): 1100-1101

t_uer-² : tur-, t_uerə-

English meaning: to grab, to enclose

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fassen, einfassen, einzäunen"

Material: Gk. σείρά:, ep. Ion. σείρή f. "rope, cable, band, strap" (*t_uer_iā), παρά-σειρος (ἵππος) "Handpferd", compare σείριδες σείραι and σείρι[ς] ξωστήρ Hes.; with *α*-gradation σορός f. "Urne" (*t_uor_os); perhaps Σειρήν, -ῆνος 'sirene (Todesgöttin); eine wild Bienenart, ein small bird", whether originally "Umstrickerin", to σείρᾱ "rope, band"; σαργάνη f., -ίς, -ίδος f. "basket, wickerwork", compare Att. ταργάναι πλοκαί, συνδέσεις, πέδαι Hes.; perhaps extension *t_uer-g-, compare *t_uer-p- in Gk. τάρπη f. "großer basket", whether here *t_u-p- to *t_h-p- dissimilated, thereafter also ταργ- besides σαργ-;

after Loth RC 40, 475 f. here Bret. *torn-aod* 'steilküste', Gaul. *turno-* "height" in PN wie *Turno-magus*, *Turnācum* etc.;

Lith. *tverīu*, *tvėrti* "catch, to hem, gird, border, umhegen, form, mould", Ltv. *tveŗu*, *tveŗt* "grasp, catch, hold, stop", ablaut. Lith. *turiu*, *turėti* "hold, stop, have", Ltv. *turu*, *turēt* ds., O.Pruss. *turit* "have, sollen"; Lith. *āp-tvaras* "paddock", *tvārtas* "Einzäunung", *tvarstytī* "mehrfach to hem, gird, border", Ltv. *tvaŗstīt* "grasp, catch, capture"; Church Slavic *tvorъ* "forma", O.C.S. *tvoriti* "create, make", aRuss. *tvorъ* "Aussehen", Serb. *tvōrac* "creator, god"; lengthened grade Lith. *tvorà*, Ltv. *tvāre* "fence", O.C.S. *tvarъ* "creation, creature"; in addition Russ. *tvaróg* m. (from which Ger. "*Quark* = *curd*"), compare zur formation Lat. *formaticum*, Fr. "*fromage*"; originally participle: Lith. *tvir-tas*, Ltv. *tvirts* 'strong, tight, firm' (*t_uĩ-to-), O.C.S. *tvьrdъ*, Russ. *tvěrdyj* ds. (*t_uĩ-; the variation *t* : *d* from originally konson. Stammzu define); in addition still aRuss. *tvьrdъ* f. "Himmelsgewölbe, Befestigung".

References: WP. I 750 f., Trautmann 333 f., Vasmer 3, 85 ff., Hofmann Gk. etym. Wb. 305, 308, 353.

Page(s): 1101

tuēi-¹

English meaning: to cut down, hack, hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scharf hauen, schlagen’?

Material: O.E. *ðwītan* st. V. “cut, clip, abschneiden” (wäre *ǣ*-present; in addition) *geðwit* “chip, splinter”, O.Ice. *Þveitr* “Querhieb, incision “, *Þveita* “hew, hit, bump, poke”; Lith. *tvýskinu*, *-inti* “vast, grand anklopfen”, *tvóju*, *tvóti* Scherzwort for “proficient thrash”; infolge of onomatopoeic words Schallcharakters the Lith. words dubious Vergleich.

References: WP. I 747 f.

Page(s): 1099

tũbh–

English meaning: hollow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “röhrenartig hohl”

Note: only Gk. and lateinisch

Material: Gk. σῖφων, -ωνος m. “Abzugsröhre, Weinheber, Feuerspritze, Weinschlauch”, σιφνεύς “Maulwurf” (“röhrenförmige Gänge wühlend”), σιφνὸς κενός Hes. (eig. “hollow”), probably also σιφλός “hollow, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, lame”, σιφλοῦν ‘spoil’; Lat. *tibia* ‘schienbeinknochen; gerade Pfeife, flute’, belongs barely to *sĩb(h)*- “shaft, pole” (above S. 1015), das festes *s*- hat.

References: WP. I 751 f., WH. II 680.

Page(s): 1102

tu̯ō[u]– : tu̯əu– : tū–l–

English meaning: tube

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Röhre”?

Material: O.Ind. *tūna-* m., *tūñīf.* “quiver”, *tūnava-* m. “flute” (**tūl-n-*): O.C.S. *tuľ* “quiver”; Gk. σωλήν “gully, duct, tube, pipe, canal”; with reduplication-stem **tu̯əu-*: *σαυρος or *σαυρα “duct, tube, pipe am unteren end the Lanze”, in σαυρωτήρ “ein about das untere Lanzenende gestülptes, röhrenartiges Stück”, with *n*-forms σαυνίον “τὸ ἀνδρεῖον αἰδοῖον” (“*duct, tube, pipe”), in the Koine ‘spear, javelin, spit, pike’.

References: WP. I 752, WH. II 688, Vasmer 3, 150, Mayrhofer 1, 518, J. Hubschmid, Bibl. Faculté de Philos. et Lettres de l’Univ. de Liège, Fasc. 129 (1953), 194.

Page(s): 1102

tū-lo-

English meaning: sluggish, lazy

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'säumig and largweilig in Arbeiten, Reden und dgl'

Material: Ltv. *tūla*, *tūlis* "wer with nichts fertig wird", *tūluot*, *tūlat*, *tūluotiēs* 'säumen, slowly sein, zögernd an die Arbeit go; babble, chatter "; O.Ice. *Paul* f. "Festsetzung", *mæla sik ī Paul* "beim Sprechen stocken", Mod.Ice. *Paul-reið* "anhaltender ermattender Ritt" under likewise, *Paul-sætinn* "cunctabundus", Nor. *tūla* " heavy work", *týla* "hesitate", Ltv. *tūluotiēs* ds.; with other forms perhaps Ltv. *taunūotiēs* "hesitate, zaudern, nicht fertig become, slowly sein".

References: WP. I 745 f., Holthausen AltWestn. Wb. 313.

Page(s): 1098

tŭ

English meaning: thou

Deutsche Übersetzung: “du”

Grammatical information: gen. *t(e)uē*, dat. *toi*, *tebh(e)i*, acc. *te*; stem *tŭ-*, *teuo-*, *teue-*, *tuo-*, *tue-* and *te-*

Material: 1. O.Ind. *tū*, *tŭ* “yet” (zur hervorhebenden and auffordernden particle geworden), Av. *tū* ds., enkl. “du”; ar. **tuu-ám* (after O.Ind. *ahám*) in O.Ind. *tuvám*, *tvám*, gthAv. *tvām*, jAv. *tūm*, ap. *tuvam* “du”; Arm. *du* “du”;

Gk. Dor. *τύ*, Hom. Ion. Att. *σύ* (σ - from den KO.S. obl., where σ - from τF -), Hom. *τῦνη*, lak. *τούνη*, böot. *τουv* (after *ἐγώ-v*, *-vη*); Alb. *ti* (**tŭ*); Lat. *tŭ*, O.Ir. *tŭ* (**tŭ* or **tŭ*), *tu-ssu*, *-sso* (**tŭ*) “du”, Welsh *ti* etc. (**tŭ*); Goth. *þu*, O.Ice. *þū* and suffig. *þu*, *þo*, O.S. *thū*, O.H.G. *dū*, *du*, Lith. *tù* (**tŭ* or **tŭ?*), O.Pruss. *tou* (**tŭ*) “du”; O.C.S. *ty*, Toch. A *tu*, B *t(u)we*, Hitt. *zik*, *zikka* “du” (**tega* from **te* + **egō*), *tuk*, *tukka* “dir, you”, enklith. *-du-* (**tu*) and *-ta* (**te* or **to*) “dir, you”;

2. IE **teue* “dein”, Celt. **toe* in O.Ir. *toī*, M.Welsh *teu* “das Deinige”, preceding Celt. **tou* > O.Ir. *do* “dein”, Welsh *dy*, Corn. *the*, Bret. *da* ds.; Hitt. *-ti-* “dein”.

3. Possessivum *teuo-s*, *tuo-s*: O.Ind. *tvá-h*, gthAv. *ṭwa-*, Av. *tava-*, Hom. Ion. Att. *σός* (**tFós*), Hom. Lesb. Dor. *τεός*, böot. *τιός* (**tFós*); Alb. *y-t*, acc. *tën-t* (Verschmelzung of article with dem PO.S.S.); Lat. *tuus* (from **tovos*), Umbr. *tover* “túi”, Osc. *tuvaī* “tuaē”; Lith. *tãvas*, O.C.S. *tojb*.

References: WP. I 745, WH. II 712, Trautmann 315, 331, Jackson Lang and Hist. 657, Mayrhofer 1, 507, Vasmer 3, 102 f., Pedersen Hittitisch p. 58.

Page(s): 1097-1098

ub–

English meaning: to drag, press

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drängen, (nieder)drücken”?

Material: O.Ind. *ubjāti* “hält low, base, presses together”, Av. *ubjyāite* “wird niedergedrückt (auf the Wage)”;

Pruss.-Lith. *ũbyti* “zur haste, hurry urge, press, push”.

References: WP. I 193 f., Mayrhofer 1, 107.

Page(s): 1103

udero-, uēdero-

English meaning: belly

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Bauch", and gleichbedeutende words ähnlichen Anlautes

Material: 1. O.Ind. *udāra-m* "belly, intumescence of Leibes, the thick Teil eines Dinges, cavity, Inneres", *anūdara-* "bauchlos", Av. *udara-* ds.; Gk. ὄδερὸς γαστήρ Hes. (because of Asper rather for *ὄδερὸς); Lat. *uterus* "lower abdomen, belly, esp. womb, uterus" (*t* for *d* am ehesten zugleich with dem phonetic alteration from **udris* "hose" to **utris*, *uter* eingetreten); O.Pruss. *weders* "belly, stomach", Lith. *vėdaras* " intestines, entrails of fish, intestines, entrails; Wurstmagen", Ltv. *vēders*, *vēdars* "belly, stomach";

zur preposition *ud* belong perhaps Gk. ὕστος γαστήρ Hes. (**ud-sto-s* "vor-stehend") and ὕστέρα "womb, uterus" (*ud* + compounds-suffix *tero-*).

2. Lat. *venter*, *-tris* "belly" (kann **uend-rī-* sein).

3. Lat. *vē(n)sīca* f. "the bubble", O.Ind. *vastī-* m. "bubble, bladder" (**uṇd-tī-*?); *vaniṣṭhú-* "Mastdarm, or ein in the Nähe of Netzes liegender Körperteil"; compare ἥνυστρον "Labmagen", O.H.G. *wan(a)st*, *wenist* "paunch", Ger. *Wanst* also " psalterium ", ablaut. Ice. *vinstr* f. " psalterium ", Nor. dial. *vinstr* f. "Labmagen" (**uēnistrō*); compare also Liðen KZ 61, 19 ff.

maybe Alb. **vē(n)sīca*, *vēsca*, *veshka* "bladder".

4. Gmc. **wanþa-* in M.L.G. *ingewāt*, *ingewant*, *ingewende* ds., Dutch *ingewand*, das *-ge-* from *ingewāt* is from *Eingeweide*, Dutch *geweide* (see 1122) herübergenommen.

References: WP. I 190 f., WH. II 750 f., 846, Trautmann 343 f., Vasmer 1, 177, Liebert Nominalsuffix *-tī-* 196 f.

Page(s): 1104-1105

u-¹

English meaning: expr. root

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten

Material: A. As imitation of Eulenrufes:

UrGmc. **uwwōn* in Swiss *huw(e)*, *hu(e)* “owl “; Deminut. **uwwilōn* in O.H.G. *ūwila*, M.H.G. *iuwel*, *iule*, Ger. *owl*, O.E. *ȝl-twist* “Vogelfalle” (with Lockeule), besides **uwwalōn* in O.H.G. MN *Ūl-*, M.L.G. nd. O.E. *ūle*, nnl. *uil*, Eng. *owl*, O.Ice. *ugla*, compare Ger. *Uhu* (md.) and (with *p*-Erweit.) Gmc. **ūf-* in O.Ice. *ūfr*, O.E. *ūf*, abO.Ir. *ūvo*, bO.Ir.-Austrian *auf*,

in addition Ltv. *ūpis* “Uhu”, *ūpēt* “cry (from Eulen and Tauben)”, Lith. *ūpas* “Echo”, aRuss. *уѣлъ*, Church Slavic *уѣлъ* “ seagull”, Russ. *уѣл* m., *уѣлъ* f. “ bittern “ (somewhat different Ltv. *ūbuôt* “ coo, from Tauben”, *ūbele* “turtledove”); compare O.Ind. *uhū-* ‘schreiend’ and Lat. *ulula* “Kauz” under *ul-*.

B. *k*-extension *uk-*, *euk-*: O.Ir. *uch* “wehe!” and ‘sigh”, M.Ir. also *och*, *ach* ds.; vielleicht Goth. *auhjōn* “rant, roister”, *auhjōdus* “din, fuss, noise, Getümmel” (*áu*, *ai*?), Ltv. *aũka* “whirlwind”, O.Pruss. *aukis* “Greif”, Lith. *apúokas* “Nachteule”, Ltv. *ūkšuo* “ jubilate “, Serb. *ukati*, *učati* “hu call, shout, cry”, *ũka* “clamor”.

References: WP. I 187, WH. I 119, Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 226, 240, Kluge-Götze¹⁶ 182, 881 f., Mühlenbach-Endzelin 4, 409.

Page(s): 1103

u-2

See also: s. *au-4* S. 73 f.

Page(s): 1103

ul-

English meaning: to howl

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwz. "heulen"

Note: various redupl. *ulul-*

Material: O.Ind. *úlūka-* m. = Lat. (glO.S.S.) *ulucus* "Kauz, owl";

O.Ind. *ululí-*, *ulū́-* "ululabilis, *ululatus*", Gk. ὑλάω, ὑλακτέω "bark", Lat. *ululāre* "howl", *ulula* f. "Kauz",

maybe Alb. (**ululāre*) *ulëras*, *ulërij* "howl".

Lith. *ulula bāngos* "es heulen die waves, billows", *ulū́loti*, *ulóti* "hallo call, shout, cry", *ulbúoti*, *ùlbauti* "call, shout, cry, sing, cry";

but O.Ir. *ilach* "clamor" (**eluko-*), M.Ir. also *ulach* ds., Ir. *olchobhchán*, *ulchobhchán*, *ulgadán* "owl" probably to *el-*, *ol-*.

References: WP. I 194, WH. II 813 f.; compare *el-*, *ol-* S. 306.

Page(s): 1105

upér, upéri

English meaning: over, above

Note: Centum languages prove that Root *upér, upéri*: “over, above” derived from an older Root **hukwér, *hukwéri*: “over, above”, later the old laryngeal was lost. What becomes clear is the common Gk.- celt. *-kw-* > *-p-* phonetic mutation. Therefore Root *upér, upéri*: “over, above” derived from the same root as the cognates for horse. This root developed from the concept of climbing a horse: Root *ekyo-s*: “horse”. The sky above was seemingly called according to the horse goddess: Gaul. *Epona* “The Celtic horse goddess whose authority extended even beyond death, accompanying the soul on its final journey”.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “about, oberhalb”, preposition and (außer in Ar.) preverb; also “about - hinaus”

Note: related with *upo* s. d.

Material: 1. O.Ind. *upári*, Av. *upairi*, ap. *upariy* “about, about - toward, about - out (acc.); about - toward (Instr); about (gen.)”; Arm. probably *i ver* “hinauf, above” (probably **uper*, besides from Kasusformen from **uperō*:) *i veroy* “if, oberhalb”, *i veray* “above, darauf” (these as preposition beim gen. “about, auf”);

Gk. *ὑπέρ*, preverb “about, about - out” and preposition “about - toward, oberhalb, about - out (acc.); about” also in sense from Lat. *dē*, “zum protection, zum Besten (m. real gen.; arkad. with dat.-loc.)”; Lat. Umbr. *super* (to *s-* see below *upo*) preverb “about, drüber” and preposition “about, about - toward, about - out (acc.); about” (“abl.” = loc.); O.Ir. *for-*, *for* preverb “about, auf” and preposition “about, about - toward, about - out (Akk); about auf (“dat.” = instr. or loc.)”, Welsh *gor-*, *gwar-*, Corn. *gor-*, Bret. *gour-*, Gaul. *uer-tragus* “a kind of schnellfüßiger Hunde”, PN *Ver-cingeto-rīx* (das inselCelt.-*o-* nachlr. *fo-*, Brit. *gwo-*);

Celt. **vertamo-* “the höchste” in VN *Vertamo-cori(ī)*, changing through ablaut Welsh *gwar-thaf* “height” (**vortamos*); keltiber. *ueramos* ‘summus’ (**uper_emos*);

Goth. *ufar*, O.Ice. *yfir* (**úperī*); O.H.G. *uber* (**upérī*), with in Satzinlaut bewahrtem *i* O.H.G. *ubari*, *ubiri* preverb “about” and preposition “about, about - toward, about = out (acc.); about” (“dat.” = instr. or Lok).

2. O.Ind. *úpara-* “the untere, nähere” = Av. *upara-* “the obere”; Gk. ὑπερος “Mörserkeule”, ὑπέρᾱ “oberes rope, band” (ὑπερώα “palate”, ὑπερώιον “upper chamber” are unclear); Lat. *super*, *superus* “that is above, upper, higher”, Osc. *supruis* “that is above, upper, higher” (therefrom Lat. *suprā* “adv. over, on the top; of time, before, previously; in writing, above; of amount, etc.. over, more, beyond; Prep. with acc. above, over; of time, before; of amount, more than, above, beyond”, *superior*, *suprēmus*, Umbr. *subra* “above”, *supru* adv. “above”; Lat. *supernus* “that is above, celestial, supernal”, Umbr. *superne* m. acc. “over, above, upon, on”); Goth. *ufarō* adv. “about, above”, O.H.G. *obaro* adj. “that is above, upper, higher”, O.E. *yferra* ds. (**uþerizō*, superl. *yfemest* see below *upo*).

References: WP. I 192, WH. II 613 ff., Schwyzer Gk. 2, 518 ff. Mayrhofer 1, 105 f.

Page(s): 1105-1106

upo, up, eup, (e)up-s-

English meaning: under, from under, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa "under an etwas heran"

Note: from the meaning "from under hinauf" die meaning "hinauf, about", die partly here, esp. but in related **upér(i)* (see d.), as well as in the group ὑψηλός etc. ausgeprägt is; IE *upo* is preverb (e.g. O.Ind. *úpa-i-*, Gk. ὑπ-εἰμι, Lat. *sub-eō*) and preposition by variant case.

Material: 1. O.Ind. *úpa* preverb and preposition "toward - to (acc.); an, by, to (loc.); in Laufe from, gemäß, with in sense the Begleitung (instr.)", Av. *upa*, ap. *upā* preverb and preposition "toward - to, in, auf (acc.); by, in (loc.)";

Gk. ὑπό preverb and preposition "under an etwas heran, under etwas (acc.); under an, under ("dative", eig. loc. and partly perhaps instr.); under; of Urheber beim Passiv (gen. of Bereiches); from under weg, under - hervor (abl.)";

Lat. *sub* (*s-* from **[e]ks-*, compare Gk. ἐξυπερθεν; *-b* from *-p* as in *ab* = Gk. ἀπό), preverb and preposition "under an etwas heran, under etwas" (acc.; also temporal, e.g. *sub noctem*); under an, under("abl.", eig. loc.), as Osc. *σππ μεδικικαι* (partly perhaps instr., as Umbr. *su maronato* 'sub *maronatu'), besides *subs-* (as *abs*) in *sustineō* under likewise and in *susque dēque ferō* "aequō animō ferō" (Gell.), compare also under die group from ὑπι, Umbr. *sub-*, *su-*, Osc. *σππ*; O.Ir. *fo* preverb and preposition "under" (acc., "dat." = loc. or partly perhaps instr.), O.Welsh *guo-*, *gu-*, *gua-*, Welsh *go-*, *gwa-*, Corn. *go-*, *gu-*, Bret. *gou-* preverb and in compound Gaul. *vo-* (*Voretus* under likewise), *ve-* (Gk.-Celt.-Lat. *parave-rēdus* "Extrapostpferd", from which Ger. *Pferd*); maybe Alb. (**subeo*, *subito*) *shpejt* 'sudden, fast'.

perhaps Welsh *gorau* "best" from **uper-esu* (= Gk. ὑπέρ-εὔ "very good", L.-P. S. 186) or from **uper-gousom* (compare S. 399) after Binchy J. C. stem 1, 148 ff.; das *o* from Celt. *vo-*

; with O.Ind. *upa-sthāna-m* “Bedienung”, *úpa-stí-*, *upa-stí-* m. “subordinate, servant” compare M.Ir. *foss* ‘servant’ (**upo-sto-*), Welsh Bret. *gwas*, Corn. *guas* ds., Gaul. PN *Vasso-rīx* etc., M.Lat. *vassus*, *vassallus*, sämtlich zur root *stā-* S. 1005, 1008, as also O.Ir. *foth* “replacement, equivalent” (*fo* + *tā*) but M.Ir. *fothae* “foundation, origin, source, beginning; an ancestor” from *fo* + *suide* (see 885);

Goth. *uf* (*ub-uh*) prefix “auf, under”, preposition “under” (acc., “dat.” = loc. and partly perhaps instr.), O.H.G. *oba*, M.H.G. *obe*, *ob* “if, about” (**upō*), but O.Ice. *of* “about, an, in”, O.E. *ufe-* (**úpo*), O.H.G. *ūf* (*ūfan*) “auf” (to O.H.G. *ū* compare under O.C.S. *vysoкъ*); besides with *-pp-* O.S. *uppa*, *up*, O.E. *uppe*, *up*, O.Ice. *upp* “auf, aufwärts” and (with one only in O.Ir. *ōs*, *uas*, Welsh *uch* wiederkehrenden lengthened grade) Goth. *iwpa* “droben”, *iup* “after, above”; Hitt. *up-zi* “geht auf” (from the sun).

maybe Alb. *hyp*, *hipi* “climb, mount (a horse)”

2. supplementary: O.Ind. *upamá-* “the oberste, höchste, nächste”, Av. *upəma-* ds., O.E. *ufemest* (and *yfemest*) “the höchste, oberste”;

Lat. *summus* (**supmos*) “the höchste” = Umbr. *somo* ‘summum’, compare also Gk. ὑπᾶτος “the höchste, erste”. - Gk. ὑπίτιος “zurückgelehnt, rücklings” (? after Sittig from *sup-ti-* ‘sleeping’ - above S. 1048 -, compare Kretschmer Gl. 22, 247), Lat. *supīnus* “auf dem back lying, backwards gebeugt, mäßig ansteigend”, aLat. *suppus* (short form to *supīnus*?) ds., *suppō*, *-āre* ‘supīnāre, auf den back lay, place, rücklings hinstrecken’, Umbr. *sopam* ‘suppam’.

upélo-s in Goth. *ubils*, O.E. *yfel*, O.H.G. *ubil* “evil”, M.Ir. *fel* “evil, bad”.

upes- in Goth. *ubizwa* f. “Vorhalle”, O.Ice. *ups* f., *upsi* m. “Vorhalle a Kirche”, O.E. *efes*, *yfes* “Dachtraufe”, O.H.G. *obosa*, *obasa*, *obisa* “Vorhalle”;

ups- (compare above Lat. *subs-*, *susque*) in Gk. ὑψί adv. “high” (seems übrigens as ὑπ-σι ein loc. pl. to sein, as O.Ir. *ōs*, *uas* from **oup-su*), whereof ὑψίτερος, ὑψίων “higher”,

ὑψιστος “the höchste”; ὑποῦ, ὑπόθι, -όσε ds., ὑπόθεν “from hoch herab”, τὸ ὕψος “height, acme, apex “, ὑψηλός “high”; with lengthened grade Celt. *ou* (probably IE *eu*, compare Goth. *iupa*): O.Ir. *ōs*, *ūas* “above, about” (**oup-su*) = Welsh *uch*, Corn. *ugh*, Bret. *uc’h* ds., wherefore adj. O.Ir. *ūasal* “high”, Welsh *uchel* (compounds *uch*, Sup. *uchaŋ*) Corn. *huhel*, Bret. *uc’hel* “high”, Gaul. Οὔξελλον, -α, *Uxello-dūnum* (**oupselo-*), further O.Ir. *ūall* “Übermut” (**oupslā*) and O.Ir. *ōchtar*, *ūachtar* “das Obere”, Welsh *uthr* “dreadful, erstaunlich” (**oup-tro-*, maybe from **oupstro-*, or after dem relationship **eks* : **ektro-* dafür eingetreten); here das O.Ir. preverb *uss-*, *oss-* (**uχs* < **ups*) e.g. in O.Ir. *osnad* ‘sigh’ (see 38), Welsh *uch-enaïd*, Bret. *huanad* ds., where **uχs* through **ouχs* ersetzt worden is; ursprüngliches **uχs* and **ud-s-* (see above under *ud-*) are phonetically otherwise not to distinguish, discern; compare Thurneysen Gk. 5, 526; keltiber. PN *Vxama*, Gaul. *Vxisama* (: Welsh *uchaf* “höchst”);

Proto-Slav.. **ūpsa-* “high” placed in O.C.S. *vysoкъ* etc. “high”.

References: WP. I 192 f., WH. II 612 ff., Schwyzler Gk. 2, 522 ff., Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 242, Mayrhofer 1, 105 f.

Page(s): 1106-1107

uadh-

English meaning: pledge

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Pfand, Pfand einlösen"

Material: Lat. *vas*, *vadis* "Bürge", *vadimōnium* "Bürgschaft", praes. -*dis*, older *prae-vides* "Bürge"; Goth. *wadi* n. "pledge, Handgeld" (*wadjabōkōs* "Pfandbrief", *gawadjōn* "verloben"), O.Ice. *veð* n. "pledge, anvertrautes blessing", O.Fris. *wed* "pact, covenant, promise, Bürgschaft, certainty", O.E. *wedd* "pledge, pact, covenant", O.S. *weddi* "pledge", O.H.G. *wetti*, *weti* "Pfandvertrag, Rechtsverbindlichkeit, pledge", M.H.G. also "Einsatz bei a Wette, Schadenersatz", Ger. *Wette*; O.Ice. *veðja* "aufs Spiel place, wetten, under Hinterlegung a Bürgschaft Berufung einlegen", O.E. *weddian* "pact, covenant make, promise, verheiraten" (*weres weddian* 'sich einem Manne verloben', Eng. *wed* "marry"), M.H.G. *wetten* "pledge give, Strafgeld entrichten, wetten", Ger. *wetten*;

Lith. *vādas* "pledge, Bürge", *vadúoti* (Ltv. *vaduôt*) 'somewhat Verpfändetes einlösen', *už-vadúoti* "for jemanden eintreten".

References: WP. I 216 f., WH. II 735 f.

Page(s): 1109

u̯ai

English meaning: woe!

Deutsche Übersetzung: Interjektion "wehe!"

Material: Av. *vayōi*, *avōi*, *āvōya* "wehe"! (*voya*- "Wehruf"): Arm. *vay* "Wehe, misfortune" (ν- instead of *g*- from IE *u̯*- through nebenherlaufende neologism); similarly Gk. *ὦά* (as Lat. *vah!*) and seit alexandrinischer time *οὐά*, *οὐά*, *οὐαί*, nGk. *βái* (Neuschöpfungen); Alb. *vaj* "affliction, lament";

Lat. *vae*; M.Ir. *fāe*, Welsh *gwaē* "weh!"; with one perhaps with Ltv. *vaĩdi* zusammenhängenden *d(h)*-suffix presumably M.Ir. *fāed*, *fōid* 'scream, sound, tone', Welsh *gwaedd* "clamor, eiulatus";

here as "Heuler": Arm. *gail*, Gaul. **u̯ai-lo-s* in PN *Vailo*, *Vailico*, O.Brit. gen. *Vailathi*, O.Ir. *Failán*, M.Ir. *fáel*, *fáel-chú* "wolf" = Welsh *gweil-gi* "Ozean";

Goth. *wai*, O.Ice. *veí*, *væ*, O.H.G. O.S. *wē*, O.E. *wā* "wehe!", Goth. *wai-nei* "if yet!" (eig. "wehe, daß nicht!") in compounds of schlechten, fehlerhaften Zustandes, e.g. Goth. *wajamērian* "blaspheme", *waidēdja* "Übeltäter", O.Ice. *veill* "lax, weak" (**wai-haila-*), *vāla*, *vāla*, *vēla*, *veila* "lament"; O.E. *wāelan* "afflict" (*"sick make"*, from a **wā-hāl* = O.Ice. *veill*); O.H.G. *wēwo*, *wēwa* "Wehe, pain, affliction", O.S. *wē*, gen. *wēwes*, O.E. *wāwa*, *wēa*, O.Ice. *væ*, *vē* ds., finn. (Lw) *vaiva* "plague, woefulness"; O.H.G. *weinōn* "weep, cry", O.E. *wānian*, O.Ice. *veina* "lament", whereof probably as "bejammernswert" Goth. *wainags* "woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky", O.H.G. *wēnag* "woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky", M.H.G. also "weak, small, little", Ger. *wenig*,

Ltv. *vaĩ* "wehe, ach", *vaijāt* trans. "wehe tun", *waĩdēt* "lament, weep", *vaĩdi* pl. "lamentation, misery, need" (see above); Serb. *vāj* "wehe!" is neologism.

Alb. *vaj* "lament", *vajtoj* "to lament"

References: WP. I 212 f., WH. II 724, Trautmann 338.

Page(s): 1110-1111

u_l-, u_l-d(h)-

English meaning: to be strong

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stark sein'

Material: Lat. *valeō*, *-ēre* "bei Kräften sein, stark sein; gelten, vermögen", Osc. *Ἔλε* "valens" or "vale", päl. *Ualesies* = Lat. *Valerius*; here also Lat. *volēmum* (*volaemum*) *pirum* "a kind of großer Birne", to Osc. *ualaemom*, *valaimas* "optimus" with unclear *-aimo-*, perhaps superl. to **valaio-*? or Nachbildung from Osc. *maimo* "maximus"?

O.Ir. *fa_l-n-*, *fo_l-n-* "rule, reign" with originally präsensbildendem *-n-*; O.Ir. *flaith* f. (**u_lati-*) "Herrschaft, prince, lord" = Welsh *gwlad*, O.Corn. *gulat*, M.Corn. *gulas*, M.Bret. *gloat* "land", Bret. *glat* "fortune"; O.Ir. *flaithem* "ruler" (**u_latiomos*), M.Welsh *guletig*, Welsh *gwledig* ds., Gaul. *Vlatos* ds.; O.Brit. *Cuno-vali* gen. to **Cuno-valos* 'strong as ein wolf', M.Welsh *Cynwal*, O.Ir. *Conall* ds.; Welsh *gwaladr* "ruler" (**valatros*), with metathesis O.Welsh *gualart* in PN *Cat-gualart*, O.Bret. *Cat-uualart*,

eine dental extension is in Gmc. (Proto-Gmc. *ṭ*) and Balt-Sl. (*d* or *dh*) frequent, often: Goth. *waldan*, O.Ice. *valda* (**u_lulbōm*), O.S. present also *valla* (**val_lan*), preterit also *valt* (**vevald*), O.H.G. *waltan* etc. "walten, rule, reign, effectuate"; O.Ice. *vald* n. "power, force, might, Herrschaft", alts. *giwald* f. "power, Herrschaft", O.Fris. *wald*, O.E. *geweald* ds., O.H.G. *giwalt* ds.; O.Ice. *einvaldi* "Alleinherrscher", alts. *alowaldo*, O.H.G. *al(e)walto* etc.;

Lith. *veldėti* "regieren, besitzen", *paveldėti* "erben": O.Pruss. *weldīsnan* acc. "Erbe, inheritance", *weldūnai* m. pl. "Erben"; Iterat. Lith. *valdyti* "regieren", Ltv. *vāldīt* "rule, reign", Lith. *valdōnas* (Ltv. *valduons*, *vāldiniēks*) "ruler", O.Pruss. *wāldnikans* acc. pl. "Könige"; Lith. *valsčius* "Amtsbezirk", Ltv. *vāsts* "Reich, Staat, Gemeinde"; ablaut. Lith. *pavildęs* "beherrscht";

O.C.S. *vlado*, *vlasti* “rule, reign”, aRuss. particle present *voľodyj* “the herrscht”, O.Cz. *vladu vlasti* “rule, reign” etc.; O.C.S. *vlastь* f. “Herrschaft”, Sloven. *vlâst* “Grundeigentum, possession” etc.;

Toch. B *walo*, A *wäl*, Obliq. *lānt*, *lānte* “king” (**ulə-nt*), Toch. A *wälts*, B *jältse* “tausend”.

References: WP. I 219, WH. II 727 f., Trautmann 340 f., Vasmer 1, 209, 219, 222.

Page(s): 1111-1112

uank-

English meaning: beam

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Balken"

Material: O.Ind. *vámśya-* "crossbar, crossbeam": M.Ir. *fēice* "ridgepole, rooftree, summit";
compare O.Ind. *vámśá-* "reed", *a-vámśá-* "das Balkenlose".

References: WP. I 218, WH. II 722 f.

Page(s): 1112

uap-¹

English meaning: to chatter

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwatzen, plappern’

Material: O.E. *wæflian*, Ice. *vafla*, Nor. dial. *vavla*, *vabla*, Bavar. *wabeln*; Lith. *vapù-*, *-ėti* “babble, chatter”.

References: WP. I 217, Johannesson 104, WH. II 733.

See also: compare the following: *uap-2*, *ũp-*

Page(s): 1112

uap-², ũp-

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, schreien”

Material: Av. *ufyeimi* “invoco”; O.C.S. *въpiti* “call, shout, cry”, Cz. *úpěti* “lament”, ablaut.

Church Slavic *vyplъ* and *vyръ* m. “larus”, Russ. *vyр* m. and *vyръ* f. “bittern”;

perhaps in addition Lat. *vāpulāre* “Prügel bekommen”, whether originally “ein Wehgeschrei erheben”; Gk. ἠπύω, Dor. ἄπύω “rufe, cry” could only here belong, whether anlaut. F through dissimilation gegen den consecutive labial dwindled wäre.

References: WP. I 217, WH. II 733 f., Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 226, 240;

See also: compare *u-1* in onomatopoeic words.

Page(s): 1112-1113

uazdh- (better uozdh-)

English meaning: long, wide

Deutsche Übersetzung: "weit, lang"

Material: Lat. *vastus* "wide, ungeheuer big, large, unförmlich"; O.Ir. *foṭ*, dat. *fuṭ* "length", *foṭae* "long", Ir. *fad*, *fada*, manx *foddey*.

References: WP. I 220, WH. II 737; Szemerényi Archiv. Linguist. 4, 48 f., where er den Lat. alteration from *zdh* to *st* probably makes.

Page(s): 1113-1114

uāb-

English meaning: to call, cry, complain

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, schreien, wehklagen”

Material: Goth. *wōpjan* schw. V. “call, shout, cry”, O.Ice. *ōpa* schw. V. “call, shout, cry, wail”, *ōp* ‘shout, call, clamor, lamentation’, O.H.G. *wuoffen*, M.H.G. *wüefen* schw. V. “lament, weep”; O.H.G. *wuofan*(wiaf) ds. (wuof “Jammergeschrei”), O.S. *wōpian* (wiop) ds. (wōp “misery”), O.E. *wēpan* (wēop) “weep, cry” (wōp ‘shout, call, clamor, Weinen”);

O.C.S. *vabljo*, *vabiti* “herbeirufen, herbeilocken”, Ltv. (from dem Slav.) *vābīti*, Lith. *võbyti* “vor Gericht arrogate”.

References: WP. I 217, WH. II 726, 733 f., Trautmann 336 f., Vasmer 1, 161;

See also: further to *uap-*.

Page(s): 1109

uādh–, uəd̥h–

English meaning: to go, march

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gehen, schreiten”

Material: Arm. gam “I come”; Lat. vādō, -ere “go, schreite”, vadum ‘seichte place im Wasser, ford’ (therefrom Alb. va, gen. vau ds.), vādō, -āre “auf a Furt übergehen, durchwaten”;

O.Ice. Aor. present vaða st. Vb. “go, vorwärtsdringen, (through)-wade”, O.E. wadan, O.Fris.wada, M.L.G. waden; O.H.G. watan, M.H.G. waten ds.; moreover Gmc. *waða- “ford”; O.Ice. vað n., O.E.wæd n. “water, sea”, gewæd “ford”, M.L.G. wat ‘seichte place’, O.H.G. wat “ford”, O.Ice. vaðill “ford”, compare Ger. PN Salzwedel.

References: WP. I 217, WH. II 723 f.

Page(s): 1109

uǵh–, suǵh–

English meaning: to cry, sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreien, schallen’

Material: Gk. ἡχή, Dor. ἄχά: f. “ clangor, noise”, ἡχώ, -οῦς f. “ clangor, sound, tone, Widerhall”, ἦχος (ark. Ἔχος) m. ds., ἡχέω ‘schalle, töne’, ἡχέτα, ἡχέτης “bright tönend”, δυσ-ηχής “adverse tönend”, ablaut. ἀμφιαχυῖα “ringsum schreiend”, ἰαχή (*FıFαχᾱ), ἰαχή f. “clamor”, ἰάχω (*FıFάχω), ἰαχέω “cry”, αὐίαχος “zusammenschreiend” (*ἄFıFαχος);

perhaps with beweglichem *s-* here:

Goth. *ga-swōgjan*, *swōgatjan* ‘sigh’, O.Ice. *sōgr* m. “din, fuss, noise” (**swōgi-*), O.E. *swōgan* ‘sound, clink, sausen, roar, bellow’, *swēg*, *swæg* m. “din, fuss, noise, sound”, O.S. *swōgan* ‘sough, rustle’, Du. *zwoegen* “groan, moan”; zero grade probably O.Ice. *svagla* “plätschern”, *arn-sūgr* “das Rauschen of Adlerflugs”;

Lith. *svagėti* ‘sound, clink’, Ltv. *svadzēt* “rattle, clash”;

for Ice. *sukka* “rant, roister”, besides *svakke*, is though comparison with Nor. dial. *søykia* “bark, bay” and Lith. *saugti* “eigenartig sing”, O.Lith. *sugti* “howl, whimper”, Ltv. *sudzēt* “wail”, *sūkstitiēs* ‘sigh’ (besides *k*-forms as Lith. *saukiù* through influence of *kaũkti* “howl”, *šāũkti* “cry”) under IE **s(e)ug-* possible; Goth. *swēgnjan* “frohlocken” could due to from Gmc. *swōg-*, *swag-* as onomatopoeic word ins Leben gerufen worden sein; das *-kk-* in O.Ice. *sukka* is intensivierend.

References: WP. I 214 f., WH. II 725 f.

Page(s): 1110

uǵ-¹

English meaning: cover; sheath

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hohldeckel, Scheide; schützend überdecken, überstülpen"

Material: Lat. *vāgīna* f. "vagina, esp. of Schwertes"; Balt **uāžīō* 'stülpe' in Lith. *vóžiu*, *vóžti* "etwas Hohles about etwas cover, stülpen", Ltv. *vāžu*, *vāst* "cover auflegen, stülpen";

on the other hand could Lat. *vāgīna* (compare Ger. *Scheide* to *scheiden*) also to a root *uǵ-* 'split, break, rupture' belong, die Frisk (see 13) in Gk. ἄγνυμι "rupture", with Redupl. and Ablaut ἰωγή (< *F₁-Fωγ-ή) "protection gegen den wind", whether lit. "das Sichbrechen of Windes", ἄγμός m. "break, steiler slope" and in tochar. *wāk-* 'sich split', Kaus. 'split, distinguish, discern', *wākām* n. "Besonderheit, Vorzug" find willyr.

References: WP. I 214, WH. II 725, Frisk 13, Trautmann 343.

Page(s): 1110

uǵ-²

English meaning: to cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreien’

Note: perhaps from an onomatopoeic word *uǵ-*

Material: O.Ind. *vagnu-* m. ‘sound, tone, shout, call’, ved. *vagvaná-* ‘lärmend’, *vagvanú-* m. ‘Getöse’; Lat. *vāgiō*, *-īre* ‘cry, wimmere’, *vāgor*, *-ōris* m. ‘Widerhall’ (das *ā* lengthened grade, from a *i*-stem **uāgi-s* derive); Lith. *vógrauti* ‘whimper, cry’.

References: WP. I 214 f., WH. II 725 f.;

See also: in addition belongs das following: *uǵh-*, *suǵh-*

Page(s): 1110

u̯āi-, u̯ī-

English meaning: weak, miserable

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwach, elend'

Material: O.Ind. *vāyati*, *vāyatē* "wird faint, languid, erschöpft", *abhi-vāta-* "sick" (*vāta-* "dry, arid"), *vāyā-* "tired";

Welsh *gwael* "ärmlich, low" (**u̯ai-lo-*); O.Welsh *guoilaut*, Welsh *gwaelod* etc. "residuum";

O.E. *wīl* "crowdedness, need", O.Ice. *vīl* ds.;

Lith. *vójęs* participle "leidend", Ltv. *vâjš*, f. *vâja* "lean, weak, sick, woeful, wretched, miserable", *vâjums* 'schwäche, disease, malady'.

References: WP. I 213 f., WH. II 789 f., Loth RC. 39, 417.

Page(s): 1111

uākā

English meaning: cow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kuh"?

Material: O.Ind. *vaśā* "cow (die weder trächtig is, still ein calf nourishes)", *vāśitā* "rindernde cow; brünstiges Tierweibchen überhaupt"; Lat. *vacca* "cow"; Lat. -cc- wäre as consonant stretch in Tiernamenverständlich.

References: WP. I 214, WH. II 722.

Page(s): 1111

uā-¹, uō-, uə-

English meaning: to hit, wound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, verwunden’

Note: also with *t*-forms

Material: Gk. ἄω “harm, injure”, Med. “in Verblendung handeln”; besides ἄται only Aoristformen ἄσα, -άμην, kontr. ἄσα, ἄσθην; primäres Verb, Aor. *ἄFǎ-σαι, themat. present *ἄFά-εται > ἄται, in addition σκ-formation ἄσκει φθείρει, βλάπτει Hes.; verbal nouns ἄFǎ-τη > ἄτη “damage, blame, Verblendung, penance, atonement”, therefrom ἄτηρός “verblendet”; Hom. ἄσσι-φρων “geschädigt am Verstande” (incorrect ἄεσι-φρων);

with *t*-formants: Gk. οὐτάω, οὐτάζω (*οὔτα-μι, compare 3. sg. Aor. οὔτᾱ) “verwunde”, ἄουτος, ἀνούτατος “unverwundet”; ὠτειλή f., Eol. ὠτέλλα f. “wound” from *oFα-τ-ελῖᾱ, compare γατάλαι (i.e. Fα-), recte γατειλαί Hes. “Wunden”, βωτάζειν βάλλειν Hes.

Ltv. *vāts* “wound” = Lith. *voṭis* “offenes ulcer”, Dimin. *voṭėlis*.

References: WP. I 211, Frisk 2, 178, 251, 291, H. Seiler Festschrift Debrunner 409 ff.;

See also: in addition das following: *uen-*.

Page(s): 1108

uā-2

English meaning: apart

Deutsche Übersetzung: "auseinander", especially "auseinander biegen, drehen"

Material: Diese root, welche possibly eine Reihe from extensions hat (see below), lies after aller Wahrscheinlichkeit vor in Lat. *vārus* "apart gebogen, auswärts gebogen; dachsbeinig; entgegengesetzt", *vāricus* "Füße apart spreizend", *vāricō*, *-āre* "Füße apart spreizen", *vāra* "gabelförmige shaft, pole, fork, transom "; whether here *varius* "mannigfaltig, wechselnd, different, varicolored", *variō*, *-āre* "mannigfach make, varicolored sein"?; whether perhaps in O.Ind. *ūrī-* m. 'schenkel, Lende'?

References: WP. I 212, WH. II 734 f., Mayrhofer 1, 116.

See also: extensions the root shine, appear, seem, mostly with the meaning " bent, curved sein", vorzuliegen in den roots *uāt-*, *uag-*, *uēk-*, *uək-*, *ueng(h)-*, *uēnk-*.

