

DNGHU ADSOQIATION - INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

Proto-Indo-European Etymological Dictionary

A Revised Edition of Julius Pokorny's

Indogermanisches Etymologisches
Wörterbuch

Indo-European Language Revival Association

2007

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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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Scanned and recognized by George Starostin (Moscow), who has also added the meanings.

Further refurbished and corrected by A. Lubotsky

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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 / >].

Material: to M.Ir. 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"βpoι, Thrac. PN A'βpo-.

Maybe Illyr. VN A"βpoι, Thrac. PN A'βpo- : Alb. (*A"βpoι) *afronj* "bring close, squeeze", *afēr*
"near" similar to formations of Ltv. *blaīzīt* '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-**

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Page(s): 2

abh- (*hebh-)

English meaning: quick, abrupt

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rasch, heftig"

Note: alter *r/h-* stem

Material: Gk. ἄφαρ “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 **akʷā-** (more properly **əkʷā-**), **ēkʷ-** : "water, river" [through the shift -gʷ- > -b-, -kʷ- > -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. ὄθηρος ‘ an ear of corn ‘ see under andh-. Perhaps Arm. *hat* ‘grain’, Hitt. *hattarn*. ‘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*, *drizē* ‘thorny plant’, (< *dris*) *drithē* ‘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. αδ-δακετ “he does”; Maced. ἄδ-δαι ρυμοί (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, -*ař* 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-iāntū*: Welsh *addiant* “longing”, *Admārus*: O.Ir. *már* “large”); Welsh *â*, with vowel *ag* “with” (*ad + ġhe*, 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-sáráti* “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', *eddyl* (**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. *zil* "purpose", preposition O.E. O.Ice. *til* "to, for".

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

Page(s): 3

ad(u)-, ad-ro- (**heghero*)

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 Ὀσεριάτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation].

From Root *akʷā-* "water, river" nasalized in **akʷent-* (suffixed in *-er*, *-or*) derived Root *au(e)-*, *aued-, auer-*: "to flow, to wet; water, etc."

Material: Avest. *aδu* " water run, brook, canal ", Ven.-Illyr. FIN *Ad(d)ua* (for Po), **Adulia* > *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 Α'δρανός and Ven.-Illyr. name of Oder Ού-αδούας; further Ltv. FIN *Adula*.

Note:

The name of the primordial hill in Egyptian mythology, the first mountain that raised from the oceO.N. The mountain god was borrowed by Hitties who called the dreaming god Upelluri. Greeks received Atlas from Hittites. Atlas "*mountain probably named after the rivers streaming there ": Α"τλας, -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 ".

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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", *agliþa*, *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. ἀχλύς “fog, darkness”

Maybe Alb. *agull* “bad vision”

O.Pruss. *aglo* n. “rain” (*u-* stem), Arm. **a/j-* in *atjałj*, *atjamutjkh* “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", ἄχυμαι, ἄχομαι "grieving, sorrowing, mourning" (Aor. ἥκαχε, ἥκαχόμην, perf. ἀκάχημαι), ἀχεύων, ἀχέων "mourning, groaning", ἀκαχίζω 'sadden'; here probably ἄχθος "load, grief" (*ἄχτος), thereof ἄχθεσθαι "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 ūgs* "fear nothing" (old short vocal subjunctive **ōgiz*), O.N. *ōa-sk* "be afraid"
"; Goth. *ōgjan* "snub somebody" = O.N. *aegja* "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-)*

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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”, ἄγιος μιαρός.

O.E. *acan*, *ōc* “hurt” (Eng. *ache*), N.Ger. *äken* “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. *sangue* “blood”, Alb. *gjak* “blood” see Root *s(y)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. *ags* (adj.) “early”, *agri* adv. “early, early on”, *agrum* “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

agu(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 **agwésī*: **agusīās*), Gk. ιξός “ax, hatchet”

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

Lat. *ascia* “ax of the carpenters” (from **acsīā* like *viscus*: ιξός, *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 “, *eillion* (**aglionēs*) “ 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

aḡ- (*heḡ-)

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”; *ājī-* m./f. “running match, combat”, Av. *azaiti* “drive, lead away”, Arm. *acem* “lead, bring”; maybe Alb.Gheg (*ăyw), *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. *ăyw* “lead” (Aor. Aor. *ňyayov*, *ňxi* 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 *ēyt* (**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. *āja*); 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, ejā* “come!”.

to- participle: ἀκτός, Lat. *āctus* “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. *Amt*).

As IE Instrumental noun *in-trā* here O.Ind. *aśtrā* “goad to drive the livestock”, Av. *aśtrā* “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. ἀγωγός “leading, leadingly”, ἀγωγή “guidance, management, freight”, Hes. ὕγανα ‘spokes’, στρατ-ηγός (see under). about Dor. ἄγον (O.Ind. *ājam*) “I lead” see, nevertheless, Schwyzer Gk. I 654, 4.

o- stem: ved. *ajá-ḥ* “activity, train; driver”, Gk. ἀγός “leader, military leader”, στρατ-ηγός, Att. Ion. στρατ-ηγός “military leader”, λοχαγός (originally Doric) “leader”, Lat. *prōdigō -igere -egi -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”).

io- stem: Ir. *aige* “race”, O.Ind. in *prtanājyam* “competition”.

aǵm̥n̥, aǵmos O.Ind. *ájman-* n. “ road, train “, *ájma-ḥ* ds. (however, about *jman*, *pari-jman-*, *prthu-jman-*, *jma-yā-* s. *ǵh̥bem-* “ earth ”): Lat. *agmen* “ a driving movement or a mass in (orderly) movement, a stream, band, train; esp. miLith., an army on the march “ (to neologism *ago* 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. ὅγμος “ 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. ἄγων “ 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. Ion. ἀγῖνεμεναι, ἀγῖνέω ds. (:ἀγνέω and ἄγω, like ὁρī-vω towards ὅρ-vu-μι and ὠρ-όμην, also from an *ī* ending root form; cf Schwyzer Gk. I 694, 696). about ἡγεμών see Schwyzer Gk. I 522⁷ and under *sāg-*.

Lat. *rēmex, rēmigāre, rēmigium, lītigāre* “ 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-sis*) “ 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 **aḱ-* “sharp”, see there.

Further belong here:

aǵes, *aḱs* . . . “(fulcrum, pivot:) axis - shoulder”:

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

Note: common Gk. *-ǵh-* > -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. *qxł*, O.E. *eaxl*, O.H.G. *ahsala*, Ger. *Achsel*, where near lengthened grade Dutch *oksel* ds., and without /- 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. *aśayā* gen. Du. “of both shoulders”, Arm. *anut* “shoulder pit” (at first from **asnut*”).

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

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

O.Ind. in *ghasē-ajra-* “to drive consuming, exciting appetite”, Av. (*vehr-kām*) *azrō-daiōīm* “doing the hunt, outgoing on prey (she-wolf)”; Gk. ἄγρα, Ion. ἄγρη “hunt, catch”, πάναγρος “catching everything, catching”, κρεάγρα “meat tongs”, πυράγρα “tongs”, ποδάγρα “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 Schwyzer Gk. I 727¹ from *á-γpo-; 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”.

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

O.Ind. *ájra-ḥ* ‘surface, camp, fields’ (without respect on agriculture), Gk. ἄγρος “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. *ajrīya-* “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. *egēr* “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.

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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 *aǵ-*: “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-*) *qengj* “lamb” : Umbr. *habina(f)* “of a lamb” : Lat. *haedīnus* “of a kid” : O.C.S.: (*j)agnę* “lamb” [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Gk. (**ag^wnos*, *abnos*) ἄμνος 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. ἄμνος m. f., ἄμνη 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 *jagniti* “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 **ou̯is* ‘sheep’); O.E. *ēanian*, Eng. *to yean* “to lamb”, Dutch *oonen* ds. (from **aunōn* from **auna-* = IE **ag^whno-*); O.C.S. (*j)agnę* “lamb” (with formants -*et* broadened around popular names of young animals), (*j)agnьscь* “lambkins” contain full gradation. Or is placed IE **ōg^w(h)no-* : to **əg^w(h)no-*?

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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 *ἀβνός) 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 *ovis*, 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-gh-)

English meaning: to burn

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

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen, leuchten”

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

Gk. αἴθω “ lights, burns “ (αἴθόμενος), αἴθων, αἴθοψ “ igneously, sparkling “, ιθαίνεσθαι θερμαίνεσθαι Hes., hylleisch αἰδῶσσα αἴθουσα “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. αἴθος m. “fire” (αἴθός “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*, **vièscientā*) *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 *Aistomōdīus* (“with quick-tempered courage”), O.E. *āst* f. “dried stove”, Eng. *oast* “drying room, drying loft”.

r- formants: Gk. αἰθήρ “the upper air” (Maced. ἀδῆ), αἴθρα “the cheerful sky” (Maced. ἀδραιά), αἴθριος “brightly, cheerfully (from the weather)”, for what changing by ablaut ιθαρός “cheerfully”, O.Ind. *vīdhṛā-* (= *vi-idh-rá-*) ds.

f formants: Gk. αἴθάλη, αἴθαλος ‘soot’, Maced. ᄂδαλος; 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. *aih-* in O.E. *āelan* “burn” to *āl* n. “Flame”, and in O.E. *āled* m., O.Ice. *eldr* (gen. *elds*) “fire, flame”. From different development-grading O.E. *āled* 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. αἴθος n. “Glow, fire” = O.Ind. *ēdhas-* 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. *īesmē* “firewood”; Lith. *aistrà* f. “passion”; O.Cz. *niestějě* (fem. pl.) “stove”, later *nístěj* (with *n-* suggestion by wrong decomposition of the connections **vñ-n-ěstějě*, *vñ-n-ěstějachъ*, Berneker 275) from **aidh-s-to*; in addition zro grades **idh-s-to-* in Slov. *istéje*, *stéje* pl. “stove hole”; to Johansson IF. 19, 136 also O.Ind. *ištakā* “of burnt bricks”, Av. *ištya-* n. “brick, (backed brick)”.

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

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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 *ai-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: disspirited, 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*- (**heigio-*) *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 *angūs* "idle, sluggish "; Ltv. *īgstu*, *īgt* " have internal pain, be sullen, morose ", *īgnēt* " have disgust ", *īgnis* " sullen person " (Lith. *éngti* "choke, torment " probably stays away); O.C.S. *jēdza* "illness", nSlov. *jeza* "rage", Pol. *jēdza* "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

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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. ἄιγηρος (more properly than οἴγειρος, s. Fick BB. 30, 273) possibly “aspen” could be created as “ tree trembler, (*oak shaker) “ also derivative like οικτίρω from *αιγίρω “ 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 (**asj*) *ahi* “*oak, beech” [the common Alb. *s* > *h* phonetic mutation in the middle of the word (See Root *s̥yekrū-* English meaning: “mother-in law or father-in-law” shift *s* > *h* in Alb. (**svásura-*) *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 *ingati, ingate* “stirs, moves”, Kaus. *ingāyati* “sets in motion, touches, shakes”, *udīngayati* “swings”, *samīngayati* “sets in shaking movement” (form relation like between αἴθω: O.Ind. *indhate*); from Gk. here very probably αἴγες τα κύματα. Δωριεῖς Hes. (also Artemidor Oneirokrit. 2, 12: καὶ γὰρ τὰ μεγάλα κύματα αἴγας ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ λέγομεν), αἴγιαλός ‘strands’ (probably from arise the connection ἐν αἴγι ἀλός “in the surf of the sea”; differently Bechtel Lexil. 16), αἴγις “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 “Αρεος, ἄνεμοι, Θάλασσα”), ἐπαιγίζειν “attack near, thrust near”; probably also αἴγανέν “lance” (on the grounds of *αἴγανον “the catapults” or “projectile”); presumably also αἴγλη ‘shine’, from the flickerof 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).

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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 **uer-*, *uēuer-* “squirrel, weasel “the belonging second limb: **aik-werna*); aksl O.C.S. *igrъ*, *igra* “play”, *igrati*, perfective *vъzigrati* “σκιρτᾶν, hop, jump, dance” (from **bgra*; Lith. with Berneker 422).

References: WP. I 11, Trautmann 103.

Page(s): 13-14

aīg-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziege"

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

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

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

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aigʷh-

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 **aigʷh-s-kos*, *k-* derivative of a *s*-St. **aigʷhes-*, 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”, αἰσχρός “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. *aikināt* “load, shout”.

But καλεῖ can be prescribed for αἰκάλλει “flatters”, and *aikināt* a derivative from *aī* “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*, *ínavati*, Imper. *inuhí*, participle *-inita-* (*úpenita-* “pushed, cut into”), “ penetrate into something, master ”, Av. *inaoiti*, Inf. *aēnajhe* “ violate, hurt ”, *ainita* (from **an-inita* 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 *ītih* f. “ plague, need”; Gk. *αἰνός* “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-inā* “guilt, reproach”, O.H.G. *firinōn* ‘sin”, O.Ice. *firn* 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 *ghab̚h-* : “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: Gk. αἴνυμαι “take, pack, touch”, only present and imperfect tense.

Note: Gk. αἴνυμαι derived from a reduced (**heiuān-*); compare the formation Gk. οἴη, ὅη, ὁά “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*, Tosc *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”

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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 *aitsi*, A *essi* “give”; Hitt. *pa-a-i* “he gives”, 3. pl. *p(i(-ia))-an-zi* with preverb *pe* “there”.

Note: Toch. B *ai-*, A *e-*, infinitive B *aitsi*, 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. αἴνημι, αἰνέω “praises”, αἴνος m., αἴνη f. ‘significant speech, praise’; αἴνισσομαι “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 *anuttonou* pl., gl. “the perjured, the perfidious”, nWelsh *anudon* “perjury, act of lying under oath”) = Goth. *aiþs* m., O.Ice. *eiðr*, O.E. *āb*, O.S. *ēd*, 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-trā from which derived also Root **ai-tro-**: "bitter, sharp".

Material: O.Ind. ērakā "a grass kind", Gk. αἴρα "weed in the wheat, ryegrass, darnel" αἱρικός, αἱρίνος "from ryegrass, darnel"), Ltv. aīres, aīrenes "ryegrass, darnel" maybe through metathesis Alb. (*aīres > ēser) egjēr "Lolium temulentum, ryegrass, darnel" [common Alb. -s- > -gi- 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. *iškūs* “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*) *eshkē* “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 Urlllyr. 70, 113, M. Förster Themse 839.

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

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ais-¹

English meaning: to wish for, search for

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wünschen, begehrn, 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", *ēša-* m. " wish, choice ", *anv-išati* " looks for = Av. *išaiti* " wishes ", O.Ind. *iccháti* (**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 " *išmá-* m. " Love God ";

Arm. *aiç* (**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. -*s̥k-*), what is not to be explained by borrowing from the Gmc.; Lith. *ieškau*, *ieškoti* "look", Ltv. *iẽskât* " to delouse ", O.C.S. *iskō* (and *išto*), *iskati* "look", *iska* "wish".

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

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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”, päalign. *asis* “ gods “, volsk. *esaristrom* “ sacrifice “, Umbr. *esono-* “ divine, sacred “, come from EtruscO.N. Differently Devoto St. Etr. 5, 299 f.

d- extension: Gk. αἴδομαι (from *aiz-d-) “ shies, reveres “, αἰδώς, -οῦς “ reverence, shyness, shame “, αἰδέομαι (*αἰδέσ-ομαι) “αἴδομαι”; 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.

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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. αῖσα (* αἴτια) " interest, destiny ", Hom. ἵσα, better ἵσσα " the proper interest ", common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks- > -ss-* phonetic mutation; ἵσσασθαι κληροῦσθαι. Λέσβιοι Hes.; αῖσιος " promising good talent, favorable ", αῖσιος " certain from the destiny, proper ", ἀναισιμόω " apply, use, consume ", αἰσυμνάω " dispenses justice, it rules "; διαιτάω (maybe dissimilated from *διαιτιάω) " be a referee, leads; divide (the way of) life = leads a certain way of life; prescribe a certain measure in food and drinking ", hence, δίαιτα " referee's office " and " life-style, life arrangement ", ἔξαιτος " well-chosen, particular ".

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

From Gk. here probably also αῖτιος " responsible, guilty " (τ after αἴτεω), from which later αἰτία " guilt, cause "; also αἴτεω, αἴτιζω "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. Schwyzer Gk. 1 421³, 696⁹, 705⁷.

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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. *zajářic* “anger”, Clr. *roz-jatrýti ša* “fever”.

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

References: WP. I 3, Berneker 269.

See also: perhaps in **ai-4**.

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aiu-, aiu-

English meaning: “vital energy, vitality”

Material: O.Ind. *āyu-* n., a nominalized adjective to *āyú-* “flexible, active”; *āyú-h* m. “Genius of the vitality”, thereof derived *s*-stem *āyuḥ* n., gen. *āyuṣāḥ* “vitality” (**āi̥uos*, gen. **āi̥us-éś*); *n*-stem in the locative. *āyuni*, instr. *āyunā*, *yūḥ* “vitality”;

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

Gk. *s*-stem: Cypr. οὐφαῖς ζαν (= διὰ βίου); locative without suffix. Iakon. αἰές “always”; Hom. αἰεί, Att. ἀεί (*αιFεσι), acc. Att. αἰῶ (*αιFοσα); dat.-loc. without extension in Ion. αἴ, Lesb. ἄι (*αιFή) (afterwards ἄιδιος “forever”, δην-αιός “long-living”); *n*-stem: αἰών m. (and f. after αἰών) “vitality, life span”, αἰέν “always”;

Alb. *eshē* “period of time; span; space; stretch; lapse” from **ai̥uesiā* (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. *aítateís*, acc. *aítatúm*, päl. abl. *aetatu*) “age, time of life”, *aeternus* “of an age, lasting, enduring, permanent, endless, forever” in adverbial **ai̥ui*.

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

Goth. *o*-stem *aiws* m. “time, eternity, world”; *i*-stem adverbial *aiw* (**ai̥ui*) = 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”.

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O.Ice. *lang-āér* = Lat. *longaeus* “of great age, aged, ancient”; ā-stem also in O.Ice. *āfi*, *āvi* f. (**aiy-1*) “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 *-tūti*,

Toch. A *āym-* “mind, life” which *m* attributed to *ānm-* “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 **juuen-* (*iey-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. *αῖ*, *αῖ*, *αἰαι* exclamation of the surprise, of astonishment or pain (thereof *αἰάζω* “ sighs, deplores ”, *αἰαγμα* ‘sigh’);

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

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

See also: see also ***aik-**.

Page(s): 10

a_ȝos-

English meaning: “metal (copper; iron)”

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

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

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

Lat. *aes*, g. *aeris*; Goth. *aiz* (Proto-Gmc. *a_ȝ(i)iz- = IE *a_ȝies-) “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. *eirn* n. “ore, copper”.

thereof Av. *ayanhaēna-* “metallic, iron”, Lat. *aēnus* (*a_ȝies-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 *a_ȝos* old borrowing from *Ajasja*, older *Ałas(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 *Ałas(ja)* (Cyprus) : Hittite PN *Wilusa* (Gk. reading *Ilios*) [common phonetic mutation of the old laryngeal *h-* > *a-, i-*] : Gaul. *Isarno*- PN, Ven. FIN “Ισάρας, later *Isarcus*, Ger. *Eisack* (Tirol); urlr. PN *I(s)aros*, O.Ir. *Īar*, 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 *III*, *Illach*, *Ille*, Ltv. FIN *Isline*, *Islīcis*, wRuss. *Isťa*, Alb. VN *Illyrii*.

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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”, ἀκκώ “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

ak̄-, ok̄- (*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, ἐπιδορατίς, ἡκμή Hes., redupl. ἀκωκή “ point, edge “ (as ἀγωγή : ἄγω); after Kretschmer KZ. 33, 567 and Schwyzer Gk. I 348 belongs ἀκούω “hears” as *ἀκ-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 *_io*-suffix O.Welsh *cemecid*, nWelsh *cyfegydd* (**kom-ok̄/io-*) “ pickaxe “;

with zero grade: O.Welsh *diauc*, nWelsh *diog*, mbr. *dieuc* (**dē-āko-*) “decayed, spoiled “, M.Welsh *ym-am-ogawr* (*-*ākā-r*) “ 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” (**aḱo-*), M.H.G. *ag* “perch”, *egle*, *eglinc* 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” (**aḱuko-* or expressive Geminative?), as well as (with secondary Gmc. vowel gradation *a* : *u* or from **aḱuko-* 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* (**aḱo-kā*) “fish bone, bran” = wRuss. *osoka* ‘sedge’, O.Pruss. *ackons* (**aḱono-*) ds. maybe (**esel*), *egjér* “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. *asētñ* “needle” (from **asiñ*, Meillet Esquisse 43); Gk. ἀκίς, -ίδος “ 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. **aȝiō*, 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* (**osъla*), Russ. *osětok* m. “whetstone”, Cz. *osina* f. “awn”.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**askel*), *halē* “needle, fishbone, awn”, [common Alb. *sk-* > *h-* phonetic mutation], older Alb. (**haskel*) *hakē/*“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. ἄχυπον “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-iā*) “thread to the sewed”, *aquifolium* (beside *ācrifolium*) “holly”, *aculeus* ‘sting’, *accipiter* “hawk, falcon” (**acu-peter* “quick-flying”);

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

From Lat. *aquila* -ae f. “an eagle; miLith., 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 *akʷā-* (more properly *əkʷā*): *ēkʷ-* : (water, river) derived from Root *ak-*, *ok-* : (sharp; stone).

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. With *m*-formant:

akm̥o-/ā

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

aķ-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. *áśnāh*, instr. *áśnā*, Av. gen. *aśnō*, abl. *aśnāāt* with -*n*- from *-mn-*; instr. pl. O.Ind. *aśnāih* after *o*-stem); Phryg. PN Ἀκμονία; Gk. ἄκμων “ anvil “, ἄκμων ὁ οὐρανός; Lith. *āšmens* m. pl. “ Edge “, *akmuō*, *-eñs* m. “ stone “.

5. With *n*-formant:

aķen-

O.Ind. *aśáni-h* “ head of the arrow, missile”; Av. *asəŋga-*, 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), ἄκόνη “ whetstone “, ἄκων, -οντος “ spear “ (for older ἄκων, *-ονος after the participles), ἄκοντίζω “ throw the spear “, ἄκανος “ thistle kind, prickly head plant “, ἄκανίζειν “ fruit carry prickly heads “, ἄκανθος “thistle” (from * ἄκαν-ανθος ‘sting flower’), ἄκανθα “ thistle, sting, thorn, spine, esp. of the fish “, ἄκαλανθίς “ goldfinch “ (from *ἄκανθαλίς), ἄκαθος “ barque “, ἄκάτη, ἄκάτιον “ woman’s shoe “ (**aķn̥to-*, probably from the pointed form); Lat. *agna* “ ear of grain “ (from **aķnā*); Goth. *ahana* f. “ chaff “, O.N. *qgn*, O.E. *eġenu*

f. and *äegnan* pl., O.H.G. *agana* ds., Ger. *Ahne*, dial. *Agen* ‘stalk splinter of the flax or hemp’ (Gmc. **ag-*, **ahanō*, IE **aǵʰenā*); Lith. žem. *ašnīs* “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: *akʷer-, okʷer-*

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. *ašeržys*, *ešeržys* “river perch”; pol. dial. *jesiora* (from **aserā*); O.N. *qgr* ds. (from Proto-Gmc. **agura-*, IE **okʷr-o-*), WestNor. *augur* (from **qgurr*, newer development from *qgr*), influenced from *auga* “eye”,

From the extension of Root *ak-*, *ok-* (**hekʷ-*): ‘sharp; stone’ with *r*-formant derived the labiovelars: *akʷer-, okʷer-* whose zero grade produced Alb. (**kʷerna*), *gurre* ‘stream’ [common Alb. *rn* > *rr* shift], (**kʷer-*) *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 ἡ σφένδαμνος Hes. (*ἄκαρστος, 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. *ānhorn*, *ālhorn*; *ahorn* (IE **aǵʰrno-*) 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. ἄκορντα (*-ια) “ yellow thistle kind “ ἄκανος ds., maybe here also ἄκορος “ Kalmus”, ἄκορον “ his spicy root “, compare with other forms still ἄκινος f. “ odoriferous flower “, ὕκιμον “ basil “ (if here suitably, named after the sharp smell?).

akri-, akro-

O.Ind. *áśriḥ* “ corner, edge, border “, *catur-aśra-h* ‘square”; Gk. ἄκρος ‘sharply’, ἄκρον, ἄκρα, ἄκρις “point, mountaintops” (also in ἄκροάομαι as “have sharp hearing, sharpen the ear”, and ἄκρις, -ίδος “grasshopper”, short form for ἄκροβατοῦσα “ tiptoe “, ἄκριζουσα; ἄκρεμών “ 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 ἄκμαῖος), 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. *ostrv* ‘sharp’ (*t* - interpolated wording).

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

okri-, okro-

With shading *o*: Gk. ὄκρις 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.Ir. *och(a)ir* “ corner, edge “, from it borrows Welsh *ochr* “edge”.

To the heteroclite 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 “, Ἀκράγας the “Agrigentum” which might have signified originally “rocks, stones”.

7. With s-formant:

akes-* : *aks-

Gk. ἄχνη “chaff” from **ak-s-nā*, afterwards reshuffled ἄχυπον ds. instead of **άκυπον*; Gk. ἀκοσ-τή “Barley” (“awned, bristly “, formation like lat *onus-tus*, *venus-tus*); Gk. ἡκές ὁξύ, 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 ἡκές; however, lies lengthened grade **āk-* also before in Ion. ἡκή ἀκωκή, ἐπιδορατίς, ἀκμή Hes., ἡκάδα ἡνδρωμένη γυναικά Hes., compare to meaning ἀκμή “climax of life”). maybe zero grade in Alb. (*ἀκοσ-τή) *kash-të* “chaff (*barley)” where *-të* is the neuter ending, (*ἄχνη), *sanë* “chaff”.

additional formations in Gk. ὁξύς ‘sharp’, compare to formation Lith. *tamsùs* to O.Ind. *tāmas-*, Lith. *tamsa'* (in addition ὁξίνη “harrow” Hes.), ὁξος “wine vinegar”. - Also **άκαχμένος* ‘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*, *eher* 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.)

aḱ-sti-

Welsh *eithin* m. pl. “ gorse, furze” (**akstīno-*), from it borrows M.Ir. *aittēn* ds. (with unclear sound gradation); Lith. *akstis* following ‘smoked spit’ (= Russ. *ostъ* “ 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 (**aḱ-sti-*) *heshtē* ‘spear”, [Lat. *hasta* ‘spear, sting”]. Alb. suggests that Root *ghasto-1*, *ghazdho-* : (twig; pole) derived from Root *aḱ-, oḱ-, (aḱ-sti-)*: (sharp; stone)

8. With *t* formant:

O.Ind. *apāśthā-* m. (from **apa-aś-tha*) “ barb in the arrow ”; Gk. ἀκτή “ gruff coast with breaker; headland, elevation ”; Toch. B *āc-*, *āqce-*” head, beginning “ (from **aḱ-t-*).

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

oḱetā “harrow, device with points ”:

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

Note: common Gk. *-għ-* > *-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. *akéčios*, *ekéčios* “ harrow”, O.Pruss. *aketes* “ harrows”, *ē* instead of *e* derives from the verb **akēiō* in Lith. *akéju*, *akéti*, besides *akéju*, *ekéti*, the anlaut (initial sound) *a-* frequently has become *e* in an unstressed position a before palatal vowel (Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 36).

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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 *k-* stuck probably in stems *kemen-*, *kemel-*, *kōmen-* “ stone, skies ”, *komor-* “ stone hammer ”, *kēl-*, *kōl-*, *kēi-* “ sharpen, whet ”, *kū-* “ 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-h* “greedy”, lengthened grade *āśayati* “allows to dine”, *prātar-āśa-h* “breakfast”; Av. *kahrk-āsa* “chicken eater = vulture” etc.;

Gk. ἄκυλος f. “acorn” (as “food”, compare formally O.Ind. *aśú-sa-h* “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” (*aḱθ-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. *áśru* n., later also *áśram* “tear”, Av. *asrū-* n., Lith. *ašara'* and *āšara* f., Toch. A *ākär* pl. *ākrunt* ds., compare O.Ind. *aśrāyāmi*, Lith. *āšaroju* “cries”. The relationship to IE **daķru* “tear” is unsettled. compare Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 32, 141.

Note: Root **akru**: “tear” derived from Root **dakru-** : “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. *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.

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

Page(s): 23

akʷā- (more properly ēkʷā): ēkʷ-

English meaning: “water, river”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wasser, Fluß”

Note:

From Root *angʷ(h)i-*: ‘snake, worm’ derived Root **akʷā-** (more properly *ēkʷā*): **ēkʷ-** : “water, river”; Root *eǵhero-* : “lake, inner sea”; Root *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* : “water current”: Illyr. pannon. VN Ὀσεριάτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation].

From Root **akʷā-** “water, river” nasalized in **akʷent-* (suffixed in *-er*, *-or*) derived Root *au(e)-9, aued-, 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. *ahwa* f. “river, body of water”, O.Ice. *þ*, 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. *īeg*, 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 **akʷā-** (more properly *ēkʷā*): **ēkʷ-** : (water, river) derived from Root *ak-*, *ok-* : (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. *áegir* (**ēkʷjōs*) “God of the sea”, O.E. *áeg-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” (**kʷa-dhēmn*), Pol. (N.Illyr.) FIN *Kwa*.

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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*) *ocean* "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, *ἀπνός, thereof ἡπανεῖ ἀπορεῖ, ἡπανία ἀπορία, ἡπεροπτεύς ‘swindler’; Verbalst. ἀπ- in ἀπάτη “deception” (**apntā*), redupl. Present ιάππω “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 ”, Iakon. ἀλίφατα ἄλφιτα ἢ ἄλευρα Hes. (with gradual growth vowel i; Ehrlich KZ. 38, 55, in ἄλφι : ἄλφατα from which by intersection with ἄλφι then ἄλφιτ-α, -ov - sees a relation as between O.Ind. *ásth-i*: *asth-n-áh*, what would guarantee older Proto-IE of the word); Alb. *e/p (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

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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 GI. 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 **-kʷho-**, **-bho-** formants. see Lat. *olor* ‘swan’ (**ełos*); Gk. ἔλαφος m. f. “ stag (white spotted) ”.

Material: Maybe Alb.Gheg *alka*, *alkē* (**alkʷha*) “ white cream, dirt, spot, fat of wool ”.

Gk. ἀλφός “ white rash ”, ἀλφούς λευκούς Hes. (also ἀλωφός λευκός Hes., s. below), FIN ’Αλφειός; common Illyr.- Gk. **-kʷ- > -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 **albío-* (compare O.C.S. *světъ* “ light, world ”); O.H.G. *albiz*, *elbiz*, O.E. *aelbitu*, *ielfetu*, 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. *l̄abud*, Cz. *labud'* “ swan ” (Proto-Slav. **olb-edь*, *-edь*, *-qđbь*, compare to the latter suffix form Lith. *bal-añdis* “ pigeon, dove ”, actually “ white ”;

Maybe through rhyme effect Alb. (**m”elmē*) *mjellmē* ‘swan” similar to Alb. *jáṭ(ē)rē*, *t’jetēr* “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. *delmē* ‘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* “triplex, 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. *alfds* .; probably also O.N. *alfr*, O.E. *ælf*, Eng. *elf* (from which Ger. *Elf* m., *Efe* f. borrowed), M.L.G. *alf* “Alp, grand, evil spirit “, M.H.G. Ger. *A/p*, 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. *A/p*, pl. the *Alben* (originally probably “whitish nebulous figures “) a primitive Indo European people who believed in evil spirits before an elaborate mythology developed later.

Arbēn “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. *Albiōz* =), 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. *Albulā*, 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. ἀλωφός (also ἐλεφίτης?) and Arm. *aṭauni*, and in addition tuned Slav. intonation (Serb. *läbūd*), s. Osthoff IF. 8, 64 f., Pedersen aaO.

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

to Lith. *aīvas* “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. κορωνός to Lat. *curv-us* “crooked, curved, bent”, O.Ind. *palā-la-h* (: *palāv-ah*) to O.Pruss. *pelwo*, also go back to a word root **alə[u]-*: **aləu-*: **alu-* (in Arm. *aṭawni* and Slav. words);

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

Protoform: *ñiālpá

English meaning: “tin, lead”

Tungus protoform: *nālban

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: *ălpa

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

Turkic protoform: *ălp-

Mongolian protoform: *alba-n

Tungus protoform: *alba-

Korean protoform: *ärphă-

Japanese protoform: *apar-

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

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

here as “the shining one” Gaul. *alausa* “European shad, twaite shad” (Fr. *aloise*, spO.N. *alosa*), compare also Gaul. GN *Alaunos*, *Alounae*, Brit. FIN *Alaunos* (nEng. *Aln*), Welsh PN *Alun* as well as Arm. *ałauni* “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.

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

A precise separation of the meanings of *a/-* and *e/-* is not always possible, which is why Specht (IE Decl. 59, 160) explained both stems as originally identical, thus *a/-* as *e/-* leads back to *e/-*, with which he associates further (aaO. 114) the color root *ar-* (see below *areḡ-*), *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. *ealdoP*, *aldot*, *aldaht* “ trough, tub, container ”, Ger. bO.Ir. *alden* “ field furrow ”.

In addition Bal.-Slav. **aldjīā-* in Church Slavic *ladji*, *ałdji* f. “ small boat ”, Lith. *aldijā*, *eldijā* 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. *todbjá* (= asl. *ladji*). 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. *aracei* “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”, ἀλκάθω “defends, helps”, ἄλκαρ “Protection, defense, help”, ἔπαλξις “Protection, parapet, (esp.) battlement of the walls; help” (*ἀλκ-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); ἀλκὶ 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*, *aikas* m. “holy grove, place on a hill where one has made of early victims”, Ltv. *èks* 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.

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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, alkē* “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 **alziz-* disguised itself with Lat. *algor*, IE **alghes-*.

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

Page(s): 32

algʷh-

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

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verdienen, Gegenwert”

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”, *argētoj* “entertain, reward, please, become lazy”, *argomē* “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. *gʷ>b*, *kʷ>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. *ultē, ulēt* “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. **olnī*), newer *olle, olī* “then, next”, *olīc* “ 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 πέρισσοι] to be equated **ōli*, 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. **olnī* (IE **oln-ei*) = O.C.S. *lani*, Cz. *loni*, Pol. *loni* “ in the last summer, last year “ (“ that year “, compare Lat. *olī* “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(i)yá-* “ suitable, proper to the stranger “ (compare O.H.G. *eli-lenti* “ foreign land “), then Subst. “ hospitable, lord, master, ruler, man “, in addition *ār(i)yā-* “ to *ar(i)yá-*, suitable, hospitable “, hence, VN “ Arier = Aryan”, *āryaka-* “ venerable man “, *aryamáṇ-* 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 Ἀλαοί (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 ἀπι-), e.g. ἀπι-γνωτος “ easily (the stranger) recognizable “, O.Ind. *arí-* etc surely must lead back to IE **er-*. Thieme puts further here O.Ind. *sūrī-* “ master, ruler, lord” as *su-ri-* “ hospitable “ and *ri-sādas* “ worry for sustaining the stranger “.

O.Ir. *oll* adj. “ honorable, large, extensive “, actually “ above (the ordinary) going out “ (formally = Lat. *ollus*, IE **ol/nos*), compounds (*h)ui*lliū “ farther, more “, adv. *ind-oll* “ ultra, extreme “, from which maybe also *innonn, innunn* “ over, beyond “ (with assimilation in collaboration with *inonn* “ 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(/)* “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 *a*: O.Ir. *aI* (with acc.) “on the other side, over - beyond” (simplification from **all* in the pretone), adv. *tall* (**to-al-na*) “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 *Allobroges* = 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-fōðr* (epithet of Odin), “all father”.

Lat. *alers, allers* “taught; learned, instructed, well-informed; experienced, clever, shrewd, skilful” according to Landgraf ALL . 9, 362, Ernout El. 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:

alias “other”:

Arm. *ai/* “other”;

Gk. ἄλλος “other” (Cypr. αἴλος), n. ἄλλο, compare ἀλλοδ-απός “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”, ἀλλάπτω “makes different, changes”, ἀλλαγή “variation, change, exchange, trade”: ἀλλότριος “becoming another, strange”, from O.Ind. *anyátra* ‘somewhere else’ corresponding adverb;

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (*nyátra) *tjetér* “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*, *altercāri*,

Gaul. *alias* (Loth RC. 41, 35), O.Ir. *aile* (**alias*), n. *aill* (from adverbial *all* from *a-*nā*, paLat. / comes from *aile*), Welsh *ai/*, Bret. *eil* (from *eliūs, Comparative **alijsōs*), doubled O.Ir. *alaile*, *araile*, n. *alaill*, *araill*, 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. *elligor*, *elcor* “other, otherwise”, O.H.G. *elichōr* “further”, and in adverbs, like O.E.

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

Toch. A *ālya-k^o*, B *alye-k^o* “ἄλλος τις” (**alje-k^o*, Pedersen Groupement 26, Tocharisch 117); unclear is the absence of palatalization in A *ālak^o* “other”, *ālam^o* “each other”, B *āläm* “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, Schwyzer Gk. I 614.

About the sound change from **anjos* to **alios* 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

a|–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. νεᾶλής “cheerful, strong” (νέος + *a-*; 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-o-lēs*) “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 *al/f.* “act of giving birth, progeny, people”, *alafm.* “wealth” = O.Ir. *alam f.* “herd”, of it *almae* ds .;

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

With *t*- formant:

Gk. ἄν-αλτος “insatiable, gluttonous”; “Αλτις, ἄλσος (*ἀλτὶ-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. *altōn* “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. *iēld* “ period, lifetime, age, old age “ (pl. *iēlde*, O.S. *eldi* “people, humans”), O.N. *qld* 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. *alþeis* (**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. φυταλίη “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*.

mabe 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”.

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

Toch. A *ālym-* “ life, mind ”.

d- extensions: O.Ind. *íd-*, *ídā* “ refreshment, donation, oblation, gift ”; Gk. ἀλδαίνω “ allows to grow, strengthens ”, ἀλδήσκω “ 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*, *ṛnáddhi*, *ṛdháti*, *ṛdhyati* “prospers, succeeds, does succeed, manages”, Av. *arədāt* “ he allows to prosper ”, *ərədāt-* “ cause prospering ”, O.Ind. *árdhuka-* “ thriving ” (Specht KZ. 64, 64 f.); Gk. ἀλθαίνω, ἀλθω “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

a| -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 etymologically-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. *urētu* “ 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 “ (Johansson 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 ” (**a-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. *ałam* “ grinds”, *ałauri* (**alatrio-*) “ mill ”, *ałeur-* “ flour ” (in spite of / instead of / not borrowed from ἄλευρον, Hübschmann Arm. Gk. I 414), *ałaxin* “ servant ”, *ałij* “ young girl ” (Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 37, 72).

Gk. ἀλε: ἀλέω “ grinds, crushes ” *, ἀλέται λίθοι “ millstone, grindstone ”, ἀλετος and ἀλετός “ the milling, the grinding ”, ἀλετών “ mill ”, ἀλετρεύω “ grind ”, ἀλε[F]αρ, pl. ἀλείατα (stretched from ἀλέατα; Schulze Qunder ep. 225) “ flour ” (from it contracted *ἀλῆτα called out of the new sg. ἀλητον ἀλευρον Hes.; ἀλητο-ειδής Hippocr., ἀλήτων ἀλεύρων Rhinthon), ἀλευρον (*ἀλε-φρ-ον) “ wheat flour ”, ἀλīνός “ flimsy ” (“ pulverized, crushed, ground ”), ἀλιξ “ 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. ὄλαί “ ground coarse grain ” (*ολF-, not after J. Schmidt KZ. 32, 382 from *αλF-) would be compatible, perhaps, phonetically (then word root would be *əl-, *ɔl-, *eI-).

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

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

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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. *a*lā(bhavant-) “alert, awake, smart becoming” (mind. *arē*, *rē* “du da!” rather to *ari* “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. *aluotí* “hallo cry” (borrowing from dem Deutschen not probable) besides *aliótí* “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 *a-* seems to based on Lith. *nu-aldéti* “ring out; sound”, *uldúotí* “coo” (Bezzenberger BB. 21, 315).

References: WP. I 89.

See also: S. die similar onomatopoeic words */ā-*.

Page(s): 29

alp-

English meaning: ‘small, weak’

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klein, schwach” ?

Material: O.Ind. *álpā-*, *alpaca* “ small, slight, flimsy “ (*alpēna*, *alpāt* “ light, fast “); to unite heavily in the definition with Lith. *alpstù*, *alpaū*, *alpti* “ become unconscious “, *alpùs* “ weak “, Ltv. *ełpe* “ taking air, breath “, *alpa'* “ one time, time, moment in time “.

apposition also from Hom. ἀλαπαδνός (from Aeschylos λαπαδνός) “weak”, ἀλαπάζω “ empties, exhausts “, Att. λαπάζω “loots”, λαπάττω “ 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) *lēpjete* “ sorrel, rumex “, truncated (*λάπαθος), *laps* “ be exhausted”.

Maybe Lat. *lapsō -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” (**aluPra-*), 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 *o/bъ* (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, ἡmbhi

English meaning: “around, from both sides”

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

Material: Arm. *ambotj* “entirely, unscathed “ (to *oþj* “ 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[bl]aciō*) 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 illustrate, purify , by carrying round consecrated objects. Transf., to spread, esp. to spread news “), *an-* (*an-ferener* “ bearing round “), Osc. *amvíannud* “ 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 *amfrāctus* “ a turning, a bend. Transf., legal intricacies, circumlocution, digression “, rather from *am-frāctus*); about PN *Amiternum* s. Schulze Lat. Eig. 541;

with *t-* 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*, *mbe* “ over, by, on, in “ (G. Meyer Alb. Wb. 265).

mbhi: O.Ind. *abhi-tah*, 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. *abhi* 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-δραυοι “ 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 *bī* II “ space, period “, 73 and 1437 under *billedē* “ image “).

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

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

ambhō(u) “ both “:

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

O.Ind. *ubhāu* “ both “, Av. *uwa*- ds.; Lith. *abù*, 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

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the labial evaporation **abhāu* = **mbhōu* with reference to O.Ind. *Kubera-h* from **Kabērah* (compare patronymic *Kāberaka-h*; 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, am̄ī

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 *am̄ī*, *am̄i-* (see Brugmann II², I 496) shaped are Lat. *amicus* "friend" and *amīta* "VaterschWester" (compare Lith. *anýta* 'schwiegermutter' : Lat. *anus* "altes woman"). About V.Lat. *amma* "owl " s. Sofer Gl. 17, 17 f.

Alb. *mik* "friend" zero grade of Rom. *amic* "friend" not from Lat. *amicus* "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 **mamoī*) besides *Mamana*, further through Gk. Γοργόνη; (to Γοργώ) besides Γόργοιτος (to Γοργώι) gestützt;

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

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

Page(s): 36

anətā (e)nətā)

English meaning: door posts

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Türpfosten”

Material: O.Ind. *ātā* (usually PL *ātāh* as Lat. *antae*) “Umfassung, Rahmen a door”, Av. *aqiθyā* 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. *qnd* “Vorzimmer” (Bugge KZ. 19, 401).

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

Page(s): 42

andher-, ἄνδρ-

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, ἀνθρηδών “ wasp, forest bee “, word outcome after τενθρήνη “ corneous “; τανθρηδών “ wasp “ (here maybe ἄνθρωπος from *ἄνθρο-ώπος “ 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 *ἀνδρ-ώπος, the rough breathing of ὄράω etc figurative?); from also ἀθάρη (*ἀθαρῆ), ἀθήρᾶ “ wheat gruel, Spelt miller “ (von Plin. n. h. 22, 121 however identified as ägypt. word)?

References: WP. I 45.

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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 ”, ἄνθέω “ blossoms ”, ἄνθηρός (*-es-ro-) “ blossoming ” etc; Alb. *ënde* (**andhōn*) “ blossom, flower ”, *ëndem* “ blossoms ” (ē from present *ē from **andhō*); Toch. A *ānt*, B *ānte* “ open space, area ”.

M.Ir. *ainder*, *aindir* “ young woman ”, Welsh *anner* “ young cow ”, pl. *anneirod*, O.Welsh *enderic* “ a bull-calf; also of the young of other animals ”, Welsh *enderig* “ bull, ox ”, Bret. *ounner* (Trég. *annouar*, Vannes *añnoéj*) “ 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 Schwyzer 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 **ndhuero-*, 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-*.

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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.

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an(ə)-³ (*h̥enah̥-)

English meaning: “to breathe”

Note: Root **an(ə)-3**: “to breathe” derived from a reduction of Root **an̥ghen-**: ‘smell, odour; person” as in Arm. *anjin* (for older **anj*), 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. *áni* “breathes” (also thematically *ánatī*), *ánila-h̥*, “breath, breeze, wind”, *ānā-h̥* (maybe “breath” or “ mouth, nose “, *āna-nam* “ mouth, muzzle, face “ with ind. Vṛddhi; “mouth” as “breathe, the breathing “); *prānīti* “breathes”;

Av. *āntya, parāntya* “ of the inhaling and exhaling “ (**antī-* “ 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 πνοιάς Hes. are to change in ἀήται, ἀήτας. Maybe here νεᾶνιάς “ youth “ as νεFo-αν- “ new wheeze “, after Schwyzer 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-slo-*; 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. ἀνταί), *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-anP-*) “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. *anda*, *anoda* “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. *anoda* see Specht Phil. Stud. Voretzschi 36.

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O.C.S. *vonja* (**an̥iā*) ‘smell’ (*vonjati* “scent, smell”), **očhati* ‘smell’ in a Russ. *uchati* etc. (-*ch-* perhaps imitation from *duchatī*, 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” (**kε-(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 *ānm-* “life, mind”, B *ānme* “intention”, A *āncām* (* *āntemo-*) “existence, living, mind” (K. Schneider IF. 57, 203, Pedersen Toch. 48); also B *onolme, wnołme* “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-lah*, Celt. **ana-tlo-* etc, and such like ἄνε-μος, also forms of the monosyllabic word roots, thus Lat. **an-slo-* > *hālō*, O.N. *ond* (etc).

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

See also: *ansu-, antro-*.

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anət-

English meaning: “duck”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ente”

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

Maybe zero grade Alb. (**nossa*) *rosa* “duck” rhotacism *n/r*: Rom. (**rasta*) *RAṬĀ* “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. *āntis*, O.Pruss. *antis*, Proto-Slav. **qty*, Serb. *ütvä*, aRuss. *utovъ* (acc.), Clr. *utjá* “duck”.

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

Maybe Swedish *anka* “duck”

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

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anĝhen-

English meaning: ‘smell, odour; person’

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Duft, Geruch, Person”

Material: Arm. *anjn* (for older **anj*), gen. *anjin* “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.

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anĝh- (*henĝh-)

English meaning: “narrow, *press”

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

Material: Verbal: Av. *aqzaŋhē* “to press”, lengthened grade Av. *ny-āzata* “ she squeezes herself into her corset “, *ny-āzayən* “ to wedge oneself in “ (with *ā* = *ă*; 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*-) *zanē* “to capture, grasp, press”, Tosc *zē*: Av. *aqzaŋhē* “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 *i*- verb *ožq*, *oziti* “ restrain “; in addition with zero grade very probable O.C.S. *věžq*, *vězati* “ 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?).

anĝhū-s “ narrow “: O.Ind. only in *am̥hu-bhēdī*f. “ narrow lacuna “ and in the abl. sg. n. *am̥hōḥ* “ crowdedness, quality of tightly packed together, affliction “ (derivative *am̥hurá-* “ pressed, unhappy “); Gk. in *ἀμφήν* (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. *ožъ-kъ* “ narrow “.

Welsh *e(h)ang* (**eks-angu-*, IE **ŋ̥ghu-*) “ 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 **ŋ̥ghu-*) “ narrow “, *ing* f. (**ŋ̥ghī*) “ crowdedness, affliction “, from **kom-angio-* Welsh *cyfng*, 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. *áṁhas-* n. “ Fear, distress, need “ (as well as *amhatí-ḥ* 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 **anghos-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*) *ngushtē* “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 **anghos-ti-* changing the vowel after **anghu-*); O.C.S. *ozostъ* “ restriction, constriction, limitation, narrowing “;

Lith. *añkštas* “ narrow “ (*k*- insertion, not guttural change) cannot stand for **anž[a]s-tas* or **anž-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 αὐφην “ nape “ (after Schulze GGA. 1897, 909 A. 1, as **ayxF-ṇv* substantivization of *u*-adj. **an̥ghū-s* by means of forms -*en*-;

about αὐχήν 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 *v-?*), see Pedersen KZ .38, 311; 39, 402, Vondrák Sl. Gk. I 184, Adontz Mél. 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” (*ἄγχιον; 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 *aŋçär* “weak, flimsy (?)”.

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

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angʷ(h)i- (*egʷhi-, ogʷhi- and eǵhi-)

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

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlange, Wurm’

Note: *egʷhi-*, *ogʷhi-* and *eǵhi-* ds.; at least two etymological different, but early the crossed kinship whose relations still are often unclear.

Note: Root *angʷ(h)i-* : ‘snake, worm, *fish’ derived from an extended Root *anǵh-* (**henǵh-*): “narrow, *press”

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

M.Ir. *esc-ung* “ eel “ (*”water snake “, *esc* “ water “ + **angʷhō*), Welsh *llys-yw-en*, pl. -*yw-od* ds. (Fick II⁴ 15; to Brit. zero grade from *ŋg* 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. (**ŋgʷi*).

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

To these forms with voiced-nonaspirated at first is ἵμβηρις ἔγχελυς, Μεθυμναῖοι Hes. (**engʷ-ēri*: to i compare Solmsen Beitr. 1215), where because of *r*-suffixes are to be connected balto-Slav. **anguria-* in Slav. **qgorь* m. Russ. *ug(o)rь*, Pol. *węgorz*, Cz. *úhř*, Serb. *ügor*, Sloven. *ogór* “ eel “, Lith. *ungurýs* ds.

(assim. from **angurýs*, compare finn. *ankerias*), O.Pruss. *angurgis* “ eel “ (Church Slavic *ągulja, 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. ἔγχελος 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. *ἀγχέλυος assimilated etc. to ἔγχελος, or ε and the pure gutural through the influence from ἔχις; 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* (**ghend-*) “ 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. (**ŋgʷʰi-*) : Alb. *ngjala* “ eel ” the same as Gk. χανδάνω (**ghend-*) “ take in, hold, contain, take; to be capable, able; catch”, Aor. ἔχαδον (**ghṇd-*), Fut. χείσομαι (**ghend-s-*), perf. κέχονδα : Alb. *gjëndem* (**ghend-*) “ 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 ἴμβηρις 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)rъ* “ blister, raised bubble on the skin that is filled with pus, fin ” (also “ eel ”, see above), Pol. *wągry* “ blister, raised bubble on the skin ” (Bezzenberger GGA. 1874, 1236, BB. 2, 154; not better about *angar*, *úgorъ* ders. GGA. 1898, 554 f.).

Nasalized forms:

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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. ἔχινος, O.H.G. O.E. *igil* (IE *eǵhinos), 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 *ēgʷʰis to ὄφις (Meillet Esquisse 75);

Gk. ὄφις “ snake “ (*ogʷʰis); Welsh *euod* (*ogʷʰh-) “ sheep worms “: O.Ind. áhi-, Av. aži- “ snake “.

It is uncertain apposition from O.S. *egithassa*, M.L.G. *egidesse*, O.E. (corrupted) *āþexe*, O.H.G. *egidehsa*, Ger. *Eidechse* mit *ewi-*, *egi-*, IE *ogʷʰi- = ὄφις (Zupitza Gutt. 99 after Kluge; Falk-Torp under *ogle*) + Gmc. *Pahsiō, O.H.G. *dehsa “ spindle, newel “.

Whether in this variety so order is to be brought that *aŋʷʰi- and *eghi-, *oghi- (*gh*) an intersection form would have caused *egʷʰi-, *ogʷʰi- , 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: “Zwank, Notwendigkeit”

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

O.Ir. *écen* (*éc-* from *ank- or *ŋk-), M.Welsh *anghen*, Welsh *angen*, Corn. Bret. *anken* “need, necessity”, im 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. *anxtō), Gmc. EN *Āctumērus* (i.e. n. *Āxtumēraz*, 1. year A.D.; Brugmann Grdr. I2382) wherewith Ir. *écht* (*anktu- or *ŋktu-, *enklu-) “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. *hi-in-kán*, *hé-en-kán* (*henkan*) “death”. maybe Alb.Gheg *hekē* “agony”: Hitt. *hi-in-kán*, *hé-en-kán* (*henkan*) “death”; both Alb. and hitt have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

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”; *an̥kā-ḥ* m. “ bend, hook, bend between brost and hip “, *án̥kas-* n. “ Bend, inflection, curve, crook “ (= Gk. τὸ ἄγκος “ valley, gulch, canyon, gorge “), *an̥kasám* “ side, points “; *an̥ku-* in *an̥kūyānt-* “ curvatures, bends, searching side ways “;

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

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

O.Ind. *ankuçá-ḥ* “ hook, fishhook, elephant’s sting “, *an̥kurá-ḥ* “ young shoot, scion (originally germ point, crooked germ), hump, tumefaction, a heavy swell “ (= Gk. ἀγκύλος “ crooked “, dt. *Angel*, O.N. *ōl*, *āl* “ cotyledon, germ, sprout, bud “ see below);

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

Gk. ἀγκών “ bow, elbow “ (D. pl. ἀγκάσι to ἀγκή = ἀγκάλη), ἐπ-ηγκεν-ίδες “ fixed planks in the ribs of the ship “ (Döderlein, Bechtel Lexil. 129), ἄγκοινα “ all writhed, humped, curved, stooped “, ἄγκιστρον “ fishhook “; ἀγκύλος “ crooked “, ἀγκύλη “ strap, thong, brace “ (= O.N. *ōl*, *āl* ds.), ἄγκυρα “ anchor “; ἀγκάλη “ 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 “ (ὄγκινος = *uncinus* “ 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*), *glist* “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 **aŋkato-* = O.C.S. *qkotъ* “ 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 “ (**ankón-*; about Goth. *halsagga* “ cervical bend, nape “ see rather *anĝh-*); **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. *ongoll* “ 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 *Anglii*, 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. *aŋkurá-h* yet Nor. dial. *ange* “germ, point, prong” from **ankón-*), O.N. *ōl*, *āl* f. “long strips, thongs, riems” (basic form **ánhulō*, compare ἀγκύλη, or at most **anhlo*, standing near Gk. ἀγκάλη);

Slav. *jěcъmy* “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. *qkotь* “hook” (see above);

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

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

O.Ind. *áŋgam* “limb, member”, *angúli-h*, *angúri-h* f. “finger, toe” (thereof *anguliyam* “a finger-ring, a ring”), *anguštá-h* “big toe, thumb” = Av. *angušta-* m. “toe”, Arm. *ankiun*, *angiun* “angle” and *añjalí-h* m. “two cupped hands held together”;

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

M.Ir. *aigen* “frying pan” is dial. additional form of **aingen* 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 *anklão* 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)lъ* “angle, nook”) “m. a corner, angle;

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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** (*h₁an-) : “male or female ancestor” derived from zero grade of Root **gen-1, genə-, gnē-, gnō-**: “to bear (mother, father)” [origin of the old laryngeal *g̡*- > *h*-]

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

Illyr. EN "Ava, "Annūla, *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 -īa diminutive suffix, suggesting the same origin.

Maybe Alb.Tosk *aneja* “mother”, Alb. *anē* ‘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*, *änl*, Austrian *äenl*, *änl* 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. *anýta* “mother-in-law”.

Hitt. *an-na-aš* “mother”; *ha-an-na-aš* (*hannaš*) “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. *eutor*; 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*) *jō* 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 trap” (ξάν from εἰ ἄν, Ion. ῥύν from *ἥ ἄν, ἄν from αἴ 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:

anios “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*) *ndérroj* “change, alter”, *ndérresē* “change, the other thing”;

O.Ind. *ántara-*, O.S.S. *ändär* “other”, Goth. *anþar* ds., O.Ice. *annarr* “other, second”, O.H.G. *andar*, O.E. *ōþer* “other”, O.Pruss. *anters*, *antars* (**antras*) “other, second”, Lith. *añtras*, Ltv. *ùotrs* beside Lith. *añtaras*, E.Ltv. *ütors* ds., Slav. **qterъ*, **qtorъ* in Cz. *úterý* m. “Tuesday”, O.Sor. *wutory* “other, second”. About O.C.S. *vъtor-ь* ‘second’ s. *uī-* “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*) *tjetér* “other” [common Alb. *n > nt > t* phonetic mutation] : O.Ind. *anyátra* ‘somewhere else’.

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Perhaps Alb. dial. (**anter*) *jatér*, *jetér*, Alb. [attribute *tē* “of” + *anter*], *tjetér* “other, second”; similar to formation in Alb. Gheg (**tē me/* = of milk) *tamli* “milk” where *tē* 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: under 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. *anēs* "along"

O.Ind. *ánu* " 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. ἄπο. Against Wackernagels explanation from IE **enu* " along, according to " see WH. I 677; to-*u* see under *ap-u*); Arm. *am-* in *am-bařnam* *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. ἀνά, ἀνά " on, upwards, along ", Dor. bööt. ark. Cypr. ἀνά, Lesb. Thess. ark., z. Part Cypr. ὀν, isolates ark. Cypr. ὑν (from ὀν) ds. (the monosyllabic form appears the original and to be extended ἀνά only after κατά; compare Schwyzer Gk. I 622; it is likely according to Schwyzer Gk. I 275 ὀν originated from ἀν; adv. ἀνώ " 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*) *nē* “on, in”.

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

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

Lith. *nuō* 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. *nùo* m. gen. “from”, as prefix *nuo-*; O.Pruss. *no, na* m. acc. “on (where), against, about there”, as prefix “after; from away” (see also BezzengerKZ. 44, 304); O.C.S. *na* m. acc. and loc. “on there; up, on, in” (in addition after *prē*: *prē-dъ* neologism *na-dъ* “upside, above, about” m. acc. and instr. and preverb); O.Ind. *nā-* perhaps in *nādhīta* “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. *nēhv*, 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. *ádhī* “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.

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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. *q̄sà* f. (acc. *q̄saq*) “ pot handle, loop with the knot apron “ (compare also Lat. *ansātus* = Lith. *q̄sótas* “ (furnished with or having a handle) with a handle “), Ltv. *uosa* “ handle, loop, eyelet “, next to which *ī*-stem O.Pruss. *ansis* “ hook, pot hanger, kettle hanger “, Ltv. *ūoss* (acc. *ūosi*) “ handle “;

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

O.Ice. *æs* 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. ἀνία ds. (*ἀνσιā).

Maybe truncated Alb. (**enha*) *ena* “pot (*pot handle)” [common Alb. *-s-* > *-h-* phonetic mutation].

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

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ansu-, η nsu-

English meaning: ghost, demon

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Geist, Dämon"

Material: O.Ind. *ásu-*, Av. *aŋhu-* "breath of life, world", therefrom O.Ind. *ásu-ra-*, Av. *ahura-* "ruler, lord" (**ŋsu-*); Ven. *ahsu-* (= *āsu-*) "cult effigy, cult figure" = Gmc. **ansuz* "god, ace" in O.Ice. *āss*, Run. *a[n]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".

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ans-

English meaning: favourable

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wohlgenieigt, 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. *qf-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 **unþa*) "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 *anst* the suffix compound *-s-ti-* to see (see Brugmann Grdr. II² 2, 437), while M.H.G. *gund*, O.N. *qfund* 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 **ns-nu-me*), whereupon then sg. *ann*, and new weak preterit **un-þa* (O.H.G. *onda*, O.N. *unna*) beside O.H.G. *onsta*, O.S. *gi-onsta*; then also M.H.G. *gund*, O.N. *qfund* (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. - ἀνής on neutr. Subst. **ănos* whose suffixale zero grade lies as a basis Gmc. **an-s-ti-*.

References: WP. I 68, Feist 53.

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antro-m

English meaning: cave, hole

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Höhle, Luftloch"

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

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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” ἀντες) “down the forefront”, dat.-loc. ἀντί (Schwyzer Gk. I 548⁶, 622⁵), acc. εἰσ-άντα “in the face” (**ant-m*), ἐν-άντα, ἄν-άντα, κάτ-άντα 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 *enhyf*, Welsh *ennyd* “time, moment” (**ant-iti-* to O.Ind. *iti-* “gait, way”), M.Welsh *anhaw* “old” (**ant-aŋo-*), Ir. *éata* “old; age” (**ant-odio-*?), compare Loth Rc. 48, 32; 50, 63;

Hitt. *ha-an-za* (*hant-s*) “forefront”, therefrom *ha-an-te-iz-zi-iš* (*hantezziš*)= **ant-etios*;

Lyc. *χῆτωπα* “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”, *ənd* 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; *c* 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’ ἄντηστιν “in the opposite point of view, against” is fine to Bechtel Lexil. 46 from *ἄντι-στι-ς reshuffled after ἄντην ἰστημι; ἀντικρύ, Att. ἄντικρυς “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 **anətā* “door post”).

Hitt. *ha-an-ti(hanti)* “in front, esp., in particular”.

anta “against there” (direction); to -a see Schwyzer 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. “άν्ति, for, around”, *unþa-* (**nto-*) in *unþa-bliuhan* “escape”, O.E. *oð-* (**unþ-*) in *oðgangan* “escape”, *ūðgenge* “fleeting” = O.N. *unningi*, *undingi* (**unþ-*, **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) *oð* “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. ἐντε), is possible as then Lith. *iñt* with *ž* “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*):

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

**antiō-* (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 Schwyzer Gk.I 379) to *ἀντιός.

Against it is from **anto-* (see above) derived *án̥tio-* 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*, *η* “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, Schwyzer 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 ἀναρρωσθείς Hes., Ion. εύηπελής “ 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. Ἀπλουν; after Sommer IF. 55, 176² rather pregreek); Illyr. MN *Mag-aplinus, Aplus, Aplo, Aplis, -inis*, FN *Aplo, -onis*; Gaul. VN *Dī-ablentes* “ the powerless, the weak “ (from *-aplentes); Gmc. GN *Matronis Aflims, Afliabus* “ effective magic “, O.Ice. *afín.*, O.E. *afol, abal*n. “ strength “.

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

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", ἄπτεσθαι "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. *o*: 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 *juxta*). One has derived from the part. perf. neutr. **apuod* (from **apuot* “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 *oppäçci* “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. ἔπιτω “give a hand. [see above]

About O.Ind. *āpi-ḥ* “friend”, Gk. ἔπιος “friendly” see below *ēpi-*.

References: WP. I 45 f., WH. I 57 f., 60, 847, Pedersen Hitt. 128, Couvreur 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) *afšā-* 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 Schwyzer 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 Schwyzer ZII. 6, 230 ff.; Gk. ἄπο, ἀπό m. gen. (= *ablative) "away from, ex, from"; Maced. ἀπ-, ἀβ-; Alb. *prapē* "again, back" (**per-apē*); 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-ehtre* "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. *aef*, *of*, O.S. *af*, O.H.G. *aba*, *ab-* "from, away from", Ger. *ab-*. compare also Lith. *apačia* "the lower part" (as "turned away part", **apotia*, to O.Ind. *ápatya*- n. "progeny" and Hitt. *ap-pé-iz-zi-ia-aš* (*appezjias*) "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. ἀποδίδωμι “ 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 **apotjā, apetjō-**.

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

For this Gmc. However, words relationship also stands with Gk. ὄπιθεν, IE **epi*, **opi* to the consideration (Schulze KZ. 40, 414 Anm. 3), compare still Goth. *afta* “behind”, O.E. *æft* “ behind, later ”, Goth. *aftana* “from the back”, O.N. *aptan*, O.E. *æftan*, O.S. *aftan*, M.H.G. *aften* “ 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. *aþaro* “ descendant ”). see still **āpero-* “ shore ”. maybe Alb. (**apar*) *parë* “first, top”, *afér* “*away, close”, *aférm* “relative, descendant”, (**āper-*) *prej* “from”.

Gk. ἄπτιος “ 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. ὄπιθεν (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. *aþuh*, *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* : ὄπιθεν, 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 *avetj*).

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/iJnō*, *po-liō*, *po-lūbrum*, *pōrcet* “to keep off, keep back, to hinder, restrain” from **po-aracet*, Alb. *pa* m. acc. “ without “, *pa-* “un-” (Gl. Meyer Alb. Wb. 317); O.Fris. *fân* “ 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. *pō* 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 *pō-*, compare e.g. O.C.S. *pamъněti* “ remember ”, *pamѧtъ* “ memory ”);

O.Pruss. *pa-* essential in nominal, *pō-* 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*) *poshtē* “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 *pēd-2*, *pōd-* : (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-virdi* 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 Schwyzer 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, ἄπφά, ἄπφα, ἄπφūς (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. *aspā*, Ger. *Espe*, O.E. *æspe*, O.N. *qsp* f. ds., Ltv. *apse* (from **apuse*), O.Pruss. *abse* ds., N.Lith. *apušis* f., Lith. *apusē*, *epusē* f. " aspen, trembling poplar " (after Bezzenger BB. 23, 298 supposedly free diminutive-formation from **apsā*), Russ. *osína* (**opsína*) " 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. *éwës* " aspen " as a loanword from the Proto-Armenian to Pedersen KZ. 30, 462. Specht places because of Gk. ἀπελλόν αἴγειρος, ὁ ἐστι εἶδος δένδρον Hes. a root noun *ap-*.

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

Page(s): 55

ar⁴ (er, or?), ῥ

English meaning: now, also, interrogative particle

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

Material: Gk. ἄρα, ἄρ, ἂρ (from *ἥ*) “now, thus, consequently”, Cypr. ερ, ἄρα interrogative particle (**ἥ* ἄρα; γάρ, maybe from γ” ἄρ); likewise zero grade Lith. *ič* “and, also”, Ltv. *ir* “also”, O.Pruss. *ir* “and, also” (= Gk. ἂρ, zero grade Lith. *ār*; 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. *ařdas* 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 Bezzenger 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.

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ardi-, ῥdi-

English meaning: point, edge

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spitze, Stachel’

Material: O.Ind. *a/i* “bee, scorpion” (from **ərdi*, IE **ṛd̥i*) = Gk. ἄρδης “head of the arrow, sting”; O.Ir. *aird* (**ardhi*) “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. *ragá/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)- \hat{g} - (ar \hat{g} -?), $\hat{r}gi$ - (*her-(e)- \hat{g} -)

English meaning: glittering, white, fast

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzend, weißlich”

Note: O.Ind. *ṛjī-pyá* “ darting along “ epithet of the bird *sýená* (“eagle, falcon”), Av. *ərəz-i-fya-* (cf. Gk. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις H., αἰγίπτῳ), Arm. *arcui* (< **arci-wi*) “eagle” prove that from Root *er-1*, *or-* : “eagle, *fast” derived extended Root *ar(e)- \hat{g} - (ar \hat{g} -?)*, *ṛgi-* : “glittering, white, fast” and its subsequent zero grade Root *re \hat{g} -1*: “right, just, to make right; king”.

Material: O.Ind. *árju-na-ḥ* “ bright, white ”; *rajatá-* “ whitish ”, *rajatám híranyam* “ whitish gold, i.e. silver ”, *rajatám* “ silver ” with flashy, in spite of Osthoff MU. VI 33 not from zero grade *r* (or likewise) deducible vocalism compared with Av. *ərəzata-* n., O.Pers. *ardata-* “ silver ” (*r-*) : TN Illyr. *Ardiae* common Alb. - Illyr. *- \hat{g} - > -d-* phonetic mutation.

Lat. *argentum*, Osc. *aragetud* ‘silver’, O.Ir. *arggat*, M.Ir. *airget*, Welsh *arian(t)*, 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* (: ἄργυριον) ds., *argora-pandes* (**arguro-pondios*) “quaestor, state treasurer”.

Thrak. ἄργιλος “ (*white) mouse ”, FIN ”Αρζος (**Argios*). ”

Gk. ἄργος “ white, fast ”, in compounds ἄργι- : ἄργι-κέραυνος “ with shining thunderbolt ”, ἄργι-όδων “ with brilliantly white teeth ” (thereafter also *ἄργινός for ἄργεννός, 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 *ā*-stem ἀργι- of compounds behaves as Av. *dərəzi-raθa-* “possessing steady chariot” to *dərəzra-* “solid”.

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

O.Ind. *rjrá-* “fast”, *Rji-śvan-* “the allied Indras ordering about fast dogs” = Gk. ἀργός “fast” (likewise of dogs, also already Proto-linguistic epithet, see Schulze Kl. Schr. 124), ἀργίπιους “fleet-footed”, horses Πόδ-αργος, upholds Persson Beitr. 828 from ἀργός (*rjrá-*) “white” different word (to the root *reǵ-* “straight, right, directly” in O.Ind. *rjīśá-* “rushing straight for”, *rji-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 (*ἀργᾶϜεντς ‘shining’; *es*-stem in ἐναργῆς “perspicuous, clear”, ἀργεσ-τής epithet of νότος, “elucidative, brightening” (see lastly Schwyzer 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” “*ἀργής*, -*ῆτος*, -*έτι*, -*έτα* “white-gleaming”; *ἄργιλλος* and *ἄργιλος* “white clay” (Lat. Lw. *argilla*, *argīla* : Alb. *argjilē* “white clay, mud”): *ἄργυ-ρος* see above, *ἄργυ-φος*, *ἀργύ-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 *ärki*, B *ärkwi* “white” (**argūio-*), *ärcline* “epithet of the royal title”, A *ärki-śośi* “white world” (compare Welsh *elfydd* S. 30); Hitt. *har-ki-iš* (*harkis*) “white”.

Maybe Alb. (**arg-*) *jargē* “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. *unaírkn̥s* “impure, unclean”, *aírkniþa* “cleanliness, 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[r]kn̥-teikn*, Lidén by Noreen O.Ice. Gk.³, p. 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 **ar̥g-* with **erk-* = O.Ind. *árcati*, IE **erk-* at least conceivable.

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

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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)g-* cause Gmc. words difficulty, however, see above. The basis of a 2th root vowel (*areḡ-*) is given only by O.Ind. *rajatám* “ whitish ”, thus dubious.

References: WP. I 82 f., II 362 f., WH. I 66, 848, Feist 25, Schwyzer 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 ē and ū not genuinely Lat.), Gk. ἄρακος “ leguminous plant growing as a weed among lentil plants “, ἄρακοι ὄσπριόν τι. τὸ δε αὐτὸ καὶ λάθυρον Hes.

Because of the meaning difference quite doubtful equation; no objection offers sure enough the not sufficing confirmation from ἄρακος in ὅροβος 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, ἥρκεσα) probably from *ἀρκέω; ἄρκος n. “ protection, cover, shelter “ (Alkman); ἄρκιος “ sufficing, enough “, αὐτ-άρκης “ oneself enough “, πποδ-άρκης “ with sufficing feet, fast “ (see also Bechtel Lexil. 279 f.);

Maybe Alb. (*ἄρκος) *argēsh* “crude craft supported by skin bladders, crude bridge of crossbars, harrow”, zero grade in Alb. (**argo-*) *rrogē* “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. *arkē* “ 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. *tríbarakavúm* “ 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. **reogol*), Güntert Kalypso 136;

Lith. *rāktas* “key”, *rakinti* “to lock, shut”;

Hitt. *har(k)-* “hold, clamp, to hang (kill s.o. by hanging them)”, Götze and Pedersen Muršili 50.

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**hark-*) *varg* “row, chain, ring”; common prosthetic 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.Ir. *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*, *kodrinē* (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. ἀρόω (*ἥροσα, ἄροτος*) "plough, till", ἀρότης, ἀροτήρ "plowman", ἄροτρον "plow"; with original vocalization of the 2nd syllable herakl. αρᾶγοντι, gortyn. ἄρατρον. ἀρόω etc placed after Persson Beitr. 669 an IE **aro-* besides **arə-* ahead (compare Toch. *āre*), or appeared instead of ἀράω at the same time with the reshuffle many denominative causatives in -άω to such in -όω 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 *-ă- after *arāre*);

M.Ir. *airim* "to plough", Welsh *arddu* (from **arj-*) "to plough", *arddwr* "plowman", M.Ir. *ar n.* "arable land", Welsh *arf*. ds., M.Ir. *ar-án* "bread", *arathar* (**arətrom*), Welsh *aradr*, Corn. *adar*, M.Bret. *arazr*, Bret. *arar* "plow"; M.Ir. *airem* (**ariomō*), gen. *aireman* "plowman", also PN *Airem-ón*,

maybe Alb. *arē* "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. *ardr* "plow", O.H.G. *art* "furrowed land", O.E. *eard*, *ierd* f. "furrowed land, yield" (see also under **ar-* "yield, acquiesce" about Ger. *Art*, M.H.G. *arI*, Ger. *ArI*, *ArIing* "plow" (from loanword from Slav. **ordlo?* genuinely Gmc. after Meringer IF. 17, 121);

Lith. *ariù*, *árti* “to plough”, *árklas* (**arə-tlom*) “plow”, *arkly̑s* “horse” (as “a plow animal”); *artójas* “tiller, plowman” (**arə-tāja-*), O.Pruss. *artoys* “tiller” (with secondary zero grade Lith. *orē* “ploughing time”, compare Gk. πολύηρος πολυάρουρος Hes.), Ltv. *aȓu* “to plough”, *ara*, *āre* “arable land”; Lith. *armenà* “superficially furrowed layer of earth”; O.C.S. *orjō*, *orati* “to plough”; *ralo* (Serb. *rälo*, Pol. *radło*) “plow” (**ar(ə)-dhłom*: Lith. *árklas*), *ratajь* “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* (**arūj*) “grain”, dat. *arbaim*, gen. (already O.Ir.) *arbe* (**arūens*), pl. N. A. *arbanna* (*rln*-stem: Stokes KZ. 37, 254, Pedersen KG. I 63, II 106; therefrom *airmnech* “the man who owns a lot of grain”, Corrnac’s Gl., with *-mn-* = *-vn-*, Stokes KZ. 38, 458); Gk. ἄπουπα “arable land” (formally not yet clearly; probably after Benveniste Norns 113 from *ἀπο-Ϝපā, extension of ἀπο-Ϝap from **aro-yr*, compare M.Ir. *arbor*. Unglauhaft Otrębski KZ. 66, 78).

Through its old *e*- divergence Welsh *erwf.* “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. ἄπα, Arm. *erkir* “earth” (for the latter supposes Pedersen KZ. 38, 197 likewise **erū-* 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, Schwyzer Gk. I 362, 683.

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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 *aro-*, *rē-* und *Ā*-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. μείραξ “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 **ario-*, in the O.Ind. phonetically with a derivative from *ari-* “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.

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ar-1*, themat. (a)re-, heavy basis arə-, rē- and i-basis (a)r̥i-,

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)r̥i-, 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 Liden Mél. Pedersen 88 f. back to IE *rēito-, *rēiti! compare Trautmann 242.

Av. *arānte* "they settle, get stuck", O.Ind. *arā-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. *rāti* "compliant, servant") "suitable, enough";

Av. *arəm* "suitable, accordingly" (*arəm-piθwā* "midday" = "the time suitable for the meal", next to which *ra-piθwā* 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 Couvreur H 114 f.;

Arm. *ařnem* “ 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. ἄραρίσκω, perf. ἄράρα “ join together “, ἄρμενος “ annexed, appended, attached, appendaged, suitable “, ὕστη “ wife “ (probably after Brugmann IF. 28, 293, Schwyzer Gk. I 434 here with prefix **o*-, barely to root **ser-* or root **uer-*, ἀ-Feíρω); in addition ὄαρίζω “ have close relations with “;

also “ chats confidentially “; χαλκο-άρας “ ironclad, armoured “, also χερι-άρας τέκτων Pind., ἄρ-θρον “ limb, member, joint (wrist, ankle) “, ἄρθρος “ 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 ἄρεσκω “ even out, ease, reconcile, settle, redress, compensate for, equalize, balance, make up for, make good, give satisfaction “, ἄρεσκει 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 ἄρι- “ very much, very “ in compounds, wherewith Reuter KZ. 31, 594a 1 also O.Ind. *ari-gūrtá-*, -*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 “, ἄριστερός “ left, on the left “.

With lengthening θυμ-ήρης “ appealing well, complacent “, ὅμηρος “ husband; hostage, pledge “, ὁμηρέω “ to meet “; after Birt Philol. 87, 376 f. was “Ομηρος 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. *ĩs* 4. *ar* “ now, thus “.

Toch. A *ärwar*, B *ärwer*, *ärwar* “ ready “, A *aräm*, B *ere* “ face “ (compare Lat. *figura* “a form, shape, figure”). Van Windekkens BAL.-SLAV. 41, 56, Duchesne-Guillemain in the same place 173.

t-formations: *jt-*, *art-* “ joint together “.

O.Ind. *ṛtá-* n. “ suitable, right “, *ṛtám* n. “ well attached, holy order “ (to meaning see Oldenberg GGN. 1915, 167-180; not “ sacrifice; victim; oblation; offering “), *ṛtēna* “ rite “, Av. *arəta-*, *ərəta-* n., O.Pers. *arta-* (in compound) “ law, right, holy right “; Av. *aśa-* under, “ what is sure, true “, O.Ind. *ṛtāvan(t)-* “ proper, fair “, Av. *aśāvan/t/-*; O.Ind. *ṛtū-h* “ certain time, order, rule “, *ṛtí-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-ərəta-* “ appoints, destines, firmly assigned “;

Arm. *ard*, gen. *-u* (= Gk. ἀρτύς, 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. *ἀμ-αρτός “joint together, concurring, coincidental”), ὁμ-αρτέω “connect oneself to somebody, accompany” (due to *ὅμ-αρτος); *t*-stem in ἀρτί-Φεπῆς (“well versed in word structure”), ἀρτί-πο(u)ς “with healthy feet”,

ἀρτί-φρων “able-minded, with sharp mind, with a sturdy mind” (presumably also in ἀρταμος “butcher, slaughterer; murderer”, whereof ἀρταμέω “slaughter, cut up, divide”, after J. Schmidt Krit. 83 f. from *ἀρτι- or at most *ἀρτοταμος “workmanlike cutting”, compare O.Ind. *ṛta-nī-* “justly leading”, *ṛta-yuj* “properly harnessed”);

Maybe in *u*- grade Alb. *urtē* “able-minded, with sharp mind, with a sturdy mind” probably also ἀρτεμής “fresh and healthy”, probably dissimilated from *ἀρτι-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”;

ἀρτύν φιλίαν καὶ σύμβασιν, ἀρτύς σύνταξις (= Lat. *artus* “narrow, tight”) Hes., ἀρτύω, ἀρτύνω “joins, prepares”, ἀρτῦνας, ἄρτυνος, ἀρτūτηρ 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 ἀμαρτή); *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. *ti*-stem);

M.H.G. *art* f. “kind, manner and way”, O.N. *ein-arðr* “simple, sincere”, *einord* “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. ἀρμός “seam, assemblage, joint”, ἀρμοῖ “just, recently” (ἀρμόζω “connect, join, adapts, orders”, ἀρμονία “connection, alliance, regularity, harmony”), ἄρμα “chariot” (about these words see Sommer Gk. Lautst. 133, Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 28, c.-r. 21 f. [**arsmo-*?], Schwyzer Gk. I 306; farther Lith. by Boisacq 79), ἀρμαλιά “assigned food, provisions “;

Lat. *arma, -ōrum* “defensive arms, armor, weapons of war; hence war, soldiers, military power; protection, defense; in gen. tools, equipment”, *armentum* “herd of horses or cattle, cattle for plowing”.

Hence sounds in O.N. *jormuni* “bovine animal, horse” and the PN Goth. *Áírmana-reiks, O.E. *Eormenīc*, O.Ice. *Jórmunrekr*, M.H.G. *Ermenīch*; the same first part to the name from a little bit big also e.g. in *Ermunduri* “great Thuringia”, O.N. *jórmungrund* “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. *raměnъ* “immense, strong, violent, sudden” (from here Lith. *eĩmas* “immense, monstrous”, Ltv. *ẽrms* “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. *jařmъ* “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. *rémēn* etc “strap”; Specht Decl. 149 f.

Toch. B *yārm*, AB *yärm* “measure”.

B. From the heavy base *are-mo-:r̥-mo-* “arm”.

O.Ind. *īrmá-ḥ* “arm, shoulder” (originally “shoulder joint”, compare ἄρθρον, Lat. *artus* “joints”) = Av. *arəma-* “arm”, Osset. *är̥m* “cupped hand”, *älm-äṛin*, *ärm-äṛin* “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. *irmédé* (“gout”, i.e.:) “gout in the joints”, *irm-liga* “gout, arthritis” (see Trautmann O.Pruss. 347);

zero grade Lith. žem. pl. tant. *armaī* “ 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*, *rērī* “ 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 “, *ratiō* “ 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 ratiōne*;

Goth. **garabjan* (only participle *garabana*) “ to count “, O.N. *hundrad*, 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. *tF-rēdr* actually “ count after tens “ (Fick III⁴ 336); Goth. *raþjō* “ number, bill, account “, O.S. *rethia* “ account “, O.H.G. *radja*, *redea* “ account, speech and answer, story “, O.Fris. *birethia* “ accuse “, O.S. *rethiōn*, O.H.G. *red(i)ōn* “ talk “ (determines the precise correspondence from *raþjō* 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 *garabjan*; more properly Falk-Torp 886 *raþjō* to determine as primary *-iōn*-derivative from Gmc. root **raþ-* [*garabjan*]).

Whether here also O.N. *rqđ* “ 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-*, *rē-dh-:*

O.Ind. *rādhnōti*, *rādhyati* “prepares (suitably), manages; gets, succeeds, with which has luck; contents, wins somebody”, *rādhayati* “manages, gives satisfaction”, *rādha-h* m., *rādhāh* n. “blessing, success, relief, gift, generosity”; Maybe Alb. *radha* “row”, *radhit* “count”.

Av. *rādaiti* “makes ready”, *rāda-* 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. *rōða* “talk” (compare further also placed above Ger. *Rede*, *reden*; *no-rāidiu* and *rōdjan*, like sl. *raditi*, kaus.-iter. **rōdheiō*); Goth. *garēdan* “whereupon be judicious, take precautions”, *urrēdan* “judge, determine” (compare to meaning esp. Lat. *rēri*), *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. *rāða*, 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, ráditi*“ work, strive “, *rad*“ business, work “; see Uhlenbeck KZ. 40, 558 f.), *radi*“ weigh “, next to which **rədh-* 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*)*ř̄-*, *rēi-* (see Person root extension 102, 162, 232; Beitr. 741):

Gk. ἀπαρίσκω (if not neologism, see above S. 56), ἀριθμός “number”, νήριτος “countless “, arkad. ἐπάριτος “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 *rī-tu-s* lying conservative stem **rī-t-*);

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 *rhythmus*).

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. *greidr*“ ready, easy, clear “, *greida*“ 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*, *rīzt* “order “, *raids* “raring, ready “, *ridi*, *ridas* “device, clamp “.

Quite doubtfully is not borrowed by Persson aaO. considered affiliation from O.C.S. *orādijē* “apparatus, instrumentum “ (from O.H.G. *ārunti* “message “, see Pedersen concentration camp. 38, 310), *rēdъ* “order”, Lith. *rínda* “row “, Ltv. *riñda* “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: ὄρδέω “put on a fabric “, ὄρδικόν τὸν χιτωνίσκον. Πάριοι, ὄρδημα 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 GI. 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”, *arnē* “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

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addition (Walter KZ. 12, 377, Curtius KZ. 13, 398) Gk. ἄρκυς “ net ”, ἄρκάνη τὸ ράμφα ώ τὸν στήμονα ἐγκαταπλέκουσιναι διαζόμεναι Hes. (see also Boisacq 79), wherefore after Bezzenger 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. *ràkita* “ red pasture ” and Ltv. *ërcis*, 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 *ərənəv-*, *ərənv-*, preterit pass. *ərənāvī*) "grant, allow to be given; do guarantee", with *us-* and *frā* "(as an allotment) suspend and assign", *frērēta-* n. "allotment (of sacrifices under likewise), offering" (Bartholomae AltIran. Wb. 184 f.);

Arm. *ařnum* "I take", Aor. *ař* (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. *dálāmi* "give": *ā datē* "to take something, to accept something"; also in:)

Gk. ἄρνυμαι "acquires, tries to reach, conceives, acquire esp. as a price or wage", durative compared with ἀρέσθαι "acquire, win", Aor. ἀρόμην, ἡρόμην; μισθάρνης, μίσθαρνος "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. ἄρυα τὰ ὩΗρακλεωτικὰ κάρνα Hes., Alb. *arrē* f. "walnut-tree", O.C.S. *orěchъ* "nut". relation to Lith. *r̄iesutas*, *ruošutys* "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 βοq Hes.;

Alb. *rrēm* “false”, *rrēmē*, *rrēnē* “lie”, *nērrój* (from **rrēnój*) “denies everything” (*rr* from *m*; 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. ἄπον n. “bistort, kind of reed”, ἀπί-σαπον “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*) *dalēndyshe* “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. *dimēn* “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*) *dalēndyshe* “a swallow” [common Alb. *ĝh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation] derived Gk. χελιδών ‘swallow’, therefore Root *ĝhel-* : “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.

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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*, *rosē* “duck”, *rika* “duckling, duck”, Rom. (**rada*) *rată* “duck”.

Note:

Alb. and Rom. prove that from Root *anət-* : (duck) derived Root *arōd-*, *arəd-* : (a kind of waterbird) [common rhotacism *n* > *r*]

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. *arqui*, 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. *arclataf* “ a round cake; acc.pl. “, wherefore v. Planta I 341, Götze IF. 41, 91 (**arkelo-* with loss of the labialisation); Goth. *arhvazna* 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 *arqū-*) would speak Russ. *rakīta*, 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 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 Bezzenger BB. 21, 285) in for what one compares under *ar-1*, S. 61.

Another connection for Gk. ἄρκευθος and Russ. *rakīta* etc seeks Endzelin KZ. 44, 59 ff., which more properly compares Ltv. *ērcis*, *ēcis* (**ērcis*) “ juniper “; further *ērcēties* “ torment oneself, grieve, straiten “, *ērceša* “ a very quarrelsome person “; Ltv. *ērkš(k)is* “ thorn shrub “ would be to Endzelin mixture from **erkīs* and Lith. *erskētis* “ a

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thorn plant “ corresponding as regards the root of the word form; Gk. ἄρπ- 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

arūā (*herūā)

English meaning: intestines

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Darm"?

Material: Gk. ὥρουā 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"); ἀρβίννη κρέας. Σικελοί Hes. is Lat. Lw.

Note:

Gk. (**horua*) ὥρουά, Alb. (**ghorna*) *zorrē* "bowel" [common Alb. *gh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation] prove that Root **arūā (*herūā)**: "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” under Verblassen der Vorstellung eines überrannten Ziels 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 *et?*

Material: O.Ind. *áti* “about- onto (adnominal m. acc.), exceedingly, very much “ (adv. and preverb), Av. *aiti*, O.Pers. *atiy-* 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-άπ “ however “ (compare αὐτάρ from αὗτ ἄπ; 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 *atavus*, *at-nepos* (not in *apprīmē* under likewise, see Skutsch AflL. 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. *ab-Pan* “but, however” (very doubtful is against it derivation from Goth. O.S. *ak*, O.E. *ac* “however”, O.H.G. *oh* “but, however” from **ab-* + *ke* = Gk. γε; differently, but barely appropriate Holthausen IF. 17, 458: = Gk. ἄγε, Lat. *age* “go! well!”).

Lith. *at-*, *ata-*, more recently also *ati-*, in nominal compound *atō-* “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-*, *otъ* “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-*: *atō-* reminds in *pā-*: *pō* (see **apo*), (see **apo*), and it is doubtful about whether one may see in ablative **atōd* 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. *atā-* = 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 *yet-* : “year” [prothetic *u-* before bare initial vowels] derived from Root *ghei-2*, *għi-*, *għei-men-*, **għeimn-* : “winter; snow”.

Material: O.Ind. *átaśi* “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 *iē-* “go”).

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**ant*) *vajt*, Tosc *vete*, *vajti* aor. “to go”, (**it*) *viti* “go around, year, all year around” [common Alb. prosthetic *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*) *átaśi*

Note:

Etruscan follows Alb. phonetic mutations Etruscan **Avil** : *year*, **Avilxva** :*yearly* // derived 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 AflL. 13, 23 ff.,

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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. αὐχήν "nape, throat, straits".

In *uṣṇíhā* before lies diminutive suffix *-ihā-*, Gk. *-ιχα-*. The beginning is **ugh-s-n-ighā* the first *gh* is reduced being produced by dissimilation. To **ugh-s-no* stands **augh-en-* in Gk. αὐχήν compared with here Arm. *awj* "throat", *awji-k* "cervical collar"; Eol. ἄμφην "nape, neck", Eol. αὔφεν 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 Mél. 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. αύγη “ shine, ray, daylight; eye ”, αύγάζω “ shines, illuminates; sees ”, ἐρι-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. ἥώς (**āusōs*), gen. ἥοῦς (*ἥόος*), Att. (with accent innovation) ἔως, Dor. ἄώς, ἄFώρ, changing through ablaut Eol. αὕως “ aurora ” (Proto-Gk. au[σ]ώς), böot. ἄα and Aἰαίν (*ἄαιν);

ἄγχαυρος “ near the morning ”, αὔριον “ tomorrow ” (*αυσρ-); Hom. ἥιε Φοῖβε “ radiative morning ”; ἥι-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”

[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

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References: WP. I 25.

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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. *aū*, *àu* (disyllabic *au*, *avu* with displeasure, refusal, astonishment, surprise), Pol. *au*, Cz. *ounder*

References: WH. I 78.

Page(s): 71

au⁻², au~~ə~~-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. i-aūσαι, next to which unredupl. Aor. ἄεσα, Inf. ἀFέσ(σ)αι; αύλις, -ίδος “place of residence, camp, stable, night’s lodging”, αύλιζομαι “is in the court, spends the night”, ὅγραυλος “spending the night outside”, αύλή “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. ἀωτεῖς ὕπνον (from Schulze Qunder ep. 72 directly to ιαύω put under formal comparison from ἔρ(F)ωτάω : εἴρομαι from *ἔρFομαι) and ἄωρος (Sappho), ὥρος (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 *yes-* “verweilen” see under besonderem Artikel.

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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 “, αὐλών m. f. “ mountain valley, gulch, ditch, canal, strait “;
O.C.S. *uļyjь*, Lith. *aulys* and secondarily *avilys* “ beehive “, originally the cavity in the tree in which the swarm settles;

Note:

[probably O.C.S. *avilys* “ beehive “ < *vaulys*; 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 / > ʃ], 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. *aūlas* 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-* > *-ll-*, *-d-* > *-/-* shift]

Maybe Root **au-lo-s** (: ēu-l-) : “tube, hole, *street” derived from Root *uegh-* : “to move, carry, drive” [common Alb. *-gh-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation]

Arm. *ut*, *uti* “ way “ and (compare the meaning “ belly “ from Lat. *alvus*) *yti* “ pregnant “ (with ablaut *ū*, Pedersen KZ. 39, 459; derivatives *utarkem* and *ylem* “ send in “)*;

*) Arm. word with the ablaut grade IE *ū*. 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 *jo/l* and from Schroeder to Gmc. ablaut 58 f. likewise boat name *jolle* “dinghy”).

Here with Lat. rearrangement of *au-/tu al/y-* 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); uē-

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. *ávara-* “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. *au-* 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 *auferō* “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* “διάταξις?” (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. αὕτως “ unavailingly, in vain “, αὕσιος ds. and Goth.
auþja- (N. sg. **auþeis* or **auþs*) “ desolate, leave “ (*“remote”), *auþida* “ desert “, O.H.G.
ōdi, Ger. *öde*, 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 **ue-*) in Gk. οὐκ ἔτος “ not free of charge, not without reason “,
ἔτωσιος (*F*by Homer) “ in vain, without success, pointless “.

Maybe truncated Alb. (**hot*) *kot* “ in vain, without success, pointless “; Alb. is the only IE
language to preserve the old laryngeal *h-* > *k-*.

to combine **ue-* with **au-* probably under **aye-*:

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. *eshkē* “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 “(ἱερὰ) ἄπυρα”.

Note:

Also in Alb. *vē-* to indicate faulty too much or too little: Alb. *vēshirē* “difficult, hard” from (*vē- shtirē* (participle of Alb. *shtynj* “push with difficulty”) see Root **(s)teu-1**: “to push, hit”.

yo-: Gk. Fo- in ark. Fo-φληκόσι, Att. ὁ-φλισκάνω, ὁφείλω, Lesb. ὁ-είγην “open”, Att. οἴγω, more recently οἴγνυμι (Prellwitz² 345, Brugmann IF. 29, 241, BSGW. 1913, 159).

yes-: 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” (**yes-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 GI. 27, 232).

Here (after Brugmann aaO.) the initial sound of the word for evening, IE *yesperos* and *yeqeros*, see there.

Relationship from IE **au-*, *ye-* 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- (: ūě-, ūo-)

English meaning: that; other

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pronominalstamm "jener", also gegenüberstellend "alter, alias", "anderseits, hinwiederum", in zwei aufeinanderfolgenden Satzgliedern gesetzt "dér einerseits - dér anderseits", "einerseits - anderseits".

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. *-v* [**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 *πάν-u* "even very much",

Goth. *-u* interrogative particle (also the enclitic *-uh* from *-u-qʷe*, 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. ήύτε “just as” from *ṇF(ε) + υτε (originally “as on the other hand”, “as, also”), but Hom. εῦτε “ὅτε” from εῦ + τε after Debrunner IF. 45, 185 ff.; δεῦτε is formed in addition to δεῦρο; also οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο most probably from ó, á, 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. *ūitī* “so”, but not Lat. *ut* and *utī*, aLat. *utei*.

Beside *u*, *utā* etc. stands with the ablaut grade IE *au-*:

Gk. αῦ “on the other hand, again”, *αὖτι “again” (extended to Ion. αὖτις, gort. αὖτιν, after antique grammarians for “right away, there”, where from αὐτίκα “at the moment, straight away”, αὖθι “on the spot, here, there”, αὖτε “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. αὖγε “again”.

Pedersen Pron. dém. 315 supposes Gk. αῦ suitable form in the initial sound of from Alb. *a-qē* “so much”. - Brugmann BSGW. 60, 23 a 2 lines up in Gk. αὐτός as “(he) himself - (he) of his own, self”; other interpretations see with Schwyzer Gk. I 613 f.

Maybe Alb. (*aut-) *vetē* ‘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

ὅπισσω under likewise, inschr. δεῦρε after ὅγε) from *δέ-υρο (δέ “ here “ + αύρο “ here “), Schwyzer Gk. I 612, 632.

yē-, yo-: meaning “or” (= “ on the other hand ”) esp. in O.Ind. νā “ or “ (also “ even, yet; meanwhile; probably, possibly “; also confirming νā), Av. ap. νā “ or “ (particle of the emphasis and assurance),

O.Ind. Av. νā - νā “ either - or ”, Gk. ḡ-(F)έ, ḡ (with proclitic emphasis, proclitic stress for ḡ-(F)έ, as yet in the second part of the double question),

Lat. -vē “or” (also in *ceu*, *sīve*, *seu*, *nēve*, *neu*), also probably Ir. nō, O.Bret. *nou* “or” (if from *ne-ue “ 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 (: να = i-δέ: δέ) “ just as, exactly the same way ”, ē-vá “ in such a way, exactly the same way, just, only ”, ēvám “ so, thus ” (behaves to be confirmed νāi and νā - νā as ē-na- “ this ” to νā - νā “ in different way ”, originally “ thus and thus ”; with ē-vá corresponds Gk. οἶ(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. αῦ, etc

WP. I 187 f., WH. I 87, 209, Van Windekens Lexique 78, 80.

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auqʷ(h)- : uqʷ(h)- and probably lengthened grade ūeqʷ(h)-

English meaning: cooking pot

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kochtopf, Wärmepfanne"

Material: Lat. *aulla*, *aula*, vulg. *ōlla* “jar, pot” from *auxlā, Dimin. *auxilla* (fsl. *olna* in ending after *urna*); probably Alb. *anē* f. “vessel” (from *auqʷnā? Jokl. Stud. 3); O.Ind. *ukhá-h* m., *ukhā* “pot, saucepan”; Goth. *aúhns* m. (*ukʷnós) “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. ἴπνός, older ἴπνός “stove” (after Fick III⁴ 29 between, Oštir WuS. 5, 217, Güntert abl. 25 from *ūeqʷ-nós; not *uqʷnós, s. Boisacq m. Lith.), after E. Fraenkel KZ. 63, 202 from *ükFvóς through dissimilatorischen sound change?? (W. Schulze GGA. In 1897, 908);

Note:

Common Gk. - celt. -kʷ- > -p-, -gʷ- > -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 *uqʷnos; beginning ū- caused as in *wulfa-* “wolf” the development from -v- to -f, during Goth. etc *auhns* goes back to IE *uqʷ-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.

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References: WP. I 24, WH. I 84, 850, Schwyzer Gk. I 258.