Page(s): 1108-1109

uāsto-s

See also: see above S. 346; in addition after Lloyd Jones (Ét. Celt. 7, 234) M.Welsh *gwaws* “terrible”.

Page(s): 1113

uāt-¹, better uōt-

English meaning: spiritually excited

Deutsche Übersetzung: “geistig angeregt sein”

Material: Lat. *vātēs*, *-is* (probably Celt. Lw.?) “Weissager, seer”, Gaul. οὐᾱτεις N. pl. ds., O.Ir. *fāith* “seer, Prophet”, M.Ir. *fāth* (**uātu-*) “Prophezeiung, Ursache” = Welsh *gwawd* “poem”; Goth. *wōds* “besessen”, O.Ice. *ōðr*, O.E. *wōd* ds. (**wōda-*), O.H.G. *wuot* “insanitus”; O.Ice. *ōsa* “frenzied, verrückt make”, O.E. *wēdan*, O.H.G. *wuoten*, alts. *wōdian* “rage, frenzied, verrückt sein”; O.H.G. **wuot* (gen. *wuotī*), M.H.G. *wuot* “intense Gemütsstimmung, *fury*”; in addition O.Ice. *Öðinn*, O.S. O.E. *Wōden*, O.H.G. *Wuotan*, auf Gmc. **wōpa-* point at O.Ice. *ōðr* m. “Poesie”, O.E. *wōp* “song, sound, voice, Dichtung”;

Thieme (*Asiatica*, Festschrift Weller 656 ff.) interprets O.Ind. *api-vat-* as originally “anblasen, inspirieren” (different above S. 346), and places es to our family, die then as extension from **auē-* “blow” (above S. 81 ff.) aufgefaßt become could.

References: WP. I 216, WH. II 737 f.

Page(s): 1113

uāt-²

English meaning: to bend, curve

Deutsche Übersetzung: "krümmen, biegen"

Material: Lat. *vatāx*, *-ācis* "krumme or schiefe Füße habend", *vatius* "einwärtsgebogen, crooked", *vatia* "someone with crooked Beinen", *vascus* (**vat-scos*) "quer, slant, skew"; Gmc. **waþwan-* "curvature, bend", then with engerer meaning "calf, knee-bend": O.Ice. *vǫðvi* m. "Muskeln, esp. thick Muskeln an Armen and Beinen", *afl-vǫðvi* "biceps", Nor. *vodve* "thick Muskeln an Arm and leg" etc., O.H.G. *wado* m. 'sura, suffrago', M.H.G. *wade* "calf", alts. *uuathan* 'suras', M.N.Ger. *wade* "calf", M.Du. *wade* f. "knee-bend, popliteus";

Connection with Lat. *vārus* "apart gebogen, auswärtsgehend, dachsbeinig" etc. (root **uā-*) is probably.

Maybe Alb. *var* "hang"

References: WP. I 216, WH. II 736 f.

Page(s): 1113

ǔd–

English meaning: upwards; away

Deutsche Übersetzung: “empor, hinauf”, sekundär also “hinaus”

Note: besides **ǔd-s** (compare Lat. *ab* : *abs* under likewise)

Material: 1. O.Ind. *úd-*, *út-* “empor, out” preverb; Av. *us-*, *uz-* (**uds-*) ds., ap. *us-* ds. (*ud-* in *ud-apatatā* “er lehnte sich auf, fiel ab” is probably **uz-*);

Gk. *ύ-* in *ύ-βρις* (see below *g^wer-* “heavy”), *ύστριξ* ‘stachelschwein’, *ύσπληξ* ‘startseil’,
Cypr. *ύ-χηρος* “Aufgeld” (Att. “τα ἐπίχειρα”) and in this Mundart generally zum Ersatze from
ἐπί geworden: adnominal with loc. e.g. *ύ-τύχα* “ἐπὶ τύχη”; eine (an Goth. *iupa* besides **upo*
gemahnende) full grade probably in Cypr. *εὐτρόσσεσθαι ἐπιστρέφεσθαι*. Πάφιοι and εὐχους
χώνη (“Trichter”) Σαλαμίνιοι Hes.; (because of *ύστος*, *ύστέρα* see under *udero-* “belly”);

Lat. *ūs-que* “in a fort, ununterbrochen from - her or bis - toward”;

O.Ir. preverb *uss-*, *oss-* could also auf **ud-s-* go back; see under *upo-*;

Goth. *ūt* adv. “out, heraus”, O.H.G. *ūz*, Ger. *from*, O.S. O.E. *ūt* ds., WestGmc. also
preposition beim “dative” abl. (in addition Goth. *ūta*, O.Ice. *ūti*, O.E. *ūte*, O.H.G. *ūze*
“außen, outside”; Goth. *ūtana*, O.H.G. *ūzana* etc., Ger. *außen*, O.Ice. *ūtar*, O.E. *ūter*, O.S.
ūtar, O.H.G. *ūzar* “besides”, partly as preposition beim “dative” and acc.; O.H.G. *ūzero*,
ūzaro, O.E. *ūter-ra* “the outer”); intrinsic auf **uds* vor voiced Verschlusslauten based on
Gmc. **uz-* “from, from - heraus, from - vor, vor - weg” in Goth. *us* (*uz-*; *vorr. ur-*) prefix and
preposition “from, from” (“dat.” = abl.), also O.Ice. *ór* preposition, as prefix *ór-*, *or-*, *ør-*, O.E.
or-, O.S. *ur-*, *or-* prefix, O.H.G. *ur*, *ar*, *ir* preposition “from, from” (vor *ūz* zurückweichend),
ur-, *ir-*, *ar-*, *er-* prefix, Ger. *úr-*, *er-* (e.g. *Urlaub*, *erlauben*); M.L.G. (*ūt*)*būten* “(from)tauschen,
erbeuten” from **bi-ūtian*, compare O.Ice. *ýta* “darreichen”;

Lith. *už-* “auf-, hinauf-, to-” prefix (the meaning halber probably to divide from *už* preposition “ behind, for”, s. **ǵhō* S. 451 f.; Trautmann, Bal.-Slav. Wb. 336 hält an the Einheit fest, also for die consecutive forms), Ltv. *uz*, *ūz* prefix and preposition “auf” (in addition also O.Pruss. *unsei* “hinauf, auf”);

aksl: *вѣз-* (*вѣс-*) prefix, *вѣз(ѣ)* preposition in the meaning “hinauf an etwas” (acc.);

2. compar. O.Ind. *úttara-* “the höhere, obere, Lateere, hintere” = Gk. ὕστερος “the Lateere”; Sup. O.Ind. *uttamā-* “höchster, oberster, best”, Av. *ustama-* “äußerster, last”, Gk. ὕστατος “last, Lateester” (für *ὕσταμος); about O.Ind. *ucca-* “high” (**ud-kʷe*), *uccā*, Av. *usča* adv. “above; after above” s. Wackernagel-Debrunner II, 2, 545 f.

References: WP. I 189 f., WH. II 344, Schwyzer Gk. 2, 517 f., Vasmer 1, 214. 238 f., 242, Mayrhofer 1, 99, 101 f.

Page(s): 1103-1104

uebh-¹

English meaning: to weave, plait

Deutsche Übersetzung: “weben, flechten, knüpfen”

Material: O.Ind. *ubhnāti*, *umbhāti*, *unābdhi* ‘schnürt together’, with *āpa-* and *prā-* ‘binds’, *ūrṇā-vābhi-* m. ‘spider’ (eig. Wollweber); newer *-vābhi-* after *vā-* ‘to weave’ (IE **uē-*, above S. 75); Av. *ubdaēna-* ‘from Webstoff, from Zeug gemacht’ (from a **ubda-* ‘Gewehtes’, IE **ubh-tó-*); Pers. *bāfad* ‘er webt’;

Gk. ὑφή ‘the weaving’, ὑφώσι η 105, otherwise ὑφαίνω ‘weave’, ὕφος n. ‘the weaving’ (after den vorigen from **Féφος* unvocalized);

Alb. *venj* ‘I weave’ (**uebhñiō*);

O.H.G. *weban* ‘to weave, flax, wattle, braid, spinnen’, O.E. *wefan* ‘to weave, flax, wattle, braid, tie, bind, knot’, O.Ice. *vefa* ‘to weave, flax, wattle, braid, schlingen’ (participle *ofinn*), *vefja* (**uobheīō*) ‘wickeln, hüllen’ = O.E. *webbian* ‘to weave’; O.Ice. *veptr*, O.E. *weft*, *wift*, *wefta* ‘Einschlagfaden’, M.H.G. *wift* ‘fine filament, Gewebe; Honigwabe’; O.Ice. *vaf* ‘diaper’, *vafi* ‘entanglement, UN.nung’; O.H.G. *waba*, *wabo* ‘Honigwabe’, O.Ice. *vefr* (**wabja-*) ‘Gewebe, Aufzug, gewobenes Zeug’ = O.E. *webb*, O.S. *webbi*, O.H.G. *weppi* ds.; O.H.G. *wuppi* ‘Gewebe’, Swe. *öu* (O.Ice. **yfr*) ‘Einschlag’;

ē-grade O.Ice. *kongurvāfa*, O.E. *gangelwæfre* ‘spider’;

Toch. B *wāp-* ‘to weave’, *wapātsa* ‘Weber’, *wpelme* ‘Gewebe’.

References: WP. I 257, Mayrhofer 1, 107;

See also: belongs to *au-5* ‘to weave’ S. 75; in addition **uobhsā* ‘wasp’.

Page(s): 1114

uebh-2

English meaning: to wander, roam, swarm

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sich hin and her bewegen, wabern, wimmeln'

Material: M.H.G. *weben* "move, swing", *weberen* 'sich tummeln', *webelen* "waver", Ger. E.Pruss. *wibbeln*; M.H.G. *waben*, *waberen*, *wabelen* "in unsteter Bewegung sein", *wappen* "hin and her schwanken", Ger. (nd.) *wabbelig* "wackelnd, e.g. from Gallertigem", O.E. *wafian* (esp. *with handum*) 'sich bewegen', M.Eng. *waveren*, Eng. *waver* "wobble, waver", O.Ice. *vafla* "wobble, sway", *vafra* 'sich unstet hin and back bewegen, wabern' (*vafrlog* "Waberlohe"), *vefjast* ds.;

O.Ice. *vāfa* 'schweben, dangle', O.E. *wæfre* "unstet, flackernd";

Lith. *vebžd-ù, -ėti* "wimmeln, sich verwirren, durcheinander bewegen";

in addition O.H.G. *wibil* m. "beetle, chafer, Kornwurm"; O.S. *wivil*, M.L.G. *wevel* ds., O.E. *wifel* "Kornwurm", O.Ice. **vifill* in *torðyfill* "Mistkäfer", O.E. *wibba* "Roßkäfer"; Lith. *vābalas* "beetle, chafer", *vabuolas* ds., žem. *vabolė* "Mistkäfer", Ltv. *vabuolis* "beetle, chafer" (besides E.Lith. dial. *vóbuolas* "beetle, chafer", žem. *varĩbolė*, Ltv. *vambale, vambuole* "Mistkäfer").

References: WP. I 257 f., WH. II 733, Trautmann 336, Vasmer 1, 176;

See also: moreover: *ued-*

Page(s): 1114-1115

u₂edh-¹

English meaning: to push, hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßen, schlagen’

Material: O.Ind. *vadhati*, *ávadhīt* “hit, bump, poke, destroy”, Kaus. *vadhayati*, *vadhá-* m. “tötend, Mordwaffe (esp. from Indras Geschoß); blow, knock, Vernichtung” = Av. *vada-* m. “wedge zum Spaltendes Holzes”, O.Ind. *vádhar-* n. “Mordwaffe (esp. from Indras Geschoß)” = Av. *vadar-* n. “weapon (to Schlagen)”, *vádhrām* “Lederriemen”, O.Ind. *vadhasná-* m. ds., Av. *vādāya-* “zurückstoßen” (lengthened grade as Gk. ὠθέω);

Gk. ἔθει φθείρει. ἐρεθίζει Hes., Hom. ἔθων ‘stoßend, zerwühlend’, ἔθειρα “hair of the head, Mähne”; ὠθέω “poke, push” (: Av. *vādāya-*), ὠσις “shove”, ἔνοσις “Erschütterung” (**en-uodh-tis*); also in ἐνοσίχθων, ἐννοσίγαιος, εἰνοσίφυλλος (ἐνν-, ἐνν- metr. lengthening);

O.Ind. *vádhri-* “verschnitten” (“with zerstoßenen testicles”) = Gk. ἔθρις τομίας, κριός Hes.; secondary ἴθρις, ἄθρις;

Lith. *vedegà* “a kind of axe”, Ltv. *vedga* “Eisaxt, crowbar”, O.Pruss. *wedigo* “Zimmerbeil”, O.Ir. *fodb* “Waffenbeute” (**uodh-u-*); is also Av. *vaḍayan-* “EN eines glaubensfeindlichen Fürsten” as “axe, Schläger” to deuten?

ein *sk*-present seems Ir. *fāisc-* “press”, M.Welsh *gwascu*, Bret. *gwaska* “press” (certainly ablaut *ō: o*).

References: WP. I 254 f., Frisk 446 f., 449 f.

Page(s): 1115

ǵedh-², ǵed- before nasal

English meaning: to lead

Deutsche Übersetzung: "führen; heimführen, heiraten (vom Manne)"

Material: O.Ind. *vadhū-* f. "bride, young wife, woman", Av. *vaδū-* ds., *vāδayeiti* (Kaus.) "leads, zieht", with *upa-* "eine Frau zur matrimony give", with *us-* "(Frauen) entführen, rob", *vaδrya-* "heiratsfähig (from girl)";

O.Ir. *fedid* "leads, goes, carries, bringt", M.Welsh *go-di-wawð* "overtaken", O.Ir. *to-fed-*, *to-dī-fed-* "guide, lead", Welsh *arweddu* "guide, lead, bring", Verbalnom. M.Welsh *arwein* (**are-ǵed-no-*), *cyweddu* "guide, lead, wohin bringen", Verbalnom. *cywain* (**kom-ǵed-no-*), Welsh *dy-weddiō* "marry", Corn. *d-om-ethy* ds., M.Bret. *d-im-iziff*, Bret. *dimizi* "marry, get married";

Lith. *vedù*, *vèsti* "lead, guide; marry (of husband)", Ltv. *vedu* ds., Präter.-stem **ǵedē-* in O.Pruss. *weddē*, Lith. *vėdė*, Ltv. dial. *vede* and O.C.S. *vedě-aše*, Lith. *vedỹs* "suitor", *vedėklis* "marriageable, young man", *nau-vedà*, *-vedỹs* "bridegroom" ("leading home anew"), Ltv. *vedekle* "daughter-in-law", *vedama* "bride";

Maybe Alb. *vashë*, *vajzë*, *varshë* (**vadeš*) "young girl, virgin" common Alb. *-d-* > *-l-*, *-r-*, *-j-* phonetic mutation.

O.C.S. *vedq*, *vesti* "guide, lead", seldom "marry", Iter. *voditi*, (but O.C.S. *nevěsta* "bride" rather "the stranger", as "die noch nicht Heimgeführte", Vasmer 2, 206);

Note:

O.C.S.: *nevěsta* "bride, daughter-in-law" [f ā] derived from Lith. *nau-vedà*, *-vedỹs* "bridegroom"

Iterat. Lith. *vadžioti* and *vadyti*, Ltv. *vadīt* “guide, lead”, and *vadāt* “hin and her guide, lead”; about Lith. *vadúoti*, Ltv. *vaduoīt* “auslösen, loskaufen”; see above S. 1109; O.C.S. *voždō*, *voditi* “guide, lead”, aRuss. *voditi ženu* “eine Frau heimführen”.

In addition probably *ued-mno-*, the word for the purchase price the bride:

Gk. ἔδnov (for *Fḗδnov with Splr. asper after *Fhāδύς “pleasant”), Hom. pl. ἔδνα “ bride-price or wedding-gifts “; but also “ dowry of the parents”, ἔδνώ, Hom. ἔδνώω “ to promise for wedding-presents, to betroth “, Hom. ἔδνώτης “ a betrother; (the daughter equipping) father of the bride “, ἀν-άεδνος “ without bride-price; also of the husband, bringing no gifts “(ᾠ[F]εδνος and ἔ[F]εδnov with α and ε as suggestion vowels);

O.E. *weotuma*, *wituma*, *wetma* m. “Kaufpreis the bride”, O.Fris. *wetma*, *witma* ds., burg. *wittemo*, O.H.G. *widomo*, *widemo* “dowry”, M.H.G. *wideme*, *widem*, Ger. *Wittum* (in addition O.H.G. *widimen*, M.H.G. *widemen*, *widmen* “ausstatten”, Ger. *widmen*); Gk. Slav. -no- maybe from -mno- and with dem Gmc. -men-stem comparable; dubious O.C.S. *věno* “dowry, Zahlung for die bride”, whether from **uedno-*, compare also **uesno-*;

doubtful Alb. *vigjë* “gift to the wedding, to the birth of children, by the construction of a house” (*ued(h)-l-*?). common Alb. -dz- > -gl-, -gj- phonetic mutatlion.

References: WP. I 255 f., Trautmann 344, Vasmer 1, 177, 182, 212, Frisk 442 f.

Page(s): 1115-1116

ǵedh-³

English meaning: to bind, attach

Deutsche Übersetzung: “knüpfen, binden”

Material: O.Ind. *vi-vadhá-* m. ‘schulterjoch zum Tragen from Lasten, Tragholz, Proviant’;
vadhra- m. n. “Lederriemen”;

Gk. ἑθμοί πολλοί. δεσμοί. πλόκαμοί Hes.;

O.Ir. *fedan* f. “Gespann, Geschirr”, *fedil* “Joch” (*coibdil* “companionship”, *coibdelach* “Blutsverwandter”), *air-com-fed-* “beschädigen”, M.Welsh *ar-gy-wedu*, O.Bret. *ar-co-gued* ds.; Welsh *gwedd* “Joch”; *arWest* f. ‘saite, band, strap’;

Goth. *gawidan* “connect” (*gawiss* “connection”), O.H.G. *wetan* “bind, ins Joch spannen, connect”; zero grade perhaps Swe. dial. *ydd* “Ox’s rope, rein” from **udhetā*.

Hitt. *ǵeda-*, *ǵete-* “to build” (from dem from Ruten geflochtenen Hause).

References: WP. I 256, Pedersen Hitt. 118;

See also: in addition *ǵendh-1* S. 1148.

Page(s): 1116-1117

ǵed-

See also: s. *ǵedh-2*

Page(s): 1115

ueg-

English meaning: to weave, bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "weben, knüpfen; Gewebe, Gespinst"

Material: O.Ind. *vāgurā* "Fangstrick, net zum Wildfang, Garn"; Lat. *vēlum* 'sail, Hülle, kerchief, cloth, curtain' (therefrom *vēlare* "verhüllen"), Dimin. *vēxillum* "banner, ensign, flag, Fähnchen"; O.Ir. *figim* "weave", *fige* "the weaving", O.Bret. *gueig* "textrix", Bret. *gwea* ds., O.Welsh *gueetic* "textilis", Welsh *gweu* "to weave, tie, bind, knot", *gwe* (**uego-*) "Gewebe", O.Corn. *guiat* gl. "tela", nCorn. *gwia* "to weave"; M.Ir. *indech*, Welsh *anwe* "Gewebe"; Gaul. *veadia* (**vegiadia*) 'spinnwirtel' (J. Loth RC. 38, 86);

O.E. *wice* "wick", Ger. bO.Ir. *wichengarn* "Baumwolle to Dochten", Nor. *vik* f. "Fitze or Docke Garn" (diese and other *i*-forms through interference from *ueik-*, *ueig-* "bend, winden" under S. 1130, Persson Beitr. 323a 3?); M.H.G. *wiht* "wick"; O.E. *wecca* "wick", and. *wekko*, M.L.G. *wecke* "wick, Lunte", M.H.G. *wicke* "wick, Scharpie", Ger. dial. *wicke* "the um die spindle gewickelte Flachs", O.H.G. *wickilī(n)* "Wickel zum Abspinnen", Ger. *Wickel* "as much, as jedesmals zum Abspinnen um den distaff (= staff for holding flax, wool, etc., in spinning) gewickelt wird", M.H.G. Ger. *wickeln*; *ō*-grade O.E. *wōcig* "loop, noose, snare, Fallstrick" (in ablaut and meaning genau to O.Ind. *vāgurā* stimmend); Nor. dial. *ōke* "verfitzte mass, e.g. from Zwirn" (von Torp 473 as "connection" to *ok* = *iugum* placed, but probably with Anlautdehnung from **[u]ōkan-*); zero grade (**ueg-* or **ug-* with Übernahme from *w-* from den lengthened grade forms) M.L.G. *wocke*, *wocken* 'spinnrocken; Flachs or Wolle auf dem Rockenstock', O.S. *wocco* "cicindela (wick, Lunte)"; auf redupl. **ue-ug-* based on probably O.E. *wēoce*, M.L.G. *wēke*, *weike*, O.H.G. *wiocha* "gedrehtes Garn, Lunte", Ger. dial. *Wieche*.

References: WP. I 247 f., WH. II 745 f.;

See also: here *uokso-* “Wachs”.

Page(s): 1117

ueĝh-

English meaning: to move, carry, drive

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bewegen, ziehen, fahren under dgl"

Note: eine zero grade *uĝh-* only in Ar. and probably also in Alb.

Material: O.Ind. *váhati* "leads, travels, zieht, führt heim, heiratet", also "flows" and "läßt flow", Aor. *a-vāks-am* (participle *ūdḥá-*, in addition neologism *ūhati* 'schiebt, throngs', Leumann IF. 57, 221); common O.Ind. *-ĝh-* > *-kṣ-* : Avestan *-ĝh-* > *-xš-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation

Av. *vazaiti* "leads, zieht, flies" (participle *vašta-*, wherein *št* instead of *-zd-* after Partizipien from nicht auf Aspirata auslautenden Wzln.); O.Ind. *vāhāyati* "er läßt führen", *vahana-* "führend, fahrend", n. "das Führen, Fahren, ship" (zero grade *vāhana-* "führend, bearing, carrying", n. "draft animal, cart, ship"), Av. *ātrə-vazana-* "Feuerwedel" (compare die Gmc. Celt. *no-*formations); O.Ind. *vahitra-* n. "Fahrzeug, ship" (: Lat. *vehiculum*), O.Ind. *vaha-* "fahrend, führend" (= Slav. *vozъ* "cart"), *vāha-* m. 'shoulder of Jochtieres', *vahát-* f. "river, Fahrzeug", *vahyá-* "zum Fahren suitable", n. "vehicle, Tragsessel, Ruhebett", Av. *vazya-* n. "load, Tracht" (= O.S. *wigg* n. "horse"), O.Ind. *vōdhar-* "fahrend, führend", m. "Zugpferd, Zugochs; Heimführer eines Mädchens; Lastträger", Av. *vaštar-* "draft animal" (= Lat. *vector*), next to which with *žd.* *važdra-* "the vorwärts bringt", *sāy-uždri-* EN eig. "dessen female Zugtiere dappled, dotted, spotted are" (**uždrī* f. to **uždar-*); O.Ind. *vāhā-* "führend, bearing, carrying", m. "draft animal, vehicle", Av. *vāza-* "fahrend, fliegend", m. "Ziehen, pull, draft animal" (: Goth. *wēgs*), O.Ind. *vāhiṣtha-*, Av. *vāzišta-* "the at best vorwärtsbringt"; O.Ind. *vahas-* "fahrend" (: ἔχος n.), *vāhas-* n. "vehicle, das die Götter herbeiführende Lob", Av. *vazah-* "fahrend, führend";

Gk. ἔχασφιν ἄρμασιν Hes., pamphyl. Φεχέτω “er soll bringen”, Cypr. ἔΦεξε “brachte dar”, ὄχος n. “cart”, (ὀ- instead of ἐ- after) ὄχος m. “cart”, ὀχέω “lead, guide”, ὀχέομαι “lasse mich bear, carry or drive, reite”, αἰγί-οχος “die Aegis schwingend”, γαιή-οχος (Hom.), γαιᾶ-οχος (Dor.), γαιᾶΦοχος(lak.) “the die Erde heiratet” (Beiw. of Poseidon, Borgeaud KZ 68, 222), ὀχετός m. “gully, canal, Wasserleitung”, ὀχετεύω “leite Wasser in a gully, a canal”; ὀχλεύς “Hebel” (: O.Ice. *vagl* “Hühnerstange”), ὀχλέω, ὀχλίζω “bewege fort, rolle or wälze fort”;

Alb. *vjedh* ‘stehle’; zero grade probably Alb. *udhë* “way, journey; law -Vorschrift”, whereof with formants *-rā* perhaps also *urë* “bridge” (**udh-rā*);

Note:

O.Ind. participle *ūdḥá-* “lead” : Alb. *udhë* “way, journey” also O.Ind. *vōdhar-* “fahrend, führend” common O.Ind. – Illyr. – Alb. shift *-ĝh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *vehō*, *-ere*, *vēxi* (: O.Ind. *ávākṣat*, O.C.S. *věsъ* Aorist), *vectum* “drive, guide, lead, bear, carry, bring” (in addition probably also *con-*, *dē-*, *sub-vexsus*), Umbr. *ařveitu*, *arsueitu*, *arueitu* “to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring, etc., a person or thing to a place; and pass., to be carried, to ride, to come to a place upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc..”, *kuveitu* “he/she shall carry together, collect, store”, Lat. *vehis* f. “cart, Fuhre, Fuder”, *vehemēns* eig. “*einherfahrend”, hence “violent, stormy, hot tempered, stormy”, *vectis* “Hebel, Hebebaum, crowbar”, originally abstract noun “*das Heben, Fortbewegen”, *vectīgālis* “to den tributes an den Staat gehörig” (places ein **vectis* in the meaning “das Herbeibringen, Ablieferung” ahead), *vectīgal* “tribute, tax an den Staat, Gefälle, tax”, *vēlōx* “quick, fast” (**ueĝh-slo-*), *vēles* “Leichtbewaffneter”; *veia* “plaustrum”;

O.Ir. *fēn* “kind of cart” (**ueĝh-no-*; compare O.Ind. *vahana-* and O.H.G. *wagan*) = Welsh *gwain* ds., O.Brit. *covinnus* ‘sichelwagen’, Welsh *amwain* “herumführen”, *arwain* “guide, lead”, *cywain* “drive”; O.Ir. *fecht* “journey, time, mal”, M.Welsh *gweith*, Welsh *gwaith* “work,

work, mal", Corn. *gweeth*, *gwyth* "mal", O.Corn. *gueid-uur* "opifex", Bret. *gwez*, *gweach* "mal", Gaul. PN *Vectirix*, *Vecturius*;

Goth. *gawigan* "move, shake", O.Ice. *vega* "move, swing, heave, life, wiegen", O.H.G. *wegan* 'sich bewegen, wiegen (Ger. *bewegen*, *erwägen*, *wägen*, *wiegen*), O.S. *wegan* "wägen, consider", O.E. *wegan* "bring, guide, lead, wägen", Goth. *gawagjan* "move, shake" (= ὀχέω, Slav. *voziti*; lengthened grade O.Ind. *vāhāyati*) = O.H.G. *weggen* "move"; iterative O.Ice. *vaga* "hin - and herbewegen", O.E. *wagian* 'sich bewegen', O.H.G. *wagon* 'sich bewegen, vibrieren' (wherefore as post-verbal O.H.G. *waga* "movement" Wissmann, nom. postv. 1, 14); Goth. *wigs*, O.Ice. *vegr*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *weg* "way"; O.Ice. *vigg*, O.S. *wigg*, O.E. *wicg* n. "horse" (= O.Ind. *vahya-*); O.Ice. *vētt*, *vætt* f. "Gewicht" (= Lat. *vectis*), O.E. *wiht* n. ds., M.H.G. *gewihte* n. ds.;

O.Ice. *vǫg* f. "Hebel", pl. *vagar* "sled", *vǫgur* (and *vāgin*) f. pl. "barrow, bier"; O.H.G. O.S. *waga* "cradle", O.Ice. *vagga* ds., O.H.G. *wiga* "cradle"; O.H.G. *wagan*, O.E. *wægn*, O.Ice. *vagn* "cart" (ablaut. with Ir. *fēn*); O.Ice. *vagl* m. "Hahnenbalken", Nor. "Hühnerstange" ("*Tragstange", compare formal ὀχλ-εὐς, -έω);

Maybe Alb. *vig* "hand-barrow"

Goth. *wēgs* "Wogensschlag", pl. "Wogen", O.Ice. *vāgr* 'sea, Meeresbucht', O.H.G. *wāg* "surge", O.S. *wāg* "hochflutendes water", O.E. *wāeg* "surge"; O.Ice. *vāg* "Hebel, Wage, Gewicht", O.H.G. *wāga* "Wage, Gewicht, Wagnis" (M.L.G. M.H.G. *wāgen* "in die Wage lay, place, aufs Geratewohl dransetzen, *venture*, *risk*"), O.S. *wāga* "lanx", O.E. *wāeg*, *wāege* "Wage, ein bestimmtes Gewicht";

Lith. *vežū*, *vėžti* "drive", *vežimas* "cart", *vėžė* "Wagengeleise", *pravėžà* "Wagengeleise"; O.Bulg. *vezq*, *vesti* "vehere", *veslo* "rudder" (**uegh-slo-*), *vozь* "cart", *vožq*, *voziti* "drive, guide, lead"; also aRuss. *věža* "Wohnwagen, tower".

References: WP. I 249 f., WH. II 742 f., 744, Trautmann 356 f., Vasmer 1, 178 f.

Page(s): 1118-1120

ueĝ-

English meaning: fresh, strong

Deutsche Übersetzung: "frisch, stark sein"

Grammatical information: stative verb *ueĝē-*

Material: O.Ind. *vāja-* m. "power, quickness, contest, Kampfpreis", *vājāyati* "regt an, treibt an, läuft um die Wette"; *vāja-* m. "thunderbolt, club, mace, joint" = Av. *vazra-* "club, mace, joint", O.Pers. *vazrka-*, Pers. *buzurg* "big, large", derivative from **uazar* n.;

Lat. *vegeō*, *-ēre* "bin alert, awake, smart", trans. "erregē", *vigil* "watchful, wakeful" and "Wache, Wächter" (**vegilis*), thereafter *vigilāre* "awake sein"; *vegetus* "rührig, alert, awake, smart";

Goth. *gawaknan* "wake up, arouse" = O.Ice. *vakna* ds., O.E. *wæcnan* (preterit *wōc*), *wæcnian* "born become"; O.Ice. *vakinn* "awake"; Kaus. Goth. *uswakjan* "awaken" (bis auf die abbreviation = O.Ind. *vājāyati*) = O.Ice. *vekja*, O.H.G. etc. *wecchan* "waken, arouse, revive"; Zustandsverbum Gmc. **wakēn* in: Goth. *wakan*, O.Ice. *vaka* (schw. Verb) "watch", O.E. *wacian*, O.S. *wakōn*, O.H.G. *wahhōn*, *wahhēn* "watch"; O.H.G. *wachal* "awake", O.E. *wacol* (**wakala-*), O.Ice. *vøkull* (**wakula-* : Lat. *vigil*); Goth. *wōkains* f. "das Wachen"; O.Ice. *vakr*, O.E. *wacor*, O.H.G. *wachar*, *wakar* "active, fresh, wacker" (formal = O.Ind. *vāja-*, Av. *vazra-*); O.Ice. *vaskr* "alert, awake, smart, agile" (**vak-ska-*); perhaps also O.H.G. *wahs* 'sharp'.

Toch. AB *wásir* "lightning";

References: WP. I 246 f., WH. II 741.

See also: compare *auēg-*, *aug-* above S. 84 f., from dem *ueĝ-* barely to separate is.

Page(s): 1117-1118

ueg^w- : ŭg^w-, uk^ws-

English meaning: wet; to irrigate; ox (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feucht; netzen"

Material: Gk. ὑγρός "humid, wet, fluid"; Lat. *ūvidus* "humid, wet, damp" (out of it *ūdus*, whereof *ūlīgo* "die natürliche dampness of Bodens"), *ūvor*, *-ōris* "dampness, Nässe", *ūvēscō*, *-ere* "humid, wet become, sich betrinken", *ūvēns* "humid, wet, damp" (place ein **ūvos* from **ūg^wo-s* ahead); *ūmeō*, *-ēre* "humid, wet sein", *ūmor* "dampness", *ūmectō* "befeuchte" (based on auf **ūg^wsmos*); M.Ir. *fūal* "Urin" (**uog^w-lo-*);

O.Ice. *vǫkr* (acc. *vǫkuan*) "humid, wet", *vǫkvi* m., *vǫkva* f. "Nässe", wherefore O.Ice. *vǫkva*, *vekkja* "(blood) shed, fließen lassen", *vǫk* f. (**vakvō*) "offene (nasse) place in Eise", M.L.G. *wake* f. "hole in Eise", Dutch *wak* "humid, wet, damp", Eng. (from dem Nord.) *wake* "Kielwasser";

s-Erweit.: O.Ind. *ukṣāti* "befeuchtet, besprengt", Av. *uxšyeiti* "sprüht" (of water and fire); common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-kṣ-*: Avestan *-ǵh-* > *-xš-* phonetic mutation

in addition (with the same Verhältn. as O.Ind. *vṛṣan-* "virile", Lat. *verrēs*: O.Ind. *varṣá-m* "rain", s. *uer-* "feuchten") IE **uk^wsen-** "bull, Tiermännchen" in: O.Ind. *ukṣā* m., Av. *uxšan-* "bull" (in addition? fem. **uk^wsōr* "die Besprengte" > Lat. *uxor* "wife"); Welsh *ych* "ox" (= IE **uk^wsō*, urBrit. **uchū* > *-ī*, with umlaut *ych*), pl. M.Welsh *ychen*, Welsh *ychain*, Bret. *ouhen*, *oc'hen*, Corn. *ohan* "Ochsen", M.Ir. *oss* "deer"; PN *Os-car* "hirschliebend", Dimin. *Oissín* "Ossian"; Goth. *aúhsus* (gen. pl. *auhsne*), O.Ice. *oxi*, O.E. *oxa*, O.H.G. O.S. *ohso* "ox"; Toch. B *okso* "rother, cattle, bull".

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**oxa*) *ka* "ox", (**oxie*) *qe* pl. "oxen".

References: WP. I 248 f., WH. II 815, 849, Mayrhofer 1, 98.

Page(s): 1118

yeib-

See also: see under *yeip-*.

Page(s): 1124

uēidh-, uīdh-

English meaning: to separate; widow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trennen"

Note: probably from *uī- "apart" and *dhē- "place" grown

Material: O.Ind. *vidhyati* "durchbohrt" (lengthened grade partly *vēdh-*, partly *vyadh-*, latter probably previously through imitation from *vyath-* : *vith-* "waver"); *viddhá-* "durchbohrt, durchschossen", *nirviddha* "auseinanderstehend, voneinander apart, separated", *vindhátē* "wird empty, bare, lacking, hat Mangel an etwas", *vidhú-* "vereinsamt", *vidhurá-* "apart, separated, remote, distant from, lack, be short of"; *vehát* "unfruchtbar" i.e. "die leere", Sommer Münchner Studien z. Sprachwiss. 11, 20;

Lat. *dīvidō*, *-ere* 'separate, divide', Umbr. *uef* acc. pl. "partes", *vetu* "dividito" (**vēf-tu*);

Lith. *vidūs* m. "Inneres", *vidurỹs* m. "Withte", Ltv. *vidus* m. "Withte, Inneres, region";

maybe nasalized Alb. *vend* "region, place"

ablaut. Lith. *veduõlis* "inside withered tree";

maybe Alb. (**veduõlis*) *vejushë* "widow" [common Alb. *-d-* > *-j-* phonetic mutation].

in addition (compare die obigen *u-*stem) O.Ind. *vidhāvā* "widow", Av. *viḍavā* ds., Gk. ἡ[F]ίθεις "Junggeselle", Lat. *vidua* "widow; geschiedene or unverheiratete Frau", *viduus* "stolen; looted, empty, bare, lacking from etwas", O.Ir. *fedb* "widow", Corn. *guedeu* ds., Welsh *gweddw* "widower", Goth. *widuwō* "widow" (furthermore *widuwaírna* m. "Waise"), O.E. *widuwe*, *wuduwe*, O.H.G. *wituwa* "widow", O.Pruss. *widdewu*, O.C.S. *вьdova* ds.; IE **uīdheuo-* adj. "apart, separated", in Fem. substantivized "widow";

s-present etc. O.H.G. *wīsan* "vermeiden", *urweīs* perf. 'subterfūgī', M.H.G. only participle *entwisen* "abandon from, empty, bare, lacking from"; O.Fris. *wēsa*, O.H.G. *weiso*, Ger. *Waise* (Gmc. *waisan-* < **uoidh-son-*).

References: WP. I 239 f., WH. I 359, Trautmann 358;

See also: compare *uidhu-* “tree”.

Page(s): 1127-1128

ueid-¹

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, biegen”

Note: extension from *uei- ds.

Material: O.Ind. *vēdā-* m. “tussock of starker Grases, besenförmig gebunden, zum Fegen etc.”; Hom. ἰδνόμεναι “bend mich, krümme mich” (from a *Fið-vó-ς “gebogen”); Lat. *vidulus* “geflochtener basket”; Ltv. *vīdināt* “flax, wattle, braid”.

References: WP. I 236, WH. II 785.

Page(s): 1124

u(e)id-2

English meaning: to see; to know

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erblicken, sehen”

Grammatical information: (originally Aorist), Zustandsverbum *u(e)idē(i)-*, nasalized *ui-n-d-*, perf. *uoid-a-* “have seen, white”, whence die meaning “ know, have knowledge of “ also auf other forms übertragen wurde; from the meaning “ behold “ derives “find”

Material: A. O.Ind. *vetti*, *vidmāsi vidānti* “ know, have knowledge of “ (present reshuffling of perf. *vēda vidmā*), *vēdate* (also), *vidāti* (also) “ know, have knowledge of “, perf. *vēda vidmā*, Opt. *vidyāt*, participle *vidvān*; Av. *vaēḏa vīdarə*, Opt. *vīdyāt*, *vīdvā* “ know, have knowledge of “ (die meaning ‘see’ in *aiwi. vīsəm* “have wahrgenommen”, *paiti. vīsəm* “wurde gewahr”, *fravōizdūm* “nehmt wahr”); *to*-participle O.Ind. *vitta-* “ recognized, bekannt”, Av. *vista-* “bekannt as” and O.Ind. *viditā-* (probably zur basis **uidēi-*); Inf. O.Ind. *vidmāne* (= Gk. ἵδμεναι) “ know, have knowledge of “, gthAv. *vīdvanōi*; Kaus. O.Ind. *vedayati* “läßt know, have knowledge of, kündigt an, bietet an”, Av. *uzvaēḏayeiti* “läßt know, have knowledge of “,

In the meaning “find”: O.Ind. *vindāti* (*vétti*, *vittē*), *ávidat*, *vivēda*, *vévidat*, *vittá-*, Kaus. *vēdayati*, Av. *vīḏaiti*, *vīnasti*, *vīvaēḏa*, *vōivīdaiti* (Konj.), Kaus. *vaēḏayeiti* “läßt erlangen, makes teilhaftig”, participle *vista-* “(vor)gefunden, vorhanden”; die separation from den forms the meaning ‘see, know, have knowledge of “ is not quite sharp durchzuführen, compare O.Ind. *vindāti* “white”, sBal. *gīndag* ‘see’;

Arm. *egit* “er fand” (= O.Ind. *ávidat*, Gk. ἔϕιδε), *gtanem* “find”; from dem perf. **uoida* reshaped *gitem* “I know” (*i* from *oi*; in addition *gēt*, *gitak*, *gitun* “wissend, wise”); results of nasal present (= O.Ind. *vindati*, Ir. *finn-*, see below) perhaps in Arm. *gint* “profit, gain”, if from **uind-*;

Gk. εἶδομαι “erscheine, scheine, gebe mir den Anschein”; οἶδα “white”, ἴδμεν, Konj. εἶδω, participle εἰδώς (*Fειδ-), ἰδύια; Aor. εἶδον (ἔFιδον) ‘sah’, ἰδεῖν (: O.Ind. *ávidat*, Arm. *egit*), participle ἄ-ιστος, ἰστέον; Gk. Ἀῖδης, Att. Ἄιδης probably ἄ-Fιδ- “unsichtbar, not anzusehen” s. lastly Frisk 33 f.; nasalized ἰνδάλλομαι “erscheine, zeige mich; gleiche”;

also Celt. *vindo-* “white” (O.Ir. *find*, Welsh *gwynn*, Gaul. PN *Vindomagus*, *-bona*);

Lat. *videō*, *-ēre* ‘see’ (from the basis **u(e)idē-*, compare O.C.S. *viděti*, Lith. *pavydėti*, Goth. *witan*, *-aida* “observe” etc., and with zero grade **u(e)id̥-* the 2. syllable O.C.S. present *vidit̥*, Lith. *pavýdime*, Lat. *vīdi-s-tī*, O.Ind. Aor. *avēdīt*, *vēdi-tár-*, *vēdi-tum*, *vidi-tá-*; Umbr. *uirseto* “visa” or “visum”, *aurseto* “unsichtbar”: Lat. *vidēre* = *tacitus* : *tacēre*, perf. *vīdī* (= O.C.S. *vědě*), participle *vīsus* (as *vīsus*, *-us* “das Sehen, sight” with *ī* for *ĩ* after *vīdī* and *vīso*);

Lat. *vīsō*, *-ere* “besuchen” (i.e. “to sehen wish”), Umbr. *revestu* “revisito” (**ueid-s-ō*); similarly Goth. *gaweisōn*, O.S. O.H.G. *wīsōn* “besuchen”;

O.Ir. *ad-fīadat* ‘sie erzählen’ (etc.); compounds unseres Verbs are *do-adbat* “er shows”, *do-adbadar* “wird gezeigt”, *as-ind-et* “expounded”; nasal present (see above O.Ind. *vindāti*) *nad-finnatar* ‘sie wissen nicht’, *rofinnadar* “pflegt to wissen” (**ui-n-d-nə-*), *as-fēnimm*, *doaisbēna* “points, shows, evinces, shows” (from **uid-nə-*) M.Welsh 1. sg. *gwnn*, Corn. *gon*, M.Bret. *goun* “I know” (die weiteren Brit. Präsensformen, e.g. 2. sg. M.Welsh *gwydost*, *gwdost*, 1. pl. Welsh *gwyddom*, are against it of perf. derive); perf. O.Ir. *rofetar* “I know”, *rofitir* “er white” = Welsh *gwyr* (**uid-rai*); O.Ir. *rofess* ‘scitum est’ (**uid-to-m*, compare also *fiss*, Welsh *gwys* “das Wissen” from **uid-tu-s*), *fess* ‘scita’ (pl. neutr.), M.Welsh *gwyss*, M.Bret. *gous* “wurde gewußt”; O.Ir. *toīsech*, Welsh *tywysog* “guide, leader” (**to-uissākos*, Ogam gen. TOVISACI), O.Ir. *tūus* “Anfang”, Welsh *tywys* “guide, lead” (**to-uissus*, IE **-uid-tus*); here probably also O.Ir. *fōid-* ‘send’, e.g. 3. pl. *fōidit* (= O.Ind. *vēdayatī*, O.Ice. *veita* ds); O.Ir. *fīado* “master, mister” (**ueidont-s*);

Goth. *fraweitan* "rächen" ("animadvertere"), O.H.G. *firwīzzan* "tadelnd vorwerfen, verweisen", *wīzzan* "bemerken, look out auf", O.S. O.E. *wītan* "reproach, rebuke, reproach" (therefrom O.Ice. *vīti* n. O.E. *wīte*, O.S. *wīti*, O.H.G. *wīzzi* n. "punishment"), Goth. *in-weitan* "die worship, veneration prove"; with ostentatious meaning-development O.E. *gewītan* "fortgehen, die", O.S. *giwītan* "go", O.H.G. (Hildebrandlied) *giweīt* "er walked", (Tatian) *arawīzan* "discedere"; Goth. *fairweitan* "gespannt hinblicken auf, perhaps zur basis auf -ē- -ī-, as certainly die ē-verbs Goth. *witan*, -aida "auf etwas sehen, observe", O.Ice. only participle *vitaðr* "beobachtet, bestimmt", O.E. (be)wītan "betrachten, decide, define, ordain, determine"; preterit present Goth. *wait*, *witum* "know, wir know, have knowledge of" (Inf. *witan*, participle *witands* neologism), O.Ice. *veit vitum* (*vita*, *vissa*) "know, have knowledge of", also "bemerken, erforschen, indicate, gerichtet sein after, look after, go after", O.E. *wāt*, *witon* (*witan*, *wisse wiste*), O.H.G. *weiz*, *wizzumēs* (*wizzan*, *wissa*, *wessa*) "know, have knowledge of" substantiviertes participle Goth. *weitwōps* "Zeuge" (: εἰδώς, ἰδῦα "Zeuge"); to-participle Goth. *unwiss* "ungewiß", O.H.G. *giwis(s)*, O.S. O.E. *wiss* "certainly" (O.Ice. *vissa* "Gewißheit"); Kaus. O.Ice. *veita* "grant, leisten, help; also Wasser in eine Richtung leiten", O.H.G. *weizen* 'show, beweisen'; to Fiðeiv seems as Injunktiv O.E. *wuton* (with folgendem Inf.) from *witon "laßt uns" (older "laßt uns zusehen, tendamus") to belong;

Lith. *véizdmi* (for *veidmi after dem Imper. O.Lith. *veizdi* = **uēid-dhi*, compare O.Ind. *viddhī*), *veizdėti* 'see, hinblicken', *pavýdžiu*, -*výdime* -*výdėti* "invidere" (see o); of old perf. from O.Pruss. *waisei*, *waisse* "du weißt" (= O.C.S. *věsi*) *waidimai* "wir know, have knowledge of", Inf. *waist*, O.C.S. *viždo*, *vidiši*, *viděti* 'see', previous perf. Med. *vědě* (= Lat. *vīdī* "white"), present reshaped *věmь*, *věděti* "know, have knowledge of"; *pověděti* "know, have knowledge of lassen" (probably reshuffling eines Kaus. **uoidéjō*, sl. **věditi*, after *věděti* "know, have knowledge of"); *izvěstь* "bekannt, certainly".