See also: (compare S. 84 f. ***aug-***: *u̥eg-*, oldest *ḁueg-*)

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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 ἔξαύω “ scoops, extracts, takes from “ (simple αὕω), ἔξαυστήρ μέτρου ὄνομα,
καταῦσαι ἔξαντλήσαι, καταδῦσαι, καθαῦσαι ἀφανίσαι (Spiritus asper after the former present
tense *αὕω 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
”) *ū[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

aueg-, uōg-, aug-, ug-

English meaning: to magnify, increase

Deutsche Übersetzung: "vermehren, zunehmen"

Note: with *s*-forms *auek-s-*, *auk-s-*, *uēk-s-*, *uk-s-*

Material: O.Ind. *ugrā-* "immense" (compounds Sup. *ōjīyas-*, *ōjīṣṭha-* "the stronger one, strongest") = Av. *ugra-* "strong, hard" (compounds Sup. *aojyah-*, *aojista-*).

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", *auginù*, *-inti* "allow to grow, educate, bring up", changing through ablaut *pa-ūgēti* "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. *aûgus* “costive, constipated” (as “increasing”), Lith. *áugumas*, Ltv. *aûgums* “increase, growth”;

es-stem O.Ind. *ójas-* n. “vigorouslyness, strength”, Av. *aojah-*, *aogah-* (also *r*-stem *aogarə*) “vigorouslyness, 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. *úksati* “gains strength” (perf. *vavákṣa*), Av. *uxšeiti* “grows”; common O.Ind. *gh- > ks-* phonetic mutation Goth. *wahsjan* “grow” (= O.Ind. *vaksayati*, IE Iter.-Kaus. **uokséjō*; 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, αὔξάνω “grow, increase”, Lat. *auxilium* “help, aid, assistance, support, succor” (originally pl. -ia “strengthening, reinforcements”, N. pl. *auxiliis* “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 stelr. *wiech* “extensive, excessive, rich in leaves” as umlaut?)

A little bit differently Schroeder abl. 57 f.), there in not with *s* expanded root form *aueg-* the grade *uēg-* is covered in O.Ir. *fēr*, Welsh *gwair* “grass, herbage”; probably with the same

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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.

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auei- (əuei-?) (*hekʷei-)

English meaning: bird, *water bird

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Vogel"

Note: Both Root *auei-* (əuei-?) (*hekʷei-): bird, *water bird : Root *akʷā-* (*əkʷā): *ēkʷ-*: water, river, derived from zero grade of Root *ghāgʷh-*: 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. *vayām*, 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*, *vidhezē* "dove" : O.Ind. *vīh*, *vēh* m. "bird".

Gk. αἰετός "eagle", Att. ἄιετός, αἴβετός, ἀετός Περγαῖοι Hes. (*αἜι-ετός);

Maybe nasalized Alb.Gheg (**hegʷ-os*, *hab-os*) > **gabōjē*, *gabonjē*, *shkab*(*-on-)ē, *shqiponjē* "eagle" : gr αἴβετός (*αἜι-ετός) "eagle" : diminutive Lat. (**ak̥uei-la*) *aquila* "eagle".

Root *ghāgʷh-*: young of an animal or bird : Root *auei-* (əuei-?) (*hekʷei-): bird, *water bird similar phonetic mutations as Hitt. *hu-uh-ha-aš* (*huhhaš*) "grandfather" see Root *auo-s* (**ghue-ghue-as*) (**ghehwo-s*): grandfather: the original root was a reduplicated (**ghue-ghue-as*) Hitt. *hu-uh-ha-aš* (*huhhaš*) "grandfather" that was abbreviated into Root *auo-s*: grandfather; Root *sūs-* (**ghus*): parent : Alb. (**huhhaš*) *gjysh* "grandfather".

Alb. *vi-do*, *vito*, *vidheze* "dove";

Note: Common Gk. *-kʷ-* > *-p-*, *-gʷ-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation. Hence Root *auei-* (əuei-?) : "bird, water bird" evolved simultaneously with Root *akʷā-* (*əkʷā): *ēkʷ-*: "water, river".

Lat. *avis* f. "bird" (therefrom *auca* "bird, esp. goose";

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Back-formation from Dimin. *aucella* from **avicella*; false by WH. I 79) = Umbr. *avifacc.* pl. “birds” (*aviekate* D. sg. “the taken auspices”, *aviekla* “relating to an augur or augury”); Welsh *hwyad*, O.Corn. *hoet*, Bret. *houad* “duck” from **aujetos?* (Pedersen KG. I 55). Arm. *hav* “bird, cock, hen” can have indeed suggestion -*h*, but also as **pəu-* belong to **pōu-* “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-*.

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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.

āuīs-: lengthened grade O.Ind. *āvīs* adv. “apparent, manifest, obvious, bemerkbar”, Av. *āviš* adv. “apparent, manifest, obvious, vorAugen” (Pers. *āškār* “clear, bright”; O.Ind. *āviśtya-h*, Av. *āvišya-* “offenkundig”); O.C.S. *avě, javě* adv. “kund, apparent, manifest, obvious” (in ending after den Adjektivadverbien auf -ě reshaped from *avb, whereof:) *aviti, javiti* “offenbaren, kundmachen, show” (Lith. *óvytis* ‘sich in Traume sehen lassen’ Lw. from dem Slav.).

full grade: Gk. αἰσθάνομαι, Aor. αἰσθέσθαι “wahrnehmen” (*aF1σ-θ-); Lat. *audiō* “hear” from *auiz-dh-iō, compare *oboedio* from *ób-avizdhiō about *oboīdiō; Gk. ἄιω (neologism to Aor. ἐπήισ(σ)α, ἄιον) “vernehme, hear” (*aF1σ-), ἐπάιστος “belongs, ruchbar, bekannt”.

Here probably Hitt. *u-uḫ-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.

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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), -ἄης (see under II a).
- b. MWelsh *awyd* “ violent gust of wind ”, O.Corn. *awit* “ air ” (**auēido*-);
- c. *ue-dhro-* presumably in O.N. *vedrn* “ wind, air, weather ”, O.S. *wedarn* “ 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) ”;
- 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 ” (*ἄελ-ιά); 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 ἀ-: 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 *d̪-) Hes. (that α in ἄησι perhaps prosthetic; from light root form come Gk. ἄος πνεῦμα Hes.; maybe Alb. (**uē-nts*) *vesh* ‘strike, blow, hit’).

ἀκράης “sharp blowing”, δυσάης “adverse blowing”, ὑπεράης “excessive blowing” with stretch in compound); besides the participle **uē-nt-* “blowing” (O.Ind. *vānt-*, Gk. acc. ἄεντα) stand **uē-ntō-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)uantes*) “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. αἴω from *ἀFá-v-ἴω (compare to the formation Schwyzer Gk. I 694) and ἀνέω from *ἀFavέω “clean the grains by shaking up of the chaff, sieves”, Fāvai περιπτίσαι Hes. (delivers γάvai 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”?

*io-*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*, *vějetъ* “blow” and “winnow, fan” (therefrom Russ. *vějalo*, Sloven. *vévnica*, Pol. *wiejaczka* “winnowing shovel, a winnowing-fan”); nominal: Lith. *vėjas* “blow”; O.Ind. *vāyú-h*, Av. *vāyuš* “blow, wind, air”.

For root-like value of *-*h** leads the sound grade **h*ī** to the following words in which give space, however, partly to other views: O.C.S. *vijalb*, *vijalica* “ storm, weather “, Russ. *въjálica* “ snow flurry “ (also *vějálica!*), *vъjuga* “ blizzard, snowstorm “, *zavъjátъ* “ snow-covered, covered with snow “, Cz. *váti* (**vъjati*) “ blow “ (only Slav. developments from vortonigem *věj?*);

R.C.S. *vichъgъ* (**hēisuro-*) “ whirlwind “ (in any case, at first to Russ. *vichatъ* “ shake, move “, *vichljatъ* “ toss, fling “, s. Brugmann Grundr. II¹ 1049, Pedersen IF. 5, 70, and probably as “ whirl, swing in the circle “ to **heis-* “ turn “);

Lith. *výdra*, *vidras* “ gale “ (see Leskien Bild. 438; in Lith. very rare forms *-dra* - compare really Lith. *vétra* “ storm “ - urges to caution);

Hom. ἄιον ὑπὸ, θυμὸν ἄισθε, αἴσθων from breathing out or letting out the vitality (to last meaning Bechtel Lexil 21 f.), Gk. root ἀFίσ-; M.Welsh *awyð*s. 82 above.

b. *ahe-d-*: O.H.G. *wāzan*, *wiaz*, M.H.G. *wāzen* “ blow, exhale, inflate “, *wāz* “ gust of wind “, Lith. *védinti* “ ventilate, cool “; at most Gk. ἀάζω “ breathes “ from *ἀFάδ-ιω (rather, however, Gk. neologism of after other verbs in -άζω);

presumably also (from **ahe-d-ro-*) Lith. *áudra* m. “ storm “, n. “ thunderstorm “, O.Pruss. *wydra* “ blow “. About O.Ind. *ūdhar* n. “ chillness, cold “, Av. *aoðaraθ*, *aota* ds. compare Persson Beitr. 11.

c. *uhe-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-þla*, see under)?

d. *uhe-s-*: O.Ind. *vāsa-h*, *vāsaka-h* “ fragrance “, *vāsayati* “ fills with fragrance “, *samvāsita-h* “ makes stinking “; Ice. *vās* “ frigid aura “, *væsa* “ exhale, blow, breathe “, Dutch *waas* “ white frost, ripe, smell, fragrance “, Lith. *véstu*, *vésti* “ cool off, become chill or become aerial “, *vésà* “ chill air, coolness “, *vésus* “ 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 **yat-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 **vebla-* from **vabila-*), O.H.G. *wedil* ds.; O.H.G. *wada/* “tail, fan”, adj. “wandering, fickle, beggar”, *wadalōn* “sweep in a curve, rove” (Proto-Germanic **waþla-*, IE **uθ-tlo-*), O.E. *wapol* “wandering”, *wædla* “beggar, poor”, *wændl* “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 **wāðlō-jā-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*, *vatér* “hearth, (place where one blows the fire)”

Maybe here Gk. ἄεθλος (see *aγē-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, aued-, auer- (*akuent- : ahuent-)

English meaning: to flow, to wet; water, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: "benetzen, befeuchten, fließen"

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 Οσεριάτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation].

From Root *akʷā-* "water, river" nasalized in **akuent-* (suffixed in *-er*, *-or*) derived Root *au(e)-⁹, aued-, auer-* : "to flow, to wet; water, etc."

Material: a) au/e/-, auent-:

Note: The following mutations have taken place: Root: *akʷā-* > *aku/e/-*, *akuent-* > *au/e/-*, *auent-*:

Hisp. FIN *Avo[s]* > spO.N. *Ave*, PN *A[v]o-briga*; Gaul. FIN *Aveda* > prov. *Avèze* (Gard), *Avisio portus* (Alpes-mar.);

O.Ind. *avatá-h* m. "fountains, wells" (**auṇtos*), *avatá-h* "cistern, tank" (with prakrit. *t* from *h*), 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* (**auṇtiā*) > Fr. *Avance*, *La Vence*, O.Brit. **Avantīsā* > Welsh *Ewenni*; O.Lith. FIN *Avantà*, Ltv. *avuōts* (**auontos*) "sources, wellspring, spring".

b) *aued-*, *aud-*, *ūd-*:

Note: The zero grade of Root *akʷā-* "water, river" has been suffixed in nasalized *-(n)dor*, *-(n)tor*: **(a)ku/e/-*, **(a)kuentor*, **(a)huentor* > *(a)ued-*, *(a)ud-*, *ūd-* (**(a)hued-*):

Heteroclite *r/n*-stem *ȝédōr*, *ȝódōr* (nom. sg.), *udén(i)* (loc.sg.), *udnés* (gen. sg.) “ water “, compare J. Schmidt pl. 172 ft., 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*) *aoδa-* m. “ wellspring, fount “.

O.Ind. *unátti* (**u-n-ed-ti*), 3. pl. *undáti* “ soaked, moistened “; Av. *vaiδi-* f. “ water run, irrigation canal “.

O.Ind. *udán(i)* loc., *udnáh* gen., *udā* nom. acc. pl. “ water “ (nom. acc. sg. *udaká-m*); from *r*-stem derived *samudra-h* “ sea “, *anudra-h* “ waterless “ (= Gk. ἄνυδρος);

udro-s “ water animal “: O.Ind. *udrá-h* “ 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-h* “ spring, well “, compare O.Ir. (**hudeskio*) *uisce* (**udeskio-*) “ water “;

Note:

The following phonetic mutations have taken place: zero grade in arm: (*a)kuent-* > *gvet-*, zero grade in Slav. (*a)hueda-* > *voda*, zero grade in Phryg. (*a)kyedu* > βεδυ [common Greek *gʷ>b*, *kʷ>p* phonetic mutation]:

Arm. (**gvet*) *get* “ river “ (basic form **ȝedō*, Sandhi form to *ȝedōr*, compare under Slav. *voda*; it corresponds also Phryg. βεδυ “water”, i.e. **vedū* from **ȝedō*, Kretschmer Einl. 225).

Maybe Alb. (**gvet*) *det* ‘sea’ : Arm. *get* “ river “ common Alb. *gu-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Note: Maybe Phryg. βεδυ “water” : nasalized Illyr. *Bindus* “water god” [common Illyr. *gu-* > *b-* phonetic mutation].

Maybe Alb.Gheg *bdorë*, *vdorë*, *dzborë* ‘snow, snowfall’ : Gk. ὕδωρ “water” common Illyr. *gw-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

Gk. ὕδωρ, ὕδατος (**uδ-η-τος*) “water” (with metr. elongation ὕδωρ); from *r*-stem derived ἄνυδρος “waterless”, ὕδρος, ὕδρα “water snake”, ἐνυδρίς f. “otter”, ὕδαρής, ὕδαρός “watery” (ὕδαλέος ds. with suffix exchange; similarly ὕλλος “water snake, ichneumon”: ὕδρος = lak. ἔλλā : ἔδρα), ὕδερος “dropsy”, ὕδριά “water bucket” (: Lat. *utere*); from *n*-stem (compare ὕδνης “watery”) derived ὩΑλοσύδνη 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 (-ύμνā), Καλύδνιοι, -ύμνιοι (see Boisacq 998 a)?

es-stem τὸ ὕδος “water” is only late poet. nom. acc. to dat. ὕδει.

Maked. PN "Εδεσσα from **uedesiā*, 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-niā*, 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” (**studniō*); 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-LPI *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. imv. 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. *vanduō*, *-eñs*, *vándezj*, žem. *unduo*, Ltv. *ûdens* 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. *úδρια*), *lutra* “ otter “ (- after *lutum* “ mud, mire, dirt; clay, puddle “).

Umbr. (**hutor*) *uturn*. “water” (= *ūδωρ*), 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* (**yodō*) “water”;

O.Ice. (**huotar*) *otr*, O.E. *otor*, O.H.G. *ottarm*. “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 *winter*, not better to Ir. *find* “white”, see under *sueid-* “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 *P* O.E. *wadum* m. “wave”, zero grade O.Ice. *unnr*, *uðr*, pl. *unnir* “wave”, O.S. *ūthia*, *ūðia*, O.E. *ȳð*, O.H.G. (**gvundra*) *undea* “wave, billow, flood”, like from a root variant **yet-*, however, it is found nowhere else; Johansson Beitr. 117 f. sees therein the *t* of the type O.Ind. *yakr-t*.

Lith. (**gvounduō*) *vanduō* etc (see above); Lith. (**hudras*) *údra*, O.Pruss. *udro* f., E.Lith. *údras*, Ltv. *ûdris* 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 *-ā[ɻ]*); lengthened grade O.C.S. *vědro* “κάδος, σταμνος” (with *ύδρια* attuning well in the meaning, s. Meillet MSL. 14, 342, Trautmann 337);

Hitt. *wa-a-tar* (**gwātar*, *wātar*) “water”, gen. *úe-te-na-as* (*e*-grade as Phryg. βεδου, *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. *íu-wi-ta-ar* “waters” was transmitted to turk. *su* “water”.

c) *auer-* “water, rain, river” (*uér-* : *ūr-*; to the ablaut Persson Beitr. 604, Anm. 2).

1. *uér-, uer-*: O.Ind. *vār*, *vāri* n. “water”, Av. *vār* n. “rain” (with thematic inflection Iran. Av. *vār* “to rain”, med. “allow to rain, let rain”), O.Ind. *vānīf*. “water”, Av. *vairi-* m. ‘sea’; Toch. A *wär*, B *war* “water”; Arm. *gayr* “marsh, mud” (**uērjo-*); Gk. perhaps in *ἀρύω* “scoops”, if *Fāp ū[σ]ω (see **aus-* “scoop, draw water, ladle”); Alb. (after Jokl SBAk. Wien 168 I 30, 89, 97) *vrēndē* “light rain” (*nt-* participle); *hur-dē* pond, tank, marsh (**ūr-*), *shure* “urine”, *shurē* (postverbal) f. “urine” (prefix *sh* from Lat. *ex* or IE **s̥m̥* + *ūr-nē*; or + Gk. *οὐρέω*?);

Note:

Albanian preserved the old laryngeal *h-* > *s-* like satem languages Alb. (**sūrīna*) *shura* “urine” : Hittite *šeheur* “urine” : Lat. *ūrīna* “urine”. But in Alb. *hur-dē* “pond, tank, marsh” Alb. preserved *h-* laryngeal like centum languages.

Welsh *gwer* m. “suet, sebaceous, tallow”;

O.N. *vari* m. “liquid, water”.

2. *ūr-, auer-*: Lat. *ūrīna* “urine” (in which meaning influenced by oūpov?), *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. *vṛśan-* etc, see under);

root form ***ḁyer-*** in Thrac. FIN Aǔpaç, Gk. (Persson IF. 35, 199) *aǔpa “water, spring” in ἄναυρος “without water, of brooks” under likewise (about Gk. θησαυρός and Κένταυρος compare Schwyzer 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-ytē*; O.N. *aurigr* “wet”, *aurr* “wet, water”, FIN *Aura*, O.E. *ēar* “sea”;

O.Pruss. *wurs* (*ūras) “pond, pool”, *iūrin* acc. sg., *iuriay* pl. fem. ‘sea’, O.Ltv. *jūri-* m., Ltv. *jūra*, Lith. *jūrēs, 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 *e̥yər- (see Berneker IF. 10, 162, Trautmann 335 m. Lith.).

Maybe Arm. *jur*, gen. *jroy* “water” [not from (*gʷʰh₂dōr-) see Root ***gʷʰh₂der-***: “to run, flow”] : Alb. (**jura* > *uja*) *ujë, ujëra* pl. “water”.

3. Verbum: Lith. *vérdu, virti* “bubble, surge, cook”, *versmē* “wellspring”, *výrius* “whirlpools”, *atvyrs* “countersream on the shore”, Ltv. *ve̥rdu, vi̥rt* “soak, bubble, boil, cook”, *atvars* “whirl”,

O.C.S. *vъjǫ, vъrěti* “stream, bubble, surge, boil, cook”, *virъ* “whirlpool”, *izvorъ* “wellspring (bubbling water)”, wherefore with from “cook” developed meaning “heat”, Ltv. *wersme* “glow”, O.C.S. *varъ* “heat”.

About possible affiliation of ***yer/ə/nā** “alder” see there.

4. extension ***yer-s-*** “rain, dew”: O.Ind. *varśá-* n. “rain, rainy season, year” (*varśati* “it is raining”), Gk. οὔπον “urine”; ἔρση, ἔέρση “dew”, Ion. Att. ούρέω “urinates” (*kausativ *yorseiō*, F- proved by the augmentation ἐούρησα), ούρια “a water bird”;

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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” : ἐέρση “dew”.

urṣen- “discharging semen = virile”, O.Ind. *vṛśán-* “virile”, m. “manikin, man, stallion”. thereof derived Av. *varəšna-* “virile”, O.Ind. *vṛṣa-*, *vṛṣabha-* “bull”, *vṛṣṇi-* “virile”, m. “Aries, ram” (= Av. *varəšni-* ds.), *vṛṣaṇa-* m. “testicles”;

Specht (Decl. 156) places here (from Gmc. **wrai-njan-*) without *s*-extension O.H.G. *reineo* “stallion”, O.S. *wrēnjo* ds., O.E. *wræne* “horny, lustful”; O.H.G. *wrenno* “stallion” is back-borrowed from M.Lat.

uersē/i-: Lat. *verrēs, -is* “boar”, Lith. *veřsis* “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 *uers-* with *ers-*). About finn. *vesi*, stem *vete* “water” s. Mikkola Mél. 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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aues-

English meaning: to shine; gold, dawn, aurora etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten”, especially vom Tagesanbruch

Material: O.Ind. *uṣāḥ* f. acc. *uṣāsam*, gen. *uṣásah* “ aurora “, Av. *ušā*, acc. *ušāñhəm*, gen. *ušāñhō* ds. (*ušas-tara-* “ eastern “), next to which O.Ind. gen. sg., acc. pl. *uṣáḥ*, Av. loc. sg. *uši-/δā*, s. **demā-* to build “[either from a root noun **us-*, or as **us-s-* to *s*-stem; O.Ind. *uccháti* = 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);

yes-, *yoś-* in O.Ind. *vasar-hán-* ‘striking in the morning early morning’, *vāsará-* “early morning”, m. “ day “ (compare in addition also the related root under particular catchword */n*-stem **yes-r-*, *yes-n-* “ springtide, spring “);

Gk. Hom. ἡώς (**āusōs*), gen. ἡοῦς (ἡόος), Att. (with accent innovation) ἔως, Dor. ἄώς, ἀFώρ, changing through ablaut Eol. αὕως “ aurora “ (Proto-Gk. αυ[σ]ώς), böot. ἄα and Αἰάίν (*ἄαιν);

ἄγχαυρος “ near the morning “, αὔριον “ tomorrow “ (**ausr-*); Hom. ἥιε Φοῖβε “ radiative morning “; ἥι-κανός “ rooster, cock “ (**āus-i-* “ 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. **austrā-*) “ 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” (**ūosri-*, 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 -*(e)ro-*, O.H.G. *ōstar* “eastern” and adv. “the after east”, Ger. *Öster-reich*, O.N. *austrn*. “East” and adv. “eastwards”,

O.E. compounds *ēasterra* “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 *Orendit*,

Lith. *aušrà* f. “aurora”, *aūšta* “day is breaking”, Ltv. *āust* ds.; Lith. *auštrinis* (*vējas*) “north-east wind”, Ltv. *āustra* f. “daybreak”, *āustrums* m. “East”; in ablaut žem. *apýūšriai* m. “daybreak”;

O.C.S. *za ustra* “τὸ πρωῖ” (about *utro*, *jutro* “morning” from **aus(t)ro-* compare Trautmann 19, Mikkola Ursli. Gk. 179 and Berneker 462 f. m. Lith., wherefore Brückner KZ. 46, 212, ausPol. *ušćić* “shine” reconstructs sl. **usto* “lustre, shine”), *ustrb* “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*), *nesrē*, *nesēret*, *nesēr* “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., Schwyzer Gk. I 349, 514, 557.

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Page(s): 86-87

aṛē-¹¹ (ue-d(h)-?)

English meaning: to try, force

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich mühen, anstrengen’?

Material: Solmsen Unters. 267 f. connects O.Ind. *vāyati*, *-tē* “ gets tired, is exhausted, tires “ with Gk. ἄεθλος “ drudgery, contest “ (*ἄFε-θλος), ἄεθλον, ἄθλον “ fight, cut-throat price, battlefield “, whereby ḡ- assumes either suggestion vowel is or a more full root form *aṛe- 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. *vedr*, 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 ἄεθλος 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

aui̥g-

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 **aui̥g-snā*);

Lith. *aviža*, Ltv. (pl. f.) *àuzas*, O.Pruss. *wyse* “oat”, O.C.S. *ovъsъ*, Russ. *овѣсъ* “oat” (s from *z* probably because it occurs at the end of the word in conservative nom. **ovъz*), but *aiγίλωψ* “a wild grass kind, straw, stalk or likewise” barely as **αFιγίλωψ* here. After Specht Decl. 298 would be assumed rather IE **aui̥-* besides **aues-* (**auesnā* > *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. *ūvūh*, 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, áusti* “to weave”, *ataudaī* pl. “woof”, *ūdis* “a unique fabric, the weaving”, *ūdas* “eel line” (vowel as with *áugu* “increase, sprout”: *ūgys* “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. *audinn* “granted from the destiny, grants”, O.N. *audna* “destiny, luck”, *audr* “wealth”, O.E. *ēad* “possession, wealth, luck”,

O.S. *ōd* “ possession, prosperity “, O.H.G. *ał-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. *vāđr* f. “ fabric, piece, stuff, as comes ready of the loom, drag net “, pl. *vāđir* “ gowns, clothes “, O.E. *wāed* (**wēđi-*) f. “ clothes, rope “, O.S. *wād* “ clothes “, O.H.G. *wāt*, gen.-*i* “ clothes, armament “;

O.N. *vađr* m. “ rope, string, fishing line “, Swe. Nor. *vad* n. “drag net” (O.N. *vqztf* “ 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 *uel-* “ 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. aue Imperf. “(he, she) called (out), shouted”, ἄβα τροχὸς ἦ βοή Hes.

O.Ind. *vádati* “lets the voice resound, talks” (perf. *ūdimá*, participle *uditá-*), *vádanam* “the sounds, talking, mouth”, *úditi-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. γοδᾶν [i.e. Φοδᾶν] κλαίειν Hes., ΩΗσί(Φ)οδος “qui ἵησι Φόδαν, i. e. ἀοιδήν”, γοδόν [i.e. Φοδόν] γόητα Hes.;

zero grade ύδέω, ὕδω (brought out somewhere from the Alexandrines) “sings, glorifies”, ὕδη φήμη, ὕδη (Theognostos καν. 19, 26) (ὕμνος “ballad, song” rather to the wedding call ὕμήν: other interpretations verz. Walde LEWb.² under *suō*, Boisacq s. v., again different Risch 50).

Lith. *vadinù*, *vadinti* “shout, call”.

au-ē-d- in ἄ(F)ηδών “nightingale” (ἄβηδόνα ἄηδόνα Hes., Eol. ἄήδων and ἄήδω, the zero grade ἄuδ- in αύδή “sound, voice, language” (Eol. αύδω Sappho), αύδάω “shouts, speaks”, αύδήεις, Dor. αύδᾶεις “speaking with human voice”.

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au-ei-d- in ḡ(F)είδω (Att. ḡδω) “ sings “, ḡ(F)οιδή (Att. ḡδή) “ song “, ḡοιδός “ singer “, ḡοιδιμος “ 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

au⁷, 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. αFίναμι “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 *ūtā-* and:) *ūti-h* “delivery, help”;

Arm. *aviun* “violent desire, longing; esp. irrational whim, caprice, or immoderate passion, lust” (Petersson Et. Misz. 8);

Gk. -āFονες in 2. part of Greek family names (Ιάονες)? compare Kretschmer Gl. 18, 232 f., different Schwyzer Gk. I 487, 3; 521; αῖτᾶς (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-liub* “χάρις, εὐχαριστία”; M.Welsh *ri-maw* “ 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. *ōdi*, O.S. *ōthi*, O.E. adj. *īeƿe*, adv. *ēaƿe* “ easy, comfortable “, O.H.G. *ōdmuoti*, O.S. *ōthmōdi* “modest”, O.E. *ēaƿmōd* “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. *ávas-*, Gk. ἐν-ηῆς 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 (**huhhaš*)

English meaning: grandfather

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Großvater mütterlicherseits"

Note:

The original root was Hitt. *hu-uh-ha-aš* (*huhhaš*) "grandfather" branched into Root **auo-s**: grandfather in centum languages and Root **sūs-** (**ghus*): parent : Alb. (**huhhaš*) *gjysh* "grandfather" in satem languages; old laryngeal centum *h-* > *a-*, *e-* : satem *h-* > *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. *aia* as " primordial mother earth " (compare Brugmann IF. 29, 206 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 473; Lat. also *-hy-* > *-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. **ujb* 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 **ayos koimos* " dear grandfather", compare Welsh *tad cu* [**tatos koimos*] "grandfather"),

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Lat. *avunculus* “brother of the mother” (probably caressing diminutive an **avō*, -*ōnis*); Welsh *ewythr*, O.Corn. *euitar*, Bret. *eontr* “uncle” (**a̯uen-tro-*).

The stem called originally the grandparents on the maternal side, became 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. *hu-uh-ja-aš* (*huhhaš*) “grandfather”? Lyc. **χuga* “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

ābel-, ābōl-, abel-

English meaning: apple

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Apfel"

Note: Root **ābel-, ābōl-, abel-**: "apple" derived from Root *om-* (**hamei*): "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. **apis?*), O.H.G. *apful*, *afful*, M.H.G. *apfel*, O.E. *æppel* (Eng. *apple*), O.N. *epli* n. (*apal-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 /- declension **ābōl*, G. sg. **ābeles*.

lengthened grade of the suffix appears mostly in the word for “apple”: E.Lith. *obuolys*, 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. *âbelis* (*i*-stem), *âbele* (*e*-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)ablanь*, Sloven. *jáblan*, O.Cz. *jablan*, *jablon*, Russ. *jáblonь* “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. **GišHAŠHUR-an-za**: XLIV 4+ Vo 26. **GišHAŠHUR-lu-wa-an-za**: XLIV 4+ Vo 28.

Commentary: Above analysis most likely, but textual tradition is corrupt. Luvian 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-*, *abəl-* : “apple” in Germanic languages while in Romance languages took place the coomon 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*; *jьmela*; *jьmelo* {2} [Page in Trubačev: 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 *jemjeł*

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“mistletoe” [m o], Lower Sorbian *jemjot*, *hemjot* “mistletoe” [m o], Serbo-Croatian *òmela* (dial.) “mistletoe” [f ā]; *imela*, *mèla* “mistletoe” [f ā], Slovene *jeméla* (dial.), *oméla* (dial.) “mistletoe” [f ā]; *imēla*, *mēla* “mistletoe” [f ā], Proto-Balto-Slavic reconstruction: emel-; Lith. *āmalas*, *ẽmalas* “mistletoe” [m o] 3^b, Latv. *amuols*; *emuols* (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 *âbuōls* “apple, clover”. {2} This plant name is probably a borrowing from the Illyrian Venetian substratum language. The Slavic forms with **j̥bm-* must be due to popular etymology (the mistletoe’s sap is used to produce bird-lime), cf. OCS *imatī* “to take”. An etymological connection with PIE **h₁m-* “to take” is doubtful, as is the connection with **H₂eHm-* “raw” .

maybe Gk. Compounds: ἀμάμηλις plant growing in the same time as the apple-tree, “medlar”, = ἐπιμηλίς.

Probably Tocharian B: *māla** “a kind of intoxicating drink”; Paradigm: [-, -, māla//]

Examples: *se sa [māne] mot māla trikelyesa śakse yokäm pāyti* “whatever monk drinks alcohol or intoxicating beverage through befuddlement or brandy, *pāytimāla* = BHS *maireya*] (H-149.X.3b1/2 [Couvreur, 1954b: 48]), *tumem pärwettsai mālasa yokalle* “then it [is] to be drunk with an aged drink” (W-33a5).

Derivatives: *mālatstse** “drunken”: *arāñcacu epreta Mārä [nts]= ādañc mālatsai ... spyarkatai-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

āgher-, āghen-, āghes- (or ḍher etc) (*dāghen)

English meaning: day

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Tag"

Grammatical information: Heteroclite NeutRom.

Material: O.Ind. *áhar*, *áhaḥ*, gen. *áhn-as*, Av. gen. pl. *asn-am* "day". In Gmc. is found anlaut. *d-* by influence from Proto-Gmc. *dāzwaz (IE *dhōgʷho-, s. *dhegʷh- "burn") "warm season" (: Lith. *dāgas* "summer heat"): the *o*-stem Goth. *dags*, O.Ice. *dagr*, O.H.G. *tac* m. "day" is from neutr. *es*-stem reshaped (Goth. PN Δayίσ-θεος = *Dagis-Pius, O.H.G. *Dagi-bert* etc), also in ablaut, O.E. *dæg* (*dōziz), 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 *dhegʷh-*: "to burn, *day" derived Root *āgher-, āghen-, āghes-* (or *ōgher* etc): "day" the same as Root *akru*: "tear" derived from Root *dakru-*: "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.

References: WP. I 849 f., WH. I 467, Feist 113 f., Sievers-Brunner 121, 243, Wackernagel-Debrunner III 310 f.

Page(s): 7

āg-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ziegenbock, Ziege"

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

Material: O.Ind. *ajá-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 *asii*);

Note:

Maybe a zero grade in Alb. (**āghī*) *dhī* "goat" [the common Alb. shift *-gh-* > *-d-*], older Alb.Gheg (**āghī*) *edha* "goats, sheep".

Lith. *ožys* (**āgios*) "he-goat", *ožka* "goat", O.Pruss. *wosee* "goat", *wosux* "he-goat";

O.Ind. *ajína-m* "fur, fleece";

Lith. *ožinis* "belonging to he-goat", *ožiena* "billy goat's meat";

Church Slavic (*्)azno* (**azъno*) "skin, leather".

References: WP. I 38, Trautmann 22. compare also *aīg-*.

Page(s): 6-7

ăier-, ăien-

English meaning: day, morning

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Tag, Morgen"

Grammatical information: n.

Note: Root **ăier-, ăien-**: "day, morning" derived from a reduced Root **ăgher-, ăghen-, ăghes-** (oder **ōgher** etc.): "day".

Material: Av. *ayara*, gen. *ayqn* n. "day".

Gk. loc. *ἀ(ἰ)ερι- in ἀεριστον (from *ἀιερι-d-tom, to *ed-* "eat") "breakfast" (uncontracted ἀέριστον still producable Hom. Ω 124, π 2); lengthened grades *ἀ(ἰ)ερι in the derivative ἡέριος "early morning", contracts in ἡρι "in the morning". Different Risch 105.

Goth. *air*, O.Ice. *ār*, adv. "early" (likewise loc. **āieri*), in addition compar. Goth. *airiza* "earlier", adv. *airis* = O.E. *āer*, O.H.G. *ēr*, Ger. *eher, ehe*; superl. O.E. *ārest*, O.H.G. *ērist*, Ger. *erst*.

Maybe Alb. (*ēherst) *herët* "early"; it seems that Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h*-.

References: WP. I 3, Feist 24b.

Maybe to **ăi-4**.

Page(s): 12

ā(i)gh- : īgh-

English meaning: to need

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bedürfen, begehrn”

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 *īzā* “ striving, zeal, success, prosperousness “ O.Ind. *īhā* “desire”, *īhatē* “ strives whereupon”;

Gk. ἄχην “poor” = ήχῆνες κενοί, πτωχοί Hes. (by support of words, with ἀ- privative out of it ἀεχῆνες πένητες Hes., and ἀχενία “ lack, poverty “), κτεανηχής πένης Hes., changing through ablaut *īxanáw* “longs for “, *īxap* “ 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

ăik- : īk-

English meaning: spear, pike

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spieß; with einer spitzen Waffe treffen’

Note: Both Root **aķ-, oķ-** : ‘sharp; stone” and Root **ăik- : īk-** : ‘spear, pike” are reduced roots of an older root **hegʷ-e*/ created through metathesis from Root/ lemmna ***helgʷa*. This older root was solidified by Church Slavic: (**hegʷ-e*) *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 the alledged Baltic Root/ lemmna ***helgʷa* from which Church Slavic: (**hegʷ-e*) *igla* “needle” [f ā], then Both Root **aķ-, oķ-** : ‘sharp; stone” and Root **ăik- : īk-** : ‘spear, pike”.

Finally Alb.Gheg *gjilpanē* 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. ἱκτέα ἀκόντιον Hes., Cypr. ικμαρένος or ιχμαρένος (in the latter pitfall from *ικσμαρένος) “wounds”, Gk. αἰχμή ‘spear, spit’ (**aik-smā*), O.Pruss. *aysmis* “spit, broach”, Lith. *iẽšmas, jiẽšmas* “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 ἴγδη, ἴγδις “ mortar “ (also ἴξ, ἴκες “ worms damaging the vine “, from which ἴπες ds. could be reshuffled after the related to meaning κνῖπες, σκνῖπες, θρῖπες; different Schwyzer Gk. I 299.

Here possibly O.N. *eigin* n. “ a sprout that has just emerged from a seed “ (“point, cusp”), Swe. dial. *äje*! m.ds. (Fick4 III 2) and nd. *īne* “ awn, ear of corn” (Bezzenberger Federal Railway. 27, 166).

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**aheł*) *halē* “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

ăi-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 **(h)-anīō̄*, see under **eis-1** "move, shake violently".

See also: S. under *ai-dh-, āier-, aios-, aisk-, ai-tro-*.

Page(s): 11

ă|–3

English meaning: to wander, roam

Deutsche Übersetzung: “planlos umherschweifen, irren; also geistig irre sein”

Material: Gk. ἄλη “the vagrancy, the wandering about”, ἄλάομαι (horn. Pf. ἄλάλημαι), ἄλαίνω “wanders about”, ἄλήτης “beggar”, ἄλητεύω “wander, begging around”, ἄλιος “in vain” (Spiritus asper admittedly, still unexplained, s. Boisacq 44, also against the assumption of anl. F-); from a basis *al-u-*, *aleu-* Gk. ἄλύω “I’m beside myself ”**, ἄλύσσω ds. (Hom.; Fut. ἄλύξει Hippocr.), ἄλύκη “restiveness, worry, concern, fear, alarm”, ἄλυσις (from ἄλύω) “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 ἄλεύομαι, ἄλέομαι “avoids”, ἄλύσκω (*ἀλυκ-σκω, compare Aor. ἥλυξα) “escapes”, ἄλυσκάζω “avoid, flee”, ἄλεείνω ds., ἄλεωλή “defense” (*ἄλεϜωλή formation as φειδωλή).

*) ἄλαζών “fibber, boaster, bragger” (actually dragging around juggler, mountebank), derives after Bonfante (BAL.-SLAV. 37, 77) from Thrac. VN Ἀλαζόνες.

**) ἄλῦω, ἄλυίω from *ἄλυζιω 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-*: ἥλάσκω “wanders around”, ἥλαίνω “be demented”, Med. “wander around”, ἥλέματος (Dor. ἅλέματος Theokr.) “foolish, futile, vain”, ἥλιθιος “trifling, in vain, brainless”,

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ἡλεός “ confuses, beguiles; bewildering “, (besides Eol. equivalent ἄλλος an *āλιος in: Hom. ἄλλα φρονέων “φρένας ἡλεός” “ dazed, unconscious “ (from Dor. *āλεός 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. *aluōt*, *aluōtiēs* “ wander around, get lost “, with ā Ltv. *āla* “ half-mad person “, *āl'uōtiēs* “ 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 *eI-*).

Page(s): 27-28

ālu-, ālo-

English meaning: a bitter plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: "bittere Pflanze?"

Material: O.Ind. *ālu-h*, *ālukám-* "bulb, onion, round esculent radix"; Lat. *ālum*, *ālium* "garlic", Osc. **allō* from **aliā* probably as foundation of Gk. ἄλλας "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, āmr)

English meaning: day

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Tag"

Material: Gk. horn. ἥμαρ, -ατος, Att. ἥμέρā (Asper probably after ἐσπέρα, Sommer Gk. Ltst. 123), otherwise ἅμέρα "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. μεσάμβριη "midday" Boisacq under μεσημβριā. Van Windekens (Lexique 80) places here Toch. A *omäl*, 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* (**ānīn̥io-*) m. “ ring, anus “.

Maybe through metathesis Alb. (**ānus*) *unazē* “ring”.

References: WP. I 61, WH. I 55, Pedersen Litt. 2, 80.

Page(s): 47

āpero-

English meaning: shore

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ufer"

Material: Gk. ἄπειρος, 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) *afēr* "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

ăp-²

English meaning: water, river

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasser, Fluß"

Note: It seems that from Root *akʷā-* (more properly *əkʷā-*): *ēkʷ-* : "water, river" [through the shift *gʷ > b, kʷ > p* attested in Greek, Illyrian and Celtic languages] derived Root *ab-* : (water, river) and Root *ăp-2*: "water, river".

Material: O.Ind. *ăp-* f. "water", e.g. pl. Norn. *ăpaḥ*, acc. *apáḥ*, gen. *apām*, Av. nom. sg. *āś*, acc. sg. *āpəm*, instr. sg. *apā(-ca)*, O.Ind. *ăpavant-* "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", *antarīpa-* "island"; the same contraction with in *-o* ending 1. part in Gk. river names ""Ινωπός, Ἀσωπός (: ίνώ, ἄσις; Fick BB. 22, 61, 62); Gk. "Ἀπία "Peloponnes", Μεσσ-απία ds., lokr. Μεσσ-άπιοι, Illyr. Μεσσάπιοι (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. Ἀπος (Dacia),

Illyr. "Αψος, *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 "Υπιος, Υπανις;

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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. *ábda-h* m. “cloud” and with *āpah* paradigmatic welded together instr. dat. pl. O.Ind. *adbhiḥ*, *adbhyāḥ*, presumed stem **ap(ə)d-* (perhaps “giving water”, with *dō-* “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 Urillyrier 110 ff., 130 f., Krahe Würzburg. Jahrb. 1, 86 ff.

Page(s): 51-52

ăs-, therefrom azd-, azg(h)-

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, glühen"

Material: O.Ind. *āsa-h* "cinder, dust" (about *āsita-h* "black" s. **n̥si-* "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* (**asiōn*), 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. *ha-aš-ši-i* (*haši*) loc. "on the hearth" (*hašaš*).

Perhaps here M.Ir. *ān* "igneous, radiant, noble" (**ās-no-*). About Gk. διψᾶω, πεινᾶω s. Schwyzer Gk. 1, 724.

Because *r* in Hitt. *a-a-ri* (*āri*) "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-d-īō*) "parch, dry", ἄζα f. "dehumidifier, dirt", ἀζαλέος "dry, inflaming", ἄδδαυον 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. *ačiun* “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. *ačiun* “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 *au(e)-10, auē(o)-, uē-* : "to blow" with common IE formant *-ter*.

Material: Av. *ātarš* (gen. *āθrō*) m. "fire", wherefore O.Ind. *ātharvan-* "fire priest", Lw. from Av. *aθaurvan-, aθaurun* (das *θ* from *āθrō*) ds.:

Arm. *airem* "burns, lights" (due to from *air from *ātēr); Serb. *vätra* "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. *Aadíriis* (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

ātos, atta (hatta)

English meaning: father, mother

Deutsche Übersetzung: Lallwort “Vater, Mutter”

Material: O.Ind. *attā* “mother, older sister”, *atti-h* “older sister”, Osset. *äda*, Gk. ἄττα “old man, old fellow, father”, dial. acc. ἄτειν, ἄττειν “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. *otъсъ* (**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 *h-*.

A similar **āto-s* in Gmc. **aþala*, **ōþela* appears the basis from O.H.G. *adal* “sex, gender”, Ger. *Adel*, O.S. *athali*, O.E. *æðelu* n.pl. “noble parentage”, O.Ice. *adäl* “(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. *ōdal* “(fatherly) genotype” (compare also O.H.G. *fater-uodal*, O.S. *fader-ōðil* “property inherited from a father, patrimony”);

here Goth. *haimōþli* n. “genotype”, compare with the same vocal length O.H.G. *Uota* (actually “great-grandmother”), O.Fris. *ēdila* “great-grandfather”; Toch. A *ātäl* “man”; here also Av. *āθwya-* “name of the fathers *θraētaona*’s” as “from noble parentage”?

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The affiliation from Gk. ἀταλός “in a juvenile manner, childish”, ἀτάλλω “gathers, waits and is in habit” and “jumps cheerfully like a child”, red. ἀτιτάλλω “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. *atyá* “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. ἄ exclamations of displeasure, pain, astonishment; ἄ, ἄἄ exclamations of the surprise and complaint; in addition ἄζειν “groan”;

Lat. *ā*, *āh* exclamation of pain, the displeasure;

Lith. *ā*, *aā* 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, παπταῖ “ 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* (gI.O.S.S.) “ he/ she shall make happy, gladden, bless ”, *babiger* (gI.O.S.S.) ‘stupid’; Ital. *babbo* “ father ” (Welsh *baban* “ kid, child ” is Eng. Lw.);

Maybe Alb. *baba* “ father ” : *bebe* “ child ”

Alb. *bebē* “ the newborn kid, child ”; Eng. *baby* “ kid, child ”, Swe. dial. *babbe* “ kid, child, small boy ” (see also under *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 *bъblъu*, *bъbbati* “ 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*, *bъlbólъ* “ chats ”, Lith. *balbāsyti* “ babble ”, Ser.-Cr. *blābositi* “ stammer ”, Russ. *bolobólítъ* “ 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 ”, *balbūtiō* “ to stammer, stutter; hence in gen.to speak obscurely ”, O.Ind. *balbūthá-ḥ* name (actually “ stammerer ”);

Mayne Alb. (**balbus*) *belbēzoj* “babble”

Cz. *b/b* “ gannet, gawk “, *bl/blati*, *bleptati* ‘stammer, stutter”; Serb. *blebētati*, 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. / in *balbalā* goes back to IE *λ*), 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*, *brbjati* “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. *bālā-h* “ young, childish, simple “, possibly also Slav. relationship from Russ. *balákatъ* “ twaddle “, *balamúť* “ 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 “, *fascinare* “ enchant, bewitch, envy “ are borrowed from Gk. and are adapted only in *f* folk etymology in *fārī* 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”.

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References: WP. II 105 f., WH. I 90, 94, Trautmann 24 f.

Page(s): 91-92

badios

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-ḥ -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 “όρχηστής”; with *bh* (or *ph*): Gk. πέμφιξ, -ίγος “breath, breeze, storm, drip, blister”, πομφός “blister, shield boss “;

Lith. *bámba* “navel”, *bam̄balas* “Dickbauch”, *bum̄bulas* “knot am stick, in Garn”, *bum̄bulas*, *būbulas* “vesicle, blister”, *bum̄bulýs* ‘steckrübe”, *būmburas*, *pum̄puras* “bud”; Ltv. *bāmba*, *bum̄ba* “ball, sphere”, *bemberis* “Tannenzapfen”; *bimbul'i* “Kartoffeln”, *bumbulis*, *būbulis* “knot, knag”, *bum̄burs* ‘sphere, ball, Kartoffel”;

Russ.-alt. *bubulja* “Regentropfen”, nowadays *búblíkъ* (**bəbъl-i-kъ*) “ 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*, *pampaū*, *pam̥pti* 'swell up', *pamplýs* "Dickbauch", *pūmpa* " knob, handle, button, pommel, Teichrose", *pim̥pilas* m. "penis", Ltv. *pāmpt*, *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. *fīfel* '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 **baxb*- ds.

Page(s): 94-95

baitā or paitā?

English meaning: goatskin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ziegenfell, out of it gefertigter Rock”

Material: the relation from Gk. βαίτη “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. *petkē*, *petēk* “ clothes “; Gk. βαίτη 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 -*baccilos*. 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. *buklē* “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, βάκτηρια, βάκτηριον “ a staff, walking stick “, βάκται ισχυροί Hes. (Contrast from *imbēcillus*), probably also βακόν 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. *pege*/ “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. *bàksteléti* “ bump, puff “, Ltv. *bakstít* “ 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*.

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References: WP. II 104 f., WH. I 92.

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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- (*gʷheid-)

English meaning: drop

Note: Considering Phryg. βεδού “water” : nasalized Illyr. *Bindus* “water god”, Root **band-** (*gʷheid-): “drop” : Root **oid-** (*gʷheid-): “to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water” derived from a zero grade of Root **au(e)-9, aued-, auer-** (*akuent-): “to flow, to wet; water, etc.”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Tropfen”?

Material: O.Ind. *bindú-h* “drop” (probably for **bandú-h* under influence of *índu-h* “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. *bindú-h* “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-ḥ* “ weakling? “; O.Bret. *bat*, Bret. *bad* “ numbing, dizziness “, *bada*, *badaoui* “ talk thoughtlessly “, *bader*, *badaouer* “mouth monkey”, O.Corn. *badus* “ moonstruck “, Gk. βατταρίζω “ stammers “, βαττολογέω “ 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. βαù βαù “ dog barking “, βαùζω “ barks, blasphemes “, Bauβώ “ bugbear, Hecate “, Lat. *baubor, -ārī*“ to bark gently or moderately “; a little bit differently uses Lith. *baūbiti*“ bawl, bellow “ from ox, *baūbis* cattle God as “ bawler “, Serb. *bau bau*“ fright word “, *baūkati*“ 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)ū-* “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 “, βόμβης, -ῆκος “ fleas “, βόμβικα “ humming insects “, βόμβυλη “ narrow-necked vessel “ (as “ gurgling “), βόμβυλίος or -ύλιος “ bumblebee “ (and “ narrow necked vessel “); about βαμβαίνω “ clatters with the teeth; stammer, lisp “ see under **baba-**;

Alb. *bumbulit* “ it thunders “;

maybe Alb. *bumballē* “Blatta orientalis”, also dial. “ bumblebee” : Lith. *bim̥balas*, *bim̥bilas* “ 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. *bambéti* “ hum “, in ablaut *bim̥pti* ds., *bim̥balas*, *bim̥bilas* “ 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 *tylde*). If the connection applies, was IE initial sound *bd*-, or it is Gk. β - perhaps in child language? - from πι= ἐπι 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)ū-* “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 GI. 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", *báliyān* "stronger", *báliṣṭha-h* "the strongest"; Gk. βελτίων, βέλτερος "better", βέλτιστος, βέλτατος "best" (this -τ- by reorganization from *βελīων, *βέλιστος after φέρτερος etc);

Lat. *dēbilis* "feeble, weak"; O.C.S. *boljyjь* "greater", *bolje* adv. "more, rather, to a greater extent, plus" and "very, more". Uncertain Dutch-N.Ger.-Fris. *pa/* "motionless, steadfast".

With lengthened grade O.Ind. *bāla-h* "young, childish", m. "boy, kid, child", f. "girl".

Maybe in *i*- grade Alb. (**bāla*) *bila* "girl", *bir* 'son, boy' : O.Ind. *bāla-h*, where // r are allophones.

References: WP. II 110 f., WH. I 326 f.

Page(s): 96

bend-, bñd-no-

English meaning: spike, needle, etc.

Deutsche Übersetzung: "vorspringende Spitze"

Note: perhaps in following Celt. and Gmc. words:

Material: M.Ir. *benn* “ horn, summit “ (**bñd-no-* or **bend-no-?*), *bennach* “ pointed “, Welsh *bann* m. “ hill, summit, horn (**bñd-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. *Iacus Bēnācus*, if for *Bennācus*, “ the horned “ (Sirmione), from **benno-* (IE **bend-no-* or **bñd-no-*);

West-Flem. *pint* “ cusp, point “, M.L.G. *pint* “ penis”, M.H.G. (M.L.G.) *pinz* “ awl “, O.E. *pintel* “ penis” (Eng. *pintle* also still “ peg “), Nor. *pintol* “ penis”, wherefore probably with ablaut Ger.-Bav. *prouzer, 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

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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. *búchatъ* “shout vaguely and persistently long”;

Maybe Alb. (**buph*) *buf* “owl”: Rom. *bufniťă*; *buhă* “owl”

Lith. *baublys* “great bittern”, *baūbti* “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”), βωστρέω “call, cry for help” (*βοστρέω), 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.Ir. *bōchna* ‘sea’ (“*roaring breaker”; basic form **boukaniā*); Lith. *bükčius* “stammerers”, Ltv. *būkskēt* “resound vaguely”; Slav. *buk-* (from zero grade of **bouk-*) in R.C.S. *bučati* “drone, roar”, Serb. *būčēm*, *búkati* “roar”, *búčim*, *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. *bъčela*, *bъčela* “bee” (compare Russ. *byčatъ* “hum, from bees”) see under *bhei-* and WH. I 555; nasalized

Pol. *bąkać* “ talk in a low voice, murmur “, *bąk* “ 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. *búkatъ, búchatъ* (**bouk-s-*) “ bump, hit that resounds “, *buch* “ fall! “, Serb. *búhnuti* “ break out”, *bušiti* “ hit, throw, fall, fall with noise “, Lith. *bukùoti*, Ltv. *baūks* “ 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 *fau*), 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.

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b(e)u-², bh(e)ū-

English meaning: to swell, puff

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufblasen, schwollen”

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, bubséti* “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-h* “rich, a lot, immense”, compounds *bhūyas-, bhávīyas-*, superl. *bhūyištha-h*, Av. *būiri-* “plentiful, full, complete”, compounds-adv. *baiyō* “(more, timewise =) longer, on longer than”, superl. *bōištəm* “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* (**bhoujio-*) “ 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 ἔξανθήματα ἐν τῷ σώματι Hes.; with lengthened grade **bhōu-* Gk.-Ion. φωῖδες, Att. φῶδες “ blisters “; Gk. φαῖσιγξ, φαῦστιγξ “ blister, bubble “ (with abl. οὐ besides ὄu).

Also the root *bheu-* “ become, originate “ is probably developed from “ swell “, compare the meaning of O.Ind. *prábhūta-h* “ rich, numerous “ (: *bhávati*) with that of *bhūri-h*.

extensions with / are perhaps: O.Ind. *buri-h*, *buli-h* (unbel.) “ buttock, vulva “ = Lith. *bulis* (also *būlē*, *bułę*) “ 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 “, *puya* ‘swelling, lump, growth”; with *bh-*: Goth. *ufbauljan*, only in participle *ufbaulidai* “ (*inflated), conceited, haughty “, O.H.G. *paula* f. “ a pimple, bubble “, O.E. *býle*, O.H.G. *pülla*, 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. *bulic* “ crowd, amount, herd “, Serb. *búljiti* “ open the eyes wide in a stare, to goggle “.

Dental extensions: Gk. βύτανα κόνδυλοι, οἱ δε βρύτανα Hes. (but βυτίνη λάγυνος ἢ ἀμίς. Ταραντίνοι 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. (**budjio-*, 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. βύπτος 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 *puit* “ frog “;

with Gmc. *-d-* (-*b-*): 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. *t*) 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”; Icel. *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, cockchafer grub; fright picture “; M.L.G. *buddelen*, *bod(d)elen* “ throw bubbles, foam “, Nor. dial. *boda* “ roar, bubble, from the water “; O.N. *bodī* “ 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. *budé/lé* “a kind of mushroom”, Slav. **bъdъ/a* 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. *ptloy* “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 disclaimer, 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’is* “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”, *buz̄yš* “ scarecrow, bogie, spectre “, *buz̄ys* “bedbug, louse”, *búože* “ club, mace, joint, pinhead “ (*úo* probably from *ōu*, compare above S. 99 φωΐδες) can contain Balt. ž as single-linguistic forms and are based on the unextended root.

s-extension:

Gk. βῦνέω > (*βῦνέσω, to u: s. Schwyzer Gk. I 692), βύω (*βυσω), βεβυσμένος, βυστός “ to cram, fill, chock, stuff, ram up “, βύστρα, βύσμα “ bung, clot, thrombus “, βύζην (βυσ-δην) “ crushed, thrusted, 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 originary meaning “ blow, inflate, bloat, to swell”, O.S. *pýsa* “ 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, pomosity, flatulence, bloatedness, inflatedness, bumpitiousness, conceitedness, vaingloriousness, swelling fullness”, *būsen* “indulge oneself”, Ger. *bausen* “to booze, bouse, quaff, tipple, carouse, swell”, *Baus* “abundance, tumor, inflation”, *Bausback*, *Bausch* “swelling, turgescent, 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. *beastngs*, *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. *búchnutъ* “to bloat, bulge, swell, gush, well up”, sloven, *būhnem*, *búhniti* “to bloat, bulge, swell, sich inflate, bloat”, *búhor* “vesicle, blister”, kasch. *bucha* “pride, hauteur” (**bausā*).

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”,

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O.C.S. *bystrъ* “ 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” (**bhakā*).

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 **baþnā* to **þaunā*.

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 **baþnā* derived from Illyr. **bathna* (Alb. *bathë* f. “broad bean”); common Alb. nasalization *t* > *nt* > *n*.

References: WP. II 131, WH. I 436.

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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-* (*bažāt*) “ be determined as an interest “, O.Ind. *bhaga-*ḥ “ property, luck “, Av. *baga-*, *baya-* n. “ favorable interest, attractive lot “; O.Ind. *bhaga-*ḥ “ allocator, master, mister, epithet of Savitar and another Āditya “ = Av. *baya-* “ master, mister, god “, Pers. *bay* “ god “ : O.C.S. *bogъ* “god” (formal also =Gk. -φάγος);

Maybe suffixed Alb. (**bay-*) *bagëti* ‘sheep (animal god)’

ur-ind. (Withanni) PN *Bagarriti* (= **bhaga-rīti-* “ blessing stream “), GN *Bagbartu* (= **bhaga-bhṛt-* “ blessing donator “), kleinaswe. VN Βαγαδά(Φ)ονες (= **bhaga-dā-yon-* “ 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 *bhāgo-s*;

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”.

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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 Ličen 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 fussion of suffixed Root **gʷer-1, gʷere-** : "to devour; throat" + zero grade **gʷ(h)i-** 'snake, worm, fish" Root **angʷ(h)i-** : snake, worm, *fish".

Material: Maybe Alb.Gheg (***gʷer- gʷha**) *verza* “ (*throat), gill of fish” Latvian *bārda* “gill of fish” : Latvian: *bārda* “beard” [f ā]; *bārzda* (dial.) “beard” [f ā] : Greek βράγχια, βράγχια “gill of fish” = Root **gʷer-1, gʷere-** : “ to devour; throat “ + zero grade of Root **angʷ(h)i-** (***egʷhi-, ogʷhi-** and **eǵhi-**): ‘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. *barda* “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. *brâdu* “beard” etc;

O.Pruss. *bordus* “beard” (unclear after Trautmann 27);

Ltv. *bārda* and (see to *zd* under) *bārzda*, Lith. *barzdà*, acc. *bařzdą* “beard”;

Lat. *barbātus*, O.C.S. *bradatъ*, Lith. *barzdótas* “having a beard, bearded”.

Maybe Rom. *bārbat* “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 “

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just as Slav. **bъrbъ* “ 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 (*φρακιῶ from *bhṛkʷ-) “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 τεῖχος 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. *bær*, *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 *burrē* “man, valiant man, proud man”, *burri* “pride, bravery” *mburr* “be proud, boast” [common Alb. *b* > *mb* phonetic mutation].

Note:

Maybe Alb.Gheg *burrē* “man, valiant man, proud man”, *burri* “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).

bhrsti-, bhorsti-

O.Ind. *bhrṣṭiḥ* f. “prong, spike, cusp, peak, edge, point” = Gmc. **bursti-* in O.Ice. *burstf.* “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. **bъrstio-* in Russ. *borščь* “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-, bhr̥zdh-

M.Ir. *brataim* “loots, robs” (in addition *bratán* “salmon”) = Welsh *brathu* “sting, bite, drill through”; **bhr̥zdh-* or **bh̥rzdh-* to Gmc. **bruzd-* in O.H.G. *brort* “edge, border”, O.E. *brord* m. “cusp, peak, germ, sprout, leaf”, wsächs. *brerd* (**brozdi-*),

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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. *bruzdūklis*, old “bridle, rein”, currently” peg, plug, toggle “. Whereas is Lith. *brizgilas*, O.Pruss. *bisgelan* “bridle, rein” probably borrows from Proto-Gmc. *þriȝdila-* (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. *farē* '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. *brašno* " nourishment, food ", Ser.-Cr. *bräšno* "meal, flour", Russ. *bórošno* " rye flour ", after Jokl Miletič-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-, -uo-

English meaning: fir-tree, tree, forest

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nadelbaum, Baum, Wald"

Material: O.Ice. *børr* 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. *bōr*, gen. *bōra* " pine tree ", Cz. *borm.* " pinewood ".

References: WP. II 164, Trautmann 26 f., Hoops Waldbäume 362.

Page(s): 109

bhar- : bhor- : bhr-

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* (**bhor-*) derive Russ. dial. *borъ*, klr. *bor*, gen. *bru* “kind of millet, sorghum”, Ser.-Cr. *bärds*.

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”.

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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 δεσμοί φρυγάνων and βασκευταί 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.

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bhād-

English meaning: good

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gut"

Material: O.Ind. *bhadra-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. *buzoz(a)* f. “improvement, penance, atonement”.

References: WP. II 151 f., Feist 83, 103, 174, J. Weisweiler Buße (1930).

Page(s): 106

bhāghū-s

English meaning: elbow, arm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ellbogen and Unterarm”

Material: O.Ind. *bāhū-*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

bhāgh-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ Mud, marsh ”

See also: s. *bhōgh-*.

Page(s): 108

bhāgo-s

English meaning: beech

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Buche"

Grammatical information: f.

Material: Gk. φηγός, Dor. φᾶγός f. "oak" (compare Specht KZ. 66, 59); Lat. *fagus* 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. *buðkr*, *baudkr* " first aid kit, medicine box ", after Cleasby-Vigfusson 85b a Lw. from M.Lat. *apotheke* " bin, box, case, crib, tank, bucket " is soil?

Slav. **buza-* : **bъzъ-* " elder " in Russ. *buz* m. : Slov. *bez*, 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.

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References: WP. II 128 f., WH. I 445 f., 863 f., E. Passler in "Frühgesch. under 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-h* “light”, *bhāna-m* n. “the shiners, apparition” (compare O.Ir. *bān* “white”, O.E. *bōnian* “polish”), *bhānu-h* “light, ray, sun” (: O.S. *banu-t*), *bhāma-h* “light, shine”;;

Av. *bā-* ‘shine, appear, seem’ only with *ā-* (*avāntām* “the resembling, the similar”), *frā* (*fra-vāiti* “shines out”) and *vī-* (*vī-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. *bāj*,

Gk. πεφήσεται “will appear”, **bhə-n-* in present φαίνω (*φανῶ instead of *φάνω Schwyzer Gk. I 694) “makes visible, points”, φαίνομαι “appear, seem, shine, gleam” (ἐφάνην, Aor. ἔφηνα);

φάνερός “obvious, apparent, clear”, φανή “torch”; φάσις “rising of a star” (see also under *bhā-2*), φάσμα, -άτος “apparition, face, omen, sign” (compare πεφασμένος);

ἀμφαδόν, ἀμφάδιος “apparent, manifest, obvious” (ἀνα-φ-); φάντα λάμποντα Hes. (to *φᾶμι = O.Ind. *bhāti*); compare ἄργυρος, ἄργυρος “glossy white”;

Alb.Gheg *bāj*, Tosc *bēnj* (= 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”, *oib* 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 *pam* “clear, bright” (**bhəno-*), *pañi* “beauty”, B *peñijo* ds. (Duchesne-Guillemain BAL.-SLAV. 41, 164); A *pākär*, B *pākri*, *a-pākärtse* “open, distinct”; A *pā-tsānk*, B *pa-tsānk* “window “ (-*tsānk* 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 “, *subbhās-* “ having beautiful shininess “, *bhā-sati* “ glares, gleams “, *bhāsant-* “gleaming”, *bhāsaḥ* n. “light”;

Gk. φώσκει διαφάνει Hes., διαφώσκω “ begins to shine” are perhaps (from πι-φαύσκω) reshaped after φῶς, also φωστήρ “lustre, shine, shiner”

Doubtful is, whether M.Ir. *basc* “red”, O.E. *basu*, *baso* “purple” (**bhəs-ko-*, - μ *o*-) 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. φάε (*φαFε) “ gleamed, appeared “, φαέθων, -οντος “gleaming”, φαεσίμβροτος, Pind. φαυσί-μβροτος “ for the bright people shining “, φάος (Eol. φάuoς, pamph. φάβος) Att. kontr. φῶς, gen. φωτός, φάους, “light, salvation”, whereof *φαFεσ-νός in Lesb. φάεννος, Ion. φαεινός, Att. φᾶνός “gleaming”, Hom. φαείνω “ gleams “; πιφαύσκω “ allows to shine; points, shows, evinces; make known “. Different Specht KZ. 59, 58 f.

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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 *bhánati*, 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 **bhāsl*);

Gk. φημί, Dor. φᾶμι ‘say’, φήμη, Dor. φάμα “knowledge, shout, call, revelation” (= Lat. *fāma* “a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition”; ἀφήμονες ἄρρητοι, οὐκ ὄνομαζόμενοι 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-jō(r)* = Church Slavic *baju*, O.E. *bōian*) ‘speak’;

Note: common Lat. *ph-* > *f-* shift.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *me folē* “to speak”, *fjalē* “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*, *-ērī*, *fassus* “ to confess, admit, allow; to reveal, make known “ = Osc. *fatíum* “ 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. *bæn* “ request, socage “ (**bhā-ni-s*; or with ō gradation as Gk. φωνή?); O.E. *bōian* “brag, boast” (as Lat. *fōr* from **fājōr*, Slav. *bajq*); Russ.-Serb.-Church Slavic *baju*, *bajati* “tell, discuss, heal, cure”, Church Slavic *basnъ* “ fable, spell, charm “, O.C.S. *balъji*, gen. *-bję* “ physician, medicine man, magician “.

At a present **bh-en-* based on O.Ind. *bhánati* “ speaks “; auf **bhən-ü-* (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. *bhiśakti* “heals”, *bhiśaj-* “physician, medicine man, magician”, jAv. *-biś-* “ healing “; about Av. *biśazjāt* compare Kuiper NasalprO.S. 44 f.

References: WP. II 123 f., WH. I 437 f., 450, 458 f., 525 f., Schwyzer 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 ā) 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 **bhyāt-*, 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 -d-:

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-yōts*), M.Ir. *búalaim* “hit” from *bhāud-*I* ... (or **boug-I* ... to Ger. *pochen* above S. 98); probably also O.Ir. *bodar* “deaf, stuns, dazes, deafens, baffles”, Welsh *byddar* “deaf” (**budaro*-);

O.Ice. *bauta* (-*ada*) “hit, bump, poke”, O.E. *bēatan* (*bēot*), 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. *bøytil* “ 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 *t*-formants:

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Alb. *mbüt, mbüs* ‘suffocate, drown”, skut. *müs* ‘slay, kill”, compare *pērmismē* “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 relationshs 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. *bauþs* “deaf, dumb, mute”.

References: WP. II 125 ff., WH. 1 259 f., 573 f.

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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 *betti* “bed, a garden-plot (to be) filled with plants; a place where osiers, willows, etc., are grown “, O.N. *beðr* m. “ bedspread, eiderdown “ (IE **bhodhio-*), originally “ a bed burrowed in the ground “, compare Ger. *Flußbett, Beet*, Eng. *bed* also “ garden bed, garden plot “;

Lith. *bedū, bedžiaū, běsti* “prick, bore, dig”, *badaū, badyti* “prick, bump, poke”, *bādas* “hunger”, *bēdré* 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 *pat-, pāt-* “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. βόθρος, βόθυνος m. “pit, pothole”, Schwyzer Gk. I 262, Zus. 2. Different Petersson Heterokl. 128 ff.

Probably in addition Celto-Gmc. *boduō-, -ā* “fight, struggle” in Gaul. PN *Ate-bodus*, *-uā*, *Boduō-gnātus*, O.Ir. *bodb* f. “crow, battle goddess in the form of a crow “;

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O.Ice. *bodf.* (**badwō*), gen. *bodvar*, 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. *bādhatē* “throng, 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. *bidja*, 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”, *bodétis* “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), *bhañga-h* “break; billow” (compare Lith. *bangà* “billow”), *bhañji-h* “diffraction, declension, crooked way, sale, step, wave “;

Arm. *bekanem* “break”, *bek* “broke”;

but Phryg. βεκός “bread”, actually “crumb” (?) has unexplained *k*,

With -u- grade: also Alb. (**beuka*) *buka* “bread” : Phryg. βεκός “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 *bhen̄h-*, *bhēn̄h-* (adj. *bhēn̄hú-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-smn*;

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, bengiaū, beñgti* “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. *beñgas* 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 Nasalpräs. 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. *banga* “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 *bøngull*.

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. *bungā* “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. *bégu, bégau, bégti* “run, flee”, *bégas, bēgis* m. “escape, run”, Ltv. *bēgu, bēgt* “flee”, with ablaut kausat. *boginù, boginti* “flee something, to get there quickly”;

Slav. **bēgq* in Russ. *bēgu* (Inf. *bēžátb*), Clr. *bihú* (Inf. *bíčy*) “run”, in addition as neologism O.C.S. *pribēgnq, pribēgnqt* etc “flee”, as well as O.C.S. *běžo, bežati* “flee” etc;

Toch. A *pkänt (pkät)* “remote, distant, apart, separated” (Van Windekkens Lexique 96).

References: WP. II 184 f., Trautmann 29, Meillet Slave commun² 220, 235, Schwyzer 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. ἔπιθόμην, 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. *bēf* “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”; *foēdus* (*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. *Fīsīais*, 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. *beidja*, O.E. *bædan*, O.H.G. *beitten* “urge, press, push, arrogate” = O.Bulg. causative *běždō*, *běditi* “constrain, oblige”, *poběditi* “defeat, conquer”, *běda* f. “need”;

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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. *bhinádmi* (participle *bhindánt-* = Lat. *findēns*, *bhinná-h* besides *bhittá-h* = 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. *bita* 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?)”

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O.Ice. *beit* n. ‘ship’ (originally “ hollow dugout canoe “ to O.Ice. *bite* “balk, beam”), O.E. *bāt* m. “boat”, M.Eng. *bōt*, out of it borrows Ger. *Boot* and perhaps O.Ice. *bātr̥ds.*; M.L.G. *beitel*, *bētel* “chisel”, M.H.G. *beize* ‘sting, prick’ (: O.Ind. *bhēdurā-h*, *bhēdirā-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” (*bhī-ro-);

Gk. φῖτρός m. “tree truck, wooden log”, φῖμός m. “toggle, muzzle”;

maybe Alb. (*bhei) *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 φοhιio-s-, Illyr. VN Βοιοί “the combatants, fighters” (: Russ. *boj*), Gk.-Illyr. PN Βοῖον ὄρος, VN Βοιωτοί, 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-bith* “was hit”, *bithe* “beaten”, *fo bith* “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 *uiidimm* “lignite”, Welsh *gwyddyr* ‘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-anti*), M.Ir. *bian* ‘skin, fell, fur’, O.Ir. *bíail* “hatchet”, O.Welsh *bahell*, Welsh *bwyell*, *bwyall* ds., M.Bret. *bouhazl* ds. (**bhī-el-i-*), O.Ir. *bēimm* n. “blow, knock” (**bhei-smn̥*), Corn. *bommen* ds., Gaul. **biliā* “tree stump”, Fr. *bille*;

O.Ice. *bíldr* “ head of the arrow, bloodletting iron “ (**bhei-tlo-*); O.H.G. *bī(h)al* “hatchet” (**bhei_e-lo-*), hence probably Gmc. **bilja-* and not **bibla-* 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 -/*i*- O.E. *bile* m. “bill, beak, neb”, additional form to Eng. *bill*,

O.C.S. *bijq* (*bъjоq*) *biti* “hit”, Ser.-Cr. *bijēm bīti*, Russ. *bъju bitъ* 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. *bīlo* “beetle, hammer”; *bītva* “fight, struggle, blow, knock” (: Messap. βίσβη), O.C.S. *bičь* “whip, scourge” (from Slav. Ger. *Peitsche*); in ablaut O.C.S. *u-bojь* m. “murder”, Ser.-Cr. *bōj*, gen. *bōja* “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. *bŷ-fluga*, Alem. *bî*, bO.Ir. *bejj*; besides forms with *n* (barely extracted only the weak Decl.), as O.H.G. *bini* n. "bee", ablaut. *bîa* f. (**bî-ōn-* = O.E. *béo*, Eng. *bee*), *bîna* (Ger. dial. *Bein*); O.C.S. *bъčela*, *bъčela* ds. (**bhikelā*); Welsh *bydaf* "beehive", O.Pruss. *bitte*, Lith. *bitė*, *bitis*, Ltv. *bite* "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)ēgh

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”), *bēs*, 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. *błáhyj* “evil, bad, nasty” (hence borrowed Ltv. *blāgs*, Lith. *blōgas* “feeble, weak”), *błažić* “romp”, Gk., Russ. *blagój* “obstinate, nasty”, dial. *blažnój* ‘stupid’, Pol. *błagi* “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)e/g-*.

Here (apparently with expressive Gemination), 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 “ (**bhld-*),

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, -éti* and *béldžiu, bélsti* “hit, knock”, ablaut. *bildu, bildéti* “din, drone, rumble”, *báldau, -yti* “knock, stark rumble”, *baldas* “pestle”; Ltv. *bežzt* “hit” (perhaps contamination from **belžu* = Lith. *béldžiu* 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. *bhárgas-* n. “radiative lustre, shine” (**bhelgos*); *Bhígavah*, 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 *pälk-* “burn, gleam, shine, get hot”, A *pälk*, B *pilko* “look”, A *polkāmts* ‘stars’ (: Lith. *bālgans*), B *empalkaitte* “careless, neglectful” (Negation + **palk-* “gleam, shine” besides *pälk*-);

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. *Flagiū* perhaps “an interpreter of lightning”;

Maybe Alb. (**flagrō*) *flegra* “(*ardent, passionate breathing) nostrils”, *flakēroj* “I shine”, *flakē* “fire”;

besides *flāg-* (red.- grades **bhlēgrō-*, **bhlēgmā* or because of φλογμός, φλόξ rather **bhlōgmā*) stand zero grades ***bhlg-***, 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 *-g-* perhaps in Ltv. *bläzt* “ shimmer “, *bläzma* (*bläg-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 *bhereg-*, 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 “, *balwan* “torment, smite”, O.E. *bealo* “evil, mad, wicked, evil”, O.Ice. *bql*, dat. *bqlve* “misfortune”, O.H.G. *balo*, gen. *balawes* “ruin”; Goth. *bliggwan* (**bleuwan*) “hit”, O.H.G. *bliuwan*, Ger. *bleuen* ds., M.Eng. *blowe* “blow, knock”, O.Ice. *blegðe* m. (**blauȝiðan-*) “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

bhel̄h-

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen; Balg (aufgeblasene Tierhaut), Kissen, Polster’

Note: (extension of *bhel-* “inflate, bloat” etc)

Material: O.Ind. *barhiš-* n. “sacrificial grass, (*sacrificial bed of straw) “ = Av. *barəziš-* n. “cushion, pillow, cushion”, Pers. *bāliš* “pillow, cushion”; O.Ind. *upa-bárhaṇa-m, upa-bárhaṇī* 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. *bárjaha-h* “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. **þalʒi-* m., compare O.Pruss. *balsinis*; perhaps hat also O.Ind. *barhiš-*, Av. *barəziš-* IE *-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. *bolstards.*, Dutch *bolster* “fruit skin, husk”; O.Pruss. *balsinis* “pillow, cushion” (**bholg̩hi-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. *bólozenъ* 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. *bàlnas* ‘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’, *deI-* ‘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. *ba/* “ pallidness, paleness “;

Maybe Alb. *balē* “badger (animal with white spots in the snout)”, *balō* “a dog with white spot on the forehead”.

Gk. φαλός “white” Hes., φαλύνει λαμπρύνει Hes., φαλι(F)ός “gleaming, white, white-fronted “, φαληρός, Dor. -ārōς ds., φαληρίς, Dor. -ārīs “ coot (*bald-headed) “, φαλακρός “ bald-headed “,

Note: Dor. φαληρός -ārīs “ coot (*bald-headed) “, φαλακρός “ bald-headed “ related to Alb. Alb. *balē* “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 **ba/* “white”

Alb. *balē* “forehead, (*bold as a coot?) “ (= O.Pruss. *ballo* ds.), *balášh* “ white horse or ox “, *baltē* 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 *fēlēs*, -is f. “ a polecat, cat, marten; hence a thief “ here belongs, is dubious because of *mēlēs*, -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. *Bienné*, Swiss *Biel*, aFr. *baille* “ paleness “ (out of it M.Bret. *baill* ds.) could on ablaut. Gaul. **balio-* go back, compare frz PN *Bailleuil* < **Balio-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. *bæl* “ pyres, funeral piles “ (**bhēl-*).

Whereas are Gmc. **pōl-* in O.E. *pōl*, Eng. *pool*, O.H.G. *pfohl* “pool”, ablaut. Dutch *peel* (**pali-*) “morass”, O.E. *pyll*, Eng. *pill* (**pulia-*, older **bliio-*) probably from Ven.-IH. borrows (see above **bolā*); different Petersson Heterokl. 205;

Lith. *bālas* “white” and “ snowdrop “, *balà* f. “white anemone” and m. ‘swamp, marsh, moor, fen, pool”, *balù*, *balaū*, *bálti* “become white”; Ltv. lengthened grade *bāls* “ pallid, pale, wan “; O.Pruss. *ballo* f. “forehead” and **balo* ‘swamp, marsh” in PN;

O.C.S. lengthened grade *bělъ* “white” (**bhēlo-*), f. ‘splint in wood’, Pol. dial. *biel* f. “marshy wood, forest”, Russ. dial. *bil* ‘swamp, marsh’; ablaut. *bala* (**bhōlā*) in Russ. *bala-ružina* “puddle, slop”, Clr. *balka* “marsh”;

Lith. *báltas* (**bholətos*), Ltv. *báltis* “white”, North Sea *Baltīja ezers*,

Slav. substant. neutr. adj. **bolto-* (**bholəto-*) ‘swamp, marsh, pond, pool, sea’ in O.C.S. *blato* ‘sea’, Ser.-Cr. *bläto* ‘sea, ordure’, Russ. *bołoto* ‘swamp, marsh’;

Lith. *bā́lnas* “white” (with glottal stop, IE **bholənos*), *balañdis* “ baptism “, *balánda* “ orache “, Russ. *lebedá*, Serb. *lobòda* ds.;

Slav. **bolna* f. (with trail tone, IE **bholnā*) in Cz. Slov. *blána* “ membrane, skin, cutaneously”, Russ. *bołoná* “ sickly outgrowth on trees, sap-wood, (dial.) lump “, *bólonь* f., ‘splint in wood’, originally identical with Cz. *blana* “meadow, grassland”, Pol. *błoní* f., *błonie* n. ds., Russ. *bołonъje* n. “ deeply situated meadows “;

perhaps Toch. B *palsk-*, *pälsk*, A *päl(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)”, φολίς “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-*; *bhlei-*, -*g*-, -*k*-, *bhlendh-*; *bhes-*; *bhleu-*, -*k*-, -*s*-, *bhlēuo-*; *bhln̥do-*; *bhlēido-*.

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bhel-²

English meaning: in names of henbane

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Bezeichnungen of Bilsenkrautes

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. **bułn-*), *bølme*, Swe. *bolmört*, Ger. dial. *bilme*; but O.H.G. *bi(l)sa* is probably Celt. Lw. (compare aprov. *belsa*);

Slav. **belenā-*, **belenā* in R.C.S. *belenъ* m., Russ. *belená* f., Slav. **belynъ* m. in Slov. *blèn*, O.Cz. *blén*, zero grade Slav. **bъlnъ* 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. *bhānda-* n. “pot, pan, vessel” (*bhāln-dā?); after Thieme (ZDMG. 92, 47 f.)

here Av. *barə-s-man-* “bundle of branches”, O.Ind. *bársva* m. pl. “bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, gums” (Lw. from Av. **barsman* “cushion”); compare under O.H.G. *bilorn*.

Arm. *bełun* “fertile” (: Gk. φάλης), *bełn-*awords. (: Gk. φαλλός), Adontz, Mél. Boisacq 9.

Gk. φαλλός, φάλης “penis” (φαλλός from *bh₁lnós 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 *phei*; 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 “αίδοιον” Hes., also βαλλιόν “penis”; Thrac. VN Τρι-βαλλοί.

Lat. *follis* “a leather bag; a pair of bellows; a purse; a puffed-out cheek” (*bh₁lnis or *bholnis, compare the Gmc. words with -/- from -/n-);

Welsh *bâl*f. “elevation, rise, mountaintop” (*bh₁lā); 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- (**bh_el-**) in O.S. *bulin*, *bolin* ‘swollen’, *bulde*, *bolde*, *byld* “hump, ulcer”; O.Ice. *bulr*, *bolr* m. “tree truck, trunk”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *bole* f. “plank” (Ger. *Bohle*); O.Ice. *boli* “bull”, O.E. *bulas*, *bulluc* “young bull”, Eng. *bull*, M.L.G. Ger. *Bulle* (as **bull-ōn* = Gk. *φάλλων from a stem **bulla-* = φαλλός); 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 φάλλαινα), 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. *bqlrr* “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. φλήναφος “gossip, talkative”, φλην-έω, -άω “be talkative”; ἐκφλαίνω 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 **bhlə̥-iō*), but *flēmina* “ varicose “ 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 *blēnij* “I buy, bargain, strike a deal” similar meaning shift as Lat. *īcō -ēre* “ hit, wound, strike, smite; esp., to strike a bargain “

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Here perhaps Goth. *błōþ* “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 *bhelgh-*, *bhlēd-*, *bhlegʷ-*, *bhlei-*, *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” (*bh₂lōm), Lat. *folium* ds.; M.Ir. *bileóc* “leaf” (from **bile* < *bh₂lio-); moreover probably O.Ir. *bile* n. “tree”;

Maybe Alb. (*φύλλον) *py*//“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”, *Fluusasiaís* “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. *bleunī(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 *bhes-* ‘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. *blēdf*. ‘scion, shoot, twig, branch, flower, blossom, fruit’; but Goth. *blōp* n., O.Ice. *blōð*, O.S. O.E. *blōd*, O.H.G. *bluot* “blood” probably to **bhelē-* “effervesce”.

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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 *ə*: 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*-): **bh_eləĝ-**, **bh_elə-n-ĝ-**, **bheleĝ-**;

bh_ɛlk-

English meaning: balk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bohle, Balken”

Material: Basic *bhel-* in O.Ind. *bhurjāu* 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. *bhurj-*; 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 (**bh_ɛlkīō*) “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 **bh_ɛləĝ-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. *block*, 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-onō-*; see under *bheleu-*.

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Whereas belong probably to **bhel̥gh-* “to swell” from a meaning mediation “thick, tumescent” from:

Lith. *balžiena* “long beam in the harrow”, *balžienas* “crossbar, crossbeam”, Ltv. *bàlžiēns*, *bèlziēns* m. “prop”, E.Ltv. *bòlgzds* m. “props connected in the wood sledge level”, Ltv. *pabàlsts* m. “prop, handle, grasp, handle in the plow”, *bàlzît*, *pabàlstît* “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.

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bhel-⁶

English meaning: to sound, speak, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallen, reden, brüllen, bellen’; Schallwurzel

Material: O.Ind. *bhasá-h* “barking, baying” (**bhel-s-*), *bhāsatē* “talks, speaks, prattles”; *bhanḍatē* (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. *bulsa*, M.L.G. Dutch *bulderen, bolderen*, M.H.G. *buldern*, Ger. *poltern*; O.Pruss. *billit* ‘say, speak’, Lith. *bilstu, bilaū, bilti* “to start to talk”, *bīlu, biloti* “talk”, *bilóju, -ótí* ‘say, talk’, *byl-aū, -ótí* ds., *bylā* ‘speech, pronunciation, conversation, entertainment’, Ltv. *bīstu, bīžu, bīst* (in Zs.) “talk, address, speak to”, *bīdēt* “address, speak to”; Ltv. *bīllāt* (from **bilŋa*) “weep, cry”; with formants *-so-* Lith. *bālsas* “voice, sound, tone”;

Toch. AB *pāl-, pāl-* “praise, laud” (Van Windekkens 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-h* m. " ligation, strap",

Note:

Probably from Av. ap. *basta-* n. " ligation " derived Alb. *besē* "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-h* m. "kinsman, relative" (as πενθερός).

Gk. πεῖσμα "rope, hawser, rope, cable" (from *πενθσμα, Schwyzer 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” (*bh₃ndh-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. Ζεὺς 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 *bh₃ndh-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.

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bhend-

English meaning: to sing, rejoice

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa ‘singen, schön klingen, jauchzen’

Material: O.Ind. *bhandatē* “receives cheering shout, is praised, glares, gleams”, *bhándiṣṭha-h* “in loudest cheering, shrilly, screaming, best of all praising”, *bhandána-h* “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.

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bhen̄h-, bhṇ̄h- (adj. bhṇ̄hú-s)

English meaning: thick, fat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dick, dicht, feist”

Material: O.Ind. *bahú-* “dense, rich, much, a lot of” “compounds Sup. *baṁhiyas-*, *baṁhiśtha-* (= 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”, *bháṁhayatē* “clamps, fastens, strengthens”;

Av. *bazah-* n. “height, depth”, *bəšnu-* m. ds., Bal. *bāz* “much, a lot of”, *baz* “dense”; Gk. παχύς “thick, dense, fat, obese” (compounds πάσσων), πάχος n. “thickness, fatness” (occurs after παχύς for *πέγχος = Av. *bazah-*), 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. *bungē* “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 *bhen̄h-*, *bhṇ̄h-* (adj. *bhṇ̄hú-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”;

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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. *bənayən* “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. *bano* “killer, murderer”, O.H.G. *bano*, 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 **bhn-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 **bheregh-** : “high; mountain, *sharp [common Illyr. - balt -*gh*- > -*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*;

bhydho- 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. *břdo*, Russ. *bérdo* 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, lärmend under 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 *bheregh-* : “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.) *burgéti* “drone, grumble, quarrel, squabble, be unfriendly”, *burgèsus* “crosspatch, grouch”; presumably also Ser.-Cr. *bìgljati* “mumble, murmur, chat”, *brgalica* “turtledove”.

Besides similar *bhereq-*: Ltv. *brècu*, *brèkt* “cry”, Russ. *brešú*, *brecháť* “yelp, cry, quarrel, squabble, lie”, *brechnjá* “empty gossip”, Ser.-Cr. *brëšēm*, *brèhati* “pant, gasp, loud cough” (**bhreq-s-*), *brëkćēm*, *brèktati* “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)g-* “roast” remind present vocal differences, which are explained from different sound imitation:

Gk. φρυγίλος “a small bird” (transposition from *φριγύλος: 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?)’

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Russ. *bergléz* “goldfinch”, Ser.-Cr. *bṛglīez* “*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-géti* “bleat, grouse, drone, hum, grumble”.

References: WP. II 171 f., WH. I 548.

Page(s): 138-139

bheregh-

English meaning: high; mountain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hoch, erhaben"

Note: Root **bheregh-** : "high; mountain" derived from Root **bherəg-, bhrəg-** : "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. *barš* 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. *bālā* "height" (**barz-*), *burz* (see above);

O.Ind. *bṛhánt-* stands for also "big, large, vast, grand, thick, massive" and *bṛmhāti* "makes fat, obese, invigorates, strengthens, increases, furthers", *bṛhāñā* adv. "dense, tight, firm, strong, proficient; very, absolutely", *paribṛdha-h* 'standing firm, dense, solid'.

Arm. *berj* "height" in *erkna-*, *lerna-berj* 'sky-, mountainous' (**bherghos*), *barjr* "high" (**bhrḡū-*), (*ham-*)*bařnam* (**barjnam*, Aor. *barji*) "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 **bhr̥gh-tos* = O.Ind. *br̥dháh*).

Welsh *bera* “heap” (= Ger. *Berg*), O.Corn. Bret. *bern* ds. (-*r̥gh-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. *br̥hant-*), *Brigantia* PN “Bregenz (Western Austria)” and name of a feminine divinity, O.Ir. *Brigit* (**bhr̥ghnti*) “name of a famous saint and generally women’s name” (also O.Ind. *br̥hati* is used as woman’s name, also O.H.G. *Purgunt*), Welsh *braint* “privilege, prerogative” (eig. “highness”), pl. *breiniau*, in addition M.Welsh *breenhin*, Welsh *brenin* “king”, Corn. *brentyn*, *bryntyn* ds. (**brigantinos*).

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. *br̥hati*, 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 **berghō* ‘save, hide, shelter”, originally ostensibly “ providing sancturay for someone at a refuge “ as retrograde derivative to **bhergh-* “mountain” (Gl. 22, 113); s. above S. 145.

O.C.S. *brēgъ* “bank, border, shore, slope”, Ser.-Cr. *brījeg* “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 *brēgъ* as genuine Slavic words related Clr. *o-boříh*, Cz. *brah* “haystack” etc belongs rather to O.C.S. *brēq* “care” (*preserve, save, hide, shelter), as *stogъ* : στέγω.

Maybe Alb. *brengē* “care, sadness, sorrow”, *brengos* ‘sadden, worry”

With other vowel gradation **bhregh-* 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 *pärik-* “rise”, A *pärkānt*, B *pirko* “the rising”, A *päkär*, B *parkre*, *päkrek* “tall”; perhaps A *prākär*, B *prākre* “tight, firm, solid” (compare Lat. *fortis*); Hitt. *pár-ku-uš* (*parkus*) “high” (: Arm. *barjr*).

Maybe Alb. (**parkus*) *pragu* “threshold, elevation before the door” : Hitt. *pár-ku-uš* (*parkus*) “high”

References: WP. II 173 f., WH. I 124, 535 f., 853, Feist 75 f., 85 f., Trautmann 30 f., Van Windekkens 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. **brāmil*), 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. *bhramarā-h* “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-τā);

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. *frymē* “breath, exhalation”, *frynj* “blow”

Welsh *brefu* “bleat, roar, bellow”; O.H.G. *breman* “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. *bremo* “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’ (**br̥ym-*), Bulg. *бръмчъ* “buzz, drone, hum”, *бръмкам* ds., *бръмб-al*, -ar, -ъr “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. *bhrṅga-h* “giant black bee”; Pol. *brzęk* ‘sound, tinkling, clinking; gadfly, brake”, Russ. *brjákatъ* “clang, clink, clatter”, Cz. *brouk* “beetle, chafer”; Lith. *břínkterėti* “ fall chinking “ etc;

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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 *cōfestim* “immediately, without delay” (from **com festi-* “with haste, hurry”);

M.Ir. *bras* “quick, fast, stormy” (**bhrēsto-*), Welsh *brys* ds. (**bhr̥sto-*), M.Bret. *bresic*, *brezec* “hasty”;

Lith. *bruz-g-ùs* “quick, fast”, *bruz-d-ùs* “movable, nimble”, besides *burz-d-ùlis* ds., *burz-déti* “run to and fro”;

Slav. **bъrzъ* in O.C.S. *brъzo* adv. “quick, fast”, Ser.-Cr. *břz* “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)rū-

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-*), *bhrū-*:

O.Ind. *bhurváni-h* “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 **bhr-μ-*, likewise *berkrim* “I am glad” as **bher-μ-*; very doubtful!

Gk. φαρυμός τολμηρός, θρασύς Hes. (**bher-u-*) and φορτός “mixture, rubbish, chaff, crap, muck”, φορῦνω, φορύσσω “knead, jumble, mingle, sully, besmirch”, probably also φρυ-άσσομαι “gestures, behaves impatiently (esp. from wild horses); be rollicking, wanton “common Gk.-Illyr. -*ks-* > -*ss-* phonetic mutation.

Thrac. 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. **brūtiā* (Gk. βρύτια), derives Illyr. *brīsa* ‘skins of pressed grapes’, Proto-extension Alb. *bërsí* ds., from which Serb. *bersa*, *bîrsa*, *bîrza* “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. *brot* “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 *bhrēyr*, *bhrēun-*, *bhrun-*); Arm. *aþbiur*, *aþbeur* (gen. *aþber*) “wellspring” (from **bhrēw(a)r* =) Gk. φρέαρ, -ᾶτος ‘stream, brook’ (*φρῆFαρ-, -άτος, Hom. φρήατα, consigns φρείατα); M.Ir. *tipra* f. “wellspring” (maybe from O.Ir. **tiprar* < **to-ēks-bhrēuṛ*), gen. *tiprat* (**to-ēks-bhrēuṇtos*); O.Ir. -*tiprai* “streams against...” (**to-ēks-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)rū-* : “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”, *bruítъ* “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 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. *brunaþa* “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. **bruda-* in: O.Ice. O.E. *broð*, O.H.G. *prod* “broth” (: *defrūtum*, O.Ir. *bruth*, Thrac. βρῦτος; M.H.G. *brodelen*, Ger. *brodeln*); Gmc. **braudā-* in: O.Ice. *braud*, 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

bherə̄g-, bhrə̄g-

English meaning: to shine; white, *ash wood, ashen, birch tree, elm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, weiß”

Note: equivalent with *bherēk-*, s. d. the groups *bhereg-*, *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. (**bhrēgō*), Pers. *barāzīdan* ‘shine’, *barāz* “jewellery”;

Bal.-Slav. **brēsk-* from *bhrēg-sk-* in Lith. *brékšta*, *bréško*, *brékštī* “break, (dawn), (from the day)”, *apýbréškis* “time around daybreak”; Slov. *brēsk*, 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)rōg-* 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. *berahrt*, 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-walart*, Ir. *Flaith-bertach*; Lith. *javař béršt* “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-)* “white” (**bhərə̄go-*).

Note:

Common Alb. *-g- > -dh-* phonetic mutation

Illyr. *Bardhylus* “Illyrian king” a compound of Illyr. *barth* (**bher̥g-*) “white” + Illyr. *hyllus* ‘sun, star’.

In names of the **birch** (Slav. partly **elm**, Lat. **ash tree**):

O.Ind. *bhūrja-ḥ* m. “a kind of birch”; Osset. *bärz* “birch”; dak. PN *Bersovia*; Lat. *farnus* “ash tree” (**fárla]g-s-no-s*, originally stuff adj. “ashen”, as well as:) *frāxinus* ds. (to begin probably with *ā*, **bherəg-s-enós*); twofold development of *-erə-* in *farnus* and *frāxinus* would be caused by old accent difference as in *palma* = Gk. *πάλαμα, παλάμη compared with *lātus* = τλητός;

Maybe Alb. Gheg *frashēn* “ash-tree” : Lat. *frāxinus* “ash-tree”;

O.H.G. *birihha* (**bherəg-iā*), O.E. *beorc*, *birce*, O.Ice. *bjørk* (**bherəgā*) “birch”;

Lith. *béržas* m., pl. *béržai* “birch”, ablaut. *biržtva* f. “birch forest”; *bíržliai* “birch twigs”, Ltv. *bērzs* m., O.Pruss. *berse* “birch”; Russ. *berëza*, Ser.-Cr. *brëza*, ačech. *březa* “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. **berstъ* in Russ. *bérest* m. “elm, framework”, Ser.-Cr. *brijest*, Cz. *břest* 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

bherək-, bhrēk-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”

Note: equivalent with *bherəg-*, *bhrēg-* ds. (see there, also because of ambiguous words)

Material: O.Ind. *bhrāsatē* “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* “*hdh-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. *brahu* in *in brahva augins* “ἐν ρίπῃ ὄφθαλμοῦ, 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 Schwyzer Gk. I. 350, 463⁶ and Specht Decl. 83, 162 O.H.G. *brāwa* could go not back to **bhrēuā*, is proved through the grammatical variation in O.E., the form with -*kū-* assumes (Sievers-Brunner 200).

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Here probably a kind of fish O.H.G. *brahs(i)a*, *brahsina*, O.S. *bressemo* “ bream, freshwater bream “, Nor. *brasma*, *brasme* ds., ablaut. O.Ice. *brosma* “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

bhergh-

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 **bheregh-** : “high; mountain” derived Root **bhergh-** : “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*) *brengē* “concern, sadness (for a dead person?)”, *brengos* ‘sadden” : O.C.S. *brěgъ*, *brěšti* “care, worry”.

Slav. **bergъ* in O.C.S. *brěgъ*, *brěšti* “care, worry” in *nebrěšti* “neglect”, Russ. *beregú*, *beréčь* “beware, preserve, protect, spare, look after, spare”, Ser.-Cr. older *bržem*, *brijeći* “guard, watch, preserve, protect, care, worry; hold festivities”; changing through ablaut Clr. *oboríh*, gen. *oboróha* “haystack”,

Cz. *brah* “haystack, heap”, Pol. *bród* “barn, haystack” (out of it Lith. *brāgas* ds.); zero grade Cz. *brh* “cave, cottage, tent”; E.Lith. *biřginti* ‘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.

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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 *bherə* : *bhrē-*.

Material: O.Ind. *bhárti* “carries”, Av. *baraiti* ds. (and “ride”), O.Pers. *barantiy* 3. pl. ds. (= Arm. *berem*, Phryg. αβ-βερετ, 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*, *bibhrmáh*, *bibhrati* (compare that probably with πίφραμεν = *bibhrme* derived ἐσ-πιφράναι “bring in, take in”), them. *abibhran*, *bibhramāna-h* and Av. -*bībarāmi*, perf. *babhāra* and *jabhāra* (hybridization of *babhāra* with *jahāra* from *hárti*);

participle O.Ind. *bhṛtā-h*, Av. *bərəte-*; Supin. O.Ind. *bhártum*, Kaus. O.Ind. *bhāráyati* = Iter. Av. *bāraya-*;

Sup. Av. *bairiṣta-* “he cherishes best, cares, looks after” (= Gk. φέριστος “most superior, best”, probably “ he carries the richest, most fertile ”);

O.Ind. *bhṛtī-h* “carrying, sustenance, livelihood, food, wage “ = Av. *bərətis* “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. *brēmę*), heavy basis in *bharīman-* n. ds.; *bharítra-m* “arm” (“*wherewith one carries ”);

O.Ind. *bhára-h* “acquiring, carrying off, profit, gain, booty; burden”

Maybe Alb. *barrē* “burden” : O.Ind. *bhārá-h* “bundle, work, load”;

Pers. *bar* “fruit” (= Gk. φόρος, O.C.S. *sъ-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. *bhartī*, 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-bhří-h* “bearing, carrying, borne”.

Arm. *berem* “bear, bring” (Aor. *eber* = ἔφερε, *ábharat*), *berń*, gen. *berín* “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 *burn* “hand, fist; force, might”;

Phryg. (κακουν) αββερετ (also αββερεται) “(injury, evil) cause, carry ”;

gr φέρω “bear” (only present system, once participle φερτός; Ipv. φέρτε), med. φέρομαι “moves me fast” (also O.Ind. *bharatē*, Lat. *ferrī*, 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 Schwyzer 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[ιφ]ορεύς “means: container/vessel with two grips/handles”; φόρτος “burden, load, cargo”; φαρέτρα “quiver”; δί-φορος “the charioteer’s and the combatants” holding part of the war chariot”; φώρ “thief” (= Lat. *fūr*), ἵσφωρες 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. *bibhṛmáh*).

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 ἀβήρο οἴκημα 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. *bhartī*, Av. *barəθrī* “supporter, upholder, mother”;

Alb. [causative *bjer*] *bie* (**bherō*), 2. pl. *birni* “bring, bear, lead, guide”, also “fall, fail, hit”, *ber*, *beronje* “dart, arrow”; kompon. **dz-bier*, *vajer* etc “fall, lose, destroy”, *ndzjer* “bring out

“, *zbjer* “fall, lose”; also *bie* in the meaning “fall” (compare φέπομαι etc), wherefore *dzbore*, *vdorē* etc ‘snow’ (prefix *dz-*, *dē-* 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. (**ndē-borē*) *dēborē*, *dzbore*, *vdorē*, *bdorē*, *xborē*, *borē* ‘snow’ is a translated Germanic cognate.

Albanian *ndē-* “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*) *zborē* ‘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.: *bbrati* “gather, select” [verb], *berq*: Polish *zbór* “(church) gathering”: Russian *sobór* “church, assembly, meeting”

Also Alb. *borē* “(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: **boruya*

Tungus protoform: **pur-*

Korean protoform: *pora

Japanese protoform: *pūr-

Note: Poppe 21, Ozawa 288-289, ОСНЯ 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 *dzbondj* (etc) “chase away, drive out, drive away” (*“make fall away, make flee”); *mbarē* “good, lucky”, *barrē* “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 ***bhreu-s-1***: “to swell” (see below).

bir ‘son’ (**bher-*, compare Goth. *baur* ‘son’), *bijē*, Gk. cal. *bilē* “daughter” (with diminutive suffix -*ëlē*, -*ëjē*): O.E. *byre* ‘son’;

Note:

Maybe Alb. //rare mere allophones as in Alb. *gjarpēn*, *gjalpēr* ‘snake’.

burrē (**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”, *mbuřem* “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*, *efferō*: 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. φώρ, s.o.; to Lat. *ūs*. WH. I 569);
fors nom. (= IE **bhrtis*), *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 **bhr-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. *bháranti* “bearing, carrying”;

O.Ir. M.Ir. *breth* and (eig. dat. acc.) *brith*, *breith* (gen. *brithe* “carrying, parturition (Verbaln. to *biru*); birth; judgement” (**bhṛtā*); Welsh *bryd* “thought, notion” (rather **bhṛtu-* as **bhṛti-*, 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 **bhōrnos*, compare above Alb. *burre*; Pedersen KG. I 51 nimmt -ř-, i.e. *erə*, 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” (**bhērətu-*); 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* (**þeron-*), *bare* (**þaron-*) “(carrying, i.e.) luck-bringing magical creature “; O.Ice. pl. *barar*, *barir*, *børur* “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. *bāre* (*wæstmāre* “fertile”), O.Ice. *bærr* “capable for carrying, bearable”; O.H.G. O.S. *bāra*, O.E. *bārf*. “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. *gabaúrn*. “money collected from people, (φόρος), tax”, *gabaúr* m. “feast, festival “ (to *gabaíran* “ collect, gather “), M.H.G. *urbor*, *urbarf*. n. “ interest of a property “, m. “ tax-payer”; O.H.G. *borf*. “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. *-*atjan*), 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 “, *gabaúrjōþus* “ 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. *gabaúrþs* 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. *bṛtī-ḥ*, Lat. *fors*); Goth. *baurþei* “burden, load”, O.H.G. *burdī* f. “burden”, **bṛtīōn-*: -*tīn*; O.Ice. *byrdr*, O.E. *byrþen, byrden* ds.

O.C.S. *berq, bъrati (bъrati)* “gather, collect, take”, Ser.-Cr. *běrēm bräti* ds., Russ. *berú bratъ* ds. etc (Slav. **bъrati* derived from an older **bъrti* after the preterite stem Bal.-Slav. **birā-*), O.C.S. *brěmę* “load, burden”, Ser.-Cr. *brěme*, Russ. dial. *berémja, ač. břiemě* (**bherə-men-*), O.C.S. *sъ-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. *braš्यно* “dish, nourishment, food” see under *bhares-* “barley”.

Lith. *bérnas* “youngling; farm laborer”, O.Lith. “kid, child”, Ltv. *bērns* “kid, child”; probably Ltv. *bars* “heap, bulk, mass”.

Here with specialization on delivering the seminal grain: transitive Lith. *beriù, bériaū, beřti* ‘strew, distribute’ (from grain, then also from flour, ash, cinder etc), Ltv. *beru, běrt* ds., in ablaut intransitive Lith. *byrù, biraū, birti* ‘strew, distribute, fall out’, Ltv. *biřstu, biru, biřt* “fall out, fall off, drop “, etc.

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Toch. A B *pär-* “bear, carry, bring, get, fetch”, perhaps also in A *kos-prem* “how much?” *ku-pre* “if”, *täprem* “if”, *tāpär(k)* “yet”, whether to Gk. ὅ-φρα ... τό-φρα “as long as” (see 129).

About Hitt. *bar-ah-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. *bhrūñá-* “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-* : *bhṛ-*, *bh(e)rēi-*, *bh(e)rī-*. compare *bher-*⁶.

Material: O.Ind. *bhuráti* (**bhṛ-é-ti*) “ moves, shrugs, jerks, flounces, flounders”, Intens. *jár-bhuriṭi* ds.; also: “ flickers, from fire”; *bhuranyáti* ‘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”, *bhṛmi-ḥ* “movable, nimble; whirlwind” (see under O.Ice. *brimi* etc); *bhūrni-ḥ* “violent, angry, irate, wild, keen, eager”, might be based as **bhṛni-* likewise on the heavy basis;

here probably Av. *avabaraiti* ‘streams from”, *uzbarənte* “they stream forth (?)”, *barənti ayən* “during one day, where it squalls, storms”.

From Gk. πορφύρω (*πορφυρί(ω) “ boils up, surge up, be in restless stir “ (: O.Ind. *járbhuriṭi*); presumably also φύρω “mix up, mix” (if originally from bubbling up from cooking; basic form **bhɔṛiō* 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. *burmë* “ fully ripe “ (*fully cooked) from **bhormo-*.

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. *Woevre*, *Voivre* etc; with *m*-forms Celto-Lig. *aquae Bormiae*, GN *Bormō*, Hisp. PN *Bormāte*, FIN *Borma*, dak. PN *Bópmavov*, 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. *brāð* “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. *brāðan* “fry”; ablaut. M.L.G. *bröien* ‘singe, brood’, M.H.G. *brüejen*, *brüen*, 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. *brāðo* “calf”, late Lat. borrows *brāðo* “ham”, O.E. *brāðe* 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-bhūrī-ti*, Gk. *φυρί-ω, *πορφυρί-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. bO.Ir. *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”), *briwan* “cook”; moreover also M.Ir. *brēo* “flame” (**bhri-yo-*).

An *s*-extension perhaps in O.Ind. *bhrēsati* “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 *bhereg-* “cook”, *bhereu-* “boil”, *bhereus-* “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 with sharp edge” (= Arm. *bir*, compare also Alb. *boríg(ë)*); perhaps here O.Ind. *bhárvati* “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-*, *hoł-a-bir* “digging up the ground, ransacking” (**bhēro-*), in addition *brem* (**birem*) “digs out, hollows out, drills out”, *br-jič* “hack, mattock, hoe”; *bah*, gen. -*i* ‘spade’ (**bhṛ-ti-*, perhaps **bhorti-* = Russ. *bortь*), *bor*, gen. -*oy* ‘scurf’.

Gk. *φάρω ‘split, cut up, divide’ (φάρσαιν σχίσαι EM), φαρόω “plow” = O.H.G. *borōn*, φάρος n. “plough, plow (?)”, m. = φάρυξ (**bhēros*), ἄφαρος “plowed up”, φάραγξ “cliff with gaps, gorge, ravine, gulch” (in addition rom. *barranca* “gorge, ravine, gulch”, M.-L. 693a), ion. φάρσος n. “ragged piece, deal, portion”; here perhaps φάσκος m. “moss villus” as *φαρσ-κος. A *k*-extension in φαρκίς “wrinkle”, φορκός “wrinkly” Hes.

Perhaps here (IJ. 13, 157 n. 100) mak. βίρρος 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. *bierę*) “knocks, hits, plays an instrument; whether (hit there)”.

Alb. *brimē* “hole” (**bhṛ-mā*), *birē* ds. (**bherā*), Gheg *brēj*, Tosc *brēnj* “gnaw, argue”; *britmē* ‘september and October’ (if eig. “harvest, autumn”, due to **bhṛ-ti-* “the reaping”); *bresē* “bitter root, chicory” (“bitter” = “incisive”; -*sē* from -*tiā*, *boríg(ē)* ‘splinter, chip’ (**bhēr-* m. form. -*igē*).

Maybe Alb. *mbresē* “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 *d̥huer-*.

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. **þarjan* = 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-āss* “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. **borv-ъ* 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. *barū*, *bāru*, *bārt* ‘scold, chide’ (see below) not a truncated Gk. βώτωρ ‘herdsman, shepherd’.

O.E. *bearg*, *bearh*, Eng. *barrow*, O.Ice. -*børgr* “a castrated boar” (in addition also O.Ice. *val-bassi* “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. *barū* (and *bariū*), *bárti* ‘scold, chide, vilify’, refl. “be quarrelsome”, Ltv. *barū*, *bārt* ‘scold, chide’ (== sl. *borjо*);

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. *barnīs* (acc. *bařnī*) “quarrel” (=O.C.S. *branъ*); Lith. *burnà* “mouth” = Bulg. *býrna* “lip” (basic form **bhornā*, compare above Ir. *bern* and to meaning Arm. *beran*).

Here with Balt forms Ž. Ltv. *bežzt* “rub, scour, rub, clean”, intrans. *birzt* “crumb, spall, crumble”, *birze* “sowing furrow”, Lith. *biržis* f. “field furrow”.

With of a basic meaning “notch”: Lith. *burtai* pl. “lot, fate, charm, spell” = Ltv. *burts* “mark, token, sign the magician, alphabetic letter”, Lith. *burti* “conjure, perform magic”, Ltv. *bužt* “conjure, perform magic”, *bužtains* “perform wood-carving notch”; Gk. φάρμακον “remedy, magical cure, magic potion; philtre” (probably not IE) has nothing to do with it.

O.C.S. *borjо*, *brati* “fight” (frequent reflexive), Russ. *borjú*, *borótъ* ‘subjugate, prostrate’, refl. “fight”, Pol. dial. *bróć się* “wrestle, struggle”; O.C.S. *branъ* “fight, struggle”, aRuss.

boronъ “fight, struggle”, Russ. *bóronъ* “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. **bɔrzda* 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. **þaruha-*); **býltъ* “drilling, cavity” (**bhorti-*) in Russ. *bortъ* “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 *bherḡ-*), *bhreu-*, *bhreu-q-*, *-k-* “cut, clip”, *bhreus-* “break, rupture”, *bherug-* “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”, *bambharālih* (unbel.) “fly”, *bambhā-rava-h* “the bellow of the cows”; Gk. πεμφρηδών “kind of wasp” (formation as ἀνθρηδών, τενθρηδών); similarly also Ser.-Cr. *bümbar* “bumblebee”, Clr. *bombär* “cockchafer”.

Maybe Alb. (**bümbər*) *bumballa* “bumblebee” [common Alb. *r* > /shift]

Here at least partly (with fractured reduplication) also the Bal.-Slav. group from Lith. *barbēti* “clang, clink”, *birbiù*, -iaū, *biřbtí* “buzz”, *burbiù*, *burbéti* “drone, grumble, bubble, seethe” under likewise;

Maybe Alb. (*burbut-*) *burbuqe* “ladybug” a compound **burbiu* “bug” + *kuqe* “red” (Lat. *coccinus* ‘scarlet-colored’) = Ital. *coccinella* “ladybug, ladybird”

Clr. *borborósy* pl. “sullen talk”, Ser.-Cr. *břblati* “chat” under likewise, in which indeed the meaning “talk indistinctly, stammer” would go back to the group of O.Ind. *barbarāh* etc (see **baba*).

References: WP. II 161 f., Trautmann 39 f.

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bher-⁵

English meaning: shining; brown

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzend, hellbraun”

Note: extensions of *bher-* ‘shine, appear, seem”, *bhereg-*, *bherek-* ‘shine”.

Material: O.Ind. *bhall-a-h*, *bhallaka-h* *bhallūka-h* “bear” (-ll- from -rl-); O.H.G. *bero*, O.E. *bera* “bear” (**bheron-*), O.Ice. *biqm* ds. (**bhernu-*, whose *u* as like *ū* from O.Ind. *bhallūka-h* 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. *béras*, Ltv. *bērs* “brown (from horses)”;

Gk. φάρη νεφέλαι Hes.? (*φαρε[σ]α 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. *brynětъ* “white, gray shimmer”, changing through ablaut *brunětъ* ds. (**bhrou-no-?*) and (from **bhr-ono-*, -eno-) R.C.S. *bronъ* “white; varicolored (from horses)”, Russ. *bronъ* (and dial. *brypnъ*), Clr. *breňity* “become dun (of a dull or dingy brown colour, dull greyish-brown), ripen”, O.C.S. *brъnije* (*brenije*) “ordure, excrement”, Slov. *břn* “river mud “;

O.Ind. *babhrú-h* “reddish brown; giant ichneumon kind”, Av. *bawra-*, *bawri-* “beaver”; Lat. *fiber*, *fibrī* “beaver” (also *febers*. WH. I 491; probably /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 *Bibraighe* (**bibru-rīgion*), PN *Bibar* (**Bibrus*) besides **bebros* 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. **þeþru-*); compare also Ger. FIN *Bever*, old *Biverna*,

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Lith. *bēbras*, *bābras*, *bēbrus* ds. (dissimil. *debrūs* under likewise), O.Pruss. *bebrus* ds.; about Lith. *bruīšis* 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. *däbar* “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. luv.), Lith. *bēbrinis* ds.; Toch. B *perne*, A *parno* “luminous”, therefrom B *perne*, A *paräm* “ 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*: **bhereg-**:

O.Ind. *bhurájanta* “cooking” (**bh_ereg-*); *bhrjjáti* “roasts”, *bhr̥ṣṭa-ḥ* “roasted”, *bhrāṣṭra-ḥ* “frying pan”, *bhar(j)ayati* “roasts, brät”, *bharjana-ḥ* “roasting”,
M.Pers. *barštan* ds.; presumably is **bhraž-* (**bh_oraž-* in *bhurájanta*), **bharž-* ar. root form and ind. *-jj* only in present **bhṛ̥g-skō*, from which derived **bhṛ̥(g)s̥ō*, as Gk. μίσγω from *μιγ-σκω.

Lat. *fertum* “a kind of sacrificial cake”, aLat. *ferctum* (*firctum*, s. Ernout El. dial. Lat. 165), participle **fergō* “bake”, Osc. *fertalis* “the ceremonies where sacrificial cakes were needed

“.

Note:

common Lat. *ph- > f-* shift.

Maybe Alb. (* **fergō*) *fërgonj* “bake”; also truncated Alb. (**fertalis*) *fli* ‘sacrifice’.

Lith. *birgelas* “basic, simple beer”, Ltv. *bi̥rga* “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”, *bərēzan* “oven”, Bal. *brējag*, *brijag* “fry”, Pers. *biryān* (**briḡāna-* “roasted”, pam. (shifted) *wirzam* “roast” under likewise (Iran. **br̥j-*, **braij-*)).

Lat. *frīgō*, *-ere* “roast, dehydrate, desiccate”, Umbr. *frehtu* “cooked, boiled”.

3. forms with *ū*: **bhrūg-**:

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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. *berglézъ* “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. φάρος = Att. φάρος n. (*φαρφός) “kerchief, cloth, canvas, fabric, velum, cover”; φάραι (?) ύφαίνειν, πλέκειν Hes.; φορμός “pannier, mat”;

Lith. *burva* “a kind of garment”, Ltv. *burves* pl. ‘small sail’ (-*u*- suffix as in Gk. *φαρφός), Ltv. *buras* ds., Lith. *bùré* ‘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”, ψῆφος f., Dor. ψᾶφος “pebble”, ψήλχω “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. ἄμαθος ‘sand’ (= M.H.G. *samt*); through various contaminations ἄμμος and ψάμαθος ds., in addition ψῆλός “naked, bald, bleak, bare”, ψιάς “drop” etc;

Alb. *fšin*, *pšin*, *měšin* ‘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 *päṣ-* “diffuse, sprinkle” (?).

References: WP. II 189, Boisacq 48, 1074, Kluge¹¹ s. v. *Sand*, Schwyzer Gk. I 328 f., 676; Specht Decl. 255, 325, Van Windekens Lexique 91.

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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”, *bhám̑sas* 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 Schwyzer Gk. I 329 onomatopoeic, as also ψίθυρος “lisping”.

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. *baoðaiti* “perceives”, with *paitī-* “whereupon direct one’s attention” (= Gk. πεύθομαι, Gmc. **biuðan*, O.Bulg. *bljudq*); Aor. O.Ind. *bhudánta* (= ἐπύθοντο), perf. *bubōdha*, *bubudhimá* (: Gmc. **bauð*, **buðum*), participle *buddhá-* “awakened, wise; recognized” (== Gk. ἀ-πιστος “ignorant; unfamiliar”); maybe Alb. (**bubudhimá*) *bubullimē* “thunder (*hear?)” [common Alb. : Lat. *dh* > //shift]. O.Ind. *buddhí-* f. “understanding, mind, opinion, intention” (= Av. *paiti-bustí-* f. “noticing”, Gk. πύστις “investigating, questions; knowledge, tidings”); causative in O.Ind. *bōdhayati* “awakens; teaches, informs”, Av. *baoðayeiti* “perceives, feels” (= O.Bulg. *buždo*, *buditi*, Lith. *pasibaudyti*); of state verb in O.Ind. *budhyátē* “awakes, becomes aware; recognizes”, Av. *buiðyeiti* “becomes aware”, *frabuidyamnō* “awakening”; O.Ind. *boddhár-* m. “connoisseur, expert” (: Gk. πευστήρ-ιος “questioning”); Av. *baoðah-* n. “awareness, perceptivity”, adj. “perceiving” (: Hom. ἀ-πευθής “unexplored, unacquainted; ignorant”); Av. *zaēni-buðra-* “keenly watching” (:O.Bulg. *bъdrъ*, Lith. *budrūs*); Av. *baoiði-* “fragrance” (= 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), πευθώ “knowledge, tidings”; πύστις, πεῦσις f. “question”;

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: *pytati* “torture, torment, try for” [verb], Slovak: *pytat* “ask” [verb], Polish: *pytać* “ask” [verb], Serbo-Croatian: *pítati* “ask” [verb], Slovene: *pítati* “ask” [verb], Other cognates: Lat. *putare* “cut off branches, estimate, consider, think” [verb].

Note:

From Root *bheudh-*, nasal. *bhu-n-dh-* : “to be awake, aware” derived Root *peu¹*, *peuθ-* : *pū-* : “to clean, sift”, Root *peu²*: “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. *probudítъ* “ 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. *boðn.*, 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. *biups, -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, bùsti* “wake up, arouse” and (without nasal infix) *budù, budéti* “watch”, *bùdinu, -inti* “waken, arouse, revive”, *budrùs* “watchful, wakeful”; causative *baudžiù, baūsti* ‘punish, curse, chastise, castigate “; refl. “intend, mean, aim” (**bhoudh-iō*), *baūdžiava* ‘socage, compulsory labour “,

Lith. *bauslýs* “command, order”, Ltv. *baūslis* “ command “, Ltv. *bauma, baūme* “rumor, defamation “ (**bhoudh-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. *bljudq, bljusti* “ look after; protect, beware, look out”, Russ. *bljudú, bljustí* “observe, notice” (about Slav. *-ju* from IE *eū* s. Meillet Slave commun² 58).

causative in O.Bulg. *buždq, buditi* “waken, arouse, revive”, Russ. *bužú, budítъ* ds. (etc; also in Russ. *búdenъ* “workday”, probably eig. “ working day “ or “day for corvée “); stative verb with ē-suffix in O.Bulg. *bъždo, bъděti* “watch”, perfective (with *ne-/no-* suffix as in Gk. πυνθ-άνο-μαι, wo -avo- from -ŋno-, Schwyzer Gk. I 700) *vъz-bъnq* “awake” (**bhud-no-*, shaped from Aor. of type Gk. ἐπύθετο, etc, s. Berneker 106 f.;

Maybe truncated Alb. (**zbudzič*) *zgjoj* “awaken” : O.C.S.: *ubuditi* “awaken” [verb]; *vъzbuditi* “awaken” [verb]; phonetically equal Alb. *-gj-* : Pol. *-dzi-* sounds *budzić* “awaken, arouse” [verb], perf. *zbudzić* “awaken, arouse”.

also about Ser.-Cr. *bädnjī dān* “ Christmas Eve “, *bädnjāk* “wooden log which one lays in the in the fire of Christmas Eve” etc), O.Bulg. *sъ-na-bъděti* “φυλάττειν”; O.Bulg. *bъdrъ* “πρόθυμος; willing, ready”, *bъždrъ* ds., Russ. *bódryj* “alert, awake, smart, strong, fresh”, Ser.-Cr. *bàdar* “agile, lively”.

Toch. B *paut-*, A *pot* “honour”? (Van Windekkens Lexique 87).

References: WP. II 147 f., Feist 41, 97, Meillet Slave commun² 202 f.

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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 ”, *baugùs* “timorous”.

References: WP. II 144, 146, WH. I 556 f., Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

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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 ", *qzō-buj-* " from need of releasing ", *baoxtar-* "liberator";

Maybe Alb. (**bhujissa*) *bujis*, *bujisa* aor. "bloom", *bujē* "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*, *vhou-χontios*, 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", *büche* 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.

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References: WP. II 145, WH. I 560, Kretschmer Gl. 30, 138.

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bheug-³, bheugh-

English meaning: to bow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen”

Material: O.Ind. *bhujáti* “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. *butē* ‘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. *byggia* “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).

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References: WP. II 145 f., WH. I 556, Feist 96.

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bheug-⁴

English meaning: to enjoy, *consume, bite

Deutsche Übersetzung: “genießen”

Material: O.Ind. *bhuniktē* (with instr., newer acc.) “enjoys”, compare *bhunákti*, *bhuñjati* “grants pleasure, enjoys, consumes”, *bubhuksā* “hunger”, *bhōga-h* “enjoyment”; about O.Ind. *bhujisyā-* see above under *bheug-2*, common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Alb. *bungē* f., *bunk*, *bungu* m. “ kind of edible oak fruit “ (as “ nourishing or nutritious tree ”, post-verbal = “food granter ”);

Note:

Alb. *bungē* “ 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 *bhen̄gh-*, *bhṇ̄gh-* (adj. *bhṇ̄ghū-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 “; *io/i-* present *bhūjō*, *bhū-jie-si*, *bhū-i-si* etc as verb “be” supplies often paradigm of *es-* “be”; extended root *bheuī*, *bhūēi*

Material: O.Ind. *bhávati* “is, there is, happens, prospers, becomes” = Av. *bavaiti* “becomes, originates; happens; will be”, O.Pers. *bavatij* “becomes”; Fut. O.Ind. *bhavišyáti*, Av. *būšyeiti* participle *būšyant-* “ will come into existence” (latter = Lith. *būsiu*, Church Slavic *byšešteje* “τὸ μέλλον”, compare Gk. φῦσω); Aor. O.Ind. *ábhūt* (= Gk. ἔφυ) and *bhúvat*, perf. *babhūva*, participle perf. Akt. *babhūvān*, f. *babhūvūšī* (: Gk. πεφυώς, πεφυσία, Lith. *būvo*, O.C.S. *byvati*), Inf. *bhávitum*, 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. *bytъ* “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*, *bhūfi-h* f. “being, well-being, good condition, prospering; flourishing “ (Av. *būti-* m. “name *daēva*”? = O.C.S. *za-*, *po-*, *prě-bytъ*, Russ. *bytъ*, 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 *bhāvá-h* “being, development, becoming, affection” (: Russ. *za-báva* f. “conversation, entertainment”) besides *bhavá-h* “development, welfare, salvation”;

bhavítram “world” (ablaut. with Gk. φύτλα “nature, gender, sex” and Lith. *būkla* “dwelling” etc, and with Gmc. **bubla-* and **bōbla-*, next to which with formants *-dhlo-* Cz. *bydlo*); *bhavana-m* “the development, becoming; dwelling, house (: Alb. *bane*, but M.Ir. *būan* “unwavering, steadfast” from **bhou-no-*), ablaut. *bhúvana-m* “entity”;

O.Ind. *bhū-* f. “earth, world”, *bhūmī*, *bhūmīh-*, Av. ap. *būmī-*, Pers. *būm* “earth”, O.Ind. *bhūman-* n. “earth, world, being” (= Gk. φῦμα), *bhūmán-* m. “fullness, wealth, bulk, mass, wealth”; *pra-bhú-h* “mighty, salient”;

s-stem *bhavis-ṇu-h* “becoming, thriving”, *bhūsatī* “makes thrive, strengthens”, *bhūsayati* “bedecks, blazons”, *bhūsana-m* “amulet, jewellery”.

The ūbasis **bh(e)yū-*, as it seems, in O.Ind. *bōbhavītī* Intens. and *bhávī-tva-h* “future”; about Iran. bō-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. *fuiā*, see under), “beget” (Aor. ἔφυσα), φύομαι “become, grow” (compare Schwyzer Gk. I, 686), probably neologisms to Aor. ἔφῦν “was, became”, besides (neologism?) ἔφύην; φυτόν “growth, plant, kid, child, ulcer”, φυή “growth; nature, character”, φῦμα n. “plant, growth, ulcer”, φύσις “nature”, φῦλον n. ‘stem, gender, sex, kind of’, φῦλή “municipality and from it located department” (:O.C.S. *by/ь*, *-participle by/ьje*); lengthened grades **bhō[u]lo-* 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 **bōþla*) “dwelling” miscellaneous word; in addition zero grade Swe. dial. *bylja*, *bölja* ‘small nest’ from **bulja*.

As 2. compound-part in ὑπερφυής, ὑπερ-φ[*F]ίαλος. About φῖτυ see under.

Illyr. VN *Buni*, PN Boūvvoç (: Alb. *banë*).

Messap. βύριον οἰκημα, βαυρία οικία Hes. (:O.H.G. *būn*);

Alb. *buj*, *bûj* (**bunjō*) ‘stay, stay overnight, spend the night’, *burr*, *burrë* (**buro-*) “man, husband”, *banë* “dwelling, abode, residence, half dilapidated house” (**bhōyonā*: 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 Boūvvoç, Messap. βύριον, Thrak. 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-φῦν, O.Ind. á-*bhūt* “he was”), *fu-tūrus* “future, about to be”, *forem* “would be”, *fore* “will be”, aLat. Konj. *fuam*, *fuat* “be” (**bhuūām*, compare Lith. *būvo* “was” from **bhu-ūāt*), besides -*bam* (**bhuūām* : 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. *pipafō* 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*, **fusent*), *fefure* “they will have been”, *futu* “you will be” (*fuetōd* or *fu-tōd*).

A *io-/ī-* 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 *i* is correlated to *fiś*, *fit* (**bhū-ī-si*, **bhū-ī-ti*); Osc. *fiet* (**bhūjient*) “they become, they are made”, Umbr. *fito* “good deeds, benefits?”, *fua* “he/she will become, he/she will be made”, *fuiest* “he/she will make” (**bhu-īō* besides **bhūjīō* as in Lesb. φυίω, 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” < **dui-bhūiom*), *probus* “good, excellent, fine; morally good, upright, virtuous, right” (**pro-bhūos* : O.Ind. *pra-bhū-ḥ* “salient, superb”), Osc. *am-prufid* “dishonest, lacking probity”, *prūfatted* “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 Mél. Meillet 104, Benveniste MSL. 34, 189.

O.Ir. *baē* “benefit” (**bhūə-jom*), *būan* ‘steadfast, good’ (**bhouno-*, in addition Welsh *bun* “queen, wife, woman”); M.Ir. *baile* “home, place” (**bhūə-ljio-*);

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. *būtas* “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” (**bhu-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. (**bhujjō* = Lat. *fīō*, besides **bhūj-* in O.Ir. *bīth*, M.Welsh *bit*“ ([Imperative Future Tense] you will be “ = Lat. *fīt*);

Gaul. PN *Vindo-bios* (**bhujjōs*), compare Welsh *gwyn-fyd* “luck” (“weiße world”, *byd*), O.Ir. *su-b(a)e* “pleasure, joy” (**su-bhujjō-*), *du-b(a)e* (*du* = Gk. δυς-) “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 **stōwījō* 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?* **bewwjan?*); O.Ice. *bū* n. “domicile, household “, O.E. *bū* n. “dwelling” (pl. *by* n. of *i*-stem **būwi-* = O.Ice. *bȳr* 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* (**bhō[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 **bhō[u]tlo-* and **buþla-*, compare Lith. *būkla* 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. *būrm*. “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 “ (**bhūjō* = Lat. *fīō*, O.Ir. *-bīū*), 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*) *bimē* “plant”, Alb.Gheg *ba* “ripen, become”, *bafsh* sub. “be! “

Lith. *būti* (Ltv. *bût*, 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*, *-ti* “ 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”, *buvinéti* “ 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* (**būtlā-*) “ nest, den, hideout, lair of wild animals “, *pabūklas* “ tool, utensil; apparition, ghost”, *būkla*, *būkłē* “ presence (of mind), dwelling”, E.Lith. *búklé* ds. (see above; in addition *buklūs* “wise, sly, cunning”);

O.C.S. *byti* “become, be”, /o- participle *byť* “ been “ (therefrom *byľje* “herb; healthy herb “, compare to meaning φυτόν), Aor. *bě* “was” (**bhūē-t*);

Imperf. *běaše*, Fut. participle Church Slavic *byšešteje*, *byšašteje* “τὸ μέλλον”, Kondiz. 3. pl. *bq* (**bhūā-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”, *mbeturinē* “trash” [common Alb. *b-* > *mb-* shift]

O.C.S. *zabytъ* “oblivion”, *pobyтъ* “victory”, *prѣbytъ* “abode, residence”, Russ. *byтъ* “entity, creature; facts (of the case), facts (of the matter), matter of fact”; present O.C.S. *bqdo* “become, γίγνομαι”, as Fut.: “will become” (if Lat. adj. in *-bundus?*); maybe reduced Alb. (**bqdo*) *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)yī-*:

Pers. Imp. *bī-d* “be!”; O.Pers. Opt. *bī-yāh* is placed by Wackernagel KZ. 46, 270 = O.Ind. *bhū-yā-h*, *-t*,

Gk. φῖτυ n. “germ, sprout, scion, shoot” = φίτυμα, φίτύω “produce, sow, plant”;

Lith. alt. *bit(i)* “he was”, also Kondit. 1. pl. (*sūktum-*) *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-mь* 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.

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Specht will place (KZ. 59, 58 f.) under citation of Gk. φάFoς “light, salvation” = O.Ind. *bhava-* “ blessing; benediction, boon, salvation”, φαε-σί-μβροτος etc unsere root as *bhau̥-
, not as *bheu̥-. 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 **bhəgh-*; 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 ḍ); 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 *pkänt* “hindrance” (**bhəgh-*), Van Windekens Lexique 85, 96.

References: WP. II 130.

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bhē², 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. *beī*, probably with strengthening particle **id*) particles of the protestation and emphasis, *bāða* “ 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*), *beī* (see above) “and”, *bè*, *bà*, *bès*, *baū* interrogative particle, O.Pruss. *beggi* “for”; O.C.S. (etc) *bo* “for”, *i-bo* “kai 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: "wärmern, rösten"

Note:

From Root **bhē- : bhō-** : “to warm, fry, *bath” : Root **bhosō-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. *bähen* (**bhēið*) “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 **bhosō-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” (**bhosō-go-*).

thereof with *g*-extension **bhōg-**

in Gk. φώγω “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. *bažitъ, bažatъ* “wish, want, whereupon starve”, Cz. *bažiti*, perf. *zabahnouti* “ask for something”.

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References: WP. II 187.

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bhidh-

English meaning: vessel, cauldron

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Topf, Kübel, Faß"

Note: From an early root ***bhegh-** [common Illyr. -gh- > -dh- phonetic mutation] derived Root **bhedh²**: "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", πιθάκνη, Att. φιδάκνη 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-i-/i-*) “good”, Gaul. *Bili-* in PN *Bili-catus*, *Bilicius* etc, O.H.G. *bila-* “kind, gracious”, newer *bili-*, *bi-/i-* 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*, *unbiledē* n. “ wrong; injustice, the incomprehensible ”, Ger. *Unbilde*, to adjective M.H.G. *unbil* “unjust; unfair ”, substantivized Swiss *Unbilllyr*. 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 Neutr. “Opferhandlung”

Note:

Root *bhlagh-men-* : “priest” derived from the extended Root *bhlagh-* : “to hit”, meaning Aryan priests assumed they would gain the grace of gods through immolation.

Material: O.Ir. *brahmán-* m. “magic priest”, *bráhman-* n. ‘spell, charm, devotion’; Messap. βλαρινί “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. *blaškaū* and *bloškiū* (-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, schwollen’

Note: extension v. “inflate, bloat”

Material: Gk. φλέψ, -βός f. “vein”, φλεβάζοντες βρύοντες Phot.; O.H.G. *bolca*, *bulchunna* (*bhlg^w) “a round swelling; in water, a bubble”.

References: WP. II 215, WH. I 519 f.

Page(s): 155

bhlei-²

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufblasen, schwollen, 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)lē-*); Dan. *blegn(e)* “vesicle” (**blajjinōn*), O.E. *blegen* f., Eng. *blain*, M.L.G. *bleine*, older Dan. *blen(e)*, O.S. *blena* “vesicle” (**blajnōn*).

That Gk. φλιά: “door pillar, door post” eig. “(* tumid =) thick balk, beam” is required only of foreign confirmation (Prellwitz² and Boisacq s. v.; basic form **bhlī-ya* or *-sā*); τὰ φλιμέλια “haematoma, effusion of blood” is corrupted from Lat. *flemina* “a bloody swelling or congestion of blood about the ankles”.

bhleis-: O.Ice. *blīstra* “blow, whistle”? (compare Goth. *-blēsan* under *bhel-*, *bh(e)lē-*; new variation with / to the imitation of the bright tone?); perhaps Serb. *blīhām*, *blīhati* “flood; spit; have diarrhea”; *blīhnēm*, *blīhnuti* ‘splash, spray’, Bulg. *blič’*, *blíknъ*, *blíkvam* “pours out of me, flows out” (if not as Proto-Slav. **blychaj̑* to *u*-variant from Gk. φλύω etc).

bhleid- (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 “ἐν”); presumably also φλοισβος “surging of the sea, the tumult of fighting”, πολύφλοισβος θάλασσα (*φλοιδσβος, forms after onomatopoeic words as κόναβος, ἄραβος?); common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

perhaps here M.Ir. *blāed* “bellowing, braying, roar” (out of it Welsh *bloedd* ds.);

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Eng. *bloat* “to bloat, bulge, swell” (**blaitōn* = φλοιδάω);

Ltv. *bl̥istu*, *bl̥idu*, *bl̥izt* 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 *bh^{lēi}-* (: *bhel-*) ds., as *bh^{lēi}g-*.

Material: O.E. *bālge* (**blaigjōn-*) “ 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 *bh^{leg}-?*; in other meaning change (‘shine : glance, look”) O.Ice. *blīgr* “ looking staringly and rigidly “, *blīgja* ‘stare’

In addition Russ. *blēknutъ* “bleach, fade, wither, wilt”, *blēklyj* ‘sallow, paled, faint, languid, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered “, *blēkotъ* “ 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* (*bh₁ndh-no-) “reddish, dun”;

Gmc. **blundaz* (*bh₁ndh-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” (: *blandȳtis*, O.C.S. *bląditi*); 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*, *-ȳtis* “ low the eyes down, be ashamed ”, Ltv. *bluōdīties* “ds.; roam, be ashamed ”,

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**flenj*) *flē*, 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. *bfista*, *blíndo*, *blísti* “ dim, dusky, cloudy, become dark; become cloudy, from water”,

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prýblindé (and *priebländā*) “dusk, twilight”; here also *bliñdē*, *blendis*, *blündé* “sallow “;
maybe Alb.Gheg *blî*, *blini*, Tosc *bliri* “linden tree” n/r stem

O.C.S. *blēdō*, *blēsti* “err; wander; πορνεύειν”, *blēdь* “gossip, prank”, Slov. *blé-dem*, *bléstí* “maunder, drivel, fantasize”, O.Cz. *bléstí* (2. sg. *bledeš*) “maunder, drivel “; O.C.S. *blōdъ* “debauchery, depravity, adultery”, Pol. *błąd* “mistake, delusion “, O.C.S. *blōždō*, *blōžditi* “err, indulge in debauchery “, Ser.-Cr. *blúdīm*, *blúditi* “err, wander, cheat, deceive, spoil, caress “ etc.

maybe Alb.Gheg *blē*, 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, περιφλῦω “sear all around”; O.Ice. *blys* n. “flame”, O.E. *blýsa* 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. *blyštěti* ‘shimmer’, *blyskati* ‘shine’ (besides O.C.S. *blěštati* etc, see below **bhlei̥g-*) are against it probably reshuffling after **lyskati*, Pol. *tyskać* “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*, *blükti* “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. *blüsche(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), schwollen, 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 (*Φληνς, lengthened grade), ephes. Φλέως (*ΦληFος) epithet of Dionysos as a vegetation God; presumably from the lushness of growth also Att. φλέως, ion. φλοῦς “reed plant”;

φλοίω (*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”, φλύāξ “gossip, prank; buffoon”;

Lith. *bliáuju*, *blióviau*, *bliáuti* “roar, bellow, bleat”, *bliūvauti* “roar, bellow”, Ltv. *bl'aunu*, *bl'aût* ds.; O.C.S. *bl'ujq*, *bl'vati* ‘spit, vomit’ (based on old preterite stem, compare Lith. *bliùvo* from IE *bhlu₂ā-); 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. *bjuzgati* “stream noisily, chat silly stuff”; also Ser.-Cr. *blíhati* etc? (see under *bhlei-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. *blāt(t)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”, ἐκφλυνδάνειν “ break open, from ulcers ”.

g-extension *bhleug*~ (compare the root form ***bhleg***~):

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^{l̥}ed-, bh^{l̥}ld-

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*.

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bh^{lēi̥g-}, bh^{līg-}

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”

Note: extension from *bh^{lēi̥}-* ds., as *bh^{lēi̥q-}*

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 *blīka* ds.; O.Ice. *blīk* 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. *blīksmo* “lightning”, O.S. *blīxa* “blink”, Mod.Swe. also “flash”.

Lith. *blizgù*, -*éti* “flicker, shine”, *blyškiu*, *blyškéti* ‘sparkle, glitter, shimmer, shine”, *blykštū*, *blyškaū*, *blýkšti* “blanch, pale”, ablaut. *blaikštaūs*, -*ȳtis* “clear up, of the sky”; Ltv. *blaiskums* ‘spot, mark”, *meln-blaiskaiňš* “dark grey”.

R.C.S. *blěskъ* “lustre, shine” (**bhloig-sko-*); changing through ablaut O.C.S. *bliskъ* “lustre, shine” and **bl̥iskъ* in Cz. *blesk*, gen. old *blesku* “lightning”, O.C.S. *bl̥što*, *bl̥štati* ‘shine”, Iter. *bliscajq*, *bliscati se*.

References: WP. II 21 lf., EM. 398, Trautmann 34, Meillet Slave commun² 133, Specht Decl. 144.

Page(s): 156-157

bh^{l̥}ei-¹ : bhləi- : bhlī-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”, also von Narben

Note: extension from *bhel-* ds.

Material: Gmc. *bh^{l̥}pia- (*bhlei-tio- or rather *bh^{l̥}tio-) “light, cheerful, fair (of sky, heaven, then of the looks, appearance, the mood:) cheerful” in Goth. *bleip*s “merciful, mild”, O.Ice. *bliðr* “mild (of weather), friendly, pleasant”, O.E. *bliðe* “cheerful, friendly”, O.H.G. *bliði* “cheerful, blithe, glad, friendly”, O.S. *bliðhōn*, O.H.G. *bliðen* “be glad”. As. *bli*n. “paint, color”, adj. “coloured”, O.Fris. *blið(e)n* “paint, color”, *bli* “beautiful”, O.E. *bliðo*n. “paint, color, apparition, form” (probably *bh^{l̥}jā-).

On account of Gmc. *bh^{l̥}wa “lead” (O.H.G. *bliðo*, -wes, O.S. *bli*, O.Ice. *bly*) with Lith. *blyvas* “purple, mauve, violet-blue” corresponding color adj. with formants -uo- of our root (to accept Ger. *blau* congruent, indeed unoccupied Celt. *bh^{l̥}uo- from *bh^{l̥}e-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 *bhlēu-1* barely with WH. I 517 to *bhlīg-*.

Lith. *blyvas* “purple, mauve, violet-blue”; perhaps Lith. *blaivas* ‘sober’ (if not as *blaid-vas to related *bhlēido-s), *blaivaūs*, -ytiš “clear up, become sober”; perhaps Ltv. *bliñet* “lurk, a furtive (glance), blink”.

Toch. A. *plyaskem* “meditation”?? (Van Windekkens Lexique 97).

References: WP. II 210.

See also: see also under *bhlēu-1* and *bhlēido-s*.

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bhlēu-¹ : bhləu- : bhlū-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”, also von weißem Hauthausschlag, Narben, Schinn etc

Note: derivatives to *bhel-1*.

Material: Russ. *blju-šč* “ivy” (Specht Decl. 117); Pol. *błysk* (**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. *blōði* “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. *bjūgr* “timid”, *blygð* “the genitals” (**blyugiþð*), 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. *blukštu*, *-štī* “become limp”.

References: WP. II 208 f., Hirt IE Gk. II 150, Feist 99, Specht Decl. 133.

Page(s): 159

bhlē-yo-s

English meaning: a kind of colour (blue, gold)

Deutsche Übersetzung: von lichten Farben “blau, gelb, blond”

Note: also *bh̥l-yo-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 **bh̥l-*), besides *fulvus* “ red-yellow, brown-yellow “ from **bh̥l-yo-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. *blerónj* “ blossom, be green” (see below Root *bhləido-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-yo-s*; s. also S. 155;

O.Ir. *blā* “yellowish?” is late O.E. Lw.? About Gmc. **blīwa-* “lead” see under *bhlei-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. *blēju, blējati* “bleat” (besides Ser.-Cr. *bléjim, bléjati* “bleat” etc, with ē); M.H.G. *blæjen* “bleat” (Gmc. **blējan* = Lat. *fleō*); O.H.G. *blāzan*, nnd. *blässen*, O.E. *blætan*, Eng. *to bleat* “bleat”, O.E. *blagettan, blægettan* “cry”, N.Ger. *blage* n. “kid, child”; M.H.G. *blēren, blerren* “bleat, cry”;

Maybe Alb. (**blæge-*) *blegērij* “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. *bra/’shriek*, schwäb. *brallə* “cry”.

References: WP. II 120, WH. I 516.

See also: compare *bhel-6* 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. *blēdъ* "pallid, pale, wan" = O.E. *blāt* "pallid, livid"; O.H.G. *bleizza* "paleness". Perhaps Lith. *blaivas* 'sober' (if from **blaíd-vas*; or from the an extension root *bhlēi*, s. d.),

blaivaūs, -ýtis "become sober; clear up, from the sky ". Alb. *blerónj* "blossom, be green" from adj. **blerë* from **bled-rë* (*e* = IE *ai* or *oi*), *bléhurë* "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-yo-s* : "a kind of colour (blue, gold)".

References: WP. II 217, Trautmann 34, Specht Decl. 197.

Page(s): 160

bhlīg- (: *bhlēig-)

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, schmeißen’

Note: also *bhlīgu-* (Gk. Celt.), to indicate from *yo-* present **bhlīg-yō-*.

Material: Äol. Ion. φλίβω “push, press, squeeze” (about θλίβω see under *dhas-* “contuse, squeeze”); Welsh *blifm.* “catapult, pallista”, *blifaidd* “quick, fast”; Lat. *fīgō, -ere* “hit, beat or dash down” (**bhlīgō*, or at most with through *fīxi, fīctum* assesses *u-* loss from **fīguð*); maybe Alb. (**bhlēig-*) *mbledh* “squeeze (the hand into a fist)” [common Alb. *-g* > *-dh* shift]

Ltv. *blaizît* ‘squeeze, clash, hit’, *bliēzt* “hit”; O.C.S. *blizb,* *blizb* adv. “nigh, near” (lit. “adjacent”).

References: WP II 217, WH. I 517, EM. 369.

See also: about Russ. *blizná* see under *bhlēi-1*.

Page(s): 160-161

bhlos-q-; -g-

English meaning: expr.

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten

Material: Ir. *blosc*, gen. *bloisc* “din, fuss, noise” (*bhosko*); compare also *brosc* ds. under **bhres*-;

Lith. *blázgu*, -éti intr. “clatter”, *blázginti* “clatter, rattle, clash”.

References: WP. II 218.

Page(s): 161

bh^{lōk-}

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 substratum)”, Ger. *Blahe*, *Blache*, ält. Dan. *bla* “ 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. búlf. "running water" (*bhoglā), búarm. "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”), *boc* “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): *bhe-* (Ltv.); perhaps is with above etymology also Peterssons Etym. Miszellen 34 connection of *buls* with combinable Arm. *bal* “fog, mist, darkness “ (if originally “haze, mist”)?

References: WP. II 189.

Page(s): 162

bhorgʷo-s

English meaning: unfriendly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “barsch, unfreundlich”

Material: Arm. *bark* “violent, angry, irate; herb, bitter, sharp from taste” (*bhrgʷos); O.Ir. *borb*, *borp* “crazy”; M.Ir. *borb* (*burbo-, IE *bhorgʷo-) “raw, ignorant”, Ltv. *baῆgs* ‘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” (< PIr. **magna-*)

Khotanese: *būnaa-* [adj] “naked” (< PIr. **bagnaka-*)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) *βyn'k* [adj] “naked”, (Chr.) *βyny* [adj] “naked”

Middle Persian: *brahnag* [adj] “naked” (with secondary *-r-*)

Ossetic: *bægnæg* [adj] “naked”

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. *βynn'k* [adj] “naked”

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-*).

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**bhas-*) *zbath-* “barefoot”, *mbath* “wear shoes” [common Alb. *-s > -th* shift]
: Ltv. *bass* “barefoot”.

As Gk. ψιλός 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” (**bhoudhīko-*) = 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*, -īm. “a drone bee” = O.E. *béawm*. “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” (urlan. *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. *bhīyānā-h* “were afraid”; *bhī-h* f., *bhīti-h* f. (: Ltv. Inf. *bītiēs*) “fear”, *bhīmā-h* “dreadful”, *bhīta-h* “were afraid, horrified”, *bhīrū-h* “timorous, shy, coward” (if *r* = IE /, changing through ablaut with Lith. *báilé, bailūs*); Pers. *bāk* “fear” (from *bháyaka-); with IE simplification of *āi* to *ā* before consonant here O.Ind. *bhāma-h* perhaps “fierceness, fury”, *bhāmitā-h* “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. *bībai-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. *bijaūs, bijótis* (also not reflexive) “be afraid”, Ltv. *bīstuōs, bijuōs, bītiēs* and *bijājuōs, bijātiēs* “be afraid”; Lith. *baijūs* “dreadful, terrible, hideous”; *baidaū, -ýti* “frighten”, Ltv. *baīdu, baīdýt* and *biēdēt* “daunt, scare”; Maybe Alb.Gheg *mbajt* “be afraid”, *nuk ma mban* “I am afraid”

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in addition Lith. *baisà* “fright” (**baid-s-ā*), *baisùs* “terrible, horrid”, *baisiótí* ‘smudge, besmear’ (and O.C.S. *běsъ* “devil”, **běd-sъ*); Lith. *báimé* “fear”; *báilé* ds. (*bailus* “timorous”).

O.C.S. *bojǫ, bojati se* “be afraid”.

Further formation **bhīi-es-*, **bhīs-* in O.Ind. *bhyásatē* “be afraid”, *udbhýása-h* “be afraid”, Av. perf. *biwivāñha* (i.e. *biwyāñha*) “stimulated fright, was dreadful”; O.Ind. *bhīsayatē* “frightens”, *bhīṣaṇa-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: “riechen”

Material: Lat. *fragrō, -āre* “to emit a smell, esp. a sweet smell”, denominative **bhrəg-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-ið*); also anything for root *bhrē*, above S. 133.

It remains remote Gaul. *brāca* “trouser”; see under *bhreg-*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. *ełbair*, gen. *ełbaurds.*; (**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. φρήτηρ, φρήτωρ “member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)”;

Ven. *vhraterei* “brother”;

maybe Alb. *vëlla* “brother” : Estonian *veli* “brother” : Lithuanian: *brólis* “brother” [m io] 1; *broterēlis* “brother (dim.)” [m io]; Latvian: *brālis* “brother” [m io]; *brātarītis* “brother (dim.)” [m io]; O.Pruss.: *brāti* (Ench.) “brother”; *brole* (EV) “brother”; *bratrīkai* (Ench.) “brother (dim.)” [Nomp];

Also Alb.Tosk (**vhraterei*) *vllazéri* “member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)”;

Lat. *frāter* “brother”, Osc. *fratrúm*, Umbr. *fratrum*, *fratrom* “brothers” etc around LateesLat. *frātruēlis* 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. *breudeurds.*;

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,

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relative, lover “, M.L.G. *bōle* “kinsman, relative, brother” etc (see Kluge¹¹ under *Bube, Buhle*); O.Pruss. *brāti* (voc. *brote*) “brother”, Lith. *broterēlis*, 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. *báťa* ds., Russ. *bátja, báčka* “father, priest”.

Also Alb.Gheg *bacë* “father, leader” : Serb. *baća* “father, priest”.

compare noch O.Ind. *bhrātrā-m* “ brotherhood “; Gk. φράτρα, jon. φρήτρη ds.; O.Ind. *bhrātrya-m* : Gk. φράτρια, O.C.S. *bratrъja, bratъja* ds., Lat. *frātria* “wife, woman of brothers”.

Toch. A *pracar* (Dual *pratri*), 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. *bredù* (E.Lith. *brendù*), *bridaū*, *bristi* “wade”, Iter. *bradaū*, -ýti “wade”, *brastà*, *brastvà* “ford (miry)”, *bradà* ‘slime, mud’, *brādas* m. “fishing” (= Slav. *brodъ*), with sek. ablaut *brýdis* m. “wading, way in the water”, Iter. *braidaū*, -ýti “wade around continuously”; Ltv. *brìenu* (dial. *briedu* = E.Lith. *brendù*), *bridu*, *brist*, Iter. *bradât* “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 **br̥edq* in *nepr̥ebr̥domъ* “not wading through water”, Aor. *pribr̥de*, compare O.Cz. *přebrde* “will wade”, Pol. *brnąć* “wade” from **br̥dnqti*), Russ. *bredú*, *brestí* “go slowly, fish with the train net”, *bréditъ* “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. *brodítъ* “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-bhrāj-* “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 (**bhrēg-*), *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 = subitus 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 αἴγειαι διφθέραι παρὰ Κελτοῖς Hes.) is Gmc. Lw., O.Ir. *brōc* “trouser “ is O.E. Lw.

Maybe Alb. (**brāca*) *brekē* “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*, *brahen*, M.H.G. *braechen*, Ger. *prägen* (**brēkjan*), Causative to *brechen*; zero grade Goth. *gabruka* f. “piece, fragment, gobbet “ (**bhrēg-*) == 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. *breahtm* 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*, *brašketi* “crack, creak” (**bhrēg-skō*), Ltv. *brakškēt*, *brakstēt* ds.

A parallel root **bhre(n)gh-* seeks Wood (KZ. 45, 61) in O.Ind. *bṛháti* “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, seeks 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. *børkr* (**bhorǵu-s*), M.L.G. *borke*, Ger. (eig. N.Ger.) *Borke* “rough, outer bark” (from the rough angularity? Similar is Gk. φορῆνη “hard, rough skin, esp. pig’s skin “ to un extension to place root *bher-*).

An analoge *g*-extension from of a *i*-basis *bhrei-* 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. φρίξ, -κός “ shuddering, quiver, stare”, φρίσσω, -ττω, πέφρικα “ stare up; shiver (*flicker?)” common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation; Welsh Bret. *brig* “ acme, apex “ (**bhrīko-*).

Maybe Alb. (*φρίξ, φρίκός) *frikē* “ shuddering, fear”, older (*φρίκός) *frikēsoj* “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, pērbrenda* “inside, inward, (*inward inflow)”, *brendēsi* “inside, entrails” : O.Pruss. *pobrendints* “weighted”

Lith. *brēstu, brēndau, brēsti* ‘swell, ripen”, participle *bréndęs* “ripening”, *br̄stu, br̄ndau, br̄sti* “gush, well up (e.g. from peas)”, *brandà* “ripeness, rich harvest”, *brandùs* “grainy”; Ltv. *briēstu, briēžu, briēst* “gush, well up, to swell, ripen”, *bruōžs* “thick, strong”; O.Pruss. *pobrendints* “weighted”, *sen brendekekmnen* “pregnant”, i.e. “with body fruit”;

Slav. **brēdъ* in O.Cz. *ja-břadek*, O.Pol. *ja-brząd* “twig, branch of grapevine” (besides one verschied. Slav. **brēdъ* 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 Windekkens Lexique 99.

Page(s): 167-168

bhrenk-, bbronk-

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 *prakīk-*, AB *pränk-* "depart".

AngebL. contaminated from den root *bher-* and *eneḱ-*; 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-h*, *bhrāmśá-h* “fall, loss”, but in RV. only from nasal basis *bhrāśayan* (Kaus.), *mā bhraśat* (Aor.), *áni-bhṛṣta-h* “not succumbing”; also *bhrāmśa-* 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. *bhrāmśá-h* to compare, that chosen in the latter sense.

Kuiper (NasalprO.S. 141 f.) builds **bhrekh-mi* next to **bhre-n-kō*, nevertheless, his etymological comparisons are not persuasive.

References: WP. II 204.

See also: To *bhreg-1*?

Page(s): 168

bhren-to-s

English meaning: herdsman, *wanderer, horn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Geweihträger, Hirt"

Material:

Messap. βρένδον (from *βρέντον) “ἕλαφον” 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*; raetorom. *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. *briedis*, 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.

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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 **bhrondhō*- to *bherdh-* “cut, clip”.

With formants *d*: O.E. *brant*, O.Ice. *brattr* “high, sharp” (**bhrondos*), Ltv. *bruôdiñš* “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*) *brinjē* “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*, *branksótí* “jut out stiffly (of bones, laths)”; ablaut. *brinkstu*, *brinki* “to swell”; Slav. **bręknq*, **bręknqtí* in Russ. *nabrjáknutъ* “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.

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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 *bhos-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. *brest(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. *braškēti* etc, see under *bhreĝ-1*.

References: WP. I 206.

Page(s): 169

bhreu-**k**- (-k-)

English meaning: to strike; to throw

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘streichen, streifen’

Note: only balto-Slav., probably extension from *bhreu-1*. For -k- compare above S. 18 Anm.

Material: Lith. *braukiù braukiaū braūkti* “whisk, stroke; move slowly”; Ltv. *bràucu brāuču bràukt* “move”;

ablaut. Lith. *brukù bruкаū brùkti* “wave flax, wedge”, Ltv. *brukt* “crumble”, *brucinât* “abrade, stroke the scythe”;

Iterat. Lith. *braukýti*, Ltv. *braūcût* ‘stroke’ (with unoriginal intonation) and Lith. *brūkis* m. ‘stripe, line’, Ltv. *brùce* f. ‘scratch, scar’, in addition Lith. *brùkné, bruknis* f., Ltv. *brùklenē* f. ‘cranberry’;

Slav. **brušo* **brusiti* (originally iterative) in Bulg. *brúsja* (*brusich*) ‘shake off, get rid of, beat off, chop, cut, reject’, Ser.-Cr. *brûsim brúsiti* ‘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. *br̥snutî* ‘scrape, shave’, Russ. *brosátъ* (dial. *brokátъ*), *brósítъ* ‘throw’, *brósnutъ* ‘peel flax’, *bros* ‘offal’ etc in ablaut to Bulg. *br̥šъ* ‘rub off’. With ū the iterative grade: O.C.S. *sъ-brysati* ‘scrape’, *brysalō* ‘a painter’s brush or pencil; style’.

Perhaps here skR.C.S. *brutъ* ‘nail’, Bulg. *brut* ds. as **bruktъ*, compare to meaning Lith. *brùkti* ‘put by force’, to form Ltv. *braukts* ‘knife for cleaning the flax’.

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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. *brykáť* “kick, reject” etc s. Berneker 93.

References: WP. II 197, Trautmann 36 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 119.

Page(s): 170

bhreu-s-1

English meaning: to swell

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen; sprießen’

Note: (compare above *bhreu-*)

Material: O.Ir. *brū* f., gen. *bronn* “belly, body” (**bhrus-ō[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” (**bhrusnjo-*), O.Welsh Welsh *bronn* f. “brost”, Bret. *bronn*, *bron* ds. (**bhrusnā*) in place names also “round hill”, M.Welsh *brynn*, Welsh *bryn* m. (**bhrusnjo-* “hill” (from Celt. derives Goth. *brunjō* f. “(brost)-armor”, O.H.G. *brunja*, *brunna* “coat of mail ”);

Maybe Alb. *brinjē* “rib, side, hillside” : Goth. *brunjō* f. “(brost)-armor”

Alb. proves that Root **bhreu-s-1** : “to swell” derived from Root **bhreu-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. **br̥stъ* “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”.

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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. *brjúchnutъ* “yield, gush, well up, to bloat, bulge, swell”, Cz. alt. *břuch*, *břicho*, nowadays *břich*, *břicho* “belly” etc (**bhreuso-s*, -*m*);

here also Clr. *brost* 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. *br̥st* m. ds., *břstina* “foliage “.

References: WP. II 197 f., Feist 107 f., 108 f.

Page(s): 170-171

bhreu-s-²

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerbrechen, zerschlagen, zerkrümeln under likewise”

Note: extension from *bhrēu-1*.

Material: Alb. *breshēn*, *breshēr* “hail”, if eig. “granule, mica” (*e* = IE *eu*); Lat. *frustum* “a bit, piece, morsel, goblet” (from **bhrus-to-*);

O.Ir. *brūu* ‘shatter, smash’ (**bhrūšiō*, Gaul. *brus-*, Fr. *bruiseɪ*), M.Ir. *brūire*, *brūile* “piece, fragment”, *bruān* ds., *bruār* “fragment, broken piece”, *brosna* (**brus-tonio-*) “faggot, brushwood bundle”, Gaul. **bruskiā* “undergrowth, brushwood”, aFr. *broce* ds., M.Ir. *brusc* “tiny bit” etc; O.Ir. *bronnaim* “damage” (**bhrusnāmī*) (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, bhr̄us-

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 *bhreu-s-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. *brūskēn* 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*, -éti “rustle”, Russ. *brjuzgáju, -átъ* “mumble, murmur”, *brjužžatъ* “drone, grumble, murmur, growl “ etc; yet are the verb perhaps are only Bal.-Slav. onomatopoeic word formation. Because of the Gmc. meaning ‘spray’ is perhaps on the other hand to be compared with Russ. *brýzgaju, -atъ* ‘spray, sprinkle, bubble “ etc.

References: WP. II 199 f., Trautmann 38.

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Page(s): 171-172

bhreu-, bhreu-d-

English meaning: to swell, sprout

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprießen, schwollen’

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 *bhreu-s-1* “to swell”, *bhrughno-* “twig, branch”.

Page(s): 169

bhrēi-, bhři-

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. *pairibrīnənti* “ 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-*) *férkonj* “rub” possible Lat. loanword.

With *frīvolus* to be compared Welsh *briw* “broke; wound”; *briwo* “break, rupture, injure”;

with **s**-extension here Gaul.-Lat. *brīsāre* “ break, shatter “, Fr. *briser* etc gallorom.

briscāre* “ curdle, coagulate, harden “, Swiss *bretschid*s. (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 *bhareus-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 *brit*, Tosc *bërtas* “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’, *bričь* “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*, *brъseľъ* ‘shard’ (Proto-Slav.. also probably **brъseľъ*) as **bhri-d-**selo-*.

Maybe Alb. *brisk* “razor”

g-extension *bhrei-ğ-* presumably in Lith. *bréžiu*, *bréšti* ‘scratch, scrape’, Iter. *braiž-*, -ýti ds., and O.Ice. *brík* f. “board, low wooden wall, low bar”; compare with **bhrei-ğ-* parallel ğ-extension the einf. root *bher-* in Ltv. *beriu*, *berzu*, *beržt* “rub, scour, clean” and Gk. φοργάνη ἡραιότης Hes. and auf a k-extension **bhrei-k-* traceable Gk. φρίκες χάρακες Hes.; *bréšti* 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.

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bhřeu⁻¹, bhrū-

English meaning: to pierce, break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “with scharfem Werkzeug schneiden, abschaben etc”, especially
Gmc. “zerschlagen, brechen”

Note: extension from *bher-*

Material: O.Ind. *bhrūná-m* “embryo” (named after the burst caul);

M.H.G. *briune, brūne* “lower abdomen, vulva”; O.H.G. *brōdi* “frail, breakable” (**bhou-tio-*), O.Ice. *broma* “piece, fragment” (**bhumōn*); 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 “, *brautf.* “way, alley” (compare Ger. *Bahn brechen*, Fr. *route* from *rupta*), *breyta* (**brautjan*) “ alter, change, modify “, *breyskr* “frail, breakable, brittle “; O.H.G. *bruzī, bruzzī* “ 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-brudi* “ reject “.

Ltv. *braūna, braūňa* ‘scurf, dandruff, flake, scale, abandoned skin or shell, caul, entrails’ (basic meaning “ scrapings “, vgl Slav. *br̥snoťi* ‘scrape, stripe “ under *bhreu-k-*);

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 *bhreu-k-, bhreu-s-2*.

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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. *obr̥zgnuti*, *obr̥zgnuti* “become sour”, Cz. *břesk* “sharp taste”, Pol.

brzazg “unpleasant, sharp taste; bad mood”,

Russ. *brezgáť* (old *brězgati*) “nauseate, feel disgust”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg (*prezi*) *pérzi* “to nauseate, feel disgust”

at first to Nor. *brisk* “bitter taste”, *brisken* “bitter, sharp”; probably to *bhrēi-* “cut, clip” (as M.Du. *brīne* ‘salt water, brine’).

Maybe Alb. *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 *bhreu-* " 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. *bhárvati* “chews, consumes”, also Bal.-Slav. *bhreu-q-, -k- “graze over, chip”)

Material: Lat. *frūx*, *-gis* f. “fruit” = Umbr. Akk pl. *friſ*, *fri* “fruits”, Lat. *frūgī* (dat. *) “useful, honest, discreet, moderate”) = “fruitful”, *fruor*, *-i*, *frūctus* and *fruitus sum* “relish” (from **frūg*“or, which has entered for **frūgor* ?), *frūniscor* “relish” (**frūg-nīscor*), *frūmentum* “corn, grain”, Osc. *fruktatiuf*(**frūgetātiōns*) “frūctus”.

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.

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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 **okʷ-* "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. ἀβροῦτες "όφρύες" (changed from Kretschmer Einl. 287 in ἀβρούτες; held on from Meillet, s.Boisacq 733 Anm. 3, because of the otherwise stated form ἀβροτες and because of Av. *brvat-*);

Note:

According to Gk. phonetic mutations *-kʷ* > *-p*, *-gʷ* > *-b*; hence Root *okʷ-* : to see; eye > Gk. ὄφθ-αλ-μός "eye". From there derived Maced. ἀβροῦτες, Gk. ὄφρῦς, -ύος f. "brow"; common Gk. / > r phonetic shift.

Maybe zero grade Alb. (*ἀβροῦτες : *vrenkula > vetulla f. "brow" : vrenjt (*vrenk-) "frown" common Alb. -kh > t phonetic mutation. : Khotanese: *brrauka-lä* "brow" : Sogdian: (Buddh.) *β̥r̥wkh* "eyebrow" (*brū-kā-) : Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (")β̥r̥wc [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;

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O.E. *brū*, O.Ice. *brūn*, pl. *brynn* “brow” (conservative stem, from **bruwūn-*).

Lith. *bruvis* m. “brow”, žem. also *brūnės* pl., O.Pruss. *wubri* f. “eyelash” (seems a transposition from **bruvi*);

O.Bulg. *brъvъ* (originally nom. **bry*, as *kry* : *krъvъ*), skR.C.S. *obrъvъ*, Ser.-Cr. *öbrva* etc “brow”.

An *e*- abl. *bhr̥yē-* 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. *бръвно* “balk, beam”, Ser.-Cr. *břv* f. “balk, beam, bridge made of beams” (etc, s. about Slav. forms Berneker 92).

Unclear is the guttural in the Gmc. forms: **brugī*- from **bruꝫ*, or *k*- suffix? S. Kluge¹¹ under “Brücke = bridge” and Specht Decl. 211³ f., accepts the connection with *bhrū-1*.

References: WP. II 207.

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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-ḥ* "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*, -īm. " 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-*) *botē* "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*.

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References: WP. II 190, WH. I 564 f., 867, Porzig WuS. 15, 112 ff. (against it Kretschmer GI. 22, 116); compare also Vendryes MSL. 18, 305 ff.

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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 *bukkati* “ barks ” (see under *beu-1, bu-*) influenced hypocoristic reshuffling **bhūja-* = Av. *būza-*. Also Pers. dial. *boča* “young goat”, pām. *buč, büč* seem to be a result of similar reorganization.

References: WP. II 189 f., Pedersen Litteris 7, 23 f., Martinet Gémination 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, -υγγος “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 φάραγξ “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* (**bis/lis*, older **bist/lis*) f. “gall, bile”; Welsh *bustl* m., O.Corn. *bistel*, Bret.

bestl/**bis-tlo-, -tlī-* “gall”; Gallo-Rom. **bist/los* (Wartburg).

References: WP. II 111, WH. I 105 f.

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blat-

English meaning: to chat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “plappern under likewise Schallbedeutungen” as well as ähnliche Schallworte schwer bestimmmbaren 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 *bal-*, *bal-bal-* under *baba-* (e.g. Lith. *blebénti* with Ger. *plappern* similar formation).

References: WP. II 120, WH. I 109.

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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) *blekati* (old), *blekotáť* “bleat”; M.N.Ger. *bleken*, *blöken* “bleat, bark, bay” (out of it Ger. *blöken*), Nor. dial. *blækta* (**blēkatjan*) “bleat”; Alb. *błegérás* 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

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blou- (bh^lou-?), plou-

English meaning: flea

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Floh"

Note: With *k*- and *s*-suffixes and taboo transposition and anlaut alteration.

Material: With *p*: O.Ind. *plúši-*, Arm. *lu* (**plus-*), Alb. *plesht*, Lat. *pūlex* (**pusl-ex*), IE **plouk-* in O.H.G. *flōh*, 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* > *pū*]

With *b* (or *bh?*): afgh. *vraža*, Gk. ψύλλα (**blusiā*), balto-Slav. **blusā* in Lith. *blusà*, Ltv. *blusa*, pr. PN *Blus-kaym*, R.C.S. *błyscha*, Ser.-Cr. *bùha*, Russ. *błochá*.

References: Meillet MSL. 22, 142, 539 f., Trautmann 35, Specht Decl. 42 f., 203, 235.

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bol-

English meaning: tuber

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Knolle, runde Schwellung"

Material: Arm. *bołk* “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.

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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.

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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. *břknem, břkniti, břkam, břkati, břcati* “ 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: *břsatí* “lead, touch” : Lithuanian: *brūkti* “poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)” [verb];

Russian: *brosáť* “throw, (dial.) scutch flax” [verb]; *brokát'* (dial.) “throw” [verb]; Serbo-

Croatian: *břcati* “throw” [verb];

Russ. *brykáť* “ kick with the back leg “, Clr. *brykáty*“ frisk mischievously, run “ etc

Note:

Maybe the original cognate was of Baltic - Illyrian origin: Lithuanian: *braūktas* “wooden knife for cleaning flax” [m o], *braūkti* “erase, scutch (flax)”, *brūkti* “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. *pfringen* “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*.

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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-* (**kʷukʷh-*): "to kiss" common Celtic - Greek *kʷ-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Pers. *bōsīdan* "kiss"; Alb. *buzē* "lip";

Maybe Alb. (**pus*) *puth* "kiss" [common Alb. *-s* > *-th* shift] : Swe. *puss* "kiss".

M.Ir. *bus, pus* "lip", *busóć, pusóć* "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. *bučiuoti* "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. *buzē, 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.

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daḱru-

English meaning: tears

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Träne"

Grammatical information: n.

Material:

Gk. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, δάκρυμα “tears”; out of it borrows altLat. *dacrūma*, Lat. *lacrumā*, *lacrima* ds. (with sabin. ?);

Note:

Common Lat. *dh-* > *ll-*, *d-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe Alb. (**lac-*) *lag* “to moist, damp, wet” [taboo word as in Alb. *lagen sytē* “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. *dēr* 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. *áśru*, *áśra-m* “tears”, Av. *asrūazan-* “pouring tears”, Lith. *ašarà*, *ăšara* “tears”, Ltv. *asara* ds.; probably sheer rhyme

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word, so **akro-* “ acer, sharp, bitter “ as epithet of the tears (“bitter tears “) partially used in place of *daḱru*, 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: **līg̡a* (~ *l̥-)

English meaning: to weep, cry

Turkic protoform: **jīg̡-(la-)*

Tungus protoform: **ligi-*

References: WP. I 769, WH. I 746 f.

See also: see above S. 23 under *aḱru*.

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dāiuēr (gen. *daiurés*)

English meaning: brother-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: “the Bruder of Gatten, Schwager”

Material: O.Ind. *dēvár-*, Arm. *taigr*, Gk. δᾶνηρ (*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. *láigonas* “brother of wife”), Lith. *dieveris* (for **dievē* = O.Ind. *dēvár-*; older conservative gen. *dieveřs*), Ltv. *diēveris*, O.C.S. *děverъ* (*i-*, *io-* and conservative stem).

Note:

The Baltic cognate Lith. *láigonas* “brother of the wife” proves the Balkan origin of Baltic languages inheriting Lat. *d-* > /- phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 767, WH. I 787, Specht KZ 62, 249 f., Trautmann 43.

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dāu-, dəu-, 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”, *dūná-* “burnt, afflicted”, pass. *dūyatē* “burns” (intr.), kaus. *dāvayati* “burns” (trans), *dāvā-ḥ* (with ablaut change *davā-ḥ*) “blaze”, *dū* f. “affliction, pain”, *doman-* “blaze, agony” (-əu- as in δεδαυμένος);

Note:

O.Ind. and Alb. prove that Root *dāu-, dəu-, dū-*: “to burn” derived from Root *dheu-*⁴, *dheu-* (presumably: *dhyē-*, compare the extension *dhyē-k-*, *dhyē-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 (*δάF-ιω) ‘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 q: von Att. δᾶς, δᾶδός s. Schwyzer Gk. I 266), δᾶνός “easily ignitable = to dry” (*δαεινός from *δαFεσ-νός), δᾶλός “burning piece of wood” (*δαFελός = Iakon. δαβελός); δήιος “hostile”, Dor. (Trag.) δᾶιος, δῷος “afflicted, woeful, wretched, miserable”; Hom. δηΐω ‘slay, kill, murder’ (Att. δῃώ “ds., devastate”), δηιοτής, -τῆτος “tumult of war, fight, struggle”, Hom. δᾶι loc. “in the battle” (to nom. *δαῦς, IE *dāus Schwyzer Gk. I 578), δαι-κτάμενος “killed in the fight”; probably δύη “affliction”, δυώσι “fall in the misfortune” (ἀνθρώπους, Od.), δυερός “unlucky”.

About ὁδύνη (mostly pl.), Eol. ἐδύνας acc. pl. “pain”, ὁδυνᾶν “cause pain, afflict, sadden” see under *ed-* “eat”; perhaps here δαῦκος ὁ θρασύς (‘stormy, hot tempered’) Hes.

Alb. *dhunē* (**dus-n-*) “affliction, pain, force, violence, horrible action; disgrace, insult” (*dhunon* “revile, violate”; *dhun* “bitter”, originally “unpleasant”? or as sl. *gor'kъ* “bitter”: *gorěti* “burn”?) with **du-s-* (presumably as zero grade of -es- stem = or as Gk. δά(F)ος); Tosc *derē* “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* ‘singe, burn’ (about O.Ir. *dōim* “get, exert” see under *deu(ə)-*), Verbalnom. *dōud* = O.Ind. *davathu-h* “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 *u*) here (Thurneysen KZ. 61, 253, Loth RC. 42, 58); O.Ir. gen. *condid*, M.Ir. *connad, conud* “firewood”, Welsh *cynnud* “firing”, Corn. *kunys*, Bret. *keuneud* “firewood” (Pedersen KG. I 108, II 39, basic form perhaps **kom-dauto-*); Welsh *etewyn* “firebrand” (**ate-dau-ino-*), Bret. collective *eteo* ds.

O.H.G. *zuscen* “burn”; after φρῦνη : *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. *džiauti* “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.

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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 Távaiç;

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 nazdyā-* “ front river”;

Av. VN *Dānavō* pl. “ river inhabitant “ (become in Rgveda 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. *dhjamē* “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. Fl *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.

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dā : də- and dāi- : dəi- : dī-

English meaning: to share, divide

Deutsche Übersetzung: “teilen, zerschneiden, zerreißen”

Grammatical information: originally athemat. Wurzelpräsens.

Material: O.Ind. *dāti*, *dyáti* “clips, cuts, mows, separates, divides”, participle *diná-h*, *ditá-h*, composes *ava-ttah* “cropped, truncated, cut off”, *dítih* “the distributing”, *dānam* “the abscission, trimming”, *dānám* n. “distribution, deal, portion”, *dātu* n. “deal, portion”, *dātar-* m. (= δαιτρός) “reaper, mower”, *dātrám* “allotted share”, *dātram* n. ‘sickle’, Pers. *dāra* “remuneration”, *dās* ‘sickle’; O.Ind. *dayā* “communion, concern, commiseration” = *dáyate* (**dəi-etai*) “divides, possess lot, has pity; destructs”.

Maybe nasalized form in Alb. (**dáyate*) *ndanj* “cut, separate, allot, share”.

Gk. δαίομαι med. “divide, allot, share” with probably after Fut. δαίσω and and the following words preserved i (phonetic laws δάηται Konj. Φ 375 “is destroyed”); δαίς, -τος, δαίτη,

Hom. also δαιτύς, -ύος ‘share, meal, sacrifice, oblation’ (: O.Ind. *dātu*); δαιτυμών “guest” (as ‘serving the meal’), δαιτρός “ colter, plough coulter, pre-pruner. ” (: O.Ind. *dātar-*), δαιτρόν ‘share’ (: O.Ind. *dātrám*; this ai of these Gk. words is partly according to phonetic laws - āi, ēi - partly analogical, as in Cret. perf. δέδαισμαι to δατέομαι, compare also Cret. δαῖσις “division”, καρποδαιισταί “ 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 ”); δαῖζω, Fut. -ξω, Aor. -ξα “divide, carve,

slit, destroy" (due to *δăFó-ς “ sliced, destracted”), ἄδατος ἀδιαιρετος Hes., δάνος n. “interest, usury” (due to a participle *də-nó-s = O.Ind. *diná-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. *dělъ* “deal, portion” (**dəi-lo-*) (see under **del-* ‘split’); about O.Ir. *fo-dālim* etc s. just there. Here belongs probably also Goth. *dails* “deal, portion”, runeninschr. *da[lli]pun* “divide”, O.Ice. *deill*, O.E. *dæl*, 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. *dælan*, O.H.G. *teilan* “divide” etc It could hardly derive from Slav., probably it derives from Ven.-Illyr., because the root form **dəi-* is attested in südIllyr. PN *Dae-tor*. An additional form IE *d̥həi-* besides *dəi-* would be unplausible.

With zero grade *dī-* : Arm. *ti*, gen. *tioy* “age, years, days, time” (* < *dī-t(i)-* or **dī-to-*, **dī-tā-*), O.H.G. *zīt* f. (n. Isidor), O.S. O.E. *tīd*, O.N. *tīð* f. “time, hour” (**tīP-*, IE **dī-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. *zīla* “ 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 (*δαπτῖω) “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”), δαψιλός (Empedokles), δαψιλής (*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. *tāpr* “barely touching”, Ice. *tāpta* (**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. *zapeln*, as well as O.H.G. *zapfo*, Ger. *Zapfen*, O.E. *tæppa* ds. (Gmc. **tappon-*); 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 Windekkens Lexique 187.

textension *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 *δă-τήρ: O.Ind. *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. *zettēn* “(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 *tt*) ‘scrap, shred, tatter, rag “, O.N. *tqturr* ‘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 *tät-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. *tasse* “ 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 zanē* “ to seize, snatch, tear away “

Hitt. *tešhā-* “keep oneself away from” (3. sg. preterit *ti-eš-ja-aš*).

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**tešhā*) *tesha* pl. “clothes, belongings, rags”, *teshē* ‘speck of dust, little splinter, torn piece”

Besides with *i*-vocalism (IE **di-s* as extension to *di-*? Or only Gmc. neologism?):

Swe. dial. *teisa*, *tesa* “ pull to pieces “, Dan. dial. *tese* “pluck (e.g. wool)”, O.E. *tæsan* “ pull to pieces “, O.H.G. *zeisan*, *zias* “ ruffle; tousle, pluck wool “; E.Fris. Du. *teisteren* “ rend “, O.E. *tæsel*, O.H.G. *zeisala* “ teasel “, Nor. dial. *test* “willow fibre, ringlet, hair lock “, with *i* Nor. *tist* “ fibre, filament “, *tīsl* “ shrubbery “, with *i* M.H.G. *zispen* “go sluggishly” (as *zaspen*), probably also (?) O.E. *teoswian* “plague, disparage “, *teoso* “insult, deceit, malice”.

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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-mān ‘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; Schwyzer 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.

Page(s): 175-179

deīgh-

English meaning: to prick; tick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “prickeln, kitzeln”? “zwickelndes Insekt”

Material: Arm. *ti* “tick”;

M.Ir. *dēga*, acc. *degaid* (*digāt-) “Hirschläuse”;

Gmc. **tīkan-*, with intensive sharpening **tikkan-*, in O.E. *ticia* m. (lies *tiica* or *ticca*), Eng. *tieke* 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. *Zechē*, Eng. *teke* ds.;

Nor. dial. *tikka*, N.Ger. *ticketen* “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

deik-

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. *dídešti*, *diśáti*, *dēsayati* ‘shows, point at”, Av. *daēs-* Aor. *dōiš-* ‘show’ (*daēsayeiti*, *disyeiti*, *daēdōišt*) ‘show; assign something to somebody, adjudge “, participle O.Ind. *distá-* (= Lat. *dictus*); *disti-h* “ 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. *diś-* f. “instruction, direction”, *diśā* “direction” (= δίκη “right, justice”, from which probably Lat. *dicis causa* “ for form’s sake, for the sake of appearances “), *deśá-h* “(direction), region” = O.N. *teigr* see under;

Gk. δείκνυμι, secondary δεικνύω “points, shows, evinces”, Cret. προ-δίκνυτι “ἐπιδείκνυσι”, δεῖξις “ the display “ (with secondary lengthened grade), δίκη see above, δίκαιος, δικάζω, ἄδικος; the perf. Med. δέδειγμα, and δεῖγμα “ averment, 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. *deíkum* ‘say”, Umbr. *teitu*, *deitu* “(Fut. Imper.) you will say, declare”, changing through ablaut Osc. *dicust* “ will have said “, Umbr. *dersicust* ds., Osc. *da-díkatted* “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. **Ekyo-decas*, *Lugudec(c)as* (gen. sg.) see under **deḱ-1**.

Goth. *gateihan* “ indicate, promulgate “, O.N. *tēa*, newer *tiā* ‘show, depict, represent, explain, announce “, O.E. *tēon* “ indicate, promulgate “, O.H.G. *zīhan* “accuse, blame”, *zeihenzihem* “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. *desá-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” (**dóik-yaā*), M.L.G. *tēwe*, Ger. and südd. *zēwe* ds. (**doik-yaā*), 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 *doiḡ-* in Goth. *taikns* f. “mark, token, sign, wonder, miracle”, *taikn* n. ds., O.H.G. (etc) *zeihhan* n. “mark, token, sign”, O.E. *tæcan*, Eng. *teach* “instruct”, O.N. *teikna* ‘show, signify, designate”, O.H.G. *zeihhonōn* “ draw, depict, sign “, Goth. *taiknjan* ‘show”, O.H.G. *zeihinen* ds.

From Gmc. **taikna* derives finn. *taika-* “omen, sign”.

Whether *deḱ-* and *deiḡ-* 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.

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Page(s): 188-189

dei⁻¹, dejə-, dī-, diā-

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 *pətē(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. *didīhí*, *su-dī-tí-h* “ having nice brilliance ”, Kaus. *dīpāyati* “ ignites, illuminates”, *dīpyate* “blazes, shines, seems ” (about *dīvayati* see under), *dīdī* ‘shining, seeming’ (due to from *dī-de-ti*); similar **dōi-d-o-* (broken Redupl.) in O.N. *teitr* “cheerful, blithe, glad” (lit. “radiating”), O.E. *tæfan* “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[σ]τοι with o after ἔδοξε, Schwyzer Gk. I 681⁶; common Gk.-Illyr. *-ks-* > *-ss-* phonetic mutation

Maybe Alb. (*δέελος) *dīel* “(*bright) sun” [common Alb. *-e-* > *-ie-* shift].

Hom. δέελος “visible” (*δειελος; with metr. lengthening εύδειελος), δῆλος ds. (from *δέιαλος, from which also Hesychs δίαλος; Hom. ἀριζήλος “very distinct, clear, bright” (from *δηι-λός);

**dōilo-* presumably in O.E. *sweo-toł* (from **tāł*) “apparent, manifest, obvious, distinct, clear, bright” and in M.Ir. *dōeł* “beetle, chafer” (‘shining black insect’) as well as in Ir. river

names *Daoi* (**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. **tīp̥la-* : *zīdal-*, Ger. *Zeidel-*, nd. *tīl-* “honey (“clearness, shine - clear honey”).

Against Pedersens raising from Hitt. *te-eš-ja-* “dream” (Muršilis 69) s. Couvreur H 53 and above S. 178.

u-extension: *deieu-* (: *diéu-*, *diy-*, *diu-*) “bright, divine revered sky and bright day:

Diphth. stem nom. *diēus* (*dījēus*), acc. *diēum*, voc. *diēu*, loc. *diēui* and *diēu*, dat. *diyéi*, gen. *diy-és*, *-ós*, *diēus-pətēr* ‘sky father, heavenly father’.

O.Ind. *dyāuh* (*diyāuh*) ‘sky, heaven’, acc. *dyām*, loc. *dyávī*, *divī*, dat. *divē*, gen. *diváh* (and *dyōh*), instr. pl. *dyú-bhih*,

Gk. Ζεύς (= *dyāu-h*), acc. Ζῆν (= *dyām*), voc. Ζεῦ (**diēu*), 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. **diyēs* in Thess. Διες-κουριάδεω, prien. Διες-κουρίδου (Schwyzer Gk. I 547); Maybe Rom. *zeu* “god” : Alb. *zot* “god” : Rom. *zeiťā*, *zeitate*, *zānă* “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. *dyāuśpitā* “father of the sky, heavenly father”, Ζεὺς πατήρ, dat. Umbr. *luvepatre*, Illyr. (Hes.) Δει-πάτυρος; Lat. gen. *louis* (altLat. also *Diovis*, also as nom.), Osc. *Diúveí* “Jove”, *íuvilam*, older *diuvilam* “* iovilam”, *iúvilas* “* iovilae” etc, compare GentilN Lat. *lūlius* (**lovilius*);

Maybe [from Illyr. (Hes.) Δει-πάτυρος] the compound Alb. (*Δει- ἥλιος) *diei*/‘sun god, sun”, older *diele* ‘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)jēm* has changed after nom. *diēs*, otherwise would prevail in the meaning “day”, while to the name of “ sky God “ the ablaut grade **dīy-* from **dieu-* would be accomplished under the pressure of voc. **dieu-* (up to *Diēspiter*, also Umbr. *Di*, *Dei* “[masc acc. sing.] god, [neut voc. sing.] god”, contracted from *diē-*, so that *Dī(m)* = **diēm*); the old nom. **diūs* from **diēus* still standing in addition to *Vēdiovīs*, *Vēiovīs*, *Vē-dīūs* “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-dīūs tertius* “now is the 3. day”, further *diū* “ by day” (loc. **dīēu* or **dīōu*), “ for a long time “, “ a long time ago” out of it “long”.

diminutive Lat. *diēcula* “ a little day, a short time “, Osc. *[d]jíkúlús* “days”, *zicolo* m. “day”; Maybe Alb. *diei*/‘sun”, *diele* ‘sunday, (day of the sun)” are diminutive Illyr. forms.

O.Ir. *dīe*, proclitic *dīa* “day” (from after the acc. **dījēm* has changed **dījēs*), Welsh *dydd*, Corn. *deth*, *dyth*, Bret. *deiz* “day” (also); O.Ir. *in-dīū* “today”, Welsh etc *he-ddyw* “today” (at first from *-*dījū*, probably = Lat. *diū*).

From the ablaut grade *dīy-* in the meaning “day”;

O.Ind. *dīvā* “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. ἐνδῖος “ in the middle of the day (appearing)” (due to *ἐν δῖFÍ, 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 **diyesemā* “luminous plant” (Detschev, Dak. Pflanzenn. 14 ff.); but Gk. εὔδιος (*εὔ-διFος) “clear, cheerful”, older εύδια “clear weather”, to O.Ind. *su-divám* (above); compare Sommer Nominalkomp. 73 ff.

**diyios* in O.Ind. *divyá-, diviá-* “celestial”, *divyāni* “the heavenly space”, Gk. δῖος (from *διFος, Schwyzer 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. Πλανῆται ‘selene (goddess of the moon)’ from *πλαν-διFιά “all kinds of illuminators”.

ablaut grade *diu-* 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 śvit- “be bright”); compare also O.C.S. *dъždь* “rain”, Russ. *dožd'*, O.Cz. *dešč*, etc, from **dus-diu-* “bad weather”, Trubetzkoy Z. sl. Ph. 4, 62 ff.

Note:

Probably from a fusion of Root *dheyes-*, *dhyēs-*, *dheus-*, *dhūs-* “to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die” + Root *dei-1*, *deiθ-*, *dī-*, *diā-* : “to shine; day; sun; sky god, god” derived Slav. (**dus-diu-*): O.C.S.: *dъždь* “rain” [m jo] (see below).

o-stem *déiyo-s* “god, the divine”:

O.Ind. *dēvā-h* “god” (*dēvī* “goddess”), Av. *daēva-* “demon”,

Lat. *deus* and *dīvus*, by of from the paradigm **deiūos* (> *deos*), gen. **deiūī* (> *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. *dievātiēs* ‘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-(tit)* “goddess, deity”, M.Welsh Welsh *duw*, O.Corn. *duy*, Bret. *doué* “god”;

O.N. *tīvar* pl. “gods” (**deiūōs*) as well as O.N. *Týr* (aGmc. *teiwaz*) “the god of war”, O.E. *Tīg*, gen. *Tīwes* “Mars”, O.H.G. *Zīo, Zīo*;

aPruss. *deiw(a)s*, Lith. *diēvas* “god” (*deivē* “goddess, ghost” from **deiūiā, diēvo sūnēliai* ‘sons of the sky’, finn. Lw. *taiwas* ‘sky, heaven’), Ltv. *dievs* (verbal derivative lies before in Lith. *deivótis* ‘say farewell’, Ltv. *dievātiēs* see above), compare Trautmann 50, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 484, 485 f. Against it are O.C.S. *dīvъ* m. “wonder, miracle”, *divo, -ese* n. ds. (-es-stem probably previously after *čudo, -ese* ds), *dīvъnъ* “wonderful”, didn’t derive from concept “god, deity”, but (as θαῦμα from θεάομαι) position itself to Clr. *dyvľú, dyvýty 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. *gledati* ‘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. *dъль*, gen. *dълne* “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. *għinj* “make day” from *-di-n-jo-

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., Büga Kalba Ir. S. 227 f.); Goth. *sinteins* “daily, perpetual, everlasting”; perhaps here O.H.G. *len(gi)zin* ‘springtime’ from **langat-tin* as “having long days”.

Kretschmer leads back to Gk. Τίν-δαρίδαι ‘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 Schwyzer Gk. I 65); but the older form is Τυνδαρίδαι!

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. *dyréti*, *dyroti* “gawk, lurk”, *dairytis*, Ltv. *daīritiēs* ‘stare about’, O.Pruss. *endyritwei* (under likewise, see Büga Kalba Ir. s. 227 f., Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 432 f.) “watch, see” (but Bulg. *dírъ* ‘search, seek’ absents, s. Berneker 201);

Toch. A *tirī* “kind and way”.

About Hitt. *šiwat-* “day”, *šiwanni-* “god” (from **d̥iēu-?*), hierogl.-Hitt. *tina-* “god”, *šijāri* “appears” (**d̥iā-?*) s. Pedersen Hitt. 57, 175 f.

To O.Ind. *dīvya*ti “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’, *dyutih* “lustre, shine”, *dyumánt-* “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 *deiə-* “hurry, whirl”, seems conceivable.

Note:

Alb. cognate (**tiwalli*) *diel* ‘sun’ corresponds to Luvian: *tiwali(ya)-* “of the Sun-(god)” and Hitt. *šiuš* “(sun)god”.

Hitt. *šiuš* “(sun)god”, Luvian *DŠiwata-* ‘sun-god’ Attestations: [VSg] *DŠi-wa-ta*: KBo XXII 137 iii 8.

Commentary: Hittitized version of Luvian *D Tiwat-*; *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 *-/-* 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 *D Tiwat-* ‘sun-god’ Attestations: [N/VSg] *(D)Ti-wa-az*: 68,16; 91,8, *DUTU-wa-az*: 107 iii 8; KBo XXIX 25 ii 6*, *DUTU-wa-za*: 78,9; 48 ii 19; 107 ii 12, *DUTU-az*: 127,9(?); 133 ii 13; IX 31 ii 30; KBo XXIX 40,6; HT 1 ii 6, *DUTU-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] *DUTU-an*: KBo IX 143 iii(!) 10, [DSg]

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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, Schwyzer Gk. I 576 f.

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dejə-² (diā-, diə-, 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. δίενται “to hurry”, δίεσθαι “flee”, ἐνδίεσταν “rush”, διερός (πούς) “fleet” “(after ἔετε, ἔται: ἔενται to thematic δίεται analogical δίενται instead of *δίονται neologism?)”,

διώκω “pursue” (contaminated from Φιώκω and δίεμαι, Meillet MSL. 23, 50 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 702); Hom. δίζημαι (Fut. Hom. διζήσομαι) “strive for, be troubled about, search, seek”, nachHom. also “investigate” (*δι-δīā-μαι), next to which due to *δīā-το- Att. ζητέω “strive for, let me be concerned with”; here with originally *dīə- : 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.

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Quite doubtful Welsh *dīg* “mad, wicked, evil”, Russ. *díkij* “wild”, Lith. *dīkas* “minxish, wanton, bratty, unengaged, leisured, unemployed, idle, lazy”, Ltv. *dīks* “free of work”, O.C.S. *divъjь* “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’, ἀλίδονος “rove about in the sea” and Ltv. *duonis*, *duōñi* “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. *daśasyáti* “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-dk-s-* with secondary *ī*), *dákṣati* “is proficient, makes it right, is compliant”, *dákṣa-h* “proficient, skilful” (but Av. *daxš-* “instruct, teach, instruct”, Pers. *daxš* “ business, toil” stay away because of the Gutturals), lengthened grade O.Ind. *dāsnōti*, *dāšti*, *dāśati* “offer a sacrifice, give, proves honour, grants”, *dāsvás-* “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 **dēk-*); 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. δέχαται (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. *doga* “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 *δεικνυμαι (: O.Ind. *dāśnōti*) in participle δεικνύμενος “rendering homage, honoring, greeting”, to δεικανόωντο “to greet”; intensive δειδέχαται 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. *ndieh* “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 decef*” (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* (**eḱvo-dek-s*), gen. *Echdach*, *Luguid*, gen. *Luigdech* (urlr. *Lugu-deccas* with *cc* = *k*), whether does not stand for *e* for older *i*; then to *deik-* “point”, in the meaning “order”.

Perhaps here Gmc. **teh-yōn* 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 (**tēȝ-yōð*) Goth. *tēwa* “order”, *gatēwjan* “dispose”; s. above also under *deuā-* “move spatially forward”.

Doubtful O.C.S. *dešo*, *desiti* “find”, Ser.-Cr. *dësîm dësiti* “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 *täk-* “adjudicate, decide, determine”; dubious A *täskmām* (**täksk-mām*) ‘similar’, Van Windekens Lexique 137; Pisani Rč. R. 1st. Lomb. 76, 2, 30.

For *es*-stem O.Ind. *daśas(yáti)*, Lat. *decus* the words stand for “right” (Specht KZ. 62, 218).

deks- with variant suffixes:

common O.Ind. *gh- > ks-* phonetic mutation

O.Ind. *dákṣinā-*, *dakṣinā-* “on the right, to the south, skilful”, Av. *dašina-* “right”, Lith. *dēšinas* ds., *dešinē* “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 -*yo-* probably after **laɪ-yos*, *skai-yos* “links”) O.Ir. *deß* “on the right, to the south”, Welsh *deheu* (**deksovo-*) ds., Goth. *taíhswa*, O.H.G. *zeso* “right”, Goth. *taíhswō-* O.H.G. *zes(a)wa* “the

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right hand"; Alb. *djathṭē* "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 ***deḱ-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. (**deḱ-*) *djath-tē* "right" evolved from the common Alb. *-k-* > *-th-* phonetic mutation like in Alb. (*mag-*) *math* "big" while *-tē* is the common Alb. suffix as in Alb. *mař-tē* "left" from Lat. *male* "badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, extremely".

References: WP. I 782 f., WH. I 330 f., 346 f., Trautmann 53, 54, Schwyzer Gk. I 648, 678, 684, 697, Wistrand Instrumentalis 14 ff.

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deḱ-² (: doḱ-, dēk-)

English meaning: to tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reißen, zerreißen, zerfassern”

Material: O.Ind. *daśā* “ protruding sheet filaments at the end of fabric, fringes “; Ir. *dūal* “lock, curl of hair”(**doklo-*); Goth. *tagl* n. ‘single hair”, O.N. *tagl* n. “the hair in the horse’s tail”, O.E. *tægl* (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. *dęgums* “nose, shoe point”?

Maybe Alb. *takē* ‘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. *dęgums* hear “nose, shoe point “?

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References: WP. I 785.

See also: see also under *denk-*.

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dekm̥, dekm̥-t, deku- (*duē-km̥-t)

English meaning: ten

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zehn"

Note:

Root *dekm̥, dekm̥-t, deku- (*duē-km̥-t)*: "ten" is an extended Root *duō(u) (*duei)*: "two". The subsequent roots **yī-kmt-t*: "twenty" and *kmtóm* "hundred" are mutated forms of the root **duē-km̥-t*: "ten". They both reflect the common Illyr.- balt *d-* > zero phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *dáśa*, Av. *dasa*; Arm. *tasn* (after Meillet Esquisse 42 from **dek-*, as Russ. *(tri)dcatъ* "30" from *(tri-)dьseti*), Gk. δέκα, Lat. *decem* (*dēnī* "per ten" from **dek-noi*; PN *Decius* = Osc. *Dekis*, gen. *Dekkieis*), Osc. *deketasiúí*, nom. pl. *degetasiús* "manager of the tithes" ("*deken-tāsio-"),

Umbr. *desen-(duf)* "twelve", O.Ir. *deich*, Welsh *deg*, Corn. Bret. *dek*, Goth. *taihun* (-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 *śäk*, B *śak*, finn. *deksan* "10" is after Jokl Pr. ling. Baudouin de Courtenay 104 borrows from IE).