B. nominal formation:

root nouns O.Ind. *-vid-* “kennend, expert, skillful” (e.g. *aśvavid-*), Av. *vīd-* “teilhaftig”; Gk. *νή-ις, -ιδος* “ignorant”;

Goth. *unwita*, O.H.G. *unwizzo* “Unwissender”, O.H.G. *forawizzo* “praescius”, O.E. *wita* “weiser man, Ratgeber”, *gewita* “Zeuge”, O.H.G. *wizzo* “weiser man”, *giwizzo* “Zeuge” post-verbal *en*-stem; aber O.Ir. *fīadu* “Zeuge” (**ǵeid-ǵōt-s*) secondary *n*-stem;

O.Ind. *vidā* “Kenntnis”, Welsh etc. *gwedd* f. ‘sight, apparition’; O.Ind. *vidyā* “Wissen, doctrine”, Av. *viḍya* ds.; O.Ir. *airde* n. “mark, token, sign” (**[p]ari-vidiom*) = Welsh *arwydd* m. ds., O.S. *giwitt*, O.H.G. (*gi*)*wizzi* n. “Wissen, Verstand”, O.E. *witt* “Verstand, Besinnung”, Goth. *unwiti* n. “Unwissenheit, Unverstand”, compare also O.H.G. *wizzī* f. “Wissen, Verstand, Besinnung” in addition O.H.G. *gi-*, *ir-wizzēn* “look out” (Ger. *Witz* m.), M.L.G. *witte* f. ds.;

es-stem: O.Ind. *vēdas* n. “Kenntnis, Umsicht, heilige Schrift”, Gk. *εἶδος* n. “Aussehen, shape”, Lith. *vėidas* “front” (to glottal stop see below), O.C.S. *vidъ* (Serb. *vīd*) ‘sight, Aussehen’ (from ehemaligen Neutra), so probably also: M.Ir. *fīad* m. “Ehrenbezeugung”, O.Ir. *fīad* (**ǵeidos*) with dat. “coram”, Welsh *yngwydd* ds., *gwydd* “Anwesenheit”, M.Bret. *a goez*, Bret. *ac’houez* “öffentlich” (“angesichts”); Welsh *ad-wydd* “cruel, savage”, *gwaradwydd* “insult”; other formations in Goth. *unweis* “ignorant, ungebildet”, *fullaweis* “vollkommen weise”, O.Ice. *vīss*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *wīs* “wise” (**ǵeid-s-o-*), O.H.G. *wīs(a)* “(*Aussehen =) kind of, Weise”, O.E. *wīs(e)* “Weise, state, status, direction”, O.Ice. *þóruvīs* “different”, perhaps also *ἰδέα* “outer apparition, shape, sight” (if **Fīdēsā*);

Gk. *ἰδρις, -ιος* “wissend, expert, skillful”, O.Ice. *vitr* ‘sensible, wise’;

Gk. (Hom.) *εἰδάλιμος* “beautiful from Gestalt”, *εἰδάλλεται φαίνεται* Hes., due to eines **εἰδαλο-* wherefore with Suffixablaut *εἰδωλον* ‘shape’, *αἰδέλος* “unsichtbar”; Lith. *vaidalas* “apparition”, *pavidalas* ‘shape’ (**-elo-*); Gk. *εἰδυλῖς, -ίδος* “εἰδυῖα, ἐπιστήμων”, O.Ind. *vidura-*

‘smart, sensible, wise”, Lith. *pavidulis* “Ebenbild”, *akiės pavydulis*, O.Pruss. *weydulis* “eyeball”, Goth. *faírweiti* ‘schauspiel”;

O.Ind. *vidmán-* m. “Weisheit” (compare also Inf. *vidmanē*, ἰδμεναι), Gk. ἰδμων, -ονος “expert, skillful”; ἰδμήν φρόνησιν Hes.;

Gk. ἴστωρ, Att. ἴστωρ, böot. Εἴστωρ “wissend, expert, skillful; Schiedsrichter”, ἱστορεῖν “erkunden”, ἱστορία “Geschichte”;

in Balt gives es eine Reihe from words with dem ablaut *ēi ī*: Lith. *véidas* (compared with Serb. *vīd* from **uēidos*), *véizdmi*, *vyzdỹs* “eyeball”, *išvỹsti* “gewahr become”, *pavydėti* “beneiden”, *pavỹdas* “envy”, O.Pruss. *aina-wīdai* adv. “gleich”; the originator seems das lengthened gradee present **uēid-mi*.

perhaps here O.C.S. *věžda*, aRuss. *věža* “eyelid” (Proto-Slav.. *vědja*, Vasmer 1, 178) and Church Slavic *nevežda* “Ungebildeter”, aRuss. *věža* “Wissender”.

References: WP. I 236 ff., WH. II 784 f., Trautmann 338, 357 f., Vasmer 1, 176 ff., 192, Frisk 33 f., 451 f., M. Leumann Celtica 3, 241 ff.

Page(s): 1125-1127

ueik-¹

English meaning: to choose, filter

Deutsche Übersetzung: "aussondern"

Material: O.Ind. *vinákti*, *vivékti*, *vevekti* 'sondert, siebt, sichtet', particle *viktá-*; Kaus. *vecáyati*; Av. *ava-vaēk-* "ausscheiden, aussuchen"; from the meaning "to gottesdienstlichen Zwecken aussondern" entspringt die of "Weihens", wherefore here Lat. *victima* "sacrificial animal, sacrifice, oblation", being based on auf einem *i*- or *u*-stem, **vikti-s* respectively **viktus* "Weihung"; Goth. *weihs* "holy", O.S. *wīh-* ds., O.H.G. *wīh*, *wīhi* ds., compare M.H.G. (*ze*) *wīhen nahten*, from which Ger. *Weihnachten*; O.Ice. *vē* n. "Heiligtum, temple", O.S. *wīh* m. "temple", O.E. *wēoh*, *wīg* m. "Götterbild"; derived Vb. Goth. *weihan*, altlce. *vīgja*, O.S. *wīhian*, O.Fris. *wīa*, *wīga*, O.H.G. *wīhen* "weihe"; with intensive gemination Gmc. **wik-kan-* "magician": O.E. *wicca* m. ds., *wicce* "Zauberin" (Eng. *witch*); md. *wicken* "conjure, perform magic", *wicker* "magician, Wahrsager"; without gemination: O.E. *wigol* "zum Wahrsagen gehörig", *wiglian* "wahrsagen", M.L.G. *wickelen*; eine variant **ueig-* (?) in Umbr. *eveietu* "electum" (**ek-ueigētum?*).

References: WP. II 232, WH. II 782;

See also: relationship to *ueik-*, *ueigh-* "bend" etc. is not ausgeschlossen.

Page(s): 1128

ueik-2

English meaning: force, energy (victory, battle, etc..)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “energische, especially feindselige Kraftäußerung”

Material: Lat. *vincō*, -ere, *vīci*, *victum* “die Oberhand gewinnen, win, triumph; defeat, conquer”, *pervicāx* “hartnäckig, steadfast”, Osc. *vincter* “convincitur”;

O.Ir. *fichid* “fights”, *dġfich* “punish, curse”, *fīch* m. “discord, rage, fury”, *feuchuir* ‘stern’ (**uīkaris*), *feuchrae* “austerity, severity” (unclear is the *ch* in O.Welsh *guich[i]r* “wild”), *fecht* (**uiktā*) “campaign = O.Welsh *guith*, Welsh *gwyth* “rage, fury”, O.Bret. *uueith* in PN; Gaul. VN auf -vices (O.Brit. *Ordo-vices* “Hammerkämpfer”), PN *Victo-valos* etc.; with full grade *Vēcti-rīx*, *Vēco-rīx* = O.Ir. PN *Fīachrai*, gen. *Fīachrach* (Ogam VECREC);

Goth. *weihan* “fight”, *wigana* dat. sg. “fight, struggle, war, fight”; O.E. O.H.G. *wīgan* (O.H.G. only in participle *wīgant*, *wīhant*, *gawigan* “decrepitus”, *irwigan*, confectus, “abgekämpft”) “fight, quarrel”, M.H.G. *anwīgen* “assail”; M.H.G. *wīhen* ‘schwächen’, Ger. dial. *sich weihen* = ‘sich weigern’, *anweihen* “anfechten”; aorist- present O.Ice. *vega*, *vá* “fight, slay”, O.H.G. *ubarwehan* “überwinden” (with falschem consonant), M.H.G. *widerwehen* “with blanken Waffen kämpfen”; O.Ice. *vēla* (**vīhalian*) ‘sort, order, arrange, sich with etwas abgeben’; O.Ice. *vīg*, O.S. *wīg*, M.L.G. afr. *wīch*, O.H.G. *wīc*, *wīg* etc. “fight, struggle”, O.Ice. adj. *vīgr* “kampftüchtig”, Goth. zero grade *waihjō* f. “war, fight, fight, struggle”; *o*-grade in Gmc. **waigō*- f. “power”, therefrom derived O.S. *wēgian*, O.E. *wāegan*, O.H.G. *weigen* etc. “belästigen, torment, smite”, Nor. *veiga* ‘swing’; ein *ro*-adj. is O.H.G. *weigar* ‘sich widersetzend, stout, proud’, M.Du. *weiger*, *wēger* “widerwillig”, therefrom O.H.G. *weigarōn* etc. ‘sich weigern’;

Lith. *veikiù*, *veĩkti* ‘somewhat make, work’, *apveikiù* “bezwingen”, *pérveikiu* “bewältigen”, *véikus* “fast, rapid, hurried”, *veiklūs* “tätig, geschäftig”, *viēkas* “power, life”, *vỹkis* m.

“life(digkeit)”, *vikrūs* “alert, awake, smart”; Ltv. *vèikt* “align” etc.; *veĩklis* “hurtig, fit, healthy”, *vĩkt* “thrive”;

O.C.S. *věkъ* m. “power, Lebensalter”, Cz. Russ. *věk* ds.;

perhaps here also Lat. *vix* “barely, with genauer need”, as “alle Kraft zusammennehmend”.

References: WP. I 232 f., WH. II 791 f., Trautmann 339, Vasmer 1, 179.

Page(s): 1128-1129

ueik-³

English meaning: to come together, become equal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zutreffen, gleichkommen”?

Material: Gk. εἰκών (Cypr. Φεικόνα) f. “Bild”, Hom. εἶκε Impf. “es schien good”, herakl. εἶξαν ‘siehielten for good, regelten”, Hom. ἔοικε “es schickt sich, paßt” (FέFoικε; 3. Du. εἶκτον, etc.), Att. εἰκώς (*FεFικFώς) ‘suitable, fitting, fitting”, Hom. εἶσκω (*FεFικσκω), ἴσκω (*Fικσκω) “vergleiche”, (F)εἶκελος, (F)ἴκελος ‘similarly”, ἐπιεικής “angemessen”, Ion. ἀεικής “unpassend”, Att. αἰκής (*αFικής) ‘schmählich”, αἰκία “ maltreatment “, εικάζω (ἐ-Fικάζω) “bilde after, vergleiche, vermute”;

Lith. *į-vỹkti* “eintreffen, zutreffen, wahr become”, *pavéikslas* “example”, *paveikslūs* “musterhaft”, Ltv. *vĩkst* “vorbereiten”; eine Abgrenzung compared with den under **ueik-2* genannten words, as Lith. *vėikus* “fast, rapid, hurried”, *veĩkti* “do, make”, is though not with confidence vorzunehmen.

References: WP. I 233, Frisk 38, 454 f.

Page(s): 1129

ueik-4, ueig-

English meaning: to curve, bend; to go round, to exchange

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. "biegen, winden"; also von drehender, schwingender (then überhaupt rascher) Bewegung as well as vom hastigen Sich-zurück-Biegen, Zurückschnellen, Ausbiegen, um einer Bedrohung, einem Schlage unter likewise auszuweichen, 'sich wenden, weichen". 2. With the meaning "variation, Abwechslung"

Note: (extension from **uei-* "bend").

Material: 1. O.Ind. *ṽci-* f. "deception, seduction" (Rv. 10, 10, 6; probably "*Krummheit");

with voiced-nonaspirated O.Ind. *vējate*, *vijáte*, participle *vikta-*, *vigna-* "vor etwas zurückfahren, davoneilen", *pra-vij-* "Einsturz threaten", *abhi-vij-* "umkippen", *vēga-* m. "Zittern, intense Bewegung, rush", Av. *vaēg-* (*vaējə-*) "(ein Geschoß) swing", *vaēya-* m. "Anprall, blow, knock, prank", *nivixta-* "herabgeschwungen, herabgeschleudert", Pers. *vēxtan* "toss, fling", Osset. *vējun* "upset, move", balūčī *gējag* 'swing, toss, fling"; Intens. O.Ind. *vēvíjyate* "fährt los";

O.Ind. *vi-vyákti* "umfaßt", *vyácas-* n. "further Raum", Av. *vyāxa-*, *vyāxman-* "congregation, meeting" (?);

Gk. εἶκω, Aor. ἔ(F)ειξε Alkman "zurückweichen, nachstehen, unterliegen", (böot.) γῖξαι (i.e. Φεῖξαι) χωρήσαι Hes.;

Lat. *vincia* f. "vetch": nasalized *vinciō*, *-īre* "umwinden, bind", Umbr. *previslatu* "praevinculātō";

Goth. *waihsta* "angle, point, edge", M.H.G. *weigen* "waver"; O.E. *wicga* "beetle, chafer"; M.L.G. nnd. *wīchele* "Weidenbaum" from **wīgele*, diminutive to O.S. **wīga*, Westfäl. *wīəzə* "Weidenbaum", ablaut. O.Fris. O.E. *wāg*, O.S. *wēg* "wall", (**uoiko-* "geflochtene wall"); also M.H.G. *gewīge*, Ger. *Geweih*, dial. *Gewicht(eln)* ds. (originally probably "*Gezweig");

Ltv. *vīkstu*, *vīkt* 'sich biegen, ductile become', *vīksts* "ductile, soft", *vīkne* "Ranke"; Ltv. *vīcināt* 'schwenken, tummeln', refl. 'sich schwenken, bend make'.

With IE *ǵ*: O.Ice. *vīkva*, *ǵkva* (*w*-present), *vīkja*, preterit *veik* "from the Stelle rücken, (sich) bewegen, sich wenden", O.S. *wīkan* "weichen" (: *ēkw*), O.E. *wīcan* st. V. "weichen, zusammenfallen", O.H.G. *wīthan* st. V. "eine Richtung nehmen, weichen"; O.Ice. *veikr* (and *veykr* with *-w-* after *vīkva*) 'soft, weak', nNor. also "pliable" (compare O.Ice. *veikja* "bend"), O.E. *wāc* (out of it O.Ice. *vākr*) 'soft, weak, woeful, wretched, miserable', O.S. *wēc* "weak", O.H.G. *weich* 'soft, weak, timorous'; O.E. *wice* f. "Rüster", M.Eng. *wiker* "Weidengerte"; M.L.G. *wīk* m., *wīke* f. "Entweichen, escape", M.H.G. *wīch* m. "groin, flank", formal = O.Ice. *vīk* 'small bay', O.E. *wīc* f., M.L.G. *wīk* ds.; Nor. dial. *vīk* n. 'small point, edge or bend'; O.H.G. *wīhhōn* 'spring, tanzen, hüpfen', Ger. hess. *wicken* "rash, hasty and violent hin and her bewegen", Swe. *vicka* 'sich unstedet bewegen, wippen';

Lith. *vigrūs*, *vīglas* "rash, hasty, adroit", Ltv. *vīegis* "light", Slov. *vějg* "bent", *végati* "waver", *věžen* "gebogen".

2. Lat. *vicis* (gen.), *vicem*, *vice*, pl. *vicēs*, *vicibus* "variation, Abwechslung"; perhaps O.Ir. *fiach* "mutuum, Geschuldtes, blame"; O.Ice. *giafa-vīxl* "Austausch from Gaben", *ā vīxl* "kreuzweis" (*vīxla* 'swap, vary, exchange'); O.S. *wehsāl* "trade, Geld", O.H.G. *wēhsal*, *wehsil* "variation, Austausch, trade" (O.S. *wehslōn*, M.H.G. Ger. *wechseln*); with sicherem IE *ǵ* Goth. *wikō* "die an jemanden kommende Reihenfolge", O.Ice. *vika* "Woche" (originally "*variation"), also 'seemeile' ("*variation the oarsman"; also M.L.G. *weke sēs* 'seemeile'), O.E. *wicu*, *wucu* "Woche", O.S. *wika* in *crūce-wika* "Kreuzwoche", O.H.G. *wēhha*, *wohha* "Woche";

unclear is because of Gutturals O.Ind. *viṣṭí-* (**uīk-*) "work, Dienstleistung", *tri-viṣṭī* (instr.), after Wackernagel (KZ 67, 173) "abwechselnd", after G. Liebert (Nominalsuffix *-tī* S. 138 f.) though "dreifache Dienstleistung".

References: WP. I 233 ff., WH. II 781 f., 791 f., Trautmann 338 f., Frisk 454.

Page(s): 1130-1131

ueik-, uik-, uoiko- (*d̥uei- k̥sayati)

English meaning: house, settling

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haus, Siedlung"

Note:

Root *ueik-, uik-, uoiko-* (**d̥uei- k̥sayati*): "house, settling" derived from Root *k̥pe-* : "to settle"
: Root *k̥pē(i)-, k̥pə(i)-* : "to acquire, possess".

Material: O.Ind. *viś-* f. "Wohnsitz, house", PL *viśaḥ* "people, citizen", Av. *vīs-* (e.g. acc. *vīsəm*, ap. *viPam*) "house, village, Clan", O.Ind. *viś-pāti-* "householder, Gemeindehaupt", *viś-pātnī* "housewife", ablaut. O.Ind. *vēśman-* n., jAv. *vaēsma-* m. "house, dwelling", O.Ind. *vēśā-* m. "Nachbar" (as Lat. *vīcīnus*); verbal (see below) O.Ind. *viśati* "tritt ein, geht ein", *niviśati* "kehrt ein", Av. *vīśaiti* "geht ein, tritt ein to etwas";

Maybe from Skt. *viś-* (RV+) 'settlement, community, tribe' derived Alb. (**viś*) *fīs* 'settlement, community, tribe', *viś* "territory, spot, place"

Note:

Alb. cognate has derived from Sanskrit not from Slavic.

Gk. οἶκος, Foikos "house", οἰκία ds., οἰκέω "bewohne", οἰκέτης "housemate", τριχά-Φικες epithet the Dorer "in drei Phylen zerfallend"; Alb. *vis* "place", *amvisë* (*amë* "mother") "housewife";

Lat. *vīcus*, dial. *vēcus* "Häusergruppe, village, Flecken, Stadtteil" (= Gk. Foikos), Umbr. *uocu-com*, acc. *vuku* if "aedes"; Lat. *vīlla* "Landhaus, estate" (**uoik-slā*, with Lat. suffix-*slā*, or **ueik-s-lā* to *es*-stem from Goth. *weihs*);

Goth. *weihs* n., gen. *weihsis* "village, spot";

O.Pruss. *waispattin* acc. "housewife", Lith. *viėšpat(i)s* "master, mister", *viėšpati* "noble wife, woman", verbal Lith. *váišinti* "host", *viešėti* "to Gaste sein", Ltv. *vīesis* "guest"; O.C.S. *vьsb* "village".

References: WP. I 231, WH. II 782 f., Trautmann 363 f., Vasmer 1, 193.

Page(s): 1131

uei-¹, ueiə- : uī-

English meaning: to turn, bend, wind, *branch out

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen, biegen"; vielfach von biegsamen Zweigen, Flechtwerk, Rankengewächsen

Note:

Root *uei-1*, *ueiə-* : *uī-* : "to turn, bend, wind, *branch out" derived from Root *duō(u)* : "two" through an Illyr.-Balt intermediary root since the shift *d-* > *zero* is a unique Illyr.-Balt phonetic mutation.

Material: A. O.Ind. *váyati* "webt, flicht" (paradigmatic certainly with perf. *ūvuh*, participle *ūfā-*, Inf. *ótum* zusammengefaßt, die zur root **aμ-*, presumably the base from *uei-*, belong); *vāya-* m. "Weber, the weaving", *vāyaka-* "Weber, Näher"; *vyáyati* "winded, wickelt, hüllt" (: Lat. *vieō*), participle *vīā-* "winded, gewickelt", *vyāna-* n. "das Winden, Umhüllen"; *vayā* "twig, branch, bough", compare lengthened grade O.C.S. *věja* "twig, branch, bough"); about *vēvīyate* "flattert" see above S. 86;

Gk. γίς (i.e. Fίς) ἰμάς Hes., uίην ἄμπελον, uίόν ἀναδενδράδα (u- = F-), εὐιάδες ἄμπελοι Hes.;

Alb. with *g(h)*-suffix *vik*, *vigu* "geflochtene Tragbahre, Pflugdeichsel";

Note:

Alb. *degë* "Zweig, Ast, Gebüsch" (**duoi-ghā*) : *vik*, *vigu* "geflochtene Tragbahre, Pflugdeichsel", common Illyr.-Balt *d-* > *zero* phonetic mutation. Root *uei-1*, *ueiə-* : *uī-* : "to turn, bend, wind, *branch out" derived from Root *duō(u)* : "two".

Lat. *vieō*, *viēre* "bind, flechte" (*viē-*: O.Ind. *vyā-na-*), *vītilis* "geflochten";

O.Ir. *fe-n-* (**ui-nə-*) in *ar-fen-* "abschließen", *im-fen-* "umhegen", Verbaln. *imbe* n., M.Ir. *tech fithe* "a wicker house"; Welsh *gwial-en* "twig, branch"; M.Ir. *fē* "rod" (**uīā*);

Goth. *waddjus* "Wall, wall" (originally from wickerwork) = O.Ice. *veggr* "wall" (Proto-Gmc. **wajjus*);

Lith. *vejū*, *výti* "winden, turn", *výtas* "winded, twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved" (= O.Ind. *vītā-*), O.C.S. *vьjъ*, *viti* "turn, flax, wattle, braid, winden", Ltv. *vīja* "geflochtener fence", *vījas* "Ranken", O.C.S. *věja* "twig, branch, bough" (Dehnstufenform besides O.Ind. *vayā* ds.); ablaut. Church Slavic *povoј* m. "fascia".

B. With *ǵ(h)*-extension presumably here:

Lith. *vyžā* "Bastschuh", Ltv. *vīze* "geflochtener Bastschuh".

C. With *l*-formant:

O.Ice. *vēl* (**ǵēi-lā*) "Kunst, Kniff, tool", *vēla* "bestriicken", O.E. PN *Wēlund*, O.H.G. *Wialant*, O.E. *wīl(e)* "artifice, deceit";

Lith. *vielā* "Draht", *vielióti* "wickeln", *vylė*, Ltv. *vīle* "hem, Strieme"; Lith. *ap-vilti* "lie", *vylūs* "fallacious", *výlius* "lie, falsity", O.Pruss. *pra-vilts* "verraten"; Russ. *viljátʹ* "die Richtung beim Laufen ändern, wedeln, Winkelzüge make", *vilój* "winded, gekraust", *vilica* "ivy".

Maybe Alb. *vile* "bunch of grape", *vjel* "harvest grapes"

D. With *m*-formant:

O.Ind. *vēman-* n. "loom (from **ǵei-men*, at first to *váyati*)"; Lat. *vīmen* "rod zum flax, wattle, braid, wickerwork"; M.Ir. *fiam* "chain"; M.L.G. *wīm(e)* "Lattenwerk, Stangen"; with dem concept the drehenden Bewegung Ice. *vīm*, *vīma* "dizziness, giddiness; swindle, anesthetization", Nor. dial. *veima* "lurch, waver", Ger. hess. *wīmeln* "waver"; whether here Gk. εἰμάδες ποιμένων οἰκίαι Hes. as "from Ruten geflochtene Hütten" (**Fei-μα* = Lat. *vīmen*)?

E. With *n*-formant:

Gk. ἴς, ἰνός 'sinew' (*F₁-v-: Cz. *vínek* "band, strap, Stirnband" or *F₁σ-v- zur root form *ueis-2*); O.C.S. *věnъсь* "Kranz"; probably O.E. *wine-wincla* (besides *pīne-wincle*) "Uferschnecke", *wining* "Binde"; about Gk. ἴς compare Schwyzler Gk. 1, 570²;

barely here the name of Weins: Gk. οἶνος (myk. *vo-no-*) "Wein", οἶνη "grapevine", οἶνός, -άδος "grapevine, Rebe, Wein", Arm. *gini* "Wein", (**uoi-ḡiom*), Alb. *vēñë*, Tosc *verë* "Wein" (**uoinā*), Lat. *vīnum*; latter is not bare die wellspring from O.Ir. *fīn*, Welsh *gwin* and from Goth. *wein*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. O.C.S. *vīn* (from which again O.C.S. *vīno* and from dem Slav. Lith. *vỹnas*), but probably also die from falisk. volsk. *uinu*, Umbr. *vinu*, *uinu*, da the Pontus the originator of the Weinkultur war, handelt es sich wohl um ein vorderasiat. word; compare ursemit. **wainu* (arab. äthiop. *wain*, hebr. *jajin*, assyr. *īnu*) and Hitt. *wi-ja-na-a-*, hierogl.-Hitt. *wa(i)ana-*, luv. dial. *win-*; s. lastly Laroche BSL 51, XXXIII, A. Kammenhuber Münch. stem f. Spr. 6, 53 f.

F. With *r*-formant:

Gk. ἶρις "rainbow" (Ἰῆρις) = Ἰῆρις and Εἶρις (ἐἸῆρις) "the as Götterbotin personified rainbow"; O.E. *wīr* "Metalldraht, gewundener jewellery", M.L.G. *wīre* "Metalldraht", LateO.Ice. *vīra-virki* "work from Metaldraht"; besides Gmc. *wīra-*, das because of Gk. Ἰῆρις probably auf IE **ur-ro* goes back, steht Gmc. **wēira-* from **uēi-ro-* in O.H.G. *wiara* "gold- or Silberdraht"; O.Ir. *fiar* "slant, skew", Welsh *gŵyr* "recurvus, limus", (**uēiro-*), Bret. *goar*, *gwar* "courbe"; Lat. *viriae* "a kind of Armschmuck" is Celt. loanword;

Lith. *j-vairūs* "tortuosus, mannigfaltig, verschiedenartig".

G. With *t*-formant:

O.Ind. *vēta-*, *vētasā-* m. "rankendes Wassergewächs, reed, Gerte", *vētra-* m. "Rohrstab, duct, tube, pipe", Av. *vaēiti* "willow, Weidengerte"; participle O.Ind. *vītā-* (see above);

Gk. ἰτέα "willow"; οἰσύη, οἶσουον "eine Weidenart" (**Fo₁ruo-*, -uā), οἶσος m. "Dotterweide", οἶσον "rope"; ἴτυς, -υος, Eol. *Fitus* f. "Radfelge, Schildrand, willow" (= Lat. *vitus*);

Lat. *vītilis* “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved”, *vītis* “Rebe” (= Lith. *výtis*); *vītēx*, *-icis* “Keuschlamm, (ein tree)”, *vitus* f. “Radfelge” (Gk. Lw.??), *vitta* “Binde” (from **vītā*, dem Fem. of participle **uītōs*, through consonant increase);

O.Ir. *fēith* f. “fibra” (**veiti-*), Welsh *gwden* from **gwyden* (**ueitinā*) “vinculum, ligamen, virga contorta”; M.Ir. *fēithlenn* “Epheu” (?); but Welsh *gwythien*, Corn. *gwyth*, O.Bret. *guithennou* “vein(n)” are Lw. from Lat. *vitta*;

O.Ice. *vīðir* “willow”, O.E. *wīðig* “willow” (see above Lat. *vītēx* etc.), M.L.G. *wīde*, O.H.G. *wīda* “willow” (in addition *o*-grade as Gk. οἰσύα : Nor. dial. *veid* “willow, Wicken”), O.E. *wēðel* “Binde”; Ger. *Eingeweide*, M.H.G. (*in*)*geweide*: O.H.G. *wid(ī)* “rope from gedrehten Reiseren”, *kuna-with* “manacle”, Goth. *kuna-wida* “manacle”, O.Ice. *við*, *-jar* “gedrehtes band, strap”, *viðja* ds. = O.E. *wiððe* “Weidenband”, O.H.G. *witta* “Binde”, O.E. *wiðo-*, *wiðe-winde* “convolvulus”, M.L.G. *wede-winde* “ds., ivy, Geißblatt”, O.E. *wiðu-winde* “Geißblatt”, O.Ice. *við-vindill* ds.; also (compare Goth. *inwinds* “inverted”, *inwindiba* “Ungerechtigkeit” to *windan*) O.S. *inwid* “malice, Tücke”, O.E. *inwidd* “böartig, heimtückisch”, O.Ice. *īviðgjarn* “böartig”;

Lith. Inf. *výti*, *výtis* (acc. *výtį*) “Weidengerte”, ablaut. *žil-vītis* “Grauweide”; Ltv. *vīte* “Ranke”, *vītuõls* “willow”, O.Pruss. *witwan* “Weide”, *apewitwo* “Uferweide” (: *ītu-ς*); ablaut. O.C.S. *větvъ* “twig, branch”;

O.C.S. Inf. *viti*, *vitъ* (= Lith. *výtis*) “res torta in modum funis”, *pavitъ* “Ranke”, *sъ-vitъkъ* “(book)rolle”, Russ. *vítvina* “twig, branch, rod, Gerte”, Sloven. *vitika* “ring”.

References: WP. 1223 ff., WH. II 799 f., 802 ff., 806, Trautmann 345 f., Vasmer 1, 193 f. 195 f., 201, 205 f., Morris-Jones Welsh Gk. 101, Frisk 462.

Page(s): 1120-1122

uei-², ueiə- : uĩ-

English meaning: to wither

Deutsche Übersetzung: “welken”

Note: extended *uĩ-t-* and *uei-s-*

Material: Lat. *viēscō*, *-ere* “verwelken, verschrumpfen”, *viētus* “wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, verschrumpft”;

Maybe Alb. (*viēscō*) *vyshket* “wither”

O.Ir. *feugud* gl. “marcor” is from *fēo* “wilted; faded, flaccid, withered” (**uĩ-uō-*) = Welsh *gwyw* ds. derived;

O.Ice. *visinn* “wilted; faded, flaccid, withered”, participle eines **wisan*, whereof Gmc. **wis-n-ōn*, *-ēn* in O.Ice. *visna*, O.E. *wisnian* and (with gramm. variation) *weornian*, O.H.G. *wesanēn* “wither, wilt” (also Ger. *verwesen* belongs as O.E. *forweoren* “verWest” shows, originally here); M.H.G. *wesel* “weak, faint, languid”, Eng. dial. *weasel*, *weazen* “thin, lean”, O.Ice. *vesall* “woeful, wretched, miserable”, *vesligr* ds., Nor. *visa* “weak person”, Swe. *vesa* “exhaust”;

Lith. *výsti* “wither, wilt” (preterit *výtau*), *výtinu*, *pa-vaitinù* “make welken”, Ltv. *vietēt*, *vītēt* ds.

References: WP. I 227 f., WH. II 787 f.;

See also: relationship to *ueis-* “deliquesce” is probable.

Page(s): 1123

uei-³, ueiə- : uī-

English meaning: to reach towards smth., to pursue or wish smth.; to be strong

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. “auf etwas losgehen”, einerseits “gehen, gerade Richtung nehmen; Weg, Reihe”, andererseits “worauf losgehen, es erstreben, erjagen, ersehnen, wollen”. 2. ‘strong sein’

Material: O.Ind. *vēti*, 3. pl. *vyánti*, also *váyati* “verfolgt, strebt, leads (the weapons), treibt, lenkt”, also “enjoys”, participle *vīta-* “verfolgt, beliebt”, adj. “geradlinig”, *vītā* “row”, *vīthi-*, *vīthi* f. “row, way”, *pravayaṇa-* “zum Antreiben helpful”, m. ‘stachelstock’, *pravētar-* “Wagenlenker”, *vīti-* “horse” (“*Verfolger”?); *pada-vī* f. ‘spoor, way, Pfad’, *padavāyā-* “Wegweiser, Anführer” (lengthened grade); with the meaning “erstreben - gern have under likewise”; *vīta-* “beliebt, gern genossen”, *vīti-* “Genießen, enjoyment, meal”, *deva-vī-* “den Göttern angenehm”, *devā-vīti-* “enjoyment, feast for die gods”;

Av. *vōi* Inf. “to gladden, to gefallen”; *vāy-* (*vayeiti*, *vīvāiti* “jagt weg”, 3. pl. *vyeinti*) “pursue, hunt, chase”, *vyāna-* “the Verfolgte”, *vōiṣwa-* adj. “to hunt, chase, jagend to pursue”, *vītar-* “Verfolger”, *vātay-* “Verfolgung”;

with the meaning “fly” O.Ind. ved. *vēvīyatē* “flies” and Av. *ā-vayeinti* ‘sie fliegen heran’; O.Ind. *vēnati* “ersehnt”, *vēnā-* ‘sehnsüchtig, verlangend’;

Gk. *ἵεμαι* “bewege mich vorwärts, hurry, strebe, begehre”, (reshuffling eines *F_i-ιομαι; Asper after dem Medium from ἵημι), *ἱέμενος* “cupidus”, *εἶσατο*(F-), *ἐ[F]εἶσατο* “walked los”, *οἶμος* “gait, way, pathway”, (*Foῖμος), Hom. *ἰώκη* “Verfolgung” (F-), acc. *ἰῶκα* ds., *ἰωχμός* (ī metr. lengthening) ‘schlachtgetümmel’, *παλιῶξις*, *παλι-ίωξις* “Wiederzurückdrängen in Kampfe”, korinth. *φιώκει* “verfolgt” (compare *διώκ-ω* : *δίεμαι*); *ἱερός* (F_iερος), Dor. *ἱαρὸς* (öpnis) “hurtig, quick, fast” (ī metr. lengthening), besides *F_i-πος, assumed through ep. Ion.

ἵρηνξ, -ηκος “hawk” (the schnelle), Att. (through engeren connection an ἱερός) ἱέρᾱξ, -ᾱκος “hawk”;

ἰς “power” (= Lat. *vīs*, *vim*), γίς ἰσχύς Hes., ἱφί “with power” (instr. auf *-bhī*), whereof ἱφιος; about ἰς ‘sinew’ see above S. 1121;

Lat. *via* f. “way”. Osc. *viú*, Umbr. ablative *vea*, *via* ds., Osc. *amvían(n)ud* ‘straßenviertel, road’ (**uēiā*); Lat. *vīs* “du willst” (**uei-si* = O.Ind. *vēsi*), *vīs*, *vim* “power, force, might” (= Gk. ἰς ds.), pl. *vīrēs* (from an *s*-stem); *invītāre* “host, einladen”, with *in-* “ein”- compared with verneinendem *in-* “un”- in *invītus* “wider Willen” (: O.Ind. *vītā-* “beliebt”); whether *vindex* “Bürge, Rächter” as “Bestimmer the Sühne” to O.C.S. *vīna* “blame”?

(about O.Ir. *fiad* “Wild”, *fiadach* “Jagd” etc. see below **uidhu-* “tree”);

M.Welsh *gwiŧ* “dish, food”, *meŧ-wiŧ* “honey” (: O.Ind. *vīti-* “enjoyment, meal”), lfor Williams BBCS. 11, 143;

O.Ice. *veiðr* “Jagd”, O.E. *wāð* “Jagd, journey” = O.H.G. *weida* “food, Weide, Jagd (Waidwerk), Fischerei”, also “Fahrt, journey”, M.H.G. *anderweide* “zum zweitenmal”, Ger. *anderweit*, M.H.G. *drī-weide* “zum drittenmal”, O.Ice. *veiða*, O.E. *wæðan* “hunt, chase, umherstreifen”, O.H.G. *weidōn* “hunt, chase; food suchen”: IE **uoi-tā* “das Drauflosgehen, Jagen”; O.S. *wīn* PN *Wī-rīc*, *Gēr-wī* (Lat. *vīs*);

Lith. *vejū*, *výti* “hunt, chase, pursue”, *výtas* (= O.Ind. *vītā-*) “verfolgt”, *vajó-ju*, *-ti* “mehrfach nachjagen”, *pavijỹs* ‘strecke Wegs’, Ltv. *vajāt* “pursue”, *āt-vejai* “Rückfälle from Krankheiten”, *āt-veja* “mal” (“*gait”, compare M.H.G. *anderweide* “zum zweitenmal”); *ō-* grade Lith. *pavõjus* “danger”, *pavojūs* “dangerous”; O.C.S. *vojь* “warrior”, *vojьna* “war, fight”, ablaut. O.C.S. *povinqti* “unterwerfen”, *vъzvitiije* “profit, gain” (“*Erjagtes”); with the meaning “Verfolgung eines Übeltäters” probably O.C.S. *vina* “blame, punishment”, ablaut. Ltv. *vaiņa* “blame”, Lith. *vainóti* “vilify, scold, scold, chide”, O.Pruss. *etwinūt* “entschuldigen”;

Cz. etc. *vítati* “begrüßen” reminds an Lat. *invitāre*; unclear is the relationship to Russ. *vitátʹ* etc. ‘stay, dwell’, and to Lith. *vietā*, Ltv. *vieta* “place” (**ueitā*), Trautmann 345, Vasmer 1, 205;

maybe nasalized Alb. (**vietā*) *vend* “place”

~~es~~-stem, respectively ~~s~~-extension: O.Ind. *váyas-* n. “vitality, Jugendkraft, Jugendalter”, *vīdayati* (**ui-z-d-*) “makes strong, tight, firm”, *vīdū-* “tight, firm”, *vivēṣṭi*, *vēṣati* “is tätig, wirkt, bringt zustande, richtet from”, Lat. *vīr-ēs* (see o).

References: WP. I 228 ff., WH. I 713 f., II 749 f., 800 f., Trautmann 345 f., Vasmer 1, 201, 215;

See also: compare also *uīro-s* “man”.

Page(s): 1123-1124

ueip-, ueib-

English meaning: to turn, sway

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen; sich drehend, schwingend bewegen"

Material: 1. *ueip-*: O.Ind. *vēpatē*, *-ti* "regt sich, zittert", *vēpáyati*, *vipáyati* "makes tremble", *vípra-* "excited, aroused, begeistert", *vip-* "rod, Gerte", *vipātha-* m. "a kind of Pfeil" (compare *tela vibrāre*); Av. *vip-* "throw, entsenden (Samen)";

Welsh *gwisgi* "restless, reif" (from Nüssen) from **ueip-skī-mo-*?;

Goth. *biwaibjan* "umwinden", O.H.G. *ziweibjan* "scatter"; O.Ice. *veifa* "in schwingender, zitternder Bewegung sein, toss, fling, schlingen, umwickeln", O.E. *wāefan* "bekleiden"; O.H.G. *weibōn* "waver, schweben, unstat sein"; O.Ice. *vīfa* "umhüllen", Mod.Ice. *vífla* "bewilder", *vīfl* "Klößel"; O.E. *wifel*, *wifer* "Pfeil, Wurf Pfeil" (: O.Ind. *vipātha-*); in addition *wāfian* "vor astonishment erstarren", *wāfer-hūs* "Theater"; perhaps O.H.G. *wīb*, O.S. O.E. *wīf*, O.Ice. *vīf* n. "woman, wife" as "die verhüllte Braut"; compare against it Tavernier-Vereecken RB Ph H 32, 97 f.;

O.Pruss. *wipis* "bough", Ltv. *viepe* "cover, Hülle the Weiher", *viepl'is* "Verkleidung, mask", *viept* "verhüllen", *wīpnuot* "lächeln (das Gesicht verdrehen)", under likewise; Lith. *atvīpti* "herabhängen, from scrap, shred, Lippen", *vaipýtis* "das Maul verziehen, gawk", *vypsaũ*, *-óti* "with offenem Munde dastehen, gawk"; (with Balt *é* from *ē[ī]*;) Lith. *vēptis* "den Mund verziehen", *vēplýs* "Gaffer", Ltv. *vēplis* "Maulaffe, lubber" etc.; with secondary ablaut *a* (: *ē*) in addition Lith. *vamplýs*, *vamplē* "jemand, the with offenem Munde dasteht, dummer person", *vampsaũ*, *-óti* "with offenem Munde dastehen".

2. ueib-, ui-m-b-:

Gk. γίμβαναι ζεύγαντα Hes., ἱμψας ζεύξας. Θεπταλοί, ἱμψιος Ποσειδῶν ὁ ζύγιος Hes. (also probably ἱψόν τὸν κισσόν Hes.);

Lat. *vibrō*, *-āre* “in zitternde, schwingende Bewegung place, sich zitternd bewegen”; *vībix*, *-īcis* (in Glossen also *vipex*, *vimex*) ‘strieme, weal, callus from Schlägen’; compare under Ltv. *vībele*;

perhaps M.Ir. *femm* “tail, Stengel, kelp”, *femman* “kelp”, Welsh *gwymon*, Bret. *gwemon*, *goumon* ds. (**uimb-*, compare O.E. *wimpe*), O’Rahilly Eriu 13, 162 ff., different Thurneysen KZ 48, 67;

Goth. *weipan* (st. V.) “bekränzen”, *wipja* “Kranz”; O.Ice. *veipr* “head fascia, Kopftuch”, *veipa* “female Kopftracht”, Nor. dial. *veipa* “wickeln, eine Peitsche schwingen”, O.H.G. *weif* “Binde, head fascia”, M.H.G. *weifen* ‘swing, haspeln’, *wīfen* (st. V.) ‘swing, winden’, M.L.G. *wīp* “tussock, wisp”, O.E. *wīpian* “abwischen”, Nor. *vīpa* ‘steifer straw or stiff hair, Spelze’, M.L.G. *wīpen* “toss, fling, sprinkle”; O.H.G. *wipf* ‘schwung’, M.H.G. also *wif* = Du. *wip* ds., O.H.G. *wipfil*, *wiffil* “Baumwipfel”, Ger. (eig. nd.) M.L.G. M.Eng. *wippen*, M.H.G. *wipfen*, *wepfen* “hüpfen”, Nor. *vippa* “wisp, whisk”, nasalized O.E. *wimpe* “Wimpel, Schleier”, O.H.G. *wimpal* ‘stirntuch, Schleier’;

Ltv. *viebt*, *viebties* ‘sich drehen, verdrehen; das Gesicht verstellen’, Lith. *vỹbur-iu*, *-ti* and *-ioju*, *-ioti* “wedeln”; Ltv. *vībele* ‘striemen’.