In the substantive number *dekm̥-t(i)*, lit. "decade", go back:

O.Ind. *daśat-, daśati-* f. "decade", Alb. *djetē*, Gk. δεκάς, -άδος (to α s. Schwyzer Gk. I 498, 597), Goth. *táihun-tēhund* "hundred" (actually "ten decades"), O.N. *tiund* f. ds., aPruss. *dessimpts* "ten", Lith. *dēšimt*, old *dēšimtis*, Ltv. old *desimt*, metath. *desmit*, old *desmits* (compare *desmite* m. f. "ten"); O.C.S. *desętъ* (conservative stem in -t, Meillet Slave comm.² 428);

deku- 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. *fjōrer-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)kmt-* (Dual), (*d)kōmt-* (Plur.) in figures of ten (only formations up to 50 are provable as IE), e.g. O.Ind. *trimśát* “30”, Av. *θrisqs*, Arm. *ere-sun*, Gk. τριάκοντα (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-komt-es*), O.Welsh *trimuceint* (in the ending after *uceint* “20”); s. also under *ȝī-kmtī* “20”.

ordinals *dekmo-s* and *dekmt-to-s*:

dekmo-s in O.Ind. *daśamá-h*, Av. *dasəma-*, Osset. *däśäm*; 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-anniúís* “*Decumanii”, compare also EN *Decumius*, out of it entl. etr. *tecumnal*, latinized back *Decumenus*; Gaul. *decametos*, O.Ir. *dechmad*, M.Welsh *decvet*, Corn. *degves*.

dekmt-to-s in Gk. δέκατος (see also Schwyzer Gk. I 595); Goth. *taíhunda*, O.N. *tīunda*, O.H.G. *zehanto, zehendo*, O.E. *teogeða*; aPruss. *dessīmts*, Lith. *dešīmtas*, Ltv. *desmitais*, older *desimtais*; O.C.S. *desetъ*; Toch. A *śkänt*, B *śkante, śkañce* (linguistic singles Arm. *tasn-erord*, Alb. *i-dhjetē*);

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. *saptáthah*, Av. *haptāθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofoða*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatí-*, Av. *haptāti-* 70; in Alb. -*ta*, -*tē* 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. *śát* ‘six’, *śaṣṭhá-* ‘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** díesc, **Italian** dieci, **Venetian** diese etc.

Here *kṃtóm* “hundred” from *(*d*)*kṃtóm* “(ten) dekades”:

O.Ind. *śatám*, Av. *satəm* (out of it finn. *sata*, krimGoth. *sada*);

Gk. ἑκατόν, ark. ἑκοτόν (from dissimil. **sém kṃtom* “a hundred”? compare Schwyzer Gk. I 592 f.), abbreviated *κατον in *τετρά-κατον etc (in τετρακάτιοι τετρακόσιοι, 400”, “four hundred ”);

Note:

Gk. ἑκατόν (**hekaton*) < *(*d*)*kṃtóm* “(ten) dekades” is crucial to crucial for 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 **dvi-kmtóm*; *trecentī* “300”, *quadringentī* “400”, etc; *centēsimus* “the hundredth” after *vīcēsimus*, *trīcēsimus* from **uei-*, **tri-kmt-tēmo-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 *sъto* is barely Iran. Lw. (Meillet Slave commun.² 63);

Toch. A *känt*, B *känte*.

Alb.Gheg *dü*, Tosc *di* “two” hence Alb. (**hünt*) Alb. *njē-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. *sъtorica* ds., Lith. *šimteriōpas* “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.

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de^l-¹

English meaning: to put by; to count, tell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zielen, berechnen, nachstellen”, also “listig schädigen” and “zählen, erzählen”

Material: Perhaps Arm. *toł* “line, row”, *tołem* “line up”;

Gk. δόλος “artifice, bait”, δολόω “outwit, circumvent”, δόλων “small dagger of the assassinator” (about δόλων ‘sprit’ see under *de^l-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. *tālf*. “deceit, guilefulness”.

O.N. *ta*/n. “bill, account, invoice, calculus, reckoning, calculation, number, speech” (O.E. *tāl*/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. *zalōn* “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. *getāl* “rash, hasty, quick, fast”, O.S. *gital* O.H.G. *giza* “quick, fast”; with the in *dolus* “a device, artifice; fraud, deceit, guile; a trap” present coloring of meaning lengthened grade O.N. *tālf*. “deceit, guilefulness”, O.E. *tāl*/f. “reprimand, slander, derision”, O.H.G. *zāla* “pestering, temptation; snare, danger”, *zalōn* “tear away, rob”; zero grade O.E. *tyllan* “allure, entice” (**dln-*).

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Original resemblance with *deH* ‘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 **dil-* in Goth. *ga-tils* “ fitting”, etc, see under **ad-2**, probably barely from of an additional form **dai-* here. An association with **deH* 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

deI-²

English meaning: to shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wackeln, schwanken"

Material: O.Ind. *dūlā* f. "the wavering", with secondary lengthened grade ā: *dōlayatē* "swings, sways", -*ti* "swings, whirls up", *dōlita-* "fluctuating, moves by oscillating"; Lith. *dełsti* "tarry, hesitate", *dulinéti* "amble, bum";

with *d*-extension doubtful (?) O.Ind. *dudi-* 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 sp.O.N. words *thieldones* "pacesetter, going on a trot, trotting" is unclear), O.N. *tjaldr* "Haematopus ostralegus, Eurasian oystercatcher" ("the trudger"); but rather with -// from -/n- O.N. *tolla* "hang loose", *tyllast* "toddle, walk on tiptoe; trip". compare Falk-Torp under *kjeld*, *tulle*.

Maybe Alb. *tu* "boneless meat, pulp, leg meat (also meat hanging lose)"

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”, *dálati* “cracks” (meaning influenced by *phálati* “ broken in two ”, Güntert Reimw. 48), *dalitá-h* ‘split, pull apart, blossomed, flourished ”,

dala-m n. “deal, portion, piece, half, leaf”, *dalí-h* f. “clod of earth”; but Prakr. *dālā*, *-ī* “bough”, probably also *dāndá-h*, *-m* ‘stick, bludgeon, beating, punishment” are after Kuiper Proto-Munda 65, 75 not IE;

Arm. probably *tat* “imprinting, impression, mark, token, sign, stave”, *tałem* ‘stamps, brands” (Scheftelowitz BB. 29, 27; **dēl-*);

Gk. δαίδαλος, δαιδάλεος “ wrought artificially ”, Intens. δαι-δάλλω “work skillfully, decorate” (dissimil. from *δαλ-δαλ-, Schwyzer Gk. I 647); δέλτος (changing through ablaut Cypr. δάλτος) “(*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 ιεραὶ κριθαὶ as “ crushed, coarsely ground “ (= “*split”? Prellwitz² 104 between); lengthened grade δηλέομαι “destroy, smash, damage” (not to Lat. *dēleō* “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. (**dēliō*), δαλῆ κακουργῆ

(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’, *dolbthid* “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-ī-* 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. *djalē* “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. *zol*(*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” (**dī-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. *tālk*n n. “gill of fish” as “the split”? Falk-Torp under *tōkn*); with -d N.Ger. *talter* “rag, scrap, shred” (Holthausen Afneuere Spr. 121, 292);

with *t*-suffix Gmc. **teldə-* “* stretched tent pole “(: Gk. δέλτος) in O.N. *tiald* “curtain, cover, rug, tent”, O.E. *teld* n. “tent”, O.H.G. Ger. *zeilt*, actually “stretched cover”; in addition O.H.G. *zelto*, Ger. *Zelten*, *Zeltkuchen*; or better as “shredded, ground “(see above δενδαλίς) to Toch. B *tselt-*, *tsālt-* “chew”; from Gmc. Lidén aaO. still ranks O.S. *tialdra*, *tiældra* “cairn “in (**tel-þrōn-* or -*ðrōn* “* shaft, pole, peg, plug as as a boundary marker “?);

Lith. *dylù*, *dilti* (*delù*, *dīlti*), Ltv. *dēlu*, *dilstu*, *dīlt* “wear out, polish “(from “*to plane”), *dēlīt* “wear out, torment, smite”; Lith. *pūs-dylis* (*mēnuo*) “moon in the last quarter “, *delčia* “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. *dēlna* (by Juszkiewicz also *dátna*), Ltv. *dēlna* “inner flat hand”, O.C.S. *dlanь* “palm”, Russ. old *dolony*, nowadays reconverted *ladónь* “palm; flat place on the threshing floor, threshing floor “(Berneker 208, Trautmann 51, different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 454);

Lith. *dalis*, E.Lith. *dalià* “deal, portion, inheritance; alms” (= O.Ind. *dali-ḥ* “clod of earth”), *dalijù*, *dalyti* “divide”, Ltv. *dal'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. *odolēti* “defeat, conquer” = “*have, obtain the best part”, Berneker 206). compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 435.

Doubtful O.C.S. *dělъ* “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. *ū*-stem **dъly*, gen. **dъльve* (: O.Ir. *del/b* from **deleyā*) in R.C.S. *delvi* (**dъльvi*) loc. sg., N. pl. “barrel, vat, cask”, mBulg. *dъli*(**dъly*), loc. sg. *dъльvi*“barrel, vat, cask”, nBulg. *delva*(**dъльva*) “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. *lərēgūs* 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. *dłozka* “flooring from planks”, Cz. *dláha* (*dlaha*) “board, splint, base of the ground”, *dlážiti* (*dlažiti*), *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

de|⁻⁴

English meaning: to rain

Deutsche Übersetzung: "tröpfeln"

Material: Arm. *teł* "heavy rain", *tełam, -em, -um* "to rain, shower, sprinkle, irrigate", *titm* (**tełim?*), gen. *t̥moi*,

M.Ir. *delt* m. "dew"; also FIN; Bret. *delt* "humid, wet, moist";

Gmc. **dol-kó-* or **dol-gho-* in dO.N. Swe. Nor. *ta/g* "tallow, suet", O.E. **tealg*, M.Eng. *talgh*, Eng. *tallow*, nnl. *talk*, Ger. *Talg* (from N.Ger.); ablaut. O.N. *tolgr* (**tl-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

de|–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 *delegh-* 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-dylići* “μηκῦναι”, Russ. *dlyti* “protract, hesitate”, *dliná* f. “length”, Cz. *dle* f. “length”, *dlyti* “hesitate”, etc (Berneker 252); perhaps *vъ daljē* “far, aloof” (Meillet MSL.14, 373; Berneker 177 besides other supplements).

delegh-, dlyghó-:

zero grade O.Ind. *dīrghá-* = Av. *darəga-*, *darəya-*, O.Pers. *darga-* “long”, zero grade compounds superl. *drāghīyas-*, *drāghīṣṭha-* “longer, for a long time”, Av. *drājyō* adv. “further”, *drājīṣṭəm* 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. *glatē* etc see under;

Note:

Clearly Alb. (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatē* “long” derived from Hitt. *da-lu-ga-aš-ti* (*dalugasti*) n. “length”: O.C.S. *dlygota* “length” (= O.Ind. *dīrghatā*): Proto-Slav.. **dlygostь*, Pol. *długość* 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*) *glatē* “long, tall, high”: Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *īlgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long”; Alb. is the only IE lang. where (**da-lu-ga-aš-ti*) *glatē* “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” (: ἐνδελεχής, 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 /, compare participle *dalc’het*) presumably with ders. meaning-development as Ger. “after which last “to “long” (basic form **d_el/(θ)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. *īlgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long”;

O.C.S. *dъgъ*, Serb. *düg*, O.Cz. *dlúhý*, Russ. *dólgij* “long” (= O.Ind. *dīrghá-*), in addition Serb. *dûž* f. “length”; O.C.S. *dъgota* “length” (= O.Ind. *dīrghatā*); Proto-Slav.. **dłgostъ*, 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. *glatē*, *gjatē*, *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-yo-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 *iilgas*. 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 **dhemliē*), *dhēmíze*, *dhimízē* " meat maggot ".

Note:

In Alb. *dhēmíze*, *dhimízē* " meat maggot " -zē is Alb. diminutive suffix.

References: WP. I 790.

Page(s): 201

(demə-), domə-, d_omə-

English meaning: to tame

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zähmen, bändigen”

Material: O.Ind. *dāmyáti* “is tamed; tamed” (**dm̥-jeti*), *dāmṛta-* “tamed” (**dm̥-tós*); Kaus. *damáyati* “tames, overmasters” (**domejō*), participle *damita-*; *damitár-* “tamer”; *damitvā* “taming”, *damāyáti* “tames” (**domā-jo* = 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*) *dásá-h* “fiend, non-Aryan”, lit. ‘slave’, but because of the incredible stem formation;

Gk. δάμναμι, Ion. -ημι, Aor. ἐ-δάμα(σ)σα (for *ε-δέμασα) “tame”, various secondary reshaped, as δαμνάω etc, πανδαμάτωρ “the all-subduer, all-tamer”, Dor. δμάτός “tamed” (**dm̥-tós*), Hom. ἄδμητος and ἄδμής, -ῆτος “untamed, unrestrained, unwed, unmarried”, Ion. perf. δέδμημαι, δμητήρ “tamer”, δμῆσις “taming, domestication”;

forms with root vowel *o* are missing in Gk.;

Lat. *domō* (**domā-jō* = *damāyáti*), *domās* (**domā-si* = O.H.G. *zamōs*) “to domesticate, tame, break, subdue, master”, perf. *domuī* (from **domə-uaɪ*), participle *domitus* (reshaped after *domuī* and *domitor* from **dm̥atos*, 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 unruled *m* has probably arisen from participle *dammainti*; O.Ir. *dam-* “acquiesce, endure, grant” (e.g. *daimid* “admitted to” probably = O.Ind. *dāmyáti*, composes *nī-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 *dometric* “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. **domējō* = 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. *dáma-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. *děntë, dhěntë*, Gheg *dhěnt* ‘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. ἀ-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?*).

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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) νεόδματος “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-tēmīþa* 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” (**d̥m-ti-*) = M.Ir. *dēt* “disposition, temperament” (O.Ir. *dētlæ* “bold, daring”), M.Welsh *dant* “temperament, character” (mostly Plur. *deint*), basic form **d̥m-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-*, *d̥m-* “house”.

O.Ind. *páti dán* “householder”, Av. *dəng patoš* “master of (*lord of the house)” with gen. **dem-s*, as also Gk. δεσ-πότης “master, mister” (see Risch IF. 59, 12, Schwyzer Gk. I 547 f.), O.Ind. *dám-pati-h* “lord, master” (new shifting together from **dán pati-* [= Av. *dəng 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 *uši-δā* name of a mountain range (“having one’s house by the aurora”), wherefore probably Av. *ha-dēmōi* loc. “in the same house”;

Arm. *tun* nom. acc. “house” (**dōm*), instr. *tamb* (**dīm-bhī*), whereupon gen. dat. *tan*;

Gk. ἐν-δον loc., originally “inside in house” (also reshaped to ἐνδο-θι, -θεν, ἐνδοι), perhaps also δῶ (**dō[m]*) as nom. acc. sg. n. or loc.; δῶμα, δώματος originally acc. sg.mask. **dōm-ῆ* with structure in Neutr. after στρῶμα under likewise; derivative Δμία, Μνία, Δαμία (“mistress of the house”);

as 1. composition part in δάμ-αρ “wife” (**dēm-ṛt* “governing of the house”), δάπεδον “floor (originally of the house)” from **dīm-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. Mdarten “loam” (Gmc. **tum-fetiz*, IE **dīm-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 “τεῖχος etc? Hes), οίκο-δόμος (*-δομός) “builder”, Lat. loc. *domī* “to a house” (= O.Ind. *dámē* “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*: a Russ. *domovъ* “after the house”; presumably also through O.Ind. *dámū-nas-* “housemate” and Arm. *tanu-tēr* “householder”;

Maybe Alb. *dharma* “room” : O.Ind. *dáma-h* “house”.

a stem **dmōu-* in Ion. δμώς, gen. δμωός “prisoner of war, farm laborer”, δμωή “bondmaid”, Cret. μνώā f. “people in slavery, population in serfdom”; ar. **dm-āna-* in Av. *dəmāna-*, *nmāna-* n. “house”, also O.Ind. *māna-h* “edifice, building, dwelling”;

Lith. *nāmas*, pl. *namaī* “house, dwelling” is dissimilated from **damas*, in compounds as *namū-dar̄ys* “homemaker”, s. WH. I 861.

Note:

It is a common trait of Alb. and Lith. to drop the initial *da-* as in Root ***dei-5***: “long”: Balt with unexplained *d* loss (see below): Lith. *ilgas*, f. *ilgà*, Ltv. *īlgs*, O.Pruss. *ilga* and *ilgi* adv. “long”; Alb. *glatē* “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 *täm-* “create, beget, be born” and B *tsam-*, AB *tsäm-*, A *śam-*, *śäm-*, perhaps after Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 21⁷ here; in addition also B *c(o)mel*, A *cмол* (**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 ***ghei-2*** : ***għi-*** : ***għei-men-***, ***għeimn-** : “winter; snow”. But the *għ > d* phonetic mutation has been recorded in Illyr. Alb. alone. This makes Proto-Illyr. the oldest IE branch.

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References: WP. I 786 ff.; WH. I 367, 369 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 480, 524, 547 f., 625, Trautmann 44.

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denk-

English meaning: to bite

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beißen”

Note:

Root **denk-**: “to bite” derived from Illyr. derivative of Root **gembh-, gmbh-**: “to bite; tooth” common Illyr. *g-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *dáśati* “ bites” (**d̥nkéti*), 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-dəstra-* “with sharp teeth, toothed” (for -*dəstra-* s. Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 653);

Gk. δάκνω “bite” (**d̥nk-nō*), Aor. ἔδακον (= Impf. O.Ind. *ádaśam*), wherefore Fut. δήξομαι (aberlon. δάξεται), perf. δέδηγμαι, δεδηχώς (as well as δῆγμα “bite”) with ablaut neologism (Schwyzer Gk. I 770); δακετόν, τὸ δάκος “ biting animal”; in addition probably ὄδάξ “with biting teeth”, perhaps originally “tooth” or “bite” (Liddell-Scott, different Schwyzer Gk. I 620, 723), probably hybridization of *δάξ “biting” with ὄδούς, therefrom derived ὄδάξω (ἀδάξω with Assimil. of *o* in α), ἀδαχέω etc ‘scratch, itch’, ἀδαγμός “ the scratch ”;

Alb.Gheg *danē* (**donk-nā*), Tosc *darē* “pliers”;

O.H.G. *zangar* “biting, sharp”, M.L.G. *tanger* “ds., vicious, strong, fresh”; O.N. *tóng* (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”,

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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. **tanhū-* “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. *dámsas-* n. “powerful wonder, wise feat” = Av. *danjhah-* “dexterity, adroitness” (in addition O.Ind. *damṣu-* “powerful wonder”, *daṁ-* “very powerful wonder” = Av. *dāhišta-* “very wise, the wisest”); O.Ind. *purudāmsas-* “rich in miracles” (= Gk. πολυδήνεα πολύβουλον “much-counselling” Hes), *dámsana-m*, *damṣánā* “magic power, witchcraft”; in Gk. after zero grade forms with *δα[σ]- = *dῆs- to *δάνσος unvocalized: Hom. δήνεα N. pl. “pieces of advice”, sg. δῆνος by Hesych, (Dor.) ἀδανές (-ā) ἀπρονόητον Hes. = (Ion.) ἀδηνής ἄκακος, adv. ἀδηνέως Chios.

dῆs-ró-s ‘sensible, very wise’: O.Ind. *dasrá-* “miraculous” = Av. *daŋra-* ‘skilful’; doubtful Gk. δάειρα epithet of Persephone, perhaps “the knowing or the power of wonder”; δαῖφρων “having clever sense” to hold as *δα[σ]ί-φρων to O.Ind. *das-rá-* as κῦδι-άνειρα το κῦδ-ρό-, 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 δαι: “in the battle”; s. finally Bechtel Lexil. 92) and only, after this the meaning was forgotten, the ambiguous connection came through in δαῆναι, see under, to come into usage in sense of “wise”.

dῆs-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. *dīdaiŋhē* “I am instructed” (in addition zero grade *dəstvā* f. “apprenticeship, doctrine, dogma”);

perhaps Gk. δέδας Aor. “taught”, Aor. pass. δαῆναι, 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 δέδας and not to Lat. *discō* “to learn, learn to know, acquire, become acquainted with” (see above under *deḱ-*). The fact that also δα- (as *d̥h₂s-) is to be put to ours root, can be explained best of all by the fact that one accepts, from διδάσκω (*δι-δασ-σκω) has been abstracted an erroneous root *δα- (M. Scheller briefl.);

compare finally Schwyzer Gk. I 307 and see under *dens-2*.

References: WP. I 793.

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dens-²

English meaning: dense

Deutsche Übersetzung: "dicht"

Material: Gk. δασύς "dense" : Lat. *dēnsus* ds.; the direct derivation from *d̥nsús does not contradict the explanation of *δáw from *d̥nsō (see above under *dens-1*); indeed from W. Schulze (Kl. Schr. 116 f.) the stated examples of -σ- from IE -ῆs- 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 Δαυλίς 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 **d̥nsos*, event. **dénsuos*).

Hitt. *dassuš* (dat. sg. *ta-aš-śu-u-i*) 'strong (*thick)'.

References: WP. I 793 f., WH. I 341 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 307.

Page(s): 202-203

deph-

English meaning: to stamp, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stampfen, stoßen, kreten’

Material: Arm. *top”el* (-*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. *děpim*, *děpiti* “bump, poke, hit”, Pol. *deptać* “tread”.
maybe Alb. *děboj* “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. *dṛbháti* "joined, patched together, winded", participle *sándṛbdha-* "group of shrubs planted together", *dṛbdhí-* f. "convolution, concatenation, daisy chain", Av. *dərəwδa-* n. "bundle of muscles" pl. "flesh (of muscles)", O.Ind. *darbhá-* m. "hassock, clump of grass, grass", *darbhana-* n. "netting";

Maybe truncated Alb. *dredha* "convolution", *dredh* "curl" : O.Ind. *dṛbdhí-* f. "convolution", Av. *dərəwδa-* n. "bundle of muscles" pl. "flesh (of muscles)".

Arm. *toin* "σχοινίον, funicus, 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. *turff*. "turf, lawn", O.H.G. *zurba*, *zurff*. "lawn" (Ger. *Torff* 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. *u-doroba* "low pot, pan" ("*wickerwork pot coated with loam"), wRuss. *dorób* ić "crook, bend"; zero grade **dbrba* in Russ. *derbá* "Rodeland, Neubruch", *derbováť* "clean from the moss, from the lawn; uproot the growing", *derbítъ* "pluck, tear, rend", Serb. *drbácati* 'scrape, scratch', Cz. *drbám* and *drbu*, *drbati* 'scratch, scrape, rub; thrash', with lengthened grade Russ. *derébitъ*

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“pluck, rend” (perhaps hat sich in latter family a *bh*-extension from *der-* “flay”, Slav. *derq* *dbrati* 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. *dápana-* m. “mirror”; Gk. δρωπάζειν, δρώππειν ‘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 *deik*-‘see’.

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derə-, drā-

English meaning: to work

Deutsche Übersetzung: “arbeiten”

Material: Gk. δράω (*δρᾶιω) “make, do”, Konj. δρῶ, Eol. 3. pl. δρᾶίσι, Aor. Att. ἔδρᾶσα, Hom. δρηστήρ “worker, servant”, δρᾶμα “action”, δράνος ἔργον, πρᾶξις . . . δύναμις Hes., ἀδρανῆς “inactive, ineffective, weak”;

Maybe Alb. nasalized form *nder*(*der-) “hang loose”;

Hom. ὄλιγοδράνεων “make only less powerful, fainting, unconscious”; Hom. and Ion. (see Bechtel Lexil. 104) δραίνω “do”;

Lith. *dar(i)aū, darýti*, Ltv. *darít* “do, make”; in spite of Mühlenbach-Endzelin s. v. *darít* not to Lith. *deréti* “be usable”, Ltv. *derêt* “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. *trčak* “ brushwood bundle “ (probably from **turç-ak*, **turç-* from **dorgh-so-*, Petersson KZ. 47, 265);

Gk. δράσσομαι, Att. δράπτομαι “ grasp “, δράγδην “ griping “, 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, ὄβολοι”), δράξ, -κός f. “hand”, pl. δάρκες δέσμαι Hes.;

M.Ir. *dremm*, Ir. *dream* “troop, multitude, crowd, dividing of people” (**dṛgh-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

derḱ-

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 *derḱ-* : to look derived from Root *ǵher-3* und *ǵherə-*, *ǵhrē-* : to shine, shimmer + zero grade of Root *okʷ-* : to see; eye

Material: O.Ind. [present is *pásyati*] perf. *dadárśa* “have seen”, Aor. *adarśat*, *adrāksīt* (*ádrāk*), participle *dṛṣṭā-*, kaus. *darśayati* “make see”; Av. *darəs-* “behold”, perf. *dādarəsa*, participle *dərəšta-*; O.Ind. *díś-* f. ‘sight’, *aḥardíś-* “looking day”, *upa-díś-* f. ‘sight’, *dṛṣti-* f. ‘sight’, Av. *aibīdərəšti-* ds. (gen. sg. *darštōiš*), O.Ind. *darśatā-* “visible, respectable”, Av. *darəsa-* m. ‘sight, gaze, look’;

common O.Ind. *ǵh-* > *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. *dṛṣti-*), δέργμα ‘sight’, δεργμός “look, gaze”, δυσ-δέρκετος “heavy to behold” (= O.Ind. *darçata-*), ὑπόδρα adv. “one looking up from below” (*-δράκ = O.Ind. *dṛc-*, or from *-δρακ-τ), δράκος n. “eye”, δράκων, -οντος “dragon, snake” (from banishing, paralyzing look), fem. δράκαινα;

Alb. *dritē* “light” (**drk-tā*);

Note:

According to Alb. phonetic laws Alb. *dritē* “light” derived from (*drīk-a*) not (**drk-tā*) because of the common Alb. *-k-* > *-th-* phonetic mutations, *-tē* common Alb. suffix; maybe Alb. (**darçata-*), *darkē* ‘supper, evening meal, evening’; (**drech-*), *drekē* “dinner meal, midday”: O.Ir. *an-dracht* “loathsome, dark”.

after Bonfante (RIGI. 19, 174) here Umbr. *terkantur* “seen, discerned, perceived” (d. h. “shall be seen, discerned, perceived”);

O.Ir. [present *ad-cīu*] *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. (**dr̥kā*) “face”, Welsh *drych* m. (**dr̥ksos*) ‘sight, mirror’, Welsh *drem*, *trem*, Bret. *dremm* “face” (**dr̥k-smā*), O.Ir. *an-dracht* “loathsome, dark” (*an-* neg. + **drecht* = Alb. *dritē*);

Goth. *ga-tarhjan* “make distinct” (= O.Ind. *darśayati*); Gmc. **torža-* ‘sight’ (== O.Ind. *drś-*) in Nor. PN *Torget*, *Torghatten* etc, IE *to-* suffix in Gmc. **turhta-* : O.E. *torht*, O.S. *torohrt*, 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-, dər-) or dōr- : dər-

English meaning: hand span, *hands

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spanne der Hand’

Material: Gk. δῶρον “palm, span of the hand” (measurement of length), ὁρθόδωρον “the distance from the wrist to the fingertip”, Hom. ἐκκαιδεκάδωρος “16 spans long”, zero grade ark. acc. δᾶριν σπιθαμήν Hes. (lak. δάρειρ Hes. is false spelling for δάρις, Schwyzer Gk. I 506);

Alb. (*duor-) *dorë* “hand” from *dōrom (M. La Piana IF. 58, 98); [conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]

Phonetic mutations: Alb. (*duor-) *dorë* “hand” : Gk. δῶρον “palm, span of the hand” : Ltv. (*duor-) *dūre*, *dūris* “fist”; Proto-Illyr. Alb. *duo-* > *do-*, Gk. *duo-* > *do-*, Ltv. *duo-* > *dù-*.

Note:

Clearly Root **der-1** (: dōr-, dər-) or **dōr- : dər-** : “hand span” derived through Root **għesor-1**, **għesr-** : “hand”; Root **għesto-2** : “hand, arm” through Illyr. intermediary. The phonetic shift *kh* > *t*, *gh* > *d* is a unique Alb. phonetic mutation. Hence Alb. *dorë* “hand” derived from truncated *għesor*. The source of Root **der-1** (: dōr-, dər-) 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 *duer-* : *dur-* or *duōr-*: *duər* : *dur-* to justify major key-phonetical comparison with Celt. *dur-no-* in O.Ir. *dorn* “fist, hand”, Welsh *dwrn* “hand”, *dyrnod*

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(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. *dūre*, *dūris* “fist”; this is to Ltv. *durú*, *dūru*, *dūrt* “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 (**duōr*), *dorē* hand, (**duər*), *duer* pl. “hands” it seems that the oldest root was Alb. pl. (**duər*), *duer* pl. “hands” [conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)]. Hence the original of Proto-Illyr. - Gk. idea was Root *duō(u)* : “two” meaning two hands. That means both Root **der-1** (: *dōr-*, *dər-*) or *dōr-* : *dər-* : “hand span, hands” and Root *duō(u)* : “two, *two hands” derived from older Anatolian languages Root *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* : “hand” because of the common Alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 794 f.

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(der⁻²), redupl. der-der-, dr̥dor-, broken redupl. dor-d-, dr̥-

d-

English meaning: to murmur, to chat (expr.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “murren, brummen, plaudern”; Schallwort

Material: O.Ind. *dardurá-h* “frog, flute”; O.Ir. *deirdretha* “raged”, PN *Deirdriu* f. (*der-der-iō);

Bulg. *dъrdóřъ* “babble; grumble”, Serb. *drdljati* “chatter”, Sloven. *drdráti* “clatter, burr”;

Maybe Alb. *dërdëllit* “chatter, prattle”, *derdh* “pour out (*talk a lot)”

Also *Dardanoi* (**dardant*) Illyr. TN : Gk. δάρδα μέλισσα Hes : Lith. *dardéti*, 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. *dardéti*, 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”, ἄδραστος ‘striving not to escape’, δρᾶπετης “ 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* (*di-*drā-mi*) “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(ł)a* etc, out of it M.H.G. *trap(pe)*, *trapgans*.

dreb-:

Lith. *drebù*, -ëti “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* - *fiencken* (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 leader, stairs”;

here probably Ger. FIN *Dramme* (Göttingen), *Dremse* (Magdeburg), from **Dromjā* and **Dromisā* (probably N.Illyr.), in addition Pol. (Illyr.) *Drama* (Silesia), Bulg. *Dramatica* (Thrac.); s. Vasmer ZslPh. 5, 367, Pokorny Urillyrier 3, 37, 127;

Maybe Alb. *dromcē* “piece, chip (of a blow)”

insecure is Woods KZ. 45, 62 apposition of serb *dřmati* ‘shake’, *dřmnuti* “upset, allow to shake”, Sloven. *dŕmati* ‘shake, jiggle’, *drámiti* “jiggle from the sleep”, *drâmpati* “ungentle jiggle”;

maybe Alb. *dremit* ‘sleep’, *dërrmonj* “exhaust, tire, destroy”

Alb. proves that from Root *der-*, heavy basis *dere-*, *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 **dreuāx-*), 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. *drávina-m, drávinas-* n. “blessing, fortune”, Av. *draonah-* n. “ bei der Besitzverteilung zufallendes Gut, Vermögensanteil “ perhaps as “traveling fortune”?);

Illyr.-pannon. FIN *Dravos* (**drouo-s*), out of it Ser.-Cr. *Dráva*, compare O.Pol. *Drawa* (Illyr. Lw.); IE **drouent-* “hurrying” > Illyr. **drayent-* (: above O.Ind. *Dravanti*), out of it dial. **trayent-* in FIN Τράεντ- (Bruttium) > Ital. *Trionto*; IE **druuent-*, 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/*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 Osthoffs 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. *trüseln* “lurch, stumble, go uncertainly or staggering “, *trüsel* “ dizziness, giddiness “, Dutch *treuzelen* “ to be slow, dawdle, loiter”, Westfäl. *trüseln, 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. (**trusal*) *trullos, trallis* “make the head dizzy”, *tru* “brain”

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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 Vandals 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 *ā*-vocalism M.L.G. *trīseln*, Westfäl. *triəseln* “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, drúṇah*, instr. *drúṇā*, loc. *dārūni, dravya-* "from tree"), *drú-* n. m. "wood, wood tool", m. "tree, bough", Av. *dāuru* "tree truck, bit of wood, weapon from wood, perhaps club, mace, joint" (gen. *draoš*), O.Ind. *dārūná-* "hard, rough, stern" (actually "hard as wood, lumpy"), *dru-* in compounds as *dru-pāda-* "klotzfüßig", *dru-ghnī-* "wood ax" (-wooden rod), *su-drú-h* "good wood"; *dhruvá-* "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. *sъ-drawъ*); Av. *drvaēna-* "wooden", O.Ind. *druváya-h* "wooden vessel, box made of wood, the drum", *drūna-m* "bow, sword" (uncovered; with ū Pers. *durūna*, balučī *drīn* "rainbow"), *druṇī-* "bucket; pail", *dróna-m* "wooden trough, tub"; *drumá-h* "tree" (compare under δρυμός);

O.Ind. *dárvi-h, darvī-* "(wooden) spoon";

Arm. *tram* "tight, firm" (**dṛūrāmo*, Pedersen KZ. 40, 208); probably also (Lidén Arm. stem 66) *targal* 'spoon' from **dṛu-* or **deru-*.

Gk. δόρυ "tree truck, wood, spear, javelin" (gen. Hom. δουρός, trag. δορός from *δορFός, δούρατος, Att. δόρατος from *δορFητός, whose η is comparable with O.Ind. *drúṇah*);

Cret. δορά (*δορFά) "balk, beam" (= Lith. Ltv. *darva*);

Sicil. ἀσχέδωρος “boar” (after Kretschmer KZ. 36, 267 f. *ἀν-σχε-δορΦος or -δωρΦος “standing firm to the spear”), ark. Dor. Δωρι-κλῆς, Dor. bööt. 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. *druu̯ós become after other tree name to Fem.; as a result of the tendency of nominative gradation), ἀκρό-δρυα “fruit tree”, δρυ-τόμος “woodchopper”, δρύινος “from the oak, from oak tree”, Δρυάς “dryad, tree nymph”, γεράνδρυον “old tree truck”, ἄδρυα πλοῖα μονόξυλα. Κύπριοι Hes. (*sm̩-, Lith. by Boisacq s. v.), ἔνδρυον 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. *δεν(= δερ)-δρεΦον, Dimin. δενδρύφιον; compare Schwyzer Gk. I 583;

δροF- in arg. δροόν ισχυρόν. Ἀργεῖοι Hes., ἔνδροια καρδία δένδρου καὶ τὸ μέσον Hes., Δροῦθος (*ΔροF-υθος), δροίτη “wooden tub, trough, coffin” (probably from *δροFίτā, compare lastly Schwyzer KZ. 62, 199 ff., different Specht Decl. 139); δοῖτρον πύελον σκάφην Hes. (diss. from *δροFίτρον), next to which *d̥ru̯io- 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. (*d̥eru-, compare O.Ir. *dáur*); but δρίς δύναμις Hes., lies δFίς (Schwyzer Gk. I 495⁵);

Alb. *dru* f. “wood, tree, shaft, pole” (**dru*̥ā, compare O.C.S. *drъva* n. pl. “wood”); *drush*-k (es-stem) “oak”; ablaut. **drū-* in *dri-zē* “tree”, *drūni* “wood bar”;

Note:

Alb. definite form nom. *dru-ni* = Alb. gen. *dru-ni* “of wood”: O.Ind. *dāru* n. “wood” (gen. *drōh*, *drūnah* “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 *durus* “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 *durāre* “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. *larch* “larch tree”, Lw. is from an IE Alpine language, IE **d_erik-s*, is conceivable because of heavy /,

Note:

Common Lat. *d- > l-* phonetic mutation hence Lat. *larch* (**d_erik-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. *Derventio*, place name, VN *Dervāci* under likewise; O.Ir. *dērb* ‘safe’; reduced grade O.Ir. *daur*, gen. *daro* “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. δρυ-ναίμετον “ holy oak grove”), e.g. Gaul. *Dru-talos* (“with big forehead”), *Druides*, *Druidae* pl., O.Ir. *drūi* “Druid” (“the high; noble”, **dru-yid-*), O.Ir. *dron* “tight, firm” (**drunos*, compare O.Ind. *dru-ṇa-m*, *dāru-ṇá-*, *drō-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);

dery- in Gmc. *Tervingi*, *Matrib(us) Alatervīs*, O.N. *tjara* (**deryōn-*), finn. Lw. *terva*, O.E. *teoru* n., *tierwe* f., -a m. “tar, resin” (**deryio-*), 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);

drey- 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* (**treuuaz*) “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. *getrüste* “troop, multitude, crowd”;

maybe Alb. *trüs, 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 δροίτη), O.N. *treyju-sqðull* (also *trýju-sqðoll*) “a kind of trough shaped saddle”;

**dru-* in O.Ice. *trūðr* “jester”, O.E. *trūð* “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. *trygne* n. “a kind of pack saddle or packsaddle”, *trygja* “a kind of creel”, O.H.G. *trucka* “hutch”, nd. *trägge* “trough” and with the original meaning “tree, wood” O.H.G. *hart-trugil* “dogwood”; maybe nasalized Alb. *trung* (**trägge*) “wood, tree”

Bal.-Slav. **derua-* n. “tree” in O.C.S. *drěvo* (gen. *drěva*, also *drěvese*), Ser.-Cr. dial. *drēvo* (*drjēvo*), Sloven. *drēvô*, O.Cz. *dřevo*, Russ. *dérevo*, Clr. *dérevo* “tree”; in addition as originally collective Lith. *dervà*, (acc. *deřva*) f. “chip of pinewood; tar, resinous wood”; ablaut, Ltv. *dařva* “tar”, O.Pruss. in PN *Derwayn*; lengthened grade **dōru-iā-* in Ltv. *dùore* f. “wood vessel, beehive in tree”; **su-dorua-* “fit, healthy” in O.C.S. *sъdravъ*, Cz. *zdráv* (*zdravý*), Russ. *zdrój* (f. *zdróva*) “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. *drėvė* 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. *dravē* “hole in tree”; furthermore in ablaut E.Lith. *drévē* and *drovē* f. ds., Ltv. *drava* “cavity in beehive”;

Proto-Slav.. **druža-* nom. pl. “wood” in O.C.S. *drъva*, Russ. *drová*, Pol. *drwa* (gen. *drew*); **družina-* 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*, *drūtās* ‘strong, thick”, O.Pruss. in PN *Drutenne*, PN *Druthayn*, *Druthelauken*; belongs to O.Pruss. *druwīs* 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. *drevje* “fore, former, of place or time; higher in importance, at first or for the first time “, O.Cz. *dřeve*, Russ. *drévle* “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-, dreu-**: **drū-** : “tree”

Material: O.Ind. *dar-* “break, make crack, split, burst”, present the light basis *dáṛši, adar, dárt, n*-present the heavy basis *dṛṇāti* “bursts, cracks”, Opt. *dṛṇīyāt*, perf. *dadāra*, participle *dṛta-*, of the heavy basis *dīrná-*, Kaus. *dārayati*, Intens. *dardirat, dárdarti* (compare Av. *darədar-* ‘split’; Cz. *drdám, drdati* “pluck, pick off, remove”), *dardarīti* ‘split up’, *dara-h* m., *dari-f.* “hole in the earth, cave” (: Gk. δορός “hose”, Ltv. *nuōdaras* “dross of bast”, Church Slavic *razdorъ*), *dṛti-h* m. “bag, hose” (= Gk. δάρσις, Goth. *gataúrþs*, Russ. *dertъ*), *darmán-* m. “smasher” (: Gk. δέρμα n.), next to which from the heavy basis *dářiman-* “destruction”; -*dāri-* ‘splitting’ (= Gk. δῆρις), *dāra-* m. “crack, col, gap, hole”, *dāraka-* “ripping, splitting”, *dari-* in *dardarīti, dari-man-* with *i* for *ə* (compare Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. 1 20), barely after Persson Beitr. 779 of the *ə*-basis; Pers. Inf. *dirīðan, dariðan*, jüd.-pers. *dariñ-išn*; Maybe Alb. (**dāras*) *dërrasë* “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. -ιῆς derive from the same root.

Dardanus

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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 ethnوس, 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 è 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 *Gandháras*) 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 Gandháras) 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. *dərənəm* (: O.Ind. *dṛṇāti*), Iter. *dāraya-*, participle *dərətō* (= O.Ind. *dṛtā-*);

Arm. *terem* “skin, flay, make callous” (because of *r̥* 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 *diriu*), Aor. pass. ἐδάρην, participle δρατός, δαρτός (= O.Ind. *dṛtā-*); δορός “hose” (= O.Ind. *dara-*, Ltv. *nuõ-daras*); δάρσις “the skinning” (= O.Ind. *dṛ̥ti-*), next to which with (has changed) lengthened grade Att. δέρρις, -εως ‘skin, leathery dress, cover’; *δέρτρον, 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. -*dāri*); here probably also δαρ-δαίνω “ bedraggle “ instead of *δαρ-δαίρω (: O.Ind. *dár-dar-ti*)?

Welsh Corn. Bret. *darn* “piece, part” (= O.Ind. *dīrná-*);

Goth. *dis-taíran* (= Gk. δέρω) “break, pull apart”, *ga-taíran* “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-taúrnan* “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. *dīrná-*, Welsh *darn*; also O.Ind. *dīrná-* is named besides ‘split’ also “ confused, put in desperation “); next to which zero grade O.N. *tjørn* f. (**dernā*), *tjarn* n. (**dernom*) ‘small sea’, originally probably “ water hole “ (compare O.Ind. *dara-*, *dari* “hole in the earth”); causative is trod to *ga-taúrnan* (iterative) *gatarnjan* “mug, rob” (but O.H.G. *uozurnen* “ despise “ Denom. of **uo-zorn*); Goth. *gataúra* m. “crack”, *gataúrþs* f. “destruction” (= O.Ind. *drti*, 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. *Troddel*), M.H.G. *trōdel* (for **trādel*) “ tassel, wood fiber “;

actually to *der-(e)u-* (see under) with nasal infix belong **dṛ-nū-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-ūō* in *trinnan* “ seclude oneself “, M.H.G. *trinnen*, *trann* “ be

separated from, depart from, run away “, Ger. *entrinnen* (**ent-trinnen*), Kaus. Gmc. **trannian* 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 *-n̥H-*); 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. *diriu* (: 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. *nuõdara* “pole with cut branches, bread slice “, pl. *-as* “dross, esp. of bast” (: Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 772, O.Ind. *dara-*, Gk. δορός), Lith. *dernà* “board, plank, balk”; with *u*-colored zero grade Lith. *duriù*, *dürti* “prick” (preterit *dūriau*) = Serb. ју-drim (ју-driti) “hit” (Russ. ю-dyrítъ “hit” with iterative grade to **dýr-*, compare Lith. *dūriau*, Berneker 179 f.). Against it are Lith. *duñnas* “frenzied, stupid”, Ltv. *duñns* borrowed from Slav.; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 519.

Slav. **derō* and **diriō* in O.C.S. *derq*, *dýrati* “rend, flay” and **dýrq* (Serb. *zädrēm*, 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. *dira* “crack”; s. Berneker 201, whereas also about the meaning-development of probably related family Serb. *díra* “hole, crack”, Bulg. *díra* “track of a person or animal, or from wheels”, *dírъ* ‘search, seek, feel, pursue’); about **dъr-* in Serb. *ù-drim* see above;

nouns: with ē-grade Sloven. *u-dēr* “blow, knock”, with ö-grade O.C.S. *razdorъ* “crack, cleavage” (= O.Ind. *dara-*, Gk. δορός, Ltv. *nuõ-daras*), Serb. *ù-dorac* “attack, with zero grade (IE **dr̥to-*): serb Church Slavic *raz-drъtъ* “lacerate”, Clr. *dértij* “torn, flayed” (= O.Ind. *dr̥ta-*); IE **dr̥ti-* : Russ. *dertъ* “residue of crushed grain, bran; cleared land” (= O.Ind. *dřti-* etc); Russ. (etc) *děrnъ* “lawn, meadow” (: O.Ind. *dīrnā-* etc, meaning as in Lith. *dīrti* “cut the lawn grass”);

Maybe Alb. (**dermō*) *děrrmoj* “exhaust”.

Russ. *dermō* “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 / - extended Lith. *nu-dirlioti* “peel the skin”, Serb. *dřljām*, *dřljati* “harrow”, *dřljim*, *dřljiti* “divest” (Berneker 255);

Toch. AB *tsär-* ‘separate, split’, *tsrorye* “cleft, fissure, crack” (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 19).

d(e)rī- (: **derēi-?*) only barely covered (see esp. Persson Beitr. 779 f.):

Gk. δρī-μύς “(incisive, splitting) piercing, sharp, herb, bitter” (probably after ὄξυς reshaped from *δρī-μός or -σμός), Ltv. *drīsme* “crack, scratch”, perhaps (if not derailment of ablaut to Lith. *dreskiù* because of whose zero grade *drisk-*) from Ltv. *drisksna* (**drīskna*) “scratch”, *draiskā* “tearer”, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 488 f., 500;

remains far off δρῆλος “ bloodsucker, leech, penis”, lit. “ the swollen “, to δριάουσαν θάλλουσαν Hes. (M. Scheller briefl.).

With *u-* forms of the light (*der-eu-*) and heavy basis (*derə-u-*, *dř-u-*) “ tear, (the land) break, burst, erupt “: *dore-ya*: *dř-ya* ‘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”), *trýni* n. ds., M.H.G. *trie* (**dreu-lo-*) m. ‘snout, muzzle, mouth, lip”, maybe Alb.Gheg (**trýni*) *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 *trøg* 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. *träggelen* “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 “ (*dř-ya*);

compare Gk. delph. δαράτα f., Thess. δάρατος m. “bread” (**drə-*), Maced. δράμις ds.;

Gaul. (Lat.) *dravoca* “ ryegrass “ (**drə-ya*); Bret. *draok*, *dreok*, Welsh *drwg* 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-ya*, IE **dorəuā*);

Lith. *dirva* “farmland” (**dř-ya*, with intonation change the ā-stem), lit. “ freed, cleared “, *dirvónas* “ virgin soil, land “ (compare to meaning Russ. dial. *dor* “ new tillage, cultivated land “, *rózderb* “ land made arable “), Ltv. *druva* “the tilled farmland, sown field “

(Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 470, 505), Russ. (see Berneker 186) *derévnja* “village (without church); land property”, dial. “piece of field”, *pášet derévnju* “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-dru-* 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. *dedervinē* “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. *drъgnъ-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. *træglan* “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 Büga 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. *dërgatъ* “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), δόρκαι κονίδες, δερκύλλειν αἴμοπτοτεῖν (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 *drekë* “lunch, middle of the day”; compare Persson Beitr. 859¹); perhaps to (N.IIlyr.?) PN Δρακούινα (leg. Δαρκούινα?) in Wurttemberg, as “ place to rest “;

Note:

This seems wrong etymology since Alb. *drekë* “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 (*dr̥ik-a*) not (**drk-tā*) because of common Alb. *-k- > -th-* phonetic mutations;

maybe Alb. (**darçata-*), *darkë* ‘supper, evening meal, evening’; (**drech*), *drekë* “dinner meal, midday, light of the day”: O.Ir. *an-dracht* “ loathsome, dark” (see above).

Sloven. *dřkam*, *dřčem*, *dřkati* “ glide, slither, on the ice trail; run, trot run “ (probably from “clear off, run away, leave”), Cz. *drkati* “bump, poke, jolt”, Bulg. *дъркам*, *дръснъ* “ 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. *trastē* “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*, *-driskaū*, *-driķsti* “tear”, *dreskiù*, *dreskiaū*, *-drēksti* “rend”, *draskaū*, *draskyti* iter. “tear”, Ltv. *draskāt* ds., *draska* “rag”, Lith. *drékstiné 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-:*

drep-, drop-:

O.Ind. *drāpī-ḥ* m. “mantle, dress”, *drapsá-ḥ* m. “banner (?)” (= Av. *drafšā-* “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. *drapēn* ‘sickle’ ds.), that is defined through assimilation of δρεπάνη to *δραπάνη; σ-grade δρώπτω διακόπτω Hes. (= Serb. *drâpljēm*), δρῶπαξ, -κος “Pechpfaster, um Haareauszuziehen”, δρωπακίζω “pull the hair out”; O.N. *trøfn*. pl. “fringes”, *trefrf*. pl. ds., *trefja* “rub, wear out”, M.H.G. *trabe* f. “fringe”;

**drōp-* in Russ. *drjápa-ju*, -*tb* (with unclear *ja*), dial. *drápatъ*, *drapátъ* ‘scratch, rend’, Serb. *drâpām*, *drâpljēm*, *drápati* “tear, wear out; scratch, scrape”, Pol. *drapać* ‘scratch, scrape, rub, flee’; *dṛp-*, Slav. **dṛrp-* in Bulg. *dýrpam*, perfective *dřérpъ* “tear, pull, drag”, Serb. *dřpām*, *dípati* and *dřpīm*, *dřpití* “rend”; Bal.-Slav. *dreb-*, *drob-* ‘scrap, shred, dress’ in Ltv. *drébe* f. ‘stuff, dress, laundry’, Lith. *dróbé* f. “canvas, fabric”, *drābanas* m. “rag, scrap, shred”, *drabùžis*, *drobùžis* 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. *drapēn* ‘sickle’ : (Ven.-Illyr.) PN *Drippōnius*

Bulg. *drípa* “rag, scrap, shred”, Sloven. *drípam* (*drípljem*), *drípati* “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”, δρυπίς “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. δήνω “become find” (futur. gebrauchtes present), ἔδηνεν εὗρεν Hes.; Alb. *ndesh* “find, encounter”, *ndieh* (**of-skō*) “feel, find”; perhaps also O.C.S. *dešo*, *desiti* “find”, ablaut. R.C.S. *dositi* (*udositi*) “find, meet”, whether not to *deḱ-*; 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.

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deuk-

English meaning: to drag

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen”

Material: Gk. δαι-δύσσεσθαι ἔλκεσθαι Hes. (*δαι-δυκ-ιω with intensive reduplication as πται-φάσσω). In addition perhaps also δεύκει 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), *trādūx* “(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. *tīegan* “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. *zuckles* 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. *ustauúhts* “consummation”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *zuhtf.* “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. *dōrakam* “rope, strap” is dravid. Lw. (Kuiper Proto-Munda 131).

References: WP. I 780 f., WH. I 377 f., 861.

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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. *dōsa*, new *dōsa-h* “evening, darkness”, Av. *daosatara-*, *daosastara-* “situated towards evening, to the West”, Pers. *dōš* “the former yesterday night”;

Gk. δείελος (more properly δειελός) “evening” (metr. lengthening for *δεελός from δευσελός? originally adj. “vespertine”, as still in Hom. δειελὸν ἥμαρ); Gk. δύω (Att. u:, ep. ū), 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 δῦνω (Hom. δύσετο is old augment tense to the future, Schwyzer Gk. I 788); ἀλιβδύω, Kallimachos ‘sink in the sea’ (β unclear, s. Boisacq s. v.; preposition *[a]p[ə]?); δύπτω “dip, dive, sink” (after βύπτω); ἄδυτον “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. Schwyzer Gk. I 589; after Frisk Indog. 16 f. here also δυτη ‘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-*, *duvóyú-* “venerating, respectful ”; altLat. *duenos*, dann *duonos*, klass. *bonus* “good” (adv. *bene*, Dimin. *bellus* [**duenelos*] “pretty, cute”);

Note: common Lat. *dū-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

probably = O.Ir. *den* “proficient, strong”, Subst. “ protection”; Lat. *beō*, *-āre* “ to bless, enrich, make happy ”, *beātus* “ blessed, lucky ” (**dū-éiō*, participle **dū-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 ” (**dū-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*, *zöuwen* “ 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. *götvarf*. 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. *æl-tæwe* “altogether, wholly, entirely well, sound, whole, healthy, well” (about possible origin of Gmc. **tēwā* from **tēz-wā* see under **dek-* “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*, *tōja* “utilize, make usable”, actually “align”, denominative to **tōwja-* after Psilander aaO., while Falk-Torp seeks under *tōie* therein belonging to Goth. *tiuhan* **tauhjan*, **tiuhjO.N.*

Thurneysen places (KZ. 61, 253; 62, 273) Goth. *taujan* to O.Ir. *doíd* “exert, troubled”; the fact that this, however with *doíd* “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, deu⁻-, dū⁻, 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. *dūrāt* “at a distance, far, far there, far away”, compounds Sup. O.Ind. *dávīyas-*, *dávištha-* “more distant, most distant”; ved. *duvás-* “moving forward, striving out”, transitive Av. *duye* “chase away”, *avi-frā-davaite* “carry away itself (from water)”; O.Ind. *dūta-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. δεῖ, δεύει, participle τὸ δέον, Att. τὸ δοῦν “the needful”; Medium δέομαι, Hom. δεύομαι “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. δεύτατος.

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. *dbōištəm* adj. “long, extended” (temporal); about O.Ind. *dvitā*, Av. *daibitā*, O.Pers. *duvitā-paranam* see under *dūōu* “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 **d̥yā-ro-* (= Gk. δηρόν), *erkain* “long” (spacial);

Gk. δήν (el. Dor. δᾶν Hes.) “long, long ago” (*δFāv), δοᾶν (*δoFāv) “long” (accusative of *δFā, *δoFā “duration”), δηρόν, Dor. δᾶρόν “long lasting” (*δFā-ρόν), δηθά “long”, therefrom δηθύνειν “hesitate, stay long”, δαόν πολυχρόνιον Hes. (*δFā-ιον); about δᾶρόν compare Schwyzer 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”, *davъnъ* “ancient”, Russ. *davnó* ‘since long ago’, etc;

Hitt. *tu-u-wa (duwa)* “far, away”, *tu-u-wa-la* (nom. pl.) “remote, distant” from **d̥yā-lo-*, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 143.

References: WP. I 778 ff., WH. I 378 f., 861, Schwyzer Gk. I 348, 595, 685.

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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 κτύπος “blow, knock” besides τύπος or is copied to it, so that no certainty is to be attained about its age; after Schwyzer would be (γ)δουπέω intensive to zero grade κτυπ-; Serb. *düpīm, düpiti* “hit with noise”, Sloven. *dūpam (dupljam)* *dúpati* “ punch on something hollow, rustle thuddingly “, *dupotáti*, Bulg. *dúp”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, Schwyzer 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, ἥ-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 (*Ἀθᾶνάνσ-δε), as Av. *vaēsmən-da* (arkad. θύρδα ἔξω Hes., reshuffling of -δε after double forms as πρόσθε : πρόσθα), also in δε-ῦρο (δεῦρο emulated pl.) “here”, Lat. *quān-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 “, ἥ-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. *qui-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-conjunctional 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-qʷom*) and in *quandō* “when” = Umbr. *panupei* “whenever, as often as; indef. at some time or other”; O.Ir. *do*, *du*, O.Welsh *di* (= *ði*), Corn. *ðe* “to” from **dū* (in Gaul. *du-ci* “and”), Thurneysen Grammar 506; O.E. *tō*, O.S. *fō* (*te*, *ti*), 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 ἔν-δ-īνα (right ἔνδīνα) “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-* umgefärzte Entsprechung von Gaul. *ande* contemplates and further von Pedersen KG. I 450 with Goth. *and* “until”, O.Ind. *ádhī* connected; and Gk. ἔνδο-θι “indoors, in, within”, ἔνδο-θεν “from inside” are reshaped as Lesb. Dor. ἔνδοι after οἴκο-θι, -θεν, -ι from ἔνδον, s. **dem-* “to build”; Hitt. *an-da* “in” to **en-do*(or **n-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. *dēterrīmus*, *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 *dē*, 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. *dēmagis* “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. *taða* “then”, Lith. *tadà* “then”; O.Ind. *kadā* “when?”, Av. *kadā*, jAv. *kaða* “when?”, Lith.

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kadā “when”; O.Ind. *yadā* “when, as”, Av. *yadā*, jAv. *yaδa* “when”, O.C.S. *jeda* “when” (vgl also O.Ind. *yadi* “if”, O.Pers. *yadiy*, Av. *yeδi*, *yeiδi* “as soon as” and Av. *yaδāt* “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* (*kądě*) “everywhere” O.C.S. *kądu*, *kądě* “whence”, *nikęda-že* “never”, Pol. *dokąd* “whereto, where”, O.C.S. *tądě* “from there”, *sądu* “from here” under likewise, but it could contain also IE *dh*.

A cognate stem **dī* perhaps in enkLith. Iran. acc. Av. O.Pers. *dim* “her, she”, Av. *dit* “es”, *diš* pl. m. f., *dī* pl. n., and O.Pruss. acc. sg. *din*, *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, Schwyzer 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* = WFris. *take*, EFris. *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-áti* (with *ā-*, *nī-*, *sam-*) "binds" (*dy-* zero grade of **dēi-*, from 3. pl. *dyánti*, compare Av. *nī-dyā-tām* 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 *ditá-* " bound " (= Gk. δετός), *dāman-* n. "band, strap" (= Gk. -δημα), *ni-dātār-* "binder";

Gk. (Hom. Att.) δέω (*δέյω) "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', διάδημα " 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., Schwyzer 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. *zižhmá- assimil. from *dižhmá-),

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”.

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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’, *affabré* “skillfully”, contrast *infabré, fabrica* “dexterity, workshop” (pālign. *faber* is Lat. Lw.); perhaps here Lat. (Plaut.) *effāfilātus* “exposed”, Denom. from *fāfilla, “*acquiescence” (fdial.?)

Note:

common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation;

Alb.Tosk *thembérë* “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. *gadōfis* “it is suitable, proper, fitting” = O.E. *gedēfe* “fitting, mild” (*ga-dōbjā), *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*), *dobjь, dobjъ* “the best, assayed, examined, tested, strong”, *doba* (older *u/n*-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:

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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. *davidī* 1. Du. Präs. Med. “ we press “, *davas-činā* (could stand for *duvas-*) “ although pressing oneself further “; Phryg. δάος . . . ὑπὸ Φρυγῶν λύκος Hes. (therefrom the people’s name Δᾶοι, *Dā-ci*), lyd. Kav-δαύλης (“κυν-άγχης “ Indian Hemp, dogbane (plant poisonous to dogs)”), compare Kav-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. θώς, θω(Φ)ός “jackal” (i.e. “ shrike ”);

Maybe Alb. *dac* “cat” : Phryg. δάος

Goth. *af-dauiþs* “ rended, mangled, afflicted “;

O.C.S. *davljo, 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 *dheiθ-*.

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dhābh-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 **dhābh-1**, nasalized **dhamb(h)-** : to astonish, be speechless, *hit; Root **dhebh-**, **dhebh-eu-** : “to harm”, Root (**dhembh-**), **dhmbh-** : “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), nasalized θάμβος n. “astonishment, amazement, fright”, θαμβέω “marvel, astonish, frighten”; to β compare Schwyzer Gk. I 333, 833;

Goth. *afðōbn* “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 *zhdēp* “beat, strike”

O.N. *an(d)døfa* “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)-*, *daþ-*, *dap-* “thick, lumpy”, from which “clumsy, stupid, doltish”, under

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comparison with Ltv. *depsis* 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. *dafla* ‘splash’?) etc (Ltv.*dep-* is perhaps a 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, dóbtī* “ beat to death “, Ltv. *dābiu, dābt* “hit”.

maybe Alb. *dēboj* (**dobët*) “chase away”, *i dobët* (**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

d̥hāl-

English meaning: to blossom, be green

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blühen, grünen”

Material: Arm. *dalar* “green, fresh”;

Gk. θάλλω “blossom, be green, flourish”, perf. τέθηλα, Dor. τέθᾶλα, whereof present θηλέω, Dor. θᾶλέω ds., θάλος n. “young scion, shoot”, ἐριθηλής “sprouting lusciously”, εὐθᾶλής, Dor. εὐθᾶλῆς “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. *dota* (**dāl-*) “arise, sprout, rise, extend”, participle *dalē* (**dalno-*) etc (about *djalē* “kid, child, youngling” see under **del-3**).

There Alb. only arranges original ā-vocalism and hence also in Gk. die grade ā is not perceived as neologism of ablaut in ā, which could be developed in itself from / are to be covered at best by a parallel root **dhel-*:

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* (**dolīŋiā*) collective, f. “leaves”, Gaul. πομπέδουλα “five leaves” (Dioskor.) : leg. **pimpe-dola*.

maybe Alb. (**dalīŋiā*) *dēlinjē* “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

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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. *dyllē* “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-éutī), perf. *dadābha* and (changed) *dadámbha*, 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-h* “deceit”), Desid. *dipsati* (= Av. *diwž-*, see under), *dabhrá-* “ a little, slightly, poorly”;

Av. *dab-* “ cheat, defraud sb of sth “: *davājīḍyā* G. sg. f. “the cheating “, *davayeintī* N. Sg. f. “the dishonest “, *dəbənaotā* 2. pl. present (ar. *dbhanau-*mi*, IE *dbh-en-eu-*mi*), Inf. *diwžaidyāi* (without more desiderative meaning, but = O.Ind. *dipsa-tī*), participle perf. pass. *dapta-* (innovation); *dəbā-vayač* “ 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. ἀτέμβω “damage, rob, cut (θυμόν), bewilder, deceive “, pass. “ I am robbed “, with ἀ- probably from *à-, *sm- and with to the same consonant relationship as between πύνδαξ : O.Ind. *budh-ná-h*.

References: WP. I 850 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 147, Schwyzer 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 *dhabmō*-here?

O.C.S. *debelъ* “thick”, Russ. dial. *debelyj* “ corpulent, strong, tight, firm”, abl. *dobólyj* ‘strong’ (etc, s. Berneker 182); O.Pruss. *debikan* “big, large”; perhaps also Ltv. *dabļš* under *dābīls* “ luscious”, *dabļi audzis* “ lusciously sprouted “, *dabļīgs* “ luscious” (Berneker aaO.; after Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 428 nevertheless, are Ltv. words probably to be connected with O.C.S. *dobrъ*);

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

dhegʷh-

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. *dāháyati*; *dāha-h* “blaze, heat”, *nidāghá-h* “heat, summer”, Pers. *dāy* “burn brand” (in addition LateGk. δάγαλος, -ις “red-brown horse ”?); Av. *daxša-* m. “blaze”;

Gk. θέπτανος ἀπτόμενος Hes. (“kindled”; == Lith. *dègtinas* “who or what is to be burned”), τέφρα “ash” (**dhegʷhrā*);

Alb. *djek* “incinerate, burn”, Kaus. *dhez*, *n-dez* “ignite” (basic form **dhogʷhéiō* = 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” (**foyemēt-*, Bedeut. as Ltv. *daglis*), *favilla* “glowing ashes, esp. of the dead; a spark” (probably from **dhogʷh-lo-lā*); *favōnius* “zephyrus, the warm West wind” (from **fovōnios*): *febris* “fever” (**dhegʷhro-*; after Leumann Gnom. 9, 226 ff. die *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-ó/* “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 **dakru-**: “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 “, *degtiné* f. “ brandy, alcohol “, ablauted *dagýs*, *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. *nuodéglis* “ firebrand “, *dēgis* “ burner; burning “; ablaut. *atúo-dogiai* (?) m. pl. “ summer wheat, summer crops “;

Sloven. *dégniti* “burn, warm”, Cz. old *dehna* “devil”, ablaut. *dahnětí* “burn”; Russ. *dēgotb* “tar” (from “* wood rich in resin”), as Lith. *degūtas* “ birch tar “; with Assimil. (?) von **dego* to **gegō*: 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 *tsák-*, 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

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dheīh-

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. (**dheīh-*) *deng* “heap” [common Lat. *-h- > -g-* phonetic mutation].

Thrac. -δίζος, -δίζα “castle” (: O.Pers. *didā* or **dhīgh-iā*); also δέξιον, PN Δείξας, *Burton-dexion, Burtu-dizos*; Δίγγιον (: Lat. *fingō*); pannon. VN *An-dizetes* “ castle inhabitant ”;

Note:

Illyr. pannon. VN *An-dizetes* “ castle inhabitant ” displays satem characteristics [common Alb. *-gh- > -d-, -z-*].

Gk. τεῖχος n., τοῖχος m. (formal = O.Ind. *dēha-*) “wall”; θιγγάνω, Aor. θιγεῖν “ touched ” (meaning as Lat. *fingere* also “ shaped, fashioned, formed, molded; arranged ”, voiced-nonaspirated *g* previously original from the nasalized present form);

Note:

Common Lat. *d- > f-* phonetic mutation:

Lat. *finḡō*, *-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. **ðiȝulaz*), *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. *fifiked* “ touched, handled “, Osc. *fifikus* perhaps “ you will have devised “); probably Umbr. *fikla*, *ficlam* “ a gruel used at sacrifices, a cake, offered to the gods “, Lat. *fītilla* “ a gruel used at sacrifices “ (with dial. *t* from *c*); Osc. *feihúss* “ walls “ (**dheīgho-*);

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 τεῖχος “a wall”); *daigs* m. “dough” (**dhoīghos*), 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 (**ðiȝ .. laz*), however, this has sponged in the meaning of Lat. *tēgula* (from τήγανον “a frying-pan, saucepan”);

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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. *diezêt* “convince, offer” (“*to humbug sb”); aRuss. *děža*, Clr. *dīža* etc “kneading trough, form, mould” (**dhoiğh-i-ā*, Berneker 198, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 487).

Maybe Alb. (**dhoiğh*) *dhoga* “plank”

An adapted form (**ĝheidh*) is probably Lith. *žiedžiù, žiesti* “form, mould”, O.Lith. *puodžidys* “a worker in clay, potter”, O.C.S. *ziždǫ, zъdati* “to build”, *zъdь, zidь* “wall” (Būga Kalba ir s. 184 f.);

Toch. A *tseke, si peke, si* “figure, shape or painting” (W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 257 f., IE **dhoiğhos*).

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. *tihton* “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

dhe¹iə- : dhjā- : dhī-

English meaning: to see, show

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sehen, schauen’

Material: O.Ind. *ádīdhēt* “ he looked “, pl. *dīdhimāh*, Med. *dīdhye*, *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 (despotic), rejects, despises “, prakr. *herai* “ sieves “; *s-* formation O.Ind. *dhīyasānā-* “ attentive, observant, heedful “; presumably also *dhiṣāṇa-* 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”, *dhīṣṇya-* “ devout, religious “;

Av. *dā(y)-* ‘see’, e.g. *ā-diōdā'ti* “contemplates”, *daiōyantō* nom. pl. participle “ the seeing “ (etc, s. Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 724); participle *paiti-dīta-* “ beholds “, *-dīti-* f. “the beholding “, *dāθa-* “ sensible, smart” (lengthened grade as *-diōdā'ti*), *-dā(y)-*, *-dī-* f. as 2. composition part “vision, look; discernment, intention”; *-dāman-* “ intention”; *daēman-* n. “eye, eyeball; look”, *dōiθra-* 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” (**dhiā-mn* = O.Ind. *dhyāman-*; Lith. by Boisacq s. v., compare Schwyzer 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. *di* “I know, discern”

It goes back to a synonymous ***dhāu-**:

Gk. θαῦμα “what excites admiration, astonishment; veneration, astonishment” (**dhəu-mn̥*) θαυμάζω “be surprised, astonish, venerate, admire”, next to which with gradation θῶμα; compare bööt. Θώμων, Dor. Θωμάντας (Lith. by Boisacq under θαῦμα; about θῆβος θαῦμα Hes. probably θῆFoç, s. Boisacq under θάμβος m. Lith.); Att. θέᾱ “looking, sight; show” from *θāFā, compare syrak. θάα, Ion. θηέομαι, Dor. θᾶέομαι “consider” (Att. θεάομαι reshaped after θέᾱ), etc, s. Boisacq under θέᾱ 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-delban* ds., M.N.Ger. Dutch *delven*, O.E. *delfan* “dig, bury”, Flem. *delv* “gorge, ravine, gulch, ditch, trench, channel”; in addition Swiss *tülpfen* “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. *délba* 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. **dylbō*, **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. *daībs*), 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. *dlatō*, R.C.S. *dlato*, Russ. *dototó* ds.

maybe truncated Alb. (**dolto*) *daltē* “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 Τελχῖνες, Θελγῖνες 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. *dēlg* n. (*es*-stem) “thorn, cloth needle”, Corn. *dēlc* (i.e. *dēlch*) “ 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 Mikkola 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 ”, *dilgé*, *dilgélē* f. “nettle”, *dilgstu*, *dilgti* “ get burned by nettle ”; *dālgis* ‘scythe’ here, not to S. 196!

Note:

Both Root *ak-*, *ok-* : ‘sharp; stone’ and Root *aīk-* : *īk-* : ‘spear, pike’ are reduced roots of an older root **hegʷ-e*/ created through metathesis from Root/ lemmna ***helgʷa*. This older root was solidified by Church Slavic: (**hegʷ-e*) *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. *īgs*, 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 **helgʷa* from which Church Slavic: (**hegʷ-e*) *igla* “needle” [f ā], then Both Root *ak-*, *ok-* : ‘sharp; stone’ and Root *aīk-* : *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**: *gla* “needle” [f ā].

Note:

common Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation:

Here perhaps Lat. *falc* “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. (?) **ðalkla* (**dhal-tla*), also as Sicil. Ζάγκλη, Δανκλξ “Messina” (: δρέπανον).

maybe Illyr. TN *Docleatae*

However, one derive just as well from **dhalg-tlā*; if in that Ital. dialect would have become IE./to *a/*, 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.

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dhel-¹, dholo-

English meaning: curve; hollow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Wölbung” and “Höhlung” (from “Biegung”)

Note:

From Root **ghel-1** (and **ghel-?**), also as *i*-, *u*- or *n*-stem; **ghelə-** : **ghlē-**, **ghlō-** : **ghlə-** : “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. *gh-* > *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” (*όπσ-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. *dalab* “downwards”, *dalaba* “under”, *dalabro* “from below” (here as **Dalibernōz* “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” (**daljō*); changing through ablaut O.N. *døll* m. “valley inhabitant” (**dōljā-*), Nor. dial. *døl* “small valley, long gully resembling dent” (**dōljō*) = O.H.G. *tuolla*, M.H.G. *tüele* ‘small valley, dent’, mnl. *doe*/ “ditch, trench, channel”; O.N. *dæla* “gully” (**dēljō*), *dæld* ‘small valley’ (**dēliðō*); N.Ger. *dole* ‘small pit, pothole’, M.H.G. *tol(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”);

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O.C.S. (etc) *dol̥z* “hole, pit, pothole, valley”, *dolu* “downwards”, *dol̥e* “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 **ĝhel-1** (and **ghel-**?), also as *i*-, *u*- or *n*-stem; **ĝhelə-** : **ĝhlē-**, **ĝhlō-** : **ĝhlə-** : "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. *ĝh-* > *d*- phonetic mutation].

Material: Perhaps Arm. *detin*, gen. *detnoy* "yellow, sallow, paled, pallid" (**dheleno-*);

M.Ir. *dellrad* " radiance "; O.E. *deall* 'stout, proud, bold, illustrious", O.N. GN *Heimdallr*, *Mar-doll* "epithet of the light goddess Freyja ", *Dellingr* " father of the day ", M.H.G. *ge-telle* "pretty, good"(?).

Maybe Alb. (**dell*) *die*//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 **ghel-1** (and **ghel-?**), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n*-stem; **ghelə-** : **ghlē-**, **ghlō-** : **ghlə-** : “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. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Arm. *dotam* “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.

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(**dhembh-**), **dhmbh-**

English meaning: to dig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “graben”

Note: only Gk. and armen.

Material: Arm. *damban* “grave, Gruft; Grabmal”, *dambaran* ds.;

Gk. θάπτω (**dhmbh-iō*), Aor. pass. ἐτάφην “bury, entomb”, ἀθαπτος “unburied”, τάφος m. “funeral, obsequies; grave, burial mound”, ταφή “funeral, grave”, τάφος (**dhmbh-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-**), **dhmbh-** : “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” (*dhami-syati*, -tá- and *dhmāta-*, pass. *dhamyatē* and *dhmāyatē*), Av. *dāδmainya-* “ 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*, *dheyə-* (presumably: *dhyē-*, compare the extension *dhyē-k-*, *dhyē-s-*): “to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.”.

Gk. θέμερος, σεμνός, θεμερώπις “ 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: *dhengyo-*, *dhengyi-* “ misty “ in O.N. *døkk* f. “dent in the landscape “ = Ltv. *danga* (**dhongyā*) “ faecal puddle, slop, swampy land, sea mud “, further O.N. *døkkr*, 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.

(**dhenguos*) “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. *dimm* 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)”, *dùmplés* “bellows”, *dùmpiu*, *dùmpti* “blow” (probably with *p*-extension), O.Pruss. *dums/e* “bladder”;

O.C.S. *dъmq*, *dqtí* “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, deñgti* “cover”, *dangà* “cover”, *dangùs* ‘sky, heaven’, in addition *diñgti* “disappear” (from “* be covered”), Slav. **døga* “bow” (: Lith. *dangà*) in Russ. *dugá* “bow”, old “rainbow”, Bulg. *dъgá*, Serb. *dúga*, Pol. dial. *dęga* ds., probably to:

O.Ice. *dyngia* “dunghill, house in the earth where the women did the handwork”, O.E. *dynge*, 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. *daghñōti* (Aor. *dhak*, *daghyaḥ* etc) “ reaches up to, achieves “, -*daghná-* “ reaching up to something “ (**dhῆgh-*);

Gk. ταχύς “quick, fast”, compar. θάσσων (**dhῆgh-*);

O.Ir. *daingen* “tight, firm, strong” = Welsh *dengyn* ds. (**dangino-* or **dengino-*);

Slav. *dęgъ*: *dęgъ* “ 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-dęgъ* “disease, malady” (but Russ. *dúžjj* ‘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 *tī*-stem **fentis* (**dh̥n-tí-*);

Note: common Lat. initial *d-* > *f*-shift.

Toch. AB *tsän* “flow”, B *tseńe* “current, gush”, *tsnam* “flow”.

References: WP. I 852, Couvreur BAL.-SLAV. 41, 165.

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dhen-²

English meaning: surface of hand/land, etc. (*dry land)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fläche der Hand, of Erdboden, 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. *dhánus-* n., *dhánvan-* m. n. “ dry land, mainland, beach, dry land, desert “, *dhánu-*, *dhanū-* f. ‘sandbank, seashore, island’;

maybe Alb. (**dhet*) *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. *dhánus-*, 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,

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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. *dēnis* 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. *dyttr*), Eng. *dint* “blow, knock, shove “;

Alb. *g-dhent* “ hew wood, plane, beat “, Gheg *dhend*, *dhēnn* “ cut out, cut “.
maybe (**g-dhent*) *gdhē* “piece of wood”, Alb.Tosk *dēnd* “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.

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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-*) *tērhek* “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-es*) *glatē* “long”; also Alb. (**doróga*) *dērgonj* ‘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. *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”.

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Serb. *dräga* “valley”, Pol. *droga* “way, alley, road, journey”, Russ. *doróžitъ* “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 leng- 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 (**ðragō* to **dragō*) in *dhrāgh-*, but also IE *t-* have (: O.Ir. *traig* “foot” etc, s. *trāgh-*).

References: WP. I 862, Trautmann 45.

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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*, *dirbt* “work”, *dárbas* “work”, *darbùs* “laborious “.

Note:

Root **dherbh-** (**dherəbh-?**) : “to work” derived from Root **dhrebh-** : “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-ḥ* 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”, τροφαλίς, -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)”, θρομβόμαι “ coagulate ”, θρομβεῖον “ clots ”;

O.S. *derbi* (*ðarþia) ‘strong, mad, wicked, evil”, O.Fris. M.L.G. *derve* ‘strong, just, rightful “ (different from O.H.G. *derb* “ unleavened ” = O.N. *Djarfi*), 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. *ǵh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

gallorom. **dragēnos* “thorn”, O.Ir. *draigen* m. “blackthorn”, Welsh *draen* m., Bret. *dréan* “briar” (Celt. **dragēno-* from **dhergh-*);

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. *drignés* 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. *drijen*, Cz. *dřín* ds., Pol. (old) *drzon* “barberry”, kaschub. *dṛòn* “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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dheregh- (dhr̥gh-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. *dařnam* (**darjnam*), Aor. *darjay* “ turn over, revolve, turn; return “, *dařn* “bitter, sharp” (compare οῖνος τρέπεται under likewise), *darj* “ turn, reversal, return “, Kaus. *darjucanem* “ turn round, turn away, whirl round, return “;

Alb. *dreth* (stem **dredh-*), Aor. *drodha* “ turn round, turn together, twine, spin “, Alb.-skutar. *nnrizē* “ diaper “ (*n-dred-zē*); after Pedersen Hitt. 123, 125, Toch. Sprachg. 20 here Hitt. *tar-na-ah-hi* “ 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. *ndrizē* “band, bandage”, *ndrydh* “twist”.

maybe an older form Alb. (**dheregh-*) *derdh* “pour, release, discharge, disband, pocket, deposit (liquid, turn over?), ejaculate semen “ [common Alb. -*gh-* > -*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-ah-hi* “ I pocket, plug in, let in “ : Alb. (**dheregh-*) *derdh* “ pour, release, discharge, disband, ejaculate semen”. It seems that the old meaning of Root *dheregh-* (*dhr̥gh-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 *dheregh-* (*dhr̥gh-nā-*) : “to wind, turn, *release, discharge, disband “ derived from the extended Root *dher-1*, *dherə-* : “a kind of deposit or dred, *ordure,

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defecate “, Root (**dher-4.**) **dhor-** : **dher-** : “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 Nasalpräs. 151.

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dher⁻¹, dherə-

English meaning: a kind of deposit or dred

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. θρᾶττω (perf. Hom. τέτρηχα intr.) “bewilder, perturb “, ταραχή “perplexity”, ταράσσω, Att. -πτω “bewilder” (*dherəgh-*iō* : Lith. *dirgti* see under); τρᾶχυς, Ion.τρηχύς “rough, uneven” (probably originally from dirt crusts; -pā- here from sog. *ř*, i.e. *dherəghū-*s*); τάρχη τάραξις 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. *dragēs* (*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. *droždъjē* pl. f. “τρυγία, 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)*, *dræstf.* “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*, *drégnūs* “humid, wet”); in addition aRuss. *padoroga* probably “thunder-storm”, Sloven. *só-draga*, *-drag*, *-drga* “hail with small grain size; frozen snow lumps, graupel”; Lith. *dargūs* “nasty, dirty, filthy”; O.Lith. *dérgesis* “filthy person”, O.Lith. *dergēti* “hate”, Ltv. *deŕdzētiēs* “quarrel, squabble” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 456 m. Lith.), O.Pruss. *dergē* “to hate”; Lith. *dérgti* “become dirty, get dirty”, *daŕgti* “revile”, *dárga* f. “rainy weather, defilement, contamination, vituperation”;

b. *dherg-* in: M.Ir. *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. *þeorcung* “dawn, twilight” probably with *ð* after *ðeostor* “dark”, *geðuxod* “dark”. Maybe Alb. *darkë* “evening, evening meal, supper”, *drekë* (**derk-*) “dinner, midday”.

c. *dherk-* in: Lith. *deŕkti* “nasty make, befoul”, *darkýti* “vilify, inveigh, deform”, *darkūs* “nasty”, O.Pruss. *erdērkts* “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 *deŕkti* compared with *dérgesis* etc;

here probably Toch. AB *täkär* “cloud” (Frisk Indog. 24);

WP. I 854 ff.

d. dherəbh- : dhrābh- : dhrebh-.

Doubtful Av. *δriwi-* (**dhrəbhi-*) ‘stain, birthmark’;

M.Ir. *drab* “grape marc, yeast” (**dhrəbho-*), *drabar-śluāg* “base, vulgar people”;

O.Ice. *draf*, Eng. *draff* “berm, yeast”, M.L.G. *draf*, O.H.G. *trebir* pl. “grape marc”, O.N. *draflī* 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. ταράσσω and O.N. *dreggiar*).

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. *drum̄stas* (could stand for **drumpstas*) “residuum”, *drumstūs* “cloudy”, *drumsčiū*, *drum̄sti* “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 *dhārāyati*, perf. *dadhāra*, *dadhrē*; *dhṛtā-*; *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. *dhárāṇa-* "bearing, carrying, preserving", *dharúṇa-* "holding, supporting; n. foundation, prop", *dhārāṇa-* "holding; n. the clamps, the restraining" = Av. *dārana-* n. "means for withholding", O.Ind. *dhartár-* and *dháritar-* m. "holder", *dharitri-* "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", *dhárimani* loc. "after the statute, according to custom", *dhāraka-* "holding; m. container", *dhṛti-* f. "the holding on, determination", *dṛ-dhr-á-* "tenacious", *sá-dhṛī* (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, bööt. θρᾶνυξ, -υκος ‘stool’ (place an early Proto-Gk. *θρᾶvo-, which would contain -pā- from -r̥-, i.e. -erə-), Ion. Inf. Aor. θρῆσασθαι “sit down” (Proto-Gk. θrā-); due to the thematic root form *dherē-: θρό-νος m. ‘seat’; Cypr. lak. θόρ-ναξ ὑποπόδιον Hes.; with the meaning “grasp through the senses, observe” and “hold on custom, a religious custom”, ἀ-θερές ἀνόητον, ἀνόσιον Hes. (compare under Lith. *deréti* “be usable”), ἐνθρεῖν φυλάσσειν Hes. (from the thematic root form *dhere-; against it from *dh_{erə}-:) θρῆσκω νοῶ Hes. (Ion.), θράσκειν (ā) ἀναμιμήσκειν Hes., Ion. θρησκῆη, Koine θρησκεία “worship”, θρῆσκος “religious, godly, pious”, θρησκεύω “observe the official law of god”.

Is ἀθρέω “observe keenly” up to zero grade *η* the preposition *en (or a- = *sm̥-?) to compare afterwards with ἐνθρεῖν? (Lith. by Boisacq s. v.) Probably here ἀθρόος, ἀθρός “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 θώρᾶξ, -ᾶκος “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* (**ferimēd*, Sup.) “quite approximately, nearly”, as well as *firmus* “firm, strong, stout; lasting, valid; morally strong” (with dial. *i*).

O.Welsh *emdrɪt* “orderly”, Welsh *dryd* “economical” (**dhyto-*).

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*, *deréti* “employ, engage (*belay), buy”, *derù*, *deréti* “ be usable “, Kaus. *darāu*, *darýti* “make, do”, *dorà* f. “ the useful “, Ltv. *deru*, *derêt* “employ, engage, hire out, arrange “, Kaus. *darít* “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-ah-zi* (*tarhzi*) “ can, be able, defeated “ (**dh̥r̥-*? belongs rather to **ter-4**.

guttural extensions:

dheregh- “hold, stop, hold down; tight, firm”:

Av. *dražaite*, Inf. *drājanhe* “hold, stop, contain oneself, guide, lead”, *upadaržuvainti* “ they hold out, persist = accomplish, finish “, wherefore O.Ind. *-dhṛk* (only nom.) in compounds “bearing, carrying”; this form (**dhṛgh-s*) testifies for anlaut *dh-* the ar. and hence probably also Slav. family;

O.C.S. *drъžo*, *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. *drənjaiti* “ solidifies, strengthens, hardens “, *ā-drənjayeiti* “ determines “, Desiderativ *dīdrayžaite* “ looks for protecting himself “; participle *draxta-*; also Av. *drənjayeiti*, *dādrājoiš*, participle *draxta-* “ learnt by heart, murmured memorized prayers “ (compare Church Slavic *tvrъditi* “ moor “: Russ. *tverditъ* “ 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. *drōgъ* “ shaft, pole, turnpike “; different Specht Decl. 139.

dheregh- “hold down, tight, firm”:

O.Ind. *dṛhyati, drīhati* (*drīháti*) “makes tight, firm”, participle *drīhá-* “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. *diržas* ‘strap’, *diržmas* ‘strong’, O.Pruss. *dīrstlan* ‘strong, stately’, *dirž-tù, diržti* “ 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 *diržas* (above) and O.H.G. *zarge*, M.H.G. *zarge* f. “ border, side, verge of a space, edge “;

Slav. **děrzъ* “bold, foolhardy “ in O.C.S. *drězъ*, Sloven. *dřz*, Cz. *drzý*, Russ. *dérzkij* ds. and O.C.S. *drěznǫ, drěznǫtī* “ have the audacity, venture “, Russ. *derznútъ* etc.

dhereugh-:

awN.. *driūgr* “ withstand, strong, full”, *driūgum* “very”, aschw. *drīgher* “ respectable, strong, big, large”, N.Fris. *dreegh* “tight, firm, persistent “ (but to ***dhreugh-1*** belong O.E. *drīge* “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. *truhf-* f. “ cohort, troop, multitude, crowd”, O.S. *druht-*, O.E. *dryht*, O.N. *drōtt* f. “ cortege “, Goth.

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draúhti-witōb “(*laws of war =) military service “, *gadraúhts* “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. *draūgas* “travelling companion “, O.C.S. *drugъ* “fellow, other etc”, *družina* “συστρατιώται”;

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, dhhereu-, 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, murmurle”, τονθρύς φωνή Hes.; θρῦλος m. “murmur, din, fuss, noise”, θρῦλέω “murmle, 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”, **đrauyma-*, 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. *dhránati* “sounds” (Dhātup.);

Gk. θρῆνος m. “funeral song, lament, dirge”, θρηνέω “lamentation”, θρώνας κηφήν (drone) Hes., τεν-θρήνη “hornet”, ἀν-θρήνη (*ἀνθο-θρήνη) “forest bee”; O.S. *dreno*, O.H.G. *treno* “drone”, lengthened grade O.S. *drān* ds., also O.E. *drān* *dræn* f. “drone”; zero grade Goth. *drunjas* “clangor”, Nor. *dryn* n. “low shout”, *drynja* “low roar, bellow”, nd. *drönen* “make noise, talk slowly and monotonously” (out of it Ger. *dröhnen*).

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An anlaut doublet maybe lies in Lith. *trānas*, O.C.S. **trōtъ*, **trōdъ* “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. *dīnčim* “blow the horn, toot” (**dhrēnk-*) and O.Ir. *drēcht* ‘song, tale’ (**dhrenktā*), Proto-Slav.. **drōkъ* (**dhṛṇk-*) in Sloven. *drok* “pestle” etc; perhaps Toch. A *trānk-*, B *treṇk-* ‘speak’.

References: WP. I 860 f., WH. I 374, Mladenov Mel. Pedersen 95 ff.

Page(s): 255-256

(dher^{-4:}) dhor- : dh_er-

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 ”, θορίσκεσθαι “ 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 *dhore-, dhōrə-, θρω-);

from a base *dhereu-:* θόρνυμαι, θορνύομαι “ spring, jump ” (op probably Aeolian instead of ap from *ŋ*) compare θαρνεύει ὄχεύει. σπείρει. φυτεύει Hes., θάρνυσθαι ὄχεύειν Hes.; θοῦρος ‘stormy, boisterous’ probably from *θορFος (Bechtel Lexil. 167);

M.Ir. *dar-* “ spring, jump”, Impf. *no-daired*, preterit *ro-dart*, Verbalnom. *dāir*, gen. *dāra*, myth. PN *Dāire* (*dhārio-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 (*dher-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 deřkti* “soil with feculence, defecate”.

maybe truncated Alb. (*deřkti) *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. *drīts, trets* “filth, faeces”, Westfäl. *driət* “scared shitless, the defecated”;

Russ. dial. *drīstáť* “have diarrhea”, Bulg. *drískam, dríštъ* “have diarrhea”, Serb. *drískati, dríćkati*, Cz. *dřístat* ds. (Slav. **drisk-*, **drist-* from **dherid-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. *dhr̥ṣ-nō-ti*, *dhárṣ-atī* “ is audacious, courageous, ventures”, *dhr̥ṣú-* (Gramm.), *dhr̥ṣat* “ hearty “ (= Av. *darəšāt*), *dhr̥ṣṇú-* “bold, valiant, gamy, audacious, cheeky “, *dhr̥ṣṭā-* “ insolent, cheeky “, *dhr̥ṣita-* “bold, gamy”, *dādhr̥si-* “ 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. θάρρος) ds., Att. θράσος n. “ courage, boldness; audacity, brashness “, θαρσέω, θαρρέω “be gamy”, θαρσύς (rhod. Θαρσύβιος, ther. Θαρύμαqhoς), θρασύς “bold, gamy; foolhardy, cheeky “ (= O.Ind. *dhr̥ṣú-*), Lesb. adv. θροσέως, θάρσυνος “ courageous, confident, trusting “ (*θαρσο-σῦνος);

Lat. *infestus* “ aggressive, hostile, dangerous “, *infestare* “ to attack, disquiet “ and *manifestus* “ palpable, clear, visible, evident; caught out, detected “ (**dher-s-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. *dṛṣṭí-h* “boldness”);

Maybe Alb. (**(gi)tar*) *guxoj* “dare” : O.H.G. *(gi)tar*, *(gi)turran* “venture, risk”.

Lith. nasalized Lith. *dr̥esù* “dare, venture” (**dhirensō*), *dr̥istù*, *dr̥isti* (*dhr̥ns-*) “venture, risk”, *dr̥asà* (**dhrongs-*) “forwardness”, *dr̥asùs* = Ltv. *dr̥uošs* “gamy, brave” (**dhrongs-*; O.Lith. still

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dr̥isūs and *dr̥ansniaus*); without nasalization O.Pruss. *dīrstlan* ‘stately’ and *dyrsos* ‘proficient’ (**dirsu-*);

here perhaps Toch. A *tsär* ‘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)eI*, M.H.G. *top(p)eI* “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. **ðaþ-* “hit” (see below *dhābh-* “marvel”), could be a new variant of **ðuþ-* (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 *gʷ-* > *-b-*, *kʷ-* > *-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-gʷ-*, *dheu-kʷ-*. But Proto-Illyr. Gk. *dheu-gʷ-*, *dheu-kʷ-* 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: *dhyē-*, compare the extension *dhyē-k-*, *dhyē-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-dubno-* eig. “ underworld, outside world “ as O.Ice. *ūt-garðr*); s. also under S. 268 Slav. **dъbno*; maybe Alb. (**diep*) *djep* “(*deep) cradle, hollowed wood” : Pol. *dziupło* n., *dziupla* f. “ tree hole “.

Goth. *diups*, O.Ice. *diúpr*, 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. **dъbno*, Gaul. *dubno-*; s. die Lith. by Berneker 245 f.); also the FIN wRuss. *Dubna* (= Ltv. *Dybnojà*) “the deep river” and die O.Pruss. PN *Dum(p)nis*, *Dubna* show still *bn*; *dumbù*, *dùbti* “ become hollow, sink in “, *daubà*, *dauburýs* “gorge, ravine, gulch”, *dúobti* “hollow out”, *duobë* “cave” (Ltv. *duôbs*, *duôbjš* “deep, hollow”, *dùobe* “pit, pothole, grave” with *uo* from *ōu?*), *dubuō*, *-eñs* “ basin “, *duburýs*, *dūburýs*, *dubuřkis* “ pit full of water, hole, pool “, nasal. *dumburýs* “ deep hole full with water “, *dum̥blas* ‘slime, mud, morass” (yet see above S. 261); Ltv. *dubēns* (besides *dibēns*) “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);

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O.Bulg. *dъbrъ* (and out of it *dъbrъ*) “φάραγξ, gorge, ravine, gulch” (: Ltv. *dubra* “puddle, slop”); Church Slavic *dъno* (**dъbno*) “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. *duplъ* “hollow, light”, Russ. *dupлó* n. “cavity in tree truck”, Ser.-Cr. *düpe*, gen. *-eta* “buttocks”, *dúplja* “tree hollow”, old *dupan* “cave” etc; ablaut. Pol. *dziupto* 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 (~ **tiūp*”i, **č*-)

English meaning: bottom

Turkic protoform: **dūp*

Mongolian protoform: **dow-*

Note: A Turk.-Mong. isoglO.S.S. 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.

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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. *duháti*, athematic *dógdhi* “milked”, the desirable cow *Kāma-duh(ā)* “the plentifully bestowing” (= Gk. Τύχη), pers. *dōy*, *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. τετυκέιν, Med. τετύκοντο, τετυκέσθαι - with sek. *k* -, perf. τετευχώς, τέτυκται, τετεύχαται) “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. *daūg* “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)u*enti) 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. σῆ τρέχε Hes.; θοός “quick, fast”, βοη-θόος “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 Ἀ-θύρας (*ŋ-*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 Urlllyr. 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.

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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* (**dh̥ueinā*), borrowed as finn. *väinä* “wide river”, estn. *väin(a)* “ straits “, syrj. “*dyn* “ estuary “.

References: WP. I 834.

Page(s): 259-260

dheu⁻², dhu-ēi-

English meaning: to vanish, faint, die

Deutsche Übersetzung: "hinschwinden, bewußtlos werden, sterben"

Material: Goth. *diwans* (*dhéu-onō-) "perishable, mortal", ablaut. O.H.G. *touwen*, O.S. *dōian* "die", O.N. *deyja*, *dō* (*dōw), *dāinn* "die"; Goth. *dauþs* "dead", also *af-dauþs* "afflicted", O.H.G. *tōt*, O.E. *dēad*, O.N. *dauðr* "dead", Goth. *dauþus* "death", O.H.G. *tōd*, O.E. *dēab*, O.N. *dauð-r, -ar* and *dauðe* "death";

O.Ir. *duine* (*dhu-n-*io*-), pl. *dōini* (*dheu-en-*io*-), Welsh *dyn*, Corn. Bret. *den* "person" ("mortal, human being", Brugmann ZfceltPh. 3, 595 ff.); s. also under *ghoðem*;
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 *dheu-*dhu-ā-t*, compare also above under *dhe-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 *dhū-ēi-*: *dhū-ī-* in:

Arm. *di*, gen. *dioy* “ dead body, corpse”, O.Ir. *dīth* (**dhūītu-*) “end, death”; O.E. *dwīnan* (st. V.) “ abate, dwindle “, besides dem *nōn*-Verb O.N. *duīna* and *duena* ds.; O.E. *dwæscan* “ annul, annihilate “ (**dwaiskjan*), Lith. *dvisti* “die” (Būga by Endzelin KZ. 52, 123).

maybe Alb.Tosk (*dvisti*) *vdes*, Gheg *dekē* “die” [commom Alb. -s- > -k- shift].

Clearly from Root *dheues-*, *dhūēs-*, *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. *dvisti* “die” : Lith. *dvesiù*, *dvesiaù*, *dvēsti* “ 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. *fraδavata* “ rubbed off (cleaning) “;

Gk. θοός . . . λαμπρός, θοῶσαι . . . λαμπρῦναι Hes., ὁδόντες λευκὰ θέοντες Ps.-Hsd.,

θαλέιον καθαρόν. καὶ θωλέον Hes. (Kontr. from *θοFαλέος).

References: WP. I 835, Schulze KZ. 29, 260 f. = Kl. Schr. 369.

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dheu-⁴, dheuə- (dhuē-, extended dhuē-k-, dhuē-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 “, θυμαίνω “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: *dhuē-*, compare the extension *dhuē-k-*, *dhuē-s-*): “to reel, dissipate, blow, etc.”.

with ū: 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. *dǫmbъ* “oak” [see under S. 264] belongs). maybe truncated Alb. (**dhumusk-*) *dushk* “oak” : Ltv. *dumûksnis* ‘swamp, marsh’ : O.C.S. *dǫmbъ* “oak” not from Alb. *drushk* “oak”, *dru-* “tree, wood” because Alb. *dr-* > *d-* shift is not common.

Lat. *fimus* “crap, muck, manure” (as **dhu-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. *dhūmrā-* “ smoke-color, gray, puce, cloudy, dull (also from the mind)”, *dhūmala-* “ smoke-color, puce “;

Lith. *dumblas* ‘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”, *dūmaīns* “ smoke-color ”, *dumjš*, fem. *dumja* “ dark brown, paled, cloudily (from the eyes), stupid ”, *dumûksnis* ‘swamp, marsh’, *dumbra zeme* “black moorland ”, *dumbris*, *dumbrs* “ 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. *dūní*, *dūñas* pl. ‘slime, mud’;

with *-ko-*, respectively of the root extension with *-k-*: Ltv. *dūksne*, *dükste* ‘swamp, marsh, pool, morass’ : *dükans* “ 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 *baīgans* “whitish”, *salgans* “ sugary ”);

with *-t-* Toch. B *tute* “yellow”?

With /f/ formant :

O.Ind. *dhūlī-*, *dhūlīf.* “dust, dusty surface of the earth, pollen”, *dhūlikā* “fog”, Alb. *dēlēnje* “juniper” (as “wood smoking chips”, from **dhūlinjō*);

Maybe Alb. *dyllē* “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* > *ē* shift suggests that alb, cognate for “juniper” derived from Root *dhāl-*: “to blossom, be green”: Alb. (**dalīnja*) *dēlinjē* “juniper” and not from Root *dheu-4*, *dheuə-*: “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”, *dūlkē* “mote, speck”; Ltv. *dūlājs*, *dūlējs* “more smoking than burning torch to take the honey from the bees”; Lith. *dūlsvas* “smoke-color, mouse grey”; changing through ablaut Russ. *dúlo* “barrel (of a gun, a cannon”), *dúlce* “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*, *dheuə-* (presumably: *dhvē-*, compare the extension *dhvē-k-*, *dhvē-s-*): “to reel, dissipate, blow, *smoke etc.”.

maybe Alb. *dhunoj* “violate, rape”, *dhunē* “violence”;

O.Ind. *dhūnōti* (*dhunōti*, *dhuvāti*) “shakes, moves to and fro, ventilates”, Fut. *dhaviṣyati*, perf. *dudhāva*, pass. *dhūyāte*, participle *dhutá-h*, *dhūta-h* ‘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 “, *dhavítram* n. “ flabellum, whisk “, *dhavitavyà-* “ fan, ventilate “; Av. *davidī* “ we both beset “? (*du-*vaidī*); Kuiper Nasalpräs. 53 places here O.Ind. *dhvajati* (Dhp. 7, 44), Av. *dvažaiti* “ flutters “ (in addition O.Ind. *dhvajá-h* “banner, ensign, flag”) from **dhṛ-eg-* (?);

Arm. *de-dev-im* “ sway, swing “ (compare that likewise redupl. intensive *dhvajá-h* O.Ind. *dō-dhavīti*);

Gk. θῦω (εθῦσα), Lesb. θυίω “ storm along, roar, rave, smoke “ (**dhu-iō*, u: from θῦσω, εδῦσα, 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, ὄρμή, δρόμος Hes. with the meaning ‘smoke (smoke offering), smell’: θῦω (θῦσω), τέθύκα “ sacrifice “, θυσία ‘sacrifice, oblation’, θῦμα “ 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. θυλήματα, *θυFa- : *θu:-, s. Bechtel Lex. 168 f., Boisacq s. v.), θυμέλη “ sacrificial altar, altar”.

On the base of the meaning “(together) whirl” θῖς, θῖνός “heap, sandpile, esp. dune, sandbank, heaps generally “, from *θF-īv, shaped as ακτīn-, γλωχīn-, δελφīn-, ὠδīn-, 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 *dēj*, Tosc *dēnj* “fuddle”, Med. “ dwindle away, melt “ (**deunjō*, compare Goth. *dauns* “fume, haze, mist”), *dējet* “ flows, melts “;

Maybe Alb. *dēje* “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” (*suffīmentum* “incense”; about *fīmus* see above) from *-*dhū-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 **bhū-jiō, fōteo, -ēre* “evil smell, stink” due to a participle **dhū-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. Δοῦνον, 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)ē*, arch. *dóē* “bulwark, rampart, wall” (**dhōuio-*); O.Ir. *dumae* m. “hill”, Gaul. GN *Dumiatis*; also O.Ir. *dé* f. gen. *dīad* ‘smoke’, M.Ir. *dethach* ds. (**dhūjat-*);

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. *dъmъ* “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” (**dhou-ni*), O.N. *daunn* m. “fetidness” (vgl Alb. *dej*, about O.H.G. Ger. *dunst* see under the root form **dheues-*); 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. *dorst* “down feather (*fan), dust powder (*ash)” = dt. *Durst*; s. Falk-Torp under *dun*); O.S. *dununga* “delusion” (ü or ū?); O.Ice. *dūni* “fire”;

Lith. *dujà* f. “mote, speck”, *dujé* “down feather (*fan)”; *dvýlas* “black, black-headed”, ablaut. *dúlas* “grayish”;

Slav. **dujō*, **duti* (e.g. Russ. *dúju*, *dutъ*) “blow”, changing through ablaut **dyjō* in Sloven. *díjem*, *dítí* “blow, smell, breathe quietly”; O.C.S. *dunq* *dunqti* (**dhoun-*) “blow” (changing through ablaut with O.Ind. *dhū-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, τύφῆναι) “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”.

τετύφωσθαι “be brainless, conceited, haughty”, τύφως, -ώ or -ώνος “whirlwind, thunderstorm”, τύφεδών, -όνος “disastrous fire”, τύφεδανός, τύφογέρων “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. *dū* “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* (*d̥̄bra) be identical just as well with Ltv. *dubra*, Church Slavic *dъbrъ*.

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*, *dheuθ-* (presumably: *dhuē-*, compare the extension *dhuē-k-*, *dhuē-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. *dqbъ* “oak, then tree generally” as “tree with dark heartwood” as Lat. *rōbur*. Against it can be by Ltv. *dumbras zeme* “black moorland” etc b

Einschublaut between *m* and *r*, see above, also by Lith. *dumblas* ‘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”, *dúdhi-, dudhra-* “boisterous”, probably also *dúdhita-* (epithet von *tamas* “darkness”) perhaps “confused, thick”;

Gk. θύσσεται τινάσσεται Hes. (*θυθίεται), θύσανος “tassel”, Hom. θυσσανόεις “festooned with tassels or fringes” from *θυθία (**dhudhia* = Ltv. *duža* “bundle”), τευθίς, τεῦθος, τευθός “squid” (“misting, muddling the water”);

Gmc. **dud-*, geminated **dutt-* and **dudd-*: Dan. *dude*, older *dudde* “ryegrass, darnel” (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 cerebralis”; 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

(*vlas*)-*doddre* ds. After Falk-Torp under *dodder* if the word was transferred as a name for certain plants with yellow thredlike 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-kvisa* “a bird”.

3. k-extension: *dhvēk-*, *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*, *dvékuoti*, *dvékteréti* “breathe, pant, gasp”, *dvōkti* ‘stink’, *dvākas* “breath, breeze, breath”, *dūksas* ‘sigh’, *dūkstū*, *dūkti* “ become raving, rage “, *dūkis* “fury”, Ltv. *dūcu*, *dūkt* “ roar, rage “, *duku*, *ducēt* it. “roar”, *dūku* (**dunku*), *duku*, *dukt* “ become mat “; 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 /-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. *dwals*), 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]οιύπ” “Ιλλυριῶν (Hes.);

maybe Alb. *dal* “go out, move out, wander aimlessly”, nasalized *nda* ‘stop, hinder, delay’ : O.N. *dvelja* “hinder, delay”, O.S. *bidwellian* “hinder”, O.N. *dvql* f. “delay”, O.E. *dwala* m. “aberration”.

O.Ir. *dall* “blind”, *clūas-dall* “deaf” (“unable to hear, blind”), Welsh Corn. Bret. *dall* “blind” (about **dyallos* < **dullos* from **dhylno-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. *dølskr* (**dwōliska*-) “crazy”; O.S. *fardwelan* st. V. “miss, fail”, O.Fris. *dwilith* “errs”; O.E. participle *gedwolen* “wrong, mistaken”, O.H.G. *gitwełan* “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. *tweʎ(en)* “hinder, delay”; O.N. *dvql* f. “delay”, O.E. *dwala* m. “aberration”, O.H.G. *gitwoło* “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 : *dhuen(ə)-* “scatter, sprinkle, be moved violently; whirling smoke, fog, cloud; befogged = dark, also from the darkening of the consciousness, the death”.

O.Ind. *ádhvanīt* “he burnt out, was extinguished, dwindled” (of anger, actually “evaporated, sprayed”), Kaus. *dhvānayati* “darkens”, participle *dhvāntā-* “dark”, n. “darkness”;

Av. *dvan-* with pre verb “fly” (*apa-dvāsaiti* “macht sich auf zum Davonfliegen”, *upa-dvāsaiti* “goes flying there”, Kaus. *us-dvānayať* “he allows to fly upwards”); *dvānman-* n. “cloud”, *aipi-dvānara-* “cloudy, misty”, *dunman-* “fog, cloud”;

Gk. θάνατος “death”, θνητός “perishable” (**dʰ₁h₂enət̥os* and **dʰ₁h₂n̥t̥ós*), Dor. θνᾶσκω “die”, reshaped after the present in -ίσκω Att. ἀποθνήσκω (-θανοῦμαι, -θανεῖν), Lesb. θναίσκω 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-* (*dhyer-, dheur-*) “whirl, attack, hurry; vortex = dizziness, folly”.

O.Ind. (unleashed) *dhōrana-* n. “trot”, *dhōrati* “trots” (= sl. *dur-*, see under); perhaps *dhurā* adv. “violent, forcible”; *dhātī* “raid, night raid”, if mind. development from **dhvārtī* Heranstürmen “;

perhaps Gk. ἀ-θύρω (*ἀ- = ἡ “in” + *θυρίω) “play, I amuse”, ἄθυρμα “play, toys; jewellery, ornament things” (if “play” from ‘spring’);

Lith. *padūrmai* adv. “with impetuosity, stormy”, O.Pruss. *dūrai* nom. pl. ‘shy’; Russ. *durъ* “folly, fatuity, stubbornness”, *durētъ*, “lose the mind”, *duriť* “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. *dûrîm, dûriti 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-, dhūes-, 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 und aufgeregttem Wesen), blow, wehen, hauchen, pant, gasp (Hauch, Atem, Geist, ghost, animal; smell, smell, odor)’

Note: extension of **dhey-4**; also expressions for “dark colors” seem to be supposed to be added as “fog-gray, dust-color”.

Material: O.Ind. *dhvam̃sati* “sprays, sprinkles, disintegrates, goes to pieces”, participle *dhvastā-*, Kaus. *dhvam̃sáyati*, *dhvasáyati* “powdered, destroyed”, *dhvasmán-* m. “obscuration”, *dhvasírá-* “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 (**dhū-és-mi*, Konj. *dhéu-s-ō* besides **dhū-n-és-mi*, Konj. **dhū-én-s-ō*) compare Kuiper Nasalpräs. 41;

Gk. Θῦω (Θυίω) “blow, storm, surge, smoke, sacrifice” as **dhū-íō* (u: from Θῦσω, ἔθυσα) to einf. root **dhey-* (see S. 262), however, maybe in the meaning “rage” from **dhūs-íō*, as Θυῖα f. “female bacchant”, Θυίάς “a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante” ds. (Θυάζω “be grasped by bacchanalian dizziness”) probably from **dhūs-ia* 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 **dhusō*, 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; θῦμός “anger, soul “ is = θῦμός “ 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 *dh̥yes- in Hom. Θέιον and θέιον (with metr. lengthening to θήιον), Att. θεῖον “ sulphur steam, sulphur “ (*θεσ-ειον?).

Perhaps here θεός “god” because of Lith. *dvasiā* “ghost”, M.H.G. *getwās* “ghost” and forms as Gk. θέσ-φατος “ spoken from god “, θεσπέσιος, θέσπις “divine” as *θεσός from *dh̥yesos 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 *dh̥yos-;

Lat. perhaps *furo*, see above; *fimbria* f. “ fringe, border, edge “ maybe from *dh̥yensriā, with the ablaut form *dh̥yēs-* : *februō*, -āre “ clean, expiate religiously “ from *februum* “ religious purification “ (sabin. after Varro), as also *Februārius* “ the cleansing month “, on the basis of *dh̥yes-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 *dh̥yestia, *dh̥yēslouā, 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. *dischöf*, Ger. Westfäl. *dūs*, Basque *tusuri* “devil”; compare Pedersen Et. celt. 1, 171; O.Ir. *dāsacht* “fury”,

dāistir immum “ I become raving “ (**dhūōs-t*, ablaut. with O.E. *dwæs* etc); O.Ir. *dōe* “idle”, perhaps as **dhouseio-* to Ger. *dösig*,

O.E. *dwæs* ‘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. *dūsig*, *dösig*, O.H.G. *tusic* “ sluggish “, M.L.G. *dūsen*, *dosen* “ pass away thoughtlessly “, Eng. *doze* “doze”, Ger. (N.Ger.) *Duse* (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*, *tōricht*, M.L.G. *dōre* m. “fool, crazy person”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *torré* “fool”

with the meaning “ spray, get dusty, scatter “: M.H.G. *tæsen*, *dæsen* ‘scatter”, *verdæsen* “destroy” (from **daujan*), 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. *duse* “ 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. *tīor* “animal”, O.E. *dēor* “wild animal”, adj. “violent, wild, valiant”;

Lith. *dvesiù, dvesiaū, dvēsti* “breathe, breathe out the spirit, perish, die”; maybe Alb. (**dves*) *vdes* “breathe out the spirit, perish, die”; Clearly from Root *dheues-, dhūēs-, 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. *dvisti* “die” : Lith. *dvesiù, dvesiaū, dvēsti* “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. *dvēsele* f. “breath, soul, life”, ablaut. (**dhūos-*), Lith. *dvasas* m., *dvasià* f., gen. *dvāsios* “ghost”, “breath”, Ltv. *dvaša* “air, breath, smell” (: Russ. *dvochatъ*, IE **dhūos-*); zero grade (**dhūs-*), Lith. *dūsas* ‘sigh’ and “haze, mist” (= Clr. *doch*), *dūstù, dūsti* “run out of breath”, Ltv. *dust* “pant, gasp”, *dusmas* “anger”, Lith. *dūsiù, dūsēti* “take a deep breath, sigh, gasp heavily”, *dūsauti* ds.; Lith. *daūsos* f. pl. (**dhou-*) “the upper air, paradise”, *dausinti* “ventilate, air”;

Russ. *dvóchatъ, dvochátъ* “pant, gasp” (see above); O.C.S. (*vъs*)*dъchnotи* “take a deep breath, heave a sigh”, Clr. *doch* “breath, breeze” (**dъchъ*), O.C.S. *dychajо, dyšо, dychati* “breathe, exhale, blow”, *duchъ* (: Lith. *daūsos*) “respiration, breath, spirit”, *duša* “breath, soul” (**dhoušiā*), *dušо, duchati* “breathe, blow, from wind” etc maybe Alb. (**dychati*) *dihas* “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-*), *furus* “dark-colored, black” (**dhus-yo-*);

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 *dwnn* ‘subfuscus, dark-colored, blackish’, Gaul. PN *Donnos* etc (**dhūosnos*).

Note:

Probably from a fusion of Root *dheues-*, *dhvēs-*, *dheus-*, *dhūs-* “to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die” + Root *dei-1*, *deiθ-*, *dī-*, *diā-* : “to shine; day; sun; sky god, god” derived Slav. (**dus-diu-*): O.C.S.: *dъždbъ* “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. *fīvō*, Umbr. *fīktu* “you shall fix, fasten, drive, thrust in, attach, affix, post, erect, set up”, *afīktu* “he/she shall fasten, implant, drive in, affix”; probably in addition as “pinned” also *fīnis* “boundary, limit, border; summit, end; object, aim; in pl. enclosed area, territory” (= Lith. *dīgsnis* “prick, sting”), compare *fīniō*, -*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. *dýgt* “germinate” (actually “jut. stick out, protrude”, Lith. *dýgūs* ‘spiky, prickly’), in addition *dýgiù*, *dýgéti* “feel piercing pain”, *dýglýs* “thorn”, *dýgé* “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. *díégt* “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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An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

dhē(i)- (besides dh-ei-?)

English meaning: to suck

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘saugen, säugen’

Note: (: *dhəi-*, *dhī-* and *dhē-*, *dhə-*) s. esp. Schulze KZ. 27, 425 = Kl. Schr. 363.

Material: O.Ind. *dhāya-ḥ* “nourishing, nursing”, *dhāyas-* n. “the sucking”, *dhāyú-* “thirsty”, *dhātavē* “to suck”, Fut. *dhāsyati*, Aor. *ádhāt* “he sucked”, *su-dhā* “juice, sap, nectar”, *dhātrī* “wet nurse, mother”, *dhēnu-* f. “producing milk” = Av. *daēnu-* “female of four-footed animals”, O.Ind. *dhēnā* “milker”, ablaut. *dhīta-* “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. *djathē*);

from stem *dhəi-*: *dháyati* ‘sucks’ (**dhəieti* : 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” (*dhəi-li-*), *dayeak* “wet nurse” (from **dayi-* = IE *dhə-ti-*));

Gk. θήσατο “he sucked”, θῆσθαι “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. *djathē* “cheese” originally “curd made from sour milk” (: O.Ind. *dádhī*), Gk.-Alb. *dithē* “cheese”;

Note:

Spectacularly Alb. *djathē* (**das*), Gk.-Alb. *dithē* “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 *fēlīx*, *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. **ðajjan*, compare O.Ind. *dháyati*, O.C.S. *dojō*; das Gmc. **ðajj-* 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. *dieni* f. “pregnant” (= O.Ind. *dhēnū-*), *dienā* ds. (= O.Ind. *dhēnā* “cow”), O.Pruss. *dadan* “milk” (= O.Ind. *dadhan-*); O.C.S. *dojō* “suckle” (O.Ind. *dháyati*), *doilica* “wet nurse”, with *ě* (= IE *ē* or *əi*) *dētъ* f. “children, kids.”, *dēva*, *dēvica* “girl, virgin” (replaced by “* woman” = “the nursing one, the one who suckles”, s. Berneker 197).

With /-formant: O.Ind. *dhārū-* “sucking” = Gk. θῆλυς “nourishing (έέρδη), lactating, female” (fem. θήλεια and θῆλυς), θηλώ, θηλαμών “wet nurse”, θηλάζω “suckle, suck”, θηλή “brisket”, Alb. *dele* ‘sheep’ (**dhei-l-n-*), *delmē* ds., *dhallē* ‘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” (**dhi-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. *dēlē* ds., *pirmdēlē* “the first born”, *pirmdēlŷs* “who has just been born”; Ltv. *dīle* “sucking calf”, *dīlit* “suckle”.

Identical Alb. *djalē* ‘son’ : Ltv. *dēls* ‘son’.

from Gk. θῶσθαι (*θωὶεσθαι) “to feast”, θοίνη “feast” (from *θωὶ-νā?) with gradation suit here, is doubtful; if θῶξαι and (Dor.) θᾶξαι “μεθύσαι” as *θοὶακ-σαι points to a light root *dhōi- (also then θοίνη; also θῶσθαι could be θοὶα-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 **fēlu-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. *dhānāh* 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. *duōna* f. “bread” (originally “corn “, O.Lith. “provision for retired farmers, retirement, settlement on retirement “); Dor.-Illyr. (Cret.) δητάι. . . 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. θεῖος “uncle”, θεία “aunt” (*θη-ος, θη-ā), τήθη “grandmother” (from *θη-θη), Ital. (Ven.) *deda* “aunt” (?), Gk. τηθίς “aunt” (in addition GN Θέτις); Illyr. *deda* “wet nurse” (Krahe IF. 55, 121 f.), also probably originally zur root *dhē(/)-* “suckle”; Lith. *dēde*, *dēdis* “uncle” (but *diēdas* “graybeard, old man, elder” from wr. *džēd* 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. *dádhāti*, 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. ξθετο) ; *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. *dētas* “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. *dētū* Supin., O.C.S. *dětъ* “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”); *io-present* O.Ind. *dhāyatē* “places for oneself” (= Ltv. *dēju*, *dēt* “place, lay eggs”, *dēju dēt* “solder together”, O.C.S. *dějō* “lay, place”, O.Cz. *děju* “make”); perf. O.Ind. *dadhāu*, *dadhimá*, Av. 3. sg. *daδa* (: Gk. τέθεμαι, Lat. -*didī*, Osc. *prú-ffd*, O.H.G. *teta* etc.).

Arm. *ed* Aor. “he placed” (= O.Ind. *á-dhāt*; 1. sg. *edi*, 2. sg. *edir*), present *dnem* “I place” (**dinem*, IE **dhē-no-*, compare Russ. *dēnu* ‘sit, put, lay, place’, Ser.-Cr. *djēnēm* “do, put, lay”);

Maybe nasalized Alb.Gheg *me ndenj* ‘to sit, while, stay’, *ndej* “hang lose, place”

Phryg. εδαες “has placed” (**e-dhē-es-t?* rather = Hitt. *da-a-iš*);

Gk. τίθημι “put” (Aor. ξθηκα - see under -, ξθεμεν, ξθετο, Fut. θήσω, participle θετός);

Messap. *hi-pa-of* “has placed” (**għi-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* (εθηκα), *factum* “to make, form, do, perform; of feelings and circumstances, to cause, bring about”, Osc. *fakiad*, Umbr. *faciā* “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. *feitu*, *fetu* [Imperative] “he/she will have made, constructed, fashioned, framed, erected, produced, composed”:

facilis “(feasible) easy to do; easy to manage, convenient, favorable”, Umbr. *facefele* ds.; *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-ḥ* “vanished”.

The same *k*-extension besides in Gk. εθηκα also in θήκη “receptacle”, O.Ind. *dhā-ká-ḥ* “container” and Phryg. αδ-δακετ “afflicts, causes death”, Med. αδ-δακετορ; Ven. *vhaχsədō* “

he/she makes, constructs, fashions, frames, builds, erects, produces, composes “ (**fak-s-to*, the *f* probably from Ital.); Hitt. *dak-ki-eš-zi* (*dakkesz*) “ 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-t*), perf. *do-rat* (**to-ro-ad-dat* from **dhē-t*), 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. *gi-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 formation. 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. *déti* “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 *dēdū*; Ltv. *dēt* (see above);

O.C.S. *děti* “lay, place” (also ‘say’), present *děžqo* (**dediō*) and *dějō* (see above); *dějō*, *dějati* “lay, place, do”; -*vā*-iterative O.C.S. *o-děvati* “(to put), dress “, Russ. *děvátъ* ‘set down, do, place’;

in addition probably Lith. *dēviù*, *dēvēti* “wear a dress”; a formant *u* also in Gk. *θοFακος and (assim.) *θαFακος, compare θοάζω ‘sit, put’, Ion. θῶκος (Hom. θόωκος written for θό[F]ακος) ‘seat’, θάβακον θᾶκον ἢ θρόνον Hes., Att. also θᾶκος ds., Hom. θαάσσω ‘sit’, Att. poet. θᾶσσω ds. (see to Gk. group Bechtel Lexil. 161 f., Boisacq 335); compare also

Thrac. *-dava* “settling, settlement” from *dhēuā or *dhəuā̄, 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-eħ-hí(tehhī)*, 3. pl. *ti-an-zí* (Pedersen Hitt. 91, 112 f., 166), preterit 3. sg. *da-a-iš*; perhaps also *dak-ki-eš-zí* (see above);

Toch. A *tā-*, *tās-*, *tas-*, B *tes-* “lay, place” (*dhē-s- Pedersen Toch. 186 f.);

Lyc. *ta-* “lay, place” (Pedersen. Lyc. and Hitt. 30 f.).

Root nouns (in compositions): e.g. O.Ind. *vayō-dhā-h* “imparting vitality”, *sam-dhā* f. “pact, agreement, promise” (: Lith. *arkli-dé* “stable”), *sam-dh-á-m* “association” (: Lith. *sam-das*), *ratna-dh-á-h* “imparting treasure”, *ni-dh-í-h* m. “container, treasure, tribute”, *sam-dh-í-h* m. “association, covenant, fusion”, Av. *gao-δi-* “milk container”; Lith. *samdas* “rent, rental”, *iñdas* “vessel”, *nuodaī* “poison”, (old) *núodžia* “debt, blame, offense”, *pādis* “the hen lays an egg”;

O.Pruss. *umnode* “bakehouse”, Lith. *pelūdė*, Ltv. *pelude* “chaff container”, O.C.S. *obъ-do-n* “θησαυρός”, *sq-dъ* “κρίσις, κρῖμα”; compare Berneker 193 ff., Trautmann 47 f.; if so also O.Ice. *odd*, O.E. *ord*, O.H.G. *ort* “cusp, peak” as *ud-dho-s “pointed up”?

nominal formation:

O.Ind. *dhātar-* m. “instigator, founder”, *dhātar-* “creator, god” (compare also O.C.S. *dětelь* “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. δουμος);

dhə-ti-* in O.Ind. *-dhiti-h* f. “stead”, *dēvá-hiti-h* “God’s statute”, Gk. θέσις f. “statute, order”, Lat. *con-diti-ō* f. “an agreement, stipulation, condition, compact, proposition, terms, demand”; **dhē-ti-s* in Av. *ni-δāiti-* 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-děnъ* “(completed), vested”; O.Ind. *dhāna-m* “sacrifice, offering, price in competition etc”, *nidhánam* “layover, stay, inhabitation etc”, *gōdhana-m* “cattle possession”, Av. *gao-δana-* n. “milk container”.

O.Ind. *dhāman-* n. “statute, law, dwelling, troop, multitude, crowd etc”, Av. *dāman-*, *dāman-* n. ‘site, creature’, Gk. ἀνά-θημα “anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing”, ἐπί-θημα “something put on, a lid, cover; statue on a grave”, θημών m. “heap”; εύθήμων “probably keeping tidy, keeping in order”; Thrac. plant name κοα-δάμα ποταμογείτων (Dioskor.) from **kʷa-dhēmṇ* “water settlement”, PN *Uscu-dama*; secondary (after θέσις) 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. *dāmi-* 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. θεμείλια (εἰ metr. lengthening) “the foundations, low West part, bottom, ground”; Alb. *themei* “the foundation of a building; the innermost, core” : Hom. θεμείλια (εἰ metr. lengthening) “foundation, ground” [probably a loanword]; *themēn* “heel, bottom of the foot”.

zero grade: θαμά “*massed; frequent, often”, θαμινός “frequent, often, massed”, Hom. θαμές, femin. θαμείαι pl. “the piled up, tightly packed, crowded, close-set, thick” (from *θαμύς), θάμνος “thicket, shrubbery, bush, shrub”; in a *dhə-mo- “settlement, branch, dwelling” (compare θαιμός οἰκία, 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. *famei* “a servant, a male slave, attendant”, *famelo* “a household (of slaves), establishment”, Umbr. *fameřias* “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*, *domesys* “attention, directing of the thought and will on something”, also Lith. *démė* “spot upon which

attention is directed “ etc, *démétis* = *dométis* “ wonder, care, concern, follow, go, take interest “.

O.Ice. *dæll* “ easy to do, easy, without difficulty “ (**dhē-li-s*); compare Run. *dalidun* “ they did “ (preterit of Gmc. **dēlian*), Lith. *pa-délyš* “ nest-egg (the hen lays an egg) “, *priedélē*, *priedélis* “ inclosure “, O.Bulg. *dělo* n. “work”, wherewhore (see Berneker 195 f., Trautmann 48) O.C.S. *děla*, *dělјma* m. gen. “because of”, Lith. *děl*, *děl*, *děliai*, Ltv. *děl* with gen. “because of, for the sake of”.

Maybe from Slavic *ne* “not” + O.C.S.: *dělo* “work, matter” = Bulgarian *неделя* (*nedeł'a*), Serbian *nedelja*, Czech *neděle*, Polish *niedziela* ‘sunday, holiday = no work’ : Lithuanian: *dėlioti* “put down, away” : Albanian *djele* ‘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. *demm* "damage" (**dhə-mi-s*); with *-s* O.N. *dāsi* "idle" (Gmc. **dās-*), M.H.G. *dāsic* 'still, uncommunicative, stupid', changing through ablaut Nor. dial. *dase* "flabby person", Dan. *dase* "be decayed"; O.N. *dāsa(s)k* "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 **dheyes-* "whisk" "discussed from N.Ger. *dōsig* 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. *fiísnam* 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. *dhīṣṇya-* "devout, godly, pious, holy" (insecure *dhīṣanyant-* under likewise, see under *dheiθ-* 'see'); about Gk. Θεός "god" see under *dheues-*, about Lat. *fās*, *fāstus* above S. 105 f.

References: WP. I 867, WH. I 453, 3 f.; EM² 333, 347 f.

Page(s): 259

d_hlas- or **d_helB-** (: d_hls-)

English meaning: to squeeze, press

Deutsche Übersetzung: “quetschen, drücken”?

Material: O.Ind. *d̤hṛṣād-* “millstone”;

Gk. θλάω “squeeze, crush” (IE *d_hlas-ō or *d_hlsō), ἐθλάσθην, θλαστός;

Cz. *d_lasmati* “press” (*d_hlās-mo- or *d_hols-mo-);

φλάω “θλάω” is hybridization of θλάω with φλίβω, as on the other hand φλίβω through hybridization with θλάω is also transfigured to θλίβω.

References: WP. I 877, Schwyzer Gk. I 676.

Page(s): 271

dh_₂lgh-

English meaning: debt

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schuld, Verpflichtung’

Material: O.Ir. *dligim* “ be entitled to, earn “, M.Welsh *dlyu*, with epenthetic vowel *dylyu* “ withheld, kept back “, Corn. *dylly* ds., M.Bret. *dellit* ds., O.Ir. *dliged* n. “ obligation, law, right “ (**dh_₂lghito-m*), Welsh *dled*, *dyled*, me. *d(y)lyet* f. “ obligation “, besides *dlit* “ earnings “ (**dh_₂lghītā*); Goth. *dulgs* “ debt “ (in money); O.C.S. *dъgъ* “ debt “, Russ. *dolg*, Ser.-Cr. *dûg* (gen. *dûga*), Pol. *dług*, 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, -ιγγος f. “rope, cord, band, strap, string of the bow “ (places ahead *θω-μο- or -μā);

Note: common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift

Lat. *fūnis* “a rope, sheet, line, cord “; ablaut ḍ[u]-: ḫ-; if Lat. ḫ not at most dial. development from ḍ; 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” (*θο-*Fóς* *yo*-participle, as e.g. *δα-*Fóς* “sliced” in δαιζω; 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-drefjar* m. “bloodstain”; O.C.S. *drobljō*, *drobiti* “crush, break, rupture, grind”, Russ. *drobъ* f. “break, piece, fragment”, R.C.S. *drobynъ*, Bulg. *dróben* ‘small, little’, next to which with ablaut *e* : Bulg. *drében* ds., *dreb* “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 τάφος 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. *drep* n. “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 *dhṛgh-);

Gk. τρέχω (Dor. τράχω), Fut. ἀποθρέξομαι, θρέξω “run”, τροχός (: O.Ir. *droch*) “wheel”, τρόχος “run”, τρόχις “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 *dhregh-*). The primary meaning is “carve”. All numerous other interpretations are to be explained by casual use.

References: WP. I 874 f.

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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. *drâžim*, *drážiti* ‘stir, tease, irritate’;

Maybe Alb. *trazonj* ‘stir, tease, irritate’.

ein *ni*-abstract noun **dražnъ* “irritation” lies Russ. *draznítъ* ‘stir, tease, irritate, banter’ the basic, *z* instead of *ž* after the synonymous forms *-zna*.

Also a root **dhrāgh-* or **dhregh-:* **dhrōgh-:* **dhrəgh-* wäre möglich.

References: WP. 1 875.

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dhreĝ-

English meaning: to pull

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ziehen; dahinziehen, gleiten, streifen”

Note: synonymous with *trägh-* (see there)

Material: O.Ind. *dhrájati* “glides, slides there”, *prá-dhrajati* “hurries”, *dhrájas-* n., *dhrajati-* f. “the pranks, pull”, *dhrāj-* perhaps “attraction”, *dhrāji-*, *dhrājí-* 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. *dréž-iu*, *-ti* “rend”, *nudréžti* “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”, *drifn.* “what floats through the air, snowfall”, O.E. *drifn.* “drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, the driven”, *drāff.* “drive, impel, drift, propel, push, thrust, drift, herd”, M.H.G. *trift* ds., Ger. *Trift* “pasture, herd”;

Lith. *drimbù, dribti* “laggard, clodhopper, lubber, looby, hobbledehoy, lummox, squab, dub, lug”, *sniēgas drim̄ba* “the snow falls thickly” (= O.N. *pā drīfr snær*); from *drib-*, to which could belong likewise the *i-* as the *e-* series, the transfer has occurred in the *e-* series: *drebìù, drēbti* “pour, make stains with viscous liquid”.

References: WP. I 872, 876, Wissmann nom. postverb. 68 f., Specht KZ. 68, 41.

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dhreugh-¹

English meaning: to tremble, shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zittern, (sich) schütteln, einschrumpfen"

Material: O.E. *dryge* "dry" etc, see above S. 254 f. under *dhereugh-*;

Lith. *drugys* "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. *drżę, drżec* "tremble", old also "have a fever", *drgać*, perf. *drgnąć* "tremble, quiver; flounder, twitch ", Russ. *drožu, -áť*, perf. *drógnutъ* "tremble, quiver" (etc, s. Berneker 231).

Dissyllabic root form **dhereugh-* or **dhereug-* one supposes in Gk. τοιθορύσσειν σείειν Hes., τοιθορύκτρια ἡ τοὺς σεισμοὺς ποιοῦσα Hes. and τανθαρύζω, 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. *dhrōksyáti*, participle *drugdhá-*);

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

O.Pers. Imperf. *adurujīya* (= 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. *bidiogan*, 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. **ðrau(y)ma-* “ delusion ”).

IE *dhreugh-* is very probably related with *dhuer-* “ bring to trap through deception “, while to zero grade **dhru-gh-* from **dhur-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 *dhuergh-* “ 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, ἔθραύσθην) “rupture, crunch”, θραυστός, θραυλός (*θραυσ-λός), θραῦρος (Hes.) “frail, breakable”, θραῦμα, θραῦσμα “piece, fragment, wound”, θρᾶνύσσω (Lyc.), συντεθρᾶνωται (Eur.) ‘shatter’ (point at *θραυ[σ]-ανός, s. Boisacq s. v. m. Lith.); θρῆλίχθη (Hom.), θρῆλίξας (Lyc.) “break, rupture, shatter”, θρῆλεῖ ταράσσει ὥχλεῖ Hes. (*θρῆλος from *θρῆσ-λο-; Gk. -au- and -u:- are to be interpreted as zero grade and lengthened grade of *dhrēus-*, next to which *dhreus-*; s. Bechtel KZ. 46, 164);

Welsh *dryll* “piece, fragment” (**dhrus-lio-*), gallorom. pl. *drullia* “dross” (Kleinhans bei Wartburg III 163);

Goth. *drauhsnōs* f. pl. “gobbet, crumbs”; probably as rearrangement from **dhrūs-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. *dryisia* “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. *drūsian* “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*

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“grieving”; O.N. *dreyri* m. (**drauzan-*) “the blood dripping from the wound”, O.S. *drōr* m. “blood” (O.E. changing through ablaut *drēorm* 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. *drūzgas* ds., Sloven. *drūzgati* “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, mollycoddle” (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”, *draūpīt* “crumb, spall, crumble”; compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 505.

dhreub-: O.N. *driūpa*, O.S. *driopan*, O.E. *drēopen*, O.H.G. *triofan* “drip, drop”, *o*-grade schw. Verb, O.E. *drēapian* “drip, trickle down”, *e*-grade *drēopian* ds., O.N. *drūpa* (*-ēn) “überhangen, droop down, bend down”, O.N. *dropí* m. “drip”, O.E. *dropa*, O.S. *dropo* ds.; Intens. O.E. *dryppan*, *droppian*, O.H.G. *tropfōn* “drip”, *tropfo* “drip”; O.Ice. *dreypa*, 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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dhrigh- (or dhreikh-)

English meaning: hair, bristle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haar, Borste"

Note:

Root **dhrigh-** (or **dhreikh-**) : "hair, bristle" derived from Root **dheregh-** (**dhr̥gh-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 **dhoiko-* here belongs, also Lith. *driekti* "distend, take off (a thread)", *drýkti* " 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-ri*, Gheg *drē-ni* m. “deer” (Animals like the deer and roe are named often as “ dappled, varicolored”), therefore an Illyr. basic form **droni-* (IE *dhroni-*) through the probable Illyr. Hesych explanation αρανις 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-suffixed root: **dheu-dh-** "shake, confuse " of Root **dheu-4, dheyə-** (: *dhuē*), *dhuē-k-*, *dhuē-s-*) : "to reel, dissipate, blow, etc." earlier Root **deuk-**: "to drag, pull, attract".

Material:

Maybe from **dhuēdh-*: E. Fris. *dwatje* "stupid girl", *dwatsk* "simple, unusual", jüttisch *dvot* "suffering of dizziness"

Note:

meaning Lat. Alb. Gheg (**vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vajē* "girl, virgin" : Lat. *virga* "thin branch, rod" (from **yiz-gā*), *virgo* "girl, virgin";

Root **yer-3**: E. *yer-gh-* (**suergh-*): "to turn, press, strangle" < rhotacism s/r of Root **yelis-2**: "to turn, bend".

O. Ind. *duhitár-* (*duhitā*), Av. *dugədar-*, *duγδar-* (from **dughter-*), Pers. *duxtar*, *duxxt*, 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. *duktē*, *-eřs*, O.Pruss. *duckti*, O.C.S. *dъsti*, *-ere*, Toch. A *ckācar*, B *tkācer* "daughter".

Note:

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O.C.S.: *d̥ešti* “daughter” [f r], *d̥eštere* [Gens]

Russian: *doč'* “daughter” [f r], *dóčeri* [Gens]

Old Czech: *dci* “daughter” [f r], *dceře* [Gens]

Serbo-Croatian: *kćī* “daughter” [f r], *kće’ri* [Gens]; *šćī* “daughter” [f r], *šćéra* [Gens]

Slovene: *hčī* “daughter” [f r], *hčere* [Gens]; *hčī* “daughter” [f r], *hčere* [Gens]

Nte:

Alb.Tosk (**doč*) *gocē* “daughter”, Gheg *cucē* “daughter”.

References: WP. I 868, WH. I 557.

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dhuen-, dhun-

English meaning: to hum

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dröhnen, tönen”

Material: O.Ind. *dhvánati* “ 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. *dynnian*, 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. *dundéti*“violent knock, hit, din, drone” in question.

References: WP. I 869.

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dh̥er-, dh̥erə-

English meaning: to ruin by deceiving

Deutsche Übersetzung: "durch Täuschung, Hinterlist to Fall bringen, schädigen"

Note: (: *dh̥ur-* : *dhru-*)

Material: O.Ind. *dhvárati* “ damages “, participle *dhrutá-*, *-dhrut* (and *-dhvṛt*), *dhrúti-* 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 *dhuerə-*), *dhūrta-ḥ* “ deceitful “, m. “ cheater “, *dhūrfi-* 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 *dhareugh-*); 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-ah-ḥu-un* (*dwarnahhun?*) “ I broke “.

References: WP. I 869 f., 874, WH. I 543 f.

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dhuergh- : drugh-

English meaning: low (in stature), crippled

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zwerhaft, verkrüppelt”?

Material: Bartholomae IF. 12, 131 Anm. connects Av. *drvā-* (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 O.Ind. *dhvarás-* “a kind of female daemon”, root *dhuer-* “bring down through deception

“;

it could have derived from *dhuer-* then with the same *-gh*, which agrees also with the root form *dhreu-gh-* (*dhuer-gh-* : *dhurgh-* : *dhrugh-*, *dhreugh-*); also latter deriving from appellation for puckish creature of deceiptlon.

References: WP. I 871 f.

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dhuēr-, dhuōr-, dhur-, dhūr-

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. *dvārah*, acc. pl. *durāh*, *dúrah*, nom. Du. *dvārā(u)* "door" (loss of Aspiration originally in den *bh*-case through influence of *dvāu* "two"), *durōná-* n. "dwelling, homeland" (-*no*-derivative of loc. Du. ar. **dhurāu*); *o* -stem *dvāram* n. (new) "door" in compounds *śatādura-* n. 'secretive place with 100 doors'; Av. acc. sg. *dvarəm*, loc. *dvarə* "gate, courtyard", O.Pers. *duvarayā* "at the gate";

Arm. pl. *dur-K'*, acc. *z-durs* (*-*ŋs*) "door", *i durs* "out of doors, forth, out, outside", sg. *duri*, gen. *dran* "door, gate, courtyard" (*n*-Decl. derive from acc. sg. in -*m*), *dr-and* "doorpost, doorsill" (**dhur* + **anətā*, 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. *durah*, Arm. *durs* or from *ā*-stem θύρā, so that from -āνς about -āνς), 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 **dhūr-jo-*);

o-stem in πρόθυπον "room before the door, vestibule of the house" (: O.Ind. *śatā-dura-* n.);

ā-stem θúpā “door” (Hom. mostly pl.), Att. θúrāσι “outside”, Hom. θúρη-θι, -φι; compare still θúριον “Türchen” (: O.Ind. *dúr(i)ya-* “zur door or zum Haus gehörig”), θúρις, -ίδος “window” (eig. “Türchen”) θúρετρον “door”, θúρεός “Türstein; großer long shield”, θúρών “Vorhalle, vestibule in Haus” (: Goth. *daúrōns* f. pl. “zweiflügliges gate”, yet barely in historic connection with it);

Alb. (*dh̥uer-*) *derē* f. “door”, pl. *düer* (conservative stem **dh̥uōr-*);

Note: conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)

Phonetic mutations: Alb. Alb. (*dh̥uera*) *derē* f. “door” : Gk. (*dh̥uera*) θúpā “door” : Proto-Slavic form: [dvъrь] See also: *dvorъ* - Page in Trubačev: V 171-172] O.C.S.: *dvъrь* “door” [f i] : Russian: *dverь* “door” [f i]

Therefore Proto-Illyr. gave Alb. *dh̥ue-* > *de-*, Gk. *dh̥ue-* > *du-*, Slav. *dh̥ue-* > *dve-*.

Lat. Plur. *forēs* f. “ folding-doors ” (older conservative stem **dh̥uor-* reshaped to *i*-stem); the sg. *foris*, *-is* is secondary; ā-stem in *forās* “ out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out ”, *forīs* “ an open space, public place, court, market-place ” (the vowel after *forēs*); 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” (**dhurā* or **dh̥uorā*; latter vowel gradation certainly in O.Ir. *dorus* n. “door”, *in-dorus* “before” from Celt. **dyorestu-*; 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-*); 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 **dh̥uorato-*; 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-es*); O.E. *duru* ds. (extended after acc. pl. **dhur-ηs*, Gmc. **durunz*, also O.H.G. dat. pl. *tur-un*, *-on*); o-

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stem Goth. *daúrn* 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. *dùrų* gen. pl., dial. and old *dùres* nom. pl. (then āinflection: nom. pl. *dùrys*), Ltv. *duris*, *dùrvis*, O.Pruss. *dauris* f. pl. “door” (*au* error); however, lacks Lith. *dvāras* “grange” because of *dvérti* “unbolt, unlock” (also *dùrys* “door” from “*aperture”?) it is not certainly Pol. Lw.;

O.C.S. *dv̥ri* “door” (*acc. pl. in -*ns*; root stem *dhv̥r-* from the reduced case with consonant-ending e.g. loc. **dv̥rchъ*); o-stem O.C.S. *dvorъ* “courtyard”;

Toch. B *tware* “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 **dei̯gh-**: "to prick; tick". From the older root Root **dei̯gh-**: "to prick; tick" derived Root **aīg-**: "goat" and Root **āg-**: "goat" [common Balt - Illyr. - Alb. *de-*, *da-* > zero phonetic mutation]. Hence the Gk. cognate derived from Proto-Illyr.

Material: Gk.-Thrac. δίζα αἴξ. Λάκωνες (*dighia), compare Thrac. PN Διζα-τελμις (as Ἐβρου-τελμις 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 **dei̯gh-**); 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. *tík* f. "bitch" = M.L.G. *tíke* 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* < **dīp_erā*); Goth. *tibr* “oblation” (meliorated from *aibr*), O.H.G. *zebar* “sacrificial animal”, O.E. *tīfer*, *tīber* ds., LateM.H.G. *ungezībere*, *unzīver*, Ger. *Ungeziefer* eig. “impure, animal not suited to the sacrifice”. AFr. (*a*)*toivre* “draft animal” derives from Gmc.

Maybe Alb. (**dīb_erā*) *dorbëria* “heard of cows”.

References: WP. I 765, WH. I 323, Feist 19 b, 477 a.

Page(s): 222

d̥lkú- (?)

English meaning: sweet

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘süß’

Material: Gk. γλυκύς, γλυκερός ‘sweet’, γλυκόν γλυκύ, γλύκκα ἢ γλυκύτης Hes. (-κκ- from -*kʷ-*), γλεῦκος (late) “must, stum” (ablaut neologism); γλ from δλ because of folg. κ; -λυ- from -λα- after folg. u; about late δεῦκος “must, stum”, δευκής ‘sweet’ s. WH. I 380;

Lat. *dulcis* ‘sweet, mellifluous, gentle’ (from *d̥lkʷi-s).

References: WP. I 816, WH. I 380.

Page(s): 222

d_ṇghū, d_ṇghuā

English meaning: tongue

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Zunge"

Note: often reshaped through anlaut change and rearrangements

Material: O.Ind. *jihvā* f., Av. *hizvā* ds. (vorar. **gīghuā* from **daughuā* with *i* from *lih-* "lick" or from *jih-* "turn down"; Iran. **sizvā* probably through sound dissimilation);

Maybe Root *dŋhū, dŋhuā*: "tongue" derived from Root *dheregh-* (*dhr̥gh-nā-*) : "to wind, turn".

besides *u*-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. *biśān* m. "tongue, discourse" (**vīzhvān* after E. Leumann Nordar. Spr. 127 f.);

Arm. *lezu*, gen. *lezvi* places in ending *-ghuā* away from **dŋghuā*, the first syllable probably influenced by *leɪgh-* "lick";

Note: common Lat. *d- > l-* phonetic mutation; also common Italic-Latin *d- > f-* shift.

aLat. *dingua*, Lat. *lingua* (with *l* from *lingere*); Osc. *fangvam* (Vetter Serta Hoffilleriana 153;

Maybe Alb. (**dŋghuā*) *gluha* "tongue, language" not from Lat. *lingua* for Alb. has preserved -*h-* in contrast to Lat. Hence Alb. *d- . l-* mutation is genuine. Alb. (**dŋghuā*) *gluha* "tongue" is similar to formation Alb. (**dlagh-t*) *glatē, gjatē, 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-?*);

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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. *liežūvis* (after *liežti* “lick”); O.C.S. *jezy-kъ*, Ser.-Cr. *jèzik*, Pol. *język*, Russ. *jazýk*; 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 **d̥n̥ghuā̄*).

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 ***gheus** "hand, arm" (see below). But the shift *gh*- > *d*- is a unique O.Pers., Balt, celt., Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *dóś-* n. (m.), gen. *dosnáḥ* "forearm, arm, lower part of the forefoot with animals", Av. *daos-* m. "upper arm, shoulder", Pers. *dōš* 'shoulder'; O.Ir. *doē* (**dous-nt-s*), gen. *doat* "arm"; Ltv. *pa-duse* (zero grade) "Achselfalte; 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 ***gheus** "hand, arm" (see below). But the shift *gh*- > *d*- is a unique O.Pers., Balt, celt., Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation.

Two other roots, respectively Root **ghesor-1, ghesr-** : "hand" and Root **ghesto-2** : "hand, arm" derived from an extended archaic root ***gheus** + 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- (*gheus-)**: "arm" derived from an archaic root ***gheus** "hand, arm" and Root **ghesor-1, ghesr- (*gheus-)**: "hand" and Root **ghesto-2 (*gheus-)**: "hand, arm" are Balt : Ltv. *pa-duse* (zero grade) "armpit" : Lith. *pa-žastē, pa-žastis* f. "place under the arm, armpit".

Note: common Balt-Illyr. *gh*- > *z* phonetic mutation : O.Pers., Av., Illyr.- Alb. - celt. *gh*- > *z, d* phonetic mutation.

References: WP. I 782, Trautmann 64.

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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. *daminī* “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. *dúosiu*) s. Schwyzer 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 (**dojīēm*). Fut. δώσω, Aor. Med. ἔδοτο, participle δοτός, Inf. 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. (**dhuo-sm*) *da-shë* Aor. “I gave” (**də-sm*); : Alb. subjunctive *dhashtë* “let him give” Lat. *dō*, *dās*, *dat*, *dāmus* (**də-mós*), *dātis*, *dānt* (secondary fur **dent* from *(*dj*)-*dñ-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. *di-de-t* “ delivers, gives up, renders, furnishes, pays, surrenders “, päl. *dī-da* “ he/ she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender “, Umbr. *dirsa, dersa, terā* “ he/ she should deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender “ (**didāt*), *ter̄tu, dirstu, titu* “ he/ she shall deliver, give up, render, furnish, pay, surrender “ (**di-de-tōd*), *ter̄te* “ he/she has been given” (**di-da-ter*), *a-terā-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(-di)-dād*), *dadid* “he/she will have delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered “ (**dād(-de)-dīd*), *di-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. *ter̄ust, dirsust* “he/she will have handed over, delivered, given up, rendered, furnished, surrendered “ (**dedust*), etc; fal. *poreded* “he/she has stretched out, spreaded out, put forth, reached out, extended “ (**por(-de)-ded*);

redupl. present Ital. **di-dō(?)* in Lat. *reddō (reddidī, redditum, reddere)* “give back” from **re-d(i)-dō(?)* is ostensibly themat. rearrangement from **di-dō-mi*; 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-dəte* (: Gk. δότε);

Lith. *dúomi* (nowadays secondary *dúodu*, Ltv. *duôdu*, based on neologism to O.Lith. Ipv. *duodi* from **dō-dhi*, E.Lith. *dúomu*), 2. sg. *dúosi*, 3. sg. *dúost(i)* “gives”, O.Pruss. *dāst* ds., after Křínek 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-də-mi*, Bal.-Slav.

dōdmi*, 3. sg. **dō-də-ti*, Bal.-Slav. **dōdti* > **dōsti*), but on an unreduplicated athematised inflection (dōmi*, pl. **dəmōs*); Lith. *dúostī*, O.Bulg. *dastъ* are imitations from Lith. *ésti* “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. *datъ* “I will give”, 3. pl. *dadętъ* (after *jadętъ* etc); O.C.S. *dažda* “gift” is an analogical form after **ědja* “food, eating”, where *d* was perceived again a formant.

Infin. Lith. *dúoti*, Ltv. *duôt*, O.Pruss. *dāt*(**dō-ti*) = O.C.S. *dati*, Serb. *däti*, Russ. *datъ*.

For preterit Lith. *daviaū*, 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. *dât*, Cz. *dátý*, in addition Lith. *duotina* “nubile, marriageable”, R.C.S. *podatъlpъ*, Russ. *podátnyj* “generous”; Supin. **dōtun* “to give” in O.Pruss. *daton* (Infin.); Lith. *dúotų*, 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-ah-hi* (*dahhi*), 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 H 206 ff.

nominal formation: O.Ind. *dātar-*, *dātar-* “giver”, Gk. δώτωρ, δωτήρ ds., zero grade δοτήρ, δότειρα, Lat. *dātor*, *datrīx*. - O.Ind. *dātrā-*, Av. *dāθra-* n. “gift”.

dō-tel-* in O.C.S. *dateļjь* (dō-teł-iu-*) “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 δώς) “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. *dítih*, Gk. δόσις “gift”, Lat. *dati-ō, -tiōnis* (old *-tīnes) “the bestowing” (suffix as in Gk. δωτίνη “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. *dhēnē* “bestowed”, f. “gift, tribute, tax”, Gheg *dhâne*; (**dhūon-*)

Also Alb. (**dhūonti*) *dhunti* “gift, faculty, talent”.

Gk. δῶρον “gift” (-ro- in pass. value, compare e.g. *clā-rū-s*), O.C.S. *darъ* “gift” (m. as **danъkъ*), Arm. *tur* ds.;

Maybe Alb. (**dhūonata*) *dhurata* “gift, faculty, talent” rhotacism n/r; *darsmē, dasmē* “wedding”: Lat. *dōs, -tis* “dowry”;

O.Ind. *dāyā-* “giving”, *dāyā-* m. “gift”, aPruss. *dāian* acc. “gift”, Serb. *prö-daja* ‘sale’ (etc, Berneker 176).

Maybe nasalized Alb. *ndanj, shpérndanj* (**shprē-ndanj*) “allot, give, separate”: Lith. *priēdas* “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. *priēdas* “bonus, addition, wage increase”.

dō-u- lies before in O.Ind. *dāvánē* “to give” (also perf. *dadáu* “have bestowed”), Av. *dāvōi* “to give”, Cypr. δοFávoi “he may give”, Inf. δοFεναι (about ark. participle ἀπυ-δόας s. Schwyzer 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 **dou-*; *duim* is from Optat. *-*douīm* originated in compounds (*prō-duint* from **prō-douint*, etc), then also by compounds from **dhē-* : *per-duim*, etc For Ital. optative **douīm* probably trod only secondary in Umbr. and Fal. a present **douīō* 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 “, *purtiūs* (**d(o)uitūs*) “you will have stretched out, spread out, put forth, reached out, extended “, *purtifile* “* stretched out, spread out “, from synkopiertem **por-d[o]uit-* with alteration from *dū* to *d*, in *purdovitu* Imper. it was hindered syncope through Indik. **pór-dovīt*,

Lith. *daviaū* “ I gave “, *dovanā* f. “gift”, Ltv. *dāvana* f. “gift”, iterative *dāvāt*, *dāvināt* “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, Schwyzer Gk. I 686⁸, 722, 741, 794, 806 ff., Trautmann 56 ff.

Page(s): 223-226

drēgh-

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. *trāgīf.* “ sluggishness, displeasure “;

Lith. *dryž-tù, drižaū, 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 *-gh-* > *-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 *drēgh-* : “unwilling, displeased” [common Illyr.-Balt *-gh-* > *-d-*, Illyr. Alb. *-g* > *-th* phonetic mutation].

References: WP. I 821 f., Persson Beitr. 46 f.

Page(s): 226-227

drē- : drə-, extended dr-ěm-

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 ἔδαρθον “slept”, secondary καταδαρθάνω “dozed off”;

Lat. *dormiō* ‘sleep, drowse’ (**d̥rm-īō*);

Slav. **drēmjō* “drowse” in Church Slavic *dremlju drēmati* “drowse”, Serb. *drjēmljēm* *drjēmati* “have sleep desire”, etc

maybe Alb. *dremít* “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)mā-*), O.H.G. *zumpfo* “penis”, M.H.G. *zumpf(e)*, *zumpfelīn* (Sütterlin IF. 4, 93); in addition perhaps Av. *dumna-* n. “hand (?)” (**dumbna-*), s. Scheftelowitz 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)l*; Gmc. **tappa-* “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. *t-* “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. *dъždъ* (**duz-djus* “bad weather” =) “rain”, Russ. *до́ждь*, Pol. *deszcz*, O.Cz. *déšč*, gen. *dščě* and analogical *dešťe*. Connection with *deus-* “lack” is very probable.

Note:

Probably from a fusion of Root *dheues-*, *dhyēs-*, *dheus-*, *dhūs-* “to dissipate, blow, etc. *scatter, dust, rain, breathe, perish, die” + Root *dei-1*, *deiθ-*, *dī-*, *diā-* : “to shine; day; sun; sky god, god” derived Slav. (**dus-diu-*): O.C.S.: *dъždъ* “rain” [m jo] (see below).

Only ind. from *duṣ-* has evolved *dúṣyati* “goes bad, goes off”, *dusta-* ‘spoiled, evil, bad’, *dūṣayati* “spoiled, disabled”.

References: WP. I 816, E. Fraenkel Mel. Pedersen 453.

Page(s): 227

duei-

English meaning: to fear

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fürchten"

Material: Av. *dvaēθā* "menace";

Arm. *erkenčim* " I fear ", *erkiut* "fear" (anlaut as in *erku* "two" : **d̥yōu* Meillet MSL. 8, 235);

Gk. Hom. δείδω "dread" (*δέ-δFοι-α), Plur. δείδιμεν (i.e. δέδFιμεν), Att. δέδιμεν (thereafter the new sg. Hom. δείδια, i.e. δέδFια, Att. δέδια), Aor. Hom. ἔδεισεν (i.e. ἔδFισεν), Hom. δίε "dreaded"; reshaped from *δεδFοια perf. Hom. δείδοικα, Att. δέδοικα, Cret. δεδFοικώς Hes. (Hs. δεδροικώς), in addition δεδείκελος 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" (*δεδFείήμων); δέος n. "fear" (*δFείος), θεουδής "godfearing" (*θεο-δFέής), δεῖμα n., δειμός m. "fear", δεινός "terrible", δειλός, "timorous, fearful; unlucky, lamentable" (*δFειελός); διερός "to fear, dread" (*δFί-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 **d̥yī-* 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 ", *dvistá-* " detested ", *dvēsa-h* m., *dvēsas-* n. "hate", Av. *dvaēš-*, *žbaēš-* "be hostile to, mortify", participle *žbištā-*, *dvaēšah-*, *žbaēšah-* "hostility ", M.Pers. *bēš* "affliction, mischief ", probably to *dūis-* S. 232.

References: WP. I 816 f., WH. I 353 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 710⁶, 769, 774. After Benveniste (briefl.) belongs the root as " be in doubt " to consecutive *d̥yō(u)* "two".

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Page(s): 227-228

duō(u) (*duei-)

English meaning: two

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zwei”

Grammatical information: m. (grammatical double form *duōu*, *duai* f. n., besides *duei*-, *duoī-*, *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)vābhyaṁ* (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(Φ)ω (*δFω in δώ-δεκα), gen. dat. Ion. Att. δuoīv, next to which uninflected Hom. Att. Dor. etc δύ(Φ)o (to form s. Schwyzer Gk. I 588 f.; to rudiment IE *duoī s. Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 21, 273, due to Arm. *erko-tasan* 12, Lat. *duō-dēnī*, O.Ind. *dva-ká-* “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. *dū* m., *dūj* f. “two” (*duōō, respectively *duuaī);

Lat. *duo* (from *duoī), f. *duae* (neologism), Umbr. (only with plur. inflection) *dur* nom. m. “two” (*duoōs, *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., *tuāer* 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 **duwif*. n.), O.Pruss. *dwai* m. f.; O.C.S. *dъva* m., *dъvě* 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 **dūi-*, **dvei-dkmtī* ??) s. *ui-kmt-i* “twenty “.

Note:

The following *dw-*, *vd-* > *b-* is originally a Lat.-italic phonetic mutation.

In compound IE *dui-* 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. δι- (e.g. δίπους; da δίφρος “ curule chair, seat ” was not δι-, rather δίφρος, if not perhaps dissimilatory loss of F is not against the following φ, also for other δι- formation to consider from IE **dūi-*), 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 *dūi-*), O.N. *tvē* (also *tvī*, 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, Mühlenhach-Endzelin I 509, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 358.

Zero grades *d̥ei-* 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 **d̥ejo-stho-*) and for Gmc. (e.g. O.N. *tuñ-faldr* “ twofold “ besides *tuñfaldr*; Goth. *tweifla-*, probably n., O.H.G. *zwīfal* n. besides Gk. δι-πλός, Lat. *duplus*).

d̥oi- in O.E. *getwæfan*, *twæman* ‘separate, cut, clip’ < **twaifjan*, **twaimjan*; perhaps also for the Ar. (Av. *baērəzufraθah-* “ two fingers wide “, *dvaēpa-* n. “island”? or rather from *d̥ažii-*, as probably O.Ind. *dvēdhā* “ twofold, (*divided) in two parts”, compare *dvīpā-* “island” above S. 51); perhaps Phryg. GN Δοίας, gen. -αντος (**d̥oi-ŋt*) “twin”.

Slav. *dvo-*, *dvu-*, *dvě-* in compounds s. Berneker 247.

2. ordinals: O.Ind. *dvitīya-*, Av. *bitya-*, *dabitya-*, O.Pers. *duvitiya-* ‘second’; under *duti* “ again, a second time, once more, anew “ (probably replacement for **diti* from **dūtiom* after *du-*, see above); Arm. *erkir*, *erkrord* ‘second’; Alb. *i-düte*; all new neologisms.

3. Multiplikativadverb: *d̥uis* “twice”: O.Ind. *dvīḥ* (ved. also *duvīḥ*), Av. *biš*, Gk. δίς, aLat. *d̥uis*, 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. *dūsh* “in two”

through *u*-forms extended Av. *bižvāť*, 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*, *twera*, O.S. *twio* (to these forms lastly Loewe KZ. 47, 98 - 108, reminded in the forms in O.Ind. *kṛtvāś* “ male “);

therefrom with formants *-ko-* O.H.G. *zwisk*, O.S. *twisk* “ twofold “ (see below), probably also Arm. *erkic̥s* “twice”;

with *t*-forms O.E. *twislian* “ bisect “, *twis/a* “confluence of two streams”, Ger. *Zwiesel* “ bifurcation “ (perhaps restricted to **d̥yis* 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* (**d̥yei-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. *duví-dhā*, *dvē-dhā* (probably **dvajii-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 *δι-θά to O.Ind. *dvídhā*) Hom. διχθά “δίχα”, therefrom Ion. διξός “ twofold “ (*διχθίός or *δικσός), and δισσός, Att. διπός ds. (*διχιός, Schwyzer Gk. I 598, 840); about Hitt. *dak-ša-an* “ Halbteil “ s. Pedersen Hitt. 141.

Here also Alb. *degē* “ twig, branch, bough, brushwood “ (**d̥yoi-ghā*); O.H.G. *zwīg* “twig, branch” (**d̥yei-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. *dvayyá-i*= Hom. ἐν δοιῇ; *dvandvám* “pair” (from ved. *duvā-duvā* “ every two “);

Gk. Hom. δοιώ, δοιοί “double, two” (with preservation of -_2- through influence of *δοῖ[*F*]ιν), ἐν δοιῆ “in doubt” (Ir. *dīas* from *du $\ddot{\text{e}}$ io-s -_2- ?);

Goth. gen. pl. *twaddjē* (compare with other ending O.Ind. gen. Dual *dváyos*, Lith. gen. *dvieju*), 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* (*du $\ddot{\text{e}}$ ia), next to which from IE *du $\ddot{\text{e}}$ io- O.H.G. M.H.G. *zwī*, g. *zwīes* m.n. “twig, branch” (the *n*-stem O.N. *týja* “doubt” presumably balanced from nom. *tvíja, gen. *týju*);

Bal.-Slav. *du $\ddot{\text{e}}$ ia-* and *du $\ddot{\text{u}}$ aia-* in Lith. *dveji*, f. *dvējos* “two” (the substantival n. sg. in *dvēja tiek* “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”, *dvojni* “twins”, *dvojka* “pair”, *dvojník* “zweidrähtiger Faden”, *dvoítъ* “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 *e* after *zwē = Goth. *twa*), 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 **d̥yei-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 *ēkakā-*);

O.H.G. *zwe(h)o*, O.S. *twe(h)o*, O.E. *twēo* m. “doubt”, O.E. *be-twīh*, *-tweoh* “ between “, *mid unctwīh* “ between us both “ (compare above Goth. *tweih-na*);

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. *zwiselinc* “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. *dviśtha-* “ 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. *zwisel* “double”; here very probably ar. *dviś-* “hate” (see under **d̥yei-* “fear, dread”).

Maybe Alb. *mē dysh* “apart, in two”, *dyshi* “two”

6. IE additional form *dis-* in Lat. *dis-*, O.S. O.Fris. *te-*, *ti-*, O.E. *te-*, O.H.G. *zi-*, *ze-* (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-σχίζω “through” : Lat. *discindo* “ to tear asunder, cut

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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.

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(*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”, *abhí* 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 *obъštъ*, R.C.S. *объсъ* “common” (**obhi-tjo-*); 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.

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edh-²

English meaning: fence, paling

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zaunstecken, Zaun from Pfählen”

Material: Doubtful Gk. ὅστριμον ‘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.

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edh- (*hegʷ-)

English meaning: sharp

Note:

From an older root *hegʷ-e*/derived: Root *ak-*, *ok-*: ‘sharp; stone’ and Root *ai̥k-* : *TK-* : ‘spear, pike”, finally Root *edh- (*hegʷ-)*: ‘sharp” [common Illyr.-Balt *gh-* > *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. *gh-* > *b-* phonetic mutation, hence Lat. *ebulus* < **hegʷ-e*/ where -el, -u/ 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. *ēglė* (out of it dial. *āglė*), Ltv. *egle* ds. (secondary ē-stem; -g- from -d-);

Note: common Illyr.-Balt *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation hence -g- from -d-is wrong etymology.

moreover probably Iterat. Lith. *adýti* “ prick “, Ltv. *adít* “ knit “, compare Lith. *ādata* “ sewing-needle “;

Church Slavic etc *jela* (**edlā*), Russ. *jel'b*, 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- (*hēgh-)

English meaning: to eat, *tooth

Note:

From an older root (*hēgh-) derived Root **ed-** (*hēgh-): “to eat, *tooth” and Root **ḡembh-, ḡmbh-**: “to bite; tooth”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “essen”

Note: originally athematic, but mostly thematic change

Note:

Common Illyr.-Balt *ḡh-* > *d-, z-*, O.Pruss. - Illyr. *ḡh-* > *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. *aδāti*,

Arm. *utem* “eat”, themat. (**ōd-*);

Gk. Hom. Infin. ἔδειναι, Fut. (older Konj.) ἔδομαι, Imper. originally *ἔσθι (: O.Ind. *addhi*), thereafter secondary ἔσθιω (ἔσθω) “eat”; secondary themat. ἔδω (after participle ἔδοντ- and the thereafter resulted in 3. pl. ἔδοντι), perf. Hom. ἔδηδώς, ἔδήδοται (after πέπο-ται), Att. ἔδήδοκα;

Lat. *edō*, *ēs*, *ēst* 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-ṭio-*); Welsh *ys* “you eat” (**ed-tl*);

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. *eazzan* “eat” (= O.Ind. *ádanam* “ act of eating “, Gk.

ءδανόν “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. *édu, édžiau, ésti* (alt. *é[d]mi*, 3. sg. *ést̄i*) “eat, devour”, Supin. *ést̄u*, Ltv. *ēmu* (older **ēmi*) and *ēdu, ēst̄* ds., Supin. *ēstu*, O.Pruss. *īst̄, īst̄wei* “eat”; O.C.S. *jamъ* (**ěmъ*), 3. sg. *jastъ* (**ěstъ*) IE **ēd-ti*), 3. pl. *jadētъ* (IE **ēdnt̄i*), Infin. *jasti* (old *ěsti*), Supin. *jastъ*, O.Cz. *jěst*,

Lith. participle *ēdēs*, O.Pruss. *īduns*, O.C.S. *jadъ* “having eaten”;

Hitt. *e-* “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. ὡμησής “Rohes essend”: O.Ind. *āmād-* ds.); Gk. ἐδεστός, -τέος is arranged from *ἐστός, *ἐστέος after ἔδομαι (as ἔδεσθῆναι from *ἐσθῆναι).

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. *ēdžios* f. pl. “Raufe”, *ēdžià* “devourer” (originally “food fed to livestock”), *ēdis* m. “dish, food”, *mēs-ēdis* “carnivore, family of meat-eating animals”; O.Pruss. *īdis* m. “food, eating”; Russ. *jězá* “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. *æt* n., O.S. *āt* n., O.H.G. *āz* n. “dish, food” (compare also Goth. *uzēta* m. “crib, manger”), Lith. *éda* 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-ád-* ds.).

ēd-to-: in Lith. *éstas* “ eaten ”, O.Pruss. Subst. dat. sg. *īstai* “food, eating”, mbg. *jasto* “ serving of food ”, etc.

ēdes-: in Lith. *ēdesis* “dish, food”, *éskà* f. “ appetite ”, old “ food fed to livestock, carrion ” = Lat. *ēsca* (**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. *ās* “ carrion ” (**ēd-s-om*); O.C.S. *jasli* pl. m. “ crib, manger, manger” (**ēd-s-lī*); if Umbr. *ezariaf* stands for “food”, it can be maybe explained from **ēdes-āsio-*; different about Lith. *éskà* EM² 295.

Maybe Alb. *eshkë* “dried mushrooms for kindling the fire”

With ḍ: Gk. ὠδίς 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 Zubař AfslPh. 16, 407, Brugmann Grundr. I² 337 placed to wRuss. *wadzen* “ a gad-fly, horse-fly, breeze ”).

2. Full grade, e.g.:

O.Ind. *ádman-* n. “dish, food” (: ἔδμεναι); *-advan-* “ eating ”;

Arm. *erkn* “ birth pain, labor pains ” (**ed̥uōn*), *erk* “plague” (**ed̥uo-?*);

Hom. εῖδαρ, -ατος n. “nourishment, food” (i.e. ἐδαρ, compare ἐδαρ βρῶμα Hes.), ἐδητύς, ἐδεσμα “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. *jötunn* “giant”, O.E. *eoten* “giant”, older N.Ger. *eteninne* “witch” an older *u*-stem *edu-* is added?);

3. ő-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. *datáḥ* (= Lat. *dentis*) “tooth” (secondary *dánta-ḥ* m.); Av. *dantan-* m. ds., *dātā* f. ds.;

Arm. *atamn*, gen. -*man* “tooth” (**edñt-mñ*);

Gk. (Ion. Att.) ὀδών, -όντος “tooth” (Att. ὀδούς neologism after (δι)δούς), Eol. ἔδοντες (όδόντ- assimilated from *έδόντ-?), νωδός “edentulate, toothless” for *νωδῶν 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. *tønn* (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. *dantis*, gen. pl. *dantū* (dial. also *dančū*) “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.

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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. *ognь* m. "fire" (**egnis*; *i*-stem, secondary *io*-stem), Cz. *oheň* (*ohně*), Russ. *огонь* (*ognjá*); about Cz. *výheň* f. "flue, chimney, smithy", Ser.-Cr. *vīganj* m. "blacksmith", with quite unclear anlaut, s. Meillet Slave comm.² 85, lastly J. Holub Stručný slovnik etym . jazyka českoSlov. 341.

Maybe Alb. *vigan* "giant" : Ser.-Cr. *vīganj* 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. prosthetic *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 : χρῆμα);

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.

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ēhero- (*hēhero-)

English meaning: lake, inner sea

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Landsee”?

Note:

From Root *ēhero-* : “lake, inner sea” derived Root *ad(u)-, ad-ro-* : “water current”: Illyr. pannon. VN Ὀσεριάτες [common Alb.-Illyr.-Balt *-gh-* > *-d-, -z-*; O.Pruss. -Illyr. *-gh-* > *ss-, s-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Maybe Illyr. TN *Oseriates (Osseriates)* [common italic -Illyr. *-gh-* > *ss-, s-* phonetic mutation].

Der comparison from Bal.-Slav. **ežera-* n. ‘sea shore’ in O.Pruss. *assaran* n. ‘sea’, Lith. *ežeras* m. (out of it dial. also *āžeras*), Ltv. *ezers* m., O.C.S. *(j)ezero*, Russ. *ózero* ds., with:

Balt **ežiā* f. “ border line “ in O.Pruss. *asy*, Lith. *ežė*, Ltv. *eža*; Slav. **ěžъ* m. in Serb.-Church Slavic *jazъ* “canal”, O.Cz. *jěz* “ water weir “, aRuss. *ězъ*, Russ. *jaz* “ fish weir “, is doubtful, also the with pannon. VN Ὀσεριάτες 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 ἀχερωϊς “ abele, white poplar “), whose α (instead of ε or ο) could indeed derive from ḥος “ a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm “;

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

Bal.-Slav. forms could go back particularly perhaps also to **ažera-*, in which case one could place IE **āghero-*.

References: WP. I 1841, Trautmann 73, Kretschmer Gl. 14, 98, Jokl Eberts Real-lex. 6, 39.

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ēhi- (*ēhi-no-s)

English meaning: hedgehog (*serpent eater)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Igel"

Note: probably short form to *ēhi-no-s* "of the serpent, serpent eater" (see above S. 44).

Note:

Root *ēhi-* (*ēhi-no-s): "hedgehog (*serpent eater)" derived from Root *angʷ(h)i-* (*egʷhi-, *ogʷhi-* and *ēhi-*) : 'snake, worm, (*hedgehog = snake eater)"

Material: Arm. *ozni* "hedgehog";

Phryg. εζις "hedgehog";

Gk. ἔχινος "hedgehog";

Maybe Gk. χήρ χηρός "hedgehog" (= Lat. *ēr*, *ēris* ds., *ērīcius*, *ērināceus*, *hērināceus* 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 *ī*O.H.G. also *īgil*, by Luther *Eigel*, O.N. also *īgull*);

Lith. *ežys*, Ltv. *ezis* "hedgehog";

Church Slavic *ježъ* (*ēghios) ds. (in addition Russ. *ježevíka*, *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. *ēkšlis*, *jēkšlis* "chub"; lengthened grade Slav. **ězgъ*, out of it **ězdžъ*, čech. *ježdik* "perch", Pol. *jażdż*, *jaszcz* (also *jazgarz*) "chub"; basic form perhaps **ěgh(e)-g(h)ios* "hedgehog-like".

Maybe Alb. (**ēgh*) *esh* "hedgehog", according to the shift [common O.Pruss. - Illyr. *gh-* > *z-*, *ss-* phonetic mutation].

maybe Lat. (**essecus*) *ericius* -i, m. "hedgehog; chevaux de frise" : Alb. *iriq* "hedgehog" [common Lat. *-s-* > *-r-* rhotacism].

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References: WP. I 115, Trautmann 73, Schwyzer Gk. 491².

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ēhs (ēhz)

English meaning: of, out, from

Deutsche Übersetzung: “from”

Note: Aspirata erwiesen through Gk. ἔσχατος.

Material: Maybe nasalized zero grade Alb. (**ǵha*) *nga* “of, out, from”

Gk. ἐξ (dial. ἐξ, 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. to ἐχθω, ἐχθοι reshaped, ἔσχατος “of the extreme, last” (based on *ἐσχο- from *ēg̚zgho-, older *ēghs-ko-), less certainly ἐχθρός “fiend, detested”, originally “Landflüchtiger” or “foreigner, stranger” from *ēghstros, wherefore were created after αἰσχ-ρός : -ίων, -ιστος, -ος further ἐχθίων, ἐχθιστος, ἐχθος, also ἐχθεσθαι, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπεχθαίρω etc.;

Lat. *ex* (out of it ē before *b*, *d*, *g*-, *f*, *m*- etc., *ec* before ʃ “from”, prefix and preposition m. abl., Osc.-Umbr. (about **ēxs*) 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, out- ermost” (*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 ehtre* “* 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-ařnem* “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 *-s* “not at all” from *-*kṣ*. common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ*- phonetic mutation

Maybe Alb. negative particle *s* “not at all” : Toch. A-postposition *-s* “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’ (**eḱs-bherō*), Gk. ἔξ-ειμι, Lat. *ex-eō* “to go out, go forth, go away, depart, withdraw, retire”, Lith. *iš-eǐti*, O.C.S. *iz-it/ids*. 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, Schwyzer Gk. I 326.

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eǵ-, eǵ(h)om, eǵō

English meaning: I

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ich"

Note: -ǵh- besides -ǵ- is ensured only for O.Ind., thus probably secondarily after dat. *máhyam*.

Note:

From Root *ehem, eheu, echo* (*eǵh-): "interjection, *an exclamation of joyful surprise"
derived Root *eǵ-, eǵ(h)om, eǵō*: "I"

Material: O.Ind. *ahám*, Av. *azəm*, O.Pers. *adam* (*eǵ(h)om);

Note:

The shift ǵ(h) > d, t is recorded in Alb. and O.Pers. alone see below.

Arm. *es* (from *ec, IE eǵ before conservative anlaut);

Gk. ἔγω, ἔγών, boot. ίω, ιών; Lat. *egō* as Gk. ἔγώ has changed from *eǵom, perhaps while *ἔγὸν φέρω stretched after ἔγὼ φέρω, *egō ferō*, and *ἔγών are directed after *ἔδων "gave" etc. (about Lat. *egomet* "I myself" s. WH. I 396)? fal. *eko, ego*; probably also Osc. *iív* "I?"; s. finally Kretschmer Gl. 21, 100, Sommer IF. 38, 171 ff.;

Ven. *eχο* "I" (compare *meχο* "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* (*eǵom), WestGmc. also *īk (lengthening after *tū) in O.E. *īc*, Ger. fränk. *aich*, O.N. also *ēk* (Proto-Gmc. *ékaⁿ, from which proclitic *ek*, *ik*, enclitic *ka);

Lith. *àš*, old *eš*, Ltv. *es*, O.Pruss. *es, as* (*eǵ);

O.C.S. *azъ* (quite seldom *jazъ*) from *eǵhom?, 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*) *unē* “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 *eǵ-*, *eǵ(h)om*, *eǵō*: “ I” the shift *ǵ(h)* > *d* in O.Pers. [Av. *azəm*, O.Pers. *adam* (**eǵ(h)om*)] corresponds to Alb. *ǵh* > *th* [*eukham-* > *utha* “ I”] of Alb. Arbëresh which is the oldest cognate. It was then nasalized in Alb. Arbëresh *utha* “ I” > Alb.Tosk (**unta*) *unē* “ 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 *eǵ(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; Schwyzer Gk. I 209, 602, 604², Trautmann 72, Pedersen Hitt. 73 f.

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ehem, eheu, echo (*eǵh-)

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!”,
echo “hey there!”;

Ger. *hem, hum, hm* (: Lat. *hem*); compare Ger. *aha, oho!*;

for O.Ind. *ah-*, Lat. *eh-* one could place IE *eǵh- .

References: WP. I 115, WH. I 396 and above S. 281 *ē, ō.*

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eibh- (: oibh-), iebh-

English meaning: to copulate

Deutsche Übersetzung: "futuere"

Note: probably a taboo with rearrangement of anlaut

Material: O.Ind. *yábhati* "copulated";

Gk. οἴφω, οιφέω "copulate"; οιφόλης "obscene";

Dor.-Illyr. mythical PN Οϊβαλος "of or belonging to one's birth";

perhaps Gmc. *aibō "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, jèbati* (with newly formed infinitive), etc.

References: WP. I 198, Specht KZ. 59, 121², Schwyzer Gk. I 722¹ (sieht in Gk. ó- 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. οἴκτος “ pity, compassion, the lamenting “, οἰκτρός “ pitiable, in piteous plight, lamentable, wretched “, οἰκτῖρω (Eol. οἰκτίρρω) “have mercy on, bemoan “; in addition verb *eigiō in M.Ir. *éigid* “ screams “, *éigem* f. “cry”, *to*-formation in *lachtaid* “ groans, shouts “;

Goth. *aihtrōn* “ ask, cadge “ (denominative of Gk. οἰκτρός corresponding noun agent or rather of neuter **oiktrom*).

References: WP. I 105 f.

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ei-3

English meaning: multicoloured; reddish

Deutsche Übersetzung: Farbadjektiv “rötlich, bunt”

Note: extended (*e*)i-uo-, (*e*)i-uā “yew” etc.

Material: Arm. *aigi* “ grapevine “ (**oiujiā*);

Gk. οἴη, ὄη, ὄα “ service-tree, rowan tree” (**oiuā*) = Lat. *ūva* “ 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. *yr* “ 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 “
(**eiuā*), O.Pruss. *iuwis* “ yew” (**iuā*), named after the red-brown wood;

R.C.S. *iva*, Ser.-Cr. *īva* (= Ltv. *iēva*), Russ. *íva* “Weide”, O.Cz. *jíva* “ yew, sallow “;
O.Ind. *ēta-* “ glimmering, varicolored”, m. ‘steed, bird, antelope “ etc., urind. PN (14. Jh.)
Aita-ggama “riding on a ram” (Kretschmer KZ. 55, 93), f. *ēnī*, in addition (with *n* for *n* after
harinī, Femin. to *harita* “yellowish”, compare also *hariná-* “ 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.

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ei-⁴ : oi-

English meaning: pole; thill

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange’, dann “Deichsel”

Note: extended through *s*- or *l*-, *n*-, *r*-stem; *oi-es-* : *is-* : *ois-* ‘shaft’

Material: O.Ind. *īsā* ‘shaft’;

Gk. *oī̄iov* “ rudder, helm ”, Att. *oī̄āξ*, -κος ds.; Gk. **oī̄[σ]ā* corresponds:

Balt **aisā* as wellspring from finn. wotj. (etc.) *aisa* “ shaft, pole of the helm, thill ”;

ei-ei- in Lith. *ielekstis* f. “Deichselstange”, Ltv. *ielukši*, ablaut. *īlkss*, *ilkmis* ds.; Lith. *ailē* “ shaft, pole ”, žem. *āilis* “ a knotty branch, rough stick, cudgel, club ”, Ltv. *ailis* “ shaft, pole ”;

ei-en- in Lith. *ienaf* f. “ thill pole ”;

oi-er- in O.Ice. O.E. *ār* “ helm pole ”, that according to the Lw. finn. *airō* and Ltv. *aī̄r-is*, *aī̄re*, Lith. *vaī̄ras* “ 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 (*heuis)

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. *iṣnāti*, *iṣyati* “ sets in motion, swings, shoots up (squirts out), comes floating; it hurries, presses forward “, *ēsatī* “ glides “ (*ēsa-* “hurrying”, *ēṣa-* “the rush”), *īsatē* “hurries away” (adv. *īsat* “ approaching “), *iṣanat* “ he came floating “, *iṣanyāti* “ comes floating, stimulates, animates “, *iṣayāti* “is fresh, astir, strong; refreshed, animated “, *iṣ-* f. “ refreshment, invigoration “ (also in *iṣ-kṛti-* “healing”), *iṣirā-* (: iapóç, *Isara*) ‘strong, active “;

Maybe Alb. Alb. (*euse) *ethe* f. “fever” see Root **eus-**: “to burn”

Av. *aēš-* “ set in hasty motion “ (present stem *iša-*, *išya-*, *aēšaya-*, O.Pers. *aišaya-*), Av. *aēšma-* m. “anger”;

Gk. Dor. iapóç (: O.Ind. *iṣirā-*), Att. iepóç (*r* : *er*, Schwyzer Gk. I 482), Lesb. Ion. īpoç (**isros*) ‘strong, lively “; further Gk. īváw, īvéw (if read with i:, so that is deducible from *īov-áw, -éw) “ send away, empty, drain; pour out “, Med. “ empty oneself “ (compare O.Ind. *iṣnāti*); oīw, oīomai (οἴσσατο, ἀνωιστός, ἀν-ωιστί, ωἴσθην, ὄισθείς) “ meine, komme mit meinen Gedanken worauf, verfalle worauf “, by Hom. with i: either through metr. lengthening from *ō-ī[σ]-ω or from *ō-ī[σ]io:, after Hom. oīμai (from oīomai);

with ablaut. *oi*:

oīμa “ stormy attack, rush”, oīmáw “ tear off “, besides from bird of prey, as ved. *ēsatī* also from shooting out the bird of prey on his nest (Gk. basic form *oīsmā, compare Av. *aēšma-*); here also still oīstropç “ 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 ιστυάζει ὄργιζεται;

if Gk. *ἰάομαι* “heal”, *ἰατρός* “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 iá from, which would also define the swaying quantity of i (die Heilgötter “lāσώ, “Ιησώ f., “lāσων, ’Ιησων m. etc., perhaps also the root name “lá(F)ονες, compare Schwyzer Gk. I 80, as iá-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 *ἴαομαι* the sound-symbolic lengthened zero grade the root *eis-*, it did not need to be separated of the quantity difference because of *ἴαίνω*;

Lat. *īra*, Plaut. *eira* (**eisā*) “anger”;

perhaps here Gaul. *Isarno*- PN, *isarno-dori* “a door made of iron”, O.Ir. *īärn*, 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*, *ais* 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 *eī* to ī, compare Ven. FIN “Ισάρας, later *īsarcus*, Ger. *Eisack* (Tirol);

in addition the urlr. PN *I(s)aros*, O.Ir. *īär*, balkanlllyr. *iser*, Messap. *isareti* (Krahe IF. 46, 184 f.);

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further perhaps Celt.-ligur.-Ven.-Illyr.-Balt FIN word */s-* in Celt. FIN */sarā*, Ger. */sar*, */ser*, Fr. */sère*; **/siā*, Fr. *Oise*; **/surā*, Eng. *Ure*, etc. (Pokorny Urillyrier 114 f., 161);

Ger. FIN *III*, *Illach*, *IIIer* could also go back to Proto-Gmc. **/s-/* and be compared with Ltv. FIN */sline*, */sīcis*, wRuss. */sta* (it could not be genuine Slav. because of *-st-*) etc.; the name the *IIIer*: **/llurā* could be compared with VN the */lyrii*,

the full grade **Eis-* besides in *Isarcus* still in many Balt FIN: **Eisiā*, Lith. */esiā*, **Eislā*, Lith. */eslā*, Lith. *Eisra*, etc. (Būga RSI. 6, 9 f., Rozwadowski RSI. 6, 47); whereas Būga introduces back wRuss. *Istra*, Ltv. Sea name *Istra*, Lith. FIN */sra*, O.Pruss. FIN *Instrutis* “Inster” and Thrac. Ἰστρος from **/nstr-*; yet one could explain Ἰστρος from **/s-ro-s*,

from **ois-* go back wRuss. *Jesa* (urLith. **aisā*), Lith. *Aīsē*; 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. *obast* “haste, hurry, eagerness ” from **ob-aist-*;

here also O.Ind. *ísu-*, Av. *išu-* m. “ arrow ”; Gk. *ióς* ds. from **isu-os*, compare to meaning οἰστός;

etrusk. *aesar* “god”, Ital. **aiso-*, **aisi-* ds. are to be kept away and barely equate with Gk. ιερός.

References: WP. I 106 f., WH. I 717 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 282, 482⁵, 491, 679⁷, 681, 694, 700, 823.

Page(s): 299-301

ei-s-², ei-n- (*heuis)

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 **s-sk-?*; different Specht Decl. 18, 201, 234);

O.N. *íss*, pl. *íssarm*. “ice”, O.E. *is* n., O.S. O.H.G. M.H.G. *īs* n. “ice”;

Bal.-Slav. **injia-* m. and **injia-* m. “ hoarfrost “ in Church Slavic *inej*, *inij* ‘snow flurry’, Russ. *ínej* m. and O.Cz. *jínie* n. “ hoarfrost “, Lith. *ýnis* m. (also fem. *i*-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-* : *jə-*

Material: O.Ind. *émi*, *éti*, *imáh*, *yánti* "go", Av. *aēiti*, *yeinti*, O.Pers. *aitiy* "goes", themat. Med. O.Ind. *áya-tē* etc. (apparent lengthened grade of O.Ind. *āti*, Av. *āti* "goes to, comes to, comes up to, approaches, draws near" is **ā-āti*, with prefix *ā*);

Gk. Hom. εῖμι "will go", εἶ (*eisi), εῖσι (Dor. εῖπι), pl. ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔασι (neologism for *ἴεσι instead of *hēσι*, *hēvni, IE *i-enti, O.Ind. *yánti*); Impf. Att. ἤια (neologism for *ἡια = O.Ind. *āyam*); Konj. ἵω (instead of *ጀω, IE *eīō, O.Ind. 3. sg. *āyat*); Opt. εῖη (instead of *īη, IE *iēt, O.Ind. *īyāt*), Imper. ἔξ-ει (Lat. ī, Lith. *eī-k*), ἴθι (O.Ind. *ihí*, Hitt. *ī-ī-t*);

Maybe Alb. *ik-i*: Lith. *eī-k* "go"

Lat. *eō* "go" (*eī-ō for athem. *eī-mi), *īs*, *it*, pl. *īmus*, *ītis* (neologism as Lith. *eī-mē*), *eunt* (*eī-onti for previous *i-enti), Imper. *ī* (*eī), particle present *iēns* instead of *jēns = O.Ind. *yán*, gen. *yat-áh* (*j-nt-es, compare Gk. Επίασσα), O.Lith. *ent-* (instead of *jent-); perf. *īī*(*jī-ai O.Ind. *īy-āy-a*), secondary *īvī*,

päl. *eite* = "you go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass", Umbr. *etu* = "to go, walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass" (*ampr-ehtu*, *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" (*eī-seti), *ier* "be going away" (demonstrates a perf. *ied), etc.; Osc. *eítuns* (*set*) "they will be gone" (*eī-tōn-es);

Welsh *wyt* "I am", actually "I go" 2. sg. *wyt* (different about *wyt* Stern ZfceltPh. 3, 394 Anm.);

Goth. *iddja* “I walked” probably = Lat. *ī*, O.Ind. *iy-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. *eīmi*, *eīsi*, *eīti*, pl. *eimè*, *eitè*, and *eimi*, *eisi*, *eīt(i)*, pl. *eīme*, *eīte*; Dual *eivà*, *eità*, preterit *ējaū*, Inf. *ētī*; Supin. *eītū* (= O.Ind. *étum* Inf.); Ltv. *eīmu* (older **eīmī*), *iēmu* (secondary *eju*, **ietu*, Lith. dial. *eitū* etc.); Inf. *iēt*, *iēt*; Supin. *iētu*,

O.C.S. Inf. *iti* (== Lith. *eīti*), present *idq*, Aor. *idb*, neologism to Imper. **i-dhi* > **idb* > *idi*, as also Lith. *edu* “I go” to Imper. **eidī*,

Toch. A *ymäs* “we go”, B *yam* “he goes”, usually no-present *yanem* “they go”, etc.;

Hitt. Ipv. *i-it* (*it*) “go!” (= Gk. *ἴθι*), medial *e-hu* “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-itā-*) “hardly accessible”, *prātar-ítvan-* “früh ausgehend oder auskommend”, *itvará-* “going”, *vítá-* (**vi-itā-*) see under; *éta-* “hurrying”; Infin. *étum*,

Maybe Alb.Tosk *vete* “I go”, Gheg *me vajt* “to go”

Gk. *άμαξ-ιτός* “mobile for carriage”, *ιταμός*, *ἴτης* (“brave =) pert, foolhardy”, *εισ-ιτήρια* “Antrittsopfer”; *o*-grade *οῖτος* “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 **e-i-tu-s* probably as base from Osc. *eituam*, *eítiuvam* “ property, riches, wealth, *incomings “ (compare to meaning “ entrance, incomings, returning, return, εἰσοδος” 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. *aibis*, O.N. *eiðr*, O.E. *āb*, 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-iþya-*, **pro-i̥tios* “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 pritē* (**pre-i̥ta*) “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. *vīta-* “gone, dwindled, missing, without”, *vīta-bhaya-* “fearless”, *vīti-* f. “go away, pass over, depart, seclude oneself” and Lat. *vītāre*, see under).

iterative *i-tā-* in Gk. ἵτητέον, ἵτητικός el. ἐπ-αν-ιτάκώρ, Lat. *itō*, *-āre*, O.Ir. *ethaid* “goes”, Umbr. (with secondary lengthened grade probably after *eitu*, *eite*) *etatu*, *etato* “have gone, will go”; unclear Gk. φοιτάω “go here and there” (ιτάω 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*, *oatile*) “ 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. *úittiuſ* “usufruct “, with prefix *o-*, originally “ approach, wherewith deal with “ (*úittiuſ* still distinct with corresponding Lat. *itiō*; still it remains to be clarified, if the present from **o-itāri* would be transferred in the way of the root verb);

if *oīσω* “will carry” “as” “go up to something” or “go with something” as based on *ūtor* from **o-* + **it-*? After Schwyzer Gk. I 752⁹ rather from **oi-s-*; compare under *oīχομαι*.

dh-formations: Gk. *ἴθμα* n. “gait”, *εἰσίθμη* “entrance”; doubtful *ἱσθμός*, Att. inschr. *Ωἱσθμός* “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. *eīdine* “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 *ἐξίσατο*, s. *μει-* “εμαί”); Lith. *eismē* “gait, Steige” with Lith. *-sm*-suffix.

μ-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. *haiwa* “as, like” (if from **qʷōiūos* from **qʷo-o-iūos*; so also Gk. *προῖος* under likewise?, see under *qʷo*);

e-grade Lith. *pereiva*, *pereivis* “landloper”, after Specht KZ. 65, 48 from adj. **ejūs*, to ved. *upāyú-* “approaching”.

f-formation probably in intensive O.S. *īlian*, O.H.G. *īllan* “hurry, rush” (from **ijilian*; **ieiļiō*, formation as Lat. *sepeliō*); at most, yet very doubtful, Nor. dial. *ei*/f. “gully resembling a dent”, Swe. dial. *ela* ds., Lith. *eilė* “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. εἴχεται οἴχεται Hes., οἴχομαι “go away, be away”, οἰχνέω “go, come”, perhaps also ἵχνος, ἵχνιον “footprint” (as “tread, step”);

O.Ir. *ōegi*, gen. -*ed* “guest”;

Lith. *eigà* f. “gait”.

jā- 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-ίασσα “pressed, squeezed, being upon” (with -*nt*-suffix), epithet of Demeter (: O.Ind. *yatī* “the going”);

Lat. *Jānus* “al. Ital. 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 **jā-*), *āth* “ford” (**jā-tu-s*; Brit. supplementary assumes Pedersen KG. I 322 f.);

Lith. *jóju*, *jótì*, Ltv. *jāju*, *jāt* “ride”, Lith. *jódyti* “ride continually”;

O.C.S. *jadq*, *jachati* (*s*-extension **jā-s-*) “drive, be carried, conveyed”, particle pass. *prě-javъ*, *jazda* “the going, riding”, *jato* “herd, flock” (see to Slav. forms Berneker 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. *yāpáyati* “allows to reach to”.

jē- in *jēro-*; *jōro-*; *jero-* “year, summer”:

O.Ind. *paryārīnī-* (*pari-yārīnī-*) “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 jāru*,

Proto-Celt. **jarā* (**jærā*), 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. *jārn* 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. *járec* “one-year-old beaver”, *járka* “sheep lamb”, Bulg. *járka* “young chicken”);

against it certainly here M.H.G. *jān* “row, way”, Ger. *Jahn* “way, row of mowed grain”, Swe. mundartl. *ān* ds.

References: WP. I 102 ff., WH. I 406 ff., 658 f., 668 f., 723, Schwyzer Gk. I 674.

Page(s): 293-297

ekuo-s (*hekuo-)

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-*): *ēkʷ-*: "water, river" derived Root *ekuo-s*: "horse".

Material:

O.Ind. *ásva-h*, Av. *aspas* O.Pers. *asa-* "horse"; about Osset. *yäfs* see under;

Gk. ἵππος ds. m. f. (originally without Asper: "Αλκ-ἵππος etc.");

Thrac. PN Βετέσπιος, Ούτάσπιος, *Autesbis*, *Esbenus*, Lyc. Κακασβος; about Lyc. *esbe-di* "cavalry" (Phryg. Lw.? s. Pedersen Lyc. and Hitt. 51, 67 (**ekujo-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" (**epalo-*);

O.E. *eoh* m., O.N. *iōr* "horse", O.S. in *ehu-skalk* "groom, stableman ", Goth. in *aíha-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. *áśvā*, Av. *aspā-*, Lat. *equa*, O.Lith. *ašvà*, *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. *áśv(i)ya-*, Av. *aspya-*, Gk. ἵππιος “of a horse, of horses”; Lat. *equīnus* “of a horse, of horses”, O.Pruss. *aswinan* n. “kumys, mare milk”, Lith. *ašvienis* m. ‘stallion’, compare also FIN *Ašvinē*, *Ašvā*; Gk. ἵππότ-ης “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-κιλλος, the builder of the Trojan horse Ἐπειός, VN Ἐπειοῦ in Illyr. Elis, etc. (Krahe Festgabe Bulle 203 ff.); neither the Asper nor i can be explained by Gk., yet the various treatments from *k̥y-* 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. *kobýla* “mare”, then Cz. *komoň* “horse” finally:

O.C.S.: *konъ* “horse” [m jo]

Russian: *kon'* “horse” [m jo]

Czech: *kynъ* “horse” [m jo], *koně* [Gens]

Slovak: *kôň* “horse” [m jo], *koňa* [Gens]

Polish: *koń* “horse” [m jo]

Serbo-Croatian: *kònj* “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]

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Spanish *caballo*, French *cheval*, Ital. *cavallo*, Alb. *kalë*, Rom. *ca*/“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. *aṭkaṭk* “miserable, poor, small, evil, bad”; O.H.G. *iiki* “hunger”; Lith. *elgtis* “beg”, *elgeta* “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. *áṛśas-* n. "hemorrhoid";

Gk. ἔλκος n. "wound, esp. pustulating wound, ulcer" (Splr. asper after ἔλκω), ἔλκανα τραύματα Hes., ἔλκαίνω "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. *o/c*, *elc* "bad, evil, wicked, ugly, unlucky", s. *elk- "hungry; evil, bad".

References: WP. I 160.

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elk-, elək-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hungry, schlecht” (?)

See also: see above S. 307 (*el-*7, *elə-*)

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el⁻¹, ol-, eI-

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 *aI-bho-* “white” refined names (above S. 30 f), thus both roots are probably identical originally.

Material: A. Adjektiva:

O.Ind. *aruná-h* “reddish, golden”, *arušá-h* “fire-color”, Av. *auruša-* “white”;

Gmc. **eIwa-* “brown, yellow” in O.H.G. *eI/o* (*eIawēn*), M.H.G. *eI* (*eIwer*);

compare also Gaul. VN *Helvii*, *Helvetii*, perhaps also Swiss FIN *Ilfis* (**EIvisiā*). B. *eI-* in tree names for “alder”, “elm” and “juniper”:

1. “alder”

Lat. *alnus* “alder” (from **alsnos* or **alenos*; the anlaut *a*/ goes back to older *eI*);

Maced. (Illyr.?) *ǎliča* (**eIisā*) “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. *Eise*; 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 **alisā* “alder” must be assumed; O.H.G. *elira* and with metathesis *erila*, Ger. *Eller*, *Erle*, M.N.Ger. *elre* (**alizō*), *else* (**alisō*), Dutch *eIs* 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. *alksnis*, *elksnis*, Ltv. *àlksnis*, E.Ltv. *èlksnis*, E.Lith. *aliksnis*, O.Pruss. *alskande* (Hs. *abskande*) “ alder”, yet one will have to assume various basic forms **alsnia*, **elsnia* (with ablaut) and **alisnia* (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. **jagnędь* “ black poplar “;

also the Slavic shows old *e/o*-ablaut; go back to Slav. **jel'cha* (**elisā*): O.Bulg. *jel'cha* “ alder “, Bulg. (*j*)*el'há* ds.; on Slav. **ol'cha* (**olisā*): Pol. *olcha*, Russ. *ól'cha* “ alder “ (dial. also *élcha*, *elócha*, *vol'cha*);

Maybe Alb. (**vel*) *ver* “ alder” : Russ. dial. also *élcha*, *elócha*, *vol'cha* “ alder “ [common Alb. prosthetic *v-* : Slav. *j-* before bare initial vowels].

Slav. **jel'ša*, respectively **ol'ša* lies before in Ser.-Cr. dial. *jěl'sa* (compare *jělāšje* “ alder bush “ from **jel'šyje*), Sloven. *jéťša*, dial. *qťša*, *jótša* ds., Russ. dial. *ol'ša*, *ol'šina*, *el'šina* and *lešina* (compare Pedersen KZ. 38, 310, 317).