References: WP. I 240 ff., WH. II 779 f.;

See also: compare *sueip-* above S. 1042.

Page(s): 1131-1132

ueis-¹

English meaning: to sprout, grow

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprießen, wachsen’

Material: Lat. *vireō*, *-ēre* “green sein, be green”, *viridis* “green”;

O.Ice. *vīsir* “germ, sprout, scion, shoot”, Nor. *vīse* “ds., Rispe, Stiel and leaves, bloom, blossom, Fruchtausatz” (changing through ablaut *vise* “germ, sprout” and probably also *veis* ‘saftiger Stengel’); O.E. *wīse* ‘scion, shoot, Stengel’; O.H.G. *wīsa*, M.L.G. *wese*, Ger. *Wiese*, O.E. *wīsc*, M.L.G. *wīsch(e)* ds.;

Lith. *veĩstĩ* ‘sich vermehren’, *veislũs*, *vislũs* “fertile”, *veislẽ* “brood”, Ltv. *viestis* ‘sich mehren, thrive’, Lith. *vaĩsius* “fruit”, *vaisà* “fertility”, Ltv. *vaisla* “brood”, Lith. *j-vĩstĩ* ‘sich vermehren’.

References: WP. I 242, WH. II 797.

Page(s): 1133

ueis-2

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen” also especially for “biegsame, flechtbare Ruten, out of it gebundene Besen under likewise”

Note: extension from *uei-* “turn”

Material: A. O.Ind. *vēsa-* m. “Tracht, Anzug” (compare *vēṣṭayati* “umwindet, umkleidet”); *vēṣtatē* “be winded”, *vēṣṭayati* “umwindet”, participle *vēṣṭīṭa-* “umhüllt, dressed “, *vēṣṭa-* m. “loop, noose, snare, Binde”, *viṣṭā* ds.; Arm. *gi*, gen. *giōy* “juniper “ (after den biegsamen, to Flechtarbeiten verwendeten Zweigen: **ūiso-* or **ueiso-*, **uoiso-*); about Gk. ἴς see above S. 1121;

Mod.Swe. *vese* m. (O.Ice. **veisi* or **visi*) “tussock, zusammengedrehter knot”; in addition Dutch *wier* = O.Fris. *wīr-* “Alge, Tang” (O.E. *wīr* “Myrte”, *wīr-treo* “Myrtenbaum”, Tertium comparationis, presumably “immergrün”), O.E. *wār* “Alge, Tang”, *wāroð* ds. as “Wasserschlingpflanze”;

O.C.S. *vichrъ* “whirlwind” (**ueīsura-*), Lith. *viēsulas* ds., Russ. *vichatъ* “upset, move”; Lith. *výstas* ‘schnürbrust’, *výstyti* “einwickeln”, Ltv. *vīstīt* ds., *vīsts* “bundle” etc.

Cz. *vích*, *věch* (**uoiso-*) “wisp, Strohvisch; Schankzeichen”, *věcha* ds., Russ. *věcha* “twig, branch zum Bezeichnen of Wegs, Absteckpfahl”, *vichór* “topknot “, Slov. *véhet* “tussock (hay)”;

B. With *k*-extension:

O.Ind. *veṣ-ká-* m. “loop for strangling “; ablaut. O.Ice. *visk* f. “bundle from straw or reed”, Swe. *viska* ‘small besom “,

O.H.G. *wisc* “wisp, Strohvisch” (therefrom M.H.G. Ger. *wischen*), O.E. *wiscian*, newer *weoskian* (**wiskōn*) “eine hurdle from Ruten flax, wattle, braid”; Lat. *viscus*, *-eris* “

intestines, entrails “; as “drehende, vibrierende Bewegung” here probably also Lith. *viskiù*, *viskéti* “quiver”; by oFris. *wisk* “rasche Bewegung, Husch”, M.H.G. *wischen* ‘sich leicht and quick, fast dahinbewegen’, Ger. *entwischen* kann secondary development from “fleeting about etwas wegwischen” vorliegen;

besides Gmc. *p*-Varianten on the one hand in N.Ger. *wispeln* ‘sich hin- and herbewegen’, Swe. *visp*, *visper* “unzuverlässiger person”, on the other hand in Nor. *visp* m. “tassel, tussock “, Swe. *visp* “Quirl from Ruten”.

C. With *g*-extension:

Lat. *virga* “dünner twig, branch, Reis, rod” (from **uiz-gā*), in addition *virgō* “girl, virgin”; Lith. *vizgù*, *vizgėti* “tremble”, *vizgóti* “waver”.

References: WP. I 242 f., WH. II 799, 802, Trautmann 345, 347, Vasmer 1, 195, 207, 243.

Page(s): 1133-1134

ueis-³

English meaning: to flow; poison

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerfließen, fließen (often in FIN); also vom tierischen Samen; besonders von the Feuchtigkeit and dem Geruch faulender Pflanzen, unreinen Säften, Gift”

Material: O.Ind. *vēsatī* “zerfließt”, *viśá-* n. “poison”, adj. “giftig”, *viṣ-* (nom. *viṣ*) and *viṣthā* “Exkremente, ordure”, also “tierischer Samen”, *viśrá-* “muffig smelling”; Av. *viš-*, *viša-* “poison”, *vaēšah-* “Moder, Verwesung”; Arm. *gēš* “carion”;

Gk. *ἰός* “poison” = Lat. *vīrus* “tough Flüssigkeit, mucus, juice, sap, poison, sharpness” = M.Ir. *fī* “poison”; Lat. *vēna* f. “vein” from **ueisnā*, Welsh *gwyar* “blood” (**ueisaro-*); in addition die Celt. FIN Welsh *Gwy* (**Ueisā*), Eng. *Wear* (O.Brit. **Uisuriā*), Gaul. *Visera* > Fr. *Vesère*, *Visuvia* > Fr. *la Vezouse* etc.; aGmc. FIN *Wisura* “Weser”, Lat. *Visurgis* ds.: compare die Russ. FIN *Vechra* (to Sož), ablaut. *Víchera* (zur Kama); here the FIN *Weichsel* (from O.Pruss. **Vīkslā*, older **Vīsklā*, from vorBalt **Vīstlā* from **ueis-tlā*), Lat. *Vistula* (from Gmc. **Wīstlō* in O.E. *Wīstlawudu*, but O.E. *Wīse* from Slav. *Visla*);

O.Ice. *veisa* f. ‘swamp, marsh’, O.E. O.Fris. *wāse*, Eng. *ooze* ‘slime, mud’; perhaps O.H.G. *weisunt*, *weisont*, *weisant* “arteriae” (the flowing); wherefore O.E. *wāsend*, Eng. *weasand* “windpipe, gullet”, further O.H.G. *wisunt*, *-ant*, M.H.G. *wisent*, O.Ice. *visundr* (**uis-onto-*) “Bisonochse” (from dem Gmc. derives Lat. *bisōn*, *-ontis* and Gk. *βίσων*); in addition O.Pruss. *wis-sambrs* “Auerochse”, O.C.S. *zqbrъ* ds.; after dem smell, odor benannt, as also Mod.Ice. *visla*, O.H.G. *wisula*, O.E. *weosule*, *wesle*, Eng. *weasel* “weasel” and the Iltis “polecat” (above S. 304), the Gmc. **wis(j)ō* “polecat” assumes; compare V.Lat. *vissiō* “breaking wind, fart, fetidness”; Marstrander compares (Ériu 5, 207) still Ir. *fíal* “Frettchen” (**uiselo-*);

perhaps moreover IE **u̯īks-* “Mistel and other leimliefernde Bäume” in Gk. ἰξός m. “Mistel, Vogelleim”, Lat. *viscum* ds., O.H.G. *wichsila*, M.H.G. *wīhse* “*Weichse*(kirsche)”, Russ. etc. *višnja* “Kirsche” (out of it Ltv. *viksna*, O.Pruss. *wisnaytos* “Kirschen”) - Kirschgummi and Mistelbeere become as Vogelleim verwendet;

after Specht (IE Decl. 206) in addition further Lith. *viksvà* “Riedgras” from **vis-k-vā* besides *vizgà* “grass”, O.Pruss. *wissene* “Porsch”.

References: WP. I 234 f., WH. II 746, 800, 801 f., Vasmer 1, 208.

Page(s): 1134

ʷek-ti-

English meaning: thing

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sache, Ding’

Note: (ʷek^w-ti-?)

Material: Goth. *waíhts* f. “thing”, O.Ice. *véttr*, *vǣ(t)r*, *vitr* f. “living being, übermenschliches creature, thing”, O.E. *wiht* f. “thing, entity, demon”, O.S. *wikt*, M.L.G. *wicht* “entity, creature”, O.H.G. *wiht* “living being, demon, thing”, Ger. *Wicht*, Goth. *ni-waíht* “nichts”, O.E. *ná-wiht* (Eng. *naught*, *not*) O.H.G. *niwiht* and *neowiht* “not, nichts”;

O.C.S. *veštъ* f. “thing, thing”; compare wRuss. *rečъ* “thing”: Russ. *réčъ* “discourse, word”.

References: WP. I 246, Vasmer 1, 196;

See also: perhaps to ʷek^w- ‘speak’.

Page(s): 1136

uek-, ue-n-k-

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "biegen"

Material: O.Ind. *vāñcati* "geht crooked or slant, skew", *vacyátē* "schwingt sich, fließt", *vakrá-* "gebogen, crooked", *vankú-* "fliegend", *vāñkri-* f. "Rippe", *vañka-*, *vañkara-* m. "Flußkrümmung", *vañkšana-* m. "Leisten, Weiche", *vakṣáñā* "belly, groin, flank, riverbed"; Av. -*vašta-* "writhed, crooked, humped"; common O.Ind. -*gh-* > -*kṣ-*: Avestan -*gh-* > -*xš-* > -*š-* phonetic mutation

Arm. *gangur* "crispus, flexus" (**uñkuro-*);

Lat. *convexus* "arched, writhed, crooked, humped", *subvexus* "schräg aufwärts führend";

M.Ir. *feccaid* "bückt sich", with the preposition *for* "wendet sich gegen, beginnt to" (with expressive -*kk-*); Gaul. FIN **Vocalus* (Matres *Vocallinehae*), germanisiert *Vacalus*, *Va(c)halis* "Waal"; Lith. FIN *Vokė* (**uōkjiā*);

IE *uonko-* in O.Ind. *vañka-*, Goth. *un-wāhs* "untadelhaft", O.E. *wōh* "crooked, inverted", O.S. *wāh* n. "Übel", O.Ice. *vā* f. (**uonkō*) "angle, mischief".

References: WP. I 246, WH. I 268 f.: after Kuiper, Nasalpräz. 142 zur root *uā-* (see above S. 1108), where besides dem present **uə-n-ék-mi* ein Konj. **u(ə)-énu-kō* stand; somit further zur root *uā-*, *uəg-*, *uək-*, *ueng(h)-*, see there.

Page(s): 1134-1135

uek-

English meaning: to wish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wollen, wünschen"

Material: O.Ind. *vás-mi*, *váṣṭi*, *uś-mási*, Av. *vasəmi*, *usəmahī* "wollen, wish", participle O.Ind. *uśánt-*, f. *uśatī* "willing", Av. *an-usant-*, *-usaitī* "widerwillig, ohne es zu wollen", Av. *vasah-* (nom. *vasā*) "wollend = after seinem Willen", *vasō*, *vasē* "after wish, beliebig" (acc. sg. of n. **vasah-*), *vasō-xšaθra-* "after Gefallen schaltend" etc., O.Ind. *vasī-tva-* n. "Willensfreiheit"; ap. *vašnā*, Av. *vasnā* (instr. sg.) "after dem Willen" (Arm. *vasn* "because of" Lw.);

Gk. (previous participle) *ἐκών* (Cret. *Ἐκών*), *ἐκούσα* "freiwillig" (the Asper after *ἐ* 'sich', as though "from sich selbst heraus"), *ἀέκων*, *ἄκων* "wider Willen, ohne Vorsatz", f. Dor. *ἀέκασσα*, compare Cret. *γάκαθα ἐκούσα* Hes., *Ἐκά* in *οὐφεκα οὐκ ἀρεστῶς* Hes., i.e. *οὐ Ἐκά*, in *ἐνεκα*, Hom. *εἵνεκα* "because of" (**ἐν* *Ἐκα*; *ἐν* is die preposition *ἐν*), Hom. *ἐκά-εργος* "after Belieben wirkend", *ἐκή-βολος* "after Belieben treffend" (metr. lengthening for **ἐκα-βολος*), out of it extended *ἐκατη-βόλος*, *-βελέτης*; böot. *Ἐκα-δαμος* (with versch. assimilation out of it thes. *Ἐκέδαμος*, Att. *Ἀκάδημος*); *ἐκητι*, Dor. *ἐκάτι* "after dem Willen, because of, (unclear)", *ἀεκαζόμενος* "not wollend, widerstrebend" (after *ἀναγκαζόμενος*);

Hitt. *uek-* "wish, arrogate".

References: WP. I 244 f., Frisk 473 f., 477, 479.

Page(s): 1135

uek^w- (*h₂uek^w-)

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sprechen'

Material: O.Ind. *vákti*, *vívakti* 'sagt, talks, speaks', Aor. *ávōcam* (= εἶπον, see below), participle *uktá-*, Kaus. *vācayati*, Av. *vak-* 'speak', *ūxta-*, O.Ind. *vacas-* n. = Av. *vačah* (= Gk. ἔπος) 'discourse, word', O.Ind. *vacaná-* 'redend, sagend', *vāc-*, nom. sg. *vāk* = Av. *vāxš* (= Lat. *vōx*) 'voice, discourse, word', O.Ind. *vācā́ā-* 'gabby, gossipy, loquacious, garrulous, blithering', *vākyam* 'Ausspruch, discourse', *vaktram* 'mouth';

Arm. *gočem* 'cry, rufe, rufe to mir, lade ein, name' (?);

Gk. ἔπος, el. Cypr. Φέπος n. 'word', Aor. εἶπον 'sprach', Lesb. Φείπην etc. (= O.Ind. *ávōcam*, IE **e-ue-uk^w-om* with Diss. from -FεF- to -Fει-), ὅπα acc. 'voice' (also probably εὐρύοπα as 'den weithin schallenden'), ὅσσα f. 'voice', ἐνοπή 'shout, call, Larm';

Lat. *vox*, *vōcis* 'voice', *vocō*, *-āre* 'call, shout, cry', Umbr. *sub-ocau*, *-ocanu*, *-oco* 'call, anbeten';

O.Ir. *foccul* 'word' (= O.Ind. *vaktram* 'mouth') < **uok^w-tlo-m* = Welsh *gwaethl* 'fight'; *fūaimm* 'din, fuss, noise' (**uok^w-sm̥*); common Illyr.-celt. *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation.

Gaul. *Vepo-litanos* 'breitgesichtig', Welsh *gweb* 'face';

O.H.G. *giwahanen*, *-inen* 'erwähnen, gedenken' (**gawahnjan*, Denom. **uok^w-no-*, compare O.Ind. *vacaná-*; in addition tread in paradigm connection old *ō*-grade Pf.:) *giwuog*, M.H.G. *wüegen* 'gedenken make, in Erinnerung bringen', O.Ice. *vātr* 'Zeugnis' (**wahtaz*, compare O.H.G. *giwaht* m. 'Erwähnung, Ruhm'), *vātta* 'bezeugen'; O.Ice. *ōmun* f. 'voice', Mod.Ice. *ōmur* 'sound', O.E. *wōm(a)* 'din, fuss, noise' (**wōhm-*);

O.Pruss. *wackītwēi* 'locken', *enwackēmai* 'wir rufen an';

Hitt. *h₂uek-*, *h₂uk-* 'adjure', Toch. A *wak* f., B *wek* 'voice'.

References: WP. I 245 f., WH. II 823 ff., Trautmann 339 f., Vasmer 1, 196, Bergin Eriu 12, 136 f.

Page(s): 1135-1136

ue-², uedh-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "flechten"

See also: see above S. 75 f. (au-).

Page(s): 1114

uelk-¹

English meaning: to drag

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen”

Material: Av. *varək-* “ziehen, drag” only with Präverbien: *aipivarəčainti* “ziehen ein Kleidungsstück darüber an”; Lith. *velkù* (*vīlkti*), O.C.S. *vlěkŕ* “pull, drag” = Gk. ἄ[F]ολξ (by Hom. for ὦλξ einzusetzen), Att. out of it reconverted ἄλοξ; ὦλαξ (hybridization from ὦλξ with αὔλαξ) “furrow”, with Vokalvorschlag *ṛ-F₀k- in αὔλαξ “furrow”, *ṛ-F₀k-ā in lakon. εὐλάκᾱ “plough”.

References: WP. I 306, Trautmann 349 f., Frisk 77; after Specht KZ. 66, 25 to *suelk-*, as *selk-* above S. 901.

Page(s): 1145

uelk-², uelg-

English meaning: wet, damp

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feucht, naß"

Material: 1. **uelk-**: O.Ir. *folc* "Wasserflut", *folcaim* "bade, wash", Welsh *golchi*, Corn. *golhy*, Bret. *gwalc* "hi" "wash"; O.H.G. *welh* (besides *welc*, see below) "humid, wet, milde, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered", (*ir*)*welhēn* "soft, schwach become", M.L.G. *welen* "wither, wilt", O.E. *wealg* "geschmacklos, widerlich", Eng. *wallow*, Mod.Ice. *valgr* "lukewarm"; probably also Nor. *valen* "insensible or erstorben vor Kälte"; Ltv. *valks* "humid, wet", *valka* "running Wässerchen, damp place"; Illyr. FIN *Volcos*, PN Οὐολκαῖα ἔλη.
maybe Alb. *vlagë* "moist of ground"

2. **uelg-**: O.H.G. *welc* "humid, wet, milde, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered", M.L.G. *walcheit* "macies", *welk* "wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, dürre", M.Eng. *welkin* "wither, wilt"; with other Vokalstellung O.E. *wlæc*, *wlacu* "lukewarm", M.L.G. *wlak* ds. (with anl. *s*- M.H.G. *swelk* "wilted; faded, flaccid, withered", *swelken*, O.H.G. *swelchen* "wither, wilt"); presumably O.H.G. *wolchan* n., *wolcha* f., O.S. *wolkan* n. "Volke";

Lith. *vilgau*, *-yti*, *válgyti* "anfeuchten", *vilksnas* "humid, wet", ablaut. O.Pruss. *welgen* n. "catarrh", Ltv. *valgums* "dampness", *veļgans* and *vāļgs* "humid, wet", also Lith. *vālgis* "dish, food", *válgau*, *-yti* "eat" (of concept the flüssigen, breiigen nourishment, food from, compare Russ. *vológa* "flüssige nourishment, food");

Slav. **vьlgъkъ* "humid, wet" in R.C.S. *vьlgъkъ*, in addition Pol. *wilgnać* "humid, wet become", Russ. *volǫgnutʹ* ds., ablaut. **uōlgā* in O.C.S. *vlaga* f. "dampness", Russ. *vológa* "Flüssigkeit, Zukost", in addition *volóžitʹ* "anfeuchten, with butter cook"; here the Russ. FIN *Wólga* (= Cz. FIN *Vlha*, Pol. FIN *Wilga*) from Slav. **Vьlga*.

References: WP. I 306, Trautmann 358, Vasmer 1, 216 f., 219.

Page(s): 1145-1146

uel-¹

English meaning: to see

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'sehen'

Material: Lat. *voltus*, *vultus*, -*ūs* m. "Gesichtsausdruck, Miene, Aussehen, shape" (**v_l-tu-*) stellt sich to Ir. *fil* "es gives", older Imper. **uele* (compare Fr. *voici!*), Welsh *gweled* 'see', Bret. *gwelet* "la vue", O.Ir. *fili* (gen. *filed*, vorlr. Ogam VELITAS) "seer, Dichter" (**uelēts*); the name the Gmc. Seherin *Veleda*; in Gmc. seems eine probably from **uel-* abgeleitete root **uleid-* (**ul-ei-d-*): Goth. *anda-wleizn* n. (?) "front", O.Ice. *líta*, O.E. *wlitan* 'see, see, show'; zero grade Goth. *wlits* "front, shape", O.Ice. *litr* (acc. pl. *litu*) "Aussehen, paint, color", O.S. *wliti* "radiance, Aussehen, shape", O.Fris. *wlite* "front, Aussehen", O.E. *wlite* ds., also "radiance", *wlitu* f. "form, kind of"; *o*-grade das causative Goth. *wlaiton*, O.Ice. *leita* (**wlaitōn*) 'sich umsehen after, suchen' (wherefore as post-verbal *leit* f. "das Suchen", Wissmann nom. Postverb. 1, 11), O.E. *wlatian* ds.;

also Gmc. **wulpu-* m. "glory, magnificence" ("*prestige"): Goth. *wulpus* "glory, magnificence", O.Ice. *Ullr* (**wulpuz*) "Göttername", O.E. *wuldor* "gloria", compare Goth. *wulþrs* "Wert", *wulþriza* "herrlicher"; further *wulþags* "ἐνδοξος".

References: WP. I 293, WH. II 831.

Page(s): 1136-1137

uel-², ulei-, ulē(i)-

English meaning: to wish; to choose

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wollen, wählen"

Material: A. O.Ind. unthemat. 3. sg. Med. Aor. *avṛta*, Opt. *vrīta*, participle *urāṇá-*; *vr̥ṇītē*, *vr̥ṇnāti*, *vr̥ṇōti*, *vr̥ṇutē* "wählen, vorziehen, lieben", *vr̥tá-* "gewählt, erwünscht", *vára-* m. "wish, Gegenstand des Wunsches", *vara-* "vorzüglich, -st, better, best", *varīyāms-* "better", *variṣṭha-* "best", *varya-* "wählbar, vortrefflich, distinguished", *varaṇa-* n. "das Wählen, Wünschen", *vāra-* m. "Kostbares, treasure, tribute" etc., *vṛthā* "futile", Av. ap. *var-* "wählen, wollen" (3. pl. preterit Med. *varatā*, Opt. *vairīmaidī*), *varən[a]-* (1. sg. Med. *varənē*), *varənav-* (3. Du. Med. *varənvaitē*; participle perf. pass. *varēta-*, *vairya-* "the beste, köstlich, wert"; also Av. *var-* "believe";

Arm. *geł* "Gefallen, beauty" (presumably from *uel-no-, compare Welsh *gwell* "better"); Ven. PN *Volti-χnos*, *Voltiomnus*, Illyr. *Voltius*, *Voltisa* etc. (M. Lejeune BAL.-SLAV. 49, 41 ff.) from *ulti-;

Gk. λείω, λήω "will", after Schwyzler Gk. 1, 676 from *ulē(i)mi, pl. *uleimé (?); Lat. *volō* (*velō), *vult* (*velt), *velle* "wollen" (Opt. *velim*), *voluntas*, *-ātis* f. "good volition" (previous participle *uolunt-tāt-s); *nōlo*, *nevis*, *nevolt* "I will not" (*ne-volō); *mālō* "I pull vor", back formation after *mavolt* (*magis volt*); Umbr. *eh-veltu* "jubētō", *veltu* "dēligitō", *ehvelklu* "dēcrētum, ēdictum";

M. Welsh Corn. Bret. *guell* "better", Welsh *gwell* (*uel-no- "Vorzug, Wahl", or to uer-2, see there); Gaul. VN *Vellavī*, *Catu-vellaunī* (compare den ligur. PN *Genava* "Genf": raet. VN *Genaunī*);

Goth. *wiljan*, O.H.G. *willu*, *wili*, *wëllan* etc. “wollen”; Goth. *wilja*, O.H.G. *uillo*, *willio* etc. “volition”; Kaus. Iter. Goth. *waljan*, O.Ice. *velja*, O.H.G. *wellen* “wählen” (= O.Ind. *varáyati* “wählt for sich”, O.C.S. *voliti*); O.H.G. *wala* f., O.Ice. *val* n. “Wahl” (: O.Ind. *vára-* m.);

Lith. *pa-vélmi*, 3. sg. *pa-vélt*, Infin. *pa-vélti* “wollen, allow”, ablaut. *viltis* f. “hope” (**ultis*), *viliúos* “hoffe”; O.C.S. *veljǫ*, *veléti* “wollen, order”, ablaut. *volja* f. “volition”, therefrom *voljǫ*, *voliti* “wollen, wish”, in weiteren ablaut *do-vьljǫ*, *do-vьlěti* “genügen” (**uloē-*);

about Goth. *waíla*, O.H.G. *wela*, *wola* etc. “probably” compare Feist³ 543.

B. *ǵ*-extension (*ǵ*-present): Gk. ἔλδομαι, Hom. ἐέλδομαι ‘sehne mich, demand after etwas’, ἐέλδωρ n. “wish, desire”;

Ir. *fléd*, Welsh *gwledd* “Gastmahl, festival” (**uldā*); Gaul. PN *Vlido-rīx*.

C. *p*-extension: Hom. ἔλπω “lasse hoffen”, ἔλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι “hoffe”, perf. poet. ἔολπα; ἐλπίς, -ίδος f. “hope”, ἐλπίζω “hoffe”, Hom. ἐλπωρή “hope”, zero grade *ἄλπιστος, Sup. to ἀλπαλέος, dissim. ἀρπαλέος “erwünscht, reizend”, ἔπαλπνος “erwünscht” (*/n*-stem); Lat. *volup(e)* adv. “vergnüglich, gerne”, (**uolpi-*, **ulpi-*), *voluptās* “pleasure”;

doubtful Hom. εἰλαπίνη “festival”, Eol. ἐλλαπίνα (*ἔ-Flαπ-ινᾱ?).

References: WP. I 294 f., WH. II 828 f., Trautmann 348 f., Specht KZ 62, 59 f., Vasmer 1, 180, 224, Frisk 78, 455, 485, 502 f.

Page(s): 1137-1138

uel-³

English meaning: to press, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drängen, pressen, zusammendrängen, einschließen”

Material: Hom. εἶλω (*Fél-nw); Inf.-Aor. ἔλσαι and with suggestion ἐέλσαι, Aor. pass. ἐάλην, ἀλήμεναι, ep. Ion. εἰλέω (*Fél-néw), Att. εἶλλω (*εFελιω with Vorschlags-ε), Dor. el. Φηλέω, redupl. ἴλλω (*Fí-Fλω) “dränge, push, press, presse”; lakon. βήλημα κώλυμα, φράγμα ἐν ποταμῷ Hes., messen. ἦλημα, Ion. εἶλη “troop, multitude, crowd” (Fελν-), next to which probably with *i* = *e* (as πίλναμαι) Att. ἴλη, Dor. ἴλᾱ “troop, multitude, crowd” (*Fιλnā), Hom. (*ἴλαδόν ‘scharenweise’, pamph. Φίλσιος gen. from -ις “crowdedness”;

Hom. (Eol.) ἀελλής (*ἄFελνής) “dense zusammengezogen” (κονίσσαλος) and ἀολλής (*ἄFολνής) “versammelt” (with Eol. -ολ-); compare die auf *ἄFαλλής from *ἄFαλνής, *ἄFῶλής zurückgehenden Ion. ἄλής, ἄλής “versammelt”, ἀλίζω “versammle”, ἄλιν “congregation, meeting”, Dor. ἄλία and ἀλιαία ds. (under likewise); Att. ἡλιαία “place of Gerichts, das höchste court in Athen” together with ἡλιάζω, ἡλιαστής is borrowed from argiv. ἄλιαῖᾱ, ἄλιάζω, with Ersetzung from Dor. α through Att. η, das as the Asper an ἥλιος eine pad fand; das anlaut. ἄ- is kopul. ἄ-;

ἄλις ‘scharenweise, sufficient’ (Hom.), γάλι ἱκανόν Hes.; Hom. οὐλαμός “Getümmel, Gewühl” (because of γόλαμος διωγμός Hes. metr. lengthening for *Fολαμος), Att. ἐξούλη “Verdrängung from Besitzrechten” (*Fολ-nā);

Lith. *vālinas* “Wall”, *valinỹs* “Tuchecke”, Ltv. *valnis* “edge”, *su-valýti* “(corn, grain) zusammenbringen, reap”, Lith. *iš-valýti* “heraus-, fortschaffen”, *valýti* “clean”; O.C.S. **velb* (: Gk. ἄλις) in *velb-mi*, *-ma* “very, excessive”, *velb-lěpъ* “very beautiful”, *velijъ*, *velikъ* “big, large”, **valъ* “heap, bulk, mass” (**μῶλος*) in Russ. *válo* “in bulk, mass”, *navál* “großer

heap”, *zavál* “Verstopfung, Sperre”, *privál* “Landen” (*Andrängen), *váľmja* “haufenweise” etc.;

g-extension is probably Lat. *volgus*, *vulgus* “das people” (= “big, giant bulk, mass of people”, compare above Russ. *valomъ*, *valľmja*) = O.Ind. *várga-* *m.* “dividing off, partitioning off, group”, M.Bret. *gwalch* “Überfluß”, Bret. *a-walc’h* “sufficient” (compare ἄλις), *gwalc’ha* “sättigen”, Welsh *gwala* “bulk, mass, sufficient”; Toch. B *walke* “long”.

References: WP. I 295 f., WH. II 826 f., Frisk 71 f., 74, 117, 455 ff., Vasmer 180, 181;

See also: original resemblance with **uel-* “turn” is denkbar, da “press, to press together” originally “zusammenwinden” sein kann.

Page(s): 1138

uel-4, uelə-

English meaning: hair, wool; grass, forest

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “Haar, Wolle”, also “Gras, Ähre, Wald”

Note: relationship to *uel- “turn” (“ curly hair” under likewise) or *uel- “rend, pluck” is possible

Material: A. O.Ind. *ūrṇā* f. (compare O.Ind. *ūrṇā-vábhi-* “ spider “, above S. 1114) “wool”, Av. *varənā* ds., Gk. λῆνος, Dor. λᾱνος n. “wool”, Lat. *lāna* ds., *lānūgō* “Flaum of Bartes, Milchhaare”, Goth. *wulla*, O.H.G. *wolla* etc. “Wolle = wool”, Lith. *vilna* “Wollfaser”, pl. “wool”, Ltv. *vilna* “wool”, O.Pruss. *wilna* “Rock”, R.C.S. *vl̃na*, Serb. *vŭna* “wool”; schwächere Ablautform *ulənā in Welsh *gwan*, Corn. *gluan*, Bret. *gloan* (Brit. Lw. is M.Ir. *olann*) “wool”;

other vowel gradation in Lat. *vellus*, -*eris* “Vlies” (*villus* “das zottige, wollige Haar the animal”) = O.E. *wil-mod* “colus” (i.e. “Wollstange”, as *wul-mod*), probably also Arm. *getmn* “wool, Vlies”; relationship to Lat. *vellere* (uel-8) from *uel-s-ō lies nahe; *ulō- in Gk. λῶμα n. “hem, Gespint”, Gmc. *wlōha- (under B) and IE *ulō-ro- (uel-7) S. 1143.

B. guttural extensions:

O.Ind. *valkā-* m. “bast, splint”, *valkala-* “Bastgewand”, *vrkala-* n. “Bastgewand; ein bestimmtes intestines, entrails “; Ice. *lō* f., Dan. *lu* “Tuchflocke, das Rauhe an Kleidern”, O.E. O.S. *wlōh* “ fibre, filament, fringe, Flocke” (Gmc. *wlōha-); O.Ice. *lagðr* “ tuft of Wolle or Haar” (*wlagapa-); O.C.S. *vlakno*, Russ. *voloknó* “ fibre, filament “; with IE *k̑*: O.Ind. *válśa-* m. ‘sprout, twig, branch’ (these point at auf “biegsame rod”) and Av. *varəsa-*, Pers. *gurs* = O.C.S. *vlasъ*, Russ. *volos* “hair”; to a from beiden root form belongs Gk. λάχνη f. “krauses hair” (*ulksnā), λάχνος m. “wool”;

compare under *uel- “turn” die likewise auf *uolk- indicating O.E. *wielgan* “roll”, O.H.G. *wal(a)gōn*.

C. Dental extensions:

Gk. λάσιος (**Flatios*, IE **ult-ijos*) “dense with Wolle or Haaren, also brushwood bewachsen”; O.Ir. *fol̥t* “hair”, Welsh *gwallt*, O.Corn. *gols*, O.Bret. *guolt* ds., therefrom O.Bret. *guiltiat*, *guiliat*, *guoliat*, M.Bret. *guilchat* ‘schur, Tonsur’ and Welsh *gwellaif*, O.Corn. *guillihim* ‘scissors’, perhaps also Welsh *gwellt*, Corn. *gwels* “grass”, O.Bret. *gueltiocion* “fenosa” (or to M.Ir. *geltboth* “pābulum”, *gelid* “grast” S. 365, with *gw* after *gwallt*?);

O.H.G. O.S. *wald* “wood, forest”, O.E. *weald* ds., O.Ice. *vǫllr* “meadow”; after E. Lewy (KZ. 40, 422) and Holthausen (KZ. 46, 178) würde *Wald* as **(s)uāltus* to Lat. *saltus* “Engpaß, Bergwald”, belong, das then from *saltus* ‘sprung’ to separate wäre (above S. 899), during Ernout-Meillet 2889 both unite (compare *Pas de Calais* etc.); other stellen *Wald* to Goth. *wilpeis* “wild”, O.Ice. *villr* “wild, verrückt”, O.E. *wilde*, O.S. O.H.G. *wildi* “wild, unbebaut” (**ueltjo-*), Ger. *Wild* (**ueltos*), wherefore further Welsh *gwyllt* “wild, phrenetical, quick, fast” (**uelti-*), Corn. *guyls* “wild, unbebaut”, O.Bret. *gued-enes* “insula indomita” (M.Ir. *geilt* “Wahnsinniger” is probably Brit. Lw.);

Lith. *váltis* “Haferrispe, Haferspelte” (also “Garn”), O.Pruss. *wolti* “Ähre”, ukr. *volótʹs* “Rispe”, Serb. etc. *vlât* “Ähre”;

with voiced-aspirated O.C.S. *vladb*, aRuss. *volodʹb* “hair”.

D. O.Ind. *vāla-*, *vāra-* m. “tail (haar), Haarsieb”, ablaut. Lith. *valaĩ* ‘schweifhaar of Pferdes’.

References: WP. I 296 ff., WH. I 756, II 745, Trautmann 341, 359, Vasmer 1, 220 f.

Page(s): 1139-1140

uel-⁵, uelə-

English meaning: to deceive

Deutsche Übersetzung: "täuschen"?

Material: Lith. *vilti* "cheat, deceive", Ltv. *vīlt* ds., O.Pruss. *prawilts* "verraten", Lith. *vỹlius* "deceit, artifice", zero grade O.Pruss. *po-wela* 'sie verrieten', Ltv. *velts* "futile", Lith. *vėltas* "unnütz"; (Gk. οὔλος = ὀλοός above S. 777); M.Ir. *fell* "deceit" (M.Ir. *fall*, newer *fail* "Nachlässigkeit", Welsh *gwall* "ds., lack", Bret. *gwall* "evil, bad" are probably as eigene group for sich to stellen); after Būga Kalba ir sen. I 34 f. belong die Balt words to uel-2.

A extension from *uel- perhaps in:

Gk. ἐλεφαίρομαι "betrüge, verletze" (*uel-ebh-), ὀλοφώιος "trügerisch"; Lith. *vilbinti* (*uel-bh-) "locken, äffen, zum besten have".

References: WP. I 298; Frisk 493; different Mühlenbach-Endzelin IV 534, 596.

Page(s): 1140

uel-⁶

English meaning: warm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “lau, warm”?

Material: Arm. *gol* “heat”, *golanam* ‘sich wärmen’; Lith. *vilditi* “lukewarm make”.

References: WP. I 302;

See also: perhaps to S. 1142 under (*uel-7*).

Page(s): 1140

u₂el-⁷, u₂elə-, u₂lē-

English meaning: to turn, wind; round, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, winden, wälzen”

Note: extended *u₂el(e)u-*, *u₂l-ne-u-*, *u₂(e)lei-* (diese also “umwinden, einwickeln = einhüllen”)

Material: **A.** O.Ind. *válati*, -*te* “wendet sich, dreht sich” (?), Kaus. *vālayati* “makes sich wenden, roll”, *valanam* “das sich Wenden, sich Biegen, surge, Wogen”, *valá-* m. “Bedeckung, cave” (or to **u₂er-*?), *vala-*, *valaka-* m. perhaps “(round) balk, beam, shaft, pole”, lengthened grade *cakra-vāla-* n. “hoarfrost, ring, circle, bulk, mass”, *āla-vāla-* n. “Vertiefung um die root eines Baumes” (compare Mayrhofer 1, 79 f.), probably also *vāra-* m. “(* turn) row, Folge, mal, Wochentag” = Pers. *bār* “mal”;

from *u₂l-mi-*: O.Ind. *ūrmī-* m. f. “surge, wave”, Av. *varemiš* ds.

from the *u*-basis: O.Ind. *vr̥ṇóti*, *ūr̥ṇóti* “umhüllt, bedeckt, umschließt, umringt, hemmt, wehrt”, Av. *varənavaiti* “bedeckt hüllend” (contain partly IE **u₂er-5*), das Av. word also “wendet (sich)” as O.Ind. *válati*, compare S. 1160;

O.Ind. *varútra-* (= Gk. ἔλυτρον) n. “Überwurf, i.e. was man umlegt” (uncovered, *úlva-*, *úlba-* m. n. “Hülle of embryo, womb, uterus” (compare Lat. *volva*);

from the *i*-basis: O.Ind. *valaya-* m. n. “circle, round Einfassung, bracelet”, *valitá-* “gewendet, gebogen”, *vallī-*, *vallī* “Rankengewächs, Schlingpflanze”, *vallari-*, *vallarī* f. “Ranke, Rankengewächs”;

Arm. *gelum* (Aor. *geli*) “turn, umdrehen, winden”, Med. ‘sich drehen, winden” (das present zur *u*-basis, compare thematic Lat. *volvo*), *gelumn* “gyration, Umwindung” (= Lat. *volūmen*, εἰλῶμα?), *glem* “rolle, throw, cast low, base” (**gilem* from **u₂ēl-* or **gulem* from **u₂ōl-*), *gil* (**u₂ēl-*) “round Wurfstein” (compare Gk. ὄλμος, Russ. *valún* “round pebble”),

presumably *lamb* (-i, -iv) “ring, circle “ from **ul-m-bhi-* (due to of *n*-stem, compare Lith. *vilnis*, O.C.S. *vľna*, O.H.G. *wella*);

Gk. εἰλέω “ turn, twist, rotate, coil” (**Feλ-v-έω*), ἵλλω ds. (probably **Fí-Fλ-ω*, in addition ἱλλάς “ rope, band; close-packed, herding together, of cattle; ἱλιάς = Troy, the Troad “, ἱλλός “ squinting (the eye) “, böot. *Φίλλων*, ἱλλαι συστροφαί, δεσμοί Hes.), Att. εἶλλω ds. (**ἐ-Feλλω*); from Eol. ἐλλέω (**Feλνέω*): ἐλλεδανός “rope, the band for binding corn-sheaves “), εἰλιγξ and εἰλιγγος “whirl, turn, dizziness, giddiness; swindle “ (after εἰλέω), ἔλμις, pl. ἔλμεις, ἔλμιγγες, ἔλμινθες f. “ intestinal worm “, εὐλή “worm” (**ἐ-Fλ-ᾱ*), ὑάλη σκώληξ Hes. (i.e. *Φάλη*), ἐλένη “ plaited basket”, ὄλμος “ a round smooth stone (from which passage it was taken to signify the human trunk; any cylindrical or bowl-shaped body: mortar, kneadingtrough, hollow seat on which the Pythia prophesied, support, drinking-vessel, mouthpiece of a flute, stone used as a weight “, Hom. οὔλος “ frizzy, fleecy, woolly, woolen; of plants, twisted, curling; twisted, crooked “ (**Φόλνος*), redupl. ἱούλος “ Milchhaar, Korngarbe, ein Insekt “, οὔλος “ fascicle, sheaf “, οὔλον “the gums” (as “ torose, rounded “);

from the *l*-basis: ἔλινος “ vine-layer, vine-tendril, the vine “, ἔλιξ “winded”, f. “ bracelet “, therefrom ἐλίσσω, Att. ἐλίπτω, and (after εἰλέω) εἰλίσσω “ curl, wind, turn; making it roll; turn round, to turn a chariot round the doubling-post; of any rapid motion, esp. of a circular kind; to roll or wind round, as the wool round the distaff; metaph. to turn in one’s mind, revolve; to turn oneself round, turn quick round, turn to bay; of a serpent, to coil himself, of a missile, to spin through the air; to turn hither and thither, go about; to whirl in the dance “, ablaut. ἀλίνδω, Att. ἀλινδέω “ turn, twist, rotate, wälze”; ἀλίζω ds.; about ἧλις s. S. 1142;

from the *u*-basis: ep. εἰλύω “ wrap, envelop, cover; to crawl or wriggle along, of a lame man “, Med. “ writhe, drag oneself along “ (**Feλνύω*, compare καταεἰλυον), compare participle εἰλυφώντες; εἰλυφάζειν “whirl, turn, roll” (due to from **Feλ-vu-ς*); εἰλυός, εἰλυθμός “hiding place, nook, bolt-hole”, εἰλεός (after εἰλέω) “ intestinal obstruction, twisting of the

bowels, cramp of the intestine, volvulus; lurking-place, den, hole; butcher's block; a kind of vine "; ablaut. *FολοFό- " whirl, gyration " in ὀλ(ο)οί-τροχος " running in whirl " = " rolling stone "; Fελυ- in Aor. pass. ἐλύσθη " wurde geschleift, gewälzt ", ἐλυσθείς " wrapped ", Ion. Att. ἔλυτρον (Hes. γέλουτρον) " bow-case; sheath of a spear; mirror-case; case of a shield; sheath of the spinal cord, the shard of a beetle's wing; shell of a crab; of the eye-lids; of the umbilical cord; husk or capsule of seeds; the body, as being the case or shell of the soul; reservoir for water; tank for fish; container ", ἔλυμος " case, quiver, a kind of Phrygian pipe, made of box-wood, with a horn tip and bend in the left pipe, millet; sheath ", ἐλύτης "kind of pastry, perhaps pretzel " (besides ειλύτας, ἐλλύτας); Hom. εἶλαρ n. " a close covering, shelter, defence, fence, protection " (*FέλFαρ, with prior dissimilation to *ἐλFαρ; compare ἔλαρ βοήθεια Hes.; basic meaning probably " barrier or netting from winding branches "); *Fλū- in πέλλυτρον " sock or bandage worn by runners on the ankle; foot-wrapper ", perf. εἴλυμαι, ειλυμένος " veiled "; secondary u: in εἴλυμα " sleeve, garment, wrapper, " (Lat. *volūmen*, Arm. *gelumn*);

in addition also ἐλίκη " willow ", Ὠελικῶν " mountain pasture, of osiers, of the willow-copse " (Fελικῶν of Korinna-Papyrus), like O.E. *welig*, etc. " willow ", different from IE *salik- " willow ";

after Frisk 36, 42, 80 here αἰέλουρος m. f. " tomcat, cat " or "weasel", also αἴλουρος (from αἰόλος + οὐρά "tail") and αἰόλος "quick, fast, movable, nimble, shimmering, varicolored; wriggling; changeful of hue, gleaming, glancing, of arms and armour; changeful, shifting, varied; shifty, wily, slippery " from *(F)αι-Fόλ-ος; ἄλυσις f. " chain, manacle " (*Fάλυ-τις); Maybe Αἰολός, ου, ό, lord of the winds, properly the rapid or the changeable, Od.