As derived adj. appears Balt-Slav. **al(i)seina-* : Lith. *alksninis*, E.Lith. *aliksninis*, O.Bulg. *jel'šinъ* (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. *élmboum* “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; Russ. *ílim*, 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. *ēgl̥ius* m. (for **élus* after *ēgl̥é* “fir”) “juniper”, Ltv. *pa-egle* f. ds.;

Slav. **ělovcь* “juniper” in Cz. *jalovec*, Russ. *jálovec* 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 (**olkis*) O.N. *elgr* ds.; from an initial stressed form Gmc. **álxis* derives Lat. *alces*, *alcē* f. and Gk. ἄλκη f. “elk”; Russ. *losъ*, Cz. *los*, Pol. *łos*, O.Sor. *łos* “elk” (from **olkis*); zero grade: O.Ind. *rśa-h rśya-h* “male antelope”, pam. *rus* “wild mountain sheep”.

b. stem *el-en-*, *el-η-* (*elənī* “hind”); zero grade *I-ōn-*:

Arm. *ełn*, gen. *ełin* “deer”;

Gk. ἔλαφος m. f. “deer” (**el-η-bho-s*), ἔλλος “young deer” (**elno-s*);

Welsh *elain* “hind” (**elənī* = O.Bulg. *ałni*, *lani* ds.), O.Ir. *elit* “roe deer” (**el-η-tī*) perhaps also M.Ir. *ell* f. “herd” (**elna*); ablaut. **lon-* in Gael. *lon* m. “elk”; Gaul. month name *Elembiu* (: Gk. Ω'Ελαφηβολιών);

Lith. *élnis* and *élnias*, O.Lith. *ellenis* m. “deer” (out of it M.H.G. *elent*, Ger. *Elen*), Ltv. *ałnis* “elk”;

O.C.S. (*j)elenъ* “deer” (older consonant-stem), Russ. *olénъ* etc.

Femin. **elənī-* and **ałənī-* “hind” in:

Lith. *élné* and *álné* ds., O.Pruß. *a/ne* “animal”;

O.Bulg. *alъni*, *laní* “hind” (= Welsh *elain*), Russ. (with junction in die ţDecl.) *лань*, 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. ἐλέᾶ 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*, *a(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* (**alkʷha*) “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 *wiss-elg* and *birch-ilge* from variant kinds of duck.

3. “polecat”?

Perhaps here the 1. component from O.H.G. *illi(n)tīso*, Ger. *iltis* and O.H.G. *elledīso* (Ger. dial. *elledeis*), N.Ger. *üllek* “polecat”, if from **illit-wīso* (to Ger. *Wiesel*); Gmc. **ella-* from **el-*

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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 Urillyrier 137 f.

Page(s): 302-304

e|-2

English meaning: to lie

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ruhen"??

Material: After Persson Wortf. 743 has defended a IE root *e/-* "rest" and base **e^h₂r̥-* 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, ïlsti* "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 */ei-2* "crouch" and */ēi-* "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 **elkʷh-** caused *kʷ* > *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. *uł* “become moldy”, dial. also “fill with disgust”, Swe. *uł* “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-n-ko-*) “poison” belongs here, it remains dubious.

maybe Alb. *helm* “healing drug, poison, 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. *r̥jīśá-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”, *elgia* “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*, *älsk* “impure, unclean, spoil” etc.

Maybe Alb. *a/ka* “floating cream, wool fat, dirt, stain”

That Lat. *ulva* (**oleyuā*) “swamp-grass, sedge” moreover belongs, is very probably; Lith. *álk̥sna* “puddle” could go back to **olg-snā*.

Dental extension appears in:

Arm. *a/tt* (**d-*) ‘smut, filth’, *a/ttiur, e/ttiur* (under *e/teur*) “damp lowland, depression”. In addition altN.. *ūldna* “mildew”, O.H.G. *oltar* “dirt crumb”, probably also O.N. *yld/a* “mustiness smell”.

m-formant is found in:

Nor. dial. *ulma* “mildew”, N.Ger. E.Fris. *ol/m*, *ul/m* “decay, esp. in wood”, M.L.G. *ul/mich* “fretted from decay”, M.H.G. *ul/mic* ds.; Lith. *e/lm̥és, alm̥ens* “the liquid flowing from the corpse”.

bh-extension lies in Arm. *a/bb* “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.” (**lmo-*), *alav̥t'-k'* “ imploration”, *olb* “lament”, *olok* “urgent request”;

Gk. ὄλολυς “lamenter, 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. *jałm*, *jełm* “ clangor “, Swe. dial. *jałm* ‘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. *nualdēti*‘sound”, *algóti*“ summon, name”;

perhaps belong also the names for waterfowl from a root *eł-*, *ol-* here (yet s. S. 304); somewhat different is the sensation value from *uł-*.

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. *ełern*, gen. *ełeran* "misfortune"; *ołorm* "unlucky";

Gk. ὄλλυμι 'spoil' (*ολ-νυ:-μι), Fut. ὀλέσω, perf. ὀλώλεκα (older intrans. ὄλωλα) etc., after Schwyzer Gk. I 747 ὄλ- instead of *ξλ- after the causative *όλέω; ὀλέκω "destroy", ὄλεθρος 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* (**elei*), 2. sg. *eter*, 3. sg. *eieu*, *elanem* “ I rise up, climb, ascend, come out, emerge “, 3. sg. Aor. *et*; in addition *eluzi* “ I made spry, animated “ (**el-ou-ghe-*), thereafter *eluzanem* “ I make come out “;

Gk. ἐλα- in Imper. koisch ἐλάτω, Fut. ἐλάντι (*ἐλαοντι), Aor. ἐλάσαντες and poet. ἐλάω “drive”; suppletive to ἄγω (see under Celt. *e/-*), Fut. Att. ἐλῶ, Aor. ἥλασα; mostly ἐλαύνω “drive, travel” (from a noun *ἐλα-υν-ος, Brugmann Grundriß II, 1, 321);

with *dh*-extension “come”: Aor. ἥλθον (from ἥλυθον), out of it Dor. etc. ἥνθον; perf. Hom. εἰλήλουθα, Att. ἐλήλυθα; Fut. Ion. ἐλεύσομαι; about perf. ἐλήλυμεν (**e/u-*), adj. προσ-ήλυτος “ someone who comes”, ἔπηλυς, -υδος ds., s. Schwyzer Gk. I 704², 769⁷;

one places still here ιάλλω ‘send, throw, cast’ (**i-e/-iō*), Aor. Hom. ἵηλα, Dor. ἵηλα (Schwyzer Gk. I 648, 717); but O.Ind. *iyarti* “ he excites, stirs “ belongs rather to *er-1*;

O.Ir. *luid* “ walked “ (**ludh-e*), 3. pl. *lotar* (**ludh-ont-i*); as in Gk. is supplied in Celt. *ağ-* “drive, push” by *e/-*, however, partly also the root *peł-* “ 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. *di-eblad* “would wrest “;

e/- appears in Brit. only in subjunctive: present 1. sg. M.Welsh *e/(h)wyf*, 3. sg. *e/-*, Corn. 1. sg. *ylyf*, 3. sg. *ello*, mbr. 3. sg. *me a y-e/-* “ I will go “ (*y* is removed hiatus; */h* and *//* go back to / + intervocalic *s*); perhaps here die Gaul. FIN *Elaver* > *Elaris* > Fr. *Allier* (**elə-ɥer-* : **elə-ɥen-*, see above ἐλαύνω) and *Elantia* > Ger. *Elz*,

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perhaps in addition as *no-participle* (??) O.E. *lāne*, -*u* f. “alley, way”, O.N. *lōn* “line of houses”, etc. About O.N. *elta* “press, pursue, drive away” (**alatjan?*) 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: “hungry, schlecht” (?)

Material: O.Ir. *e/c* “mad, wicked, evil” (but *o/c* ds., gen. *u/lc* 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. *álkти*, Ltv. *álkт* (besides *s-álkт*) ‘starve’ (**olək-*), O.Pruss. *alkīns*, Lith. *álkanas* ‘sober’;

O.C.S. *lačо* and *alъčо*, *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. *lačъль*,

alъčъль, 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, e^{lēi-}, 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.; ὠλέκρανον (from ὠλενο-κράνον 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 **olīnā*) “elbow, arm; an ell”;

O.Ir. *uilen* “elbow”, M.Ir. *uillind* “elbow” (-// from -/n- the syncopated case, compare Pedersen KG. II 59), Welsh *elin*, O.Corn. *elin*, Bret. *ilin* “elbow” (**olīnā*);

Goth.: *a/eina* “ulna, ell” shows the same long middle vowel, however, Gmc. forms have remaining short middle vowel: O.E. *e/n* (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 *q/n*, *eln* (*q/n*, *āln*);

simple root **ōlē-* in O.Ind. *aratnī-ḥ* m. “elbow”, Av. *arəθna-* ds. *frā-rāθni-* “ulna, ell”, O.Pers. *arašniš* ds.;

in Alb. *lērē* 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” (**ārnī-*, IE **ēlhī-* 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. *ołn* (gen. *ołin*) “dorsal vertebrae, backbone, spine, shoulder”, *ulu* “backbone, spine, shoulder” (from IE **olen*, respectively **ōlen*); further Arm. *ałetn* (gen. *ałetan*) “bow, rainbow”, *ił* (gen. *iłoy*) “spindle, arrow, Spille” (**ēlo-*), *iłik* ds.;

Welsh *olwyn* (**oleinā*) “wheel”;

Gmc. ablaut. **luni-* in O.H.G. O.S. M.H.G. *lun* “ axle pin, linchpin ”, Ger. *Lonnagel*, compare O.H.G. *luning* “ linchpin ”, O.E. *lynī-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 *ẽl-ẽq-*:

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” (**ōlk̥t-*); Lith. *alkúnē*, *elkúnē* f., O.Pruss. *alkunis* “elbow”, Ltv. *èlks* n. *èlkuons* ds., O.Bulg. *lakъtъ*, Russ. *lókotъ* “ ulna, ell ” (**olkъ-tъ*); Russ. dial. *al'bčik* (?) “ 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 i = 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-* “ incursion “, also from Bulg. *lóneč* etc. “pot, pan” from *loq-s-no-* (see Berneker 732).

D. To *lei-* “bend” belong also:

Perhaps Goth. *undarleija* “ lowWest, faintest”;

Ltv. *leja* “valley, lowland, depression”, *lejš* “ situated low “.

1. With *m*-suffixes:

presumably Gk. λειμών “meadow” (“*lowland, depression, indentation”), λιμήν “ harbor “, Thess. “ market “ (“*bay”), λίμνη ‘sea, pond, pool” (“*immersion, depression bent inwards, dent”);

Welsh *lwyf* “elm” (**lei-mā*), Ir. PN *Liamhain* (to **liamh* 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. *liemuō* m. “tree truck, 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. *kli-r-tē* “valley” from prefix *kē+/-i-r*.

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. *libus* “limb, member”, O.N. *liðr* (*u*-stem) “joint, limb, member, curvature, bay”, O.E. *lið*, *lioðu-* 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. *liða* “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. *obliquis* “sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique, crosswise, skew” (-*yo-* could be suffix, compare *curvus*), *liquis* ds. (probably with *λ*), *licium* “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.

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e-³, ei-, i-, fem. ī- (*heg(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 **eg-, eg(h)om, egō**: “I”. Indic languages display -g- > -y-, Germanic -g- > -g-, Italic -gh- > -cc, kk-, Slavic -gh- > -d- phonetic mutation.

Deutsche Übersetzung: paradigmatisch verbundene Pronominalstamme “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. *ayām*, jAv. *aēm* (after *ahám* “I” widened ar. *ai = IE *ei; IE *ei of stem *e-*, as *qʷo-i of stem *kʷo-*, not lengthened grade to ī); O.Ind. *idám* “it” (without the secondary -am-extension O.Ind. īt, Av. īt as emphasizing particle), O.Ind. *iyám* (extended from *īt) = 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, ásyā* = Av. *ahe*, fem. O.Ind. *asyāh* = Av. *aīnhā*, dat. m. n. *asmāi, ásmāi* = Av. *ahmāi*, gen. pl. m. n. *ēšām* = Av. *aēšam*, dat. abl. pl. m. O.Ind. *ēbhýāh* = Av. *aēibyō* etc.; gthAv. *as[-cīt]*, ī each once n. sg. m.; of stem ī- pl. fem. gen. O.Ind. *āsām* = Av. *āñhām*, dat. abl. *ābhýāh* = Av. *ābyō* etc.

Maybe Alb. (*ayám) *ay, ai* “he”, *ayo, ajo* ‘she’ : O.Ind. *ayám* “he”

Kypr. īv “ him, her “ (seems also in μίν, νίν blocked, s. Schwyzer Gk. I 608¹); here Lesb. Thess. Hom. īa (*īθ) “ one, a single “ (originally “just this, only this”), Hom. īης, īη, thereafter also n. Hom. īω?; different Schwyzer 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-ám*, as one considers also for Umbr. *er-e* and certain for Ir. (*h*)*ē* “he” such a basic form **ei-s*, or reshuffled of *is* after *eius*, *e(i)ī*; acc. altLat. *im* (= Gk. *īv*) 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. *ēbhýāḥ*); Osc. *iz-io* “he”, *idic*, *ídik* “it” (the affix -*ik*, -*ic* is itself the solidified adverb from n. **id* + **ke*), Osc. *ís-ídum* “the same” and *esídum* ds., Umbr. *er-e* “he” *ers-e er̄-e* “it”, Umbr. dat. sg. *esmei*, *esmik*, gen. pl. Osc. *eisun-k*, Umbr. *esom* (= O.Ind. *ēśām*); 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 **esio-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-ám* 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 **ei-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 **yor-en*), gen. sg. **es̥io*, f. **esiās* “his, her”, prokLith. *a*, older partly still *e, æ*; Welsh **eið-* after the example of the conjugated preposition to differentiated M.Welsh *eidaw*, f. *eidī*, 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 **e̥i̥-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 *i-* Goth. acc. *ija* (O.H.G. *sia* etc. with *s*-suggestion after nom. *sī*), 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. *ji*, acc. *jā* (*jōs, jaī* 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’, *vъn-b* ‘to him’ etc. (about further Slav. supplementary, e.g. *jakb* “interrog. of what kind?; reLat. of the kind that, such as; indef. having some quality or other. adv. qualiter, as, just as”, *jelikb* “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 *io-*;

according to Pedersen Hitt. 58 f. should contain the Pron. *-aš* “he” etc. ein *o* in ablaut to IE **es̥io* 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 *io-:*

O.Ind. *yás, yā, yád*, Av. *yō*, Gk. ὅς, ἢ, ὁ “who, what, which, the one that”, Phryg. ιος (vi) “whoever”, Slav. **ja-* in *iže*, f. *ja-že* etc., Balt under Slav. in the solidified form of adjective, e.g. Lith. *geràs-is*, O.Pruss. *pirmann-ien*, *-in*, O.C.S. *dobry-jь* (see Berneker 416 f., Trautmann 105 f.). Dubious (Lith. *jei* “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.) ὕτερος “one or the other of two”; compare O.Ind. *yāvat*, Gk. ἔως, Dor. ἄς (*ά:Foς) “as long as”, O.Ind. *yād* “inasmuch, as” = Gk. ώς “as”; s. Schwyzer Gk. I 528, 614 f.

C. particles and adverbs:

About the nominal and adverbial particle *ē*, *ō* 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. ἐ- (also ἡ-, e.g. Hom. ἡΦείδη).

e- in O.Ind. *a-sāu* “that” (besides Av. *hāu*), *a-dáh* “that; there”, *a-dyā*, *a-dyá* “today (this present day)” (stem compound?), *ā-ha* “certainly, yes”;

Arm. *e-t’ e* (besides *t’ 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-tē* “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. *i-bai*, *i-ba* 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. ἔνη etc. see special headword.

To *e-* also the comparative formation Av. *atāra-* “this, the one from the two, the other“, ds., Alb. *ját(ē)rē* “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. *jeter(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. *ař* to the emphasis of the preceding word (as *it*, see under; Bartholomae AltIran. Wb. 67); probably also in O.C.S. *jeđ-iphъ, -ьлъ* “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. *āařt* “next, therefore, then; and; but; since“, E.Lith. *ē* “and but” (O.C.S. /“and” is rather **e/*), Lith. *ō* “and, but” = O.C.S. *a* “but”.

ei (loc.): Gk. *ει* “*so, if, whether“ (*εῖ-τα* “then, next“, *εῖ-θε* “would that!“, *ἐπ-εί* (compare el. *ἐπ-ή*) “after that, after, since, when“, *ἐπ-ειτα* “thereupon”; besides dial. *ai*, loc. of f. stem

ā, and ḡ instr. “if”; O.C.S. *i* “and, also” (compare *ti* “and” of stem **to-*; from Brückner KZ. 46, 203 placed against it = Lith. *tej*, Goth. -*ei* relative particle (compare *Pei* 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 -*e*. See also under *ī*.

em (aLat. *em*, see above S. 282) lies before in Gk. ἔνθα “there, to there, at that time”, rel. “where, whereto, where, whence”, ἔνθεν “there, from there, from where” etc. (Schwyzer Gk. I 628); about O.Ir. *and* see above S. 37 and compare Cypr. ἄνδα αὕτῃ.

e-tos: O.Ind. á-*tah* “from here” (see under *eti*).

i: probably in loc. in IE -*i*; further the base of the comparative formation **i-tero-*: O.Ind. *i-tara-* “the other” (neulran. equivalent by Bartholomae IF. 38, 26 f.); Lat. *íterum* “again, a second time, once more, anew”; further in O.Ind. *i-va* “as” (compare above ḡ-FE “as”); in Gk. *i-δέ* “and” (compare ḡ-δέ).

***i-dha* and *i-dhe*:**

O.Ind. *i-há*, prākr. *idha*, Av. *iδa* “here”; Gk. ιθαγενής “(* born in lawful wedlock, legitimate; born here “, hence:) inborn, lawfully born” (about ιθαιγενής 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”], *sъ-de* “here” and Schwyzer Gk. I 627⁴);

M.Welsh *yd*, 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-* (*-ta* or *ti?*) O.Ind. *iti* ‘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, yit*“ 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, -īv (= O.Ind. *īm?* or previously new extension from *-ī?*), ἐκείνοσ-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-dr̥ç-* “ 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 gær* “yesterday”, *ī fjarð* “a year ago, last year “ interrelate;

It is unclear *āi* (loc. fem. in adverbial solidification) in O.Ind. *āi-śamah* adv. “this year”, meaning “just this year - the same” as Gk. *ιώ* ἡματι, 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.

jām (= 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: **jou*, **ju* “already” (from Kretschmer KZ. 31, 466 placed against it to **ieu-* “new”) : Lith. *jaū* “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. *peah*, O.Ind. *tú* “but” to stem **to-*).

jāi (== 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 *i-eif* “this (is) it”.

D. compositions and derivatives (not classed above thus far):

O.Ind. *ē-śā*, *ē-śā*, *ē-tát*, 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. *i-sa*, *i-ta*, *i-na* Dimin. from **ei-ko-*, -*to*-, -*no*- (Junker KZ. 43, 346 f.);

O.Ind. *ē-vá*, *ē-vá-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. οἶος, Cypr. οἴFoς “by himself, only” (IE **oiue*, **oiu̥os*); 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 **ko-* + *ēnos*); different Meillet Esquisse 88;

Gk. οῖνος, οῖνη “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 *ekkja* “ widow”, *ekkill* “widower”);

O.Pruss. *ains* (f. *ainā*) “one”, ablaut. Lith. *ýnas* and *inas* “surely, really “; besides with präfig. particle (?):

Lith. *vienas*, Ltv. *viēns* “one” (because of Lith. *vičveinelis* “all alone, completely “ from **einos*), ablaut. Ltv. *viňš* “he” (**vinjas*; compare Ser.-Cr. *īn* from **ēino-*); s. Trautmann 3, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 356, 381 f.

Maybe Alb. (**vinjas*) *vetē* “he himself, she herself; self, in person “, *vetēm* “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-rogъ* “unicorn “, *νъ 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. *одинъ*, *одного*.

Note:

This is all wrong etymology. Root **e-3, ei-, i-**, fem. **ī**: “this, etc. (demonstrative stem); one” derived from the reduced Root **eǵ-**, **eǵ(h)om**, **eǵō**: “I”. Indic languages display -ǵ- > -y-, Germanic -ǵ- > -g-, Italic -ǵh- > -cc, kk-, Slavic -ǵh- > -d- phonetic mutation.

O.C.S.: *jedīnъ* “one” [num o]; *jedъnъ* “one” [num o] derived from **eǵ(h)omn** [common Balt-Illyr. -ǵh- > -d- phonetic mutation]. Common prosthetic Slavic *j-*, Baltic Illyrian *v-* stand for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (*ǵ(h)omn) *njē* “one” similar to Alb. *njoh* (*ǵnē-skō) “know”.

With formants -ko- (as O.Ind. *dviká* “consisting of two”) O.Ind. *ēka-* “one; only one; one and the same”, *ēkatīya* “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 è
Maybe compound Alb.Gheg (*nie uka) *nuk*, Tosc *nuku*, *nukē* (“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. *āiśamah*, Arm. *ain* etc.) see above.

It seems that root lemma for number one spread spread from Indo European to Dravidian, then 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, Luxembourgeois 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* ïn, 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: Mycenean 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 vienas, Latvian viens, *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 /ron iu, *Digor* ieu, Avestan+ ae:uu-, Khwarezmian+ "yw, Sogdian+ "yw, Yaghobi 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 yek, Mazanderani yak, Talysh i, Harzani i, Zaza zhew, Gorani yak, Baluchi yek, *Turkmenistan* yak, *E Hill* yak, *Rakhshani (Western)* yek, 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 wida, 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* wähad, *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 hade;

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* (**embi-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-, e^m-

English meaning: to take

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nehmen”

Grammatical information: originally athematic present

Material: Lat. *emō*, *-ere*, *ēmī* (Lith. *émiaū*), *emptum* (= Lith. *iṁtas*, O.Pruss. *imtā* f., O.Bulg. *jētъ*) “take (only in compounds), buy”, Osc. *pert-emest* “to take away entirely, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, cut off, hinder, prevent”, *pert-emust* “taken away entirely”, *per-emust* “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-imtis* “exception”), *dī-em-* “shield”, etc.;

Lith. *imù*, preterit *émiaū*, *iṁti* “take”, E.Lith. present *jemù*, O.Pruss. *imt* ds.; Ltv. *jemu*, *jēmu*, *jem̄t* and *jem̄t*, besides *ńemu*, *ńēmu*, *ńem̄t* (probably through contamination an equivalent originated from Goth. *niman* “take”, Endzelin, Ltv. Gk. 564);

O.C.S. *imq* (Ь_мq, compare *vъz-mq* “take away”, etc.) *jēti* “take” (perfective), besides imperfect: *jemlq*, *imat* ds., and as “have”: stative verb *imamъ*, *iměj*q, *iměti* (**emā-*, **emē-*);

besides IE *em-* formant the rhyme roots *jem-* and *nem-*, probably originally different and only secondary now and then adapted;

Hitt. *u-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 commun² 80, 203 f., EM² 300 f.

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(**enebh**-¹), **embh-**, **ombh-**, **nōbh-** (**nēbh**-?), **ṁbh-**

English meaning: navel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Nabel"

Note: plural with /- formant.

Material: O.Ind. *nábhya-* 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. ὄμφαλός (nom. pl. also ὄμφαλες) "navel, shield boss", probably also ὄμφακες "the unripe grapes or olives or other fruit" (als nabelartig vorgestülpte Knöpfchen), ὄμφακίς "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. *nqf* "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. *naflí* "navel"; in addition after Lidén 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 **omphon*-);

O.Pruss. *nabis* "hub, navel", Ltv. *naba* "navel".

Perhaps here O.E. *umbor* 'small kid, child', also the Ital. VN *Umbri* (**ṁbh*-), other ablaut in Gmc. VN *Ambrones* (**omph*-) different Kretschmer Gl. 21, 116 f.

References: WP. I 130, EM 1122, Specht Decl. 100.

Page(s): 314-315

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

(enebh⁻²): nebh-, embh-, mbh-

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-*, *omph-*

Material: *nebhos-*: O.Ind. *nábhās-* n. “fog, haze, mist, clouds, airspace, sky, heaven”, besides root inflection in lengthened grade f. Plur. *nābhāḥ* (?); 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 /-stem reshaped in Lith. *debesis* f. and m. “cloud” (but older konson. pl., e.g. gen. pl. *debesū*! *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 /-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. *nē*/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”) *naltē* “high, above”, Alb. tosk (**nil* ‘sky’ + *altus* “high”) *lartē* “high” [clearly the typical Alb. tosk rhotacism **nil-alt*, **nil-art* > *lart* “high” L > R]; the initial *n-* was dropped in a similar way in Alb. (**nebula*), *avull* “vapor, steam, *cloud”

O.H.G. *nebul* m. “fog”, O.S. *nebal* “fog, darkness”, O.E. *nifol* ds., O.Ice. *nifl-heimr* below likewise, *njōl* “darkness, night” (Gmc. **nebla-* and **nibula-* from -*e/o*-; O.Ice. *nifl* from **nibila-*);

Maybe Alb. (**njōl*) *njollē* “(white stain), bad vision” : O.Ice. *njōl* “darkness, night”].

doubtful O.Ind. *nabhanū-* 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 Νάπας derives from Iran. *apa-* “water, wellspring” (Brandenstein, OLZ 1940, 435 ff.).

mbh-(ro-):

O.Ind. *abhrá-* m. “gloomy weather, cloudiness”, n. “cloud, airspace” (**mbhros*), 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*; sp.O.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 Schwyzer Gk. I 333); here also lak. ὄμφα ‘smell, odor, breath, breeze’, arkad. εὔομφος “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: *ŋ̥obu

English meaning: to pour

Turkic protoform: *ju(b)-

Mongolian protoform: *jeyü-le-

Tungus protoform: *níabe-

Korean protoform: *nūb-

Note: TMC 1, 352. It is tempting to compare also Evk . ńewte, Evn. ńewte ‘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

eneḱ-, neḱ-, enḱ-, ḥḱ- (*henek-)

English meaning: to reach; to obtain

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reichen, erreichen, erlangen” and (nur Gk. Bal.-Slav.) “tragen”

Material: O.Ind. *aśnōti*, Av. *aśnaoiti* (**ḥn̥k-neu-*) “if something is obtained, achieved”, perf.

O.Ind. *ānāmśa* (IE **ōn-onke* = O.Ir. *ro-ānaic*);

O.Ind. *náśati*, Av. *-nasaiti* (**neḱ-*, originally probably athematic, compare 2. sg. *nakṣi* etc.), O.Ind. *nákṣati* “achieved, attained”, Desid. *ánakṣati* “tries to reach, strives for”, *āmśa-ḥ* m. “allotment”, Av. *qaśa-* “party”, O.Ind. *námśa-ḥ* m. “obtainment”, *-namśana-* (hybridization from *amś-* and *naś-*); common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Arm. *hasi* “have arrived”, thereafter *hasanem* “come to close to something, arrive”; after Pisani Armen. 5 here *hunj-K*, *hnjo-č* “harvest” (**onkos*);

Maybe Alb. *has*, Alb. (Calabria) (**kē-hasem*) *kēyasem* “encounter”

Gk. (**ēneḱ-*) δι-ηνεκής “passing through distance = unbroken, perpetual” (Dor. and Att. διāνεκής 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. ἤνεχθην “wurde getragen”, perf. κατ-ήνοκα Hes., ἐν-ήνοχα (ἐν- is therein probably reduplication; also in Med. ἐν-ήνεγμαι, joined as 3. sg. ἐν-ήνεγκται instead of *ἐν-ήνεκται, after Aor. ἐνεγκεῖν);

enḱ-* in red. Aor. ἐν-εγκ-εῖν (enḱ-enḱ-*) “bear, carry”; see under Hitt. *henkzi*,

**onḱ-* in ὄγκος “Tracht, load” (= O.Ind. *āmśa-ḥ*, Bal.-Slav. **naša-*);

ἢνεικα against it to root **seik-* “suffice, reach”, see there and Boisacq 251 f. m. Lith.; through hybridization with it became ἢνεγκον το ἢνεγκα, ἢνειγκα;

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 Nasalpräs. 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 **ēn̄k-ti*, from which **īnk-*, **īnc-*, *icc-*; verbal nouns *rīchtu*, *tīchtu*, s-Konj. -*ī* from **ēn̄kst*, perf. *ro-ānaic* (see above); s-preterit *du-uicc* (**onk-i-s-t*) “has brought” etc. see under S. 347; zero grade *ŋk-* 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 **onko-* “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”; ī-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*)*nægan* “approach to somebody, address, attack”;

about Goth. *nēh* adv. “nahe, nahe an”, *nēha* 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-ēr* “tomorrow morning” (**nōk-*);

Note:

Alb. (**nē* “in” + *aušrà*), *nesrē*, *nesēret*, *nesēr* “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. *kē-nak* “ satisfy, delight ” s. the same IA. 35, 36;

Bal.-Slav. **nešō* “bear” (compare O.Ind. *naśati*) in:

Lith. *nešu*, *nešiaū*, *nèšti*; Ltv. *nesu*, *nešu*, *nest*, in addition iterative Ltv. *nēsât*, Lith. *nēšiai* = Ltv. *nēši* m. pl. “ Tracht Wasser ”, Lith. *našta*, Ltv. *nasta* f. “load”;

O.C.S. *nesq*, *nesti*, iterative *nositi* etc.;

Bal.-Slav. **naša-* m. “carrying, the bearer” (= O.Ind. *amśa-ḥ*, Gk. ὄχκος) in:

Lith. *už-našai* pl. “ poured out beer ”, lengthened grade *sá-nošai* m. pl. “ washed ashore stones ”;

Church Slavic *po-nosъ* “ envy ”, Russ. *za-nós* ‘snow flurry”, etc.;

Hitt. **nenék-ti*, pl. **nenék-énti*, out of it *ni-ik-zi* (*nikzi*) “be uplifted”, 3. pl. and *ni-in-kán-zi*, *ni-ki-in-ik-zi* (*ninikzi*) “lifted”, 3. pl. *ni-ni-(in-)kán-zi* (Pedersen Hitt. 147);

hi-in-ik-zi (*henkzi*) “divided to” is placed to ἦνεγκον; about *na-ak-ki-iš* (*nakīs*) “ heavy ”, s. Pedersen Hitt. 147, 194;

about Toch. A *eŋts-*, B *erik-* “take, catch”, s. Meillet MSL 18, 28, Pedersen Tochar. 236 and Anm. 1;

Kuiper Nasalpräs. 50 f. disassembles *en-eḱ-* “bear, carry”, which he understands as an extension from *en-* (see S. 321 under *enos-*) ds.; just there further supposition about *en-eḱ-* “reach”.

References: WP. 1 128 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 50 f., EM² 652, Trautmann 198, Schwyzer Gk. 647, 744, 766.

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e-ne^{uen}, ne^{uen}, en^{uen}

English meaning: nine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “neun”

Note:

Root **e-ne^{uen}, ne^{uen}, en^{uen}** (**henekw^t-*): “nine” was created as a compound of Root *ne^{uos}*, -*ios*: “new” + Root *oktō(u)*: “eight”.

Material: O.Ind. *náva*, Av. *nava* (*ne^{uen}*) “9”;

Arm. *inn* (sprich *inən*) “9” (**en^{uen}*), pl. *in(n)unk*”;

(*Gk. * $\ddot{\epsilon}$ Fv α - through transposition to Gk. * $\ddot{\epsilon}\nu\Gamma\alpha$ -) Gk. * $\ddot{\epsilon}\nu\Gamma\alpha$ - in Hom. είνα-ετες, -νυχες, bööt. ἐνα-κη-δεκάτη, Ion. είνα-κόσιοι, Att. ἐνα-κόσιοι; Ord. είνατος, Att. Eol. ἐνατος; * $\ddot{\epsilon}\nu\Gamma\alpha$ also in Hom. ἐννήμαρ (* $\ddot{\epsilon}\nu F \hat{\eta}\mu\alpha\hat{r}$) “9 days”; besides *νε $\Gamma\alpha$ (**ne^{uen}*) 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 *ne^{uos}*, -*ios*: “new” > Gk. * $\ddot{\epsilon}$ Fv α : είνα-ετες. The shift *k^w* > *p*, *g^w* > *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” (**ne^{uent}t-* “number of nine”, as Slav. *devētъ* “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. *haptāθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofoða*, 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 *-tē* [nasalized *-ntē*; *-ndē* 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. *nīzon* (from **nīyūn*);

Note: This is wrong etymology. Germanic family reflects the compound (**nīuktūn*) from Root *newos*, *-los*: “new” + Root *oktō(u)*: “eight”.

Lith. *devyni*, Ltv. *devińi* (*n-* still in ordinals O.Pruss. *newīnts*), O.C.S. *devētъ* “nine” (*d-* becomes steady probably through dissimilation against auslaut *n* and through influence of the 10; Berneker 189);

Note:

O.C.S. *devētъ* “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: **neweno-* in Lat. *nōnus*; introduced after the 7 and 10 *m* instead of *n* Umbr. *nuvime* “the ninth”, O.Ind. *navamá-*, Av. *naoma-*, O.Pers. *navama-*; O.Ir. *nōmad*, Welsh *nawfed* (**neum-eto-*); *-to*-formation also Gk. εἶνατος, ἔνατος (**enēn-to-*); Goth. *niunda*, O.H.G. *niunto*, O.N. *nionde*, O.S. *nigundo*, *niguðo*, O.Fris. *niugunda*, O.E. *nīzodā*; Lith. *devińtas*, O.Pruss. *newīnts*, O.C.S. *devētъ*; Toch. B *ñunte*, oblique of *ñuñce*.

Note:

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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-̄, ḡg^wēn (eng^wh-)

English meaning: swelling

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Geschwulst, Leistengegend”

Material: Gk. ἀδήν, ἔνος m., older f. “glandula” (*ng^wēn) =

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 *ili-* (*eng^whi, indi*): groin, intestines [common Lat. -d- > -/- phonetic mutation] (see below).

Lat. *inguen, -inis* n. “groin, the genitals, tumefaction in the pubic region”;

O.Ice. *økkr* ‘swelling, lump, growth’ (Proto-Gmc. *enkwa-z), *økkvinn* ‘swollen’, Swe. dial. *ink* “blain, boil, furuncle of horses”.

IE (e)ng^w- presumably ablaut from *eneq^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-stem, Pedersen KZ. 32, 247 f.) in:

Gk. νεφρός, mostly pl., “kidneys”;

prænestin. *nefrōnēs*, Ianuv. *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, Schwyzer Gk. I 486.

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en¹

English meaning: in, *into, below

Deutsche Übersetzung: “in”

Note: (: **ŋ*, Slav. also **on?*); *eni*, *n(e)i*, perhaps also *ndhi* (ending as *epi*, *obhi* etc. perhaps related to loc. in *-i*, if if not even created after it).

Material: O.Ind. in *ánīka-* n. “front” (= Av. *ainika-* ds.) from **eni-oqʷ-*;

**n-i* 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. *niþjis* “kinsman, relative”, O.N. *niðr* “kinsman, relative”, O.E. *niððas* pl. “men, people”, also in verbal prefix ar. *n-i* “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. ἵν and (poet.) ἐνί, ἐνί (so Hom. always as postposition; Att. only more ἐνί 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 ἐξω, anti conservative out of it ἐξ); zero grade ἀ- (*ŋ*) e.g. in ἀ-λέγω etc.;

about the debatable ἐστε, ἐντε “until” s. Schwyzer Gk. I 629 f.;

Maced. ἵν;

Messap. *in*;

Alb. *inj-* “until, in” (**enŋλ*);

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. *i* “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 **n* in Lith. *į* (older and nowadays dial. *in*, *int*) “in”, adnom. m. loc. and acc.;

O.C.S. *on-* (*on-ušta* “footwear”, *o-dolъ* “valley”), zero grade *vъn-*, *vъ* “in”, adnom. m. loc. and acc.;

Toch. AB *y-*, *yn-*, B *in-* (only prefix).

ŋ-dhi: O.Ind. *ádhi* “about, on”, O.Pers. *adīy* “in”; Gaul. intensive prefix *Ande-* (PN *Ande-roudus* “the very red”), Welsh *an(ne)-* in *anne-l* “contrivance” = O.Ir. *inde-l* (**ŋdhi-lom*), Welsh *an-daw* “eavesdrop” (to *taw* “closemouthed”); O.Ir. *ind-* (partly from **indf-*, partly from secondary **indo-*) in *ind-reth* “incursion” (**indi-retō-*), *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. ἐνεροι as “those below, those beneath the earth, of the dead and the gods below”, namely in the earth; or better Hypostase from οἱ ἐν ἔρᾳ?

ni-, *nei-* “low, base”, comparative *nitero-* “low” (in contrast to “upper”):

O.Ind. *ní*, Av. *nī* “down; downward”, O.Ind. *nitarām* “underneath”, Av. *nitəma-* “the lowWest”;

Arm. *n-i*, *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*, *niðan* “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 *pre-zъ* etc.);

in compound:

O.Ind. *nīpa-* “ low lying “ (*ni* + *ap-* “water”);

**ni-o*kʷ- 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 -*yo*-:

Gk. νειός f. “field, entryway “ (*lowland, depression”), νείατος, νέατος “the uttermost, lowWest, 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 e/ before pal. vowel);

O.Bulg. *nīva* “farmland” (“*lowland, depression”), Ser.-Cr. *njīva* (whence ?), 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 **niwoł*, M.L.G. *nigel* “low, base”;

here probably also with full grade Lith. *néivoti* “torment, smite”, Ltv. *niēvât* “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. *niēvât*) 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, n̥ter “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*/* *Interae* “, 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 **ndher*, Lat. *infrā*); 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. ἔντερα etc. O.N. *iðrar* pl. “intestines, entrails” (from **innrar*, **inþerōz*), *innre*, *iðre* “the inner” (if not specific N.-*ro*- has derivated from *inn* = Goth. *inn* “hinein”, see above);

Slav. **etro* in O.C.S. *jistro* “liver”, ablaut. *qtroba* “liver, *intestines, cavity of the body”, *qtrb* “εἴσω”.

about Hitt. *antūrijas* “inner, interior”, *andurza* “inside, within” s. Lohmann I. F. 51, 320 f.

entós “(from) inside” (compare O.Ind. *itáh* “from here”, Lat. *caelitus* etc.):

Gk. ἐντός “inside”, whereof ἐντοσ-θεν, -θι and further ἐντόσθια, ἐντοσθίδια “intestines, entrails” (or latter with from ἐντοσθε lengthened in θ for *ἐντοστιά, 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. *ístr* n., *ístra* f., “the fat surrounding the intestine” (**en-s-tro*);

O.Pruss. *instran* “fat”, Ltv. *ístri* pl. “kidneys” (**en-s-tro*); Ltv. *iekša* “Inneres”, pl. “intestines, entrails” (**en-t-iā*), O.Lith. *insčios* “heart”, Lith. *žiščios* “intestines, entrails” (**en-s-tio*).

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. ἐνδοι after οἴκο-θεν, -θι, οἴκοι) 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. ἕνιν, acc. pl. ἕνής “annual”, πρωτ-ήν “one-year-old lamb” (to Dor. πράτος from *p̥r̥tos?); ἐν-ιαυτός “year” (to ιαύειν: “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. *pērns* “the previous year”;

Russ. dial., Cz. *lo-ni* (*ol-n) “letztjährig”.

Specht Decl. 16 places in addition Pron. *en* in Gk. ἐνη “that (day or that year”?).

Note:

Gk. ἔνος “year” : Lat. *annus* “year” (*atnos) “year” : O.Ind. *hāyana-* “yearly”, *hāyanā-* m. n. “year” prove that Root **en-2** : “year” : Root **at-**, ***atno-** : “to go; year” : Root **yet-** : “year” [prothetic **u-** before bare initial vowels] derived from Root **ghei-2**, **ghi-**, **ghei-men-**, ***gheimn-** : “winter; snow”

References: Schwyzer Gk. I 424 with Anm. 5, Feist 140 f., Specht Decl. 15 f.

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en(o)m̥n̥-, (o)nom̥n̥, nōm̥n̥, [*d)e(m)pen]

English meaning: name

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Name”

Note:

Root *en(o)m̥n̥-, (o)nom̥n̥, nōm̥n̥, [*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. *ένομνος), ἀνώνυμος, νώνυμος “nameless”;

Alb.Tosk *emér*, Gheg *emén* (**enmen-*);

Note:

(**da-a-ma-an*) > Alb.Gheg *emén* [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* (**enm̥n̥-*); 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-*);

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Slav. *ъmę, out of it *jъmę in O.C.S. imę, Ser.-Cr. iime, O.Cz. jmě, gen. jmene, Russ. имѧ;

Toch. A ňem, B ňom;

Hitt. la-a-ma-an (*lāman*), with dissimilation of Anlauts; (*na-a-ma-an)

compare finno-uGk. näm, nam, nèm, 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. ὄνια "grief, sorrow, distress, trouble", ἄνιος, ἄνιαρός "grievous, troublesome, annoying" (the dialect distribution from ἀνία : ὄνια as with the preposition ἀνά : ὡν); after Wackernagel Gl. 14, 54 f. but dissimilated from *ἀνίFā = O.Ind. *ámīvā* 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 **kō-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 ἔνα “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 *-i-* in proclitic from *e*), Umbr. *ene*, *enem* “then, at that time, in those times” besides *eno(m)*, *ennom* etc. ds.;

IE **onio-*, with *-i-* (probably of Rel. **io-*) 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. *опъ* (*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 αὕτη, Schwyzer Gk. I 613);

Maybe Alb. *andej* “there”

Gk. νῆς τὸ ἔνης, Dor. νᾶς Hes.; νή “yea, in truth”, instr. (= Lat. *nē* ds.), ναί, ναίχι ds. (compare αἰ : ή “if”, δαί : δή “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. ὅνε, 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. *nè*, *nègi*, *nègu* “as” (after comparative), *néi* “as” (**ne-i*), Ltv. *ne* “as”;

akls. *neže*, Ser.-Cr. *nēgo* “as” after comparative; aRuss. *nī* ds., Pol. *ni* “as” (**ne-i*).

Maybe Alb. (**nse*) *se* : poln *nīż* “than” : akls. *neže* “as” after comparative.

nē in:

O.Ind. *ví-nā* “without”;

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Av. *yaθa-nā* 'straight as', *ciθə-nā* for the introduction of a question (= Lat. *quid-ne*); about Gk. ἐγώνη, which could also be ἐγω-νη, 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", *hind-a-na* adv. "beyond", etc.; O.H.G. *-na* in *oba-na* "from here above"; O.N. *Pēr-na* "to yourself, to you", etc.; O.Bulg. *vъ-ně* "outside"; probably Phryg. *vi* "and" (in *ιος vi* "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 Schwyzer Gk. I 612;

References: WP. II 336 f., WH. I 339 f., 370 f., 386 f., 404 f., Trautmann 7 f., 195, Schwyzer Gk. I 606, 612, Specht Decl. 306.

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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 meaning separation after the vocalization.

Material: Gk. ὀγκάομαι “cry, shout (bray, of the ass) “ (of donkey), ὄκνος “ bittern “ (*ὄγκος);

Alb. *nëkónj*, Gheg *angój*“ 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. **jěčati*, 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. *ùngti*, *ùngau* “ whimper like a dog “.

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References: WP. I 133.

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ent- (better ant-?) (*h-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” (**uebhnið*) : Alb. *ent*, *int* “weave” (**ent-i-* or **nt-i-*).

Material: O.Ind. *átkā-h* m. “garment, mantle”, Av. *aδka-*, *atka-* m. “Upper dress, mantle” (*nt-ko-s*);

Alb. *ent*, *int* “weave” (**ent-i-* or **nt-i-*) : O.Ind. *ubhnāti*, *umbháti*, *unábdhi* “tie together”, *ūrñā-vábhi-* m. “spider”, Gk. ὑφή “the weaving”, Alb. *venj* “I weave” (**uebhnið*);

Note:

Alb.- slavic use prothetic *v-* for the lost laryngeal *h-*.

Gk. Att. ἄττομαι (**nt-i-o-*) “weave”, δίαζομαι ds. (compare Debrunner IF. 21, 216), ἄσμα δίασμα “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 *étagh* ds. (**en-togo-*);

also the equation O.Ind. *átkā-h* : Gk. ἄσκος ‘skin, hose, tube’ is because of of this dubious meaning; Gk. ἥτριον, Dor. ἄτριον “the warp in a web” are suspectely of pre-Greek origin.

References: WP. I 134.

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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. *jofurr* m. “prince, lord” (in figurative meaning, actually “boar”), O.E. *eoform* m. “boar”, M.N.Ger. *ever*, O.H.G. *ebur*, Ger. *Eber*.

With (analogical?) *v*-suggestion belong asl. *veprъ* m. “boar”, Ser.-Cr. *věpar* (gen. *věpra*), Pol. *wieprz* (gen. *wieprza*), Russ. *veprъ* (gen. *véprja*) here;

Ltv. *vepris* ds. (PN Lith. *Vēpriai* Plur., and O.Pruss. *Weppren*) is not borrowed of Slav., but common origin;

unclear is Thrac. *ξβρος* “he-goat; billy goat”.

References: WP. I 121, WH. I 56, Trautmann 351.

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eph-

English meaning: to cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kochen"

Note: Only Gk. and Arm.

Material: Arm. *ep’em* "cook";

Gk. ἔψω "cook", Fut. ἔψήσω, participle ἔφθός (does not prove in itself IE *ph*, because also *έπστός should lead to ἔφθός); 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.

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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. *ápi* “also, in addition” (adv.), seldom ved. preposition m. locative “by, in”, prefix *ap-i*, *p-i* “to, by” (*p-i* in *p-i-dhāna-* n. “ covering, cover, lid “, *pi-nahyati* “ tethered, fastened to”, *py-úksṇa-* “ cover of the bow “: Gk. πτ-υχή “ crease, layer “, if from *πτ-υχā, πτύσσω “lay, place together, crease “, *pīdayati*: πιέζω, s. ***sed-**); common O.Ind. *gh-* > *ks-* 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”; **p-i* 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), πτ- prefix (see above); *opi* in Hom. ὄπι-θε(v) “behind, afterwards”, Ion. Att. ὄπισθε(v) ds. (-σ- after πρόσθε(v), compare also ὄπισ(σ)ω “behind, backwards”; hereafter “ (**opi-tið*), ὄπιστατος “ hindmost, last”; ὄπι-ώρα “autumn”, S. 343); presumably (with IE contraction from **opi-oqʷ* to **opi-qʷ*, to **oqʷ-* ‘see”) ὄπι:-πέυω ‘stare at’,

παρθενοπῖπα “girl gazer, onlooker”, *᷊ψ (formation as ᶇψ, Lat. *abs*, ἀμφίς, see under Ital. *ops*-) base from ὀψέ, Eol. ὄψι “late”; about Gk. ἐπ-εί “there” see above S. 284;

Illyr. PN *Epi-cadus* (compare Gk. κεκαδμένος “parading, showing off”); Ven. PN *Opi-tergium* (to *Tergeste* “Triest”, O.Bulg. *trъгъ* “marketplace”; Alb. *tregu* “marketplace”); Messap. *pi-dō* (**dō-t*) “bore profit”;

Alb. *épérë* “situated above”; Illyr. *Epirus* (**epi-uerjō*) “situated above, highland” : Ériu “Irland” (**epi-uerjō* “enclosed land, hill, island”), Welsh *Ywerddon* ds. (**uiyerðon*, **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[o]*); *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-tenda*; Osc. *úp*, *op* “by” with abl. (= *instr.);

O.Ir. *iar n-*, *iarm-* “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. *í-a-daim* “close” (compare Lat. *ob-dō*), *éi-thech* “perjury” (compare Gk. ἐπι-ορκέω), Ériu “Irland” (**epi-uerjō* “enclosed land, hill, island”) = Welsh *Ywerddon* ds. (**uiyerðon*, **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-hāt*);

in addition perhaps also the group “evening”: O.N. *aptann*, *eptann*, West-Gmc. with *ā* O.E. *æfen* 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. *dievé-p* “by god” under likewise,
sūnaūs-pi “for the son”; Ltv. *ap-* “around, about”, *pie* with gen. and acc. “by, in”, *pie-* “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*, Δερρίοπες, 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, Schwyzer Gk. I 325, 550⁷, 620, 628,
631⁷, Trautmann 1.

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ερορ, ορορ

English meaning: a kind of exclamation

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ruf of Wiedehopfs

Material: Arm. *popop*, Pers. *pūrū* “hoopoe”;

Gk. ἐποποῖ ποποπό ‘shout, call of hoopoe’, ἔποψ, -οπος “hoopoe”, ἔπωπα ἀλεκτριόνα 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. *puppuķis* “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.

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ereb-, orob-, rōb-

English meaning: to drill, make holes

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bohren, aushöhlen; spitzes Werkzeug in addition”?

Material: Ltv. *iῆbs* “knitting needle” (rhyme word to *virbs*), *iῆbulis* “little peg, stylus”; Lith. *ūrbinti* “make a hole with the awl”, *uῆbti* = 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 ἄρβυλη “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.

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ered- (*ere-danos)

English meaning: to flow; dampness

Deutsche Übersetzung: "(zer)fließen, Feuchtigkeit"

Material: O.Ind. *árdati*, *ṛdáti* “flows (in compounds), sprays, resolves; disturbs”, *ardáyati* “makes flow, dissolves, presses, torments, kills”, *ārdrá-* “humid, wet, damp”, *ṛdū-* (in compounds) “dampness”, Av. *arədvi-* f. name of a mythical river, worshiped mostly as a female divinity.

from in addition Gk. ἄρδα ‘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.

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ereg^w(h)o-, erog^w(h)o-

English meaning: pea

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erbse, Hülsenfrucht”

Material: Gk. ὄροβος m. (from *εροβος after gen. etc. ὄροβου); 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. *ertr* f. 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.

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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 *likháti* "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. *érké* "tick, sheep louse" (**erkia*), 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 **orqjōno-* (?)) 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 Alb.O.N. could be based on taboo distortion).

References: WP. I 145, II 344.

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er(e)k-², rek-, rok-

English meaning: to tear, cut, split

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufreißen, spalten, schinden”

Material: O.Ind. *rkná-h* “ flayed, rubbed off bald “, *rksá-h* “naked, bald, bleak”, *rksara-h* “cusp, peak, thorn”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lith. *j-érkà*, *pra-j-érkà* ‘slit’; (about Ltv. *eřcis* “ juniper “ etc. see above S. 67 f.); with other ablaut grade Lith. *rankù*, *rakti* ‘stick in, poke”, *rakštis* ‘splinter, thorn”, etc.

References: Persson Beitr. 839.

See also: In addition belongs also: **eres-1** “prick”.

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eres-¹

English meaning: to pierce

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen’

Material:

O.Ind. *ṛṣáti* “bumps, stings”, *ṛṣtis* ‘spear, javelin’, Av. *aršti-* ds.;

Lith. *erškētis* “thorn plant”, compare above S. 67;

Sloven. *rrsək* “sowthistle”.

References: Persson Beitr. 84.

See also: Verschieden therefrom is: **ere-s-2**.

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ere-s-² (*ers-*, *rs-*, *eres-*), and *r̄es-*, *r̄os-*

English meaning: to flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fließen”; von lebhafter Bewegung überhaupt, also “umherirren” and “aufgebracht, aufgeregt sein”

Material: 1. O.Ind. *rāsa-h* “juice, sap, fluidity”, *rasā* “dampness, humidity”, also mythical river name equally Av. *Raihā* (i.e. *Rahā*), out of it the name the Wolga ΩPâ;

Lat. *rōs*, *rōris* “dew” (conservative stem with originally bare nominativischer lengthened grade *ō*);

Alb. *resh*, *reshēn* “it is snowing, it is raining”, also “shower of ash, fire” (probably likewise from **rōs-*);

Gk. ἀπ-εράω (**erəsō*) “pour liquid, spew away” (?), ἔξ-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 ἡρά “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. *áṛṣati* “flows”; further with the meaning “virile” (from “moistening, pouring seeds”) O.Ind. *ṛṣa-bhá-h* “bull”, *ajā-rṣabhadhá-h* “he-goat”, Av. O.Pers. *aršan* “man, husband, penis”, Gk. Hom. ἄρσην, Att. ἄρρην, Ion. Eol. Cret. ἔρσην (without F-!) “virile” (in addition *ἀρνητός, Hom. ἄρνειός “of a lamb or sheep, ram” = Att. ἄρνεώς, Eol. ἄρνήαδες f., in addition ἄρνεύω “make an aerial jump, dive”, actually “make a leapfrog”, ἄρνευτήρ “one who flips over in the air, capers, jump about”, Lith. by Boisacq under ἄρνειός and ἄρνευτήρ

Nachtr.), probably also O.H.G. *orfrejh* *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. *eřam* (**ersā̃-jō̃*; compare above O.Ind. *arṣati*) “boil, flow; be in perpetually in motion; be teeming; be excited passionately; be or become keen, angry”, *eřandn* “surge etc.; excitement”, *z-eřam* “moves me around, stirs me, I am strongly moved, excited, swim etc.”;

Gk. ἐρωή “swing, verve, rush” (**rōsā̃*; 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 **rōsā̃* “swing” = βελέων, δουρός ἐρωή);

O.N. *rās* f. “run”, M.N.Ger. *rās* n. “intense current”, O.E. *rās* m. “run, attack” (Eng. *race* skand. Lw.), M.H.G. *rāsen* “dash”, O.E. *rāsan* “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* (**ersā̃-jō̃*) “to wander, to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove” (= Arm. *eřam*), Goth. *aírzeis* “wander, enticed”, O.H.G. *irri* “wander”, Goth. *aírziþa* f. “error, deceit”, O.H.G. *irrida* ds., *irr(e)ōn* (**erzīōn*) “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. *eres-* in O.Ind. *irasyáti* “is angry, is ill-disposed, behaves violently” (**eres-*), *irasyā-* “the ill-will” and *īrṣyati* “is envious” (**rəs-*), Av. participle *arəšyant-* “envious”, O.Ind. *īrṣyā-* “

envy, jealousy “ Av. *aras-ka-* “ envy “, M.Pers. Pers. *arašk* “ envy, eagerness “, zero grade Av. *ərəši-* “ envy “; ved. *ṛṣi-* m. “ bard, seer “ (*lunatic);

Arm. *her* “anger, envy, strife “;

Gk. ἄρος ἀκούσιον βλάβος Hes., Hom. ἄρειή “ 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-ἄρης), compare also ἐρεσχηλέω “ banter “; “Ἄρης “ god of revenge “ seems if personification of the related Subst. ἄρη “ ruin, outrage, act of violence “, whereof ἄρήμενος “ distressed, injured, hurt, disabled, afflicted “;

Lith. *aršus* “violent”;

Hitt. *arsaniya-* “ be jealous, envious “, Denom. from **arsana-* “ jealous “ (compare above O.Ind. *īrsyā* “ envy “), Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 139;

after Pedersen RETIE. 3, 18 here Toch. A *ārsał* “ poisonous worms “, B *aršāklai* ‘snake’ (**rsātlā*);

to O.Ind. *ārsati* “ flows “ (above S. 336) places Couvreur H 96 Hitt. *a-ar-aš-zi (arsz)* “ flows “;

Toch. A *yär-s-*, B *yar-s-* “bathe” (-s- from *-sk-*), without *sk*-suffix A *yär-* 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. *ἐρευμι, *ἐρυμεν, thematic become: ἐρέ[F]ω, ἐρέ[F]ομαι (Eol. ἐρεύω) and εἴρομαι (ἐρFομαι) "ask, search, seek", Cret. ἐρευταί “ζητηταί, πράκτορες”, due to *en*-stem: *ερεF-ων “inquirer, searcher”, ἐρευνάω “feel, investigate” and Hom. ἐρεείνω “investigate, ask” (*ερεFεν-ιω), finally due to a *ἐρF-ως: ἐρωτάω Hom. είρωτάω “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. *árus-* 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- (e)r/ə/d-), er(ə)dh-

English meaning: high; to grow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hoch; wachsen”

Note:

Root **er(ə)d- (e)r/ə/d-), er(ə)dh-** : “high; to grow” derived from Root **al-2** : “to grow; to bear”

dh- Extensions: ai. *rdhnóti*, *rnáddhi*, *rdháti*, *rdhyati* “prospers, succeeds, does succeed, manages”, Av. *arədāt* “he allows to prosper”, *ərədāt-* “make prosper”.

Material: Av. *ərədva-* “high”;

Lat. *arduus* “high, upright”;

Gaul. *Arduenna silva*, O.Ir. *ard* (**rd̥uo-*) “high, big, large”; Welsh *hardd* “beautiful”;

O.Ice. *qrðugr* “upright” puts away (as at most also *ərədva-*) a parallel form in *dh-*, while various extensions exist from *er-* “(set in motion, invigorate) bring up” through *dh* (compare ópoθúvw ‘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. **orstq*, O.Bulg. *rastq*, 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.

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Page(s): 339

erə-¹, rē-, er(e)-

English meaning: to row

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rudern; Ruder”

Material: O.Ind. *arí-trā-* m. “ driving; rudder ”, n. (also *áritra-*) “ rudder, helm ”, *aritár-* “oarsman”;

Gk. ἐρέ-της “oarsman”, replacement for *ἐρετήρ (= O.Ind. *aritár-*) wherefore receive fem. Ἐρέτρια PN, ἐρέσσω, Att. ἐρέπτω “row, oar” (*ερετ-ιω, denominative), ἐρετμός, pl. ἐρετμά (instead of *ἐρῆμος = Lat. *rēmus*, after ἐρέτης, Schwyzer Gk. I 493²) “ rudder ”, Hom. εἰρεσίη (ει- 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, τριάκοντ-ορος, Ion. τριηκόντ-ερος etc. (die -ορος-forms through Gk. assimilation of o from ε?); ἀλι-ήρης “ rowing through the sea ”, ἀμφ-ήρης “having two banks of oars”, τριήρης “three-decker”;

Lat. *rēmus* “ rudder ”, *triēsmōm*, *septērēsmōm* Columna rostrata (basic form rather **rēsmo-* 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.

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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. *rüejen* “oar, row”; O.H.G. *ruodar*, O.E. *rōðor* n. “rudder”, O.N. *rōþr* (*u*-stem **rōþru-*) “the rowing”;

Lith. *irìū*, *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*, -stā "sitting quietly, standing still" (*er-mo- or *erə-mo-; mere graphic -i- are seen in *airime* Meillet Dial. indoeur. 66);

Gk. ἔρωή (πολέμοιο) 'stop the fight', ἔρωέω "cease" = O.N. *rō*, O.E. *row*, O.H.G. *ruowa*, Ger. *Ruhe* (*rōuō), changing through ablaut with O.H.G. *rāwa* ds.; ἀρά-μεναι ήσυχάζειν Hes. (?);

Welsh *araf* "peaceful, mild, slow" (*erə-mo-);

after Rozwadowski R. Sl. 6, 58 f. ostensibly here the name the Wolga ΩPâ 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. *røst* 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"

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O.Fris. *ern* in *fīā-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. *rghāyáti* “shakes, roars, attacks, storms”;

Gk. ὄρχέω “πάλλω, κινέω”, mostly ὄρχέομαι “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-, rghi-* : “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*), *ṛc-*, nom. sg. *ṛk* f. “radiance; poem, verse”, *ṛkvan-* “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-ya-nu-un* “I prayed” (*arkyanun*); 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. *rji-pyá* “darting along” epithet of the bird *sýená-* (“eagle, falcon”), Av. *ərəzi-fya-* (cf. Gk. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις Η., αἰγίποψ), Arm. *arcui* (< **arcí-wi*) “eagle”, prove that from Root **er-1, or-** : “eagle” derived extended Root *ar(e)-g-* (*arğ-?*, *rği-* : “glittering, white, fast” and its subsequent zero grade Root *reğ-1* : “right, just, to make right; king”.

Material: Arm. *oror, urur* “seagull, consecration”;

Gk. ὄρνις, -θος, Dor. -ῖχος “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. *ēras*) “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. *erēlis*, dial. *arēlis*, O.Pruss. *arelie* (lies *arelis*), Ltv. *ērglis* (from *ērdlis*) “eagle”; Balt basic form **ere/ja-*, compare Lith. *ēras, āras* “eagle” (whether old?);

O.Bulg. *оръль* (**arila-*) “eagle”, Russ. *орёт*, gen. *ортá*;
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. *jofurr* “prince, lord”, actually “boar”, is doubtful;

Maybe the compound in Toch. B: *arśakärśa* “bat, (*mouse?)” [from (**haras*) *arsá-* “*eagle, bird” + *kärk-* ‘steal, *prey’]

Hitt. *ha-a-ra-aš (haras)*, gen. *ha-ra-na-aš (haranas)*, *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], þu-rí-in: eagle (Akkadian loanword, *urinnu I*; Orel & Stolbova 52 *"*ar-/*war-* "eagle"; NOTE that AHw says that *urinnu II*, '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* (*erbhī) 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 Kleinhans (Ét. Celt. 1, 173) here M.Ir. *reithe* “Aries, ram” from *ri-*io-tjo-*;

in O.Pruss. *eristian* “lambkin”, Lith. (j)éras, Ltv. jērs “lamb”, litt. érienà “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-**, **ere-**, **erə-** (?), **erei-**, **ereu-** and (under besond. article) **eres-**

Note:

Root **ar-1***, themat. **(a)re-**, heavy basis **are-**, **rē-** and *i*-Basis **(a)īr-**, **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-**, **ere-** (including paradigmatic with it combined *i*- and *u*-forms):

O.Ind. redupl. present *jy-ar-ti* “sets in motion”, Med. *īrtē* (**i*-*er*-); gthAv. *īratū* “he should rise”; O.Ind. intensive present *ālarti*, from *ereu-* (see under S. 331) *jnōti jnváti* “rises, moves, animates” (Gk. ὄρυμι “urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep”), *ārta* (compare ὥρτο), *ārata* (compare ὥρετο; themat. as *rantē*, *ranta*), perf. *āra* : ὄρ-ωρα, Fut. *arisyatí*, participle *ītā-* (*īrná-* “moved, excited” with separation of *i* from *īta* or real form of a heavy base);

Av. *ar-* “(be) set in motion, arrive at, reach”, present-stem *ar- : ērə-, iyar- : īr-* (as O.Ind. *iyarti : īta*), Kaus. *āraya-*, participle *-ērəta-*;

skō-present O.Ind. *jcccháti* “bumps into something, encounters, reaches”, next to which **re-skō* in O.Pers. *rasatiy* “comes, arrives at”, Pers. *rasadd̩s*;

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. *ṛtī-, ṛti-* f. “attack, fight”, Av. *-ərəti-* “energy” (compare O.Bulg. *ratъ*);

O.Ind. *ārta-* “afflicted, injured, hurt, disabled, pressed, ailing”, *ārti-* f. “mischief, affliction” (**ārta-*, *-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*), *arnavá-* “billowing, surging”; m. “flood, surging sea” (*yo-* further formations to *árṇa-*? or in older formant relationship to *ṛṇót?* 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. *ráṇa-* m. n. “fight, struggle” (versch. from *rāṇa-* m. “lust”) = Av. *rəṇa-* n. “action, struggle, fight”; Av. *rāṇa-, rāṇa-* m. “fighter, combatant”;

Arm. *y-ainem* “I stand up, I am lifted”; after Pisani Armen. 4 in addition *ore-ar* “people” (see under Lat. *orior*); with *-dh-* (compare S. 328 ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω, ὁπο-θύνω): *y-ordor* “fast

“, *yordorem* “ encourage, arouse, irritate “; *arm* “root” (: ὄρμενος); *ordi*, gen. *ordvoy* ‘son’ (**ordhjio*);

Gk. ὅρνυμι “urge on, incite, make to arise, call forth, move, stir oneself, awaken, arouse from sleep” (: O.Ind. *r̥nōti*; compare Schwyzer Gk. I 696β; das *o* after ὄρέομαι?), Aor. ὥρσα, ὥροπον, ὥρσω, Med. ὥρνυμαι, ὥρτο “aroused, animated, uplifted “, Fut. ὥροῦμαι, thematic Aor. ὥρετο, participle ὥρμενος, perf. ὥρωρα “have been excited “; with *op-* as iterative vocalism ὄρε-ομαι, -οντο ‘sally, burst forth, rushed forth”, with *er-* still ἔρετο ὥρμήθη Hes., ἔρσεο διεγείρου Hes., ἔρσῃ ὥρμήσῃ (which then permeated through ὥρετο, ὥρσεο forms); a present *ἴρνυμι (as κίρνημι) follows from Cret. Ζεὺς “Ἐπιρνύτιος (Schwyzer Gk. I 695); -ορτος in νεορτός “new born”, θέορτος “celestial, heavenly “, etc.; Κυρ-, Λυκ-όρτας, Λά-έρτης; Hom. οὔρος “favorable sailing wind “ (*ópFoς, “navigating the ship”), ὥρος m. “actuation, drive “;

with *gh*-extension ἔρχομαι “start, set out, come or go, come to, arrive at “ (only present), ὥρχέομαι “dances” (Schwyzer Gk. I 702); see under O.Ir. *regaid*,

ὥρμενος “shoot, sprout, or stem, stalk “, about ὥραμνος “twig, branch”, ὥρόδαμνος, ὥράδαμνος ds., s. Schwyzer Gk. I 313²;

er- in ἔρνος (ἔρνος, Schwyzer Gl. 5, 193) ‘sprout, twig, branch’ (“*shot up “, as Nor. *runne*, *rune* “twig, branch”: formal = O.Ind. *árnas-* n.); ἔρέας τέκνα. Θεσσαλοί Hes., ἔρεθω, ἔρεθίζω “agitate, perturb, irritate “ (όροθύνω “enrage, encourage, cheer, irritate “);

From an *es*-stem **eros* “elevation” from: O.Ind. *r̥svá-* “high”, Gk. ὥρος n. “mountain” (the vocalism after ὅρνυμι, partly changed perhaps also after ὥρρος); about οὔρος = ὥρος s. esp. Schulze Qunder ep. 407 ff.; is Dor. ὥρος and Att. Ὠρείθυια with ὥμος from **ōmsos* to compare and lead back to (reshuffled after an adj. **ors-os* or **ors-uos* : O.Ind. *r̥sva-***ōrsoς*?; Gk. ὥρσοθύρη “back door “ (probably as high escape door, emergency exit??), by Hes. εἰρεθύρη ὥρσοθύρα;

about Gk. ὄππος “buttocks” see under **ers-**;

Phryg. ειροι “children” (Jokl Eberts Reallex. 10, 151a);

Alb. *jerm* “frenzied, phrenetic, wild” (**er-mo-*); about *përrua* “riverbed, stream” (*pér-rēn-*, lengthened grade), *prrua* ‘spring’ (**prér-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. *ṛtā-*; *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 *ī*-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. ἔρχομαι; Celt. *or-* in M.Welsh *cyf-form* “troop”, *dy-gyf-or* “elevation”, *ad-orth* “excitement, help” (**ati-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. **erмана-, irmino* “big, large” (: ὄρμενος, Church Slavic *raměnъ*, 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 *ārna* = 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 **erelia-*, 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-n̥y-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", *runstf.* "the runnel, flowing, riverbed"; Goth. *garuns* (stem *garunsi-*) f. "road, market" (eig. "the place where the people gather"; Gmc. *runs-*: O.Ind. *árnas-*). In the use of shooting up, growth the plants (compare ἔρνος, 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-n̥y-o*) one also seeks in Alb. *pērrua* "riverbed, brook bed" (*pēr-rēn-*, lengthened grade), *prrua* 'spring' (**prēr-rua* "effluence") and in O.Bulg. *izroniti* (Bal.-Slav. **ranejō*) "pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad", Russ. *ronítъ* "make or let fall", Serb. *róniti* "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. *rät* “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. *retovatъša* “be angry”, *retivyj* “keen, eager, stormy, hot tempered, violent, fiery” (goes back to thematic (*e*)*re-* or **er-ti-*, has been supported by Russ. dial. *jeretitъša* “be angry, quarrel, squabble”); about Church Slavic *raměnъ* 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(arā)* “uplifts”, besides *a-ra-iz-zis* ds., preterit 3. pl. [*a*]-*ra-a-ir*,
2. *a-ri* “comes” (previous perf.), preterit *a-ar-ta* (*arta*) or *i-ta*;
3. Med. present *ar-ta-ri* “stands, it is placed upright” (compare Gk. ὥρωρα : 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. *ṛccháti*);
5. causative (compare above S. 61) *ar-nu-uz-zi(arnuzi)* “bring to, set in motion” (*r-nu-*; compare above O.Ind. *ṛṇōti*); Imper. 2. sg. *ar-nu-ut(arnut)* = Gk. ὥρυθι, Verbaln. *a-ar-numar(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*, *ṛdáti* “flows etc.”, also “perturbed, agitated”; with Kaus. *ardáyati* “makes flow; throngs, presses, afflicts, slays” “was equitable 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. *rádati* “scratches, digs, hacks, scarifies”, *ví-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 **reiə-** : *rī-*; *rojō-s*, *rī-ti-* “flux”.

O.Ind. *írya-* see above S. 327;

O.Ind. *rīnāti*, *rīnvati* (*árinvan*) “allows to flow, run away, escape, dismisses, releases”,
rīyatē “gerät ins Fließen, löst sich auf”, *rīna-* “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”, *rēnū-* m. “dust” (: aRuss. *rěnъ* ‘sandbank’); to *u*-suffix
compare under Lat. *rīvus*;

Maybe zero grade in Alb. *rrī*(**rnī*)’stay, stand” : Arm. *y-ařnem* “I stand up, I am lifted”; also
Alb.Gheg *rana*, Tosc *rëra* (rhotacism *n/r*) ‘sandbank, sand’ : aRuss. *rěnъ* ‘sandbank’

Arm. *ari* “get up, stand up!” (Persson Beitr. 769) To *y-ařnem*, S. 327;

Gk. Lesb. ὄρηνω, (*όρι:-νιω) ‘set in motion, excite, irritate to the rage’; ἔρις, -ιδος “fight,
strife, quarrel, contention” (perhaps in / to our root form, whether not better after Schwyzer
Gl. 12, 17 to ἐρείδω “support, stem, bump, press, poke, push”); ark. ἐρινύειν “be angry
with” from Ἐρῖνος eig. “the angry soul of the victim pursuing the murderer” (??);

Alb.Gheg *rītē* “humid, wet, damp”, eig. “* flowing” (**rinētē* : O.Ind. *rīnāti*, Slav. *rinqtī*);

Lat. *orior*, *orīgo* see above; *rīvus* (**rei-yo-s*) ‘stream, brook’; in O.Bulg. *ръвълъ* “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-r̥i-re*);

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 *rhicio* “ 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-h*), 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. (**rīþulōn*) N.Ger. *rille* “furrow after rainwater, gully”; further O.E. *ā-rāeman* “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. *rjati* “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. *rāran* “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. *rise/m.* “rain”.

N.Ger. *rēren* “fall”, M.H.G. *riselen* “drip, rain”, Ger. *rieseln*, M.H.G. *rise/m.* “rain”, O.Ice. *blōð-rīsa*, 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. *r̥istati*), M.H.G. *risch* “ spry, quick, fast “ (compare O.Bulg. *riskanije*);

Lith. *rý-tas* “ morning “ (“*sunrise”, compare Goth. *urreisan*), 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. **r̥ajā-* m. “current” (: above O.Ind. *r̥aya-ḥ* m. ‘stream, run, flow’) in O.Bulg. *izrojь* “ ejaculation of semen “, *sъrojь* “confluence”, *naroj* “rush”, *roj* ‘swarm of bees’ (**rojō-s*); in addition *r̥eka* (**roi-kā*) “river”;

Maybe Alb. *re* “cloud” : Rom. *roi* ‘swarm, hive, cluster, cloud’; a loanword from **Proto-Slavic** form: *rojь*; See also: *r̥jati*; *r̥ekà*; *rinqti*; **Russian**: *roj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]; **Polish**: *rój* ‘swarm’ [m jo], *roju* [Gens]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *rōj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]; **Slovene**: *rōj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]

Also Alb. *rr̥eke* “current” from **Proto-Slavic** form: *r̥ekà* See also: *r̥jati*; *rinqti*; *rojь*; **O.C.S.**: *r̥eka* “river” [f ā]; **Russian**: *reká* “river” [f ā]; **Czech**: *řeka* “river” [f ā]; **Slovak**: *riečka* “river” [f ā]; **Polish**: *rzeka* “river” [f ā]; **Serbo-Croatian**: *r̥ijēka* “river” [f ā]; **Slovene**: *rēka* “river” [f ā]

Slav. **r̥ēiō* “poke, push” in O.C.S. *r̥ējo*, *r̥jati* “flow” (nSlav.) and “bump, poke, urge, press, push” (as ὀρίνω “budge”); in addition the changing by ablaut O.C.S. *vyrinqti* “ ἔξωθεῖν “, *rinqti* “ to fall with violence, rush down, fall down, tumble down, go to ruin “; aRuss. *rělъ* ‘sandbank’;

maybe zero grade in Alb. Gheg *ranē* (**arvan*) ‘sandbank, sand’

Clr. *riñ* ‘sand, river detritus, pebbles “ (compare O.Ind. *rēnū-*); in other meaning (see above to Lat. *rīvīnus*) O.Bulg. *rъvълъ* “ rival “ *rъvenije* ‘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. **reistīō* in O.Bulg. *rišto*, *ristati* “run”, *riskanije* “to run, move quickly, hasten”, Lith. *raistas* (“run time” =) “rutting”, Ltv. *riests* ds., Lith. *riistas* “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. ὄπνυ-μι, οὐρός see above; previous causative ὄπούω “overthrow me, outleap”, ἀνούω “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. *orr* “rash, hasty, generous, (**arwa-* = Av. *aurva-*; here as originally “generous” perhaps also Goth. *arwjō* “gratuitous, free”, O.E. *earwunga*, O.H.G. *ar(a)wūn* “free, for nothing, in deception, in error”, *arod* “forceful, agile”; O.H.G. *ernust* s. S. 328.

O.E. *rēow* “agitated, stormy, wild, rough”, Goth. *unmana-riggws* “wild, cruel, savage”.

extension *reu-s-*:

O.Ind. *rōśati*, *ruśáti* “is sullen”, *rusítá-*, *rustá-* “irritated”;

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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. *ruošus* “diligent, active”, Ltv. *ruošs* ds., Lith. *ruošiū*, *ruošiaū*, *ruoštī* “provide”, reflex. “take care”;

Slav. **ruchъ* in Russ. *ruch* “restlessness, movement”, *rúchnutъ* “tumble, fall”, Pol. Cz. *ruch* “movement”, ablaut. čech. *rychtý* “quick, fast”, in addition causative Slav. **rušiti* “overturn, upset” in O.C.S. *razdrušiti* “destroy”, Russ. *rúšitъ* ds., etc.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *zdroj*, Tosc *rrézonj* “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-*) [**herǵʰw̥he*]

English meaning: Earth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erde”

Note:

Root **er-4** (*er-t-*, *er-u-*) [**herǵʰw̥he*] “earth” derived from Root **er-3** : *or-* : *r-* : to move *stir, animate, fight, struggle, rise; to spring up, be born”

Material: Gk. ἔρα “earth”, ἔρα-ζε “to earth” (perhaps therefrom ἔράω, see under S. 336; with common extension of probably πολύηρος πολυάρουρος, πλούσιος Hes.); ἔνεροι, see above S. 312; ἐρεσι-μέτρη γεωμετρίαν Hes.;

Gmc. **erþō* in Goth. *aírþa*, O.N. *jorð*, O.H.G. (etc.) *erda* “earth”;

Maybe TN Illyr. *Ardiaeī* (**er-ǵʰw̥he*) [common Illyr.-Alb. *-ǵh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation]

Gmc. **erō* in O.H.G. *ero* “earth”;

yo-extension in O.N. *jorvi* (**erwan-*) ‘sand, sandbank’, and Welsh *erw* f. “field”, pl. *erwi*, *erwydd*, Corn. *erw*, *ereu* ds., O.Bret. M.Bret. *eru*, Bret. *ero* “furrow” (**eryi-*);

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* (**ṛvā*); Messap. FIN *Arvō*. [see above]

perhaps Arm. *erkir* “earth” (Pedersen KZ. 38, 197), if for **erg-* (IE **eru-*) 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; auseinandergegeben, auftrennen”

Material: O.Ind. *ṛtē* with abl., acc. “with exclusion of, without, except, besides” (loc. a participle **rta-* “separated, secluded”), *níṛti-h* “resolution, decay, downfall, ruin”; *áṛ-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. (**eralā-*) *rallē* “rare”.

Gk. ἐρῆμος, 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; miLith. in loose order; in gen. rare, infrequent; sometimes extraordinary, distinguished. adv. raro, rare, seldom, rarely” (**erə-rós*), rather credible *rēte* “net, thread” (compare under Lith. *rētis*, Ltv. *rēta*);

maybe Alb. (**rēte*) *rrjetē* “net”

Lith. *yrù*, *irti* ‘separate, resolve, distinguish’, *paīras* “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. *eītas* “wide, far, spacious” (“*standing apart”); from the light basis *rētas* “thin, spacious, seldom” (from the themat. root form *(e)r-e-, as also:) *rēsvaq* ‘seldom, thin’, *paresvis* “sparse”;

O.C.S. *oriti* “dissolve, overthrow, destroy” (Kaus. **oréjō* “make break up”), Ser.-Cr. *obòriti* “prostrate, throw down”, Cz. *oborítí* “destroy”, Russ. *razorítъ* ds.

Maybe Alb. *rrēzonj* “bring down” : Russ. *razorítъ*

er-dh-:

O.Ind. *ídhak* “especially, peculiar, particular”, *árdha-h* “part, side, half”, *ardhá-* “half”, n. “part, half”;

Lith. *ardaū*, *-ýti* ‘separate, split’ (Kaus., as Church Slavic *oriti*) ; *eřdvas* “wide, capacious”, Ltv. *ārdaws*, *īrdens* “lax, friable”, *ērds* “lax, commodious (capacious “), *īrdít*, *īrdināt* “loosen, separate”, *ēržu*, *ērdu*, *ērst* ‘separate’.

rē-dh-:

O.C.S. *rědъkъ* ‘seldom’ (probably shifted stress, compare Cz. *řidký*, Sloven. *rědək*, in spite of Serb.-kroat. *rijedkī*, *rídki*);

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’, *rei-*, *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. *oř* "buttocks" (mostly pl. *oř-k'*, *i*-stem);

Gk. ὄπος m. "buttocks" (in addition οὐρά: f. "tail" from **orsiā*) =

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* enkLith. pronoun;

e-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 *vāsara* ‘summer’ : O.Bulg. *vesna* “spring”, here (after Schulze Qunder ep. 475) Hom. etc. ὄπωρα ‘summer end, harvest time’ (see S. 323) ὄπωρίζω “harvest”, ep. ὄπωρινός “autumnal” (probably actually ὄπωρινός) from ὄπι- (: ὄπιθεν) + *ጀ[σ]αρā “phase of conclusion *τāv *ጀάρāv, i. e. τὸ θέρος”; ω as contraction from oa- confirms Alcman (Gk. poet) ὄπāρα, s. Boisacq s. v.;

Maybe from truncated Lith. *vasarà* and *vāsara* ‘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*, **viēsientā*) *vjeshta* “autumn, harvest time (long summer)”: Go. *asans* “harvest time, summer” [common Alb. prosthetic *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-trā*) “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 exntensions in -en [common *-ta* > *-nta*, *-na* Illyr. attribute noun formation] (see Alb. numbers):

Goth. *asans* (*o*-grade) f. “harvest, summer”, O.N. *qnn* (**aznōð*) “harvest, hardship”, O.H.G. *aren* m., *arn* f., M.H.G. *erne* “harvest” (in addition O.H.G. *arnōñ* “reap”);

Goth. *asneis*, O.E. *esne*, O.H.G. *asm* “Taglöhner”, 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 *jesenъ*, Ser.-Cr. *jësëñ*, Russ. ósenъ, wRuss. jësień, O.Pruss. *assanis* (from **esenis* or **asanis*);

Note:

Clearly O.C.S.: *jesenъ* “autumn” [f i] derived from the drop of initial prosthetic *v-* in Illyr. Alb. (**aestā-*, **vesna*, **vièsientā*) *vjeshta* “autumn, harvest time (long summer)”.

doubtful, whether here M.Ir. *ēorna* (**esor-n-iā*) “barley”;

References: WP. I 161 f., Trautmann 71, Feist 58 f.

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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 εὐ-

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. *erūs* “the master of a house, head of a family, mister, master, owner, lord”, fem. *era*, aLat. *esa* “mistress, lady”;

however, Hitt. *iš-ha-a-aš (ishas)* “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* (**ougo-genios*), 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 **eǵ-**, **eǵ(h)om**, **eǵō** : “I” [O.Ind. *ásmi* “I am” = *ahám* (**eǵ(h)om*) “I”]

Grammatical information: copula and verb substantive; built originally only a durative aspect of present wurd hence single-linguistic various supported by the root **bheuə-** : *bhū-*.

Material: 1. O.Ind. *ásmi*, *ási*, *ásti*, *smás*, *sthá*, *sánti*, Av. *ahmi*, 3. sg. *asti*, 3. pl. *hanti*, O.Pers. *amiy*,

Note: O.Ind. *ásmi* “I am” = *ahám* (**eǵ(h)om*) “I”;

Arm. *em*, *es*, *ē*;

Gk. Hom. Att. *εἰμί* (= *ἦμι*, Eol. *ἔμμι*, Dor. *ἡμί*), *εἶ* (= *ei* from **esi*, only Att., Hom. *εἰς*, *ἐσσι*), *ἐστί*, *εἰμέν* (as *εἰμί*; Att. *ἐσμέν* as *ἐστέ*; Dor. *ἡμές*), *ἐστέ*, *εἰσί* (Dor. *ἐντί*), Dual *ἐστόν*;

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. Lat. *egō* (**eǵ(h)om*) “I”

O.Ir. (only as copula) *am* (**esmi*), *a-t*, *is*, *ammi* (**esmesi*), *adi-b*, *it* (**senti*, O.Welsh *hint*);

Goth. *im*, *is*, *is*, 3. pl. *sind* (**senti*); O.Ice. *em*, *est* (*erf*), *es* (*er*); O.E. *eom* (after *bēom*), northUmbr. *am* (**os-m*), *eart* (ending of Präteritopräs.), *is*; 3. pl. northUmbr. *aron* (**os-nf*), etc.;

O.Lith. *esmì*, (nowadays *esù*, dial. *esmù*) *esi*, *ēstì*, Dual old and dial. *esvà*, *estaū* and *està*; Ltv. *esmu* (dial. *esu*), *esi* etc.; O.Pruss. *asmai*, *assai* (*essei*), *est* (*ast*);

O.C.S. *jesmъ*, *jesi*, *jestъ* (**esti*), *jesmъ*, *jeste*, *sotъ* (= Lat. *sunt*); Dual *jesvě*, *jestā*, *jeste*, etc.;

Note:

Alb. *jam* (**jesem*, aor. *isha*) : [truncated] Pol. *jestem* “I am”, Alb. *je* (**jesi*, aor. *ishe*) : [truncated] Pol. *jesteś* “you are (sing.)”; Alb. *asht* (**jesti*, aor. *ishte*) “he is” : poln *jest* “he is”; Alb. *jemi* (**jesemi*) : [truncated] Pol. *jesteśmy* “we are”, Alb. *jeni* (**jesenti*) : [truncated] Pol. *jesteście* “you are”, Alb. *janē* (**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 ***eǵ-***, ***eǵ(h)om***, ***eǵō*** : “I” : Proto-Slavic form: *(j)azъ*, Lithuanian: *àš*, *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. *sem*, 2. sg. *set* etc., B *sai(-)*, 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-zí* (*eszí*), 3. pl. *a-ša-an-zí* (*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. *ἥ*α, 2. SG Hom. Att. *ἥσθα*, 3. sg. Dor. etc. *ἥς*, pl. Hom. *ἥμεν*, *ἥτε*, *ἥσαν*, 3. Dual Hom. *ἥστην*; with *ἥσθα* compare Hitt. *e-eš-ta* (*esta*) “was, were”; [Alb. *isha*], thematic. 1. sg. 3. pl. Eol. *ξον* (**e-s-om*, respectively **e-s-on*): truncated 3. pl. O.Ind. *san*, Av. *hən* (**sent* or **sont*).

Lat. *erat* (**es-ā-t̄*) = Welsh *oedd* “was” seem neologisms.

Gk. Imperf. ἔσκον, ἔσκε : aLat. *escit* (the future tense meaning reminds an Arm. *i-cem* “that I am” from prothet. **i* + *s* + (*s*)*kē*, Meillet Esquisse 121);

Konjunkt. ved. 2. sg. *ásas(i)*, 3. sg. *ásat(i)*: Lat. Fut. *eris, erit*,

Optat. ved. *s(i)yām*; Gk. εῖην (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-dhi); 3. sg. Gk. Hom. Att. ἔστω : Lat. *estō(d)* : Osc. *estud*,

3. participle *sent-*, *sont-*, *snt-* “being”, partly with development to “truely, really”, and further partly to “good, well”, partly to “the real perpetrator, the culprit”: O.Ind. *sánt- sát-* m., n. (f. *sat-ī*) “being, good, true”, Av. *hant-, hat-* ds.;

Maybe Alb. *send* “thing, *being” perhaps used as a taboo.

Gk. ἔόντ-, ὄντ-, Dor. ἔντ- “being” (Schwyzer Gk. I 473, 525 4, 567, 678), nom. pl. τὰ ὄντα “present, verity, possession”, derived οὐσία, Dor. ἔσσια, ωσία 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. *haiþya-* “true, genuine”, O.Pers. *hašiya-* ds.;

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with preserved or assim. d' O.H.G. *suntea*, O.S. *sundea*, O.Fris. *sende*, O.Ice. *synð*, *synd* < M.L.G. *sündē*, 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. *santī*, Lith. *sąs*, *sañčio* (newer *ėsąs*, *ėsąs* m., *ėsantif.*), Ltv. *esuots* “being”; Gerundium Lith. *sant*, O.C.S. *sy* (: O.Ind. *sán*), gen. sg. m. *sǫšta*; Hitt. *aš-ša-an-za (assanz)* “being”; *to-participle* **s-e-tó-*, *s-o-tó-* in Gk. ἔτα ἀληθῆ. ἀγαθά Hes., ἔτάζω “prüfe”, ἔτεός, ἔτυμός “true, really” and ὄσιος “right, allowed, godly, pious”; *ti-Abstrakta*: O.Ind. *abhi-sti-* f. “help” (*abhi-sti-* m. “helper”), Av. *aiwištī-* f. “devotion, study”; O.Ind. *úpa-stí-* m. “subordinate” (O.Ind. *sv-asti-* f. “well-being” probably ar. neologism); compare Gk. ἔστω “ούσια”, ἀπεστώ, ἀπεστύς Hes. “absence, not present” under likewise; about that perhaps belonging here Gk. ἔσθλός “proficient, good, lucky”, Dor. ἔσλός, arkad. ἔσλός compare Schwyzer Gk. I 533⁵, Specht Decl. 256.

References: WP. I 160 f., Schwyzer 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. ἔτνος 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 unleniated 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. *atiy-*) “over-, back-” (contains also part IE *ati-*, see above S. 70 f.);

Phryg. ετὶ in ετὶ-τετικμενος “curses “ (to O.Ir. *tongid* ‘swears’);

Gk. ἔτι “ moreover, further, still “;

perhaps Messap. -θὶ “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 Windekkens 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 wlllyr.

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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* (*yōčat*) “he teaches”, *yγwtčh* “accustomed” (with secondary *y-*), Meillet BAL.-SLAV. 23, 76;

Arm. *usanim* (*k* after *u* palatalized) “learn, I am accustomed”;

Gk. ἔκηλος (Pind. ἔκαλος) besides εὔκηλος “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”, *jùnktas* “accustomed”; Ltv. *jûkt* “become accustomed, habitual, customary”, *jaukt, jaûcêt* “accustom”; O.Pruss. *jaukint* “train, practice”; Lith. *ūkis* “farmstead” (actually “dwelling”, compare O.Ind. *ókas* ds.); to *j* see under *eu-3*,

O.C.S. *učiti* “instruct, teach”, *ukъ* “doctrine”, *vyknɔti* “be accustomed”;

References: WP. I 111, Trautmann 335, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 187 with Anm.

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eu⁻¹, euə- : үā-, үə-

English meaning: to lack; empty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “mangeln, leer”

Note: esp. in partizipialen *no*-formations

Material: O.Ind. *ūnā-*, 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. εῦνις, -ιδος “stolen; looted, lack, be short of”; about Gk. ἔτος, (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 “ (**ū-onos* or **ūə-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 *ūasto-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,

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forsaken, unbebaut, 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-mi); *au̥t̥-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 *eyo), *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* “inductor” (from *an-ou̥iō: Bal.-Slav. *au̥iō* 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. *avìu*, -éti “bear footwear”, *aunù*, *aūti* “put, dress footwear”, Ltv. àut “ds.; dress”, Lith. *aūklé* “foot bandage”, *auklis* “rope”, Ltv. àukla f. (*au-tlā) “cord”, aPruss. *auclo* “halter”, Lith. (*au-to-s, participle perf. pass.) *aūtas*, *apaūtas* “shoed, pl. foot bandages”, Ltv. àuts “kerchief, cloth, bandage” (: Lat. *ex-ūtus*);

R.C.S. *izuju*, *izuti* “take off footwear”, O.C.S. *obujq*, *obuti* “dress footwear”, Russ. *obútyj* “shoed” (: Lith. *apaūtas* ds.), in addition O.C.S. *onušta* “ham, smoked meat from the hindquarter of a hog”, Russ. *onúča* “foot bandages”, etc.

Maybe Alb. (*kë-putë) *këpucë* ‘shoe’

from here (Pedersen Mursilis 72 ff.) Hitt. *unuuya(λ)-* “adorn”?

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References: WP. I 109 f., WH. I 434 ff., 695 f., Trautmann 21 f.

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eu⁻³, with present formants -et- : ȝet-, ut-

English meaning: to feel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fühlen"

Material: O.Ind. *api-vátati* "understands, comprehends", Kaus. *api-vātayati* " stimulates spiritually, makes understand ", Av. *aipi-vataiti* " is familiar with a thing ", Konj. *aipiča aotāt* " she understands " (*eut-);

Lith. *jaučiū* (*eutiō), *jaučiaū*, *jaūsti* " feel ", Ltv. *jaušu*, *jautu*, *jaust*, in addition Lith. *jaūsmas* m. " emotion ", *jautrūs* " emotional, passionate, sentimental, tender ", Iterat. *jáutotis* " searching, ask "; in ablaut (IE u) *juntù*, *jutāu*, *jùsti* " feel ", Ltv. *jùtu*, *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 Nasalpräs. 54.

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eu-⁴

English meaning: exclamation of joy

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Freudenruf"

Note: (only Gk. Lat.)

Material: Gk. εὐάζω “jubilate, cheer”, εῦα, εὔαι, εὔοι exclamations of bacchant enthusiasm;

Lat. *ovō*, *-āre* “exult, rejoice, delight, cheer; keep a victorious move” (**eūāiō*).

compare also *u-* in onomatopoeic words.

References: WP. I 110.

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eus-

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen"

Material: O.Ind. *óṣatí* "burns", participle *uṣṭá-* (= Lat. *ustus*), *uṣṇá-* "hot, warm" (*ōṣám* "fast, rapid, hurried, immediately, right away" perhaps "*stormy, hot tempered, burning "?);

Gk. εῦω (*εὔhω, *eusō) 'singe", Aor. εὖσαι, εὔστρα "pit, pothole, the place for singeing slaughtered swine ";

Alb. *ethē* 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. *ys/e* f. ds., M.H.G. *üse(l)e* f. ds.; O.N. *ysja* f. "fire", *usti* 'scorches, deflagrates, incinerates ", with gramm. variation *eim-yrja*, O.E. *āem-yrie* (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, glutinous", *ustrī*"industria", *ustinōn* "fungi";

Lith. *usnis* " scratch thistle " (a kind of thistle) or " alder buckthorn ".

In the one **eus-* under ***e̥yes-* to be combined with **yes-* "burn" one attributes to Lat. (Osc.) *Vesuvius*, the but also as "the bright, the radiant, the glowing " can be placed to *(a)*yes-* "gleam, shine" (above S. 87).

References: WP. I 111 f.

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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!’, *gogces* “you can say”;

Lat. *voveō, -ēre, vōvī, vōtum* (this at first from **vōvē-vai, -tum*) “to vow, promise solemnly, engage religiously, pledge, devote, dedicate, consecrate”, Umbr. *vufetes* (= Lat. *vōtīs*) “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. εὔχομαι “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); εὔχος n., “thing prayed for, object of prayer, boast, vaunt, vow, votive offering”, εὔχή “profession, declaration, prayer, request, imploration”; in addition perhaps also αὔχέω “boast, brag, vaunt, boast”, abstracted from κενε-αυχής “the empty boasting” (*κενε-ευχής, Bechtel Lexilogus 192).

References: WP. I 110.

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ē¹, ō

English meaning: a kind of adverbial/ nominal particle

Deutsche Übersetzung: adnominale and adverbale Partikel, etwa “nahe bei, zusammen mit”

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. χηρωστής “wieder gewordenen Besitz (τὸ χῆρον) zu eigener Nutzung oder zur Verwaltung bekommen hat” (*-ω-δτā, 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. ὠχρός “pale, wan, yellowish”, probably also ἡβαιός 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. ὁ- probably in ὁ-κέλλω “set in motion, drive, animate” (see *qe/-* “drive, push”), ὁ-τρῦνω (see *t̥uer-* “hurry”), ὁφέλλω, ὀλόπτω (see *lep-* ‘schälen’), ὕστερη “wife” (see *ar-* “decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange; reconcile, settle; resign, submit to”, above S. 56), ὁ-νίνημι (see *nā-* “help”), ὁ-πατρός “by the same father, being descendant by same father”,

ጀ-τριχες ἵπποι “of similar mane” under likewise, ὥζος “attendant, servant” (**o-zdos* eig. “Withgänger”, to root *sed-*, as also IE **ozdos*, Gk. ὥζος “bough” as “ansitzendes Stämmchen”, compare ὅ-σχη, ὅ-σχος “twig, branch” to ἔχειν, ἔχεῖν), ὥ-τλος (see *tel-* “bear, carry”), ὥ-φελος, ὥ-ψον, ὥ-βριμος (see below *gʷer-* “heavy”), perhaps also in οἶμα and other under **eis-* “move violently, fast” discussed words;

after Schwyzer Gk. I 433 though lies in ὥπατρος before Eol. ὥ- instead of ἄ (**s̥m̥-*), according to Risch (briefl.) also in ὥρη, ὥτριχες and ὥζος “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 *āwāede* “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*, *Pana* etc.

In Slav. **ē* or **ō*, colorless in some compounds, as skR.C.S. *ja-skudъ* besides Church Slavic *skqdъ* “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.

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ē², ō

English meaning: interjection (vocative)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausrufpartikel, daher also Vokativpartikel

Material: O.Ind. ā emphasizing behind adverbs and nouns: “oh!”;

Gk. ḥ “ hey, hallo!, you there!”, also emphasizing and questioning “ really!?” ḥ ḥ σιώπα,
Lesb. ḥ μάν etc., also in-ḥ-τοι, ἐπει-ή, ḥ(F)ε “or”, ḥ-δη; 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. ē, é, Ltv. *e*, ē, exclamatory 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*.

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ēg-, ōg-, ēg-

English meaning: to say, speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprechen, sagen’

Material: Arm. *asem* ‘say’, if *s* instead of *c* (= IE *g̥*) is established through the position in the 3. sg. **as* from **ast* = **əg̥t*; Verbaln. *ar-ac* “proverb”;

Gk. ἦ “he spoke” (the unique Hom. form; from *ēg-t̄), wherefore is joined after Hom. 1. sg. Imperf. ἤν, 1. 3.sg. present ἤμι, ἤσι (Dor. ἤτι) as neologisms after (ε)φη : (ε)φην, φημι, αησι. perf. ἀν-ωγα “order, command” (originally “I announce” (?), ἀνά as in ἀνακαλεῖν “shout loudly” under likewise), presently reshaped ἀνώγω; about ἤχανεν εἶπεν s. EM² 30 and Liddell-Scott s. v.;

Lat. *a(i)o* “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. *ādā* “spoke, talked”, present *ādaya-, ādaya-* 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.

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ēik-

English meaning: to possess; to be capable

Deutsche Übersetzung: “to eigen haben, vermögen”

Material: O.Ind. *īśē*, *īśtē* (ī originally present perfect reduplication) “has owned, possessed, governed”, *īsvārá-* “ wealthy, ably; m. master, lord ”; Av. *išē* “is master, mister about”, *išvan-* “vermögend”, *īsti-* “ blessing, fortune, grace, wealth ” (Gmc. *aihti-*), *āešā-* “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. *aignin* n. “property”, O.N. *eigin*, O.E. *āgen* 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.

tī-Abstr. Gmc. **aihti* : Goth. *aihts* “property”, O.N. *ātt*, *att* in the abstract meaning “gender, sex, quality of being male or female ”; also “ firmament, heavens, skies ”; O.E. *āht*, 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. *āifārds*. (: O.Ind. *īsitar-* ds.);

after Pedersen Groupement 30 f. here Toch. B *aik-*, *aiś-* “ know, have knowledge of ”.

References: WP. I 105, Feist 20.

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ēi 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. εῖα (**eī!* + *a*) “ on! up! away!” (besides εἶεν);

Lat. *ei, hei* “ ah! woe! oh dear!” therefrom, *ēiū/ō* “cry out, wail, lament”, *oī-eī!* “ alas! woe is me!”;

O.Ir. (*h*)ē “ Exclamation of joy and pain “;

O.H.G. ī, M.H.G. Ger. *eī* have not developed from it phonetically;

Lith. *eī* “ exclamation of warning “, Ltv. *ei* “ hey, hallo!, you there!; wow! ”;

Ser.-Cr. *ēj*, Pol. Russ. *ej* “ hey, hallo!, you there! ”.

References: WH. I 396 f., Trautmann 67.

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ēlā

English meaning: bodkin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ahle"

Material: O.Ind. *ārā* “ pricker, awl”, O.H.G. *āla f.*, M.H.G. *āle* ds. (Gmc. *ēlō) O.E. *æl*; ablaut. altN.. *alr* m. “ pricker, awl, gimlet”, > nEng. *awl* besides O.H.G. *alansa, alunsa* “ pricker, awl”.

From Goth. *ēla derives O.Pruss. *ylo*, from which Lith. *ýla* “ awl, gimlet ”, Ltv. *īlēns* ds.

References: WP. I 156, Vasmer by Senn Gmc. Lw.-Stud. 47.

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ēl-

English meaning: line

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘streifen’?

Material: O.Ind. *ā/i-*, *ā/īf.* ‘stripe, line” could belong to Gk. ὠλίγγη “wrinkle under the eyes” (**ōlin-g-ā*); here one could also put O.Ice. *ā//* (IE **ē/o-*) “gully or dent in river, deep valley between rocks, furrow or stripe along the back of animals”; compare O.Ice. *ā/ōttr* “striped, lined, having stripes or bands”, Nor. dial. *aa/* = O.Ice. *ā//* 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.

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ěneu, ěnu

English meaning: without

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ohne”

Material: Gk. (Lokat.?) ἄνευ, ἄνευθε(v) “without”; Dor. ἄνευν, el. ἄνευς, meg. ἄνις (shaped after χωρίς);

from **e*neu-, Goth. *inu* “without”;

with lengthened grade: O.Ind. *ānu-sák*, 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. *änä* “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.

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ēn

English meaning: look here!

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘siehe da!’

Material: Gk. ἤν, ἥγν, 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 **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]

Material: O.Ind. *āpī-* “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 *ἥπάομαι* 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)-, ūrob(h)-

English meaning: a kind of dark colour

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for dunkelrötliche, bräunliche Farbtöne

Material: Gk. ὄρφνός “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 nočь* “cloudy, stormy night”, as Hom. ὄρφναιν 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. *iarpr* “brown”, O.H.G. *erpf* “dark, swarthy, dusky; husky; hoarse “ (often in FIN), O.E. *eorp* “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. *íerbē* *érubē*, *jérubē*, *jérublē* “hazel grouse “, compare Clr. *jarubéð*);

Slav. with nasalization: mbg. *jerębъ*, R.C.S. *jańabъ*, **jeńabъ*, Ser.-Cr. *järēb* etc. “partridge, game bird “, named from the color, as Clr. *oŕabyна*, *orobýná*, Sloven. *jerebíka*, Cz. *jeřáb* etc. “rowan berry “; without anlaut. vowel Russ. *rjabój* “dappled, dotted, spotted “ (compare above *rjabinóvaja nočь*, O.Bulg. *rębъ*, Russ. *rjábka* “partridge, game bird “, *rjabína* “rowan tree “, *rjábčik* “hazel grouse “, etc.).

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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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éś-ṛ(g^w) (gen. eś-n-éś)

English meaning: blood

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Blut"

Grammatical information: older r/n-stem

Material: O.Ind. áśrk, áśrt, gen. *asnáh* "blood", *asṛjā* RV. 3, 8, 4, nachved. *asra-* n. ds.;

Arm. *ariun* "blood" (*esṛ-);

Gk. poet. ἔαρ, ἔιαρ (ἡαρ Hes.) "blood" (probably Proto-Gk. *ἡαρ with ders. lengthened grade as ἡπαρ; 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" (*es_en-?), pl. *asinis*; compare in addition Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 14, Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb. I 143;

Toch. A *ysār*,

Hitt. *e-eš-ħar* (*eshar*), gen. *eshanasal*.

References: WP. I 162, WH. I 72, 849, Meillet Esquisse² 39.

Page(s): 343

ēs-

English meaning: to sit

Deutsche Übersetzung: (nur medial) ‘sitzen’

Material: O.Ind. *āstē*, Av. *āste* “he sits” (= Gk. Att. ἥσται ds.), E.Iran. *ās-*, 3. pl. O.Ind. *āsatē* (== Gk. Hom. εἴαται, lies ἥσται), Av. *āηhəntē*, Gk. Infin. ἥσθαι, participle ἥμενος, secondary Att. κάθηται, inverse ἥσμαι; the Asper after ἐδ- (**sed-*)? Hitt. Med. *e-ša* (*esa*) ‘sits’, *e-ša-ri* (*esari*) 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. ἡτορ n. "heart" (gen. μεγαλ-ἡτορος etc., Eol. form for *ētr, *ἡταρ); ἡτρον "belly, lower abdomen";

O.N. *æðrf* f. "vein" (*ēter, through misinterpretation of -r transferred as nominative *-z in the i-Decl., dat. acc. *æði*, 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. *xvāθra-* "moments of joy, cheerfulness, contentment" as *su-ātra-?

References: WP. I 117, Schwyzer 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 **anət-**: "duck"

Material: old N.. *æðr* f. (gen. *æðar*), *æðarfugl*, out of it Eng. Dutch Ger. *eider*, Nor. *ærfugl* (and *æfugl*); Swe. *åda*, dial. *åd* "eider duck". Perhaps with O.Ind. *āti-*, *ātī-* "a water-bird" "in connection to present. However, see under **anət-** "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.

Page(s): 345

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. *ādre* “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-, ūudh-, 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. *ūdhnáh* “udder”;

Gk. οὐθαρ, οὐθατος ($\alpha = -η$) “udder”;

Lat. *über*, *-eris* n. “a teat, pap, dug, udder, suckling brost; fullness, wealth” (*übertās* “richness, fulness”; out of it *über* 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 **ēudh-* in O.Ice. *ju(g)rd*s. and O.S. *ieder*, O.Fris. *iāder*ds.;

Lith. *ūdrúo-ju, -ti* “udders, be pregnant”;

Slav. **vymę* in Cz. *výmě*, Ser.-Cr. *vīme* “udder” (**ūdh-men*-);

Note:

Wrong etymology as Slav. like Illyr. -Balt use prothetic *v-* 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. *úditъ* or *údětъ* “to bloat, bulge, swell”, also perhaps the volsk. FIN *Oufens, Ufens*.

References: WP. I 111, Trautmann 334, Schwyzer 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*, *cycel* " 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. *cācil*, *cēcil* and O.H.G. *kuocheli(n)* " small cake";

Maybe Alb. *kokē* "round object, head"

Lith. *guogė* " cabbage head, head, thick skull ", *guogingas* " mit Kopf versehen ", *guogiōti* " 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”, *gäls* “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 *golotь* f. “ice”, Cz. *holot*, Russ. *gólotь* f. “ice, icing, glazing”;

Bal.-Slav. **galuā* f. “head” in:

Ltv. *gálvā* f., Lith. *galvà* (acc. *gálvą*) f. “head (substantive adj.)”, O.Pruss. *gallū*, acc. *galwan* ds.; Lith. *galvótas* “köpfig” (= Ser.-Cr. *glàvat*); O.C.S. *glava* “head”, Ser.-Cr. *gláva* (acc. *glâvu*), Russ. *gołová* (acc. *gółovu*); Ser.-Cr. *glàvat* “having a large head”, Cz. *hlavatý* “köpfig”;

Balt and slaw. intonation (*gálvą* : *gółovu*) do not agree; compare Meillet Slave commun² 183, 503; Balt pushed intonation spoke after Trautmann 77 rather for kinship with Arm. *ǵlu-* *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.

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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. *glagolja*, *glagolati* (**gal-gal-*) ‘speak’, *glagoľ* “word”, Russ. *gologólitъ* “chatter, joke, jest, tell a funny tale”; perhaps O.Ind. *gargara-h* “a certain music instrument” (= O.C.S. *glagoľ*, if with *r* from IE /, Meillet Et. 229; or to **ger-* or **gʷer-*, 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 -// from -/z-, next to which -/s- 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. *gje!* “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. *gał-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. *gərəzaiti* “ complains, cries, wails “, Osset. *yärzun* “groan, moan”, Av. *grəza*, Pers. *gila* “ lament”;

O.H.G. *kлага* “ 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. *klingen* “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. *klapfm.* “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-*.

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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. *ga/f.* “braveness, boldness, courageousness”, O.Bret. *ga/* “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, galēti* “to be able, *galià, gālios* “fortune, ability, capacity, power”, *ne-gālē f.* “indisposition, minor illness”;

with unclear formation R.C.S. *golēmъ* “big, large, high”, Bulg. *golēmъ* “big, large, high, wide”, Ser.-Cr. *gōlijemno* “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.

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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. *kæna* “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. *kanē* “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-ḥ* “ disdain, contempt, derision, ridicule”, *gañjana-ḥ* “ scornful, ridiculing, mocking”;

Gk. γαγγαίνειν τὸ μετὰ γέλωτος προσπαίζειν Hes.;

O.E. *canc* under *ge-canc* “ derision, ridicule, reprimand” (= O.Ind. *gañja-ḥ*), *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. *gúñjati* “ buzzes, hums ”, Gk. γογγρύζειν “grunt, snort ”, LateGk. γογγύζω “grumble, coo ”, O.C.S. *gogъnivъ* “ speaking heavily ”, Russ. *gugnati* (old) “mumble, murmur”, *gugnjá* “ stammerer, stutterer ”, Pol. *gęgać, gęgnąć* “ 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.

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garəg-

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. *gražoju, gražoti* “ threaten “, Ltv. *gražuôt* “ grumble, rumble, be wilful “, *gręzuôt* “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. *grozítъ* ds.; *gróznyj* “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. γᾶθέω “to rejoice” (from *γᾶFεθέω = Lat. *gaudeō*), γήθομαι, Dor. γᾶθομαι ds., perf. γέγηθα, Dor. γέγᾶθα “be pleased, rejoice”; *iō*-present γαίω (*γᾶF-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; ἀγανός “mild, gentle, kindly”; γαῦρος ‘stout, proud (boasting), exulting in’, γαύρηξ “swaggerer, bragger”, γαυριάω “be minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent”, γαυρώω “make minxish, bold, frivolous; impudent” (ἀγαυρός “stately, proud” seems hybridization with ἀγαυός “illustrious, noble” [*ἀγαF-σός], ἄγāν “very” [*αγαFāv]);

Lat. *gaudeō* (**gāu-edh-eiō*) “to rejoice, be glad, be joyful, take pleasure, be pleased, delight”, *gaudium* “inward joy, joy, gladness, delight”;

Maybe Alb. *gēzim* (**gaudium*) “pleasure, joy”: Dor. γᾶθέω “to rejoice”.

M.Ir. *guaire* “noble” (**gaurios*);

reconverted Lith. *džiaugiuos* “to rejoice” (from **gaudžiuos*);

after Pedersen (Toch. 109) here Toch. B *kāw-* “lust, desire, crave; seek after”, *kāwo* “lust, desire, crave; seek after”, A *kāwas* ds., *kāwälte* “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” (**gidiō*), *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” (urlan. **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”, *gaĩžti* “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 Gemination from **gībus*);

Nor. dial. *keiv* ‘slant, skew, twiddled, twisted, upside down, reversed “, *keiva* “left hand”, *keiv, keiva* “unskillful, clumsy person “;

Lith. *geibūs* “clumsy, unadept, unskillful “, *geibstù, geibti* “ become weak, collapse, perish “; in addition with Anlaut variant *gu* after Trautmann KZ. 42, 372: Lith. *gvaibstù, gvaibti* “ become senseless, unconscious, swoon, faint, blackout “, intens. *gváibéti?*, Ltv. (with dissimilation reduction of *u* before *b*, or borrowing from Lithuanian? s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 582, 695, 698) *góbstu, góbt* “ sink, fall, bend down “, *góebstu, góebt* “ perish, die”, *góiba* “ dizziness, giddiness; swindle, clumsy, weak person”, *gaiba* “ 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*, *kieran*, 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* < **gisuo??*), and Russ. dial. *žichatъ*, *zíchatъsja* “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”, γλάφυ n. “hollow, cavern”, γλαφυρός “hollow, hollowed”;

Slav. **globiti* in Pol. *wy-głobić* (**globh-*), imperfect *-głabiać* “hollow out”, Sloven. *glób-am* (-*jem*), *-atí* “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. *gлqбokъ* “deep” and with expressive *ch-* O.Bulg. *chлebъ* 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. *žlебъ*, 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 kelɪ*), O.E. *calan* ds. (*hine orhim cælp* "it freezes") with *a* through reshuffling of a Kaus. **kaljan* = **goleiō* "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(kōl)* n. "chill breeze", *kyrm*. "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*);

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here also Swiss *challen* “ solidify, congeal (from fat)”, O.E. *cealer*, *calwer* m. “ thick milk”, M.L.G. *kellerds*. (‘solidification “ is at first cooling off, e.g. from fat); O.H.G. *chalawa*, M.H.G. *kalwe* “ 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-h*, *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 **gəl-nā* or **gɔl-nā*; out of it borrowed O.E. *gealla*, *gealloc*, Ger. “nutgall, small nut-shaped protrusion on trees produced by the gall wasp”;

Alb. *gogělē* “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. *žely* (*žely*) “ulcer”, Bulg. *želka* “gland, swelling, lump, growth”, Russ. *žolvъ*, *žolvuj*, *želvak* ‘swelling, blister’, Cz. *žluna*, *žluva* ‘swelling, lump, growth’, Clr. *žoľa* “groundnut, peanut, goober”; Pol. *gleń*, *glon* “clump, piece of bread”.

A. guttural extensions:

gel-ğ-:

Gk. γέλγις f., gen. γέλγιθος (also γέλγιος and -ιδος) “head of garlic”, pl. γέλγεις “the cloves of garlic” (if not because of ἄγλις, -ιθος “clove of garlic, head of garlic made up of separate cloves” = **á-γλīθ-* “from nodule parts, cloves clustered together” from redupl. **γελ-γλīθ-* dissimilated; yet compare also:) O.Ind. *grñja-h*, *grñjana-h* “kind of garlic”,

perhaps also Gk. γέλη 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 *gleḡ-*, *gloḡ?*) 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. *klinga*, 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. *Klünge* 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. *kletsie* ‘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 *gleg-* 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 *gleg-* + Root *okʷ-* : “to see; eye”.

Zupitza (KZ. 36, 236) places M.H.G. *kluod(-g)* ‘smart, sly, cunning, courteous, polite, elegant’ (Gmc. **kłōza-*), M.L.G. *kłōk* (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:

***geht*:** 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. *jāthāram* “belly”, *jartú-* “womb, uterus”; at most O.Ind. *gutikā* “pellet, globule, pill, pearl, drinking cup” (rather dial. from *guđikā* ds.);

Goth. *kilþei* f. “womb”, *in-kilþō* “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” (**kulp-*) with *kilpei*, 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. *glöta* “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. *gadi-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. *klætern* (O.S. **klātirōn*) “climb, cling” (actually “adhere or cling tightly”), N.Ger. *kläteren*, *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* (*kreste*) “ smudge, pollute ”, *klussa* ‘smudge, pollute, lisp’; O.Ice. *kless* “ lisping”; compare O.Ice. *klasi* S. 362.

C. Additional labials:

geleb(h)-, *glēb(h)-* (: *gləbh-*) and *gleb(h)-* (:*glbh-*) “ conglobate ”.

Lat. (probably actually Gaul.) *galba* (**gələbh-*?), 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 cypress tree ”, which belongs to the vocalism presumably from **gələbh-*;

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. *kalfr* “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 ē) or only arisen in Latin part of Gaul?

O.H.G. *klāftra* 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 *klafe*, Tosc *qafē* “neck”, (**pér-klafonj*), *pérqafonj* “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-*: *glēbh-* to explanatory ablaut of the Balt family of Lith. *glébiu*, *glébtī* “ enclose with the arms, embrace “ (*glēbys* “ armful, armload, hugging, embrace “), *glóbiu*, *glóbtī* “ hug, embrace, hold tight, support “, Ltv. *glēbt*, *glābt* “ shield, protect “, Lith. *glabótī* “ preserve, guard, save, keep; demand, beg “, Ltv. *glabât* “ protect, preserve, guard, wait, hold on”, O.Pruss. *poglabū* “ cuddle “ (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 623 under 626);

perhaps in addition Lith. *gélbu*, *-éti* “help”, *gílbti* “ recover, recuperate “, O.Pruss. *galbimai* 1. pl. Konj. “ we help “, *pogalbton* “ helped, aided, assisted “ as **geləbh-* (Trautmann 92);

Slav. **globiq*, **globiti* in Serb. *z-glöbīm*, *zglòbiti* “ fold, plait, fold up, merge, decree, edict, mandate, dispose, arrange “, Pol. *głobić* old “press, merge, packetize, coalesce “ (lengthened grade Sloven. *glâbim*, *glábiti* “ 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. *kløpp* f. “ Knüppelbrücke “, M.L.G. *klampe* ds., Swe. *klapper-sten* “ round stones for the pavement “, M.H.G. *klapfm.* “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. **kleþ-* (compare Lat. *gleba*; 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 *qleþ-* 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. *kuþ-ōge* “popeyed, wide-eyed, with bulging staring eyes”, mrhein. *Külp* “Schlagholz am Dreschflegel”, Swe. dial. *kuþ* “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. *klombr* “agrafe, hook, clasp”, M.H.G. *klemberen* “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. *głęb*, 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. *bekommen*), 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 (krampfig) vor Kälte”, zero grade Nor. dial. *klumra* “work with stiff and frostbitten hands”; Maybe Alb. (**k*)*lemcē* “womb, uterus (of animals)” : Goth. *kilþei* f. “womb”, *in-kilþō* “pregnant” [common Alb. *gl-* > */*- 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 *-g-* 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. *nglomē*, *ngjomē* “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. *glēmés*, *glēmes*, *glēmos* f. pl. “tough slime”, Ltv. *glemas*, *glemi* ‘slime, mucus’, *glūmt* “become slimy, smooth”, *glums* “smooth” (also *glemzt* “chat, prate thoughtlessly”, *glemža* “babbler”, compare z. meaning Ltv. *gleīsts* “babbler”: *glīst* “slimy become”); about Lith. *glēmés* see under S. 364.

Maybe Alb. (**g*)*lemzē* “hiccup, involuntary spasms” : Lith. *glemža* “babbler” [common Alb. *gl-* > */*- phonetic mutation]

D. *g(e)l-eu-*, partly with further consonantal derivative:

O.Ind. *glāu-h* 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-snáthe*, *gláo-snáthe* “ 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. *clēwen* “ 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. *klæja* “itch” neologism after the 3. sg. *klær* = **klawið*), wherefore **klawiðan-* 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 **ǵenu-* “knee” barely as dissimilation form compatible to **ǵnū-n-* because of the Guttural difference);

presumably Lith. *glaūmas* “smooth diminution of the whetstone”, *glaumūs* “smooth, slippery”, Ltv. *glaūms, glums* “slimy”, if “slimy = sticking together, balling, massing-together”, compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 622;

Maybe Alb. (**glaum-*) *lēmonj* “to smooth” [common Alb. *g/->/* - 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. *glúta, 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. *clood* (Eng. *cloy*) “clod, lump of earth”.

extension with -*d*:

M.L.G. *klōt* m. “clump; testicle”, M.H.G. *klōz*, Ger. *Kloß*, O.E. *clēot*, 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. *glaudžiu, glaūsti*, Ltv. *glaūst* “mache etwas eng anschmiegen”, *glaudūs* “anschmiegend, dicht anliegend”, *glūdoju* “liege angeschmiegt da” (compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 622 f.);

Russ. *glúda* “clump, dumpling, lump”.

Maybe Alb. *glasē* “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. *glaūbtí* “squeeze, caress the brost”, *glaubstyti* “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 *gel-*, *gel-?*); nominal: *gli-io-*, *-no-*, *-tu-*; *glo-i-uo-*.

Gk. γλία f. “glue” (sl. **gl̥yj̥b*, see under), γλίνη ds. (: sl. *gl̥enъ*, *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. *glievs*, Slav. **gl̥evъ*, see under), γλιπτόν γλοιόν Hes. (*γλιτFός: Lith. *glitūs* 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 *t̥t̥*); maybe nasalized Alb. (**nglit̥*) *ngjit̥* “to stick to, climb, cling”: Lith. *gliejù*, *gliëti* ‘smear’, refl. *gliëtis* “stick, glue, remain”, Alb. *glisht* “finger (to grasp, cling)”.

O.Ir. *glenim* (**gl̥i-nā-mi*), Welsh *glynaf* “to cleave or stick to a thing”; in addition further O.Ir. *fordíuclaimn* “gobbles, engulfs, devours”, after Pedersen KG. II 540 from *for-dí-uks-glen-* to **glenaid* (from **gl̥i-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 *e*-row, hence also O.N. *klunna* “ attach tightly”?); zero grade O.N. *klina* ‘smear’ (**klīnian*, schw. V.), with *oi* Nor. *kleina* ds.;

Lith. *gliejù, gliēti* ‘smear’, refl. *gliētis* “ stick, glue, remain “;

sl. **glibь* in Russ. *glej* “clay, loam “, Pol. *glej* “ muddy, sludgy ground “ (: Gk. γλία; extended Russ. dial. *glěkъ* “mucus, lymph, serum, clear fluid which separates from the blood during coagulation “ from **glib-kъ*);

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. *kliðōn*, 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* (**klaibriōn-*), M.L.G. *klāver, klēver* “clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets “; here also O.N. *kleiff.*, *klifn.* “ 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 **glei-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-glibl̥q* “get stuck” Aor. *uglibq* “fixed”, *uglebъ* (*e* = *ь*) “fix or plant in”, changing through ablaut (**o*) R.C.S. *uglēbl̥evati* “fasten, implant, drive in, affix”, and (**e*) Serb. *glib* “ordure” (Berneker 310).

glei-d- in M.Ir. *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. *clothe*, *clite*, *cleat* “burdock”, *clite* “glue, slime, mud” (: Ltv. *glidet* “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. *clæman* “smear, daub, tallow, lubricate”, O.H.G. *chleimen* “glue, attach with glue, paste, size”;

Ltv. *gliemezis*, *gliems*, *glieme* “snail, mussel”; Lith. *gléimés* “mucus”, *glimūs* “mucilaginous, of the sticky substance from plants; mucinous, slimy”; Ltv. *glaīma* “joke, flattery, insincere compliments, excessive praise”, *glaīmuōt* “joke, flatter, caress” (compare Nor. dial. *kleima* “smear, daub, tallow, lubricate : caress”); Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 621, 628 f.; Trautmann 92; about Lith. *glēmés* see above S. 361;

sl. **glēmyždžь* in Cz. *hlemýžd* ‘snail’.

with **n**-forms (see above γλίνη etc.) R.C.S. *glēnъ* “mucus, tough dampness”, *glina* “clay”;

glei-t- in O.E. *ætclīban* “stick, adhere”, zero grade *cliða*, *clioða* m. “plaster, wound dressing”, O.E. *cliðe* “burdock” (“the sticking”), O.H.G. *kledda*, *kletta*, Dutch *klis*, *klit* “burdock”, Ger. *klettern*; also probably M.H.G. *kleit*, Ger. *Kleid*, O.E. *clāð* 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 **kīF*, 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. *glitūs* “smooth, humid and sticky”, *glytē* “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. γλίπτόν;

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 *γ*-formants: Gmc. **klaɪwa-*, O.H.G. *klēo-*, *klē* “clover, plant having leaves with three leaflets” (after the sticky juice, sap the bloom, blossom?) and **kliwōn-*, M.L.G. *kliē*, O.H.G. *kliwa*, *kliā*, Ger. *Kleie* f. (if with IE *ī*, so ablaut equally with Ltv. *glīwe* “mucus”).

Lith. *glēivés* f. pl. “mucus”, Ltv. *glēvs* “tenacious as mucus, slack” (if with *ē* from IE **ē[ŋ]?*; about Lith. *glēmés* see above S. 361 under *glem-*), Ltv. *glievs* ‘slack’ (= γλοιός), *glīve* “mucus, green mucus on to the water” (: O.H.G. *kliwa*, see above);

sl. **glēvъ* (: Ltv. *glīvs*, γλοιός) in Russ. dial. *glevъ* m., *glevá* f. “mucus of fish”, Pol. *gléwieć* (besides *glīwieć*) ‘spoil (of cheese)’, changing through ablaut Clr. *klyva* “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 gʷel-

English meaning: to devour

Deutsche Übersetzung: "verschlingen"

Note: the form with *gʷ* presumably after Osthoff IF. 4, 287, Zupitza Gutt. 86 through hybridization from *gel-* with *gʷer-*.

Material: A. certainly *gel-* in: O.Ir. *gelid* “consumes, eats, grazes”, *gaile* ‘stomach’; O.Corn. *ghel*, Welsh *gel*, Bret. *gélaouen* “bloodsucker, leech”, O.Ir. *gelit* ds. (participle f. in *-ṇtī*);

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. *kjolr* 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*, *kolksen* “belch, spit”, as Ltv. *gulgātiēs* “belch, vomit” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 678), wherewith slovak. *gľa* “gulp, pull” perhaps is connected (onomatopoeic word?).

compare with other extension Swe. dial. *kulp* “gulp”, Nor. *kulp* “water hole”, N.Ger. *kolpen*, *külpse* “throw open, open quickly and forcibly; eruct, belch”.

Maybe Alb. *qelb* “pus”: O.H.G. *kelah*, *-uh* “throat infection”

B. certainly *gʷel-* only in Gk.: δέλεαρ, -ατος “bait” (*δέλε-*Fap*); besides δεῖλαρ (Callim.) from *δέλ-*Fap* from the monosyllabic basis, and Eol. βλῆρ from *βλη-*Fap* from the heavy root form **gʷ(e)/e-*; δέλε-τρον “bait”, δέλος n. ds.; βλωμός “morsel, mouthful, bread” (**gʷ/ō-*); κα-βλέ-ει, κατα-βλέ-θει καταπίνει Hes. from the root form **gʷ(e)/e-*, also βλέορον (correctly βλέθρον?) βάθος, δεσμωτήριον Hes. (“βάραθρον”, Fick BB. 29, 196), βλέ-τυες αἱ βδέλλαι Hes.; compare Schwyzer Gk. I 519;

in guttural ambiguous: Lat. *gula* (**gʷʰelā?*) 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; **gʷʰl-tó-s* based on **glut-ós*, would be assumed from O.C.S. **gъltati* (Russ. *глотать*) ‘swallow, gulp’, **gъltъ* “gullet”, Russ. *глот*, *глоток* “gulp, mouthful”, Cz. *hlit*; compare also Lat. **gluō*, the base of *ingluviēs* “throat, voraciousness, appetite, gluttony, greediness”, *glūtus* “gullet”, *glūtiō* “swallow, devour”, *glūt/tō*, *-ōnis* “gormandizer, gourmand, voracious eater”.

Maybe Alb. (*(**gʷʰelā?*) *gjellē* “dish, food” [common Alb. shift / > //].

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., ὕ-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 *ağ-* “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. *gемel*, 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”;

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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*, *gumulýs*, *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*, *gumulé* “goat, cow without horns - actually, with lump instead of horns-, also hen without tail “because of Pol. *gomoty* “hornless”, Cz. *homolýds*.;

O.C.S. *ž̄ymq*, *ž̄eti* “compress, press, jam, constrict, squeeze, pack”, *ž̄ete/b* “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. *gomót*, gen. *-óta* “crowd in a heap, confusion”, Cz. *hmota* (**gъmota*), 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. *cnavē* "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. *knavel* "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";

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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 *ĝenu-* “chin” (under S. 381 f.).

References: WP. I 585 f., Martinet Gémination 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 “, *kongur-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 “), *kynge* “bundle”, O.N. *kóngull* “ 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. *gąžvica* “ 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. *gąžwy* 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*, *congerds.*), γογγρώνη “ swollen neck gland “, perhaps γόγγων μωρός Hes. (“fat, obese and stupid”?); γογγύλος “ round “ (-ύλος suffix as in στρογγύλος, ἀγκύλος; compare also Lith. *gungulys* “ ball “), γογγυλίς, 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 *jinginī, jhiñjhikā* are certainly coincidental);

Lat. *gingīva* f. (mostly Plur.) “gums”, further formations from **gengā* ‘swelling, blister, hump, hunchback “;

O.N. *køkkr* “ 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. *gunga* “ hump, hunchback, ball, clump” (out of it Ltv. *gùngis* “ curvature, belly”), *gungulys* “ ball “, *gungu*, *gungti* “crook oneself”, *gunginti* “ go slowly, from a humped going person “;

maybe Alb. *gungē* “hump, hunchback”

besides with palatal (**gonĝ-*, *gunḡ-*):

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) “, *gūšta* “lair, camp, nest of a chicken, a goose “; O.Pruss. *gunsix* ‘swelling, blister” (Lith. *gūzas*, *gūzikas* “hump, hunchback, gland, knag” under likewise from Pol.);

Maybe Alb. (**gunsa*) *gusha* “neck, Adam’s apple “

Slav. **gōz-* (also **guz-* with *u* from IE *geu-ĝ-*, see under *geu-1*) in Serb. *gūz* “buttock”, Russ. *guz*, *guzá*, *guzó* “the thick end of the sheaf, a beam “, *gúzka* “backside, tail, rump “, Pol. old *gōz*, *gōż* “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. **gōstb* (**gōnĝ-to-*) in Ser.-Cr. *gūst*, R.C.S. *gustb*, Russ. *gustój*, Pol. *gęsty* “thick, dense”.

Because of Sloven. Pol. *u* and the Balt *-un-* (> *-ū-*) forms (which would perhaps be normal however, as reduced grade colored in *o*-grade **gonĝ-*) assumes Persson Beitr. 937 for the Slav. mixture from **gong-* and **geuĝ-*, *guĝ-* (extension from *geu-* “crook”, see there), compare Ice. *kjuka* “ankle”, Nor. *kjuka* “knag, knot, spigot “ etc. and for Lith. *gūžas* “knag” and for Balt *gunž-*, *gūž-* formation from such nasalized **gu-n-ĝ-* (at most also **gūg-*), since Balt forms with lengthened grade **gonĝ-* are absent. Also those in velares *g* ending Balt words, as Lith. *gūnga*, 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

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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 γύμπτω “ bend, make curved; wind; arch, make arched, make vaulted; incline, bow “ (formal as in the meaning but influenced through κάμπτω);

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*, *knuppern* “ 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*) *thembēn* “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-tə-*, compare to meaning *Knabe, Knebel* under likewise, to *t*-suffix Ger. bO.Ir. *knüchtel* “cudgel, club, bludgeon”).

3. *gn-eibh-:*

Gk. γνίφων “ skinflint, scrooge, cheapskate, curmudgeon “ (if not because of older recorded Kvíφων, Meisterhans-Schwyzer 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. *cnīf* “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, gnýbtí*, Iterat. *gnáibau, gnáibytí* “pinch (with the fingers or tongs) “, besides *šnýbiu, žnýbtí* 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. *gnet-*:

O.H.G. *knetan*, O.E. *cnedan* st. V. “knead”, zero grade O.N. *knoða*, *-aða* “knead”; with Gmc. *tt* O.N. *knöttr* (**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. *gnetq*, *gnesti* “press”, O.Pruss. *gnode* f. “trough for kneading the bread” (**gnōtā*), Trautmann 93.

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**ghnes-*) *ngjesh* “press” common Alb. *gh-* > *gi-* 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 **ū*: 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-*), *gniùbtí* “lose stability, fall, sink”; if from *gniáužti* (under 10.) through influence of *gnýbtí* (above 3.)?

10. *gn-eu-ŷ-*:

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. *Knöchet*, 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 *ŷneg-* (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-iu*, *-ti* “close the hand firmly”, *gniūžis*, *gniūžte*, *gniáužta* “bundle, handful”, *gniùžti* “bend, fall, lose firmness” (“*fold up, double or bend something over upon itself”), Ltv. *gnaūžt* “grasp with the hand, press” (Ltv. *žnaugt* “strangle, throttle, choke” from **gńauž-?*); 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. *knüsen* “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 ū 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* (**knuðan*), 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. *knutschten*, 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. *cnull* m. “mountaintop, mountain peak, summit, acme, apex “ (if from **knuð-lá*- or **knuz-lá* for the root form **g(e)n-eu-s-*);

Lith. *gniutù*, *gniùsti* “press”, *gniutúoti* ds., *gniùtelé* “ 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”, γράμμή “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. *cyrf* m. “cut”;

Slav. *žerbz̥ in O.C.S. žr̥ebz̥, Ser.-Cr. ždříjeb, Clr. žereb “lot, fate” and Slav. žerbъjь in O.C.S. žr̥ebъjь “lot, fate, crumb” (“*notched rod”), O.Pruss. gīrbīn “number” (“*crenation, series of notches on the outer edges of a leaf or shell”).

Maybe Alb. *krrabē* ‘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*), **krabita-*, *krebaz(o)*, asächs. *krebit*, Ger. *Krebs*. - Quite doubtful Gk. γρόμφις ‘sow’ (better “the grunting”) as nasal form.

3. Besides ***gribh-** (with expressive ?):

Gk. γριφᾶσθαι γράφειν. Λάκωνες. οἱ δε ξύειν καὶ ἀμύσσειν Hes. (compare from *sker-*: Gk. σκαρῆφάομαι, Lat. *scrībō*), ἀγρίφη, ἀγρεῖφνα “rake, gardening tool with a comb-like end; rack” (ἀ- from **n*- “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”; Du. *grīpstā* “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 (ἀγερῶ, ἥγειρα) “gather; assemble” (**n-ger-iō*; *a-* weak form from ἐν, also “collect, gather”?); Gk. Dor. ἀ-γρέ-τāς “collector, gatherer”, Aor. ἔγρετο “be gathered”, Infin. ἀγρέσθαι; ἀγορᾶ, ἄγυρις “congregation, meeting”, ἀγύρτης “collector, gatherer, beggar”, ἀγοστός “hand, crooked, bent arm” (if from **a-γορστος*, with Eol. op from *γ*; 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. *graig* 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 **go-r-* in:

Lith. *gurgulys* m. “coagulation, thickening”, *gūrguolė* f. “bulk, mass, lump”;

Maybe Alb. *gurgullonj* “boil (liquid coagulation)”

Ltv. *gürste* “bundle of flax” (**gursti-* from **gurt-sti-*) =

Maybe through metathesis Alb. (**gursti*) *grushti* “handful, thin, emaciated; fist”; (**grist*) *glisti*, *gisht* “finger”.

Slav. **gъrstъ* in O.C.S. *grъstъ* “fist, handful”, aRuss. *gъrstъ*, Ser.-Cr. *grst* (pl. *grstî*) “hollow hand”, Pol. *garść* ds., Russ. *gorstъ* ds.; R.C.S. *pri-gъrъšča* f. “handful” (**gurstiā*); Slav. **gъrtati* and **gъrnqti* (from **gъrtnqti*) in Ser.-Cr. *grćem*, *grtati* “scrape together”, Clr. *pry-hortáty* ds., Pol. *garnąć* ds.;

**gere-* in Lith. *gretà* adv. “ side by side, abreast “;

remains far off O.Ind. *gañáh* “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-*) *greminē* “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”, *grum̥(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

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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 *gār- or *gʷer-); perhaps *gargara-h* “ a music instrument “ (yet see also *gaH-);

Alb. *ngurónj* “howl” (from wind); [actually *hungurony* “howl”]

O.N. *kæra*, *kærða* “ bring forward a matter, lodge a complaint, make a complaint to the proper authorities, accuse “ (derived from a lengthened gradeen i-stem *gēri-); 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. *gūrti* “ shrill, shriek, scream “;

B. Here the name of crane:

1. Lith. *géršé* “ crane, heron “; after Risch (briefl.) contaminated from *gérvé* and *génšé*;

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* (Inschr. about a bull with three plumes on the back); Welsh Corn.

Bret. *garan* (**gərənos*) “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* (**grənon-*) m.; in addition O.Ice. *trani* “crane” (with *t*- instead of *k*- after *trami* “evil spirit, demon, evil supernatural being; devil”);

Lith. *garnys* m. “heron, stork” (**gor-n-ios*); Ltv. *gārns* 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. *gérvé*, Ltv. *dzeřve*, O.Pruss. *gerwe* f. “crane” (**gerəuiā*);

R.C.S. *žeravъ* m. (**gerōuios*), Ser.-Cr. *žerāv*, wRuss. *žorou* (gen. *žoraula*); besides Ser.-Cr. *ždrālj* (from **žbravlb*) and Russ. *žurávlb* (gen. *žuravlja*).

C. from the same *ōu-*: *əu-*: *ū*-extension also O.H.G. *krōn* “chatty, loquacious, talkative, garrulous, gossipy, 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. γίγγηπας, γίγγηπος m. “Phoenician flute” etc.;

M.Ir. *grith*, Welsh *gryd* “scream” (**grī-tu-s*), M.Ir. *grinnigud* “creaking of the arrow” (**grī-n-d*);

Maybe Alb. (**grī-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. *krähen*, M.L.G. *kreien*, O.E. *crāwan*

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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. *grioju*, R.C.S. *grajq*, *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. *girgždžiu*, *girgždēti* “creak”.

In addition perhaps Russ. *gróchot* “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. *guná-h* (*gr-nó-s) “ the single thread of a string, line, cord; stain “ (dvi-, tri-*guna-* 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.”), *krøkjja* “ 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 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. *sъgrъčiti se* “ draw together, collect, assemble “, Bulg. *gъrča se* “ bend, curve, crook, pull myself together “, *gъrča* “wrinkle”, *zgъrčen* “ wizened, shriveled, shrunk, dwindled “, Serb. *grč* “cramp”.

Maybe nasalized Alb. *ngérç* “cramp”, *ngérth* “kink”

c. Nasalized:

In IE **-k** certainly O.N. *krā* “point, edge, angle “ (**kraṇhō*) 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 *changel* “ 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 **-g**: 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 **-ḡ** (not **-g**) point at Balt. **grenžiō* “turn, twist, rotate” in Lith. *gręžiù*, *gręžti* “turn, twist, rotate, drill, wimble, bore a hole” (Iter. *grąžyti*), *gržtù*, *grīžti* “retrovert, turn back, return, go or come back”, *grjžtē* “roll of flax” = Ltv. *grīzte* “the twisted together”, Ltv. *griežu* “turn, rotate” (= Lith. *gręžiù*), Lith. *grāžtas* “borer”, O.Pruss. *granstis* ds. (Lith. *grāžulas* “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. *granthisyāmi* “coil, bind, wind, tie, knot, fasten, join, attach, tie a knot”, participle *grathitá-* “winded, knotty, conglobated”, *granthí-h* m. “knot, joint, intumescence”, *grantha-h* “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-n̥-io-*) “bundle, fagot, bunch, fascis”;

O.N. *kartr*, O.E. *cræt* m. “cart” (probably “twisted carriage basket”), probably also O.N. *kart-nagi* “deformed, twisted nail”, Nor. *kart* m. “unripe fruit, knag”, E.Fris. *kret* ‘shrunk fruit’, M.H.G. *grenze* “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 **gr̥psa-h* *guccha-h* and as hypersanskrit. back-formation *gutsá-h* “tussock, bundle, bunch”; belongs probably better to S. 455.

M.H.G. *krēbe* m. (**kreban-*) “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. γρῖφος “shopping bag, fishing net; somewhat complicated, riddle” (whereas with πι: γρῖπτος “fishing net”, γρῖπτεύς “fisherman”), as *scrībō*, σκάρ-ī-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. *gárbanda* (see under) and *garbanà* f. “hair lock”; Maybe Pol. *garbic się* “to hump” : Alb. *kërrus* “to hump”, *kurriž* “(hunchbacked) spine” in addition ablaut. O.C.S. *grъbbъ* “dorsum, cramp”, *grъbo-nosъ* “crooked-nosed”, Russ. *gorb* “hump, hunchback, hunch, outgrowth, elevation, back”, Sloven. *gr̥b, gr̥ba* “hunch, hump, hunchback, wrinkle”, *gr̥batī* “make hunchbacked, crook, furrow”;

Mod.Ice. *korpa* f. “wrinkle, crease”, *korpnā* “contract, shrivel”;

a heavy basis, perhaps **gerəb-* (?), seems the base from Arm. *karth* “ fishhook, hook; knee bow, popliteus, shinbone, leg” (**g̃r̃pti-*) and Lith. *gárbanda* f. “ curl “; Berneker 368.

c. Nasalized:

O.H.G. *krim(p)fan*, M.H.G. *krimpfen*, M.L.G. *krimpen* “ shrink up, shrink “ = O.N. *kreppa* (*krapp*) “pull together”, M.H.G. *krimp* “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., γρῦπτός “crooked” (see S. 389 under B. 2.);

Ltv. *grumbt* “ gotten wrinkled “, *grum̑bulâins* “ jolting “;

Maybe Alb. *grumbullonj* “pull together”, *grumbull* “pile, heap”

Lith. *grumbù*, *grubaū*, *grùbtí* (analogical nasalized form for **grumbaū*, **grum̑btí*) “ jolting, hard or become insensible “, *grubùs* (for **grumbùs*) “ jolting, hard”;

O.C.S. *grōbъ* “ιδιώτης, 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. *kērrabē* “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. *krōptr*, *kraptr* m. “ power, witchcraft “, compare (as “ fest worauf bestehen ”) O.N. *krōff*. “ demand “, *krefja* “arrogate”, O.E. *crafian* 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*, *gropfen*, *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, -είā, -αίā “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 “), Icel. *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, hinfälliges 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 *κρωκίός (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. γρῦπτος “ hook-nosed, aquiline, hooked, writhed, crooked, humped, with a curved nose ”, γρῦπώ “ bend, crook ”, γρύψ, γρῦπτος m. “ griffin (Griffin (after the crooked beak and the crooked claws), a bird, part of a ship’s tackle, or anchor ”), nasalized γρυμπάνειν γρυποῦσθαι, 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)e*l, 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 *grubinéti* ‘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* (-/-) “ frizzy ” (**kruzlá-*), M.H.G. *krol(le)*, *krölle* “ curl ”, Nor. *krull* ds.; Nor. dial. *kruslen*, *krusken* “ frail ”, N.Ger. *krusch* “ curled ”, M.H.G. *krūsp* “ frizzy ”, Ger. obd. *kraust* “ frizzy ”.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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-gr-váṁs-* "alert, awake, smart, keen, eager", *jāgrvi-* "attentive, sleepless, alert, awake, smart", av. *jayārayantəm* "the watching one", perf. *jagāra*, participle perf. Akt. *jagāurvah-*, *jigāurvah-* "awake, watchful, wakeful", Kaus. *ā-garayeiti* "arouses, awakens", with *fra-* inchoativ *fra-yrisəmnō* "awakening" (**grī-sk-*), Kaus. *fra-yrā-yrāyeiti*, dissimil. *fra-yrā-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 Schwyzer Gk. I 648³), Aor. ἐγρετο, 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 ἐγρηγορτί "on guard", ἐγρήγορσις); ἐγρήσσω "watch" to *γρη-τ- (compare Av. *fra-žrātō* "by awakening"); barely from *ἐγρήσκιω (Schwyzer Gk. I 708²);

Alb.Tosk *ngrē* (from which *ngrē*), Gheg *ngrēi* "lift up, arouse, erect, awake, stretch a gun" (**n-grē-n-iō*), participle *n-gritē* (**-grī-t-*);

presumably O.N. *karskr*, *kerskr* "fresh, agile, lively", M.L.G. *karsch* "fresh, alert, awake, smart", Alem. *chärzschen*.

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 /-suffix:

Ir. *gúal* “coal” (< **geulo-* or **goulo-*);

O.Ice. *kol* n. “charcoal”, O.E. *co*/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 /-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”, *gātū*- m. and *gīti*- f. “song”, *gīta*- ‘sung, chanted’, *gāthā* “song, verse” = Av. *gāθa* “song of religious content”;

a Russ. *gaju, gajati* “crow, squawk”, Russ. *gajb* m. “Jackdaw’s croaking, clamor”, *gákats* “groan, croak, caw” etc.;

Baltic **gēidō* in Lith. *gíedu* and *gíestu, giedóti* ‘sing, cackle, crow, squawk’, Ltv. *dziédu, dziédât* ‘sing’; in addition Lith. *gýstu, gýdau, gýsti* “to sing, begin crow”, *gaidýs* m. “rooster, cock”, *giesměf*. “Kirchenlied”, Ltv. *dziēsma* f. “song”, *gaīlis* m. “rooster, cock”.

Maybe Lat. *gallus* “rooster, cock” : Alb. *gje!* “rooster, cock”

Toch. A *kāk*, B *kāka* “he shouted” (redupl., to O.Ind. *gātī*), present 3. pl. *keneíc* (**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)keuθ : *(s)kū-* : to cover, wrap

Phonetic evidence: M.H.G. *kobe* ‘stall, pigpen, cage, cavity’ : Clr. *kúča* “ pigpen”
(Trautmann 145)

Material: Unextended probably in *gouθ-* : *gū-* “hand”, see there; further Nor. *kaa* “ turn, twist the hay “, O.N. *kā* “ disturb the peacefulness “ (**kawōn*); *kā-beinn* “ bowlegged” (**gouo-*; 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 *gu-ed-?*), before all in Gmc.; *gudo-m* “ intestine “.

O.Ind. *gudám* “ intestine “;

Maced. γόδα ἔντερα Μακεδόνες Hes.;

N.Ger. *küt* “ intestine “, Ger. bO.Ir. *kütz* “ a part the bowels “; N.Ger. *küt*, *küte* also “ Intestine of smaller animals, roe bags; calf; bag, pouch “, M.L.G. *küt* “ soft parts in the animal body, roe bag, calf “, Du. *kuit* (**küt-*) and *kiete* (**keot-*) “ roe; calf”, Eng. dial. *kyte*, *kite* “belly, stomach “ (compare to meaning under *qipus*);

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. *keute*/“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 incavation, 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. *kætze*, Ger. dial. *Kötze* “ woven basket “, O.E. *cȳte* “cottage, house, lair “ (*ŷ* = *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. *kotze* “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 *gu-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. *gushē* “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. *Keute* “ fishnet, intestine, swelling, lump, growth”; *gut-* in M.L.G. *koder* m., Ger. dial. *Köderl*, *Goderl* (**gut-ro-*) “ Unterkinn, goitre “;

maybe Alb. *kodēr* “(round) hill “

N.Ger. *koden* ds., Eng. *cud* “cud, the inner gullet from ruminants”, Dutch *kossem* “Unterkinn” (**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 (kuttan)* 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 *Klünget*,

with *gg*: O.E. *cycēl*, 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. (**küch*) *kyç* “knuckle, ankle “ : Pers. *gūzak* “ankle “ (see below)

Nor. *kjūka* “clump”, *kokle*, *kukle* “clump”, *kokla* (and *kogla*), *kokul* “Fruchtzapfen der Nadelbäume”; O.E. *cycēl*, nEng. dial. *kitchei* “small cake”; in addition O.N. *kjūklingr* with “gosling”, O.E. *ćiečen*, nEng. *chicken*, M.L.G. *küken*, Ger. *Küchlein* “chicken “;

with Gmc. *kk*: O.H.G. *cocco*, 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. *gúogé*, *gógré* f. “head”, *gōgas* m. “withers of the horse”, probably not from lengthened grade **gō[u]g-*; different above Trautmann KZ. 43, 176; maybe Alb. (**kok*) *kokē* f. “top, head” : Lith. *gógré* f. “head” and Dan. *kok(k)* “heap, haycock, haystack”;

with **-ḡ:**

Pers. *gūzak* “ankle” (?)

Lith. *gūžas* “knag, swelling, blister, craw”, *gūžys* “craw”, *gaūžé* “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. *hyžę* “tip of the shin-bone” [f jā]; Opl. *giža* “leg of pig or cattle, ham” [f jā]

South Slavic: SCr. *gr̄(d)ža* (dial.)’stump of a vine” [f jā]; Bulg. *gíža* “vine, stump of a cut off vine” [f ā]

Maybe Alb. *gic* “piglet, roast of a pig?”

O.Cz. *hyžę* “hip, haunch, thigh”, Pol. *giža*, *giza* “capitulum, head of a bone, end of a bone in the shinbone under likewise” (also Church Slavic *gyža vinčnaja* “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* = *gōz-* 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 *qeū-* “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, γῦπτός “ 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 *sęp* 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. *Kübbing* “ 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. *kufī* “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. *kuit* (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. *cýf* “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* “Federhäschel, buschiges Haar, Hutkopf”, O.Ice. *kobbi* m. “seal”, bO.Ir. *koppen* “tangled crown of a conifer”, Eng. *cub* “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. **cýpe*) “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 capitinis*), 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. *gum̄bas* m. “bulge, swelling, lump, growth, knag”; Ltv. *gum̄ba* ‘swelling, lump, growth’;

O.C.S. *gōba* “sponge, fungus”, Ser.-Cr. *güba* “sponge, leprosy”, Sloven. *góba* “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 /-suffixes; *geu-lo-s* “round vessel”.

O.Ind. *gōlā-ḥ* “ball”, *gōlā*, *gōlam* “ball, round water jug”; perhaps O.Ind. *gula-ḥ*, *gulī*, *gulikā* “ball, globule, sphere” (or as *gēl-* to **gel-* “clench”);

Arm. *kalum* “I take, catch” (**guēlo*);

Gk. γυλίος “long-shaped wallet, hedgehog” (also γογ-γύλος? s. *gong-*; about γωλεός see under **gol-* “lie”);

Gk. γύαλον “cubical stone”, later “gorge, ravine, gulch”, meg. γυάλāς “drinking cup”, ἐγγυαλίζω “put into the palm of the hand, put into the hand” (compare to latter ἐγγυάω under **goγθ-*) can also as *γυσαλο- 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” (**gu-elā*);

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. *cȳll(e)* “hose, vessel”, borrowed from Lat. *culleus*; from which finn. *keula* “wheel of the prow”, O.N. *kȳll* m. ‘sack, bag, pouch’ (Dutch *kuil* “the middle, sacklike part of a net” but after Franckvan Wijk Wb. 356 from a Dutch *kuide*/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. *gaura* 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. *kur̥n* gen., *k̥ran* “back” (= Lith. *gu̥nas*), *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”, γῦρόω “curve”, γυρῖνος or γύρῖνος “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* (**kavarōn*) “ curdle, coagulate, harden, become caseous “ (doubtful whereas Sloven. etc. Žur “wheys” because of the ġ indicating additional form Sloven. *zūra*, *zzra* “wheys”); maybe Alb. *hirra* “whey”;

Lith. *gaūras* m., mostly pl. *gauraī* “ hair in the body, flax fiber “, Ltv. *gauri* m. pl. “pubic hair” (compare above Av. *gaona-* n. “hair”); Lith. *guñas* m. “hip, haunch, ankle “, Ltv. *gūrus* “ hip, fork in the spinning wheel “ (= Arm. *kurin*); Lith. *gūrinti*, *gūruoti* “ get writhed, crooked, humped “, Ltv. *gūraties*, *guôrîties* “ 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 *ǵeu-* “ expedite, hurry”; also Bulg. *gúrkam*, *gúrnъ* “ dive in the water “?; the intonation required **gōurā* or **goǵerā* (compare above O.N. *kārr* etc.).
maybe Alb. *gurra* “rapid”

g. With *s*-suffixes:

Pers. *gōšā* “ angle, point, edge”; Gk. γύνς “ 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 γύνς “ piece of wood as field measure “ (*γυ[σ]āς-, but also *γυFās- possible);

Gk. γυῖον “ limb, the feet, womb, hands, the hand, (so prob. as device on signet); the whole body “;

maybe Alb. *gji* “womb”

Gk. μητρὸς γυῖα “lap”, γυιόω “ lame “, from which γυιός “ lame “ (Grdf. *γυσ-iov; or γυF-iov? ders. doubt by γύαλον, see above), γαυσός “crooked, bent outwards, writhed humped (from legs)”, γαυσόμαι “ 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 au 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. *gēnjej* “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. “craw “, Swe. *kjusa* “ valley gulch “, *kjus* “point, edge of a poke “ under likewise, Nor. *kýsa* (**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 *gaffl* “fork; thigh fork, vulva”, O.Bret. Plur. *gablaou* “fork”, Bret. *gavl, gaol* “bifurcation” (with ē umlaut from *a* to *e* O.Welsh *gebel* “a mattock, pickaxe”, Welsh *gefai/-f-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. Τριγάβολοι.

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 : ē (against it Reichelt KZ. 46, 339, WP. I 344, WH. I 159), so that its root must be assumed as *ghəbh-* and O.Ind. *gábhasti-h* "hand" then was to be kept away.

Material: O.Ind. *gábhasti-h* 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-nāf.* " 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: *haſ[ia]* “ have, hold, support, carry, wear “, *haſiest* “ have, hold, support, carry, wear “ (**ghab-*), in addition Präter. stem *hiſ-* (**ghēp-*, probably through influence of Lat. *capiō*: *cēpī*, different EM² 442) in Konj. perf. *hiſid*, Fut. exakt. *hiſust* “ 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 “ (**habiō*) and *sub-ahtu*, *subotu* “ send different ways, send out, send forth, send about, scatter, distribute “ (**sub-hab̑tōd*), etc.; to Umbr. *-b-* compare Devoto, Tabulae Iguviniae 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*= *v*), 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 (*v* + *h* > *f*); 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 “ (**ghabhlī*), *gab(e)igs* “rich” (**ghabhlīko-*), O.H.G. *kepi* f. “ richness “, *kepic* “rich”, O.E. *giefig*, O.Ice. *gofugr* 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. *gaþ*, O.E. *giefan*, O.H.G. *geban* etc. "give"; Goth. *giba* f., O.Ice. *gjof*, O.E. *giefu*, O.H.G. *geba* f. "gift"; after Kretschmer Gl. 19, 208 derives the vowel of Gmc. **ȝeban* of contrasted *neman* "take"; O.H.G. PN *Gibicho*, O.Ice. *Gjūki*,

Gmc. **kaþišiō* 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*, *gabeñti* " 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. *guōbti* " snatch ", etc.;

Slav. (originally iterative) **gabajq*, **gabati* in Pol. *gabać* " assail, gripe ", wRuss. *habáć* " take, gripe ", etc.; O.C.S. *gobino* "fullness, wealth", *gobъzь* "rich" are Gmc. Lw. About the expressive character of *ch-* in Russ. *chábitь* "grab quickly ", *chopítь* " grasp, catch" etc. s. Macheck 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. *get*, 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. *gæten*, 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. δίζαταιξ. 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)*, *chizzin* 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* usf. 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: "haftbleiben, steckenbleiben, säumen"

Material: Lat. *haereō, -ēre, haesī, 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” (**ghaisejō*), *haesitāre* “hesitate”,

Maybe Alb. nasalized (**gher-*) *nder* “hang, hesitate” common Alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

presumably to Lith. *gaištu, -aū, 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 Γαιτέας;

M.Ir. *gaīsetf.* (from **ghait-s-*) ‘stiff hair, bristle’.

References: WP. I 529.

Page(s): 410

ghau̥-

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 *ghans-* “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 **ghans-* “goose “;

expressive Alb. *gogēsínj* “ 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*, *-éti* “ chatter “, *gagà* “eider”, *gagōnas* “jabberer” (somewhat similarly *gegē* “cuckoo”); Ltv. *gāgát* “ shout like goose “, *gāga* “ kind of duck “, *gāgars* “goose “ (Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 74 f.);

Maybe Alb. expressive *gogēsínj* “burp, belch, yawn” (**gha-ghans*) “*onomatopoeic cry of goose”, *gagaç* ‘stutterer’, *guguçe* “dove kind “ (Slavic origin) also Alb. *ga ga* “cry of goose”: *gegē* “Albanians (neighbouring the Slavs) *stutterers “, *gēg* “ 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. *pér-gjigjem*, Gheg *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. *gágatъ* “chatter, from geese”, *gága* “eider duck”, *gagára* “ aquanaut ” etc.

In bird’s names except not named here:

O.Ice. *gagi* “ greylag goose ”;

Lith. *gaīgalas* “ drake, male duck ”, Ltv. *gaigale* “ a gull kind ”, O.Pruss. *gegalis* “ aquanaut ”, See N *Gaygelith*:

Russ. *gógoľ* “ common goldeneye, Golden Eye ”, Pol. *gogot, gagot* “ 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 ἐγκέφαλονή κεφαλήν Hes.; compare in addition Schwyzer Gk. I 70 f., Pisani RIEtBalk. 1937, 15 ff.;

Goth. *gibla* m. “gable, pinnacle”, changing through ablaut O.N. *gaf* m. “gable; point of an island”; O.H.G. *gibill* m. “gable, pole of the earth”; *gibilla* f., *geba* 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.

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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 Gleichen 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. *gadian*, *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. *vergattern* 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. **gōða-* “ fitting”); O.Ice. *gōða* “ gut machen ” etc.

O.C.S. *godъ* “time, right time”, *godina* “ѡра”, *godълъ* “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 ”

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(etc., Berneker 317 f., where also about Pol. loanword Lith. *gādas* “ association “, *gādytis* “ occur, meet “ among others).

In addition perhaps Lith. dial. *guōdas*, Ltv. *gùods* “honour, fame; decorum, courteousness; festivity, feast “;

whereas are Ltv. *gāds*, *sagāds* “ stock, acquired property “, *gādāt* “care, worry” probably from borrowed Russ.;

here (compare Van Windekkens 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-*.

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ghed-

English meaning: to defecate; hole

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scheißen; Loch’

Material: O.Ind. *hadati, hadate* “defecates”, Av. *zaðah-* m. “rump”;

Arm. *jet* (*o*-stem) “tail (of animals)”;

Gk. χέζω “defecate”, perf. κέχοδα; χόδανος “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.

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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. *gōgas* m. “withers of horse”.

References: WP. I 570, Lidén Armen. Stud. 93 f.

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gheidh-

English meaning: to yearn for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehen, 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 *t*. 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. *gellaíd*, 3. pl. Fut. *gillfit*), with *ad*- “ swear, vow, promise “ etc.; from *gīall* “ captive” derives the verb *gīall*-, *gēill*- “ serve, obey “, e.g. 3. sg. *gīallaíd*, 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. *geidžiu gēisti* “ lust, crave, long, want, wish”, *geidáuju, -ti* “ wish, long, want”, *gaīdas* “ violent wish, desire”, dial. *gīdis* “ greedy “; lett, *gāidu, gāidīt* “ wait, hold on” (originally iterative), *gāida* “ expectation “, *dzīdris* (?) “ thirst “; O.Pruss. *gēidi, giēide* “ sie warten “, *sengīdi* “ he attains “, *sengidaut* “ erlangen”;

O.C.S. *žido, žbdati* (thereafter also *žbdq*) “ wait, hold on”; Russ. *ždu, ždātъ* “ wait, hold on”.

References: WP. I 553, Trautmann 82, Pokorny Urillyrier 56¹ WH. I 576, 632, 641.

See also: compare *gheiğh-*

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gheidh-

English meaning: to wish for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren”

Note: only ar. and Slav.

Material: O.Ind. *gṛdhya* “is greedy, demands violently” (= Serb.-Church Slavic *želždo*), *grdhni-ḥ* “ greedy “, *gṛdhra-ḥ* “ greedy; vulture”, *gardha-ḥ* (= O.C.S. *gladъ*) m. “ anxiousness, concupiscence, solicitousness “, Av. *gərədə-* ds.;

Slav. **žilidī* “ demand “ in:

Serb.-Church Slavic *želždo*, *želđeti* “ long for, ask, demand, call for, wish for, desire, require, expect “, Ser.-Cr. *žudim*, *žudjeti* “long, want, long for, yearn for “;

Slav. **galda-* m. “hunger” in:

O.C.S. *gladъ*, Ser.-Cr. *glâd* (gen. *glâda*); Cz. *hlad*; Russ. *gółod* (gen. *gółoda*).

References: WP. I 633, Trautmann 87 f.

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gheīh-

English meaning: to yearn for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehen, 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 *jíhītē*, 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 *ghei-gh-*, above S. 421.

Lith. *āpmaudą giēžti* “ hold a grudge, nurse a grievance ”, *giežiuos* “ long, want violently ”, *pagiēžti* “ ask for revenge ”, *pagieža* “ thirst for revenge ”; whether Lith. *giēžti*, *pa-giēžti* intr. “ im Halse kratzen ” would be with it.

References: WP. I 552; different Feist 136 f.

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gheis- and **ĝheiz-d-**

English meaning: confused, shocked

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufgebracht, bestürzt, erschreckt (sein)”

Note: original resemblance with *ĝhei-*, *ĝhei-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 *ĝheiz-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 *ĝheiz-dh-*: O.Ind. *hēd-* “be angry with” (*áhēdant-*, *áhēdamāna-h*, perf. *jihīda*), *hēda-h* m., *hēdah* n. “anger” (here also *hēlatē* “is improvident”, *hēlayati* “deride”, see under *ĝhēi-* “yawn”), *hīdati* “excited, aroused, aggrieved”, Med. “is excited, aroused, angry”; Av. *zōiždišta-* (see above);

O.H.G. *geist* (= O.Ind. *hēda-h*) 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. *gāstan* (**gaistjan*) “frighten” (tr.), Eng. *aghast* “agitated, angry, irate”, *ghastly* “grisly, terrible, dreadful”.

That in the meaning exact attuning O.C.S. *žasnoti* “frighten (intr.). stupefieri”, *žasiti* “frighten” (tr.), *užasť* “fright” from **g(h)ōs-* attunes in vowel and not in guttural.

References: WP. I 553 f., Feist 531 f.

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ghel(ě)gh-

English meaning: a kind of metal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Metallbezeichnung” (Bronze, Kupfer, Eisen)?

Material: O.C.S. *želēzo in želez(ь)nъ “iron”, Ser.-Cr. željezo, Russ. želézo “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.

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gheləd-

English meaning: ice

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Eis”

Material: Pers. žāla (*žalda) “hail, hoarfrost”;

Gk. Hom. χάλαζα “hail”;

O.C.S. žlēdica “frozen rain”, Sloven. žlēd “glazed frost, ice”, Clr. oželēda “rain with snow, ice on trees”, Pol. żłódź “sleet, smooth ice”.

References: WP. I 629 f., Specht Decl. 17.

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ghelgh-

English meaning: gland

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Drüse"

Note:

Root *ghelgh-*: "gland" derived from an extended Root *gel-1*: "to curl; round, *gland, growth, ball".

Material: Arm. *getj-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. *gēležuones, gēležaunēs, gēležūnes* " glands, craw ";

Slav. *želza in Church Slavic *žleza*, Russ. *żelezá*, Sloven. *žleza*, ačech. *žleza*, nowadays *žlaza* " gland " (about Cz. *hlíza* " abscess " s. Meillet aaO.), Pol. *zołza* ds.

References: WP. I 612, 632, Trautmann 84.

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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-*; //r phonetic mutations.

O.C.S. *želodъkъ “ stomach ”, R.C.S. želudъkъ, 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. χέλυς “turtle, tortoise, Lyre”, χελώνη ds., Eol. χελύννα, χελεύς κιθάρα Hes. (Kuiper NOTE s 48);

Slav. želū- f. “turtle, tortoise” in:

Church Slavic *žel'vъ*, R.C.S. *želva*, Ser.-Cr. *želva*, Cz. *želva*, Russ. *žol'vъ* f., Pol. *żółw*.

References: WP. I 631, Trautmann 84, Specht IE Decl. 120.

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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. *gjalfa* “ defray, pay, repay, be worth ”, O.E. *gieldan*, O.H.G. *geltan* “ defray, repay, serve, sacrifice” (Proto-Gmc. **ȝelðō*), O.S. *gjalla* ds. (**ȝélpō*); 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. *žlēdo žlēsti* (*žlađo žlasti*) “ repay, pay, atone” would be, if common origin, *d(h)o*-present besides Gmc. *-to*-present.

References: WP. I 632, Trautmann 82 f.

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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. *giqlnar* “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 χελίδεων; the high-pitched sound coloring *-ī-* reminds an M.H.G. *glēn* “cry, esp. from bird of prey”, redupl. Gk. κίχλη, syrak. κιχήλα “choke”;

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**harundinis*) *dalēndyshe* “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. *dimēn* “winter” : Lat. *hiemo -are* “to winter, spend the winter” [see Root *ghei-2* : *għi-* : “winter; snow”]

Lat. and Alb. prove that the original Root *aro-m* : “reed” was (**għer-*). Only Lat. and Alb. have preserved the old laryngeal *h-*.

There is no doubt that from Illyr.-Alb.- Lat. (**harundinis*) *dalēndyshe* “a swallow” [common Alb. *għ- > d-* phonetic mutation] derived Gk. χελιδών ‘swallow’, therefore Root *għel-* : “to call, cry” derived from Root *aro-m* : “reed” (**għer-*) where *r* // allophones.

O.Ice. *gjalla* (st. V.) “resonate”, O.E. *giellan* (st. V.) “cry”, O.H.G. *gellan* ‘sound, clink, cry’, Ger. *gellen* (-// from -/*n*- 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 *galstarn* n. ds., O.Ice. *gallr*, *gjallr* “ clinking “; *ō-grade* (as Goth. *gōljan*) Russ. *galitъ-sja* “ deride “, dial. *galúcha*, *galь* f. “fun, laughter “, *nagálitъ* “ 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. *gelp* ds., O.S. *gelp* “Trotzrede, derision, ridicule”, O.H.G. *gelph* “Trotzrede, boastfulness “, adj. “lustig, minxish, wanton”, O.H.G. *gelbōn* “jemand. deceive “, O.S. *galpōn* (schw. V.) “loud cry, brag, boast”, Dan. *gylpe*, *gulpe* “ shout, cry like a raven “ (with Gmc. *b* O.Ice. *gjalfr* “ Wellengetöse “, *gylfi* “king, prince, lord”, *gylfin* n. “fiend, demon”, *gylfra* f. “ witch “, *gylfringr* m. ‘sword”, M.L.G. *geeve* “ surge “, Dutch *golf* “wave”, dial. *galveren*, *golveren* ‘sound, howl”);

Lith. *guībinti* “ vaunt, praise “; about *guības* ‘swan’ s. S. 431;

perhaps after Machek (Slavia 16, 198) here with expressive *ch*- Slav. **chъlbiti se* “ boast “, **chъlba* “ boastfulness “ in Cz. *chlubiti se*, *chlouba* (old *chlúba*), etc.; possibly also Slav. **chorbъ* (from **gholbh-lo-*) “valiant” in O.Bulg. *chrabъгъ*, *chrabъгъ* “ 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”, κονθηλάί αἱ ἀνοιδήσεις 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_nd-), Fut. χείσομαι (*ghend-s-), perf. with present-meaning κέχονδα;

Alb. *gjéndem* (*gh_end-) “be found”, *gjénj*, *gjenj*, Gheg *gjéj* “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” (**ghnd-ne-t*), Welsh 1. sg. *gannaf*, Verbalm. *genni* (from **gannim*, IE **ghnd-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.);

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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 worthly by Wiedemann BB. 27, 193 as **ghen-yō* 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. *гадать* “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. *gnēga* “ 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. *gnǫtra* “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 (Ι. θρύππει), χνιαρωτέρα χνοω[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 tönnūm* “clatter with the teeth”, M.H.G. *gnīst* “ground”, tirol. *Gneist* “chopped or scraped stuff”; Nor. dial. *gnīta* “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. *gnīq*, *gniti* “blight, decay”, Russ. *gnītъ*, Bulg. *gnija*, Ser.-Cr. *gnīti* and *gnīlīti*, Cz. *hnīti*, Pol. *gnić* ds.; O.C.S. *gnīlъ* “rotten”, Russ. *gnīl*, Ser.-Cr. *gnīo*, Cz. *hnīlý*, Pol. *gnīły* ds., O.C.S. *gnojь* “manure”, Russ. *gnoj* “pus”, Ser.-Cr. *gnōj* “ds.”, Cz. *hnūj* “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. *glīnda* (dissimilated from **gninda?*); Russ. *gnīda*, Sloven. *gnīda*, Cz. *hnīda*, Pol. *gnīda*; 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, χνοῦς “that what can be scraped off, dust, foam, froth, underfur”;

O.Ice. *g-nūa* “rub” (also *gnīya* “rant, make a noise, roar”, *gnyr* “din, fuss, noise”?), O.Ice. *gnauð* “noise, rattle”, *gnyðr* “nag, growl”, O.E. *gnēaþ* ‘stingy, tightfisted’, M.L.G. *gnauwen* “growl”;

Lith. *gnīüsai* “vermin, pest”, O.C.S. *gnusъnъ* “disgusting”, *gnōšati*, *gnušati se* “be disgusted”, Russ. *gnus* “vermin, pest”, Ser.-Cr. *gnūs* “disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut”,

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Cz. *hnus* “disgust, repulsion, loathing, smut”, *hnusný* “disgusting”, Pol. *gnusny* “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 Gemination

Material: O.Ind. *gharghara-h* “ rattling, clashing, gargling, gurgling “, m. “ rattling, laughter “, *ghargharita-* n. “ grunting “, *ghurghura-h* “ a gargling sound “, *ghurghuri* “ cricket “, *ghurghurāyatē* “ whizzes, hums “;

Maybe Alb. *gurgallon* “ water sounds “, *gurre* “water spring”

Lat. *hirrīre* “ whimper, growl “ (“rr” with /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. *arma* “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. *gъrkati* “ coo “, Cz. *hrčeti* “rattle, clash, purr, murmur”, *hrkati* “crack, creak, burr “;

Slov. *gígati* “gargle, coo “;

Maybe Alb. *grykē* “ throat “ : R.C.S. *gъrkati* “ coo “

here perhaps *ghrē-d-* in Goth. *grētan*, O.N. *grāta*, asächs. *grātan*, O.E. *grætan* (*gréotan* after *réotan* ds.), Ger. Alem. *grātsə* “weep, cry, lament “; ablaut. causative O.Ice. *greta* “reduce to tears, bring to tears”, O.E. *grætan* “ 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. *grædan* “call, shout, cry”.

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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 **ghη-ghru-*); χέραδος n. and χεράς, -άδος f. “ detritus, gravel “ (**gherəd-* or **gherənd?*); 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. *gurūs* “ crumbly “, *gūrti* “ crumb, spall, crumble “. common Illyr. *gh-* > *d-* then Lat. *d-* > *f-* phonetic mutation.

s-extension:

O.Ind. *gharṣati* “ grates “, *ghṛṣṭa-h* “ chafed, grated “; Russ. *goróchъ* “pea”, Ser.-Cr. *gräh* “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 “, ἄγχαρμον ἀνωφερῆ 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 “ (**ghorio-*);

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. *grot*, 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. *grōn* 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. **granb* “sharp point, edge, border”, e.g. in Russ. *granb* 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. *grend* “beard” (**ghrendh-no-s*); Welsh *grann* “eyelid, cheek”, Bret. *grann* “eyebrow” (with unclear *a*; or has it originated from **ghr̥ndh-no-s?*).

References: WP. I 606, WH. I 413 f.

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ghers⁻¹, ghres-

English meaning: disgust, horror

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Widerwille, Abscheu, Ekel"

Material: Av. *grəhma-* "sinner, delinquent" (?);

Arm. *garšim* "have loathing before";

[M.Ir. *goirt* "bitter" (**ghorstis*), O.Ir. *gortae* "hunger"; better to *gʷher-*];

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 *gʷher-*;

Lith. *grasà* f. " threat, austerity, severeness ", *grasùs* " threatening, disgusting", *gresiù, grēsti* " threaten, outgrow ", *gristù, gristi* " become disgusted with ", *grasinù, grasinti* " threaten ", Ltv. *grasāt, grasāt* " 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. *gařšas* m., *garšvà* f. “Angelica Archangelica”; *gařšvé* f. “Giersch”, Ltv. *gārsa*, *gārša*, *gārši* ds.; in addition also Lith. *girsa* f. = *dīrse* “darnel” (oat), Ltv. *dzirši* “darnel” (these after Endzelin KZ. 44, 58 to Lat. *hordeum* [see under *gherzd(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 *ghēu-* “ 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*, *gaūbtí* “ cover, wrap up, curve “, *gaūbtis* “ 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. *gъnɔti* “fold”, Russ. *gnutъ* “bend, crook”, kIRuss. *hnúty* ds., Ser.-Cr. *nägnêm*, *nägnuti* “ incline “, Sloven. *gánem*, *gániti* “move, bestir “, Cz. *hnouti* ds., in addition O.C.S. *negъbljь* “ unmoved “ (from **gubja-*), Russ. Church Slavic *gъbežъ* “bend”, Cz. *příheb* m. “flexible place, joint “ (from *-gъbъ*, compare Lith. *-gubas*) and changing through ablaut O.C.S. *sugubъ*, *dvogubъ* “double”, Russ. *gubá* “bay”, Sloven. *gúba* “crease “, Pol. *przegub* “joint, curvature “; iterative O.C.S. *gybljо gybati* “ be destroyed, perish “, *pręgybajо*, *pręgybati* “bend, bow”, Russ. *gíbnutъ*, *gínutъ* “ spoil, perish “, *gibátъ* “bend”, Ser.-Cr. *gíbljém* (*gibâm*) *gíbatи* “ move, weigh, rock, sway “, Cz. *hynouti* “ be destroyed, perish, go to waste, run wild “, *hýbatи* “move, drive, push”; causative O.C.S. *pogubljо pogubiti* “ wreck “, Russ.

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gubít̥ ‘spoil”, Ser.-Cr. *gùbîm*, *gùbiti* ds., Cz. *hubiti* ‘spoil, exterminate “, Pol. *gubię*, *gubić* “lose, spoil”, O.C.S. *paguba* “ruin”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**gub-*) *hup*, Tosc *humb* “lose” : Cz. *hubiti* ‘spoil, exterminate “; common Alb. *-b > -mb* phonetic mutation, also Alb. *gaboj*“ get lost, err “.

References: WP. I 567 f., Trautmann 100 f.

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gheūh-, ghūgh-

English meaning: to conceal

Deutsche Übersetzung: "heimlich tun, hehlen, verbergen"

Material: O.Ind. *gūhati*, *guhati* “ hidden” (Aor. *aghukṣat*), *gúhā* “ hideout, cave”, *gōha-h* “ hideout, lair “; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Av. *guz-* (*guzaēta*, *fra-guzayanta*) “conceal, hide”, O.Pers. *yadiy apa-gaudayāhi* “ if you hide “;

O.Ice. *gygrf.* “ Unholdin, giantess “ (**gūgi-z*, compare formal Lith. *gùže*), older Dan. *gyg* “ a subterranean, an underground “, *gyger* “murderer, robber “;

Lith. *gūžti* “ patronize, guard, cover “, also “brood, hatch, cover warmly “, *gūžynė* “ blind man's buff “, *gūžis*, *gūžta* “ Brutnest “, *gùžé* “ heidnische Reisegöttin “; in addition *gūžas*, *gužutis* “ stork “ (as “ the nest builder “).

References: WP. I 566 f.

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gheuejā (ĝheuejā)

English meaning: pit, hollow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grube, Höhle”?

Note: Only Gk. and Lat.

Material: Gk. χειά, Hom. χειή “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 formation.

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 palatalized Gutt., the in europ. languages as *ḡ*, in Ar. as *gh* appears (as in the cases like Gk. γένυς; O.Ind. *hánuḥ*), thus showed one of the normal so-called voiced-aspirated various articulation kind, and the vowel /or e.

Material: 1. *-ghe, -gho*:

O.Ind. *gha* (**gho*), *ha* (**ghe*) behind negation (*ná gha*), personal pronoun (e.g. *vayám gha*), dem *só/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. *nègo* “as” in comparative and Serb. *nëgo* “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, neigì, 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. *-g(h)ī*

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. οὐχί, μήχι “not”, ḥχι “where”, vai-χι “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. *-g(h)e*:

in Gk. ἐμε-γέ = Goth. *mi-k*, O.H.G. *mi-h* = Arm. *is* “me” (at first from **in-c*), ἐγώ γε, ἐγω-γε, σύ γε, Goth. *þu-k*, *si-k*, O.H.G. *di-h*, *si-h*; after *so/to*-Pron. ὅ γε, after the relative pronoun ὅσσα γε, ὅντινα γε, further γε, Dor. bööt. el. γὰ also behind other parts of speech. In Balt as well as also (besides in the with *ī* vocalized form) in Slav. the guttural of the 1. group has become dominant, as well as in Gk. *-χi*;

Ven. *me-χo* “me” has related *o* from *eχo* “I”;

Toch. strengthening particle A - *k*, B - *k(e)* from **-ghe* or *-ghe* (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.

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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”

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ghleu-

English meaning: to be joyful, to joke

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fröhlich sein, scherzen”

Note: extension from *ghel-* “cry” or *ghel-* “gleam”?

Material: Gk. χλεύη f. “joke, derision”;

O.Ice. *glýn*. “pleasure, joy”, O.E. *glēo*, *grieg*, *glīw* n. “game, pleasure, joy”.

With dental extension:

O.Lith. *glaudas* m., *glauda* f. “pastime, entertainment”, *gláudoti* “joke”, Ltv. *glaudāt* ds. [*glaudas* “cuddle, caress” belongs but originally to *glaūsti*, Ltv. *glaūst* “cuddle, embrace, caress”, Lith. *glaudūs* “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. *gtum* “joke, derision”, *gtumitъ 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 gtum* “in Nichts”, eitgl. “in Scherze”.

Maybe Alb. (**hluma*) *lumě* “blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate” common Alb. *gl-* > *l-* phonetic mutation.

With *p*-derivative:

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Slav. **glupъ*, Russ. *глупыj* ‘stupid, clownish ‘, Specht KZ. 68, 123.

References: WP. I 660 f., Trautmann 91.

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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 *gʷel-1* : to stick; pain, death :
Lith. *gélti* “prick”.

Material: Perhaps M.Ir. *gāel* “kinship”, Ir. *gao*/also “friendship, love”;

O.H.G. *geil*, O.S. *gēl* “minxish, wanton, luscious, strong”, Ger. *geil* (M.L.G. *geile* “testicles”, Ger. *Biber-geit*, 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. *gił*, *gił* 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”, *gélti* “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.

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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 *gostъpot-*.

Maybe Alb. *gosti* “feast, party” Slavic loanword.

Barely credible is the apposition from Gk. Att. ξένος, Ion. ξεῖνος, kor. ξένος “foreigner, stranger, guest’s friend “ due to a present **ghs-enu-ō*, lengthened grade of Alb. (*h)uai*, Gheg (*h)uj* “ strange “ (from **ghsēn-*? s. Jokl IF. 37, 93); quite incredible Schwyzer Gk. I 329; about neuPhryg. ξευνε vocative (**ghs-enuē?*) s. v. Blumenthal Gl. 20, 288.

References: WP. I 640, WH. I 660 f., 662 f.

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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 “, *gauriþa* “ 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. *gyrn*, *grynn* 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 “; k|Russ. *žuryty* “afflict, sadden”, *žurba* “ care “, Russ. *žurítъ* “ 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 “, *ghōsāyati* “ findet Erhörung bei (acc.) “ (Geldner Rigveda in Auswahl I 58), *ghōsa-ḥ* m. “ sound, clamor, shout, call, din, fuss, noise”, *Aśvaghōṣa* EN “ ear of the horse “, *Harighōṣa* EN “ Yellow ear “ (= Av. *zairigaoša*);

Av. *gaoš-* “hear”, Kaus. in *gūšayāt-uxδa-* “ sein Wort zu Gehör bringend “, Pers. *niyōšīdan* “hear, listen, eavesdrop “, Bal. *gōšay* “hear”, *niyōšay* “hear, listen, eavesdrop “; Maybe Alb.Gheg *nigjoj, ndēgoj* (*ndē-*ghosa*), Tosc *dēgjoj*, Alb. Greece *dēlgonj*, Alb. Arbëresh *dilingonj, ndēlgonj, ndlēgonj, glēgonj* “ I hear “ [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gi-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].
afgh. *ngvatāl* “ listen, obey “, O.Pers. *gauša-*, Av. *gaoša-* m. “ear”, Pers. *gōš* “ear”, skyth. EN ΩΡαθαγωσος “ 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.

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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”, *fōner* “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. *gīeman*, 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. *govēq, govēti* “ worship; revere, live a god-fearing life “, Russ. *govētъ* “ fast “, Sloven. dial. *goveti* “ remain grumpily silent “, Ser.-Cr. *gōvijēm, gōvjeti* “ obey “, Cz. *hověti* “ favor, spare, look after, look up; satisfy, show indulgence “; from dem Russ. derives Lith. *gavéti* “ fast “, Ltv. *gavēt* ds.

References: WP. I 635 f., WH. I 465.

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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*, *jaksuh*, (common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation) from which after Wackernagel KZ. 41, 309 present *jaksi*, particle perf. **gdha-* in *agdhād* “uneaten food”, later *jagdhá-*, *ságdhī-* f. “shared meal”, later *jagdhī-* 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.

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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. *grhyáte*, *grbháyant*, *grábha-* m. “the griping”, *gráha-* Bechervoll “; *grápsa-* “bush, tussock”, *gríbh-* “griping, handle, grasp”, *grh-* (as 2. composition part) “griping”, *grbhá-* m. “handle, grasp”, *gríbhi-* “in recollecting, containing”, *grābhá-* m. “seizer, handful”;

Av. *grab-* “grasp” in *hēngrabəm (časmainī)* “I captured (with the eye)”, perf. *jigaurva*, *gaurvayeiti* (compare O.Ind. *grbháyanī*) “seizes, holds firmly, agrees, perceives”, participle perf. pass. *gərəpta-*, *grab-* “structure of words, sentence”; acc. *gərəbam* “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*, *grabble*), M.H.G. *grappeln* “grope”, Nor. dial. *graſsa*, *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. *grabūs*, *grabnūs* “fingerfertig, gewandt im Stehlen”, *grabinéti*, *grabaliótí*, *grabótí* “grope, reach for something”, *grabstyti* “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 “, *grâbju*, *grâbt* “ grasp, catch, rake “, *grâbât* iterative in addition “ um sichgreifen, zusammenharken “;

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. *gräbiti* “ grasp, pile “, Cz. *hrabati* ‘scratch, wühlen, rake “, etc.

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**krebhá*) *kref* “to comb, steal”, (**krebhen*) *krehén* “comb” : Russian: *gréber* “comb”.

root extension *ghrebhā-*:

O.Ind. *grbhñáti*, *grbhāyáti* “ seizes, sticks, attains “; innovations are: *ágrabhít* “ gripped “, Infin. *gráhítum*, participle *grbhítá-* “ reigned, caught, held on “, *grábhítṛ*, *grahítṛ* “ seizer”; Av. *gərəvnáiti*, *gəurvāyeiti*; O.Pers. *garbāyaiti* “ seizes, conquers, agrees, perceives, understands “.

References: WP. I 652 f., Trautmann 95 f.; different Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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. *grōfum* indicating to a present *grefa*, really records altNor. and O.S. (*græva*)), O.E. *grafan* ds., O.S. *bigrabān* “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. *gropē* “ditch, trench, channel”

O.E. *grafu*, O.Ice. *grōf* 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. *græfn.* “ditch, trench, channel, grave”, O.Fris. *gref*, O.S. *graf*, O.H.G. *grab* “grave”; O.Ice. *grōptr* m. “graving, grave, burial, funeral”, O.E. *græft* m. “sculpture, engraving” (Gmc. **graftu*), O.Fris. *grefft* f. “Gracht, ditch, trench, channel” (Gmc. **grafti*), nld. *gracht* ds., O.H.G. *graft* 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”);

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O.C.S. *pogrebq*, *pogreti* “bury”, Ser.-Cr. *grèbêm*, *grèbsti* “ dig, scratch, scrape”, with prefix *po-* “bury”, Cz. (old) *hřebu*, *hřébsti* “dig, bury”, Pol. *grzebę*, *grzésć* ‘scratch, scrape, dig, bury”; zero grade Slav. **gr̥bb̥eti* in O.Cz. *hřbieti* “ lie buried “, nowadays *pohřbiti* “bury”; iterative O.C.S. *pogr̥ebati*, *gribati* “bury”, Russ. *pogrebáť* ds., Ser.-Cr. (old) *zagribati* “ bury “, Cz. *hr̥batí* “ upbraid, rebuke”, Pol. *grzebię*, *grzebać* “ curry, scratch, scrape”, with *po-* “bury”; Church Slavic *grebenь* “comb”, Russ. *grébenь* ds., Ser.-Cr. *gr̥bēn* “ comb, sting, prick, carding, ridge “, Cz. *hřeben* “comb, garden rake “;

Maybe Alb. (**hřeben*) *krehēn* “comb”

Pol. *grzebień* ds.; O.C.S. *grobъ* “grave”, Ser.-Cr. *gröb* (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-gərəðmahi* “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; miLith., station, post”, *grallae* “ stilts “ (Lat. *grad-* from **ghr̥edh-*, ablaut grade as in Lith. *gr̥idju*);

Goth. *grīps* (only acc. sg. *grid*) “ footstep, grade” (but M.H.G. *grit* “ footstep “, *griten* “ die Beine auseinanderspreizen “, Ger. bO.Ir. *gritt, gritten* ds. and - indeed definitely the *f*-row belonging - *graiteln* “ die Finger or Beine auseinandersperren “ under likewise belong to Gmc. **grī-* “ straddled, gaping “, the strange link so far is missed);

Lith. *gr̥idju, -yti* (Juškevicz) “ go, wander, err about “.

Nasalpräsentia:

O.Ir. *in-grenn-, to-grenn-* “ pursue “ (-*enn-* from -*ndh-n-*, themat. *n*-present, 3. sg. **ghrn-dh-ne-t*), compare Thurneysen KZ. 63, 114f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 170 f.;

O.C.S. *grēdō, grēsti* “ go, come “, Russ. *grijadú, 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. *grīpa* m. “handful, fascicle, sheaf”; in addition O.Ice. *grípr* m. “preciousness, valuable possession”, O.E. *gripe* m. “handle, grasp, attack, jewel”, O.Fris. *bigrīp* 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*, *greibti*) “snatch at, seize, gripe”, intensive *graibaū*, *graibýti*, *gribšnis* m. “quick grasp, grabbing”, Ltv. *griba* f. “wish, volition”, *gribêt* “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. *gramei* “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. *gremžu, gremžt* “gnaw, bite”, *gramstít* “snatch” (against another division of Balt words see under *ger-, grem-* “catch”); different Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 637, 649. compare Lith. *gréndžiu, gréstí* 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 *grəmənṭam* “ of those who are to us grimm “ and participle perf. pass. *granta-* from **ghramita-* “becomes angry”), Pers. *yaram*

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. *greman* “ 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. *grimen* “ 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) *grumzdžiù*, *grum̩sti* “ 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. *gumēzhit* ‘sound’ a Slavic loanword.

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O.C.S. *vъzgrъmitь*, *-grъmѣti* “thunder”, Russ. *gremѣtь* “thunder, clang, clink”, Ser.-Cr. *grmî*, *gmljeti*, Cz. *hřmíti*, Pol. *grzmieć* “thunder”, wherefore the intensive in Church Slavic *grimati* ‘sound, clink’, Ser.-Cr. dial. *grimät*, Cz. *hřimati* “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. "latticework, 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*, *griñdas*, *grindà* "Dielenbrett", pl. *griñdos* "board layer, boarded floor", *grindóti*, *grindýti*, *grindžiu gřisti* "cover with boards", *grandà* "bridge plank", Ltv. *grida*, also *grids* "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. *grędь* in Sloven. *gręd*, gen. *gredī* "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 *nP*) “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-) *grundē, krundē* “ bran “ (**ghrn-d/hlā*);
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 *tōþum*), 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,

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flour, sand”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *grint* “ crust, scab, eschar, scurf”, Goth. *grinda-fraþjis* “ pusillanimous “ (from an adj. **grinds* “*pulverized “);

Lith. *gréndu*, *gréstí* and *gréndžiu*, *gréstí* “ 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.

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ghrēi- : ghrəi- : 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. χρῖω “anoint, smear, color, rub, scratch, prick” (*χρῖσ-ιω or χρῖ-ιω, compare ἔχρισθην, χρῖστός), χρῖσις “smearing; anointing; colouring, varnish, wash; colour-washing”, χρῆμα, new χρῖσμα “ointment; anything smeared on; anointing, unction; of spiritual grace; coating of wall, plaster”, ἐγχρῖω “to rub, anoint; sting, prick”; χρίμπτω “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*), *graīmas* “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. *jihrēti* “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.

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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” (-χρāF-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 *ī* from:) *griūvù* (*griūvù*, Trautmann 100), *griuvaū griūti* “collapse, fall in ruins” (*griūvù* = Lat. *-gruō* from **ghruyō*); Ltv. *gráuju, grāvu, gráaut* “shatter”, *grūstu, grúvu, grūt* “collapse”, *grúuveši* m. pl. “rubble”; double anlaut besides *greu-* (see there)?

Russ. dial. *grúchnutъ ša* “collapse with noise”, Clr. *hrúchnuty* “rumble; crow”, Ser.-Cr. *grúhām, grúhati* “crack, creak”, Sloven. *grúh* “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. χραύσῃ “ scratch, scrape, graze, wound slightly, injure “, ἔγχραύω “ hit in “, Cypr. χραύομαι, χραύζομαι “ bump, stumble, of lands, touch, be adjacent to “, ἀχραής “ untouched, clean, pure cold water “; with gradation *ghrō[u]-: χρώς “ surface of a body (*worüber man darüber streift)”, hence ‘skin, complexion’ (nom. χρώς from *ghrō[u]-s, gen. χρόος thereafter from *ghrəu-ós; besides then later χρωτός), χρώζω and χροῖζω “ touch or coat, color, stain, blemish the surface of a body “, χρώμα, -άτος ‘skin, complexion, paint, color, makeup “, χροία, Att. χρόα “ body surface, skin, paint, color “ (*χρωF-ίā);

Gaul. *grava “ gravel “, Welsh *gro*, O.Corn. *grow*, M.Corn. *grow* ‘sand”, M.Bret. *grouanenn* ds., Bret. *gro(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 *gruuwa- 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 *firgrozzen*, M.H.G. *ver-*, *durch-griezen* “in kleine Teilezerreiben”; O.Ice. *grjöt* 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. **grutja-*); 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. *graūds* m. “corn, grain”, *graūžu*, *graudu*, *graūst* “rumble, thunder”, *graudiens* m. “Gewitterschlag”, *graūšli* 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. (ü 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-grustitíša* “grieve”, Russ. *grustъ* f. “distress, sorrow”, Sloven. *grüst* m. “disgust, repulsion, loathing” (û from short diphthong, IE *əu*, the old sensory meaning

still in *grûšč* m. “ grit, mountain rubble “), with weak grade *ū*: Ser.-Cr. *grstf* f. m. “ disgust, repulsion, loathing “ (Proto-Slav. **grъstъ*), *g̑stiti-se* “ be disgusted “, as well as **grъdъ* in O.C.S. *grъdъ* “horrendus, terribilis”, Ser.-Cr. *g̑rd* “ hideous, unsavory, distasteful, nasty “, from which also O.C.S. *grъdъ* ‘stout, proud” (originally “ feeling disgust, fastidiously “), Russ. *górdyj* ds., Ser.-Cr. *g̑rd’* stout, proud, terrible”, etc.;

Maybe nasalized Alb. (**krude*) *krunde*, crumps “ debris “

about Lat. *gurdus* s. WH. I 627.

extension *ghrēūg(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. *kruž* “ debris “, pl. “ rubble “ (barely from M.H.G. *grūs* “ horror, dismay “ because of:) Pol. *gruzla* “clump”, O.Sor. *hruzła* “ 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*, *gær*s 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. *grüejen* "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. *grāne*, O.Ice. *grønn* "green, fresh, good"; *Grønaland* "Greenland".

With dental extension: O.E. *grād* 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 doubtfully 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-, ǵ(i)eu-

English meaning: to chew

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kauen”

Material: Pers. *jāvīdan* “chew”, afgh. *žōval*, *žōya*/ds., “bite, gnaw “ (Iran. **jyav-*);

Arm. *kveni* “Pechföhre, Lärche”;

O.Ice. *tyggja*, *-va* “chew” (for **kyggja* after *togla* “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. *žiaunos* f. pl. “jaws”, Ltv. *žaūnas* f. pl. “jaws, maxilla, gill”; R.C.S. *žuju* (**zjou-*) and *žbvq*, *žbvati* (**zjv-*), O.Cz. *žjjí*, *žváti*, Russ. *žuť*, *ževátъ* “chew”; in addition (from Bal.-Slav. **žiaunā*) Bulg. *žuna* f. “lip” and Ser.-Cr. *žvălo* n. “pharynxes, throat, gorge”, *žvăle* f. pl. “set of teeth in the bridle”; Russ. *žvákatъ* “chew”, *žvak* “larch resin as a tooth cleaning Material”;

Toch. AB *św-ā-tsi* “eat” (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 43);

compare further *gʷʰiu-* “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 *gla^t = Gk. γάλα; old- and late Lat. ī-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 alitchin. *lac* (*glac) from IE *galakt s. Karlgren DLZ. 1926, 1960 f.

Note:

Maybe Alb.Gheg *kłuměšht*(*klaptes) "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. *kläkka* “melt” (**klankwjan*); N.Ger. *klinker* “tender, weak, lean “;

Lith. *glēžnas* “tender, soft, flabby”, *gležnus* ds., *gležtù*, *gležaū*, *glèžti* “ soft, slack, become wilted “, Ltv. *glēzns*,

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. *klauff*. “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. *klobō* m. “cloven stick, Kloben zum Vogelfang “ = O.H.G. *klobō* “gespaltener Stock zum Einklemmen oder Fangen, Kloben “, O.E. *clofe* f. “buckle”, *clufu* f. “onion, bulb”, O.H.G. *klobō-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. *klýpa* “clamp, nip, pinch”);

O.Pruss. *gleuptene* “Streichbrett am Pfluge, das die aufgerissene Erde umwendet “; but Lith. *glaudýti* “take out its shell or pod “ hat probably das *-d* from *gvaldýti* “take out its shell or pod, core “ referring, exactly in such a way, as *gvalbytí* ds. *-b-* is covered by **glaubyti*.

References: WP. I 661, WH. 1 610 f.

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glōgh- : gləgh-

English meaning: spike

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stachel, Spitze’

Material: Gk. γλῶχες “spike of the ear”, γλωχῆς, -ῖνος f. “cusp, peak”, γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα, Ion. γλάσσα “reed” (originally nom. *γλῶχιā gen. γλαχιāς);

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 *g-lei-*, S. 363.

References: WP. I 662, Trautmann 91, Schwyzer 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. *kaλat* “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. *guōlis* “lair, camp, night campground”, Ltv. *guōl'a* “lair, nest”; Lith. *guliù* (*gulú*), *gūlti* “sichlegen, zu Bette gehen”, Ltv. *guīt* “lie down to sleep”, Lith. *guliù*, *gulēti* “lie”, Ltv. *gula* “lair, camp, night campground”, Lith. *gulta*, *gulté* “Tierlager”;

guōlis (and at most in **gōlej-ós* traceable back to γωλεός) with frequent lengthened grade in *i*-stem; Balt *guł*, Arm. *kał* from reduplication-stem *goł*.

Because of Lith. *gvalis* (Szyrwid) = *guōlis*, *gvalà*, *gvalù* adv. “lying”, *gvālsčias* = *guīscias* “lying”, *gvalini torà* = *gulsčiu kartēlu tvorà* (*Kvé-darna*, where *uo* would have led to *ū*) after Trautmann KZ. 42, 373 will place the root as **guoł* (lengthened grade **gōł* from **guōł* with IE loss of *u*, *guł* then = IE **guł*); it seems Lith. *gvał*-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. *gol'bja* “twig, branch” (etc., s. Berneker 326).

References: WP. I 640, Meillet MSL. 11, 185.

Page(s): 403

gou̥e- (or gau̥e-?:) 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-γύ-ς “ 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 “ (*gáudytī* “ readjust “), O.Pruss. *po-gaunai* “ receives”, Inf. *pogaut*, participle perf. *gauuns* “ receive “, Ltv. *gūnu*, *gūt* “ catch, capture “, *gūvejs* “ gainer “, Lith. *gaūklas* m. “ acquisition “, *guvūs*, *gavūs* “ agile, skilful”; O.C.S. *o-*, *po-gymati* “ touch” (due to a *gy-mā “ giving a hand “?).

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References: WP. I 636 f., Trautmann 101.

See also: see also under *geu-1*.

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gōu-, gou̥ə-, 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 “, *gañ-gū-yáti* “ stößt Freudenschreie aus “;

Gk. γό[Φ]ος “ weeping, wailing “, γοάω “ wail, groan, weep “, γόης, -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. *cȳme* “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*, *kā* “ crow “, Dan. *kaa* “jackdaw” (**kavā*) and in O.E. *cȳta* m. “ bittern “, M.H.G. *kūze*, Ger. *Kauz* “owl “, compare with identical forms Icel. *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. *gaujà* “ pack of dogs, wolves “, *gaudžiu*, *gaūsti* “dull sound, clink” (**goudjeti*), ablaut. *gúodžiu*, *gúosti* “ comfort “, reflex. “ complain, bemoan “ (**gōudjeti*); *gaudūs* “ wistful “, Ltv. *gauda* “ lament “, *gàust* “ lament “, *gavilēt* “ jubilate “ (the Balt words could also belong to **ghau-* “call, shout, cry”, as also e.g. O.N. *gauð* “ bark “);

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Slav. **gqdq*, **gostī* (shaped as **grqdq* and Lat. *jungō*) in R.C.S. *gudu*, *gustī*, κιθαρίζειν”, Clr. *hudú*, *husty* “play”, Ser.-Cr. old *gúdēm*, *gústi* “play; dull sound”, Pol. old *gędę*, *gaść* “fiddle, play”;

O.C.S. *govorъ* m. “din, fuss, noise”, *govoriti* “rant, roister” (Russ. etc. also esp. ‘speak’), wherefore ablaut. R.C.S. *gvorъ* (**gъvovъ*) m. “vesicle, blister”, Pol. *gwar* (**gъv-aгъ*) m. “din, fuss, noise, noise”, lengthened grade Cz. *havorti* “talk, chat, prate”, Clr. *hava* “crow” (compare above Gmc. **kāyā*), Sloven. *gâvəc* “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.