Alb. *vjel* " harvest, vomit " (*μελυδ); *valë* f. " surge of kochenden water; wave, surge " (*μελανᾶ);

Note:

Wrong etymology, since Alb. *vjell* “vomit” derived from abbreviated Lith. *vėmti* “vomit”, *vėmalaĩ* “vomit” > maybe truncated Alb. (**vėmalaĩ*) *vjell* “vomit”

see Root *uem-*, *uemə-* : to spit, vomit

Lat. *vola* f. “roundness, cavity the hand or the Fußsohle” (compare O.Ice. *valr* “round”, O.Ind. *vala-* m. “cave”); from the *u*-basis *volvō*, *-ere*, *-ī*, *volūtum* “roll, kollern, wälzen, turn, whirl” (**ueluō*), *volūmen* “pulley”, *involūcrum* “Hülle, sheath”, *involūcre* “serviette”, probably also *volva*, *vulva* “womb, uterus, Eihaut the Pilze”;

reduced grade *vallus* “picket, pole, Palisade”, wherefore as collective *vallum* “Pfahlwerk, Verschanzung” [out of it borrowed O.S. *wal*, O.E. *weall*, M.H.G. *wal(l)* “Wall”]; *vallēs*, *vallis* “valley” (“incurvation”) = Gk. **Fāλις* > *ἥλις* (**uelnis*), *valvae* “die Türflügel, Doppeltüre”, *valvolae* “schoten” (**ueluā*);

O.Ir. *fillid* “bends” (previous *n*-present), Bret. *goalenn* “virga” (“biegsame rod”); O.Ir. *félmae* (= *fělmae*) “saepes” (presumably “wickerwork”); *ō*-grade M.Ir. *fāl* m. “fence, paddock”, Welsh *gwawl* “muris, vallum”;

doubtful M.Ir. *fail*, *foil* (gen. *falach*) “ring” (**elik-*, ablaut. with *ēlix*?);

O.Ice. *vil* pl., gen. *vilja* “intestines, entrails”, O.E. *we(o)loc*, *weolc*, *uioloc* “Trompeterschnecke”, Dutch *welk*, *wulk* ds. from Gmc. **weluka-*, probably zur *u*-basis, as certainly Goth. *walwjan* “wälzen”, *walwisōn* “wallow”, O.E. *wielwan* “wälzen, roll” (**walwjan*), *walwian* tr. intr. “wälzen, roll”; O.Ice. *valr* “round”, O.E. *walu* f. “strieme after a blow, knock” (**uolo-*, *-ā*, compare Lat. *vola*), M.L.G. *walen* “turn, wälzen, roll”, O.H.G. *wulsta* f. “bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb”; Goth. *walus* “staff”, O.Ice. *vqlr* “round staff”, O.Fris. *walu-bera* “stabträger”, O.E. *uyrt-wala* (“Wurzelstock”), O.H.G. *wurzala* “root”; *n*-present O.H.G. *wellan* “round, roll”, O.S. *bíwellan* “blemish” (“in smut herumwälzen”), O.Fris. *biwullen* participle “befleckt”, wherefore O.H.G. *wella* “Welle = wave”, compare with

formants *-mi-* (as O.Ind. *ūrmí-*, Av. *varəmi-*) O.H.G. *walm* “Aufwallen, Sieden, heat”, O.E. *wielm*, *wylm* “surge, Wallung, Sieden”;

with the meaning “waves, billows throw” (compare O.H.G. *wella* etc.), “to bubble up, boil up, surge up” (from Quellen and esp. from siedendem Wasser, from which partly also words for “vapor, heat” entsprangen) besides O.H.G. *walm*, O.E. *wielm* also O.Ice. *vella*, *vall* “effervesce, simmer, seethe, boil, boil”, O.H.G. (etc.) *wallan*, *wiel* “wogen, wallen, to bubble up, boil up, surge up, simmer, seethe, boil, cook”, Kaus. O.Ice. *vella* “zum Sieden or Schmelzen bringen, zusammenschweißen”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *wellen* ds., O.Ice. *vella* f. ‘sieden’, O.Fris. *walla*, O.E. *wiell* f. “wellspring, Sieden”, zero grade Nor. *olla* f. “wellspring”, Goth. *wulan* ‘simmer, seethe, boil’, O.Ice. *ylr* “Wärmedunst”, *ylja* “warm”, *olmr* “furious “: O.H.G. *walo* adv. “tepid”, *wali* “tepor”; here *uel-6* S. 1140?

lengthened grade O.E. *wāel* m. n. “whirlpool, pool”, *wāelan* (**wōljan*) “wälzen”, M.L.G. *wōlen* ds., O.H.G. *wuolen* “wühlen, aufwühlen” (compare zum ablaut O.C.S. *valiti* “wälzen”, and to meaning “aufwühlen” also Ger. *Wal*, *Wehle*, *Wuhle* “of Wasser ausgewaschene Vertiefung”);

Lith. *veliù*, *vėlti* (heavy basis) “walken”, *váltis* “Garn, fishing net” (= Russ. *vólotb* “filament, fibre “ bis auf die intonation), Ltv. *vēlt* “wälzen, walken”, Lith. *apvalùs*, Ltv. *apáļš* “round “, O.Pruss. *walis* “Zugscheit am cart “, Lith. *volė* “wooden beetle, hammer”, *pavõlai* “Walzen”, Ltv. *vāle* f. “Waschbleuel”, *vī-vala* “the Laufstock beim Garnwinden” (: *vīvaluot* “ausgelassen sein”); Lith. *vėlei*, *vėl* “against, noch einmal”, Ltv. *vēl* ‘still, further’ (“against” from “turn”) and with meaning-development ‘sich entwinden, sich winden = hesitate’ perhaps Lith. *vélùs*, Ltv. *vėls* “late”, Lith. *valandà* “while “ (out of it Russ. *valánda* ‘saumseliger’);

Slav. **valb* m. in Church Slavic *valb* “wave”, Russ. *val* “wave, surge, Walze” (Bal.-Slav. **uōla-*), *obvál* “Erdrutsch”, *provál* “Einsturz”; O.C.S. *valiti se* “κυλίεσθαι”, Russ. *valítb*

“wälzen”, Iter. Serb. *váljati*, Russ. *valjátʹ* “wälzen, walken”, ablaut. R.C.S. *obъ/ъ* “round”, Russ. *óbljy* “roundish” (**ob-vъ/ъ*); about Russ. *vólotʹ* see above;

Bal.-Slav. **uīlnā*- (**uīlnā*) f. “wave” in Lith. *vilnis*, *vilnià*, Ltv. *vilna* “wave”; Slav. **vъlna* in O.C.S. *vъlna*, Russ. *volná* ds.; in addition O.C.S. *vъlati* “in Wallung bringen”.

Toch. A *walyi* pl. “Würmer”.

B. *ǵ*-present (respectively *ǵ*-Erweiterg.): O.Ice. *velta*, *valt*, O.H.G. *walzan*, M.H.G. *walzen*, *wielz* ‘sich wälzen’, O.H.G. also “volvere animo” (wgrm. *a*-present to a perf. with IE *o* neologism with Unterstützung of Iterativs:) Goth. *waltjan* “wallow”, *uswaltjan* “umwälzen”, O.Ice. *velta*, O.E. *wieltan*, O.H.G. *welzan* trans. “wälzen, roll, turn”, O.N. *valtr*, O.E. *wealt* “rollend, wälzbar, unbeständig”; O.E. *wlatian* uPers. “nauseare”, *wlāeta*, *wlāetta* m. “disgust, repulsion, loathing” (**wlātiPa*), *wlāetan* “foedare”, M.L.G. *wlaten* “disgust” (*ulē-d* : *ulə-d*); also besides O.H.G. *wal(a)gōn* “wallow, roll” steht M.H.G. die meaning “disgust, repulsion, loathing feel”, *walgunge* ‘seekkrankheit’, also Nor. dial. *valg* “widerlich, evil” (see under);

ǵ-Erweit. also in Ltv. *velde*, *veldre* “das of rain niedergelegte (as gewälzte) corn, grain”; compare from the *i*-basis above Gk. ἀλινδω, ἀλινδέω, ἀλίζω.

C. Weiterbildungen:

ulei-s-, *uli-s-* in: O.Ir. *flesc* “rod” (**uliskā*), Goth. *wlizjan* “hit, chastise, castigate” (if derivative from a **wliza-* “rod”), Slav. **lěska* (**vloiskā*), R.C.S. *lěskovъ* “from dem Holz of Styraxbaumes gemacht”, Serb. *lijèska* “Haselstaude” etc.; about Russ. *lés* “wood, forest, Holz” (**lěsz*), *lesá* “fishing line, fence”, die perhaps hergehören, s. Vasmer 2, 33 f. and above S. 665.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**uli-s*) *lis* “oak tree”

ulē-ro-, *ulō-ro-*, *ulə-ro-*: Gk. εὔληρα, Dor. αὔληρα pl. “rein”, ἄβληρα ἡνία Hes. (**ē-*, ἄ-Flηρο-), Lat. *lōrum* ‘strap’, *lōrica* “a leather cuirass, corselet of thongs; a defence,

brostwork, parapet: pinnae “, Arm. *lar* “rope, cord, bowstring, muscle “, compare above S. 1139.

D. guttural extensions:

uolg- in O.Ind. *válgati* “(*dreht sich), hüpf, springt”, with *sam-* “places sich in rollende Bewegung”, with *abhi-* “wallt auf”, *valgā* “bridle, rein, rein”, Lat. *valgus* ‘säbelbeinig’, O.E. *wealcan*, *wéolc* “roll (tr. and intr.), sich hin and her bewegen, volvere animo”, O.H.G. *walkan*, M.H.G. *walken*, *wielc* “trample, felt, thrash”, M.H.G. also “wallow”, O.Ice. *valk* n. “das Hinundhergeworfenwerden, esp. auf the sea”, O.E. *gewealc* n. “das Rollen”, *wealca* m. “surge “; **walkōn* in O.Ice. *valka* “from place to place drive, push or ziehen, plague, volvere animo”, O.E. *wealcian* “roll” (intr.), Eng. *walk* “wander “, M.L.G. *walken* “walken, knead”; Ltv. *valgs* “rope, cord”;

nasalized O.S. *wlank* “minxish, wanton, bold”, O.E. *wlanc* “minxish, wanton, stout, proud, stately”, if from the meaning ‘springend’ (: O.Ind. *válgati*) evolved.

uolk- in M.L.G. *walgen* “wrestle, struggle, fight, Übelkeitempfinden”, Nor. *olga* “be disgusted “, O.H.G. *wal(a)gōn* “wallow, roll”, trans. “wälzen, roll”, M.H.G. uPers. m. dat. “disgust, repulsion, loathing feel”, *walgunge* ‘seekkrankheit’.

References: WP. I 298 f., WH. I 822, II 728 ff., 825, 832 ff., Trautmann 349, Vasmer 1, 165 f., 234, Frisk 36, 42, 457 f., 461 f.;

See also: compare *uel-3*.

Page(s): 1140-1144

uel-8

English meaning: to tear, wound; to steal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reißen, an sich reißen, rauben; reißen = ritzen, verwunden, Wunde”; besides words for “töten, Blutbad, Schlachtfeld and die Leichen darauf; Blut”

Note: with dem ablaut *uol-* : *uōl-*, die perhaps as selbständige group (A.) abzulösen are

Material: **A.** O.Ir. *fuil* f. “blood”, M.Ir. *fuili* “blutige Wunden”, Welsh *gweli* (**uoliso-*?) “wound”, Corn. *goly*, pl. *golyow*, M.Bret. *goulyow* ds.; O.Ice. *valr* m. “die Leichen auf dem Schlachtfeld”, O.E. *wæł* n. “ds., Schlachtfeld, Blutbad”, O.H.G. *wal* n. ds. (“*Walstatt*”), O.S. *wal-dād* “murder”, O.Ice. *valkyria* “Walküre”, O.E. *wælcyrige* “erinyes, Zauberin” m.; lengthened grade O.H.G. *wuol* “Niederlage, ruin, Seuche” (but *wuolen* “wühlen” see below **uel-* “turn”), O.S. *wōł*, O.E. *wōł* m. f. ‘seuche, Pest’;

Clr. *valjava* “with Gefallenen bedecktes Schlachtfeld”, Cz. *váletí* “fight, battle”, *válka* “war, fight”, wRuss. *valka* “fight, struggle, Holzfällen”, *valčíc* “win, triumph”, O.Pruss. *ūlint* (from **wālint*) “fight”;

Lith. *vėlės* or *vēlės* “the ghostly figures of the deceased”, *vėlinas*, nowadays *vėlnias* “devil” (originally “ghost” as O.Lith. *veluokas*), Ltv. *velī* “the spirits of the deceased”.

B. Gk. ἀλίσκομαι “werde gefangen” (Thess. Φαλίσσκειται, ark. Φαλόντοις), Aor. (F)αλῶναι, ἐᾶλων (*ἦ-Φάλων), ἀλωτός “gefangen”, presumably also Ion. Att. εἴλωτες, εἰλῶται “Heloten” (from Iak. *ἦλωτες for *ἔ-Φελωτες); ἀνᾶλίσκω (*ἀνα-Φαλίσκω), Fut. ἀνᾶλώσω “aufwenden, consume, slay” (“*zum Gebrauch hernehmen, an sich reißen”), ἀνᾶλώω “destroy, smash”;

Hom. Att. οὐλή “wound, scar” (*Folnā or *Folσā), Pers. *valāna*, *vālāna* “wound”, Lat. *volnus*, *-eris* “wound” (**u/snos* = O.Ir. *flann* “blood; blutrot”); γέλλαι τίλαι Hes. (i.e. Φέλλαι; Fick KZ. 44, 438);

Lat. *vellō*, *-ere*, *velli* and *volsi* (*vulsi*), *volsum* (*vulsum*) “pluck, tear, rend; ausreißen, ausrupfen, abzapfen”;

Goth. *wilwan* “rob”, *wulwa* “robbery”;

Hitt. *uall̥mi* “bekämpfe”;

in Gmc. further formations M.L.G. *wlete* f. “wound, Schmiß”, M.H.G. *letzen* “injure” (IE **u[e]led-*), probably also O.Fris. *wlemma* “beschädigen, injure”, M.L.G. *wlame* “Gebrechen, Sündhaftigkeit”;

Hitt. *hullāi-*, *hullija-* “fight, struggle” (?).

References: WP. I 304 f. WH. II 729 f., 827, Trautmann 348, Frisk 74;

See also: perhaps in addition *uelk-1* “ziehen”.

Page(s): 1144-1145

ue-⁴, uo-, ues-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "herab"

See also: see above S. 73 (*au-*).

Page(s): 1114

ue⁻⁵, uo-

Deutsche Übersetzung: "jener"

See also: see above S. 75 (*au*).

Page(s): 1114

ǵem-, ǵemə-

English meaning: to spit, vomit

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'speien, sich erbrechen'

Material: O.Ind. *vámi-ti*, newer *vamati* "ausspeien, vomit", *vānta-* "gespien", *vamathu-* m. "Erbrechen", Av. *vam-* "vomit"; Pers. *vātāk* 'saliva' (**ǵn̥-to-*);

Gk. ἐμέω (for **ἔμε-μι*), Aor. ἐμέσσαι "vomit", ἔμετος m., ἔμεσις f. "Erbrechen" (ἐμός 'sumpfschildkröte'?);

Lat. *vomō* (**ǵemō*) "erbreche", *vomitus* "Erbrechen", *vomica* "ulcer, Eiterbeule";

Nor. dial. *vimla* "nausea feel", *vimra* "nausea cause", O.S. *vami* m. "disgust, repulsion, loathing"; O.Ice. *vāma* "nausea", *vāmr* "ekelhafte person";

Lith. *vėmti* "vomit", *vėmalaĩ* "vomit", *vĩmdyti* "erbrechen make", Ltv. *vemt* 'sich erbrechen'; maybe truncated Alb. (**vémalaĩ*) *vjell* "vomit"

very dubious is kinship from Goth. gen. pl. *wammē* "Fleck", *gawamms* gen. pl. "befleckt, impure, unclean", O.Ice. *vamm* n. "fault, error, Gebrechen", O.E. *wamm* m. n. "Fleck, Gebrechen, wrong; injustice", adj. "mad, wicked, evil, evil, bad", O.S. *wam* n. "Übles, evil, harm", adj. "mad, wicked, evil" (**ǵom-no-*); compare Weisweiler IF 41, 46.

References: WP. I 262 f., WH. II 835, Trautmann 350, Frisk 504 f., 508.

Page(s): 1146

uendh-¹

English meaning: to turn, wind, plait

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, winden, wenden, flechten”

Material: O.Ind. *vandhúra*- m. “Wagensitz”, originally “Wagenkorb” (from netting), Arm. *gind* “ring”, *gndak ort’oy* “vine-layer, Rebschoß”;

Gk. rhod. ἄθρας “cart” Hes., κάvv-αθρον “Korbwagen” (**uendh-ro-*); Umbr. *pre-uendu* “advertitō”, *aha-uendu* “avertitō”;

rich evolved in Gmc.: Goth. O.E. O.S. *windan*, O.H.G. *wintan*, O.Ice. *vinda* “winden”, Kaus. Goth. *wandjan* etc., Ger. *wenden*, O.Ice. *vindr* ‘slant, skew’, Goth. *inwinds* “inverted”, M.H.G. *windeht* “winded”, O.H.G. *wanda* “turbo”, O.Ice. *vandr* “genau, difficult, hard” (“*inverted, verdreht”), *vandi* m. ‘schwierigkeit, Ungemach’, O.E. *wandian* “hesitate, achten, scheuen”, Goth. *wandus* = O.Ice. *vqndr* “Gerte, rod”, *vandahūs* “Haus from wickerwork”, Swe. dial. *vann* ‘schlingfaden an Pflanzen’, O.Ice. *vqndull* “zusammengedrehtes bundle from Heu”, Ger. *wandern*, *wandeln* among others m.

References: WP. I 261, WH. II 787;

See also: **uendh-* is perhaps nasalized Forme to *uēdh-* “tie, bind, knot, bind”.

Page(s): 1148

uendh-²

English meaning: to disappear

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwinden'

Note: see above S. 1047 (*s*)*uendh*- ds.;

Material: unclear is the relationship to O.C.S. *pri-svędati*, *pri-svęnōti* "marcescere, torrefieri", O.Cz. *svadnúti*, Cz. *vadnouti* "wither, wilt", Pol. *świędzić* "itch", *swąd* "Brandgeruch, fetidness" etc.; compare Holub 406.

References: WP. I 261 f.

Page(s): 1148

ǵendh-³

English meaning: hair, beard

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haar, Bart"

Material: Gk. ῥινοθός m. "root of a/the hair, young beard, Gesichtsausschlag" (**ǵi-ǵondhos*), ῥινοθάς "villous, shaggy";

M.Ir. *find* "hair of the head", O.Ir. gen. pl. *finnae* (**ǵendhu-*), newer nom. sg. M.Ir. *finna* ds., Ir. *fionnān* 'sumpfgras', from which M.Welsh *gwynnawn* ds.; M.Ir. *fēs* 'schamhaar, hair' (**ǵendh-s-o-*); O.H.G. *wintbrāwa* "eyelash" (Haarrand); O.Pruss. *wanso* f. "the first beard", O.C.S. *ꙋꙋꙋꙋ, ꙋꙋꙋꙋ* "barba, mystax" (Bal.-Slav. **ǵondh-s-o-, -ā*).

Maybe Alb. diminutive (**ǵendh-ul, *vent-ul*) *vetul* "eyebrow".

References: WP. I 262, Trautmann 341, Vasmer 3, 189 f., Frisk 729 f.

Page(s): 1148

ue-n-gh-

English meaning: to be bent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gebogen sein”?

Material: Gmc. **wanga-* “field” in Goth. *waggs* m. “Paradies”, O.Ice. *vangr*, O.S. *wang*, Ger.-bO.Ir.-Austrian *Wang* “Aue” etc. (lit. “bend”); with schwacher inflection O.H.G. etc. *wanga* “cheek”, derivative Goth. *waggareis* m. (or *-i* n.) “pillow”, O.H.G. *wangari* ds. and O.Ice. *vengi* (**wangia*), O.H.G. *ōr-wengi* ds.; here also M.L.G. *wingeren* “crook oneself, grovel, truckle, creep”.

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268 f.; after Specht IE Decl. 216 could though also **uēnk-* for unsere words angesetzt become, whether man endbetontes IE **uonkó-* etc. annimmt.

Page(s): 1149

ue-n-g-

English meaning: to be bent

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gebogen sein"

Material: O.Ind. *vāṅgati* "goes, hinkt" (Gramm.), *vañjula-* "name different Pflanzen", e.g. "calamus Rotang" etc.;

Alb. *vank*, *vangu* "Felge", *vek* "Henkel", *vegëlë* "handle, grasp, Handhabe" (*uṅg-*);

O.H.G. *winchan*, M.H.G. *winken* "waver, winken", O.H.G. *winch*, M.H.G. *winc* "Wink, Wanken", compare O.E. *wince* "Winde", Eng. *winch*; O.E. *wincian* "winken, nicken, die Augen shut", M.L.G. *winken* ds., O.H.G. *winkil* "angle, earth";

ablaut. O.Ice. *vakka* "umherirren, amble", O.S. *wancon*, O.H.G. *wankon*, M.H.G. Ger. "*wanken* = wobble"; O.E. *wancol* "unbeständig", *wencel* n. "kid, child, Dienerin", nEng. *wench*;

Lith. *vėngiu*, *vėngti* "avoid, vermeiden", actually "ausbiegen"; ablaut. Iterat. *vāṅgstyti* und *vangùs* "idle"; *vingis* "bow, curvature", *išvėngti* "vermeiden", *vingiuoti* "bow, Umwege make", *vingrùs* "sich schlängelnd, sharp witted, shrewd"; O.Pruss. *wīngriskan* acc. sg. "artifice", *wangan* acc. sg. "end"; Ltv. *vingrs* "fresh, hurtig, skilful".

References: WP. I 260, Trautmann 350 f.; Wissmann Nomina Postverb. 40, 110; Jokl Lingunder-k.-Unters. 102 ff.;

See also: compare *uā-*, *uek-* etc.

Page(s): 1148-1149

ue-n-k-

See also: see above S. 1134 f. (*uek-*).

Page(s): 1149

ʷen-¹, ʷenə-

English meaning: to strive; to wish for, to love

Deutsche Übersetzung: ursprünglich ‘streben’, from which “wünschen, lieben, befriedigt sein” and “erarbeiten, Mühe haben”, perfective “erreichen, gewinnen, siegen”

Material: O.Ind. *vánati*, *vanōti* “wünscht, liebt, gewinnt, siegt”, participle *vanīta-*, *-vāta-*, *vāni-* *tr-*, *vantṛ-* “gainer”, Av. *vanaiti*, *vanaoiti* ‘siegt’, M.Pers. *vanītan* “defeat, conquer, hit”; O.Ind. Aor.-present *vanáti* in same meaning; Kaus. *vanáyati* and *vānáyati* (erstes nicht covered); as *-sk-*present O.Ind. *vānchatī* “wünscht”, compare *vānchā* f. “wish”; *vanas-* n. “lust” (compare Lat. *Venus*), *vani-* f. “desire, wish”, wherefore *vanīyati* “bettelt”, *vanīyaka-* “beggar”, *vanú-* as noun agentis m. (compare Av. *-vanuš* in nom. Pr.); in compositions erscheint *ványa-*; s. further *vantā-* as nom. sg. m. (Av. *vantar* “victor”), *vanti-* nom. Act. (uncovered, yet compare Av. *-vantay-*); O.Ind. *vāma-* “link” and *vāmā-* “lieb(lich), lascivious”;

Ven. VN *Venetī* from **ʷenetos* “geliebt”; compare die *Venostes* in den Alpen, die *Venetulani* in Latium (Krahe IF. 58, 137); Lat.-Gmc. *Venethi* (Plin.); O.H.G. *Winida* “Wende” point at auf Proto-Gmc. **Venéto-*, against it Lat.-Gmc. *Venedi* (Tacitus), O.E. *Winedas* “Wenden” auf **Venetó-*;

Maybe Alb. (**venedi*) *vendi* “country, homeland”, *vendos* “place, put, settle, judge, decide”

Lat. *venus*, *-eris* f. “love, Liebesgenuß, Liebreiz”, *Venus* name the Liebesgöttin, *venustus* “graceful, reizend, mellifluous”, *veneror*, *-āri* “with religious fear, shyness worship, huldigen, demütig bid, beg, ask”, originally “die love bezeugen”; here also *vēnor*, *-āri* “pursue ein Wild, jage”;

O.Ir. *fine* (**venjā*) “kinship, stem, family”, M.Ir. *fin-galach* “parricidalis”, *coibnius* “kinship” (**con-venestu-*), O.Bret. *coguenou* “indigena”, M.Bret. *gouen* “Rasse”, Welsh *gwen* “Lächeln” (out of it M.Ir. *gen* ds.?);

außerordentlich reich vertreten ist die root *uen-* in den Gmc. Sprachen:

auf IE **ueni-s* goes back Gaul. *Veni-* in PN *Veni-carus* etc., O.Ice. *vinr* “friend”, O.S. O.H.G. *wini*, O.Fris. O.E. *wine*; eine *jā*-derivative is Goth. *winja* “willow, food”, M.L.G. O.H.G. *winne*, O.Ice. *vin* f. “Weideplatz” (compare O.Ir. *fine* “kinship”); zero grade O.H.G. *wunnia*, *wunna*, *wunnī* “lust, *Wonne*”, O.S. *wunnia*, O.E. *wynn* ds. (M.H.G. *wunne* “Weideplatz”, only in the Formel *wunne and weide* replacement for das old *winne*);

IE **uenistro-* wird through O.Ice. *vinstri* “link”, O.S. *winistar*, O.Fris. *winister* etc. assumed, eine Komparativbildg. as Lat. *sinister* etc. (compare moreover O.Ind. *vāma-* “link”);

frequent, often is the junction to “befriedigt sein, sich accustom” in Gmc.; compare zero grades Goth. *unwunands* ‘sich nicht freuend’, O.Ice. *una* (**wunēn*) “zufrieden sein with”, O.Fris. *wonia*, O.S. *wonōn*, *wunōn* ‘stay, dwell’, O.H.G. *wonēn* “habitual, customary sein, sich accustom, bleiben, *wohnen*”; O.S. *giwono*, *giwuno*, O.E. *gewun*, O.H.G. *giwon* “habitual, customary”; O.Ice. *σ*-grade *vanr* ds.; derived O.S. *giwono* (**wunan-*) “consuetude” etc., O.Ice. *vani* m. ds.; O.Ice. *venja* (**wanjan*), O.S. *gi-wennian*, O.E. *wennan* etc. “accustom”;

maybe Alb. *vonē* “late”, *vonoj* “delay, stay late”

die lengthened grade hat Gmc. die meaning “hoffen, erwarten” angenommen; Goth. *wēns* (*i*-stem) “expectation, hope”, O.Ice. *vān*, O.S. *wān* ds., O.Fris. *wēn* “opinion”, O.H.G. *wān* also “Vermutung, *Wahn*, intention” etc.; adj. necess. O.Ice. *vāenn* (**vēnja-*) “to hoffen, pretty, pleasant”, wherefore O.Ice. *vænd* (**vēniþō*) “hope, expectation”, Goth. *wēnjan* “erwarten, hoffen”, O.Ice. *vāena* ds., *vāenask* ‘sich rühmen’, O.S. *wānian* etc.; zero grade

O.Ice. *ōsk* (**wunskō*) “wish”, O.E. *wūsc-*, O.H.G. *wunsc* “wish” etc., O.Ice. *ǫskja* “wish”, O.E. *wȳscan* ds. (compare *gewȳscan* “adoptieren”), O.H.G. *wunscen* ds. etc. (compare above O.Ind. *vāñchatī*);

die meaning “work, leiden, quarrel, gain “ shows sich Gmc. in the family Goth. *winnan* “leiden”, O.Ice. *vinna* “work, align, überwinden”, O.S. *winnan* “quarrel, fight” etc., O.E. *wiðerwinna* m. “adversary”, O.H.G. *widarwinno* ds.; Goth. *winnō*, *winna* “affliction, -schaft”, O.Ice. *vinna* “work”, O.H.G. *winna* “fight”, M.H.G. *winne* “pain”; schließlich Goth. *wunns* “affliction”;

Church Slavic *uniti* “velle”, *unjii*, *uněji* “better”;

Hitt. *uēn-*, *uēnt-* “futuere”; Toch. A *wañi*, B *wīn-* “pleasure”.

References: WP. I 258 f., WH. II 752 f., Vasmer 3, 184.

Page(s): 1146-1147

u_̥en-2

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’

See also: see above under *u_̥ā-1*.

Page(s): 1147

u_hen-

English meaning: to hit, wound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, verwunden’

Note: (: *u_hā-*, similarly as *g^wem-* : *g^wā-* “go, come”)

Material: Arm. *vandem* “destroy, smash”; Goth. *wunds* “verwundet”, O.H.G. Ger. O.S. O.E. *wund*, Subst. O.H.G. *wunta*, O.E. *wund*, O.Ice. *and* “wound” (**u_hn-tós*, -*tā*), O.E. *if* “swelling, lump, growth” (originally probably ‘swelling, blister infolge eines Schlages’), Eng. *wen*, M.L.G. *wene*, Dan. dial. *vann*, *væne* (Proto-Gmc. **wanja*); Welsh *ym-wan* “fight”, M.Welsh *gweint* “I durchbohrte”, 3. sg. *gwant*, *gwân* “punctio”, Corn. *yth ym-wanas* “percussit”, *gwane* “perforare”.

Maybe Alb. (**wene*) vara “wound” [rhotacism N > R]

References: WP. I 212.

Page(s): 1108

уер-2

English meaning: to throw, throw out

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, streuen”?

Material: O.Ind. *vápati* “wirft, streut (den Samen)”, *vápra-* m. n. “Aufwurf (from earth), Erdwall”, *vaprā* “Feuerstätte”, Av. *vafra-*, M.Pers. *vafr*, Pers. *barf* ‘snow’ (lit. [*Schnee]wehe?);

O.C.S. *veprь*, Ltv. *veprīs* “boar” (as “the Befruchter”); different about Bal.-Slav. **уепрія* “boar” above S. 323; remains far off Lat. *veprēs* “briar” (see 1156).

References: WP. I 256 f., WH. II 732, Trautmann 351, Vasmer 1, 183.

Page(s): 1149

u(e)rād-, u_erād-, urād-

English meaning: twig, root, branch

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Zweig, Rute; Wurzel"

Material: Gk. ῥᾱδίξ, -ῖκος "twig, branch, rod" (= Lat. *rādīx*), ῥάδαμνος m., Eol. *Φρόδαμνος (from ὀρόδαμνος to erschließen) "young twig, branch" (about ῥαδινός, ῥαδαλός *uer-*, *ured-* "turn"); compare ῥίζα Lesb. βρίσδα "root" (*Fpəḏiα?);

Alb. *rrânzë* "root" (Mann Lg. 26, 388; 28, 37); Lat. *rādīx*, *-īcis* f. "root"; probably *rāmus* "bough, twig, branch" (as **urādmōs*) and *radius* 'staff, Speiche, ray bright body, Weberschiffchen';

Welsh *gwraidd* "roots" (**urədio-*), Singulativ *gwreiddyn*, O.Corn. *grueiten* gl. radix, M.Bret. *gruizyenn*, Bret. *grisienn*; Welsh *gwrysg* "Äste, Zweige" (**urd-sko-*); O.Ir. M.Ir. *frēn* "root" (**urd-no-*), newer *frēm*; Welsh *greddf* "Instinkt, nature" (**urd-mā-*; also perhaps originally -*mn*-suffix, compare above Gk. ῥάδαμνος);

Goth. *waúrts* "root", O.E. *wyrȝ*, O.H.G. *wurz* "herb, plant", M.H.G. also "root", O.H.G. *wurzala*, O.E. *wyrȝwalu* (eig. "herb-stock") "root" (here also O.S. *wurtia*, M.H.G. *würze* "Würze", next to which the changing by ablaut O.S. *wirtea*, M.H.G. *wirze* ds.; besides diesen auf **uerād-* beruhenden forms steht **ur(ə)d-* in O.Ice. *urt* "herb"; O.Ice. *rōt* "root";

Toch. B *witsako* "root".

References: WP. I 288, WH. II 414, 415, 416, Pokorny ZcP. 26, 1 ff.

Page(s): 1167

uerdh–, uredh–

English meaning: to grow; high

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wachsen, steigen; hoch”

Material: O.Ind. *várdhati*, *várdhatē*, *vṛdhāti* “wächst, mehrt sich”, *várdha-* m. “das Fördern”, *vardháyati* “makes grow”, *vṛddhá-* “grown, big, large, old”, *vṛddhi-* f. ‘stärkung”; Av. *varəδ-* “make grow”; O.Ind. *ūrdhvā-* “high” (**u_or-dh-u_o-*); O.Ind. *vrādhant-* “emporsteigend”;

Gk. ὀρθός, Dor. βορθό- “erect, straight, right, true” (**u_ordh-u_o-*), in addition also ὀρθος “the frühe morning”, ὀρθιος, ὀρθρινός “early, matutinal”, ὀρθρεύω “bin früh auf”, therefore anlaut. F through Iakon. βορθαγορίσκος Hes., otherwise ὀρθαγορίσκος (from **ὀρθρ-*) ‘spanferkel” (ἐπεὶ πρὸς τὸν ὀρθρον πιπράσκονται) gesichert wird; ῥέθος “limb, member, body, face (with the eyes and mouth)”;

Alb. *rit* “grow, make groß”;

perhaps Goth. *gawrisqan* “fruit bringen”, O.Ice. *rǫskr* “proficient”, *rǫskvask* “aufwachsen, ripen”, *rǫskinn* “grown”;

O.C.S. etc. *rodъ* “partus, generatio, gens, natura”, *roditi*, *raždati* “parere”, *redъ* “dish, food, nourishment, food”, nSlov. *redíti* “nähren”, Ltv. *radīt* “erschaffen, to give birth to children” (probably Lw.), *ražā* “prospering; flourishing, reiche harvest” (**radiā*), *rasma*, *rasme* “prospering; flourishing, Ergiebigkeit”, Lith. *rasmė* ds.; doubtful Lith. *rėsnas* ‘strong, proficient”, Ltv. *resns* “thick, dickleibig, dickstämmig” (Russ. Lw.?); O.C.S. *ranъ* “ὀρθος”, Cz. Pol. *rano* “die time frühmorgens, die Frühe” (compare Bulg. *ražda se* “(die sun) goes auf, (sol) oritur”) from **urōdhno-*.

References: WP. I 289 f., Trautmann 234, Vasmer 2, 491, 527 f., Mayrhofer 1, 117.

Page(s): 1167

u̯er-g-, u̯er-ĝh-, u̯er-k-

See also: see above S. 1154 f. (*u̯er-ǵ*: D. *u̯er-g-*, etc..)

Page(s): 1169

ǵerǵ-¹, ǵreǵ-

English meaning: to close, enclose; pen

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abschließen, einschließen; Hürde”

Note: extension from *ǵer-5*.

Material: O.Ind. *vrajá-* m. “hurdle, Umhegung”, *vṛjana-* m. “Umhegung, Einfriedigung, abgeschlossene settlement “, gthAv. *varəzāna-*, jAv. *varəzāna-*, ap. *vardana-* n. “Gemeinwesen” (out of it borrowed O.Ind. *vardhana-* “town, city”, Wackernagel KZ. 67, 168 f.); Av. *varəz-* “absperren”; O.S.S. *æruæz* (**wraza-* = O.Ind. *vrajá-*) “Rudel, Hirsche”;

Hom. ἔργω, ἐργάθω (F-) and (with Vorschlags ἐ-) ἐέργω, Att. εἶργω ‘schließe ein, from, hold ab’, Att. εἶρκτή, Ion. ἐρκτή “jail “, Att. εἶργμός “jail, Verschluß”, Cypr. *ka-te-vo-ro-ko-ne* ‘sie belagerten’; in addition O.Ir. *fraig* “wall”, Ir. *fraigh* “wall from wickerwork, roof, hurdle “, because of M.Welsh *ach-vre* “wattled fence” from **ǵregi-* (Loth RC. 38, 301).

References: WP. I 290, Frisk 465 f.; Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 52, 34;

See also: compare *ǵerǵh-* above S. 1154.

Page(s): 1168

uerĝ-², ureĝ-

English meaning: to do, work

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wirken, tun"

Material: Av. *varəz-* (*vərəzyeiti* = Goth. *waúrkeiþ*; s. also Gk. *ῥέζω*) "wirken, do, make", participle *varšta-*, *varəza-* m. "Wirken, Verrichten from, Tätigkeit" (Pers. *varz*, *barz* "Feldarbeit, Ackerbau"), *varšti-* f. "Handeln, Tun", *varštva-* adj. "was to tun is"; Arm. *gorc* "work" (with secondary *o*); Gk. *ἔργον*, *ἑργον* "work, work" (= dt. work), *ἐργάζομαι* "arbeite", thereafter *ἐργάτης* "worker" (for **ἐργότης*), *ἔρδω* (occasionally *ἔρδω*) "do, sacrifice" (**ἑρπδω*, **uerĝiō* lengthened grade after *ἑργον* as in O.S. *wirkian*), Fut. *ἔρξω*, Aor. *ἔρξα*, perf. *ἔοργα*, *ῥέζω* "do" (from *ῥέζαι* neologism, Hom. *ἄρεκτος* "ungetan" reconverted from **ǵ[F]ερκτος*); *ὄργανον* "tool", *ὄργια* "(geheimer) worship", *ὀργιάζω* "feiere Mysterien", *ὀργεών* "Withglied a religiösen Bruderschaft"; *ὀργάζω*, Ion. *ὀργάω*, *ὀργίζω* "knead, rühre through, tan, convert hide into leather" (as Ger. *Teig wirken* with meaning-Verengerung in the Berufssprache), wherefore *ἐόργη* "Quirl" (probably redupl. *ἑ-Ῥόργᾱ*);

Alb. *rregj* "clean", Mediopassiv *rregjem* "mühen, strive" (stem E. Mann Lg. 26, 382 f.); O.Bret. *guerg* "efficax", Gaul. *vergo-bretus* "oberste authority the Aeduer", also *verco-breto* (Pokorny, Vox Romanica 10, 266 f.); M.Welsh *gwreith* "feat, dead, act" (**ureĝ-tu-*), 1. pl. Imper. O.Welsh *guragun*, newer *gwnawn* etc. (*n* instead of *r* through influence of **gnī-* "make", S. 373), Corn. *gruen*, mbr. *gr-(u)eomp* (**ureĝ-* "make"), Lewis-Pedersen S. 336 f.;

O.S. *wirkian* (neologism after *werk*), *warhta*, O.H.G. (fränk.) *wirkan*, *wirchen*, *war(a)hta* "work, tätig sein, wirken"; Goth. *waúrkan* (= Av. *vərəzyeiti*), O.Ice. *yrkja*, *orta*, O.E. *wyrcan*, *worhte*, O.H.G. (obdt.) *wurchen*, *wor(a)hta* "wirken, do, make, effectuate", O.H.G. *gawurht* f. "feat, dead, act, action", Goth. *frawaúrhts* 'sündig', f. 'sünde' etc., Goth. *waúrstw* n. "work" (**waúrh-stwa-*; similarly Av. *varštva-*); O.H.G. *werc*, *werah*, O.S. *werk*, O.Ice. *werk* n. (=

ἔργον) “work, Tätigkeit, work”, O.E. *weorc* also “hardship, agony”, wherefore also O.Ice. *verkr*, gen. *verkjar* (m. *i*-stem) “pain, affliction” hierhergehören kann;

O.H.G. *wirken* “nähend, stickend, webend verfertigen” = O.S. *wirkian*, O.E. *wircan*, and das therefrom not trennbare O.H.G. *werih* in the meaning “oakum, stuppa”, *āwirihi*, *āwurihi* “oakum” show Anwendung our root auf die Weberei; s. against it Marstrander IF. 22, 332 f. (the *Werg* and *wirken* “to weave” the root **uerg-* “turn, winden” allot möchte); an Ger. *Werg* reminds Welsh *cy-warch* “Hanf, Flachs” = Bret. *koarc’h*, O.Bret. *coarcholion* gl. “canabina”; Marstrander ZcP. 7, 362 seeks therein ein IE **uer-k-* “turn”, see above S. 1155.

References: WP. I 290 f., Frisk 548 f.

Page(s): 1168-1169

uerg̃-³, uorg̃-

English meaning: to abound, to be full of strength

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'strotzen, schwellen vor Saft and Kraft or Zorn'

Material: O.Ind. *ūrj-*, *ūrjā* f., *ūrjā-* m. "juice, sap and power, nourishment, food" (**uerg̃-*?), *ūrjāyati* "nourishes, strengthens", *ūrjasvant-* 'strotzend';

Gk. ὀργή 'seelischer, heftiger Trieb, Affekt, rage, fury' (ὀργίζω "erzürne jemanden" under likewise), ὀργάω "from dampness and juice, sap strotzen, violent lust, crave, in leidenschaftlicher Stimmung sein", ὀργάς, -άδος (γῆ) "üppiger fruchtbarer Erdboden, Marschland, Au";

e-grade O.Ir. *ferc*, M.Ir. *ferg* f. "rage, fury" presumably also the ὠκεάνος Οὐεργίουιος by Ptol. (i.e. *vergivios* "the angry"? or still "the schwellende, surging"?); M.Welsh *y werit* 'sea' (d. h. *y werydd*) rather from **uerg̃io-* to **auer-* above S. 80 and 1165; compare Pedersen Celt. Gk. II, 669 f.

References: WP. I 289, Mayrhofer 1, 116.

Page(s): 1169

uer-¹⁰

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fluß, fließen"

See also: see above *auer-* S. 80 f.; in addition *Var-* in many FIN (*uer-*).

Page(s): 1165

uer-¹¹, uerə-

English meaning: friendship; trustworthy, true

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Freundlichkeit (erweisen)"

Material: **A.** root nouns *uēr-*: Gk. *ἦρ-* in Hom. (*ἐπι*) *ἦρα* *φέρειν* "einen Gefallen tun", Pherekr. *ἦρα ἴσθι*, Bacchyl. *ἦρα* with gen. "*χάριν*"; *ἐπιήρανος* "wohlgefällig, pleasant"; nom. pl. *ἐρί-ηρες* "Vertraute", sg. *ο*-stem *ἐρίηρος* "traut, lieb"; *βρίηρον* *μεγάλως* *κεχαρισμένον* Hes.; PN *Περιήρης*, *Διώρης* from *Διο-Φήρης*.

B. derivative *uērā*: Gmc. **wēra* "pact, covenant, profession, declaration, covenant" in O.Ice. GN *Vār* "goddess the Treuschwüre", pl. *vārar* "Treuegelübde", O.E. *wær* f. "pact, covenant, loyalty, protection", O.H.G. *wāra* ds., M.L.G. *wāre* "pact, covenant, peace"; O.C.S. f. "faith, belief".

C. compounds auf *-uēro-s*, *-uēri-s*, formal as Gk. *ἐρίηρος*, *βρίηρος*: Lat. *se-vērus* "ohne Freundlichkeit", i.e. 'stern', therefrom *assevērāre* "insure", *persevērāre* "beharren"; Gegenstück Gaul. PN *Co-vīrus*, Welsh *cywir* "right, loyal, faithful"; **uēri-s* in Goth. *allawerei* "schlichte Güte", O.Ice. *plværr* "friendly, gastlich", O.E. *eal-werlic* "benigne", O.H.G. *alauuari*, M.H.G. *alwære* "schlicht, oafish, clownish", O.H.G. *zur-wāri* "verdächtig" = Goth. **tuzwērs* (*tuzwērian* "doubt"), **unwērs* (*un-wērian* "unwilling sein"), O.H.G. *miti-wāri* "gentle".

D. adjective *uēro-s* "true": Lat. *vērus*, O.Ir. *fīr*, Welsh *gwir*, O.S. O.H.G. *wār*, Ger. *wahr*.

E. Verbalableitungen: Gk. *ἐορτή* (**FεForptā*) "Feier, festival", Eol. *ἐροτις* ds. (**Fεροτις?* rather angeglichen an *ἐποτός*, Hom. *ἐπατός* "mellifluous"); *ἐρανος* ds.;

O.H.G. *werēn*, *giweren*, *giwerōn*, Ger. *gewähren*, O.S. *waron* "leisten".

Here probably also Gmc. *werðuz* (= IE **uertú-*) in O.Ice. *verþr* (dat. sg. *virþe* besides frequent *verþe*) "repast, meal", Goth. *wairdus* "ξένος", O.S. *werd*, O.H.G. *Wirt* "householder, Eheherr, Wirt", O.Fris. *hus-werda* "Hauswirt, householder".

References: WP. I 285 f., WH. II 528, 768, Wissmann nom. postverb. 115 ff., The ältesten Postverb. of Gmc. 45, Frisk 531, 547 f., 565, Trautmann 351, Vasmer 1, 184.

Page(s): 1165-1166

uer-12

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, verbrennen, schwärzen"

Material: Arm. *vařem* "zündete an", *vařim* "burn"; perhaps Alb. *vorbë* "Kochtopf" and (?) Gmc. **uarna-* "warm" in Goth. *warmjan* "warm", O.Ice. *varmr*, afr. O.S. O.H.G. *warm* "warm", changing through ablaut O.H.G. *wirma* "Wärme" (**wirmia*) and *wirmina*, M.H.G. *wirme* and *wirmen*; compare (?) O.Ice. *orna* "warm become, warm"; O.C.S. *varъ* "heat", *variti* "cook" (different above S. 81); in addition also balto-Slav. **uarna-* m. "raven" in Lith. *vařnas*, O.Pruss. voc. *warnis*, acc. pl. *warnins*, O.C.S. *vranъ*, Russ. *vóron*, probably ein substantiviertes adjective **uarna-* "black, verbrannt" in O.C.S. *vranъ*, Russ. *voronój* "black" etc.; with lengthened grade (Vriddhi) femin. Bal.-Slav. **uārnā-* "crow" in O.Pruss. *warne* (secondary *ē*-stem), Lith. *várna*, Russ. Church Slavic *vrana*, Serb. *vrāna*, Russ. *voróna* (glottal stop through Vriddhi); Hitt. *uar-* "burn, verbrennen", participle *uarant-* "burning" (Intrans.), *uar-nu-* "kindle, inflame, verbrennen".

References: WP. I 269, Trautmann 343, 361, Vasmer 1, 169, 228 f., Szemerényi Kratylos 2, 121 f., the also Gmc. **swarta-* "black" (different above S. 1052) dazustellt.

Page(s): 1166

uer-13

English meaning: squirrel, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eichhorn, also Iltis, Marder und likewise"

Note: in den certainly Zugehörigen with Redupl. *uer-uer-*, *ue-uer-*, *uai-uer-*, *ui-uer-*, *uā-uer-*

Material: Pers. *varvarah* "Eichhorn"; Lat. *vīverra* f. "Frettchen" (**vī-ver-sa*); Welsh *gwiwer*, Bret. *gwiber* from dem Lat.; unclear Ir. *iora rūadh*, schott.-Gael. *feorag*;

Bal.-Slav. **uēuer-* and **uāuer-* **uaiuer-* f. "Eichhörnchen" in Lith. *vaiveris* (*vaivaras*, *vaivarys*) "Männchen of polecat or marten", *vaiverẽ*, *voverẽ* "Eichhorn"; Ltv. *vāvere*, *vāveris* ds.; O.Pruss. *weware* ds.; aRuss. *věverica*, nSlov. *věverica* "Eichhorn", Clr. *vyvirka*, Cz. *veverka*, Bulg. *ververica* ds.;

not reduplicated in 2. part from O.E. *āc-weorna*, O.S. *ēkorne*, O.H.G. *eihhurno*, *eihhorn* etc. "Eichhorn" (see below **aig-* 'sich violent bewegen').

References: WP. I 287 f., WH. III 808, Trautmann 356, Vasmer 1, 176.

Page(s): 1166

uer-¹, also s^uer-

English meaning: to bind, to attach

Deutsche Übersetzung: “binden, anreihen, aufhängen”, also zum Wägen, daher ‘schwer; Schnur, Strick”

Material: **A.** Gk. αἶρω from *ἄFέρω (with Vorschlags-α-), seit Homer also αἶρω (jedenfalls from *ἄέρω contracted, with αι instead of ᾱι): α) “reihe an, verbinde, kopple”, β) “lift high, raise, uplift”;

to α) “kopple”:

ξυναίρεται συνάπτεται Hes., συνήορος Hom. (συνᾷορος Pind.) “eng vereint, coniunx”, Att. συνωρίς “Zweigespann”, τετραῖορος, Att. τέτρωρος “Viergespann”, Hom. παρήορος “Beipferd besides dem Zweigespann”;

to β) “lift high, lasse hängen”:

ἥερτο ἐκρέματο Hes., Hom. ἥερέθονται ‘sie flattern”; Hom. μετήορος, Att. μετέωρος, aeol. πεδᾷορος “erhoben, high schwebend” (μετά “inmitten”); κατήορος, κατωρίς; κατώρης κάτω ῥέπων Hes.; ἐπήορος; ἀπήορος; in addition with lengthened grade and Intensivredupl. αἰώρα (*FaiFw̄rā) ‘schwebe, Schaukel”, with αἰωπέω. further in addition ἀορτή ‘schwertkoppel”, ἀορτή “leather sack” (*ἄFορτᾱ because of Lat. Lw. *averta* “Packsack”), also probably ἄορ n. ‘sword”; ἀορτ- or rather ἀαρτ- contracted to ᾱρτ- in ἀρτηρία “windpipe, Arterie”, besides ἀορτή “Aorta”; ἀερτ- contracted to ᾱρτ- in ἀρτᾶν “anhängen” (compare ἥερτησε ἥερτημαι by Alexandrinern with ἀρτάνη “rope, loop, noose, snare “, ἀρτεμίων “Bramsegel”);

Alb. *vjer* “hänge auf”, *avarī* “together”, *vark*, -*gu* “row, Kranz, chain “, *vargarī* “row, Trupp”;

Lith. *veriù*, *vérti* “einfädeln”; Ltv. *veru*, *věrt* “einfädeln, prick, sew “, in addition die Iterativa Lith. *vārstyti*, Ltv. *vārstīt* “wiederholt einfädeln”, Ltv. *savāre* “rod zum Binden”, E.Lith. *virtinė*

“bundle”, Ltv. *virtene*, *virkne* (**virtne*) f. “Aneinandergereihtes, row”, also Lith. *pa-varė* and *vorà* f. “long row” (from cart, animals etc.), Lith. *virvė*, Ltv. *virve* “rope, band”, O.C.S. *vrъvrъ* ds. (= O.Pruss. *wirbe* ds.), Lith. *apì-varas* “bootlace”, *varanda* “netting from Weidenruten”, *vóras* “spider”; O.C.S. *vrъvrěti* “hineinstecken”, *provrěti* “durchstecken”, Russ. *veratъ* ‘stecken, hineinlegen’, O.C.S. *obora* (**ob-vora*) “rope”, Russ. *vereníca* “long row, line”, O.C.S. *verigy* f. pl. “Ketten, Fesseln”, Slov. *veríga*, *verúga* “chain”, in addition also Goth. *wriþus* “herd”, O.E. *wræd* ds.; Russ. *voróna*, *vorónka* “Trichter”, *veretá* ‘sack, bag’, O.C.S. *vrětiště* n. ds. etc.;

B. With the meaning “row, swarm etc.”:

O.Ind. *vr̥ndam* “troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass”; O.Ir. *foirenn* f. “factio, group, troop, multitude, crowd”, O.Welsh *guerin* “factio”, Welsh *gwerin* “people, bulk, mass, troop, multitude, crowd”, O.Bret. *guerin* “factiones” (**varīnā*); O.E. *weorn*, *wearn* “troop, multitude, crowd, bulk, mass, Truppe”; Toch. B *wañnai* “with”; about Russ. *vereníca*, Lith. *vorà*, Ltv. *virkne*, Alb. *vargarī* see above.

C. With *to*-formants: **urēto-* in O.Ind. *vrāta-* m. “troop, multitude, crowd, Truppe, bulk, mass”, O.E. *wræd* “herd”, Goth. *wrēþus* (Hs. *wriþus*).

D. with *s* mobile: *syer-* in

Lith. *sveriù sveĩti* “wägen”, in addition *svāras* m. “Wage”, *svarùs* “heavy”, and *svirù*, *svirti* “das Übergewicht haben, überhängen”; *svirtis* f. “Brunnenschwengel”, Ltv. *sveŗu*, *svèrt* “wägen, wiegen”, *svars* “Gewicht”, *svēre* f. “Brunnenschwengel”; Welsh *chwar-*, Bret. *c’hoar-* “geschehen”;

Gmc. *swēra-* “heavy” in Goth. *swers* “geehrt”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *swār* (O.H.G. *swāri*) “heavy, drückend, schmerzend”; doubtful Gk. ἔρμα n. ‘schiffsballast’ (see 1152) and Lat. *sērius* “ernst”.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

References: WP. I 263 ff., WH. II 521, Trautmann 296, 351 ff., Jokl *Lingunder-kult.* Untersuchungen 194, Vasmer 1, 184 ff., 226 f., 229; 2, 243, Frisk 23 f., 49, 153 ff.; H. Lewis BBC S. 4, 136 f. about Celt. **suar-* “geschehen” (“*fall”).

Page(s): 1150-1151

uer-² (*suer-)

English meaning: highland, high place, top, high

Deutsche Übersetzung: "erhöhte Stelle (in Gelände or in der Haut)"

Note: extended *uer-d-*, *uer-s-*

Material: A. Lat. *varus* "Gesichtsausschlag, Knöspchen" (= Lith. *viras*, pl. *virai*, compare E.Lith. *virys*, pl. *viriai* m. "Finne in Schweinefleisch"), Lat. *varulus* "Gerstenkorn in eye", *varix* m. f. "Krampfader";

perhaps M.Ir. *ferbb* f. "Hitzblatter, Finne" (**uerbhā*), from which borrowed O.Bret. *guerp* "Brandmal", M.Bret. *guerbl* "bubon";

Mod.Ice. *var* n. "Augenschleim", Swe. *var* n. "pus"; compare O.H.G. *warah*, O.E. *wearh*, *worsm* ds.; O.E. *wer-nægl* m. "ulcer", nEng. *warne* ds.; Dutch *weer* "weal, callus", Nor. dial. *vere* 'swelling, lump, growth under the skin the Kühe';

with *n*-suffix: Swe. dial. *verna*, O.H.G. *werna* "Krampfader", Ger. dial. *Wern* "Gerstenkorn in eye" (**wernō*);

with the meaning "lip" (*swollen elevation): Goth. *wairilom* dat. pl., O.E. *weleras* pl. (rearrangement from **werelas*), O.Fris. *were*, as from the *s*-extension O.Ice. *vorr* f. O.Pruss. *warsus* "lip".

uer-d-: Pers. *balū* "wart" (Iran. **vard-*); O.H.G. *warza*, O.E. *wearte*, O.Ice. *varta* f. (**uordā*) "wart"; ablaut. O.C.S. *vrěďъ* "damage", Russ. *vered* "ulcer, Eiterbeule".

uer-s-: Lat. *verrūca* "a steep place, height, a wart on the human body, an excrescence on precious stones" (by Cato also "locus editus et asper"), O.E. *wearr* "weal, callus, wart", Flem. *warre* "weal, callus, knag", O.H.G. *werra* "Krampfader", Ger. *Werre* "Gerstenkorn in eye".

B. O.Ind. *varṣmán-* m. “height, headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost “, *várṣman-* n. “height, headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost, cusp, peak” = Gk. ἔρμα n. “pad, Riff, hill” (? after Frisk 561 ff. identical with ἔρμα n. “Ballast” and from IE **s_uer-m_h* ‘schweres Gewicht’), O.Ind. *várṣīyas-* “higher”, *várṣiṣṭha-* “höchst”; Lith. *viršus* “das Obere, höchste cusp, peak”, Ltv. *virsus* m. “das Obere”, f. *virsa*; Slav. **v_orchъ* in O.C.S. *v_orchъ*, Russ. *verch* “headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost, acme, apex “ (O.C.S. *v_orchu* “above”, of *u-* stem); O.Ir. *ferr* “better” (**u_oerso-* “upper “) to Positiv *fern* “good” (**u_oer-no-*); Welsh etc. *gwell* “better” either from **u_oel-no-* “Wahl” or after Thurneysen Gk. 236 *ferr* and *gwell* from **u_oer-lo-* with different development from *-rl-*; M.Ir. *farr* f. “Pfosten” = Welsh *gwar* f. “nape “ (**u_orsā*); manche connect Goth. *waírsiza*, O.H.G. *wirsiro* ‘schlimmer’ with Ir. *ferr*, so that (as by Ger. *about* S. 1105) “in höherem Grade” to “about dasrechte Maß hinausgehend”; doubtful Gk. ῥίον “Berghöhe, foreland, promontory “ (**u_orison?*) and O.Ice. *risi*, O.H.G. *riso*, M.L.G. *rese* “giant “ (**wrisan-*), O.S. *wrisil* ds., *wrisilic* “riesenhaft” (die forms ohne through support in Gmc. *risan* above S. 331); perhaps also Thrac.-Phryg. βρία “fortress” (**u_oriiā*) and Toch. AB *ri* “town, city” (whether not to *u_oer-* “umschließen”); doubtful Phryg. ὄπου “άνω”;

after Specht (KZ 66, 199 ff.) here also Gk. οὐρανός, Lesb. ὤρανος (more properly ὀpp-), ὄρανος, böot. Dor. lak. ὠρανός m. ‘sky, heaven’ from **u_oorsanos*, to **u_oorsos* “high” (in O.Ind. *várṣīyas-* “higher”, see above), further ablaut. Gk. Ἐππος ὁ Ζεύς (Hes).

References: WP. I 266 f., WH. II 734, 762 f., Trautmann 360, 362, Vasmer 1, 190 f., 230.

Page(s): 1151-1152

uer-³ (*suer-)

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, biegen”

Note: here perhaps die under *uer-1* angeführten baltoslavischen words. Sonst only abstraction for derivatives and Root extensions.

Page(s): 1152

uer-³: A. *ur̥mi-s*, *ur̥mo-s* (**suer-*)

English meaning: worm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wurm"

Material: Lat. *vermis* (from **vormis*, **ur̥mis*); Goth. *waúrms* m. 'snake', O.Ice. *ormr*, O.E. *wyrm*, O.Fris. *wirm* ds. "worm", O.S. O.H.G. *wurm* m. ds.; Bal.-Slav. **ur̥ma-* m. "worm, insect" in Lith. *vaĩmas* "insect, mosquito", O.Pruss. *wormyan* voc. "red" ("wurmfarben"), ablaut. *urminan* ds., Slav. *вьтъмѣ* n. "Insekten" in aRuss. *vermije*, ukrain. *vermányi* "red"; with same meaning O.Fris. *worma* "Purpur", O.H.G. *gi-uurmōt* "red gefärbt", O.E. *wurma* m. "Purpurschnecke, Waid, Purpur", out of it borrowed O.Bret. *uurm* "dark", Welsh *gwrn* "dark(blue)", from which again O.Ir. *gorm* ds.; Gk. PN *Γαρμῖχος* and *ρόμος* (Eol. **Ῥόμος* from **ur̥mos*) "Holzwurm" Hes.; compare from the *g-* or *gh-*extension in the same meaning M.Ir. *frige* f., nom. pl. *frigit* "Fleischwurm" (**ur̥g(h)-ntes*), Welsh pl. *gwraint* "Würmer in the skin" (**ur̥g(h)nto*), galloLat. *brigantes* (**vrigantes*) "Würmer in eyelid"; M.Bret. *gruech*, Bret. *grec* h f. "Milbe" (from Brit. **vriggā*, with intensification).

References: WP. I 271, WH. II 760, Trautmann 342 f., Vasmer 1, 189, Frisk 501;

See also: rhyme word to *k^wrmī-*, above S. 649.

Page(s): 1152

uer-³: B. uer-b- and uer-bh- (*suerk^w-)

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen, biegen"

Material: Gk. ῥάμνος "a kind of briar, Rhamnus paliurus L." (*ῥαβ-νος, **urb-nos*), ῥάβδος "rod, Gerte, staff", Eol. Glosse ῥυβόν "ἐπικαμπές";

Lat. pl. *verbera*, -um "Ruten, Rutenschläge, Züchtigung" (*verberāre* "with Ruten stroke, hit"), *verbēna* "die leaves and zarten Zweige of Lorbeers, Ölbaums, the Myrte etc. as heilige Kräuter" (**uerbes-nā*; compare den in *subverbustus* the basic liegenden -es-stem);

Lith. *vīrbas* m. "Reis, Gerte", *vīrbalas* "thin Stäbchen, knitting needle", *virbinis* "loop, noose, snare", Ltv. *virbs* 'stöckchen', *virba* "shaft, pole", O.C.S. **vrъba* "willow", Russ. *vérba* "Weidenzweig" (with the accentuation of acc. sg.; Russ. dial. *verbá* hat die older Slav. accentuation), *voróba* "Zirkelschnur, Zirkelbrett", *voróby* "Garnwinde";

Goth. *waírpan* "throw" (*"turn"), O.Ice. *verpa* "throw" and "ein Gewebe anzetteln, die chain shave, shear", *aldri orpinn* "of Alter gebeugt", *verpask* "vor Hitze zusammenschrumpfen", O.E. *weorpan*, O.S. *werpan*, O.H.G. *werfan* "throw"; O.Ice. *varp* n. "das Werfen, Zettel, Einschlag of Gewebes", O.S. *warp*, O.H.G. *warf*, O.E. *wearp* n. ds.;

die Lat. and Bal.-Slav. words (an sich also ῥάμνος) could also IE **uerbh-* fortsetzen; auf ein solches could bezogen become die auf nasalized **urembh-* indicating ῥέμφος τὸ στόμα, ἢ ῥίς Hes., τὸ ῥάμφος "krummer Vogelschnabel", probably hybridization from ῥεμφ- and ῥαφ-), ῥαμφή "gebogenes knife", ῥαμφίς "gebogener hook", ῥαμψός "gebogen", nd. *wrümmeln* "zerknüllen, zerknittern";

nasalized *uremb-*: Gk. ῥέμβω "turn, twist, rotate in Kreise herum", Med. "turn, twist, rotate mich herum, treibe herum", ῥόμβος (Att. ῥύμβος) "kreisförmige movement, Schwung, Kreisel", Welsh *gwrym* "hem, suture" (**urembo-*); M.L.G. *wrimpen*, *wrempen* "(das face)

zusammenziehen, rümpfen”, *wrempich* “distortus, verdreht, rümpfig”, *wrampachtich* “winded, crooked”, Du. *wrimpen*, *wrempen* “distorquēre” (besides Gmc. **hrem̥p-* and *rem̥p-*, O.H.G. *hrimpfan*, *rimpfan* “rümpfen”).

References: WP. I 275 f., WH. II 756.

Page(s): 1153

uer-³: C. u(e)r-ed- (*suerk^wh-)

English meaning: to bend down, to sway

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich biegen, neigen, schwanken’

Material: Gk. ῥαδινός, Eol. βράδινος (i.e. Φράδινος) ‘schwank, slim, agile’, ῥοδανός ‘schwank’, ῥοδάνη (by Hes. ῥαδάνη) ‘the gedrehte filament, Einschlag’, ῥαδαλός ‘slim, aufgeschossen’;

Goth. *wratōn* ‘wander, reisen’, Ice. *rata* ‘wander, umherschweifen, reisen, meet, find’, M.H.G. *razzeln* ‘wenden, turn’, O.H.G. *rāzi* ‘vagans, rapax’; Lith. *randù, radāu, ràsti* ‘find’(‘in-venire’); Ltv. *rūodu, rast* ds.;

suffixales -*st-* (Krahe PBB 71, 242) show O.Ice. *rǫst* ‘Wasserwirbel’, O.E. *wræstlian*, M.L.G. *worstelen* ‘wrestle, struggle’ (about das as ‘twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, walzig’ partly here or to **uert-* gestellte O.H.G. *wurst*, Ger. ‘*Wurst* = sausage’ s. Kluge-Götze¹⁶ 288).

References: WP. I 273 f., Trautmann 236.

Page(s): 1153-1154

uer-³: D. uer-g- (*s_uerg^w-)

English meaning: to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen"

Material: O.Ind. *vr̥nákṭi*, *várjati* "wendet, dreht", *vr̥jiná-* "crooked, ränkevoll" (rather with *g*-forms to *vr̥nōtí* "wehrt", s. *uer-* "umschließen"); Lat. *vergō* -*ere* 'sich neigen'; *vermina* n. pl. "das Bauchgrimmen" (**uerg-mena*); Du. *werken* 'sich werfen, krummziehen (from wood)', Swe. *vr̥ken* "windschief through dampness "; Ltv. *sa-vergt* "shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up "; O.C.S. *vr̥ggō*, *vr̥šti* "throw" Russ. *ot-vérgnut'* "ablehnen" etc.; compare under S. 1181;

Welsh *gwraint* "Würmer" etc. (see above S. 1152) kann *g* or *gh* in Wurzelauslaut have.

Nasalized **u_{re}ng-*:

O.E. *wrenc* (**u_{re}ngi-*) "(gyration), Modulation the voice, Kunstgriff, insidiousness", *wrencan* "turn, winden, cheat, deceive", *wrincl* "wrinkle", O.H.G. *birenkīt* "luxated", M.H.G. *renken* "drehend ziehen", M.H.G. *ranc*, pl. *renke* m. " gyration, curvature, schnelle Bewegung", Ger. *verrenken*, *Rank* "Ränke", Mod.Swe. *vr̥inka* "verstauchen", nNor. *vr̥inke* "abgeschmackt become"; Lith. *reñgtis* 'sich schwerfällig bücken, crook', *rangùs* " ductile ", *rangštūs* "hasty", *rìnga* "ein crooked Dasitzender" under likewise; perhaps O.Ind. *abhi-v_{re}ngá-* m. "Fangnetz", *abhi-vlag-* " capture "; under the imagining of Nasenrumpfs kann angereicht become Lat. *ringor* (*rictus* then with analog. *i* for *e*) "den Mund aufsperrn and die Zähne fletschen, sich ärgern", Church Slavic *reḡnōti* "hiscere", *roḡb* " derision, ridicule" etc.

References: WP. I 271 f., WH. II 436, 752 f., Vasmer 2, 543 f.

Page(s): 1154

uer-³: E. *uer-gh-* (**suergh^w-*)

English meaning: to turn, press, strangle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen, einengen, würgen, pressen"

Note: nasalized *urengh-*

Root *uer-3*: E. *uer-gh-* (**suergh^w-*): "to turn, press, strangle" derived from *g-* extension of

Root *ueis-2*: "to turn, bend" [rhotacism *-s-* > *-r-*].

Material: O.Ice. *virgill* "rope", *urga* "rope, hawser-end", O.S. *wurgil* "rope", M.H.G. *erwerben* st. V. "erwürgen", O.H.G. *wurgen* "die Kehle zusammenschnüren, erwürgen", O.E. *wyrgan* ds.; O.Ice. *vargr* ("*Würger"=) "wolf, geächteter Verbrecher", O.E. *wearg*, O.S. O.H.G. *war(a)g* "robber, Verbrecher", Goth. *launawargs* "undankbarer person", *gawargjan* ("zum **warga-* make") = "verdammen" = O.E. *wiergan* "verfluchen", O.S. *waragean* "as einen Verbrecher punish, curse" etc.;

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**vargha*) *varza* "girl, virgin" : Lat. *virga* "thin branch, rod" (from **uiz-gā*), *virgō* "girl, virgin";

Root *uer-3*: E. *uer-gh-* (**suergh^w-*): "to turn, press, strangle" < rhotacism s/r of Root *ueis-2*: "to turn, bend".

Alb. *z-vjerth* "entwöhne" ("binde los"; doubt, if not to **uert-*, by Pedersen KZ. 36, 335);

Lith. *veržiū*, *vežti* "einengen, lace, tie, press", *veržys*, *viržys* "rope", *viržėti* "bind", *váržas* "fish snaring net", Ltv. *vērzt* "wenden, turn, kehren, lenken", *varzi* "setzkorb", *važza* "Fischwehr; eine verwickelte thing"; O.C.S. *-vrъzъ*, *-vrěsti* "bind", Russ. *pá-voroz* "Zugschnur (amBeutel)", Pol. *powróż* "rope", Sloven. *vrzēl* f. "fence, hedge", perhaps also Russ. *véřša*, Pol. *wiersza* (**uergh-siā*) "Reuse", Clr. *veréslo* (**uergh-s-lo-*) "Kürbisstengel", Cz. *povřířlo* "Garbenband, Strohband", Serb. *vrijèslo* "Kesselhaken";

Lith. *viržys*, Ltv. *virsis* (**ur̥ghio-*) “Heidekraut”, changing through ablaut Russ. *véres*, *véresk* “Heidekraut”, Pol. *wrzos*, Serb. *vr̥jes* ds.; Lith. *vir̥štis*, Ltv. *virksne* (**virsk-*) ‘stiff, intense Kraut from Bohnen, Kartoffeln; Ranken from Erbsen, Hopfen’; compare from the *i-* extension **u(e)rei-k-* the words for Heidekraut Gk. (F)ἐρείκη, O.Ir. *froech*, Welsh *grug* (**uroiko-*).

Nasalized **urengh-*:

Gk. ῥίμφα (**urenghu-*, Schwyzler Gk. 1, 302) “rash, hasty, behende” (‘sich drehend’);

O.H.G. *(ge)ringi* “light”, O.Fris. *ring*, M.Du. *gheringhe*, M.L.G. M.H.G. *(ge)ringi* “light, quick, fast willing, ready”, if M.L.G. Fris. *r-* instead of to erwartenden *wr-* through old dissimil. reduction of *w-* in the Vorstufe Proto-Gmc. **wringwja-* (from **urenghu-*) to define is;

with other meaning development: O.E. O.S. *wrengan* “fest zusammendrehen, winden, press”, O.H.G. *ringan* ‘sich windend anstrengen, luctāri’, Ger. *ringen* to Dan. *vringle* “winden”, M.L.G. mnl. *wrang* “bitter”, M.H.G. *rang* “Umdrehung”, O.E. *wrang* n. (Eng. *wrong*) “wrong; injustice” (< aNor. *vrang*), O.E. *wrang(a)* m. ‘schiffsbauch’ (< aNor. *vr̥ng*), Alem. *rang* “convolution”; Goth. *wruggō* “loop, noose, snare”; O.Ice. *rangr* (O.S. *vranger*) “crooked, verdreht, unrecht”, M.L.G. *wrank*, *wrange* ‘sour, bitter’, O.Ice. *r̥ng* f. “Krummholz”, O.E. *wrang*, M.L.G. *urange* f. ds.

References: WP. I 272 f., II 373, Trautmann 355, 362, Vasmer 1, 186 f., E. Fraenkel KZ. 72, 193 f.

See also: compare *uerġ-* under S. 1168.

Page(s): 1154-1155

uer-³: F. uer-k- (*suerk^wh-)

English meaning: to turn, wind, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen, winden"

Note: nasalized *urenk-*

Material: Nlr. *feirc* f. (O.Ir. *ferc*) "hump, hunchback, hunch, Heft"; Welsh *cywarch* "Hanf, rope, band" (**kom-uorko-*), O.Bret. *coarcholion* pl. "from Hanf", Bret. Vannes *koarc'h* "Hanf", Corn. *cûer* ds.;

urenk- : *uronk-* in germO.N. **uranhō*, O.Ice. *vrā* f. "angle, point, edge" (**uronhā*) = schott.-Gael. *frōg* f. "cave, swamp, marsh, hideout" (Marstrander ZcPh 7, 362 f.); in addition late Lat. *branca* "paw" ("die crooked"), from Gaul. (probably nichtCelt. origin) **urankā*, IE **uronkā* = Bal.-Slav. **rankā* "hand" in Lith. *rankà*, Ltv. *ruoka* "hand, Arm"; O.C.S. *rōka* "hand", Russ. *ruká* "hand, Arm"; further to Lith. *renkù*, *riñkti* "auflesen, gather, collect", *parankà* f. "Nachlese".

References: WP. 1 273, WH. II 759, v. Wartburg Fr. etym. Wb. 498, Corominas Dicc. de la lengua castellana 1, 509, Specht IE Decl. 131, 158, Trautmann 237, Vasmer 2, 545.

Page(s): 1155

uer-³: G. *uer-p-*, *ur-ep-* (**suerk^wh-*)

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, winden”

Material: O.Ind. *várpas-* n. “artifice, Kunstgriff”, originally “* curvature, Winkelzug”;

Gk. *ράπτω* (**Φραπτω*, **urp-*) “nähe together, flicke”, *ράπις* “needle” (also *ράφίς*, as *ράφή* “suture” with *φ* probably through Entgleisung); *ρέπω* “biege mich, schlage after a Seite from”, *ρόπή* ‘skin rash, Neigung’, *ἀντίρροπος* “gleichwiegend”, *ἀμφίρρεπής* ‘sich auf beide Seiten neigend’, *καλα-ῦροψ* (*καλα-Φροπ-*) “Hirtenstab”, *δεῦρο* (**δε-Φροπ*) eig. “here gewendet!”, *ρόπαλον* “Wurfstab, cudgel, club”, *ρόπτρον* “club, mace, joint, Türklopfen, Stellholz in a Falle”, *ράπις* “rod, staff” (perhaps also *ράβδος* with *β* from *p*, see above **uerb-*); lengthened grade *ρώπες* pl. “Zweige, shrubbery, shrubbery, bush”, *ρώπήιον* ‘shrubby, bush, thicket “;

Alb. *vrap* ‘schneller gait “;

Lat. *repēns* ‘sudden (*den Ausschlag giving)“;

maybe Alb. *rjep* “peel, skin”

perhaps *veprēs* (mostly pl.) “briar, Dorngebüsch”, if dissimil. from **vreprēs*, und *verpa* “das männliche limb, member”, if actually “*rod”, from **uorpā* or **urpā* (: *ράπις*), *verpus* “the Beschnittene“;

O.Ice. *orf*, O.H.G. *worf*, M.H.G. (*sensen*)*worp*, Ger. dial. *worb* ‘sensenstiel’ (from “*rod“; ablaut equally with *ράπις* and perhaps Lat. *verpa*); Dan. dial. *vrvle* “winden, maunder, drivel “, M.Eng. *wrappen* “wickeln“;

Lith. *verpiù*, *veĩpti* (Ltv. *vėrpti*) ‘spinnen’, *varpstė* “coil, spool, spindle”, Ltv. *vārpste* ds., *verpeli* “whirlwind”, Lith. *virpiu*, *-ėti*, *virpu*, *-ti* “waver, tremble, quiver”, *virpulys* “Zittern the Glieder”, and with the development to “drehend toss, fling, throw, loslassen”, O.Pruss.

etwierpt "loslassen" ("*drehend toss, fling"), *anuirpis* "Wasserablaß, Flutrinne", *craujawirps* "Aderlassen", *pouiērp̃t* "freilassen", *pouirps* "free"; R.C.S. *вьрпу*, *вьрпsti* "reiße, pflücke, raube"; changing through ablaut Lith. *vaĩpas* "Ähre" ("*das Gepflückte"), Ltv. *vāĩpa* ds., Lith. *varpýti* 'stochern'; formal comparable Cz. *vrápa*, *vráp* "wrinkle", Sloven. *vrâpa*, *rápa* "Hautrunzel", nsorb. *ropa*, O.Sor. *(w)ropa* "crease".

References: WP. I 276 f., WH. II 425 f., 754, Trautmann 353, Vasmer 1, 189, 229.

Page(s): 1156

uer-³: H. uer-t- (*suerk^wh-)

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, wenden”

Grammatical information: causative-iterative *uortejō*

Material: O.Ind. themat. present *vartati(-tē)* “dreht”, Med. “dreht sich, rollt, verläuft”, avest. *varēt-* “sich wenden”; other Präsentia O.Ind. *vavartti*, *vartti*, causative *vartáyati* “places in drehende Bewegung” (= Goth. *fra-wardjan*, O.C.S. *vratiti*, Lith. *vartýti*), *vártman-* n. “pathway”, *vartana-* n. “das Drehen”, by den Withanni-Indern *aika-vartana* etc. “eine Runde (the racecourse)”; *vartula-* “round”, *vartulā* “spinnwirtel” (: M.H.G. *wirtel*), *vṛttá-* “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, round” (= Lat. *vorsus*, *virsus*, Lith. *vĩrstas* etc.), *vṛtti-* f. “das Rollen, kind of, nature” (= Lat. *versí-ō*, O.C.S. *vrъstъ*), *varti* “Gerolltes”; ein present **vṛnatmi* is because of *vṛnta-* m. “Blattstiel”, *vṛntāka-* m. “Eierpflanze” anzunehmen; *vṛkkáu* (**vṛtka-*) “kidneys” (actually “bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb”), Av. *varəδka-vərətka-* ds.,

compare pehl. *gurtak*, Pers. *gurda* “kidney” from O.Pers. **vṛt(a)*;

Note:

Wrong etymology, since those cognates derived from Alb. *gur* “stone in the kidneys”, *ngurta* “stony”.

Gk. ῥατάνη (Fρατ- from **uṛt-*) “Rührlöffel”, βρατάνην τορύνην Ἡλείοι Hes., ῥοτάρια (ῥοτ-Aeolian; -τάνια?) τορύνιον Hes.; ἄρρατος “hard, not drehbar” (*ἄ-Fpṛāt-ος);

Lat. *vertō* (neologism to replacement of old Kausativs?), *vertī*, *versum* “kehren, wenden, turn”, Deponens *revertor*; *vortex*, *vertex* “whirl, Scheitel”, *versus*, *adversus* “gegen” (*to*-participle), *versus*, -ūs m. “line, row, furrow”; Umbr. *kuvertu*, *covertu* “convertitō”, *trahvorfi*

“transverse”, Lat. *versi-ōn-*, Osc. dat. *Ἐρσορεῖ* ein Götterepithet; Osc. Umbr. *vorsus* ein piece of wood as field measure is ein Terminus the röm. Siedler in Campanien (M. Leumann); compare O.Ir. *forrach* “ein piece of wood as field measure “;

Ven. goddess *Vrotah* “Wenderin, Geburtsgöttin” (Vetter Gl. 20, 72);

O.Ir. *ad-ferta* “aversatur”, *adbart* “adversarius”, ablaut. *dī-fort-* “diffuse, einschenken” (compare Fr. *verser*), M.Ir. *fertas* f. ‘schaft, spindle, Erdwall” (newer *fersat*), Welsh *gwerthyd* “spindle”, O.Corn. *gurrhith* gl. “fusus”, O.Bret. pl. *guirtitou* gl. “fusus”, M.Bret. *guersit* ds.; root nouns as Adverb **urt-* O.Ir. preposition *fri*, preverb *frith-*, M.Welsh *gwrth*, Welsh *wrth*, Corn. *orth*, Bret. *ouz* “gegen” (zur basic form s. Thurneysen Grammar S. 515, Jackson Language and History S. 337); Welsh *gwerthu* “sell “, Corn. *gwerthe*, Bret. *gwerza* ds. (but Welsh *gwerth* “Preis” kann O.E. Lw. sein);

Goth. etc. *wairþan*, O.H.G. *werdan* “become” (“to turn”); Goth. *fra-wardjan*, O.H.G. *frawarten* ‘spoil” (causative to *frawairþan* “zugrunde go”, actually “eine Wendung zum Übel nehmen”), Goth. etc. *-wairþs*, O.H.G. *-wert*, Ger. *-wärts* “wohin gewendet”; perhaps Goth. etc. *wairþs*, O.H.G. *wert*, Subst. “Wert, Preis” (compare O.Ir. *frith-*, Lat. *vorsus* “gegen” together with dem relationship from O.Ind. *prāti* “gegen”: Lat. *pretium* “as Ghegenwert dienender Preis”) O.H.G. *wurt* “fate, destiny” (**urti-* “turn “);

Bal.-Slav. **urtiō* “wende, turn, twist, rotate “ (older **urtō*) in Lith. *verčiū*, *veĩsti*, Ltv. *veršu*, *verst* “wenden, kehren”, Intransitiv Lith. *virstù* (**urt-stō*), *vĩsti* “umfallen, fall, sich in etwas verwandeln”, Iter. *vartýti* “continual wenden”, O.Pruss. *wirst* “wird”; Slav. **vrtjǫ*, **vrtěti* in O.C.S. *vrbtěti se* “περισπᾶσθαι”, Iter. *vratiti se* “στρέφεσθαι”, R.C.S. *vrěteno* “spindle” (**uerteno-* n.), O.C.S. *vrěmę* “time” (**uert-men* n.), Lith. *vaĩstas* “Pflugwende”, compare O.Pruss. *ainawarst* “once”; Bal.-Slav. **uirstā* f. “Wende” in O.C.S. *vrbsta* “ήλικία”, Russ. *verstá* “row, Lebensalter, Werst”, compare die participle Lith. *vĩstas*: Lat. *versus*, O.Ind. *vrttá-* and Lat. *versus*, *-ūs* “furrow, line, row”; O.Ind. *vrttá-* n. “way of life, lifestyle,

Benehmen”; Bal.-Slav. **uirsti-* f. “kind of” in R.C.S. *szvbrstb* “gleiches age, pair”, Slov. *vřst* “row, kind of”, compare Lith. Infin. *vĩrsti*: O.Ind. *vrtti-* f. see above.

Toch. A *wärt-* “throw”, B *wraṭtsai* “gegen” (**wart*, **urṭ*), *yerṭer* “Radkranz”, A *wërkänt*, B Obl. *yerkwantai* (**yertwantai*), Pedersen Toch. 235.

References: WP. II 274 f., WH. II 763 ff., Trautmann 354 f., Vasmer 1, 189, 190, 229, 230, 235, Frick 151.

Page(s): 1156-1158

uer-³: I. ur-ei-: α) urei-n-: (*suerk^wh-)

English meaning: to be confused; to clench the teeth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “das Gesicht verdrehen, from Verlegenheit, beim Grinsen, beim Beißen in etwas Saures”

Material: Nor. dial. *vrīna*, *vrein* “grinsen; in the rutting die Oberlippe and Nase heave, life or verdrehen”, then also “cry, neigh, from brünstigen horses” (hence O.E. *wræne* “horny, lustful”, O.S. *wrēnisk*, O.H.G. *reinisc* “leichtfertig, horny, lustful”, O.S. *wrēnio*, O.H.G. *reinno* ‘stallion’ under likewise), Dan. dial. *vrinsk* “very sour” (“den Mund verziehend”)

References: WP. I 277, WH. II 433 f.

Page(s): 1158

uer-³: I. ur-ei-: β) urizd- (*sueriĝ^wh-)

English meaning: to be confused, ashamed

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wird verlegen, schämt sich" (?)

Material: viell. from an *s*-Erweit. and with probably präsensbildendem *d*. O.Ind. *vr̥datē* "wird verlegen, schämt sich", *vr̥da-* m. "Verlegenheit, the genitals" (**ur̥i-z-d-*), Lat. *rīdeō*, *-ēre* "lachen"; O.E. *wr̥æstan* "turn, bend", Nor. dial. (*ν*)*reist* "Weidenring; Querkopf", Ice. *reista* "verdrehen, crook", could ein IE **uroizd-* voraussetzen.

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uer-³: I. ur-ei-: γ) ureiĝ- (*s_uereiĝ^wh-)

English meaning: to be crooked (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "krumm sein" (?)

Material: In Av. *urvizō-maiḏya-* "die Leibesmitte schnürend", *zaranyō-urvixšna* "with goldener Verschnürung (am shoe)" (unorganisches *χ*); Goth. *wraiqs* "σκολιός", O.Fris. *wrāk* "crooked", Swe. *vrēk* "eigensinniger person" (**u_{ro}iĝ-u_o-s*); here *das* in vocalism irregular Gk. *ῥαιβός* "crooked";

Gk. *ῥοιβός* is hybridization from *ῥοικός* and *ῥαιβός*.

References: WP. I 279.

Page(s): 1158

uer-³: I. ur-ei-: δ) ureiġ- (*s_uereiġ^h-)

English meaning: to turn, bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen; umwickeln, binden"

Material: Av. *urvisyeiti* (**vriśyati*) "wendet sich, dreht sich", Kaus. *urvaēsayeiti* "wendet, dreht", *urvaēsa* m. "gyration" (= Gk. *ροικός*, Dutch *wreeg*); O.Ind. *vrésī-* "Wasserwirbel";

Gk. *ροικός* "writhed, crooked, humped, gebogen", *ρικνός* ds.; *ρίσκος* "Koffer, hutch" maybe from **uriġ-skos*;

Lat. *rīca* "Kopftuch", *rīcinium*, originally dial. *rēcinium* 'small Kopftuch' (**ureikā*);

M.L.G. *wriġh* (*wriġ-*) "bent, verdreht, (therefrom) stiff; verrückt, eigensinnig, heimtückisch", Eng. *wry* 'slant, skew', O.E. *wriġian* "tendere, conari, niti", ("sich winden, whereupon wrestle, struggle"), O.Fris. *wriġia* "be bent, bow" (?), O.E. *urīxl* f. "variation, Tausch, earnings", O.Ice. *ræxn* m. "knot", hence probably also O.E. *wrāsen*, *wrāesen* f., O.H.G. *reisan* n. ds. M.Eng. *wrāh* "inverted, halsstarrig", Dutch *wreeg* "stiff", Subst. "Fußbeuge", O.Ice. *reigiask* "den Kopf zurückwerfen, violent become", O.Ice. *riga* f. "bend", *riga* "move", Mod.Ice. *rig* n, *rigr* m. 'stiffness in den Gliedern' (from "*luxated"), M.H.G. *rigen*, *widerrigen* "wogegen ankämpfen, widerstreben", nd. *wrigge(le)n* 'seitwärts or hin- and her drehen', Eng. *wriggle* "crook oneself", nd. *uriggel* "Eigensinn", Nor. *rigga* "connect, umwickeln; upset; doubtful go", *rigla* "wobble, sway, doubtful go"; M.H.G. *ric*, *rickes* "band, strap, manacle, knot; Geschlinge the Eingeweide, narrow way", Swiss *rikch* "Heftel from Faden", M.H.G. *ric* "neck" (probably as "*Dreher"), with expressive consonant stretch the Intensivität M.Eng. nd. Dutch *wrikken* "hin and her turn, jiggle, wobble, sway", M.L.G. *vor-wrikken* "dislocate, luxate, crick", Nor. (*v*)*rikka*, Swe. *vrikka* "dislocate, luxate, crick, wriggeln"; Dutch *gewricht* "joint"; M.L.G. *wrist*, O.E. *wrist*, *wyrst*, aschw. *vrist*, O.Ice. *rist* "Fußgelenk", M.H.G. *rist* "hand-, Fußgelenk" (**wrihst-*); O.H.G. *rīho* m. 'sura, poples, locus

corrigiae”, M.H.G. *rīhe* “Rist of Fußes”, Ger. *Reihen* ds., M.Du. *wrīghe*, Dutch *wreeg* “Fußbiege”; with the meaning “umwickeln” (: Lat. *rīca*): O.E. *wrīon*, *wrēon* (**wrīhan*) “einhüllen, cover, shield “, *wrigels* “Hülle”, O.H.G. *int-rīhhen*, *-rīhan*, participle *intrigan* “enthüllen”, M.H.G. *rigel*/m. “eine headpiece, die man umwindet”;

Lith. *rišu*, *rišti* “bind”, *rys̃ys* m. “bundle”, *raišaũ* “bind”, *raištis* “band, strap, Binde, head fascia”, also *raiškštis* with *k*-insertion, as *rykštė* “Gerte”, *iš-si-rykšti* “sich in Fäden auflösen” (perhaps ‘sich ausringeln, kräuseln”), *raišas* and *raišas* “lame” (“*luxated, crooked “), *raištu*, *-šau*, *-šti* “lame become”, *riešas* “ ankle “, Ltv. *risu*, *rist* “bind”, *riešu rist* ds., *ristu*, *rīstu* (**ur̥k-stō*, barely nasalized) “füge mich an”; O.Pruss. *senrists* “ connected “, *perrēist* “ connect “.

References: WP. I 278 f., WH. II 433, Trautmann 236, 246, Holthausen AEng. etym. Wb. 408.

Page(s): 1158-1159

u_{er}-³: I. u_r-ei-: ε) u_{reip}-, u_{rīp}- (*s_uereik^wh-)

English meaning: to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen”

Material: Gk. ῥῑψ, ῥῑπός, Ion. ῥῑπτος n. “wickerwork, Matte”, ῥῑπτω “throw, cast”, ῥῑπή “drehende Bewegung, Schwung, Wurf” (in addition Εὐῥῑπτος), ῥῑπίς “flabellum, bellows”;

O.H.G. *rīban*, M.H.G. *rīben* “reibend wenden or turn”, Ger. bO.Ir. *reiben* “turn, wenden”, M.L.G. *wrīven*, Fris. *wriwwe* “rub”, nd. *wribbeln* “turn”.

References: WP. I 280, Kluge-Götze¹⁶ 607.

Page(s): 1159

uer-³: I. ur-ei-: ζ) ureit- (*s_uereik^{wh}-)

English meaning: to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen”

Material: ASwe. *vrīpa*, O.Ice. *rīða* “turn, wringen, winden, tie, bind, knot “, O.E. *wrī-ðan*, O.H.G. *rīdan* “turn, winden, bind”, O.E. *wriða* m. “rein, ring”; O.Ice. *rīðull* “tussock “, Ice. *rīðill* “walziges bit of wood zum Netzbinden”, O.H.G. *ridil* m. “Haarband, Kopfband”; O.E. *wræð*, *wræð* f. “band, strap, bundle”, M.L.G. *wrēden* “zusammendrehen”, O.H.G. *reid*, *reidi* “curly, frizzy “; with the meaning “zornrunzelnd” O.Ice. *reiðr* “angry, irate”, O.E. *wræð* “angry, irate, hostile, violent”, O.S. *wrēth*, M.L.G. *wrēt* ds.;

Lith. *riečiū* (**reiṭiō*), *riēsti* “winden, wickeln, roll”, Ltv. *riešu*, *riest* “abfallen, sich abtrennen”, therefrom Lith. *rietėti* “auskriechen”, changing through ablaut *ritù*, *-aũ*, *risti* “roll, wälzen”, Ltv. *ritu*, *rist* ds., iterative Lith. *ráičioti* “hin- and herrollen”;

eine additional form with Gmc. *t* (phonetically influenced from *wrītan* “rend “(?) in older ndrhein. *wrīten* “turn, verdrehen, wringen”, Dutch *wrijten* “turn”.

References: WP. I 279 f., Trautmann 242.

Page(s): 1159-1160

uer-4 (*suer-)

English meaning: to find, take

Deutsche Übersetzung: “finden, nehmen”

Note: besides *uerē(i)-*, *uerī-*

Material: Arm. *gerem* “take gefangen, raube”;

Gk. (with unclear εϋ as by εὐρύς, 8. *uer-*; Aspiration after ἐλεῖν) εὐρίσκω “find” (Quantität of i: unacquainted), εὐρή-σω, εὐρη-κα (*Fé-Fpη-), εὐρον, εὐρέ-θην, εὐρε-τής;

O.Ir. *fūar* “invēni” (**ue-ur-a*), *frīth* “inventum est” (**urē-to-*);

**urēt-* in Lith. *su-rėsti*, *sùrėčau* “catch, grasp”, O.C.S. *obrěsti* “find”, *sъ-rěsti* “find, encounter, meet”, Aor. *-rěť* (present *-rěšť*), *ob-rěšťa* “Erfindung”.

References: WP. I 280, Vasmer 2, 244, Frisk 589 f.

Page(s): 1160

uer-⁵ (*suer-)

English meaning: to close, cover; to guard, save

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verschließen, bedecken; schützen, retten, abwehren”

Material: **A.** With Präfixen: ‘shut’ and “öffnen”; “door”; *uortom* “gate”.

O.Ind. *api-vṛṇóti* “verschließt, bedeckt”, *apa-vṛṇoti* “öffnet”; also Lat. *operiō* “bedecke”, *aperiō* “öffne” (from **op(ɪ)*- and **ap(o)-ueriō*); Osc. *veru* “portam”, Umbr. *verof-e* “in portam”, Osc. *vereias* gen. sg. “Jungmännerbund” (originally “Torwache”, Vetter Gl. 29, 240);

Lith. *ùžveriu*, -*vérti* ‘shut’, *atvérti* “öffnen” (from which previously without preverb *veriu*, *vérti* “öffnen”, and ‘shut’); O.C.S. (*za*)/*vьrǫ*, *vrěti* ‘shut’, Iter. *ot-voriti* “öffnen”;

Derivatives: **uortom* in nom. pl. Lith. *vaĩtai*, Ltv. *vārti* “gate, door”, O.Pruss. *warto* “Haustüre”; O.C.S. *vrata*, Russ. *voróta* “gate, Türe”; also to 3. *uer-* could belong O.C.S. *verěja* and *za-vorǔ* “Hebebaum”, Russ. *verejá* “Torflügel”, *zavor* “gesperrter passage “;

perhaps here Lith. *varyti* “drive, push” (formal = Gmc. *warjan*, O.C.S. *ot-voriti*, compare also O.Ind. Kaus. *vārayati*) as “das gate öffnen, um das Vieh from the hurdle hinauszutreiben”; in addition Russ. *provórnyj* “fast, rapid, hurried, agile”.

B. *uer-*, *ueru-*, *urū-* “verschließen, cover, shield, retten”; *uer-to-* “paddock “, *uer-tro* “protection”, *ur-ti-* “Einzäunung”.

O.Ind. *vṛṇóti* (also *váratī* and Kaus. *varáyati*) “umschließt, wehrt”; Av. Akt. -*vəṛənav-*, Med. *vəṛəṇ-* “cover, hüllen”; derivatives from a light basis: O.Ind. *vṛtá-* participle perf. pass., *vṛti-* f. “Einzäunung” (Av. *həm-varətay-* “Tapferkeit”), *varman-* n. “protection “, *vārtra-* n. ‘schutzdamm, Deich’ (Osset. *vart* ‘shield’ from Iran. **vṛθra-*, s. Bailey IRAS 1953, 110 f.), *vṛtra-* n. “Abwehr, enmity(en), fiend(e)”, (Av. *vəṛəθra-* “Widerstand, Wehr, shield”), sg. GN *Vṛtra-* (“the die Gewässer einschließt?”), *varatrā-* ‘strap’, *várdhra-*, *vadhra-* m. *va(r)-dhṛī* ds., *vara-* m. “Einschließen”, also *vala-* (Av. *vara-* ds.), lengthened grade *vāra-* (Av. -*vāra-*)

“Deckung, Wehr”; Av. *varəna-* “Umhüllung, Bedeckung” (thereafter O.Ind. *várṇa-* “paint, color” probably from “Bedeckung”), *varəθa-* “Verteidigungswaffe, Wehr”, *vārəθman-* “Wehr, parapet” etc.;

uer̥- besides in present *vr̥ṇṓti* in O.Ind. *varū-tár-* m. ‘schützer, Schirmer’, *várū-tha-* n. “protection, shield, Heer, herd, swarm”, perhaps the GN *Váruṇa-* as “the binder” (as *Withra* above S. 710); here also O.Ind. *uruṣyáti* “befreit, erlost, rettet” as *uru-ṣ-yáti*, compare Hitt. *uarressesta* “protected”; about O.Ind. *Váruṇa-* s. Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, S. 485 (to *uer̥-* “water”, above S. 80);

Gk. perhaps εὐρώς, -ῶτος “mildew, Moder”, if actually “Bedecker” (wäre *ἐ-Fρω-τ-, compare O.Ind. *ar̥ṇō-vr̥t* “die Fluten einschließend”);

Feṛ̥- in Hom. ἔρυσθαι “abwehren, retten, preserve, protect”, Impf. ἔρυ:-σο, -το, themat. geworden ἐρῦετο, perf. εἶρῦμαι (*Fe-Fp̥ūmai), Ion. εἰρύομαι (*ἐFeρύομαι) “hold fest, preserve”, ἔρυμα “protection, defense”, ἐρυμνός “geschützt, befestigt”, ἐρυσί-πολις ‘stadtschützend’; Εὐρυσί-λαος, Εὐρύ-λαος under likewise (ἐ-Fpu-);

other ablaut grade Fp̥- without Vokalvorschlag in Inf. Hom. ῥῦσθαι, Hom. Ion. ῥῦομαι ‘schirme, errette; hold fest, hold back’ (latter meaning, die also the *k*-Erweit. ἐρῦκω, ἐρῦκάνω, ἐρῦκανάω “hold ab, back”, pass. “zögere” innewohnt, from “through einen Verschuß fernhalten, abwehren”), perf. εἶρῦμαι (*Fe-Fp̥ūmai), ῥῦμα “protection, defense”, ῥῦσιος ‘schützend, rettend’, ῥῦτωρ, ῥῦτήρ “Retter, liberator”, ῥῦσίπολις ‘stadtschützend’; lengthened grade ἡρίον “burial mound”;

Alb. *varr* “grave” (**uornā*), *vathë* “paddock”;

O.Ir. *ferenn* (**uereno-*) “belt, girdle”, *fertae* (M.Ir. *fert*) “burial mound” (with Steinen verschlossen) = O.E. *weorð* (see under), O.Ir. *feronn*, *ferann* (**uerono-*) “land, farmland” (probably “*umhegt”); M.Welsh *gwerthyr* “fortress” (**uertro-*; compare above O.Ind. *vartra-*);

here probably O.Ir. *Ériu*, gen. *Érenn*, Welsh *Iwerddon* "Ireland" as **epi-ueriō*, gen. *-ionos* "hill, island" (compare O.H.G. *werid*) after Pokorny KZ. 47, 233, ZcP. 15, 197 ff.;

Goth. *warjan* "wehren", O.Ice. *verja* "wehren, hinder, verteidigen", O.E. *werian* "ds., aufdämmen", O.H.G. *weren* "verteidigen, shield", O.S. *werian* "wehren, shield, hinder", Gmc. *-varij* ("Verteidiger", out of it "Einwohner") in *Chatuvarij*, *Bojuvarij*, O.Ice. e.g. *Rūm-verjar* "Römer"; Run. *waru* "the umschließende Steinkreis um ein grave" (see above Ir. *fert*) = O.Ice. *vqr* f., nNor. *vor m.* "Reihe from Steinen", also "hill or bank from Steinen or gravel", O.Ice. *ver* n. "dam, Fischwehr", O.E. *wer* m. ds., M.H.G. *wer* n. 'stauwehr', O.H.G. *werī* "Wehr, protection", O.E. *mylen-warū*, *-wer* "Mühlenteich", *warū* "protection"; lengthened grade O.H.G. *wuorī* f. "dam", Swiss *wuhr* "Wehr"; O.Ice. *vqrn* "Verteidigung, protection", O.E. *wearn* "Widerstand, Verweigerung" (in M.H.G. *warne*, *werne* "Vorsicht, Fürsorge, warning" is ein to **uer-* "gewahren" gehöriges word eingeflossen), O.Ice. *varna* 'sich enthalten, vorenthalten' = O.E. *wearnian* "warn", refl. 'sich enthalten', O.H.G. *warnōn* 'sich hüten, warn', O.E. *wiarnan* 'sich enthalten, vorenthalten, chop, cut, reject';

O.E. *warod* n. "bank, border, shore, beach, seaside", O.H.G. *werid* "island, Halbinsel" (Ger. *Werder*), M.H.G. *wert* "Landrücken between Sümpfen, bank, border, shore", M.L.G. *werde(r)* "eingedeichtes Land";

O.E. *weorð*, *word* n. m. "courtyard, household" (**uer-to-*, **ur-to-*), O.S. *wurth* f. "gestampfter odergepflasterter Platz" (= O.Ind. *vr̥ti-*), M.L.G. *wurt*, *wort*, *wurde*, *worde* f. "erhöhter place, Hofstätte; garden, Feldstück", O.Ice. *urð* f. "heap from Felsblöcken";

compare Alb. *vathë* "paddock, Hof um das Haus, hurdle, sheepfold" (**uor-tā*), tochar. B *wārto*, *wart(t)o* "garden, wood, forest", Ir. *fert* "burial mound"; in the meaning also O.C.S. *vora* 'saepimentum'.

References: WP. I 280 ff., Frisk 568 f., 593 f., 643 f.;

See also: in addition *uergh-1*.

Page(s): 1160-1162

uer-⁶ (*suer-)

English meaning: to talk, speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feierlich sagen, sprechen”

Note: also *uere-*, *urē-*

Material: Av. *urvāta-* n. “determination, command” (= ῥητόν), next to which from the light basis **uere-*: Av. *urvata-* n. “determination” = O.Ind. *vratá-* n. “command, statute, profession, declaration”, and O.C.S. *rota* “oath”; ablaut. O.Pruss. *wertemmai* “wir schwören”;

Gk. εἶρω ‘say’ (**Feṛiwa*), Fut. ep. Ion. ἐρέω, Att. ἐρῶ, pass. Aor. Ion. εἰρέθην (**ἐFρέθην*), Att.ἐρρήθην (**ἐFρήθην*), perf. εἶρη-κα, -μαι diss. from **FeFρη-*, compare geneuertes = renamed, has changed?? arg. *FeFρημένα*; ῥητός “verabredet = festgesetzt”, ῥήτωρ, Eol. *Fρήτωρ* “Redner”, ῥήτρα, el. *Fṛātrā* f. ‘spruch, pact, covenant’, diss. to Cypr. *Fρήτρα*, whereof εὐFρητάσσυ “pact, covenant, law”, ῥήμα “word”, ῥήσις “discourse”, εἶρων “someone, the sich verstellt” (**Feṛiwa*), εἰρωνεία “Verstellung”;

Russ. *vru* (**vbr̥q*), *vratʹ* “lie, maunder, drivel”, with *k*-suffix (**uorkā*): Russ. *vráka* “empty gossip”, O.C.S. *vračь* (**uork̑ios*) “physician, medicine man (*Besprecher), magician, Hexenmeister”;

maybe Alb.Gheg *vra*, Tosc *vras* “kill, wound”, Alb.Gheg *verbu*, Tosc *verboj* “to blind, make wander aimlessly”; maybe Alb.Gheg *verbu*, Tosc *verboj* “to blind” is related to the revenge killing and anger of a murder - also Alb. *verbohem* “to become blind from anger”.

Hitt. *uerija-* “call, shout, cry, beauftragen”, particle -*uar-* actually ‘sagte’;

perhaps (in spite of Vasmer 2, 508 f. and above S. 860) here Bal.-Slav. *urēk-*, *urek-* in Lith. *rėkiù*, *rėkti*, Ltv. *rēkt* “cry”, *rėkuôt* ‘sich unterhalten’, O.C.S. *rekq*, *rešti* ‘say’, ablaut.

O.C.S. *rokъ* “Frist, Termin”, *řečъ* “accusation” and **urōk-* in Gmc. Goth. *wrōhs* “accusation”, *wrōhjan* “beschuldigen” = West-Gmc. **wrōgjan*, O.H.G. *ruogen*, Ger. *rügen*;

dh-extension *uer-dho-* etc.:

Gk. βέρθει φθέγγεῖται Hes. (Specht KZ 59, 65);

Lat. *verbum* “word” (not from **vorbom* because of:) Umbr. *uerfale* “an open place for observation, place marked off by the augur’s staff”;

Goth. *waurd*, O.H.G. *wort* etc. “word” = O.Pruss. *wirds* “word”; Lith. *vardas* “name”.

maybe Alb. *urtë* ‘sage, smart, intelligent’, *uroj* “pray, wish”.

References: WP. I 283 f., WH. II 756 f., Trautmann 238, 360, Vasmer 1, 234 f., 2, 539, Frisk 469 ff.;

See also: here probably *urek-*.

Page(s): 1162-1163

uer-⁷ (*suer-)

English meaning: to tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "aufreißen, ritzen"

Note: base for extensions:

Material: **A. *uerd-*:** Av. *varədvā-* 'soft, lax', O.C.S. *vrědъ*, Russ. *véred* 'wound'; ***ured-*:** O.Ind. *avradanta* 'sie wurden weich', *vrandín-* 'mürbe werdend'; ***urēd-*:** O.Pruss. *redo* 'Ackerfurche', older Dan. *vraade*, *vrode* 'wühlen, aufbohren'; ***urōd-*:** Lat. *rōdō*, *-ere* 'gnaw, consume', *rōstrum* (**rōd-trom*) n. 'Nagewerkzeug, snout, bill, beak, neb', O.E. *wrōtan* 'wühlen, dig', O.Ice. *rōta* ds., O.H.G. *ruozit* 'suscitat, movet', O.E. *wrōt*, M.H.G. *ruozel*, *rüezel*, Ger. *Rüssel* (**wrōtila-*); in addition die zero grade in Swe. dial. *rota*, *ruta* 'wühlen'; after Frisk (Etyma Armen. 30) in addition still Arm. *gercum* 'shave' from **uerd-s-* (originally Aoristbildung).

B. *uornā-*: Alb. *varrë* 'wound', Russ. *voroná* 'Ruderloch in Schiffsheck, Hennensteiß' (therefrom *vorónka* 'Trichter'), Pol. *wrona*, Cz. *vřana* 'aperture'; ***ure-no-***, ***uro-no-*** in O.Ind. *vraṇá-* m. n. 'wound, crack' besides *urō-nā* in O.C.S. Russ. etc. *rana* 'wound'. Maybe Alb. (**varna*) *varr* 'grave' [common Alb. *rn-* > *rr-* shift] not from Lat. *urna* 'cinerary urn'.

C. *uergh-*: O.Ind. *vṛhāti* 'reißt from', Aor. *varhi*, participle *vṛdhá-*, *mūla-vṛt* 'die roots ausreißend' (Wackernagel KZ. 67, 166 ff.).

D. *uerk-*, ***urek-*:** Gk. *ράκος*, Eol. *βράκος* (**Fráκος*) n. 'rag, zerlumptes dress; wrinkle'; *βράκαλον* *ρόπαλον* Hes.; *βράκετον* *δρέπτανον*, *κλαδευτήριον* Hes., *ράκετρον* ds.;

E. *uresk-* (from **urek-sk-*), ***ursk-*** O.Ind. *vṛścāti* 'haut ab, splits', *vṛścana-* 'abhauend', n. 'das Abhauen', *pra-vraska-* m. 'cut'; *ava-vṛśca-* 'splinter'; R.C.S. *vraska* etc. 'wrinkle' (**uorskā*).

Maybe Alb. *vras* “kill” [Alb. possible *-ska* > *-s* phonetic mutation]

F. *ur-ei-*, *urī-*: Gk. *ῥῖνη* “Feile, Raspel” (**urīnā-*, or onomatopoeic word?) and “Haifisch” (from seiner zum Polieren verwendeten rauhen Rückenhaut”); *ῥῖνός* ‘skin; Lederschild”, (Eol.) *γρῖνος* (i.e. *Frῖνος*) *δέρμα* Hes., Hom. *ταλαύρῖνος* ‘schildtragend” (compare M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 196 ff.);

with *d*-extension (originally *d*-present?) O.E. *writan* “eingraben, ritzen, schreiben, malen”, O.S. *writan* “tear, verwunden, ritzen, schreiben”, M.L.G. *writen* “rend, schreiben, draw, sign”, Ger. *reißen*, Run. *wrait* ‘schrieb, ritzte” (besides Gmc. **ritan* in O.S. *rita* ds., compare unter*rei-*, *rei-d-* “ritzen”); Goth. *writs* “line”, O.E. *writ* ‘schrift”, *wrætt* “ornament, decoration, jewellery, jewel” under likewise;

after Frisk (Etyma Arm. 28 ff.) here Arm. *ergicanem* “tear, break, rupture, grind, carve, slit, injure, stir, tease, irritate” from **ureid-s-*.

References: WP. I 286 f., Trautmann 236, Vasmer 1, 229.

Page(s): 1163-1164

uer-⁸ (*suer-)

English meaning: to observe, pay attention

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gewahren, achtgeben”

Material: Gk. only For-, with spiritus asper όρ-: Hom. ἐπὶ ὄρονται ‘sie beaufsichtigen’, ὄρει ψυλάσσει Hes., **υῑorός** in ἐπίουρος (for ἐπίορος after οὔρος) “ἔφορος, supervisor, custodian, keeper”, φρουρός “Wächter” (*προ-όρός), φρουρά “protection”, οὔρος “Wächter” (from compounds abstracted), Dor. τῖμαρος, Att. τῖμωρός “Ehrenwächter, Retter” (Fóρος = Gmc. *wara-* see below), ὁράω (έώρων, έόρακα) ‘see, observe’ (denominative eines also in φρουρά steckenden *Forā = O.H.G. O.S. *wara*, O.E. *waru* “attention”) Eol. freilichόρημι, similarly as Lat. *verēri*, lengthened grade Att. ὥρα, Ion. ὥρη “Hut, care” Hom. οὐδενός-ωρος, οὐδενός ὥραν ἔχων “nichtsnutzig”, ὀλιγωρέω “vernachlässige” from *ὀλιγωρός “ὀλίγην ὥραν ἔχων”, at most θυρωρός, πυλωρός “door-, Torhüter” (rather because of Hom. πυλεωρός an θυρη-, πυλη-ορός, correspondingly τῖμωρός); ὠρεύειν “cavere”; βωροί ὀφθαλμοί Hes. Suid.

Lat. *vereor*, -*ērī*, -*itus sum* “worship, fear, dread”; zur form compare Gk. Eol. (F)όρημι ‘see, observe’;

O.Ir. *cā(a)ir* “fitting, right”: Welsh *cywair* ds. (**kom-υεῖριος*);

Gmc.: **υῑorός** in Goth. *war(s)* “behutsam”, O.Ice. *varr* “behutsam, careful, shy”, O.E. *wær* “gewahr, attentive, careful, behutsam”, O.S. *war* “careful, auf the Hut”, O.H.G. *giwar* “attentive, careful” = (Fóρος); **υῑorā** in Goth. *warai* “Behutsamkeit, artifice”, M.H.G. *wer* (O.H.G. **warī*) “Vorsicht”; O.E. *waru*, O.S. O.H.G. *wara* “attention, Obhut”, *wara nēman* “wahrnehmen”, O.Ice. *vara* f. “Handelsware, Zahlungsmittel”, O.E. *waru*, LateM.H.G. *war*, Ger. *Ware*; O.H.G. *bewarōn* “preserve, protect”, O.S. *warōn* “observe, protect, look after, watch over, keep”, O.E. *warian* “preserve, protect, beware, guard”, O.Ice. *vara* “attentive

make, look after; protect, assume “, refl. ‘sich hüten’; **uortos* (**uordhos*) in Goth. *daúrawards* “Torwart”, O.H.G. *wart* “Wächter, Wärter, Hüter”, *warto*, Goth. *wardja* ds., O.S. *wardōn* “auf the Hut sein, look after, watch over, keep”, O.H.G. *wartēn* “achten, peer, wahrnehmen, *warten*, erwarten”, *warta* “Beobachtung etc.”, Ger. *Warte* under likewise; **uorn-* in O.H.G. *furiwarna* “Vorbereitung” (O.E. *wearn* f. “Widerstand, Verweigerung, Vorwurf”, Ger. *warnen* etc. through interference from Angehörigen from **warjan* wehren etc.”, and root **uer-* “verschließen”);

Ltv. *véru*, *vērt* ‘see, show, bemerken’ (mostly reflexive *vērties*), *vērība* “attention”;

Toch. A *wār-*, B *wār-sk-* ‘smell’.

References: WP. I 284 f.

Page(s): 1164

uer-⁹ : u_eru-s (*suer-)

English meaning: wide, broad

Deutsche Übersetzung: adj. "weit, breit"

Material: O.Ind. *urú-*, Av. *vouru-* (from **varu-*, IE **u_eru-*), jAv. also *uru-* "wide", WestO.S.S. *urux*, Kompositionsform Av. *uru-* (from **uru-*, as O.Ind. *gru-* besides *gurú-*, above S. 476); comparative *várīyas-*, Superlativ *váriṣṭha-*, in addition O.Ind. *urūcī* f. "die earth", Femin. to *uru-vyāñc*. *urūc-* "weitreichend", compare den Av. Bergnamen *Vouruša-*, perhaps = O.Ind. **urūcya-*; O.Ind. *urvaṭa-* m. "year", **uruaṭa-* "weit wandering "; PN *Urvási* f. from **uru-vāśī-* "intense desire"; in addition *ulūkhalā-* "mortar" from **urū-khara-* "with breitem bottom";

with metathesis Gk. εὐ- (as in εὐρίσκω, *uer-4*; compare εὐρυσί- under *uer-5*) in εὐρύς (instead of **ἑρύς*) "breit", as well as in εὐρύς "Breite" (see above Schwyzler Gk. 1, 412 Anm. 1); perhaps Toch. A *wārts*, B *aurtse* "wide, breit"

neuter: *ueros-* in O.Ind. *váras-* n. "Breite, Raum" (Gk. εὐρύς instead of **ἑρύς*);

doubtful *ueros-* "brost" in O.Ind. *uras-* (from **vuras*), Av. *varō* ds. and O.Ind. *várīman-* m. n. "Weite, Umfang", *várivās-* n. "Raum, Weite, Behaglichkeit", die eine heavy basis voraussetzen.

References: WP. I 285, Mayrhofer 109 f., Thieme Lg. 31, 439.

Page(s): 1165

uers– (*suer–)

English meaning: to drag on the ground

Deutsche Übersetzung: “am Boden schleifen”

Material: Lat. *verrō* (older *vorro*), *verri*, *versum* ‘schleifen, am Boden schleppen, fegen’;

about Gk. ἔppω “go away, schwinde” s. Frisk 566;

O.Ice. *vǫrr* ‘stroke’; barely here O.S. O.H.G. *wërran* “bewilder, durcheinanderbringen”
etc.;

Ltv. *vārsms* “heap of corn, grain”; R.C.S. *vrchu*, *vrěšti* “dreschen”, ablaut. *vrachъ* “das Dreschen” (geschah originally through Schleifen), Russ. *vóroch* “heap (from corn)”;
Hitt. *uaršija-*, *uarš-* “abwischen, pluck, reap”.

References: WP. I 267, 292 f., WH. II 761 f., Trautmann 361, Vasmer 1, 230.

Page(s): 1169-1170

uer_̥-(e)nā (*suer-)

English meaning: alder, poplar

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Erle, Pappel" ('sumpfbaum'?), thereafter 'stange, Balken'

Material: Arm. *geran* (*uer_̥nā) "trabs, tignum";

Alb. *verrë* f. (*u_̥ernā) "Populus alba";

Bret. *gwern* f. (*u_̥ernā) 'schiffsmast; alder', O.Corn. *guern* "Mast", *guern-en* "alder", Welsh *gwernen* 'schiffsmast, alder', pl. koll. *gwern* "Erlen, swamp, marsh", M.Ir. *fern* f. "Erle, Mast", Gaul. *Fernodubrum* ("Erlenwasser"; from dem Celt. derive piemontes. *verna*, prov. *verna*, *verno*, Fr. *verne*, *vergne* "alder").

References: WP. I 292, Meyer-Lübke REW³ p. 9232, Vendryes RC. 46, 137 and above S. 81.

Page(s): 1169

ues-¹ (*sues-)

English meaning: to stay, live, spend the night

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verweilen, wohnen, übernachten”

Material: O.Ind. *vásati* (participle secondary *uṣīta-*) “verweilt, dwells, übernachtet” (with *ā-* ‘sleeps with a Frau’, with *upa-* ‘fastet’) = Av. *vanhaiti* “dwells, verweilt”, O.Ind. Kaus. *vāsayati* “beherbergt”; *vāstu-*, *vasatí-* m. f., *vāśa-* m. “abode, residence, Übernachten”, O.Pers. *ā-vahanam* “residence, Flecken”, O.Ind. lengthened grade *vāstu-* n. ‘site, house’, newer *vāstu-* n. “thing, thing” (*vastuka-* m. “eine plant”, actually “Hofunkraut”); *vāsa-veśman* n. ‘schlafzimmer’;

Arm. *goy* “is, existiert, is vorhanden”, *goy* (*í*-stem) “being, being, blessing, property”;

Gk. ἄεσα ep. Aor. (stets with νύκτα connected) “zubringen”, in addition present ἄέσκω, ἄέσκοντο; perhaps ἐστία f. ‘stove, hearth, altar’, figurative “house, family etc.”, with secondary ι Ion. ἰστίη, Eol. böot. lokr. Dor. ark. ἰστία through Assimil. an das betonte ι the second syllable, das Fehlen des F perhaps through influence of ἰσθημι; derivative from **ues-ti-* “Bleiben, dwelling”, also “zum Heim gehörig”; with unexplained *a*-vocalism (F) ἄστυ n. ‘town, city’ (ἄστρος ‘städter’, ἄσπεῖος ‘städtisch’);

Messap. *vastei* (dat.);

Lat. *Vesta* “goddess of häuslichen Hordes”;

M.Ir. *fō(a)id* “nächtigt (also “with a wife, woman”), bleibt, verweilt, wakes in the night” (**uoseti*), 3. sg. preterit *fīu* (**ui-uo̯s-t*), 3. pl. *fēotar* (**ui-uo̯s-ont-t*), verbal noun *fess*, *feiss* f. ‘schlafen, coitus, abode, residence’, ablaut. *foss* m. “Bleiben, tranquility”, *i foss* “to house”, *fossad* “tight, firm, steadfast; dwelling, abode, residence”; Welsh *gwas* “Heimstätte”, M.Welsh *gWest*, *kyWest* “Ruheplatz”, *gWest*, *cyWestach* “coitus”, *gWesti* “dwelling”, *dirWest* (**dī-ro-ues-t*) and *darWest* (**to-are-ues-t*) “fast”;

Goth. *wisan* (1. sg. preterit *was*) ‘sein, bleiben’, O.Ice. *vesa* (later *vera*), O.E. O.S. O.H.G. *wesan* (Eng. preterit *was*), O.Fris. *wesa* ‘sein, bleiben’, Ger. *war, gewesen*, substantivierter Infin. ‘entity’; Goth. *wists* f. ‘entity’, O.Ice. *vist*, O.E. O.H.G. *wist* ‘entity, abode, residence, Dasein’; O.Ice. *vǽrr* ‘peaceful, friedlich’ (or identical with dem 2. part from *ǫl-vǽrr*, see above S. 1165; certainly here belongs *herað-vǽrr* ‘berechtigt, in district, region, area to sein’); O.S. *werōn*, O.H.G. *weren* ‘dauern, wahren’ (in addition O.H.G. *wirig* ‘lasting, dauerhaft’, Ger. *lang-wierig*) and O.S. *warōn*, M.L.G. *waren* ‘dauern’; perhaps Goth. *wis* ‘calm (at sea)’, if actually ‘tranquility’;

Toch. A *wṣeññe* ‘lair’, *wašt*, B *ost* ‘house’, *wašamo* ‘friend’, pl. *wašmoñ, waššäm* ‘dwells’; Hitt. *ḫuiš-* ‘leben, am Leben bleiben’, *ḫuiša-* ‘mirror’.

References: WP. I 306 f., WH. II 773, Frisk 25, 173 f., 576 f., VendryJs RC. 35, 89 f., Loth RC. 38, 297, Ifor Williams BBCS. 2, 41 ff., R. A. Fowkes JC. stem 2, 1 f.

Page(s): 1170-1171

ues-² (*sues-)

English meaning: to feast

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schmausen; aufgeräumt sein'

Material: O.Ind. *ánu vāvasē* "hat aufgezehrt", *vástōh* "vor dem ravenousness", Av. *vastra* "Fresse, muzzle", *vāstrəm* "food", *vāstar-* "Hirte"; about Lat. *vēscor* "as Speise genießen, sich nähren" see above S. 73; M.Ir. *fess*, *feiss* "food, eating" (**ues-tā*), O.Ir. *fiach* "raven" (**uesākos*), out of it borrowed Welsh *gwyach* 'steiðfuß' (ein bird); O.Ir. *ban-ffjess* "wedding" ("Frauen-fest"), Bret. *banves* "festival", Welsh *gWest* "festival"; Goth. *waila wisan* "to feast, delight", *frawisan* "consume", *wizōn* "indulge oneself", *waila-wizns* "feast", *gawizneigs* 'sich mitfreuend', O.E. *wesan* "to feast" (only Beowulf 3115, Hs. *weaxan*); O.H.G. *firwesan*, M.H.G. *verwesen* "consume"; O.Ice. *vist*, O.E. O.H.G. *wist* f. "dish, food"; in ablaut probably O.H.G. *wastel* (Fr. *gâteau*) "cake";

Hitt. *ueši-* "pasture", *uešija-* "weiden, abweiden; leiten, regieren"; *ueštara-* "herdsman, shepherd".

References: WP. I 307 f., Vendryes RC. 35, 89 f., WH. II 769

See also: probably to *uesu-* "good".

Page(s): 1171

ues-³ (*sues-)

English meaning: wet

Deutsche Übersetzung: "feuchten, naß"

Material: Gk. ἐαρόν λουτήρα, ἢ πρόχουν Hes., alt-theräisch *ἡρα* (meaning unacquainted);

Umbr. *vestikatu* "libato" (formation as Lat. *lectica*);

O.H.G. *wasal* "rain", O.H.G. *waso* "lawn, clod of earth, pit, pothole", Ger. *Wasen* "lawn", O.S. *waso*, M.L.G. *wase* "damp Erdgrund, slime, mud; clod of earth, lawn"; M.L.G. *wasem* m. "Wasserdampf, haze, mist"; O.E. *wōs* n. "dampness, juice, sap"; Eng. *ooze* "dampness, slime, mud", as verb "durchsickern, spring up, bubble", M.L.G. *wōs* 'scum, froth, foam, Absud, juice, sap", older Dan. Nor. *ōs* "Pflanzensaft";

presumably Av. *vanhu-tāt-* f. "blood", *vanhuθwa-* n. "Blutvergießen, blutiger fight", *vohuna-* m. "blood" and O.Ind. *vāsā*, *vasā* "bacon, fat, lard" (also *vāsā* inscribed, as *vása-m* "flüssiges fat");

here with the meaning "male animal" (compare Lat. *verrēs* etc.: *uer-*, *uer-s-* "feuchten"): O.Ind. *uṣṭra-* m. "Büffel, Kamel", *uṣṭár-* "Pflugstier", Av. *uṣtrō* m. "Kamel" (also in *ZaraP-uṣtrō*); O.Ind. *uṣṭā* "Pflugstier".

References: WP. I 308, Trautmann 343, Mayrhofer 1, 113 f., Frisk 433.

Page(s): 1171-1172

ues-4 (*sues-)

English meaning: to stick, pierce

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen’?

Material: O.Ind. *nivāsita-* “ums Leben gebracht”, *nivāsana-m* “das Ermorden, Töten”, *parivāsayati* ‘schneidet rings ab, from” under likewise; O.Ir. *fennaid* ‘schindet” (**ues-nā-ti*); Alb. *usht* “Ähre”; O.H.G. *ort* “cusp, peak, point, edge etc.”, Ger. *Ort* “place” (and ‘schusterahle”), O.E. *ord* “cusp, peak, Anfang”, O.Ice. *oddr* “cusp, peak”, aGmc. *Osd-ulfus* = O.S. O.E. *Ord-ulf* (different above S. 237); Lith. *usnīs* “thistle, Hagedorn”, Ltv. *usna*, *ušna* “thistle”;

about Church Slavic *вѣсь* “louse” etc., see above S. 692 and Vasmer 1, 232 f.

References: WP. I 308 f.

Page(s): 1172

ues-⁵ (*sues-)

English meaning: to dress, put on

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kleiden"

Material: O.Ind. *vástē* "kleidet sich, zieht an", Av. *vaste* ds. (compare das unthemat. Gk. ἔσσαι, -ἔσται), *vanhaiti* ds.; O.Ind. *vāsana-*, Av. *vanhana-* n. "garment"; O.Ind. *vásman-* n. "cover" (= εἶμα); *vastra-*, Av. *vastra-* n. "clothing" (: Gk. Φέστρα, M.H.G. *Wester?*);

Arm. *z-genum* "pull mich an" (**ues-nu* = ἔννυμι), *z-gest* "clothing" (-*tu*-stem);

Gk. ἔννυμι, Ion. εἴνυμι, Aor. ἔσ(σ)αι "kleiden", Med. 'sich kleiden", athemat. perf. εἶμαι (*Φέσ-μαι) 3. sg. ἐπί-εσται (Herod.); ἔσθος n. "clothing" (-*dhes*-stem), ἐσθής, -ῆτος ds. (*Φεσ[το-]τᾱτ-ς with dem θ from ἔσθος); ἐάνος "weibliches garment" (O.Ind. *vāsana-m*); Ion. Att. εἶμα, Dor. Φῆμα, Lesb. Φέμμα "dress" (: O.Ind. *vás-man-*); Hes. γῆμα ἱμάτιον, εὖ-, κακο-, δυσ-εἴμων "good, schlecht gekleidet", with Vorstufe of Itazismus ἱμάτιον "dress, mantle"; Dor. Φέστρα (γέστρα στολή Hes.), ἐφεστρίς f. "wärmeres Wintergewand, Soldatenmantel";

Alb. *vesh* "I kleide an", *vishem* "kleide mich an";

Lat. *vestis* "clothing", *vestiō*, -*īre* "kleiden" (compare γεστία ἔνδυσις Hes.);

Goth. *wasjan*, O.H.G. *werian*, O.Ice. *veria* "kleiden", O.E. *werian* "ds., dress bear, carry"; Goth. *wasti* f. "dress"; M.H.G. *Wester* (see above) "Taufkleid" (but O.H.G. early *wastibarn*, previously by Notker *Westerwât*); O.Ice. *ves*/n. "dress" (**wesala-*), *ver* "Überzug" (**waza-*);

Hitt. *uaš-*, *ueš-*, luw. *uaš(š)-* "bekleiden, anziehen"; Toch. B *wastsī*, *wāstsī* "dress" (neologism); A *wsā*/ds.;

References: WP. I 309, WH. II 775 f., Frisk 521 f.

Page(s): 1172-1173

ues-no- (*sues-no-)

English meaning: price

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kaufpreis"

Material: By den einzelnen Sprachen sways *e-* and *o-*vocalism: O.Ind. *vasná-* m. "Kaufpreis", n. "earnings", *vasnayati* "feilscht"; Arm. *gin* "Kaufpreis"; Gk. Hom. ὠνος "Kaufpreis", Lesb. ὄνῶ (**uosnā*), Ion. Att. ὠνή "Kauf", ὠνέομαι "kaufe", gort. ὠνήν "sell"; Lat. *vēnus* (only in acc. *vēnum*, dat. *vēno*, later *vēnui*) 'sale' (*vendō*, -*dere* "sell" is **vēnom* + *dō*, *vēneō* "verkauft become" = **vēnom* + *eō*); marr. *eítuam venalinam* "pecuniam venaliciam" (?) muß ein loanword from dem Lat.sein, da *sn* marr. not *n* ergeben würde; aRuss. *věno* "dowry"; Hitt. *uššaniya-* "sell" (compare above *uš-* "buy").

References: WP. I 311 f., WH. II 753 f., Vasmer 1, 182 f.

See also: *ues-8*

Page(s): 1173

ues-⁷ (*sues-)

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, wickeln”?

Material: O.Ind. *vēḍā-* m. “hassock, clump of grass” (**uozdos*); *uṣṇíhā* f. “Genick”, *uṣṇīṣa-* m. “head fascia” (**us-n̥-* “gyration”); Swe., Nor. *vase* “Laubbündel”, *vasa* “verwickeln, maunder, drivel”, O.Ice. *vasask* ‘sich verwickeln’, M.L.G. M.Eng. *wase* “bundle”.

References: WP. I 309 f., Mayrhofer 1, 114.

Page(s): 1173

ues-⁸ (*sues-)

English meaning: to buy, sell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kaufen, verkaufen”?

Material: Hitt. *uaš-*, *uašjia-* “buy, acquire”, *ušsanjia-* “sell”, *ueššia-* “Kaufpreis”; perhaps

Lat. *vīlis* (**ues-li-*) “wohlfeil”.

References: WP. I 312, WH. II 753 f., Szemerényi Arch. Lingunder 6, 36

See also: *ues-no-*

Page(s): 1173

ues-⁹ (*sues-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gleam, shine"

See also: see above S. 86 f. (*ayes-*).

Page(s): 1173

ϝesperos (ϝekeros) (*sϝes-k^wero)

English meaning: evening

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Abend"

Material: Gk. ἑσπερος m. "evening, vespertine", ἑσπέρα f. "evening", ἑσπέριος, ἑσπερινός "vespertine"; Lat. *vesper*, *-eris* and *-eri* "evening, Abendzeit", *vespera* "Abendzeit" (out of it O.Ir. *fescor*, M.Welsh *gosper*, *gosber*); probably to Ger. *West* (above S. 73); against it Balt-sl. *ϝekera- m. "evening": Lith. *vākaras* "evening" (pl. *vakaraĩ* "Westen", *vakarũ vėjas* "Westwind"), Ltv. *vakars* "evening", O.C.S. *večerъ* ds., wherefore adv. O.C.S. *въчера* "yesterday" etc., basic meaning perhaps "darkness", to Lith. *úkanas* "cloudy", *ùnkna* 'shadow', Lat. *umbra* (**unksrā*) 'shadow';

Welsh *ucher* "evening" not here, but from IE *ϝoiksero- (Pokorny ZcP. 15, 377); Arm. *gišer* "night" from *ϝoikero-, after Petersson Heteroklisie 231 ff. zur root *ϝeik-* "humid, wet" (?) in O.Ind. *věśantā*- m. "pond, pool" (compare die FIN Lith. *Viešintà*, *Viešmuõ* etc.), O.Ice. *veig* "berauschendes Getränk", Ltv. *viests* "Wasserstrudel".

References: WP. I 311, WH. II 770 f., 814 f., Trautmann 348, Vasmer 1, 196, Frisk 575; the variation *ϝesperos* : *ϝekeros* perhaps after Specht IE Decl. 119 taboo to define; compare also Havers Sprachtabu 125, 178.

Page(s): 1173-1174

ues-r̥ (*sues-)

English meaning: spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Frühling"

Grammatical information: gen. *ues-n-es*

Note: (Lat.-Gmc. *uēr* after **iēr* "year")

Material: O.Ind. *vasan-tá-* m. (**ues-en-to-*) "spring", *vasantā* "in spring" (from **vasan-* extended); *vasar-hán* "früh schlagend", *vāsarā-* "morgendlich";

Av. *vaŋri* loc. "in spring" (**vasri* for older **vasar*, compare Pers. *bahār* with Quantitätsumsprung from **vāhar*, compare O.Pers. *θūra-vāhara-*);

Arm. *garun* (**uesr-*), gen. *garnan* "spring";

Gk. ἔαρ, ἔαρος, also ἦρος, ἦρι with neuem nom. ἦρ; γέαρ Hes. (*Γεσαρ) "spring", ἔαρινός "zum spring gehörig";

Lat. *vēr*, *vērīs* n. "spring", *vernus* (**uerinos*) "auf den spring bezüglich"; maybe Alb. *vera* 'summer', [Lat. *primavera* springtime (f. use as fem. sing. of L *prima vera* pl. *primum ver* first or earliest spring)], Alb. [*pranë* = "near" + *vera* = 'summer'] > Alb. *pranvera* 'spring, early summer'.

O.Ir. *errach* (lenierte form from **ferrach*) "spring" (**uesr-āko-*); O.Welsh *guiannuin* "in spring" (**ues-nt-eino-*), but M.Welsh *gwaeanhwyn*, Welsh *gwanwyn* places **gwaeant* from **ues-nto-* ahead; O.Corn. *guaintoin* "spring";

Lith. *vāsara* and *vasarà*, Ltv. *vasara* 'summer' (**uesera-*?);

O.C.S. *vesna* "spring"; **ueserinios* "vernus" in Lith. *vasarinis* 'summery', Ltv. *vasariņi* m. pl. 'sommergetreide', compare R.C.S. *vesnъnyj*, Russ. *vesénnij* "Frühlings-"; maybe Alb. (**vesna*, **vièsientá*) *vjeshta* "autumn (long summer)" [common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation].

about Hitt. *ḫamešḫ(a)-*, *ḫamešḫant-* “Frühjahr” s. A. Goetze Lg. 27, 471, 51, 467 ff., F.

Sommer M. stem z. Spr. 4, 7, G. R. Solta, S.-Ber. Austrian Akad., Bd. 232, 1., 16 f.;

References: WP. I 301, WH. II 755, Trautmann 356, Vasmer 1, 192, Frisk 432 f., 605 f.

See also: probably to *ayēs-* “gleam, shine”, above S. 86 f.

Page(s): 1174

uet- (*suet-)

English meaning: year

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Jahr"

Note:

Gk. ἔτος "year" : Lat. *annus* "year" (**atnos*) "year" : O.Ind. *hāyana-* "yearly", *hāyaná-* m. n. "year" prove that Root *en-2* : "year" : Root *at-*, **atno-* : "to go; year" : Root *uet-* : "year" [prothetic *u-*, *v-* before bare initial vowels] derived from Root *ǵhei-2*, *ǵhi-*, *ǵhei-men-*, **ǵheimn-* : "winter; snow"

Material: O.Ind. *vatsá*, *vatsará-* m. "year", *vatsá-* m. "Jährling, calf, rother, cattle", *vatsaká-* m. "Kälbchen", *sa-vāfarāu* N. Du. f. " identical calf habend"; sogd. *wtšnyy* (leg. *wat(u)šanē*) "old";

Gk. Φέτος, ἔτος n. "year", διετής "biennial", ἐτήσιος "annual, yearly", Att. εἰς νέωτα, delph. ἐννέωτα "for the nächste year" (haplology from *νεFώ-Φετα, s. also ἐπηετανός Frisk 534, οἰετέας J. B. Hofmann Gk. etym. WB. 227, σῆτες above S. 609); Gk. ἔτελον, ἔταλον "Jährling from Haustieren" (: Lat. *vitulus*, see under);

Alb. *vit*, pl. *vjet* "year", *parvjet* "vor zwei Jahren", *vjetë* f. "calf", *vitsh* "calf" (from **ueteso-*, compare Lat. *veterīnus*); Messap. *atavetes* = αὐτόετες "of gleichen year";

Comment:

Alb. *vit*, pl. *vjet* "year" : Hitt. *witt-* "year"; Alb. *vjetër* "old" : Lat. *vetus*, *-eris* "old".

Lat. *vetus*, *-eris* "old" (gleich ἔτος; the Genet. *veteris* schließt close connection to O.Lith. *vetušas* from), *vetustus* "old" (probably from **uetosto-s* "aged", formation as *onustus* : *onus*), *vitulus* "ältlich", Osc. *Vezkeí* "Vetusco", Göttername; Lat. *veterīnus* "Zugvieh"; *vitulus* "calf" = Umbr. *vitluf* "vitulōs" (Ital. *i* instead of *e* presumably through borrowing from a

nicht näher to bestimmenden IE language Italiens); Osc. *Viteliú* "Italia", from which through unterItal.-Gk. mediation Lat. *Italia*, actually "das land the *Ital'*" ("young Rinder", after dem Stiergott *Mārs*);

M.Ir. *feis*, Corn. *guis*, O.Bret. *guis* "sow" (**uet-si*);

Goth. *wīþrus* "one year old lamb", O.Ice. *veðr*, O.H.G. *widar* "aries, ram" (compare above O.Ind. *sa-vā́tarāu*);

O.C.S. *vetъchъ* "old", O.Lith. *vetušas* "old, aged";

ein loc. or possibly acc. sg. of zero grade stem *ut-* lies vor in O.Ind. *par-út* "in vergangenen years", Arm. *heru*, Gk. *πέρυσι*, Dor. *πέρυτι*, O.Ice. *fjorð*, M.H.G. *vert* ds., O.Ir. *ónn-urid* "ab anno priore" (Vokalumstellung?);

Hitt. *witt-* "year", hierogl.-Hitt. *usa-*, luv. *ušša* ds.

References: WP. I 251, WH. I 723, II 776 ff., 807, Trautmann 365, Vasmer 1, 194, O. Szemerényi ZDMG. 101, 204 f., Word 8, 50, Frisk 534, 579 f., 583 f., Kronasser compare sound- under Formenlehre 126 A. 20.

Page(s): 1175

uě-¹ (*suě-)

English meaning: we

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wir” (Dual)

Grammatical information: *uē-* (Plural)

Material: nom. 1. Dual O.Ind. *vām* (= *vā-am*, IE *-om), Av. *vā*, Goth. *wit*, O.Ice. *vit*, O.E. *wit*, O.C.S. *vě*, Lith. *vė-du* (**uē-duō*) “wir both”;

nom. 1. pl. O.Ind. *vay-ám*, Av. *vaēm* (IE *-om), Goth. *weis*, O.H.G. *wir*, O.Ice. *vēr*, O.E. *wē* etc., Hitt. *uēs* (**uē-es*), Toch. B *wes*, A *was* “wir”.

References: WP. I 220, Trautmann 344, Vasmer 1, 175 f., Liebert, IE Personalpron. 102 ff.

Page(s): 1114

uē-³, uə- (*suē-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "blasen, wehen"

See also: see above S. 82 ff. (*auē-*); in the same place *uē-lo-*, *uē-s-*, *uēt-* ds.

Page(s): 1114

uēp- : uəp- (*suek^w-)

English meaning: to blow; to soar

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blasen, dunsten”?

Material: Falls das O.Ind. causative *vāpayati* “makes blow” keine secondary formation to *vāti* “weht” (above S. 82) darstellt, but from a stem **uēp-* derived is, kann es Ablautform to Lat. *vapor* (old *vapōs*) “vapor, heat” sein (incorrect about *vapor* above S. 596), wherefore still *vappa*, *vapiō* “kahmiger Wein”.

Alb. *vapa* ‘summer heat’

References: WP. I 379 f., WH. II 732 f.

Page(s): 1149-1150

u̯ēs-⁶ (*su̯ēs-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ihr"

See also: see above S. 514 (*iu-*).

Page(s): 1173

uěsu- (*suěsu-)

English meaning: good

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gut"

Material: O.Ind. *vásu-* "good" (in addition *vasvī* "night"), *vásu* n. "blessing, Besitztum, property, richness" (das Subst. after Akzent and ablaut das primäre), Av. *vanhu-*, *vohu* ds., O.Ind. *vasīyān* "better", *vasiṣṭha-* "best", Av. *vahyā*, *vahištō* ds.; alt-Illyr. *Ves-cleves*, compare O.Ind. *vásu-śravas-*;

Note:

Illyr. displays satem and centum characteristics similar to Alb. and O.Ind. also Illyr. adds prothetic *v-* before bare initial vowels like Alb. hence **u-* > *v-* in Illyr. dialects and modern Alb.

Gmc. in Eigennamen, e.g. *Wisu-rīh*, *-mār*, also *Wisi-Gothae*; Gaul. in Eigennamen as *Bello-*, *Sigo-vesus*, *Vesu-avus*, O.Ir. **feb* (only in the case oblique covered, e.g. dat. sg. *feib*) "Vortrefflichkeit" from **uesu-*ā, *febas* "Vortrefflichkeit", **febtu*, gen. *febtad* gl. 'substantiae'; ablaut. O.Ir. *fō* "good, Güte" (**uosu-*); besides **uěsu-* in Ir. *fiu* "würdig", Welsh *gwiw* ds., Bret. *gwiou* "cheerful", Gaul. *Uīsu-rīx*, about *uěsu-* in asiO.N. Sprachen s. Bossert Wittheit. Inst. Orientf. 2, 78 ff.;

besides *eus-* (with metathesis as in Gk. εὔπος from Ερεπος) in:

Goth. *iusiza* "better", *iusila* "Erholung, Erleichterung" (after Wissmann, D. ält. Postverb. d. Gmc. 72 ff. post-verbal to **iusilon*, as *inilo* "Entschuldigung, Vorwand" to **inilon*); O.C.S. *unje* "better" (compar. to an **uno-* from **eus-no-*);

Illyr. PN *Veselia* "Felicitas"; Ltv. *vešē/s* "fit, healthy, heil, unversehrt"; O.C.S. *vese/b*, Cz. *veselý* etc. "cheerful";

maybe through metathesis Lat. (**vesellia*) **felicitas -atis** f. “happiness, good fortune, success; personif., Good Fortune as a goddess”, **felix -icis** “fruitful, fertile. Transf., of good omen, favorable, bringing good luck; fortunate, lucky, successful; Felix, the Lucky One, sur- name of Sulla. adv. feliciter, fruitfully; auspiciously, favorably; luck- ily, successfully”.

Toch. A *wše*, B *yaši* “night” as **yesū* “die Gute”.

References: WP. I 311, Vasmer 1, 191 f., Frisk 594 f.

See also: probably to *yes-2*.

Page(s): 1174-1175

u̯əg- : u̯āg- (*suegh-)

English meaning: to be bent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gebogen sein”

Material: Lat. *vagor*, *-āri* ‘schweife umher, breite mich from’, *vagus* “wandering”; O.Ir. *fān* m. ‘slope, cavity; slantwise, abschlüssig’ (**u̯āg-no-*); O.Welsh *guoin*, Welsh *gwaun* “lowland, depression, meadow”, Corn. *goen*, *goon*, *gon*, Bret. *geun*, *yeun* ‘sumpfland’ (**u̯āgnā*).

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 726, Loth RC 36, 181;

See also: compare *u̯ā-*, *u̯ek-*, *u̯ək-*, *u̯eng(h)-*, *u̯enk-*.

Page(s): 1120

u̯ək- (: *u̯āk-) (*suek-)

English meaning: to be bent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gebogen sein”

Material: Lat. *vacillō*, *-āre* “wobble, sway, waver”; O.Brit. VN Ούακο-μάγοι “die Bewohner the gekrümmten Felder”, Welsh *gwaeth* (*u̯ək-to-) compar. “bad” (superl. *gwaethaf*), Corn. *gweth*, M.Bret. *goaz*.

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 723 ff.;

See also: s. also u̯ā-, u̯æg- etc.

Page(s): 1135

uidhu- (*sueiĝhu-)

English meaning: tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Baum"

Note:

Root *uidhu-* (**sueiĝhu-*): "tree" derived from Alb.-Illyr. *vith*, gen. *vidh* "elm tree" of Root *uiŋĝ-* and *ueiĝ-* (*uiĝ-*?) : "elm"; common Alb. -ĝ- > -d- phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ir. *fid*, gen. *fedo* "tree, wood, wood, forest", Welsh *gwydd* (sg. *gwydden*), O.Corn. *guiden*, br. *gwez* (sg. *gwezenn*) ds., also in Welsh *syb-wydd* "pine" ("Harzbaum") = Corn. *sib-uit*, Gaul. VN *Uidu-casses*; O.Ice. *viðr*, gen. *viðar* m. "wood, forest, wood, tree", O.E. *widu*, *wudu* m. ds., O.H.G. *witu*, *wito* "wood";

perhaps as "Grenzbaum, trennender Grenzwald between Ansiedlungen" to **ueidh-* 'separate, divide' and then formal = O.Ind. *vidhú-* "vereinsamt", Lith. *vidùs* "Withte, Inneres"; compare above S. 707 Lith. *mėdžias* "tree";

connection with Ir. *fīad* "wild", *fīadach* "Jagd", Welsh *gŵydd* "wild", O.Corn. *guīt-fil* "fera", Bret. *gouez* "wild" wäre the meaning after through Lat. *silvāticus* "wild" : *silva*, Lith. *medinis* "wild", *medžioklė* "Jagd" : *mėdis* "tree" to prop, support, yet bliebe dabei die lengthened grade *ei* compared with dem Grundworte Ir. *fid* difficult, hard; es is hence *fīad* from *fid* to separate and auf eine besides **uei-t* in O.H.G. *weida*, O.E. *wāð*, O.Ice. *veiðr* "Jagd, fishing" (: **uei-ǵ*) liegende root form **uei-d(h)-* to beziehen.

maybe Alb. *fidan* 'sapling' and then from Alb. passed into Turkish language not vice versa, also older Alb. *vidh* "elm-tree".

References: WP. I 314, 228 ff.

Page(s): 1177

ṽinĝ- and ṽeiĝ- (ṽiĝ-?) (*sṽeiĝhu-)

English meaning: elm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ulme"

Material: With nasalization die Bal.-Slav. group Serb. *vêz* (gen. *vèza*), Russ. *vjazъ*, Pol. *wiąz* "Ulmus campestris" (Proto-Slav.. **vęzъ*); Lith. *vìnkšna*, Ltv. *vīksna* ds. (also O.Pruss. *wimino* "elm", lies *wincsno*) from **ṽinĝ-snā* (Suff. as in Lith. *glúosna* "willow");

entnasaliert O.E. *wīc*, *wīce*, Eng. *witch*, nd. *wīke* "elm";

likewise *ṽinĝ-* as *ṽiĝ-* kann vorliegen in Alb. *vith*, gen. *vidh* "elm" and in kurd. *viz* "a kind of elm"; das relationship the nasal. zur unnasal. form is still to klären.

clearly the Alb. form is the oldest one. Also Alb. shows that Root *ṽinĝ-* and *ṽeiĝ-* (*ṽiĝ-?*) : (elm-tree) derived from Root *ṽidhu-* : (tree).

References: WP. I 314, Specht IE Decl. 59 f., Trautmann 360, Vasmer 1, 244, Petersson Heteroklisie 56 f.

Page(s): 1177

u̯ieth–, u̯ith– (*sueisu–)

English meaning: to shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schütteln’

Material: O.Ind. *vyáthatē* “ sways, taumelt, geht schief, kommt to Falle, shrugs, jerks, weicht”, *vithurá-* “ fluctuating, mangelhaft”; Goth. *wipōn* ‘shake’; relationship to **uei-1* “turn” is probably, da in Kreise this root words for “waver, hin and her bewegen” right frequent, often are.

References: WP. I 318, Kuiper Nasalprä. 53, Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, 487.

Page(s): 1178

u̯īks– (*su̯īks–)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mistel and andere Leim liefernde Bäume"

Note: (u̯īsk-?)

See also: s. S. 1134 (u̯eis-).

Page(s): 1177

uī-kmt-ī (*suī-kmt-ī)

English meaning: twenty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zwanzig”

Note:

Root *uī-kmt-ī* (**suī-kmt-ī*): “twenty” derived from Root *se-* : “reflexive pronoun” + Root *(d)ekm*, *(d)ekm-t*, *(d)eku-* : “ten”. Hence Root *uī-kmt-ī* (**suī-kmt-ī*) was previously an attribute noun, earlier an ordinal number created according to Illyr. pattern with Illyr. Alb. *-ta* adjective formant (see above Alb. numbers from 1-10).

Note: actually Dual “two decades “ (to IE *uī-* “two” and *dkmt-*, above S. 192)

Material: O.Ind. *vimśatī-*, Av. *vīsaiti*, Osset. *insäi*, Arm. *k'san*, Gk. εἴκοσι, Dor. Φίκατι, Hom. εἴκοσι for ἐ(F)ἴκοσι, Alb. *zet*, Lat. *vīginti* (see above S. 192), O.Ir. *fiche*, gen. *fichet* (**uikmt-s*, *-os*), O.Welsh *uceint* (instead of **gwycaint* from dem compound **dou-viceint*, Welsh *deugaint* “40” abstracted), Corn. *ugans*, Toch. A *wiki*, B *ikə*.

References: WP. I 313, Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 366 f., WH. II 788 f., Frisk 453 f.

Page(s): 1177

u̯ī-¹ (*su̯ī-)

English meaning: separate from; both, two

Deutsche Übersetzung: “auseinander” actually “entzwei”, also “zwei”

Note: (see *u̯ī-k̑mt-ī*)

Material: O.Ind. *ví-* “apart”, Av. *vī-* “apart; abseits, apart, separated from; entgegen; through and through “ (also *viš-*: *viš-pat-* “go away, pass over”); O.Ind. *viṣu-* “after variant Seiten” in *viṣuṇa-* “verschiedenartig”, *viṣu-rūpa-* “verschiedengestaltig” under likewise, *viṣuva-* n. “aequinoctium”, *viṣuvant-* “in the Mitte situated, after beiden Seiten gleich”, *viṣv-añc-* “after beiden (allen) Seiten gewandt, auseinandergehend”, O.Ind. *viṣva-dryaṇk* “überallhin going”, Av. *višpaṇa* adv. “ringsum allenthalben” (**u̯isu-* and **u̯isuo-*; besides **u̯iso-* in:) Lith. *višas*, Ltv. *viss*, O.Pruss. *wissa-* “all”; O.C.S. *vsb* “all, whole”; with the same meaning “all” from “after allen Seiten auseinandergegangen, umfänglich” and IE *k̑*-suffix: O.Ind. *viśva-* “jeder, all”, Av. *vīspa-*, ap. *vispa-* “ds.”; sg. also “whole” (**u̯ik̑uo-*; out of it also O.Pers. *visa-* with regular southWest - development from -śv-);

to stem **u̯isu-*, *u̯isuo-* presumably also Gk. *ἴσος*, *ἴσος* “gleich” (for das on the other hand derivation from **u̯idsuos* to **u̯eid-* “ behold “ erwogen wird);

Lat. *vitium* “fault, error, Gebrechen, damage” as **u̯i-ti-om* “*Abweichung”; *vituperō*, -āre ‘spoil, tadeln’ (*vitium* + *parāre*); in addition Lat. *vitiīgō* f. “ skin rash “.

comparative **u̯itero-*: O.Ind. *vītara-* “further führend”, *vītaram* “further, further”, Av. *vītarəm* ‘seitwärts’, *vītara-* “the weitere, weitere”, *ōiṇra* (i.e. *viṇra*) adv. “ particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably, apart, separated”, Goth. *wīþra* adv. and preposition m. acc. “gegen, wider, compared with, vor”, O.Ice. *viðr* adv. and preposition m. dat. acc. “gegen, wider, with, by” (also *við* after Paaren as *norðr* : *norð*), O.E. *wið* adv. and preposition m. gen. dat. acc. “gegen, compared with,

wider, along, with”, *wīder-* in compounds, O.H.G. *widar* adv. “gegen, back, against”, preposition m. dat. acc. “gegen, compared with, wider”; Lat. perhaps in *vītricus* ‘stiefvater’, originally “the zweite”, or “the entferntere Vater” (but O.H.G. *enrig*, das an the einzigen Stelle, where es vorkommt (11. Jh.), “transiberinus” übersetzt, wird rather to *enont* “beyond” belong); O.C.S. *въторъ* “alter, secundus” (from **въторъ*).

References: WP. I 312 f., WH. II 80, 808, Vasmer 1, 192 f., 237, Trautmann 362 f.

Page(s): 1175-1176

u̯i-², uoi- (*su̯i-)

English meaning: expr. root

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten

Material: Gk. ἰᾶ, Ion. ἰή f. ‘shout, call, scream’ (Fiá:), ἰαί, ἰή “Ausruf the Freude or of Schmerzes”, Hom. (F)ἰόμῳποι epithet the Argiver (“βονν ἀγαθοί”); ἰήιος epithet of Apollo (den man with ἰη παιῶν anrief), hence perhaps ἰάφονες, ἰωνες “Ionier” as “Verehrer of Apollo”; ἰήιος or ἰᾶ-Rufer (? Schwyzer Gk. 1, 80); O.E. *wī* (besides *weg*, *wei*, *wā*) “weh, oh”; due to eines **u̯i-to*- “jubelnd” here Lith. *vyturỹs* “Lerche” and probably Lat. *vītulor* “jubilate, cheer, stimme einen Sieges- or Lobgesang an, be cheerful”; aRuss. *viskati* “neigh”, *visnqti* “muttere”, Russ. dial. *viščatʹ*, Pol. *wiskać*, *wiszczeć* “loud whistle”; Russ. *vizg* “Gewinsel”, *vizžatʹ* “whimper”.

References: WP. I 312, 527, WH. II 807, Holthausen Ae. etym. Wb. 392, Vasmer 1, 199.

Page(s): 1176

u̯īro-s (*su̯īro-)

English meaning: man; warrior

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mann", actually "the Kräftige"

Material: With *ī*. O.Ind. *vīrā-*, Av. *vīra-* "man, Held", Umbr. acc. pl. n. *u(e)iro* "mancipia", volsk. abl. sg. *couehriu* "*coviriō, contiōne", Lith. *výras*, Ltv. *wîrs*, O.Pruss. *wijrs* "man"; skyth. οἰόρ "ἄνδρα" (Herod. 4, 110), more properly οἶπο- = *vīro-*; O.Ind. *virapśá-* from **vīra-pśv-a-* (: Av. *pasu vīra*) "people and Vieh", compare Umbr. *ueiro pequo* ds.

With *ī*. Lat. *vir* "man", in the älteren language also das einzige word for " husband ", wherefore *virāgō* "mannhafte virgin, Heldin", *virtus* "Mannhaftigkeit, skillfulness, Tugend", O.Ir. *fer* "man", Welsh etc. *gwr*, pl. *gwyr* (to welchem the sg. *gwr* analogical dazugebildet is), Goth. *waír*, O.Ice. *verr*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *wer* "man", Toch. A *wir* " young "; Ger. *Werwolf*, probably to Lat. *vīs* " power " etc., **u̯ei-* "auf etwas losgehen", s. d.

References: WP. I 314 f., WH. II 796 f., Trautmann 360, W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 398, Untermann, IF. 62, 127.

Page(s): 1177-1178

u_lek–, u_lk– (*s_ulek–)

English meaning: to shine; fiery

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten, feurig”?

Note:

It derived from Root **se-**: “reflexive pronoun” + /ek ‘shape, apparition”.

Material: O.Ind. *ulkā*, *ulkuṣī* “meteor”, perhaps to Gk. ἄφλαξ ἀβλάξ (whether λαμπρῶς Hes.); incredible ἠλέκτωρ “gleaming, sun”, ἤλεκτρον “mixture of gold and silver, amber”; Toch. AB /ek ‘shape, apparition”.

References: WP. I 321, J. B. Hofmann Etymol. Gk. Wb. 106, Frisk 629, Mayrhofer 1, 112.

Page(s): 1178

u_lk^w-os (*kwel- řúuō(n))

English meaning: wolf

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wolf"

Note:

Root **u_lk^w-os** : "wolf" derived from an extension of Root **u_lek-**, **u_lk-** : "to shine; fiery" [similarity of sparking beastly eyes in the dark]

Material: O.Ind. *vṛka-* m. "wolf", *vṛkīṇ* "Wölfin", *vṛkātī-* "ein Wölfischer", *vṛkāyú-* "mad, wicked, evil, mordlustig"; Av. *vəhrka-* "wolf (geneuertes = renamed, has changed?? Fem. *vəhrka*); Gk. *λύκος* (geneuertes = renamed, has changed?? Fem. *λύκαινα*); Lat. *lupus* (sabin. Lw.); Goth. *wulfs*, O.Ice. *ulfr*, O.E. O.S. *wulf*, O.H.G. *wolf* "wolf", fem. O.H.G. *wulpa*, M.H.G. *wülpe*, O.Ice. *yłgr* (from **wulgis*, IE **u_lk^wī*); Lith. *vilkas*, Ltv. *vilks*, O.Pruss. *wilkis*, O.C.S. *vlъkъ* ds.; fem. Lith. *vilkė*, Slav. *vlъči-ca* in Serb. *vùčica*, Russ. *volčica*;

with double zero grade (?): Alb. *ulk* "wolf", ligur. MN *Ulkos*, Illyr. PN *Ulcudius*, *Ulcirus* mons, PN *Ουλκίνιον*, pannon. *Ulcisia* castra; O.Brit. PN *Ulcagnus*, urlr. (Ogam) gen. *Ulccagni* = O.Ir. PN *Olcán*, also also O.Ir. *olc*, gen. *uīlc* "mad, wicked, evil", as Subst. m. "Missetäter", n. "evil, harm, Übel" (see 307, 310); compare also den päon. MN *Λυττπειος*, *Λυκκειος* the auf old Labiovelar hinweisen could; Szemerényi (KZ. 71, 199 ff.) receives Illyr. *ulk-* from **u_luk-*, IE **u_lk^w-* an; then Celt. *ulko-* must be looked as Illyr. Lw.; conspicuous is Lat. PN *Vlp(ius) Lupio* (CIR 130);

Note:

Alb. (**u_lk^w*) *ulku* "wolf" [the shift *k^w* > *ku*] [conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]; also Alb. (**ulcagnus*) *ulkonjë* 'she-wolf' : O.Brit. PN *Ulcagnus* common Alb. *-kn-* > *-nj-* phonetic mutation : Swedish *varghona*, *varginna*, *vargböna*, *varghona*, *varginna*, *vargböna* "Wölfin".

possible wäre also, daß Lat. *lupus* and Gmc. **wulfaz* with IE *p* to O.Ind. *lopāśa-* m. “jackal, fox”, Av. *raopi-*, M.Pers. *ropas* etc. belongs, or mindestens from a derartigen Wurzelbeeinflußt is (see above S. 690, where also Gaul. PN Λούερνιος, O.Brit. gen. *Lovernii*, Welsh *llywarn*, O.Corn. *louuern*, Bret. *louarn* “fox”, IE **louperno-s* hinzufügen is).
References: WP. I 316 f., WH. II 836 f., Trautmann 359, Vasmer 1, 218, 223 f.; various distorted taboo; den Labiovelar leugnet W. Wissmann in D. Wb. 14, 2, 1242.

Page(s): 1178-1179

ulp-, lup- (*s_uilk^w-)

English meaning: a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Raubtierbezeichnungen, especially from dem Hundegeschlecht (Fuchs, Schakal, Wolf)

Note:

Root *ulp-*, *lup-* (**s_uilk^w-*): “a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)” derived from Root *ulk^w-os* (**s_uilek^w-os*): “wolf” [common Lat. *k^w-* > *p-* phonetic mutation].

Note: older *ē*-stem

Material: Av. *urupi-s* m. (**lupi-s*) “dog”, *raopi-s* “fox, jackal”, M.Pers. *rōpās*, Pers. *rōbāh* “fox” = O.Ind. *lopāśā-* m. “jackal, fox”;

Maybe Alb. *lopë* “cow, (huge consuming animal; cow eaten by wolves)”, *llup* “devour”, *llapë* “tongue” : Lith. *lapenti* “to swallow food”.

Arm. *aluēs* gen. *-esu* “fox”;

Maybe zero grade in Pol. (**lues*) *lis* “fox”.

Gk. ἀλώπηξ f., short form ἄλωπός;

Lat. *volpēs* “fox”, possibly also *lupus* “wolf”;

Lith. *lāpė* (**ulopē*), Ltv. *lapsa* (syncopated from *lapesa*? IE **ulopekā*?); compare Lith. *vilpišys* “wild cat”, it would be placed near M.Pers. *gurpak* Pers. *gurba* “house cat, domestic cat”, from Iran. **urpa-*, IE **ulpos*; it concerns certainly various taboo adjustments.

References: WP. I 316 f., WH. I 836 f., II 830, Frisk 83, Trautmann 149, Specht IE Decl. 36, Lidén KZ. 56, 212 ff.

Page(s): 1179

uobhsā (*guobhsā)

English meaning: wasp

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wespe"

Material: Av. *vawžaka-* 'scorpion', but Iran. **vawža-* "wasp" in M.Pers. *vaβz* "wasp", Baluchi *gwabz* "bee, wasp";

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**guobhsā*) **glêsa*, *grenza* "wasp" : O.Corn. *guhi-en* gl. "wasp", M.Welsh *gw(y)chi*, abr. *guohi* : Swedish *getting* "wasp" : Baluchi *gwabz* "bee, wasp"; [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *vespa* f. "wasp" (from **vopsā*);

O.Corn. *guhi-en* gl. "wasp", M.Welsh *gw(y)chi*, abr. *guohi* gl. fucos (**uops-*), from which borrowed O.Ir. *foich* gl. "wasp" (also "caterpillar, cankerworm"), Ir. *foitlach* and *puith* "wasp", out of it *spoch* "fierce attack" (O'Rahilly Sc. G. stem 3, 63); maybe Alb. (**spoch*) *shponj* "pierce, sting (of a wasp)".

O.E. *wæfs*, *wæps*, *wæsp* "wasp", O.H.G. *wefsa*, *wafsa*, *waspa*, bO.Ir. *webes*, thür. *weps-chen* and *wewetz-chen*, die auf Gmc. **wabi-s* and **wabi-t* weisen;

Lith. *vapsvā* "wasp", O.Pruss. *wobse* ds.;

Church Slavic *osa*, Clr. *osá* (from **vopsā*, Bal.-Slav. **uapsā*).

References: WP. I 257 f., WH. II 770, Trautmann 342, Vasmer 2, 280, Specht IE Decl. 45 f., Szemerényi Arch. Lingunder 4, 52.

See also: distinct to *uebh-* "to weave".

Page(s): 1179

ʷogʷhni-s, ʷogʷhnes- (*sʷogʷhnes-)

English meaning: ploughshare

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Pflugschar"

Material: Gk. ὀφνίς ὕννις, ἄροτρον Hes. (in addition probably also ὄφατα δεσμοὶ ἀρότρων. Ἀκαρνᾶνες Hes.) = O.Pruss. *wagnis* "Pflugmesser"; O.H.G. *waganso*, Ger. bO.Ir. *der Wagensun*, O.Ice. *vangsni* "plowshare"; but Lat. *vōmis*, *-eris* (nom. thereafter also *vōmer*) "plowshare" from *ʷogʷh-smis*; unclear is Gk. ὕννη, ὕννις f. "plowshare" (compare Brugmann II² 1, 288);

O.H.G. *weggi*, *wecki* m. "wedge" (and "keilförmiger Wecken"), O.E. *wecg*, O.Ice. *veggr* "wedge" = Lith. *vãgis* "wedge = spigot, hammer, nail", Ltv. *vadzis* "wedge", O.Pruss. *wagnis* 'sech (part of Pfluges)'.
References: WP. I 315 f., WH. II 835, Trautmann 337; after Wackernagel KZ. 61, 206 ff. as 'spitzer, bohrender object' to O.Pers. *ud-avajam* "I stach from" (root *ʷegʷh-*).

Page(s): 1179-1180

uokso- (*suokso-)

English meaning: wax

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wachs"

Material: O.H.G. O.S. *wahs*, O.E. *weax*, O.Ice. *vax* n. "Wachs"; Lith. *vāškas*, Ltv. *vasks* ds.; R.C.S. (etc.) *voskъ* ds.; to **ueg-* "to weave", as O.H.G. *waba* "honeycomb" to **uebh-* "to weave", s. Törnquist, *Studia Neophilol.* 17, 99 f.

References: WP. I 315, Trautmann 343, Vasmer 1, 231.

Page(s): 1180

uortoko- (*suortoko-)

English meaning: quail

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wachtel”

Material: O.Ind. *varṭaka-* m., *vārtikā* f. “Wachtel”; Gk. ὄρτυξ, -υγος, by Gramm. also -υκος and with -ū-, by Hes. γόρτυξ, i.e. Φόρτυξ “Wachtel”, dessen ending after ἰβυξ, βαῖβυξ, -υκος, κόκκυξ, -ūγος (and πτέρυξ, -υγος?) transfigured is; Ion. Ὀρτυγίη “Delos” (“Wachtelinsel”).

References: WP. I 316.

Page(s): 1180

uōro-, -ā (*suōro-)

English meaning: deceit; madness

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'schwindel, Wahnsinn'

Material: Gk. ὠπακιᾶν "senseless, unconscious become, erblassen" belongs to a stem ὠπακ-; independent therefrom alts. *wōrig* "entkräftet, tired, faint, languid", O.E. *wērig*, Eng. *weary* "tired", O.H.G. *wuorag* "berauscht"; die *k*-derivative lacks in O.Ice. *órar* f. pl. "Betäubtsein", *ðorr* (**uōrio-*) "geistesgestört, baffle, furious" and O.E. *wōrian* "wander, waver, zerfallen"; about Gk. ὤπος, ἄωπος 'sleep' see above S. 72.

References: WP. I 316;

See also: perhaps to *uer-3* above S. 1152 (Frisk, *Eranos* 43, 229 f.).

Page(s): 1180

urǵh-¹ : urǵh- (*surǵh-)

English meaning: thorn, spike

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Dorn, Spitze, stechender Pflanzenstengel”

Material: Att. ῥᾱχός (ῥᾱχος), Ion. ῥηχός f. “dorniges Reis, briar, thorn hedge” (ῥήχου αἰμασίας Hes. with o- as verbalism from F, see also under *uer-gh-* “turn”); ῥάχις “backbone, spine, mountain ridge”, ῥαχίζω “(rupture das backbone, spine, hence allg.:) zerhaue, zerstücke”;

M.Ir. *fracc* (with *gg*) “needle”??; Lith. *rãžas* “dry Reis, Stoppel, Besenstumpf, Gabelzinke”, *ražys* “tine”, *tri-rãžis* “dreizinkig”.

References: WP. I 318.

Page(s): 1180

urāgh-² : urəgh- (*surāgh-)

English meaning: to hit, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, stoßen’??

Material: Att. ῥάπτω (ā: ἔρραξα, ἐρράχθην), Ion. ῥήσσω “hit, stamp”; intr. ‘stürze violent, dringe heran’, Att. κατα(ρ)ρᾱκτης “abschüssig”, also m. “Wassersturz, Fallgatter, ein Wasservogel”; Att. ῥᾱχία, Ion. ῥηχίη “Meeresbrandung, flood; umbrandete place”;

but O.C.S. *u-raziti* “percutere”, Russ. *raz* “meal”, Cz. *ráz* “blow, knock” etc. belong probably rather to **urēgh-*.

References: WP. I 318 f., Vasmer 2, 484.

Page(s): 1181

ureg- (and uerg-?) (*surg-)

English meaning: to push, drag, drive

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stoßen, drängen, puffen, treiben, feindselig verfolgen'

Material: O.Ind. perhaps *vrájati* 'schreitet, goes', *pra-vrājāyati* 'läßt wandern, verbannt', *parāvṛj-* 'Verstoßener'; Persson Beitr. 501 seeks against it in ihnen ein with **uer-g-* 'turn' (see 1154) nächstverwandtes **ure-g-*, basic meaning 'sich drehend bewegen';

Lat. *urgeō* (besides early, but unursprünglich *urgueō*), *-ēre* 'urge, press, push, beset, press' (**urgeiō* or **urgeiō*);

Goth. *wrikan* 'pursue', O.Ice. *reka* 'drive, push, hunt, chase, pursue, throw, verwerfen', O.E. *wrecan* 'urge, press, push, drive, push, rächen' (and 'vorwärts schreiten', see above), O.Fris. *wreka* 'drive, push, rächen', O.S. *wrecan* 'rächen, punish, curse', O.H.G. *rehhan* ds., *wreh* 'exul', Goth. *wraks* 'Verfolger', *wrakjan* 'pursue', O.E. *wracu* 'revenge, vengeance, punishment, woefulness', *wræc* n. 'Verbannung, woefulness', *wrecc(e)an* 'aufmuntern, antreiben, waken, arouse, revive', *wrecca* 'ein Verbannter, Elender, foreigner, stranger', O.S. *wrekkio*, O.H.G. *(w)reck(e)o* 'landesflüchtiger Held', Ger. (neu from dem M.H.G. aufgenommen) *Recke*; O.E. *wræc* 'Verbannung, woefulness', Nor. *rak* 'umhertreibender object, debris or kelp' (hence M.L.G. *Wrak* 'Wrack'), with *e* also Ice. *rek* 'auf dem Wasser treibender object'; lengthened grade Goth. *wrēkei* 'Verfolgung', O.Fris. *wrēke*, O.S. *wrāka* 'punishment, revenge, vengeance', O.H.G. *rāhha* 'revenge, vengeance', O.Ice. *rāc* 'Verfolgung', *rākr* 'verwerflich', *rækja* (: O.Ind. *vrājāyati*) 'verwerfen, vertreiben' = O.Fris. *wrēka*, O.E. *wræcan* 'drive, push, urge, press, push';

Bal.-Slav. **urg-* in compatible English meaning: Lith. *vérgas*, Ltv. *vērgs* 'slave'; ablaut. Lith. *vaĩgas* 'need, woefulness', *vaĩgti* 'need leiden', O.Pruss. *wargan* acc. sg. m. 'Übel, affliction, danger', Lith. *vargùs* 'heavy, beschwerlich, woeful, wretched, miserable', Ltv.

vārgs “woeful, wretched, miserable, siech”, O.Pruss. *wargs* “evil, bad”; O.C.S. *vragъ* “fiend”, Pol. *wrog* “Übel, evil, harm; the Böse, devil; Verhängnis”;

yet are the Bal.-Slav. words also with Gmc. *warga-* (see S. 1154 under **uer-ǵh-*, **uer-* “turn”) compatible.

References: WP. I 319 f., WH. II 839 f., Trautmann 342, Vasmer 1, 228.

Page(s): 1181

ṽreik–, ṽereik– (*sṽereik–)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Heidekraut"

See also: see above S. 1155 under *ṽerǵh-*.

Page(s): 1182

ṽrek– (*sṽereik–)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reden, rufen”

References: WP. I 318, II 343, 362, Trautmann 243, Vasmer 2, 508 f.

See also: s. ober under *ṽer-6*.

Page(s): 1182

uren- (*sueren-)

English meaning: to sprinkle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bespritzen, besprengen”?

Material: Gk. ῥαίνω (**ur̥niō*) “bespritze, besprenge (with water or dust, powder)”, ῥαίς, -ίθος f. “drip”; with *-dh-* extension ῥαθάμιγξ f. “drip, Staubkörnchen” (**ur̥n-dh-*), ῥαθαίνω “besprenge, streue from”; secondary *-δ-* in ἐρράδαται, ἐρράδατο, ῥάσσετε perf. pass. and Aor. to ῥαίνω; ῥαίνω could indeed also to O.C.S. *izroniti* (above S. 329) belong;

about O.S. O.H.G. *wrennio*, O.S. *wrēnio*, O.H.G. *reineo*, *rein(n)o* ‘stallion’ (to O.E. *wræne*, O.S. *wrēnisc* “horny, lustful”, Nor. *vrīna* “cry, neigh”) see above S. 81 and under *uer-3* respectively *urei-*;

after Szemerényi (KZ. 73, 74) here Hitt. *hurna-* ‘sprinkle’ (**ur̥n-*), further perhaps to IE *a_uer-* above S. 80 f.

References: WP. I 277, 320, Specht IE Decl. 156.

Page(s): 1182

(ureth- :) uroth- or urath- (*suereth-)

English meaning: to support

Deutsche Übersetzung: 'stützen'?

Material: O.E. *wraðu* f. "pad", *wređian* "prop, support", O.S. *wređian* "prop, support", *giwređian* "eine pad build " become from Trautmann KZ. 42, 331 with Av. *urvaṣa-* "befreundet; friend" connected; yet is dafür eine basic meaning "auf den man sich prop, support, abandon kann" not to sichern.

References: WP. I 320.

Page(s): 1183

urēĝ-, urōĝ-, urəĝ- (*surēĝ-)

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brechen"

Material: Arm. *ergic-uṣanem* (**urēĝ-*) "ρήγνυμι"; Gk. ῥήγνυμι (and ῥήσσω) "break" (Aor. pass. ἐρράγην, perf. ἔρρωγα, herakl. ἐρρηγεῖα), ῥήξις, Lesb. Φρήξις f. "das Durchbrechen, Reißen", zero grade Ion. ῥαγή "crack, col, gap", ῥάγδην adv. "violent", ῥαгдаῖος adj. ds.; ῥώξ, -γός f. "crack, col, gap, Ritze", ῥωγή, ῥωγμή, ῥωγμός, ῥωχμός (*ῥωκσμός) ds., ῥωγαλέος "zerfetzt", ῥηγμῖν, -ῖνος m. "Wogenbruch, surf, surge, breakers";

Bal.-Slav. **rěžiti* "cut, bite": Lith. *rėžiu, rėžti* "cut, clip, ritzen, rend, notch, furchen" (also *rėžau, rėžyti*, in addition *rėžis* m. "incision, Ritze, Ackerstreifen"); in addition Lith. *raįžau, raįžyti* "mehrfach ritzen, cut, clip", Ltv. *raīze* f. "schneidender pain, distress"; maybe Alb. *rrëzoj* "ruin, destroy"

O.C.S. *rěžq, rězati* "κόπτω", aRuss. *rěžu, rězati* "cut, clip, schlachten"; in addition Slav. **rbznqti* in Pol. *rznać* "cut, clip, carve, schlachten";

Bal.-Slav. **rěža-* m. "cut" in Lith. *rėžàs, atrėžaĩ* m. pl. "schnitzel", Russ. *rěz* "cut, incisure"; ablaut. Bal.-Slav. **rōža-* m. "cut, line" in Lith. *ruožas* "line, stripe, cut", Ltv. *ruōza* "stripe, meadow, row, lowland, depression, gorge, ravine, gulch";

Proto-Slav.. **razь* "cut, Hieb" in Cz. *ráz* "blow, knock, Hieb, Mal", Russ. *raz* "Mal", and O.C.S. *obraz* "εἰκών, μορφή", Russ. *óbráz* "Bild"; Russ. *razítb* "hit" etc., O.C.S. *u-raziti* "durchbohren";

compare Alb. *rrah* "hit, zerstoße" (from **rradh*), *rras* "dränge together, trete", Aor. *rashe*.

References: WP. I 319, Vasmer 2, 484, 485, 505, Trautmann 245 f.;

See also: compare above *urāĝh-2*.

Page(s): 1181-1182

urughio– (*surughio–)

English meaning: rye

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Roggen"

Material: Thrak. βπίζα (**urughia*) "Emmerkorn, Roggen";

O.Ice. *rugr* m. "Roggen", O.S. *rogher*, O.E. *ryge* m. (**rugī-*), besides afr. *rogga*, O.S. *roggo*, O.H.G. *rocko* (with Geminierung); in addition the Gmc. VN Lat. *Rugii*, O.Ice. *Rygir* (in *Roga-land*), O.E. pl. *Ryge*, *Rugas*, perhaps also *Rügen*, O.E. *rygen* "from Roggen", M.H.G. *ruggin*, *rückin*;

Lith. *rugỹs*, Ltv. *rudzis* "Roggenkorn", pl. Lith. *rugiaĩ*, Ltv. *rudzi* "Roggen"; Lith. *rugienà* "Roggenacker", *ruginis* "from Roggen";

aRuss. *ръѣ*, Serb. *râž*, Russ. *роѣ* f. "Roggen"; Serb. *râžan*, Cz. *režný* (from Slav. **ръѣнъ*) besides R.C.S. *ръѣанъ*, Russ. *ržanój* "from Roggen"; Bulg. *brica* "a kind of Sommergetreide" derives from dem Thrak.

References: WP. II 374 f., Trautmann 246, Vasmer 2, 529, Jacobsohn Arier 133 ff., where also about uralische equivalent (probably IE Lw.).

Page(s): 1183

u_eren- (*su_eren-)

English meaning: ram, sheep, lamb

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Widder, Schaf, Lamb"

Material: O.Ind. **uran-* (from **vuran-*), acc. **uraṇam*, nom. *urā*, from which *uraṇa-* m. "lamb, aries, ram", *urā* f. "sheep", in addition *urabhra-* m. "aries, ram" for **ura-bha-* (as *vr̥ṣabha-* to *vr̥ṣan-*); compare Pers. *barra* (**varnak*) "lamb"; pehl. *varak* "aries, ram"; Iran. *vārən-jar-*, *vārə-yna-* "Lämmerschläger" (Humbach DLZ. 78, 299 f.);

Arm. *gain*, gen. *garin* "lamb";

Gk. Hom. (F)αρήν, gen. ἀρνός "lamb", Cret. Φαρήν; also in tsakon. *vanna*, from lakon. Φαρνίον "lamb", in addition -Φρην in Hom. πολύρρην 'schafreich', out of it late ῥήν), with ablaut. ἀρνειός "aries, ram", whether not rather from *ἀρσνειός (*αρσν-ηFός) to ἄρσην "virile" (above S. 336);

derivative **urēnōn-* in Lat. (as Gmc. Lw.) *rēno* "Tierfell as clothing , Pelz";

unclear as derivative Lat. *vervēx*, *-ēcis* (*-īx*, *-īcis*) "Hammel"; unclear is also the relationship to the auf **eruo(s)-* "wool" rückführbaren Gk. words εἶρος n. "Wollfließ", derived εἶριον, Att. ἔριον "wool", Att. εὖερος, εὐερός 'schönwollig', Eol. ἔπ-ερος "aries, ram" ("whereupon Wolle is"), Ion. εἰρῖνεος, Att. ἐρῖνεος "from wool"; anlautendes F lässt sich not nachweisen.

References: WP. I 269 f., WH. II 429, Specht IE Decl. 33 f., Frisk 137 f., 468 f.

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