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gras- : grōs-

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 *γράσ-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-γράειν “devour”: γάγγραινα “gangrene, the eating ulcer”; γρῶνος “eaten out; eroded, hollowed” (**grōs-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.

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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 *gërruej, gërüj* ‘scratch, scrape’ (from **grōd-*, IE *grēd-*);

O.N. *krota* (**grēd-*) “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* (**kraita-*) “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.

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grem-

English meaning: damp; to sink

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feucht (sein), untertauchen, untersinken”

Material: Lat. *grāmiae* 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. *grъměždь* “ pus in the eye “;

Bal.-Slav. root extension *gremd-*:

in Lith. *grimstù* (**grimzdù*), *grimzdaū*, *grim̥sti* “under-, sink “, *gramzdéti* ds., causative *gramzdinù*, *gramzdinti* “ sink “, *gramzdùs* “ deeply sinking, pensive “, Ltv. *grim̥stu*, *grim̥t* “ sink “, causative *gr̥emdēt* “ sink “;

O.C.S. *pogręznoti* “ sink in the water “, Church Slavic *gręza* “ordure”, Russ. *grjáznutъ* “ sink in ordure “, *grjazъ* “ordure, smut”, Ser.-Cr. *gręznoti* “ sink in “, Pol. *grzęznać*, *grząznać* “ submerge “; causative O.C.S. *pogrōžq*, *pogrōziti* “ sink, submerge “, Russ. *gruzítъ* “ 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 zermalmen, krachend schlagen”

Note: (and other onomatopoeic words)

Material: Goth. *krius-tan* “ gnash “, *krusts* “ the creakiness “, O.S. *krýsta* “ gnash of teeth “ and ‘squeeze”, O.H.G. *krustila*, Ger. *Krustel*, *Krostel* “ Krachbein “;

O.H.G. *krus-k* “ bran “, Ger. *Krüsch* “ bran “ (also *Grüscht*, *Grüst* through hybridization with *Gries*, *Grütze*);

O.H.G. *kros-pel*, Ger. *Kruspel*, *Krospel* “gristle”, *kruspeln* “ knirschend zerbeißen “; maybe Alb. *kruspull* “bent”

Lith. *gruksēti* “ 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. *grúchnutъса* “ 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. *gruzdēti*, *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. *crod* 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 Γρᾶβος, 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. *grād*, 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 (*γρυδῖω) “to grunt, grumble, mutter”, γρῦλος, γρύλλος “piglet”, γρυλίζω “to grunt, of swine”, γογγρύζειν τονθορύζειν, τὸ τὰς ὑς φωνεῖν Hes.;

Lat. *grundio*, 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. *grunnettan* 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

gues-, guos-, gus-, extended guoz-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 **guozd*); [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gi-*: 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. *guśpitá-* “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. *bé/l* “lip” (**guet-lo-s*), whether not from **beklo-s* to Gaul. *beccos* “bill, beak, neb”;

Goth. *qipus* “stomach, womb”, *qipuhaffō* “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.

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guozd(h)o-, guozd(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. *gvozdъ* “nail”, Pol. *g(w)ożdż* ds., Cz. *hvozděj* “ Durchschlagholz “; in addition Pol. *g(w)ożdzik* “ carnation, clove “, Cz. *hvozdík* ds.

Maybe Alb. (**guozd-*) *gozhdë* “nail” a Slavic loanword.

References: Pokorny ZcelPh. 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_elei-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, Scrophularia peregrine; deadnettle ", actually " eye of the weasel ", probably also γάλιον ds.;

Lat. *glīs, glīris* " dormouse " (this inflection presumably after *mūs, mūris*); rom. also **glēre*, compare Fr. *lair* 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

ǵāb-

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 (pB)* “stare, gawk”, O.E. *cēpan* “observe, look out after, provide for, protect”, changing through ablaut O.E. *capian 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”, *zabotītъ šа* “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

ŷär-

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. *zarjin*, *zarun* ‘sing’, *zar* “song” and through Arm. *cicain* ‘swallow’, *cicainuk* “nightingale” (redupl. **g̥oi-gār-ōn* or *-no-*, Petersson KZ. 47, 287);

Maybe Alb. *cicēron* “(bird) sings”

Gk. γῆρας, Dor. γῆρας “voice”; γαριώμεθα λοιδορούμεθα Hes., with *rras*

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” (**gar-e-t̄*), *ar-gair* “prohibits”, *do-gair* “calls” etc.; Welsh *gair* “word” (**gar-jo-*), *dyar* “din, fuss, noise, sadness”: M.Ir. *do-gar* “sad” (**du(s)-gāro-*); O.Ir. *fo-gor* ‘sound, tone, sound’ (**upo-gāro-*), O.Bret. *ar-uuo-art* “enchant, bewitch, fascinate”; O.Ir. *gairm* n. (Celt. **gar-(s)m̥n*), Welsh Corn. Bret. *garm* ds. (: O.S. *karm* “lamentation”); lengthened grade O.Ir. *gāirf.* “clamor”, *gāire* “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-*.

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ĝebh-

English meaning: branch; stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ast, Holzstück”

Note: only Gmc. and Balt

Material: O.Ice. *kafí* m. “sliced piece”, *keflí* n. “cable, bit of wood, toggle”, *rūna-keflí* “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”, *žabarās* “thin bough”, *žabóju*, *žabóti* “bridle”, *žaboklas* m. “rein”, *ž-žaboklis* “toggle”, ablaut. *žuobris* (Kurschat *žuobrījs*) “plowshare”, Ltv. *žabuōt* “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. **kaʒiō*), O.H.G. *kegil* “picket, pole, peg, plug, nail” (Gmc. **kaʒila-*);

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”, *žagré* “plough”, *žiogr̥is* “fence”, Ltv. *žagari* “deadwood”, *žagas* pl. f. “ loose foliage ”;

unclear is the origin of O.E. *cāg(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. *žindū 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 *kege?* 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. *žiezdrā*, "gravel, corn, grain", *žiēzdros* "gravel, coarse sand", *žiēgzdros* ds., also m. *žiēgzdrai*

Dubiously the affiliation of supposedly Phryg. γίσσα "stone" by Steph. Byz. s. v. Movoyissa.

References: WP. I 553.

Page(s): 356

ĝel-, ĝelə-, ĝlē-, (also *gelēi- :) ĝ(e)ləi-

English meaning: light, to shine; to be joyful

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hell, heiter glänzen” and “heiter sein, lächeln, lachen”

Material: Arm. *cačr*, gen. *caču* “ laughter “ (probably with *u* from *ō* = gr *γαλώς, therefore γέλως), *cicatim* “ laugh “, perhaps (after Petersson KZ. 47, 289) also *cačik* (gen. *cačkan*) “flower, blossom”;

Gk. γελάω, ἐγέλα(σ)σα “ laugh “, γελαστός “ laughable “, Dor. (Pind.) γελāνής “ laughing, cheerful “ (*γελασ-νής due to being reshaped from *γέλας, n. to m. γέλως, originally *s*-stem as κρέας, IE *ǵe/le-s, Eol. to γέλος n.), γέλως, -ωτος, acc. γέλω m. “ laughter “ (probably after γελάω colored *γαλώς = Arm. *cačr* ds.); γελεῖν λάμπειν, ἀνθεῖν Hes.; with reduced grade the 1. syllable Γαλα-τεία Nereid name (?), γαληνός “cheerful, peaceful” (*γαλασνός), γαλήνη (Eol. zero grade γέλāνα) “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 “.

ǵləi- in γλαινοί τὰ λαμπρύσματα Hes., at first to O.H.G. *kleini* “gleaming, dainty, fine” (Ger. *klein*, in old meaning still in *Kleinod* and Swiss *chleip* and *chlip*, with unexplained ī), O.E. *clæne* “pure”, Eng. *clean*,

with formants -γο-: ἀγλα[F]ός “ of persons, famous, distinguished; of objects, events, splendid; lovely bright, superb, pretty “ (*ἀγα-γλαFός?), ἀγλαΐα “ 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 ἀ- == η “in”? An other attempt by Boisacq 5);

about O.E. *clæne* “pure”, O.H.G. *kleini* “gleaming” see above;

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the Celtic and Bal.-Slav. color adjective O.Ir. *gel* “luminous, white”, *glan* “pure”, Lith.*geitas* “yellow, blond” etc. might be placed because of the Gmc. parallels preferred to color root *ghel-* (see there); only if *galbus* was genuine Lat., it would have to be put together with Lith. *guibis* 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 (**hegh-*) derived Root *ed-* (**hegh-*): “to eat, *tooth” and Root *ĝembh-*, *ĝm̥bh-*: “to bite; tooth”

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beißen, zerbeißen”

Material:

O.Ind. *jámbhatē*, zero grade *jábhatē* “snaps”, Kaus.-Iter. *jambháyati* “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. *zěbъ*, *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. ὀδούς “incisor tooth”, Alb. *dhëmb*, Gheg *dâm* “tooth”, O.C.S. *zqbъ* “tooth”, Ltv. *zuobs* “tooth”, Lith. *žaĩbas* “sharp edge”; *žaĩbis* “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. *žaĩbas*), 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 Pflanzentreib” one lines up the family of Lith. *žembu*, *žembeti* “germinate”, O.C.S. *pro-zěbati*, *pro-zěbnoťi* ds., Lat. *gemma* (**gembhnā*) “eye or bud in the grapevine or in trees; gemstone, precious

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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. *jāra-* “ suitor, lover ” (**ǵm̩-**ró-s?*); O.Ind. *jāmātar-*, Av. *zāmātar-* “ Tochermann ”, 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-* “ verschwistert, blutsverwandt ”, fem. nachved. “ feminine relatives, esp. daughter-in-law ”, ved. *ví-jāmi-* “ relative by marriage ”, *jāmā* “ daughter-in-law ”;

gr γαμέω “ marry ” (Akt. of man, husband, Med. from the wife, woman), ἔγημα (Dor. ἔγαμα), γεγάμη-μαι; γαμέτης “ husband ”, γαμετή, γαμέτις, -ιδος “wife”, γαμήλιος “ nuptial ”, γάμος m. “ wedding ”; γαμβρός (**ǵem-ro-*) ‘son-in-law’;

Maybe Alb. *dasmē* “wedding”: Gk. γάμος m. “wedding” common Alb. *ǵh-* > *d-* phoenetic mutation.

Lat. *gener-, īds.* (for **gemer* after *genus, gēns*).

Maybe Alb. (**ghemen*) Gheg *zemēn*, tosk, *zemēr* “heart, love, dear” common Alb. *ǵh-* > *d-*, *z-* phoenetic mutation.

References: WP. I 574 f., WH. I 590 f.

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ǵen-¹, ǵenə-, ǵnē-, ǵnō-

English meaning: to bear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erzeugen”

Material: thematic present O.Ind. *jánati* “erzeugt, gebiert”, aLat. *genō*, Gk. γενέσθαι (ἐγένοντο = O.Ind. *ajananta*), compare O.Ir. -*genathar* Konj. (to Indik. -*gainethar* “the born wird” from **gn̥-ie-tro*), also Welsh *genni* “born become”, Bret. *geneñ* “to give birth to children”;

redupl. present not thematic O.Ind. *ja(j)anti*, Av. *zīzənti* (v. 1. *zazənti*), themat. Av. *zīzanənti* “they bear”; Konj. *zīzanāt* “she should bear”, kaus. Aor. O.Ind. *ájījanat* “gave birth to”, O.Ir. Fut. *gignithir* (**g̊i-ǵenā-*) “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. *ja(jāna*, 3. pl. *ja(j)ñúr*, 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 ?” (**ǵñ-nā-mi*), Arm. *cnavim*, 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” (**ǵñ-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” (**ǵonéiō*); *jo-* present O.Ind. *jāyatē* “is born” (therefrom *jāyā* “woman”), Pers. *zāyad* (**ǵeñ-əiō*; besides

ǵn̥-iō̄ in:) Av. *zayeite* ds.; with lengthened grade of 2. Basis vowel *ǵnē-iō̄: Ir. *gnīu* “I make, do” (“*engender, create “);

sko-present Lat. *nā-scor* (**gñ-skō-*) “is born “;

to-participle and similar: O.Ind. *jāta-h* “born “ (*jāta-m* “gender, sex, kind of”), Av. *zāta-*; 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”, *cumnatā* ‘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 “ (**gñ-tós*; so probably also :) Gaul. *Cintu-gnātus* “firstborn “ (could be in itself also = gr γνωτός), f. *gnātha* “daughter”; O.N. *kundr* ‘son’, Goth. -*kunds* (*himina-* under likewise) “be a descendant of “, O.E. *heofon-kund*, with ⚡ 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 *gimti* “be born “), O.C.S. *zētъ* 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* (**ǵentóm*) ds.;

with full grade the second base syllable Gk. -γνητός “born “ (διό-, κασί-; Proto-Gk. -η-; γνήσιος “of or belonging to the race, i. e. lawfully begotten, legitimate “), with ō-grade O.Ind. *jñātī-h* m. “kinsman, relative” (originally f. “kinship”), γνωτός “kinsman, relative, brother “, γνωτή “sister “, M.Welsh *gnawt* “kinsman, relative”, Goth. *knōps (dat. *knōdal*) “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 : *bhari-tram*); also O.Welsh -*gint* “kid, child” from *gen-t-*.

compare an other Aryan forms : Av. *fra-zaintiš* “ progeny “ (against O.Ind. *prá-jāti-h*); Av. *zāθa-* n. “birth, origin” (ar. **žan-tha-m*); *zāθra-* n. “birth” (against O.Ind. *jánitram* “ Geburtsstätte ”); *zantu-* “ district, administrative district ” = O.Ind. *jantú-h* “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. *genetīvus* “ of or belonging to generation or birth ”; with reduced *ə*: Av. *frazaintiš* (see above), Lat. *gēns* (or from **gn̥tí-*) “ 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* (**genti-nos*) “ provincial governor ”, O.N. *kindf.* “entity, gender, sex, descendant ”.

ǵn̥ti- in O.Ind. *jāti-h* “ 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”, *jánitrī* “ begetter, mother”, Gk. γενετήρ, -ήρος, γενέτωρ, -ορος “progenitor, father”, γενέτειρα “mother”, Alb. *dhëndër, dhândër* ‘son-in-law, bridegroom’ (**genə-tr-*), Lat. *genitor, genetrix* (: O.Ind. *jánitrī*) “progenitor”;

Arm. *cnaut* “progenitor, father” (**genə-tlo-*);

O.Ind. *jániman-* (and *jánman-*) 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)” (**gen-men*).

genos- in O.Ind. *jánah* (gen. *jánasah*) 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 ”).

gon-os in O.Ind. *jána-h* (gen. *jánasah*) m. “gender, sex”, Av. (in compound) *zana-* “people, humankind “, Gk. γόνος m., γονή f. “birth, parentage, ancestry”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *zana* “nymph, goddess”;

-*geno-s, -gno-s, -genios, -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”.

genā in Welsh *adian* “ progeny “ (**ati-ge-nā*), *anian*, Bret. dial. *agnen* “nature” (**nde-ge-nā*), 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, prīgnus* ('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-*

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gnia; Gk. ὁμόγνιος “of the same descent”; about Cypr. ἵνις “kid, child” (barely *év-γνίς) compare Schwyzer Gk. I 450³;

g̣n̄-io-* (wherfore the above -*gnio-* additional weakening) in Lat. *genius* “the superior or divine nature which is innate in everything, the spiritual part, spirit; the tutelar 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 **g̣en-ios*), Goth. *kuni* (g̣n̄-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* < **g̣en-η*) “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”).

ǵn̄- in O.Ind. *jā-s* “descendant”, *pra-jā* “progeny”, *jās-patiś* “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 **ǵñ-nā-mi*, besides enkLith. **ǵn-nāmi* in:) Av. *zānā-t*, *zānā-*, afghO.N. *pē-žanī* “unterscheidet, erkennt”;

Arm. Aor. *cancay* “I erkannte” (*an-can* “unacquainted”) insecure basic form (to present **ǵñ-nā-mi?* or from **ǵe-n?* as:) *canaut* “bekannt”;

O.Ir. *itar-gnirim, asa-gninaim* ‘sapi’ (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*) *di* “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 **ǵñ-nā-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* (**ǵon-*) “bekanntmachen, kundtun”, O.E. *cennan* “benachrichtigen, define, zuschreiben”, O.H.G. *ar-kennen* “erkennen”, *bi-kennen* “bekennen”, Ger. *kennen*.

Lith. *žinaū*, *žinoti*, Ltv. *zināt* “know, have knowledge of” (*žino* = **gēn-*, thereafter pl. *žinome*, Inf. *žinoti*, participle *žinotas*) == O.Pruss. *posinna* “I bekenne” (Inf. *posinnat*, participle *posinnāts*), *ersinnat* “erkennen”;

skō-present O.Pers. (Konj.) *xšnāsātiy* “er soll erkennen”; Gk. γιγνώσκω, eplr. γνώσκω “erkenne”, Lat. *nōsco* (*gnōsco*) “erkenne”, *ignōsco* “have ein Einsehen, verzeihe” (compare O.Ind. *anu-jñā-*); Alb. *njoh* “I kenne” (**gnē-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. ἔ-γνων, O.Ind. Opt. *jñā-yāt*, Gk. γέγωνα “bin vernehmlich, says” (also formal to present geworden γεγωνέω ds., γεγωνίσκω);

in addition das *io*-present O.Ind. *jñāyáte* (pass. to *jānāti*), O.H.G. *knāu* (*ir-*, *bi-*, *int-*) “erkenne” (**gnē-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. *znajq*, *znati* “kennen, know, have knowledge of” (**gnō-iō*);

Desid. O.Ind. *jijñāsati*, Av. *zixšnāñhəmñā* “die erkundigen Wollenden”; Lith. *pažistu*, -*žinaū*, *žinti* “kennen”; after Leumann IF. 58, 118 from **gñ̥-skō* derived; different Persson Beitr. 341;

Kaus. O.Ind. *jñāpayati* (die *p*-form wäre old, if Charpentier IF. 25, 243 with right Arm. *canau* “bekannt”, *i*-stem = O.Ind. *jñapti-h* “cognition, knowledge” places); but *jñapta*- rather retrograd from kausat. *jñāpita-*, IF. 57, 226 f.

to-participle *gnō-tó-s* (hat perhaps das *ō* secondary from den verbal forms bezogen): O.Ind. *jñātā-h* “bekannt”, Gk. γνωτός (newer γνωστός) ds. (ἀγνώς, -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-γνάτος, *Epo-so-gnātus*; O.Ind. *ajñāta-*, ἄγνωτος, *ignōtus* “

unacquainted “, O.Ir. *ingnad* “strange”; besides **ǵnō-tó-s* (Umfärbung from **ǵnə-tós* after *ǵnō-*?) 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. *ā-γyo-Foç in ἀγνοέω “white not”, ἀγνοία, ἄγνοια “Unwissenheit”; better about ἀγνόεω (steht for *ἀνόεω) and Lat. *nota* (to ὄνοσθαι “rebuke”) jetzt Leumann Homer. Wörter 228²³; Toch. A ā-knats, B a-knātsa see under.

ǵnə-to-s in M.Welsh *yngnad*, *ynad* “judge” (*en-*ǵnə-to-s*), *dirnad* “Urteilskraft” (*dē-*pro-ǵnə-to-*), Loth RC 47, 174 f.

ǵn̥-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”).

ǵnō-ti- in O.Ind. *pra-jñāti-h* f. “cognition”, Gk. γνῶσις f. “cognition”, Lat. *nōti-ō* f., O.C.S. Inf. *znati*, Russ. *znatъ* f. “die Bekannten”; compare O.H.G. *urchnātf*. “agnitio” (**ǵnē-ti-s*);

ǵn̥-tī-s in O.H.G. *kunst* (-*sti-* for -*ti-*) “Kunst, Kenntnis, Weisheit” (Goth. *kunþi* “knowledge, cognition” from **kunþia-* n.), Lith. *pažintis* f. “cognition”;

ǵnō-ter- in O.Ind. *jñātar-*, Av. *žnātar-* “connoisseur, expert”, compare Gk. γνωστήρ, Lat. *nōtor* “connoisseur, expert, Bürge”; compare O.Ind. *jñāna-m* (**ǵnō-no-m*) “knowledge, cognition”.

ǵnō-mṇ in Gk. γνώμα “Erkennungszeichen; Winkelmaß” (out of it Lat. *grōma* “Meßinstrument the Feldmesser” and, of acc. γνώμονα from, also *norma* “Winkelmaß, Richtschnur, Vorschrift, rule”); a Russ. *znamja* (O.C.S. *znamenije*, *znakъ*) “mark, token, sign” (from a corresponding Lat. **gnōmen* is **cognōmen*, *agnomen* influenced); Gk. γνώμη “opinion” (probably for **gnō-m[n]jā*), compare Lith. žymė “Merkzeichen” (*žimė); γνώμων “Richtmaß”.

ǵnō-tel- in Sloven. *znātelj* “connoisseur, expert”, Russ. *znátelь* “Withwisser”; also O.Ind. *jñātár-* could instead of to *ǵnō-ter-* here belong.

ǵenə-tlo- : *ǵnō-tlo-* “Erkennungszeichen” in Lith. *ženklas* “mark, token, sign”; O.Pruss. *ebsentliuns* “bezeichnet”: O.Ind. *jñātra-* n. “ability, capacity of Erkennens”;

Gmc. **knōbla-* in O.H.G. *beknuodilen* “vernehmbar become”, *einknuadil* “insignis”; compare Lat. *(g)nōbilis* “kennbar, bekannt; vornehm, odel” (Adjektivierung a **ǵnō-dhлом* “Kennzeichen”);

ǵnō-ro- in Gk. γνώριμος “kenntlich, bekannt, angesehen”, γνωρίζω “make bekannt” (to *γνῶρον), wherefore with ablaut **ǵñ̥-rō-*: Lat. *gnārus* “a thing expert, skillful”, *ignārus* “ignorant” (*ignōro* rather from **ignāro* after *nōsco* umgefärbt as with the ablaut grade from γνώριμος), *gnāruris* GIO.S.S. “gnārus”, *ignārurēs* ἀγνοοῦντες”, *nārrāre* “to Wissen make, künden” = Umbr. *naratu* “narratō”, *naraklum* “nūntiātiō”; as Endglied from compounds O.Ind. -*jnā-*, Av. *uxδa-śna-* “die discourse kennend”.

Here presumably IE *ǵnē-yos* “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 **ǵñ̥-yo-s?*) Lat. *nāvus* (old *gnāvus*) “active, tatkräftig”, *ignāvus* “without Tatkraft”, next to which with *-əy- M.Welsh *go-gnaw* “vertraut with” (**upo-uks-ǵnəyō-?*), 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. *žynē* “witch” (“die Kluge”), *žynis* m. “Hexenmeister”;

Toch. AB *knā-* “know, have knowledge of, erkennen”, A *ā-knats*, B *a-knātsa* “ignorant”.

About Hitt. *ha-an-na-i* “urteilt” s. Pedersen Hitt. 201 (wenig glaubhaft).

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Maybe through metathesis Alb. **ha-an-na, n̥joh* “know”

References: WP. I 578 ff., WH. I 613 f., II 176 ff., Trautmann 370 f., Feist 316 f., Meillet Cinquantenaire 172 ff.

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ĝenu-¹, ĝneu- (*ĝhneu-)

English meaning: knee, joint

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Knie, Ecke, Winkel”

Grammatical information: n. inflection *ĝonu*, *ĝenyés*, *ĝnubhís* etc.; besides ein *n*-stem according to O.Ind. *jānunī* “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 te 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-h* ‘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-ač* with *g*-extension (**ĝon-g-o-*, compare γνύ-ξ);

Gk. γόνυ, gen. (Hom.) γουνός (**ĝonuós*), pl. γοῦνα, Eol. γόνα “knee” (compare also γευνῶν γονάτων Hes.), besides gen. sg. γούνατος (for *γονάτος); lengthened grade γωνία “point, edge” (**γωνFía*), zero grade (compare under πρόχνυ) γνυ-πετεῖν “in die Knie sinken”, γνύξ “auf die Knie”, ἵγνυη (besides ἵγνυς, Specht KZ. 59, 220) “ popliteus “(*εγγνύā, -γνύς);

πρόχνυ “with vorgestrecktem Knie” steht II. 570 for *πρόγνυ (= O.Ind. *pra-jñu-h*);

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 **ǵnehu-*) “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*, unterital. PN *Genusia*, Messap. PN *tri-gonoχoa*, ligur. PN *Genua*, adjekt. derivative *Genava* “Genf”;

Toch. A *kanwem*, 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 (*gle^wni*) *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.

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ĝenu-² f. and (ĝenədh- :) ĝonədh-

English meaning: chin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kinnbacke, Kinn"

Material: O.Ind. *hánu-*s f. "Kinnbacke", Av. *zānu-* ds., in compounds (with secondary ar. *ĝh-*, Güntert WuS. 11, 124 f.);

Phryg. α-ζήν acc. α-ζένα "beard" (prefix α- and **ĝen-*);

Gk. γένυς, -uoς f. "chin, Kinnbacke" (with secondary ū-stem; compare γένειον "Kinnbart" from *γενεFiov, γενηīς, Att. γενής f. "cutting edge of Beils" from *γενεFīs);

Lat. *gena* f. "cheek" (fur **genus* after *mala*), *genuīnus (dens)* "Backenzahn";

O.Ir. *g(i)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 -nu-), 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-*).

gonədh- 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" (**gnədh-*);

unclear is Arm. *cnaut* "Kinnbacke, cheek".

References: WP. I 587, WH. I 589 f., Specht Decl. 87, 253, Schwyzer Gk. 463.

Page(s): 381-382

ǵep(h)-, ǵebh-

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 *rn*-stem) in *θrizafah-* besides *θrizafan-*;

with *bh*: gallorom. expressive **gobbo-*, O.Ir. *gop*, Ir. *gob* “bill, beak, neb, mouth”;

Gmc. with *ph* or teilweisem *bh* O.N. *kjaptr* or *kjöptr* (**kebuta-* 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 röhren”), M.L.G. nd. *kibbeln*, *kabbeln*, *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”, *kafshē* “animal”

In addition as “ nibbler “:

O.H.G. *chevaro*, *kevar*, M.H.G. *kevere* “beetle, chafer” (**kebran-*); changing through ablaut O.E. *ceafor* (**kabra-* or **kabru-*), N.Ger. *kavel* ds.;

Lith. *žebiū*, *žebti* ‘slow eat’, *žebiu*, *žebeti* “eat, picken”;

O.C.S. *o-zobati* “λυμαίνεσθαι”, Serb. *zòbati* “eat, devour “, *zôb* f. “Hafer”, Russ. *zobáť* “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 *ǵembh-* “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 “.

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ĝers-

English meaning: to turn, bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, biegen; also von Zweigen and Buschwerk”

Material: Arm. *cař* “tree”, pl. “ brushwood “ (**ĝrso-*); *cařay* (**gr-āti-*) ‘servant, Knecht”; *cuř* ‘slant, skew, crooked” (**ĝorsos*);

Gk. γέρρον 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 πάβδος and γάρσανα φρύγανα. Κρῆτες 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” (**karsiōn*).

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

ǵer-, ǵerə-, ǵrē-

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); die oldest meaning seems “rub” (hence “Reibefrucht, small Zerriebenes”) gewesen to sein, intr.-pass. “aufgerieben become, from age or disease, malady”.

Material: O.Ind. *járánt-* “fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, old, graybeard” (= Osset. *zärond* “old”, Gk. γέρων; compare also Pers. *zar* “graybeard, Greisin”), *járáti* “makes fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, lässt altern” (“*reibt auf”), *járañá-* “frail, old”, *jarás-* f. (nom. sg. *jarāh*, 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. *jārisuh*); heavy basis in O.Ind. *jarimán-* m. “hohes age, Altersschwäche”, *jīryati*, *jūryati* “wird fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, morsch, altert”, participle *jūrná-*, *jīrná-* “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-* “altersschwach” (probably = O.Ind. **jīrta-*), with formant *u* (: Gk. γραῦς? O.N. *kqr*, see below) *zaurvan-* m. “Greisenalter, Altersschwäche”, *zaurura-* “altersschwach, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated”, perhaps also *zrvan-* : *zrūn-* “time”;

Arm. *cer* “old, graybeard” (**ǵero-*);

Gk. γέρων “graybeard” (γέροντ-), γερούσιος “den Geronten zukommend”, γερουσία “Ratsversammlung (the ‘Altesten’)”, γέρας n. (IE **ǵerə-s*, from the heavy basis) originally “*age, *Altersvorrecht”, hence “Ehrengabe, Ehrenstellung, Belohnung”, γεραπός “ehrwürdig,

stately, respectable “, later also “old, greisenhaft”, γεραιός “old” probably from *γερασ-ιός; in the meaning “age” is γέρας ersetzt through γῆρας; das η from γηράσκω “altere”, participle present γηρᾶς “alternd”, themat. Impf. ἐγήρα, etc. auf γῆρας (for γέρας) figurative, also auf γηράω “altere, reife”, γηραλέος (by Hes. also γεραλέος) “old”; Att. γραῦς, gen. γρᾶ(>*F)ός (Hom. dat. γρηῇ) “old wife, woman” (Hom. γρηῆς probably Lateere Umschrift a richtigen *γρη(F)ίς after dem gewöhnlichen γραῦς); perhaps in relationship to Av. *zaurvan-* m. “Greisenalter”, perhaps originally nom. *ǵer-*us* : gen. *ǵerə-*u*-ós, from which γρᾶFός; 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. *kara* 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”, *zbrělъ* “reif”, causative *sbzori* “ώριμησε”.

In the meaning “corn, grain, Kern”:

Lat. *grānum* “corn, grain, Kern” (**gr-nóm*, = O.Ind. *jīrná-*, see above) = O.Ir. *grān*, Welsh etc. *grawn* (sg. *gronyn*) ds. (borrowing from dem Lat. is not erweislich) = Lith. *žirnis*, Ltv. *zirnis* m. “pea”, O.Pruss. *syrne* f. “corn, grain”; O.C.S. *zrъno*, Serb. *zrъno* 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. *kérno*, 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. *ćiern*, Eng. *churn* ds.).

Ein **grāros* (**g̃rō-rós*) “zerrieben” is probably in Lat. *glārea* (**grārēia*) “ gravel “ continual; ein *d*-present **ǵrō-dō* perhaps in Goth. *gakrōtōn* “ crunch “.

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References: WP. I 599 f., WH. I 605 f., 618 f., Trautmann 371 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 514, 574, 682 under Anm. 5.

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ǵeus-

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. *jōsatī, juśátē* “kostet, enjoys, liebt”, *jōśayatē* “findet whereof pleasure”, *jōśa-ḥ* “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. *deshā* “I liebte”, present *do dua* (*ǵeūs-n-, Jokl IF. 37, 101 f.);

Also Alb.Gheg *dashunoj* “to love”, *dashuni, dashni* “love”, aorist *deshā* “I loved”.

n-present Lat. *dēgūnō, -ere* “taste” (*gus-nō);

O.Ir. *asa-gū* (*gus-s-t) “er wünsche” (*ad-gūsi, asa-gūssi* “er wünscht”, s. zur form Pedersen II 549), *do-goa* (*gus-ā-t) “er wählt”, Verbaln. *togu* “wählen, Wahl”, preterit *dorōigu* “elegit” (*to-ro-ǵi-ǵeūs-t), Pokorný 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. *jústi-ḥ* “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

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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-*kür*), 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

ǵeu-, ǵeuə- (besides geuə-)

English meaning: to advance; to hurry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "fordern, eilen"?

Material: O.Ind. *junāti* "treibt zur haste, hurry, treibt an, facht an", *jávate* " hurries ", *jūta-h* "hurrying", *jū-* "quick, fast", *jūfi* " quickness, encouragement ", *javín* "hurrying", *javá-h* "hurrying, quick, fast", *jáviṣṭha-h* "the fastest", m. "haste, hurry, quickness ", *jávas-* " quickness ", *jávana-h* " 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. *zəvištya* " the hastiest, most fastest, the most conducive ", *uzutay-* " hurrying out, foaming ";

besides auf IE *geyu-* weisend: Av. *java* " hurry "; Pers. *zūd* "quick, fast" could belong to ar. ǵ or Ž,

perhaps to O.N. *keyra* "drive, ride, push, throw, ride";

Ser.-Cr. *žuriti se* " hurry ", from Trautmann 80 to *güriti se* " brew " placed, perhaps in spite of unclear anlaut here.

References: WP. I 555.

Page(s): 399

ǵēi- : ǵī-

English meaning: to sprout

Deutsche Übersetzung: “keimen, sich spalten, aufblühen”

Material: Arm. *cit*, *ciut*, *ceł* “Halm, Stengel”, *ən-ciut* ‘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 **kījan-*). 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-ð/ā-*, 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. *zēju*, *ziēt* “hervorblühen, zum Vorschein come”, next to which with *d*-extension (probably originally *d*-present) Lith. *žyd(ži)u* *žydéti* “bloom, blossom”, *prazýstu*, *-žydaū*, *-žysti* “aufblühen”, *žiedas* “bloom, blossom, ring”, Ltv. *ziēdu* (*ziēžu*), *ziēdēt* “bloom, blossom”.

References: WP. I 544.

Page(s): 355-356

ǵhaiso- (or ǵhəiso- : ǵhēiso-)

English meaning: stick; dart

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stecken, also as Wurfspieß’

Material: O.Ind. *hēsas-* n. “Geschoß” (yet see under *ǵhei-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-goliouou* ‘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. *gīsil* “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,
*ǵhlgnés);

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.

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ǵhal-, ǵhal-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. *žala* “damage, injury”, *žalingas* “bösertig, schädlich”, Ltv. *zalba*, *zolba* “damage, injury am body” (or from dem Russischen borrowed? s. Endzelin KZ. 44, 66);

perhaps also kIRuss. *zolok* “die schmerhafteste Stelle an wound”, Russ. *nazóla* “ruefulness, distress, Ärger”.

Pedersen (Hitt. 46) compares with O.Ir. *galar* Hitt. *kal-la-ar* (*kalla*) “evil, bad”.

References: WP. I 540, WH. I 580.

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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)”.

Material: O.Ind. *haṁsá-h* m., *haṁsīf*. “goose, swan”; soghd. *z*γ ‘sorte d’oiseau’;

Maybe onomatopoeic Alb. *guga* “baby shirt, *youngling”, expressive, *gogēsinj* “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’, *gegē* “*eagle men (translated by natives as goose men)”.

Gk. χήν, -ός, m. f., Dor. bööt. χᾶν “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. *haṁsī*, not from a conservative stem reshaped);

O.H.G. *gans* (*i*-stem geworden), O.E. *gōs* (pl. *gēs* from **gans-iz* = Gk. χῆνες), O.Ice. *gās* (pl. *gās*) “goose “ (from O.E. *gōs* derives M.Ir. *goss*);

Lith. *žasis* f. “goose “ (acc. *žasi*= Gk. χῆνα, gen. pl. conservative *žasū*, dial. also nom. pl. *žases*), Ltv. *zuoss*, O.Pruss. *sansy* ds.;

Slav. **gōsъ* (with probably auf Gmc. influence beruhenden *g* instead of *z*) in Russ. *гусь*, Sloven. *gós*, Pol. *gęś* “goose “;

Specht Decl. 204 will also Lith. *gén-š-e, gen-ž-ē* 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. χανεῖν (see *ghan-*) and generally with the family 2. *ghē-* “yawn” zusammenhängt, also from dem heisern Anfauchen of animals by aufgesperrttem 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.

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ǵhan-

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 Lateeres 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 aufsperren:) lust, crave, glotzen”, *gēnir* ‘spötter’. Also the name the goose, IE *ǵhan-*s-, *ǵhan-[ə]d-*, places sich here, see there.

References: WP. I 534, Schwyzer Gk. I 694, Wissmann nom. postverb. 149 f.

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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, inhastatōs" (*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 **aḱ-, oḱ-, (aḱ-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. *gierdf* 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:

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ĝhasto-²

English meaning: hand, arm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Hand, Arm”

See also: s. more properly under *ĝhesto-2*.

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ĝhau-, ĝhauθ-

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*, *juhūmásı*), pass. *hūyáte*, participle *hūtā-* “geladen, angerufen”, *hávītave* 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 Präsentia *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-*) *gegē* “northern Alb. people.

O.Ir. *guth* m. “voice” (**gutu-s*); in addition Gaul. *gutuater* 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. *žavēti* “conjure, perform magic”, Ltv. *zavēt* ds., actually “jemandem etwas anfluchen” (compare Av. *zavaiti* “verwünscht”);

O.C.S. *zovq*, *z̄vati* “call, shout, cry”, Ser.-Cr. *zòvēm*, *zvāti* “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 “):

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Gmc. **guða-* n. “god” (compare O.Ind. *puru-hūta-h* “viel angerufen”, ved. epithet Indras) in Goth. *guþ* m. “god” (die originally neutrale form still in pl. *guda* and in *galiuga-guþ* “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. *gölt(e)*, *got(t)e* “Pate, Patin”.

Note:

Maybe Alb.Gheg shift (**ghuen-* > *ghâu-*) *zâ*, *zani* “voice, call” [common Alb. *gha-* > *zâ* phonetic mutation], Alb. (**ghyon-*) *zota* “gods” new cognate *zot* “god” because of the Alb. *gh* > *d*, *z* shift. It is clear that Alb. (*ghâg*) *zogu* “bird” see below Root *ghâgʷh-* : “young of an animal or bird”.

Also nazalized Alb. (**ghuen-*) *zana* “goddess, nymph” [common Alb. *gh* > *d*, *z* phonetic mutation]

Alb. shows that Root *ghuen-* : “to sound” derived from Root *ghau-*, *ghauθ-* : “to call”

Finally from Root *ghau-*, *ghauθ-* : “to call” derived Root *dei-1*, *deiθ-*, *dī-*, *diā-* : “to shine; day; sun; sky god, god”. The phonetic shift *gh-* > *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.

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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. *zogi* “birds”

[conservative stem of plural forms (Alb. phonetic trait)].

References: WP. I 531.

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ǵ(h)eǵh-

English meaning: ferret

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Iltis"?

Material: O.Ind. *jáhakā* "polecat" (or "hedgehog"?), Lith. *šeškas* "polecat" (through zweifache assimilation from *žežkas 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*, *hinvati* (participle *háyant-*) “treibt an, schleudert”, participle *hitá-h*; *hēmān-*n. “eagerness”; *hētī-h* 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-h* ‘steed’ = Arm. *ji*, gen. *jioy* ds. here as “das Lebhafte”?;
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. **gail-s* 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. *hināsti*) ‘schädigt, verletzt’;

O.Ir. *gōite* “vulneratus”, M.Ir. *gāetas* “qui occidit” (**ĝhoizd-*);

Lith. *žeidžiu*, *žeidžiaū*, *žeisti* “verwunden”, *žaizda* “wound”. The same *d*-extension by *ĝheis*: *ĝheizd-* “aufgebracht”.

References: WP. I 546, Pokorny Urillyrier 64, Holthausen Goth. etym. Wb. 34.

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See also: compare still *ǵheis-*, *ǵheizd-* “aufgebracht sein”, as well as *ǵhaiso-*.

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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 *m̥n* to *m̥*.

Material: A. **ĝhei-men-, *ĝheimn-**:

The *r*-extension is analogical after ***s_emero-** 'summery'.

O.Ind. *hēman* (loc.) "in winter", *hēmantā-ḥ* m. "winter" (: Hitt. *gimmanza* ds.);

Gk. χεῖμα n. "winter, winter storm, coldness", χειμών m. "winter storm, winter weather, winter" (in addition also χείμαρος "spigot", it would be pulled out if the ship was brought in the land);

Alb.Gheg *dimēn* m., Tosc *dimér(ē)* "winter" (older acc. ***ĝhei-men-o-m̥**);

Bal.-Slav. ***žeimā** (from ***žeimnā**) in Lith. *žiemà*, Ltv. *zìma*, O.Pruss. *semo* "winter" and O.C.S. *zima*, gen. *zimy*, Russ. *zimá*, Bulg. *zíma*, Ser.-Cr. *zíma*, Sloven. *zíma*, Cz. *zima*, Pol. *zima* "winter".

Hitt. *gi-im-ma-an-za* "winter" see above.

In addition **ĝheim(e)rinos** and **ĝheiminos** "wintery".

In Gk. χειμερινός, Lat. *hibernus* (< ***gheimrinos**), Lith. *žieminiš*, O.C.S. *zimnъ*, Russ. *zímnij*, Ser.-Cr. *zîmni*, Cz. *zimní* (Cz. *zimný* "cold"), Pol. *zimny* "cold, wintery" (compare with ablaut. /i/ in the root syllable Arm. *jmeřn* "winter").

To ***ghei-** allein: Av. *zayan-*, *zaēn-* m. "winter", Pers. *dai*, Av. *zayana-* "wintery" and with Vṛddhierung O.Ind. *hāyana-* "annual, yearly", *hāyaná-* 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 ***yet-*** : “year” [prothetic *y-* before bare initial vowels] derived from Root ***ghei-2, ghi-, ghei-men-, *gheimn-*** : “winter; snow”

B. ***ghīōm, ghīōm, gen. ġhiemós, ġhimós***, also ***ǵhiomós*** (m from *mn?).

Av. *zyāf* f. “winter” (acc. *zyām*, gen. *zimō*);

Arm. *jiun* ‘snow’ (< **ghīōm*), gen. *jean* (< *ǵhīōn-*, s. Meillet Esquisse 45);

Gk. χιών (*χίώμ), 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]*, Eigenname *Giamillus*, other formations M.Ir. *gem-rad* n., M.Welsh *gaeaf-rawd* “winter” (**ǵhīēmo-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. ***ǵhimo-*** (from ***ǵhi-mn-o-?***):

O.Ind. *himá-ḥ* m. “coldness, frost, snow”, *hímā* f. “winter”, Av. *zəmaka-* m. “ winter storm ” (compare den gen. from *zyā* : *zimō* under B.);

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Gk. δύσχιμος “wintery, stormy”, ὁ χίμαρος “he-goat”, ή 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), andfrk. (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. I 546 ff., WH. I 106, 645 f., Trautmann 367, Specht KZ. 53, 307 f.

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ĝhel-¹ (and *ghel*-?), also as *i*-, *u*- or *n*-stem; ĝhelə- : ĝhlē-,

ĝhlō- : ĝhlə- (*ĝhwel-)

English meaning: to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, schimmern”; as Farbadjektiv: “gelb, grün, grau or blau”

Note:

Root *ĝhel-1* (and *ghel*-?), also as *i*-, *u*- or *n*-stem; ĝhelə- : ĝhlē-, ĝhlō- : ĝhlə- : to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun; derived from Root *ĝel-*, *ĝelə-*, *ĝlē-*, (also **gelēi-* :) ĝ(e)ləi- : 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 *ĝel*-, *ĝhel*- and *ghel*- agreeable with Persson(Beitr. 790) and Kretschmer (Gl. 21, 115) the Bal.-Slav. **geL* is defined through borrowing from a Centum language (Ven.-Illyr.?).

Note:

The enxtended root (**ĝhwel*)-*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”, *hariná-h* “gazelle”, *harít-* “falb”, *hárīta-* “yellow, green”, *hiranya-* n. “gold, Geld”, *hiranyáya-* “golden, goldig”; about *hataka-* 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”, *zairita-* “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 *gərəðō-kərəta-* “cutting out the gall”? (see Bartholomae Altiran. Wb. 523 with Lith.);

Note:

Alb. (**ghel-*) *diel* ‘sun’ : Ir. *gealach* f. “moon”, also Alb. *dielē* ‘sunday, day of the sun’

[common Alb.-Illyr. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation] : O.Pers. *daraniya-* n. “gold”.

From Root *ghel-1* (and *ghel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n-*stem; *ghelə-* : *ghlē-*, *ghlō-* : *ghlə-* : “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. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation].

Thrac. ζηλτα “gold” (?), Phryg. ζέλκια λάχανα Hes.; Phryg. γλουρός χρυσός and γλούρεα χρύσεα Hes. (from Gk. χλωρός borrowed??);

Alb. *dhelpērē*, *dhelpnē*, *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. *geit̥tas* “yellow” etc. (see under) a root **gʷʰhel-* (??);

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” (**ghelūos*) = 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. *guībis* see under);

Maybe Alb. *gjelbēr* “green” : *galbinus* “green yellow”.

O.Ir. *gel* “luminous, white”, Ir. *gealach* f. “moon”; Welsh *gell* “yellow”, Bret. *gell* “brown” (**ghelno-*);

in addition **ghlə-* in Ir. Welsh Corn. Bret. *glan* “pure, clean”, Celt. FIN *Glanis*, *Glanā*, Ir. *glain* “glass, crystal” (**ghləni-*), Welsh *glain* “gemstone, jewel” (**ghlənjo-*);

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 *Glana* (further see under den *s*-extensions).

O.Ice. *gall* n. “gall, poison” (**gallōn-*, IE **ghol-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. (< **gelua-*);

Goth. *gulþ* n., O.Ice. *gull*, *goll* n., O.E. O.Fris. O.S. O.H.G. *gold* n. “gold”;

Ablaut grade **ghlē-* in O.Ice. *glāmr* “moon”, *glāmsýni* “optic deception, illusion”, Swe. *glåmig* “gray-yellow in the face, with sunken eyes”, O.Ice. *glær* “bright” (**glēia* = Lith. *žleja* under).

**ghlō-* (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 *ghlōu-*,

Lith. *želiu*, *želiau*, *želti*, Ltv. *zel'u*, *ze.lt'* “be green”; ablaut. Lith. *žalias*, Ltv. *zał's*, O.Pruss. *saligan* “green”, Lith. *žolē*, Ltv. *zâle* f. “grass, herb”, O.Pruss. *sālin* acc. “herb”, Lith. *žalas* “red” (from cattle); Lith. *žilas* “gray”, Ltv. *zils* “blue”, Lith. *želvas* “greenish”, Ltv. *zèlts* (previous Neutr.) “gold”, E.Lith. *želtas* “golden”; Lith. *žleja* “twilight, Halbdunkel” (**ghlēia*), Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 364 f., 368, 372; Lith. *tulžis* “gall”, through Metath. from **žultis*,

Ltv. *žults* ds. (**ǵh̥l-t-*); to *u*-stem in Lith. *žālvas*, *žēlvas* (= Lat. *helvus*) “green”, *žaliūkė* “grüner frog”, etc. s. Specht Decl. 120;

O.C.S. *zelenъ* “green”, Ser.-Cr. *zelen*, Cz. *zelený*, Russ. *zelennyj*, Pol. *zielony* ds. (compare O.Ind. *híranya-* “gold”; in addition O.C.S. *zelje* n. “vegetables”, Russ. *zelje* “herb, Heilkraut”, Ser.-Cr. *zēlje* “herbage”, Cz. *zelín*. “herb, Kohl”);

in addition also Russ. *zolá* “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. *zlatō* “gold”, Russ. *zółoto*, Ser.-Cr. *zláto*, Cz. *zlatō*, Pol. *złoto* ds., besides Slav. **zoltъ* “golden” in Russ. *zolotój*, Sloven. *zlat*, Cz. *zlatý*, Pol. *złoty* “golden”; O.C.S. *zlyčъ* “gall” (**ǵh̥l-ki-s*); Bulg. *zlyčka* “chicory” (*z* in volksetymolog. connection an *zelenъ* etc.?); compare under O.C.S. *žlytъ* ds. with velar anlaut.

Besides anlautendes Bal.-Slav. *g-* in:

Bal.-Slav. **gelta-* and **giltā-* “yellow” in: Lith. *geltas* “yellow” (therefrom *gełsvas* “yellowish”);

Ltv. *dzelts* “yellow”, *dzeltēt* “yellow become”; therefrom derived O.Pruss. **geltaynan* (Hs. *gelatynan*); Lith. *geltónas*, Ltv. *dzeltains* and *dzèltāns* “yellow”; Serb.- Church Slavic *žlytъ*, Ser.-Cr. *žut* (f. *žuta*); Cz. *žlutý*, Russ. *žołt* (f. *żelta*);

in addition O.C.S. *žlytъ*, *žlyčъ* “gall”, Russ. *žolčъ*, Bulg. *žlyčka* ds. and “chicory”, Ser.-Cr. *žuč*, Cz. *žluč*, Pol. *żółć* ds.; compare above mil palatal. anlaut O.C.S. *zlyčъ* ds.;

besides dem *t*-suffix in Farbadjektiv ein *n*-suffix in animal names Bal.-Slav. **gilnā-* f. ‘specht’ in Lith. *gilna* “Wacholderdrossel”, Ltv. *dzilna* ‘specht’; Slav. **žylna* in Russ.- Church Slavic *žlyna*, Ser.-Cr. dial. *žlná* ‘schwarzspecht’, Pol. *żołna* “Bienenspecht”, Russ. *żełná* ‘schwarzspecht’;

with other suffix Cz. *žluva* f. “Pirol” (from Slav. *žъlvа*; compare in addition above Lat. *helvus* and with palatal. anlaut Lith. *želvas* “greenish”, in addition *žalvē* f. “Rispengras”, *želvýs* m. “grünender stem”);

here probably also (compare but ohen S. 428 under *gheL*) O.Pruss. *gulbis*, Lith. *gulbis* m. (**golbhio-*) *gulbē* f., Ltv. *gūlbis* ‘swan’ and “weiße cow” (hence not to *gheL* “call, shout, cry”); further with unexplained *k*:

Slav. **kъlpъ*, **kъlpъ* in O.Sor. *kołp*, kaschub. *kôłp* ds., Russ. *kółpik* m. “Löffelreiher”; in addition further Russ. *gotubój*, O.Pruss. *golimban* “blue”, Lith. *gelumbē* f. “blaues kerchief, cloth”, O.Bulg. *golqbb* “dove”, Ser.-Cr. *gölüb* m. ds., Cz. *holub* ds., etc.; zur formation compare Lat. *columba*, *palumbēs* ds.;

Root extensions with Dental:

ghlēd- in O.E. *glæterian* ‘splendescere’, participle “flavus”; M.L.G. *glate*, M.H.G. *glaz* m. “Glatze”.

ghlēnd(h)- “gleam, see, show, glance, look” in:

O.Ir. *as-gleinn* “er belehrt”, *in-glennat* “investigant”, *fo-gliunn* “I learn”, Bret. *gouenn* “long, want”; O.Ir. *do-gliunn* “I sammle” (Verbaln. *díglaimm*), Bret. *dilenn* “auswählen”, gallorom. *glennāre* “Ähren lesen” (*glenn-* < **glēndn-* s. Pedersen KGk. I 157, II 539), *glése* “gleaming” (< **glēndtio-*); Bret. *glein* “clear, bright” (**glandio-*, IE **ghlēndhio-*);

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. *glañz* “gleaming”, M.H.G. *glañz*, *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 *ghlēnd(h)-*;

Bal.-Slav. **glēndiō* “look, see” (with anlaut. Velar) in:

Ltv. (kurisch) *glendi* ‘search, seek’;

Slav. **gledjō*, **gleděti* in:

Russ. *gljadětъ* ‘see, show, glance, look”, Ser.-Cr. *glédim*, Cz. *hledím*, *hleděti* ds. and as originally iterative O.C.S. *glēdati* “βλέπειν”, Bulg. *glédam*, Ser.-Cr. *glēdām*, *glēdati*, O.Cz. *hladati*, Pol. *glądać* ‘see, see, show” (Trautmann 92 f).

Here *ghlādh-*, *ghlədh-* “gleaming, smooth “?

Lat. *glaber*“ smooth, unbehaart, naked, bald, bleak” (**ghlədh-ro-*); O.Ice. *glaðr* “smooth, gleaming, blithe, glad”, *gleðia*, *glaða* “ 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. *glodus*, *glōdnas* “ smooth anliegend, gentle”, *glódžiu*, *glósti* “polish, smooth”, Ltv. *glaštu*, *glāstīt* “caress”, O.Pruss. *glosto* “whetstone”;

O.C.S. *gladъ-kъ* “ smooth, eben”, Russ. *gládkij* “ smooth “, Bulg. *gladъkъ* “ smooth, poliert”, Ser.-Cr. *gladak*, Cz. *hladký*, Pol. *gładki* “ smooth, beautiful, cute “; causative Russ. *gládítъ* ‘smooth, plätten, caress”, Bulg. *gládja*, Ser.-Cr. *gläditi*, Cz. *hladiti*, Pol. *gładzić* 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*, *galāsti* “ sharpen, schleifen”, Ltv. *galouds* “whetstone”, O.Pruss. *glandint* “comfort “, *glands* “ consolation “ (compare to meaning above O.E. *gladian* “ caress, comfort “; compare above *ghlend(h)-* “gleam”);

about Lith. *glembù*, *glèbti* “ 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. *glaisín* “Waid”, M.Corn. *glesin* ‘sandix”, in addition

M.H.G. *glast* “radiance”, *glanst* ds., *gланster* ‘spark’, *glasten* “gleam”, ablaut. *glostēn*, *glustēn*;

Lat.-Gmc. *glēsum* “Bernstein” = O.E. *glær* 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. *glasō* “Grauschimmel”, M.Eng. *glaren* “gleam”, M.L.G. *glaren* “gleam, glow”.

ghlei- lies before in Gk. (poet.) χλίω “warm or soft become, indulge oneself, lusciously leben”, χλιαίνω “warm make, erweichen”, χλιαρός “warm, lukewarm”;

Ir. *glé*, Welsh *gloew* “gleaming, clear, bright” (< **ghlei-yo*), *gledd* (**ghlija*) “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”, *glena* “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* “radiance, lightning”, *glizemo* ds., O.E. *glitenian*, O.H.G. *glizinōn* ‘shimmer’.

Here probably also *ĝhleidh-* “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-glædan* “glide, slide make”, asäch. *bi-glēdian* ds., O.Ice. *gleiðr* ‘spreizbeinig’.

About Lith. *glitūs* “smooth” see under *glei-* by *gel-* “clench”.

ĝhleis-:

Gaul. *glīso-marga* f. “Gleißmergel”, gallorom. **glīso-*, older **glēso-* (IE **ghlei-s-o-*); compare Welsh *gwylwys* “beautiful”, O.Bret. *glois*, *gloes* ds. (**ghlei-st-o*); O.Ice. *glissa* ‘spöttisch laugh’, O.E. *glīsian*, *glisnian* “gleam, shine”, O.Fris. *glisia* ‘shimmer, blink’, M.H.G. *glistern* ‘sparkle, glitter’, Nor. Swe. *glīsa* “gleam, shimmer”; nasalized M.H.G. *glinsten* “gleam”, *glinster* “radiance”.

ĝhleu- and *ĝhlōu-*: *ĝhlū-* perhaps in Gk. χλό(Φ)ος, χλοῦς “grüngelbe or hellgrüne paint, color”, χλόν “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. *glöggr*, *glöggr* “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. *žvelgiū*, *žvēlgsti* “glance, look” vergleiche Trautmann 374.)

ǵhlōu- in O.Ice. *glōa* “glow, gleam, gleam, shine”, O.E. *glōwan* “fulminare”, O.Ice. *himinglāeva* “Tochter Āgirs and the Rān ” (Verkörperung the surge); -*glō-* f. ‘sun’, -*glōa* f. “moon”; s. also above S. 430 under ***ǵhlō-***.

ǵhlū-: Nor. dial. *glýma* “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. *glossen*, *glostēn* “glow, gleam”, *glostē* “blaze, glow”, M.L.G. *glüren* “lurk”, Eng. *to glower* “finster blicken”, stelr. *gloren* “stare “, Nor. dial. *glýra* ‘seitwärts blicken, schielen, blink”, O.Ice. *glyrna* f. “eye”, Nor. *glörs*.

ǵhlūd- : M.Eng. *glouten*, Eng. *to glout* “stare, grieving or grumpy, surly, sullen aussehen”, *to gloat* (< **glotian*) “hämisch blicken, anstarren”, O.Ice. *glotta* “grinsen”, M.H.G. Ger. *glotzen*.

Maybe Alb. *glemb* “thorn, vegetation”, *gjelbér* “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”?); *huđu-*, *huda-* m. “aries, ram” (**gh/du-*);

Arm. *jot* “picket, pole, stick” etc., *jlem* “furche, plow”;

Gk. γάλλος “priest the Kybele, Verschnittener” (from dem Phryg., whence also Hitt. *iskalla-* “zerfetzen, tear”, */skall/* is 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. *gilþa* f. ‘sickle’; O.E. *gielm* m. “fascicle, sheaf”; O.Ice. *goltr*, *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. *gielde*, 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’ (*ĝhōli-*).

Obige Gleichungen durchwegs doubtful.

References: WP. I 626 f., Petersson Heterokl. 155 f., ЛУН. I 581.

Page(s): 434

ĝhengh-

English meaning: to march, step

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreiten; Schritt, Schenkelspreize, Schamgegend’

Material: O.Ind. *jáṁhas-* n. “footstep, Flügelschlag”, *jáŋghā* “Unterschenkel”, Av. *zangəm* “ankle of Fuſes”, *-zangra-* (in compounds) ds., zero grade O.Ind. *jaǵhána-* m. n. “buttock, pubic region” : Gk. κοχώνη ‘stelle between den Schenkeln’ (assim. from *καχώνā);

O.E. *-giht* “gait”, M.H.G. *giht* “gait, journey” (Proto-Gmc. **ginxti-* from *ĝheng-ti-*), with gradation *o*: Goth. *gagg* n., O.Ice. *ganr*, 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. *gaggnan* “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”, *gāetti* “Türrahmen”; zero grade O.Fris. *gunga* “go”, Dan. *gynge*, older *gunge* ‘swing’;

Lith. *žengiū*, *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. **kngsmn* in O.Ir. *céimm* (**kenksmen*), Welsh Corn. *cam*, Bret. *camm* “footstep” (**kanksman*).

A other variant **ghenk-* is (under *ōkū-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

ĝherdh- and gherdh-

English meaning: to encircle, enclose

Deutsche Übersetzung: “umfassen, umzäunen, umgürten”

Note: because of Lat. *hortus* (see **ĝher-4**) extension from *ĝher-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. *gərəða-* 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. *bigaírdan* “umgurten”, O.Ice. *gyrða*, O.E. *gyrðan*, O.Fris. *gerda*, O.H.G. *gurten* ds.; Goth. *gaírda* f., O.Ice. *gjorð* “belt, girdle”, ablaut, O.Ice. *gyrðell*, O.E. *gyrðel*, O.Fris. *gerdel*, O.H.G. *gurti(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 *ĝhor-tó-; compare χόρτος under **ĝher-4**);

Lith. *gařdas* m. “corral, pen, fold”, *gardis* f. “Gatter, Gitter”;

Slav. **gordь* 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. *grăd*, Sloven. *grâd* ds., Cz. *hrad* “castle, Schloß”, Pol. *gród* ds.; zero grade Slav. *žyrdъ* in

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O.C.S. *žr̥dъ* “wood”, Russ. *žerdь* “long, dünne shaft, pole”, Pol. *żerdź*, Sloven. *žrd* “Wiesbaum”;

Toch. B *kercīye* “palace” absents (Pedersen Toch. Sprachg. 34f.);

Hitt. *gurtas* “fortress” (Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 139)?; s. also *gher-4*.

about Lat. *urbs* “town, city”, ostensibly from **ghordhos*, s. Georgiev IF. 56, 200.

B. *gherdh-*:

Phryg. *-zordum* “town, city” (in *Manezordum*, see above);

Lith. *žardas* “Gestell zum Trocknen from corn, grain or Flachssaat, Viehhürde”, Ltv. *zārds* “Gestell zum Trocknen, Holzschicht, Scheiterhaufen”, with intonation change Lith. *žārdis* “Roßgarten” m., pr. *sardis* “fence” (= “ungezäunter Roßgarten”);

Russ. *zoród* “barn, haystack”, weiß Russ. *azoród* “Darrhürde”.

References: WP. I 608 f., WH. I 242 f., Trautmann 78 f., 366.

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ĝher-¹

English meaning: to yearn for

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren, gern haben”

Note: partly with forms from a basis *ĝherē(i)- : ĝheri- (see Persson Beitr. 728)

Material: O.Ind. *háryati* “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 **ĝher-6**, here after Leumann Homer. Wörter 318^{109f} also δυσχερής “unfreundlich, unpleasant”, εύχερής “unworried, ungestört, light” (previously later auf χείρ “hand” bezogen);

Osc. *herest* (bantinisch, for *heriest), Umbr. *heriest* “volet”, *heris-heris* “vel-vel”, Osc. *heriam* “arbitrium, potestatem”, *Herentateís* “Veneris”, präalign. *Herentas*, sabin. *hiretum* “decretum”; Lat. *horior*, -īrī “antreiben, ermuntern”, *horitor*, syncopated *hortor*, -ārīds.

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-gáirns* “geldgierig”, O.Ice. *gjarn*, O.E. *georn* “wherfore geneigt, whereupon begierig”, O.H.G. O.S. *gern* “begierig, eager after etwas”, adv. O.H.G. *gerno*, Ger. *gern*, Denom. Goth. *gaírnjan*, O.Ice. *girna*, O.E. *giernan*, O.S. *girnean* “lust, crave”.

Maybe Alb. *(h)uri* “hunger”

Perhaps here as *dh*-formation from the basis *ĝh(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 **ghrədh-* Gmc.

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**graða-* “begierig, rutting, in heat” in O.Ice. *graðr* “not verschnitten”, *graðungr* “bull”? In M.H.G. *grīt* m. “eagerness”, *grītec* “begierig”, O.Ice. *grīð* f. “vehemency”, *griðjungr* m. “bull” ein ablaut. IE **gh[e]rēi-dh-*- or **gh[e]rī-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.

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ǵher-²

English meaning: to scratch, scrape

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kratzen, ritzen, scharren”?

Material: Gk. χαράδρā “Erdriß, Erdspalte, gorge, ravine, gulch”; χαράσσω, Att. -πτω ‘spitze, schärfe, kerbe, schneide ein”, χάραξ, -ακος “picket, pole, Spitzpfahl, Weinpfahl; Schnittling of ‘Olbaum ”, χαρακτήρ “Präger”, then ‘stempel, Gepräge, Eigenart” (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 254);

Lith. žeriu, žer̄ti ‘scratch, scrape, scratch”, žars̄tyti “oft scratch, scrape, scratch”.

References: WP. I 602.

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ĝher⁻³ and ĝherə-, ĝhrē-

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘strahlen, glänzen, schimmern’

Material: O.Ice. *grár* (*ĝhrē-*yo-s*), O.E. *græg* (*ĝhrē-*yo-s*), Eng. *gray*, O.Fris. *grē*, O.S. *grā*, *grē*, O.H.G. *grāo* (gen. *grāwes*) “gray”;

Lith. *žeriu*, *žeréti* “in Glanze strahlen”, *žeruótí* “glow, sparkle, glitter”, ablaut. *žarija* f. “glowing coal”, O.Pruss. *sarif*. “blaze, glow”;

O.C.S. *zbrjǫ*, *zbrětī* ‘see, glance, look’, Russ. *zrětъ*, Sloven. *zréti*, Cz. *zřítí*, Pol. *źrzeć* ds., O.C.S. *zorja* ‘shine, radiance’, *zarja* ‘ray’, k|Russ. *zórja* ‘star, stars, Morgenrote’, Russ. *zará* “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. *zrьcalo* 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 (**gherēu-*) : *ghrū-*.

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In O.Ice. *grýandi* 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. *grīeghund* “Windhund”?

References: WP. I 602 f., Persson Beitr. 300 ff., Trautmann 366.

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ĝher-⁴

English meaning: to gripe, grab, enclose

Deutsche Übersetzung: “greifen, fassen, umfassen, einfassen”

Note: extended *ĝherdh-* (see under)

Material: O.Ind. *háratí* “bringt, carries, holt, nimmt”, *háraṇa-* n. “das bringing, Nehmen, Spenden” etc., *háras-* n. “Nehmen, griping, handle, grasp, power, force, might”;

Gk. χόρτος m. “eingelegter place, courtyard, Weideplatz”; doubtful, whether here χορός “Tanzplatz, Chortanz” as originally “eingehegter place”; about χόριον “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 *ĝhṛtís “summarization”, in ablaut to *hortus* “garden as eingezäunter place” (in Altlatein also *villa*), Osc. *húrz* “hortus lucus”; dubious is Lat. *hīr*, *īr* “θέναρ, 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. *garðd*), Bret. *garz* “hedge, fence”, in addition Ir. *lub-gort* “garden”, O.Welsh Plur. *luird*, Welsh *lluarth*, O.Corn. *luworc-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 χορός as “reis” sei, is incredible.

Doubtful, whether here Lith. *žaras* “run, flow, way, Runde, turn” (Wackernagel AIGk. 251); compare above Gk. χορός;

Hitt. *gurtas* “fortress” (Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 33, 139)?; s. also *ĝherdh-*.

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References: WP. I 603 f., WH. I 242 f., 660, 857.

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ĝher-⁵, ĝhor-nā

English meaning: bowels

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Darm”

Material: O.Ind. *híra-ḥ* 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” (*7*Sabine for *ē*), *hernia* “break”;

O.Ice. *gōrn* 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. *žarną* “ intestine, Dünndarm”, Ltv. *zařna* f. “ intestine ”, pl. “ intestines, entrails ”.

Note:

Maybe Alb. *zorrē* (**ĝhornā*) “bowel”, pl. “ intestines, entrails” didn’t derive from Root *gʷer-1*, *gʷerə-* : to devour; throat; but from Root *ĝher-5, ĝhor-nā* : bowels. [common Alb. *ĝh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation].

Wenn Arm. *jař* “ 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.

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ĝher-⁶ (ĝherə- : ĝhrē-?)

English meaning: short, small

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kurz, klein, gering” (also “knapp become, fehlen, nötig sein”?)

Material: Gk. χείρων (Eol. χέρρων) from *χεριῶν “bad”, in addition superl. χείριστος and die Hom. compar. χερείων, χέρηες etc. (see Leumann Mus. Helv. 2, 2 ff., different Schwyzer Gk. I 538), χειρόω, -όμαι “überwältige”. In addition perhaps χρόή “es is notig”, χρεώ “Bedürfnis, Bedarf, need, desire”, *χρῆος, χρεῖος, χρέος, χρέως “Bedürfnis, desire, blame”, χρῆσθαι “take advantage of, benutzen etc.” (< *χρησθαι), besides dial. χρη-εῖσθαι, χρῆμα “thing (die man used), Ereignis”, pl. “fortune, Geld, possession”; s. different under **ĝher-1**; O.Ir. *gair* ‘short’ (*ĝheri-s), *gaire* “Lebenskürze”, O.Ir. *garait*, Ir. *goirid* ‘short’.

root extension **ĝheres-**, **ĝhres-**, **ĝhers-**:

O.Ind. *hrasvá-* “minder, short, small”, compounds *hrásīyamś-*, superl. *hrásīṣṭha-*, *hrasati* “nimmt ab, wird kürzer”, Kaus. *hrāsayatī* “vermindert”, Av. *zara-hehīš* “die mindere, schwächere” (for *zra* . .);

M.Ir. *gerr* ‘short’, *gerraim* “I kürze, cut, bite ab”, *gerrān* “(verschnittenes) horse”.

References: WP. I 604f., Schwyzer Gk. I 538 under Anm. 10, 539, 675 under Anm. 8.

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ǵher-⁷

Deutsche Übersetzung: “stare”

See also: s. *ǵhers-*.

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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-ceitic *ĝʷh-* > phonetic mutation; also (**eĝhi-no-s*) > (**ĝhers*) abbreviation and rhotacism n/r.

Note:

Root *eĝhi-* (**eĝhi-no-s*): “hedgehog (*serpent eater)” derived from Root *angʷ(h)i-* (**egʷhi-*, *ogʷhi-* and *eĝhi-*): ‘snake, worm, (*hedgehog = snake eater)’

Material:

O.Ind. *hárśatē, hŕsyati* “wird starr, sträubt sich, schaudert, is excited, aroused, freut sich”;

Av. *zaršayamna-* “die Federn aufsträubend” (*zarš-* = *zṛś-* = 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”, nachHom. also adj. “unfruchtbare, dry, tight, firm”; perhaps lengthened gradees noun from the *s*-losen root form *ĝher-* (or *gher-*): χήρ χηρός “hedgehog” (= Lat. *ēr, ēris* ds., *ērīcius, ērināceus, hērināceus* ds.);

Rom. (**ērīcius*) *arici* “hedgehog”: Alb. (**ērīcius*) *iriqi* “hedgehog” [conservative singular definite form (Alb. phonetic trait)]

Gk. χοῖρος (< **ĝhorjos*) “piglet” (as Borstentier), χοιράς “angeschwollene gland am Halse; cliff” (or to *gher-3* “hervorstechen”, see there);

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Alb. *derr* ‘swine’ (< **ǵhōr-n-* with lengthened grade as in *xṇp*), *derk* “piglet, sow” (< **ǵhōr-n-k-*);

Note:

Common Alb. shift *ǵh* > *d*, also Alb. (**derk-us*) *derkuc* “piglet”, (**ǵherkos*) *dosē* ‘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-**kʷo-* 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 **ǵhers-kʷos* based on (as Osc.-Umbr. Lw.) *hispidus* “rough”; mars. sabin. *herna* n. pl. ‘saxa’ (**ǵhers-no-*);

O.Ir. *garb*, Welsh *garw* “rough” (*ghr-yo-*);

O.E. *gorst* ‘steckginster’ and die etymologisch cognate group *ǵherzd-* “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.

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ĝherzd(h), gen. ĝh̄rzd(h)-es; ĝherzdā

English meaning: barley, grain, spike

Deutsche Übersetzung: “die Stachlige, das Grannenkorn, Gerste”

Material: Gk. κρῖ n. (conservative stem, as Alb. *drith*) “barley”, probably from IE *ĝh̄rzdh, from which Proto-Gk. *k̄t̄h; κρīθή, mostly pl. “barley”, sg. (later covered) “Gerstenkorn”;

Alb. *drith* (*ĝh̄rzdh), *drithē* m. n. “barley, corn, grain”;

Lat. *hordeum* (dial. *fordeum*) n. “barley” (from *ĝh̄rzd(h)eiom “Grannengetreide”, substantiviertes Stoffadjektiv);

zero grade: O.H.G. *gersta* “barley” (*ĝherzdā).

In addition perhaps Gk. ἄ-χερδος f. “wild Birnbaum, Hagedorn”, Maced. ἀ-γέρδα, Gk. ἀ-χράς “wild Birnbaum” (ἀ < *sm̄-), Alb. *dardhë* “Birne, Birnbaum” (*ĝhor-d-) and the antike VN Δάρδανοι;

only under assumption a Gutturalwechsels (above S. 18, Anm. 1) lässt sich Lith. *girsa* “Trespe” here stellen (see under *ghers-2*).

References: WP. I 611, WH. I 414, 657, Specht Indog. Decl.

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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” (*sm̥ -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 (χελληστυς “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. *mille* “tausend; ein Tausend”, whether from **smī ĝzhī* (*ĝhsī*) “eine Tausendheit”; **smī*: Gk. μία.

References: WP. I 633, II 488, 491, WH. II 88 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 593.

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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. *jeřn* (*ĝhes-r-*n*), pl. *jeř-k* “hand” (Meillet Esquisse 83);

Gk. χείρ f. “hand”, gen. χειρός, 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. χειρί?);

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*, *gh* > *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-* m. "hand", Av. *zasta-*, O.Pers. *dasta-* ds.;

Lat. *praestō* "zur hand" from **prae-hestod* (EM 805f.)?; different see under **stā-**;

Lith. *pa-žasfē, 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 (*ĝhēsr-* hätte **dostrē* 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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ĝheu-

English meaning: to pour

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gießen”

Material: O.Ind. *juhōti, juhutē* “pours in fire, sacrifices”, Passiv *hūyatē, hutá-h* “sacrificed”, *hōman-* n. “Opferguß, sacrifice, oblation” (= Gk. χεῦμα), *hōma-h* m. ds., *hōtar-* “offerer, sacrificer, priest”, *hōtrā* f. “oblation”, *havís-* n. ds., *hávanam* n. ‘sacrifice, oblation’; maybe Alb. *dhjamē* “fat” : Gk. δημός “fat”, common Alb. *ĝh-* > *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, zotér* Pl “god” : M.Pers. *zōt*, Av. *zaoθra* n., *zaoθrā* f. “flüssige Opferspende, Opfertrank, Opferguß”, Pers. *zōr* “holy water” [common Alb. *ĝh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation].

Note:

First of all ai then Av., M.Pers., Pers. and Alb. seem to employ Root *ĝheu-* : to pour + *-tra* suffix.

Arm. *joy/ “gegossen” (< *ĝheulo-*), jew “form, shape”; here also jor “valley” (< *ĝhojer-o*)?*

Phryg. ζευμάν πηγήν Hes. (= Gk. χεῦμα); Thrac. ζετραία χύτρη (**ĝheutr-*), FIN Γεῦδις, -ος;

Gk. χέ(F)ω “gieße”, Aor. Hom. ἔχεια < *ἔχεσα, perf. κέχυκα, χυτός “gegossen”, χεῦμα “Guß, river, Trankopfer”, χώανος, χῶνος ‘schmelzgrube, Gußform’, χοή “Trankopfer for Tote”, χοεύς m., f. “Maß for Flüssigkeiten”, χοῦς ds., gen. χοός and χοῦς, older dial. χοῦ m., f. “aufgehäufte earth”, χῶμα “Erdwall”, χώω ‘schütte Erde auf’; χύτρος, χύτρα “irdener pot,

pan, χύτλον “Waschwasser”, χύδην “rich, hingeschüttet” (to δ compare die root extension *gheud-*), κοχυδεῖν “in Menge hervorströmen”, κοχύ πολύ, πλῆρες Hes.; χύσις “Guß”, χῦλός “juice, sap” (< **ghuslo-*, W. Schulze müDutch), χῦμός ds. (< *ghu-smo*); further here χώραι “rage against, bin unwilling” (χώρενος = συγχεόμενος Aristarch)?

Lat. *fū-tis* f. “Gießkanne”, *fū-tilis*, *futtilis* “light ausgießbar, frail, breakable, eitel, unnütz”, *exfūti* = *effūsi*, *effūtiō* “babble heraus”.

Note:

common Lat. *d-* > *f-* shift. derived only from an intermediary Illyr. (**gheun-* > *deun-*) cognate since there is no other cognate among IE lang. to start with *d-*. See maybe Alb. *dhjamē* “fat” : Gk. δημός “fat”, common Alb. *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation; the shift *gh-* > *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 geworfenhat”, s. Sommer IF. 31, 362 ff.), as ‘samengießer’.

Root extensions:

gheud-:

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. (**gheun-* > *deun-*) since there is no other cognate among IE lang. to start with *d-*; see maybe Alb. *dhjamē* “fat” : Gk. δημός “fat”, common Alb. *gh-* > *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. *gotē* “glass of water” : Goth. *giutan* “pour”.

gheus-:

M.Ir. *guss* (**ghus-tu-s*) “ power, vehemency, rage, fury”;

O.Ice. *gósa*, *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*, *gausìngas* “rich, ergiebig, fertile”, *gausìnga* *ùpé* “reichliche Wassermengen führender Fluß”, *gauséti* “rich versehen sein with”, *gausakálbis* “wer viel to sprechen vermag, beredt” (compare Nor. dial. *gausta* “quick, fast and undeutlich talk, as if man sich beeilt, etwas to 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. *gétan*, *ā-gétan* "injure, slay";

Lith. *žūvù*, *žūti* " perish ", *žudaū*, *žudýti* 'slay'; Ltv. *zùdu*, *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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ĝhē⁻¹, ĝhēi-

English meaning: to be empty, lack; to leave, go out

Deutsche Übersetzung: A. “leer sein, fehlen”; B. “verlassen, fortgehen”, dann “gehen”

Note: perhaps to *ĝhē-*, *ĝhēi-* “yawn, klaffen” (compare “gähnende emptiness ”); from “klaffend abstehen” kann sich also “fortgehen” entwickeln.

Material: With the meaning- coloring B:

O.Ind. *jáhāti* “verläßt, gives auf” (*jahimah*, Imper. *jahīhi*, Aor. *ahāt*, *ahāyi*, participle *hīnāh*), *jīhītē* “goes, fährt auf”, *hīyatē* “wird abandon, bleibt back”; *hāni-h* f. “lack; das Fahrenlassen” (*vihāyas-* “leerer room” because of Präfixes, das also in *vī-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. κιχᾶνω (*κιχανFω), Att. κιγχάνω (**ghə-n-ȝ-*), Inf. present Hom. κιχήμεναι, participle present κιχεῖς “reach, catch up, meet, erlangen, einnehmen”; with formant -d-: 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. **ĝhə-lo-s* “fortgehend” or “klaffend, lose”? beruhe, is perhaps erwähnenswert; after Meillet Esquisse 36 rather to Arm. *xat* “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:

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Gk. *χῆτις (Risch Wortbildg. d. Hom. Spr. 74), dat. χήτει “in Ermangelung from”, ablaut. (**ghə-t-*) χατέω, χατίζω “lack, bedarf, ersehne, begehre”; χῆρος “stolen; looted, empty, bare, lacking” (= Lat. **hēro-* in *hērēs*), χήρα “Waise, widow”; with gradation χῶρος, χώρα “leerer, free room, freies Land (in contrast zur town, city), region”, epid. χώρα “leere eye socket”, χωρίς adv. and preposition m.gen. “apart, separated; without; with exception from; besides”, χωρίζω ‘slit, separate’, χωρεῖν “catch, aufnehmen can, from Gefäßēn” (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 **ghəi-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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ĝhē⁻² : ghə- and ĝhēi- : ĝhī-

English meaning: to gape, yawn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gähnen, klaffen”

Note: schallmalend for den Gähnlaut (in addition the weitergebildete stem *ĝhiji-ā*); (see also under *ĝhans-* “goose”; similarly, but with Velar, *gha gha* for gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker and likewise, see there). Beside *ĝhēi-* also *ĝhēu-*: *ĝhəu-* (see there), either as other Auffassung of Gähnlautes, or with originally formant *under*

Material: Gk. χάσκω (*ĝhə-skō*) “gähne, klaffe” (only present and Impf.; later from χαίνω abgelöst, see under *ĝhan-*), χάσμα “klaffende aperture”; χηραμός “hole”, χηραμύς “eine big, giant Muschel”, after χαραμόςή τῆς γῆς διάστασις Hes., χηλός f. “hutch, Lade”; χήμη “das Gähnen, Gienmuschel”.

Von *ĝhēi-* from: O.C.S. *zějō* “hio” (**ĝhēiō*).

Von *ĝhiji-ā*- from:

Lat. *hiō*, -*āre* (**ĝhiji-āiō*) “yawn, klaffen, aufgesperrt sein”, Osc. *eehianasúm* “ēmittendārum (hostiārum)”, Umbr. *ehiato* “ēmissōs”;

Lith. *žiō-ju*, -*tí* “öffnen”, reflexive *žiōtis* “yawn” (*žiōtys* pl. f. “crack, deep cleft, gap; mouth, Rachen”), wherefore Lith. *žiōvauti*, Ltv. *žavātiēs* “yawn” (*žāvas* f. pl. “Gähnen”)

and with *p*: Lith. *žiopsaū*, -*sóti* “with offenem Munde dastehen, dasitzen”;

Ser.-Cr. *zjām*, *zjäti* “den Mund aufsperren”, Iterativa O.C.S. *zijajā*, *zijati*, Russ. *zijáju*, -*átъ* ds. and Sloven. *zévati* “den Mund geöffnet halten”, Cz. *zívati*, Russ. *zévatъ* “yawn” (Sloven. *zěv*, Pol. *ziew*, Russ. *zěv* “Rachen”);

maybe Alb. *zija* ‘starvation, hunger’

with *p* (compare under die root form *ĝheip-*): blg. *zěpam*, Pol. *ziepać* “with Mühe breathen”, Clr. *zpaty* “after Atem snatch”, Cz. *zípati* “pant, gasp”.

Ähnlich, but after den ē-verbs, O.H.G. *giēn* “yawn” (wäre Goth. **gijan*, -*aida*); besides with still klärungsbedürftigem (but barely from the root form *ghēu-* stammendem) *w* in Hiat O.H.G. *anagiwēn* “inhiare”, *gēwōn* “den Mund aufsperren, 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 **ginyan* is probably Causative to O.H.G. *ginēn* (see under) in formellem Anschluß an das lautähnliche *biginn*O.N.

sko-present: Lat. *hīscō*, -*ere* (**ghī-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 īO.Ice. *gīne*, O.H.G. *ginēn*, M.H.G. *ginēn*, *genēn*, Ger. *gähnen* = O.E. *ginian*, *gionian* “weit offen sein”, O.Ice. *gīna* “yawn”, *gin* n. “gullet”, O.E. *gin* n. ds.; with Gmc. *ai* (IE *ghəi-*? 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*, -*qtī*(**ghīnō*) “χαίνειν”.

other nominal formation:

with *ȝ*: 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(i)a-* “greedy” (lit. “*lechzend”), in Nor. dial. *gīr* m. “eagerness, ferventness, passion”, O.H.G. *gīri* “begierig”, *gīr* “vulture”;

with *t*. O.Ice. Nor. *gil* n. “Felsspalt”, Swe. dial. *gilja* f. “Hohlweg”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *gi* “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 abstehen (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. *gælan* (**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 abschwenken’, O.Ice. *geigr* m. “damage” (originally outlook “*schief abstehen, 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 abstehenden 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-gāgan* “abweichen from, überschreiten”, *gāg/* and *gāgo/* “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 abstehende, bewegliche sprit” here Dutch *gei* “Raa” (basic form *geig(j)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 “, *faíhu-geigan* “lust, crave”; s. S. 427.

similar is (from *ghijā-* from) with *gh* shaped Lith. *ziógauti* “ yawn “, *žiogas* “ locust, grasshopper “, *žiogris* “Palisade”.

ĝhei-p- (in Gmc. perhaps partly also *ĝhei-bh-*):

Lat. (GIO.S.S.) *hippitāre, exippitāre* (**hīpitāre*) “hietare, oscitare” (spO.N. *hipar* ‘schluchzen’); Cz. *zípati* “pant, gasp” (etc., see above);

O.E. *gifer* “devourer”, O.Ice. *gífr* m. “fiend, demon”; Ger. dial. *geifen, geiben, geipen* “yawn, gawk, greedy verlangen”; from ‘schief abstehen, lax abstehen’ Nor. dial. *geivla* ‘seitwärts abschwenken; 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 verzieren”, N.Ger. *gīpen* “after Luft snatch, strehen after”; Ger. bO.Ir. *gaiff(en)* from not festsitzenden, schlotternden shoe; with the meaning ‘spöttisch den Mund verzieren under likewise’.

With Gmc. *ai*: O.Ice. *geipa* “babble, chatter”, Nor. dial. *geipa* “babble, chatter; den Mund weit aufsperren; with ausgespreizten Beinen sit or go” under likewise;

O.Ice. *geispa* “after Luft snatch”, M.Eng. *gaspen* < O.E. **gāspian*, probably from **gaipson* (through amalgamation from **gaip-* and **gais*).

gheis-: Ice. *gisinn* “from Trockenheit rissig, leaking” (participle from **gīsa* =) Nor. dial. *gīsa* “grinsen, blink”; Nor. dial. *gista* ‘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. *güste*, Dutch *gust* “unfruchtbar, dry, gelt” from the basis *ĝhēu-*? S. Persson Beitr. 318).

extensions with *ē-* : *ə*-vocalism (fast only Gmc.):

**ĝhəgh-* (: *ĝhēgh-*):

O.E. *gēag*/ 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 Geräteilen)”, 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. (**ghə-skō*), *gogēsij* “yawn, gape”

O.Ice. *gjograr* pl. “Felsklüfte” (**gegura-*) compares Lidén Armen. Stud. 70 f. probably more properly with Arm. *gez* “col, gap, crack, incisure “.

**ghēp-*:

O.Ind. *hāphikā* “das Galmen” (with jungem *ph* instead of *p*, Persson Beitr. 565).

**ghēb-*: O.Ice. *gap* “weite aperture, hole, Chaos; shout, call, scream “, *gapa* “den Mund aufsperren, cry”, O.E. *gopian*, N.Ger. *gāpen*, M.H.G. Ger. *gaffen* “with offenem Munde anschauen”.

**ghabh-*:

O.E. *geaflas* pl. “Kiefern” (in the meaning directed after *ceafl* “ jaw “, see under *geph-*), older Dan. *paa gafle* “weit offen”, Swe. *på gave*/ds.

O.Ice. *gabba* “ derision or joke drive, push”, O.E. *gabbian* “babble; deride, verhöhnen”, *gaffetung* “ derision, ridicule”, *gafspræc* “törichte discourse “, Dutch *gabberen* “nugari, jocari” under likewise (probably from dem N.Ger. derive Lith. *gabl(i)ó-ju*, *-ti* “banter, vexieren”, *gablýs* “wer neckt, vexiert”, s. Berneker 287 f. - also about Pol. *gabać* ‘stir, tease, irritate, banter”).

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References: WP. I 548 ff., WH. I 647 ff., Trautmann 368, Schwyzer Gk. I 694.

See also: compare still *ǵhē-1* “empty, bare, lacking sein, fehlen”; Specht (Decl. 282) places
eine root **aǵh-ē-* etc. an; see above under *ǵhan-*.

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 οῖνος. 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. *gawi* “land, region”, O.H.G. *gawi*, Ger. *Gau*, O.E. *gē*, etc. from *ĝhəuiom with similar meaning-development as by Gk. χώρος, χώρα (see below ĝhēi-“fehlen; abandon “) and Arm. *gavar* “Landstrich, region”? Oder from Gmc. *ga-awja (to *akʷā*, above S. 23) “Landschaftam water”?

O.H.G. *goumo* m. (*ĝhēu-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. *gomurjys* see under;

in addition probably O.Ice. *geyja* “bark, bay, scold, chide, mock “, O.E. *gīegan* “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. *gaūsti* see under *gou-* “call, shout, cry”. Trotzdes nichtpalatalen Wurzelanlauts (see above about Lith. *gomurjys*) could es here belong, da viele originally palatale Gutturale litauisch as *g*, *k* appear.

further in the meaning “yawn “ with /forms (: Gk. χαυλι-) perhaps here M.H.G. *giel* m. “Rachen, gullet”, aNor. -*giōl* in place names? as well as Nor. dial. *gyl* “cleft, gap, Felskluft”

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(**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 **gāmūria-* m. “palate” in Lith. *gomurÿs*, gen. *gómurio* m., also *gomerē* (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 *gheubh-* 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”; *gēopen* “verschlingen”, O.Ice. *gaupn* f. “die hohle Hand”, O.H.G. *goufana* ds., wherefore Lith. *žiupsnis* “etwas weniger als 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.

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ǵh̥dem-, ǵh̥dom-, gen. ǵh(̥)m-és

English meaning: earth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erde, Erdboden”

Note: It was developed from the zero grade, from where the simple anlaut ǵh- 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., Schwyzer 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. ǵh- > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation, (acc. *kṣām* = Av. *zām*; loc. *kṣámi* and **kṣām*, if *kṣāman* from this form with postposition **en* “in” to define is, compare O.Ind. *pári-jman* “rings auf the earth”; instr. *jmā*; gen. *jmáḥ*, secondary *gmáḥ*, *kṣmáḥ*); *kṣámya-h* “auf the Erde situated, irdisch”; Av. *zā*, acc. *zām*, loc. *zāmē*, gen. *zāmō* “earth, Erdboden”;

Gk. χθών f. “Erboden” (*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. *semmai* “low” and presumably also = Lat. *humī* “to bottom”), χαμάζε “to the ground, on the ground”, χαμηλός “low”, χθαμαλός “low” (: Lat. *humilis*), perhaps νεοχρός “neu, unerhört (auf the Erde?)”;

Phryg. ζεμελω (Thrac. Σεμέλη) “mother earth” (?), also Phryg. ζέμελεν βάρβαρον ἀνδράποδον Hes. (compare Russ. *čelovek* “person” and ‘servant’); Γδαν Μα “Χθών Μᾶ” kann genuine Phryg. sein (IE ē > Phryg. ā), *gd-* : *z-* as O.Ind. *kṣāḥ* : Av. *zā*; common O.Ind. ǵh- > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Alb. *dhe* “earth” (= χθών) ; compare Gk. Δημήτηρ, Dor. Δᾶμάτηρ, Thess. Δαμμάτηρ, Eol. Δωμάτηρ; Illyr. Δω-, Δαμ- (Pisani IF. 53, 30, 38) from IE **ǵdhō*, respectively Vokat. **g̃dhom*; 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 **ǵhom-*; hence also f. as χθών; *humilis* “low” (: χθαμαλός); in Osc.-Umbr. **homi-teros, -temos* as compar. superl. of loc. **homi* “under” (: O.Ind. *kṣámi*) : Osc. *hū[n]truis* “īferīs”, *huntrus* “inferōs”; Umbr. *hutra, hontra* “īfrā”, abl. *hondomu* “īfimō”; 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 *ǵhō* to *d-* stimmte to *t* from *-kþ-* in *art* “bear” from *erþos*; *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”, *semmai* “base, low” (: χαμαί, see above), Ltv. *zem* “under” (probably Verkürzung of loc. *zemē*); Lith. *žemas*, Ltv. *zems* “low”;

O.C.S. *zemlja* “earth”; in addition also O.C.S. *zm̥yja* ‘snake’ (“auf the Erde kriechend, χθαμαλός”), *zm̥yjь* “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 *oī* of O.Ir. pl. *doíni* “people” stimmen, whether here older diphthong vorläge, but for ein IE **gōhoim-* lacks jede Wahrscheinlichkeit; s. also under); Osc.-Umbr. **homōn-* (ablaut grade **ghom-* 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 **ghemon-* or **ghomon-*);

Lith. (old) *žmuō* (Daukša m. acc. *žmūnī*) “person”, nowadays *žmogūs*, *žmōgus* (*g*-forms as in O.C.S. *mō-žbъ*) “person”, O.Pruss. *smoy* (leg. *smaa?*), other formations O.Pruss. *smunents* m. “person”, *smonenawins* ds., and *smūni* f. “person”, Lith. *žmonà* f. “wife, woman”, *žmónēs* pl. m. “people” (acc. pl. *žmónis* dial. from IE **ghmōnēns*).

Pedersen (KG. I 69, 89, 116, 173) places here also O.Ir. *duine*, Welsh *dyn*, Corn. Bret. *den* “person”, urk. **dōnjo-* from **ghōdomjō-* = χθόνιος, O.Ind. *kṣamya-h*; das wäre indeed the einzige evidence for Celt. *n̄i* from *m̄i*; 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 **dheuenjō-* or **dhoyenjō-* and *duine* etc. as tiefstufiges **dhunjō-* with Goth. *diwans* “perishable “connected (see **dhuen-* under *dheu-* “die”); incredible Borgström NTS. 12, 83 f.;

Note:

common Illyr.-celtic *gh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation

Toch. A *s̄om* “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 *ker̄* ds. common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

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Note:

Common Hittite Tochanian *ĝh-* > *tk-* phonetic mutation : common O.Ind. *ĝh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation : Illyrian Albanian *ĝh-* > *d̥h-* phonetic mutation : Celtic *ĝh-* > *d-* phonetic mutation. They derived through metathesis from **ĝ(e)ðhom-*, **ĝh(e)ðhom* (Pedersen Group. 41 f.), these explained from IE **d̥h(e)ĝhom* (Kretschmer Gl. 20, 66 f.); against it with substantial reasons Beuveniste Mel. 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

ĝhōjēs (zero-grade ĝhōis?), reduced to ĝhōés, ĝhiés, ĝhés

English meaning: yesterday

Deutsche Übersetzung: "gestern"

Material: O.Ind. *hyáh* “yesterday” (*għiés*), *hyastana-h* “gestrig”, Av. *zyō*, O.Pers. *diya(ka)*, pers. *dī(g)*;

Gk. eleisch σερός χθές Hes. (from *χιες, IE ̥għiés?); Gk. χθές (*għħōés), ἐχθές (after ἔκεινος : 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 + *διά to O.Ind. *a-dyā* “today” (InstRom. from IE *d̥iōs “day”; lacks above S. 183), with vortoniger weakening of ε to i, after Specht KZ. 68, 205 from *għħōis > ġħis with adverbial suffix (as in Gk. κρύβ-δα); χθεσινός “gestrig”;

Alb. *dje* “yesterday”, dial. “morgen” (*għes), *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* (*għiés), Welsh *doe*, O.Corn. *doy*, nCorn. *dē*, M.Bret. *dech*, Bret. *deac'h* “yesterday” (die Brit. forms from *għijs); Welsh *neithiwr* etc. “yesterday abend” rather from *nokti + Welsh *hwyr* “late” (Lw. from Lat. *sērus*);

Goth. *gistra-dagis* “morgen”, O.E. *geostra*, wsächs. *giestrān-dæg*, N.hUmbr. *gioster-dæg* “yesterday”, O.H.G. *kestre, gesteron, gesteren* “yesterday”; lengthened grade O.N. í gær (*gēz-), i *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.

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ĝh̥dū- (or ĝh̥jū-?)

English meaning: fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fisch”

Material: Arm. *jukn* “fish” (extension as in *mu-kn* “mouse”);

Gk. ἰχθῦς, -ύος (*ĝh̥dūs) “fish” (i- is Vokalentwicklung as in ἵκτινος “Gabelweihe”: Arm. *cin* “falcon”, IE *kþino-*);

ĝh̥duu-: Lith. žuvīs (gen. pl. žuvū) f., Ltv. zuvs, zivs m. ds.; in addition die verbs E.Lith. žusta, žuvo, žuti “fischen”;

Gutturalsuffix: O.Pruss. *suckis* m. (acc. pl. *suckans*) “fish” (Lith. žuk- in žūk-mistras “Fischmeister”, žuk-sparnis “Fischaar”, žūklys “fisherman”); in addition further Ltv. zutis m. “Aal”; Lith. žvejys m. “fisherman”, Lith. žvejoti, Ltv. zvejuot “fischen”, žvynas m. “Fischschuppe”, Ltv. zviñi m. pl. “Fischschuppen”; O.Pruss. *sucka-ns* besides iχθûs, as Lat. *sucu-la* besides *sūs*, O.N. *askr* besides Lith. úosis.

Zur Anlautfrage (ĝh̥d or ĝh̥j?) compare Schwyzer Gk. I 325; gleichartig is esp. χθών : žemē, and eine Parallel with k- bietet ἵκτινος : *cin*. Kein ganz sicherer Hinweis auf *ĝh̥j- is, da in seiner affiliation somewhat dubious, the fish name ält. Swe. *gius*, Mod.Swe. *gös* “Perca Lucioperca”, Ger. dial. *giesen* “Cyprinus cephalus” and ält. Swe. *fiska-giuse* “ein bird of prey, Falco haliaetus”, wherein ein *ĝjuse “fisherman” stecke.

References: WP. I 664, Trautmann 373, Schwyzer Gk. I 325, 413; to IE ð compare lastly Lejeune Traité de Phonétique grecque S. 31 f.

Page(s): 416-417

ĝhlād-

English meaning: to sound, call

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schallen, rufen’

Material: O.Ind. *hrādatē* “ sounds”, *hrāda-* m. “Getön, noise”, Av. *zrāda-* m. “Kettenpanzer”

(“rattling, clashing, klierrend”), 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

ǵhō

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 *až* (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 *ǵho-* to *ghe*, *gho* (above S. 417) with anlaut. *ǵh-*; s. also under *ūd*.

References: WP. I 533 f., Trautmann 336, Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 485 f.

Page(s): 451-452

ĝhuēl-

English meaning: to bend, swerve

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich krümmen, von der geraden Richtung abbiegen (also geistig and sittlich) under likewise’

Material: O.Ind. *hvárate* “biegt from the geraden Richtung ab, makes krumme Wege”, *hválati* “gerät auf Abwege, strauchelt, errs “, *juhurānā-h* “mißglückend”, *víhruta-h* ‘schadhaft, sick “, *hruṇāti* “geht irre”, participle *hrutá-*, geneuert = renamed, has changed?? *hvṛtā-*; *hūrchatī* “geht schief, glides, sways, fällt”; *hváras-* n. “ curvature “, *hvará-* m. ‘snake”, *vihṛút-* 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. φαλίππει 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” (\bar{o} -grade), φῆλος “ deceitful “, φηλήτης “ cheater “, φηλόω (Dor. φᾶλόω) betrüge”;

Lat. *fallō, -ere* “deceive, cheat, deceive; make ineffective; sich entziehen; unbemerkt bleiben” (“*krumme Wege machen; ausbiegen”; **ĝhuēlnō*, compare O.Ind. *hruṇāti*);

Lith. *nuožvelnūs* “abschüssig”; *žvalūs* ‘skilful; agile, behend” (“*sich leicht biegend”); ablaut. *jžvīlnas* “ slantwise, slant, skew” (**ĝhuēl-*), *pažvil-ti, -au* ‘sich neigen”, *žvyļuotī* ‘swing, waver”; *pražūlnas* (**ĝhul-*) ‘schräge, slant, skew”, *pažūlnus* ds.; *atžūlas, -us* ‘schroff, hard, unhöflich, pitiless “ under likewise;

Ltv. *zveļu, zvēļu, zveļt* “wälzen, fortbewegen, umwerfen; hit”, refl. ‘sich schwerfällig fortbewegen, wallow, umfallen”, *zvaļstītiēs* “waver, waver”, *zvaļns* “ fluctuating “;

O.C.S. *zъ/b* “mad, wicked, evil, schlimm”, Ser.-Cr. *zäo* (f. *zlä*), Russ. *zoł* (f. *zła*) ds.;

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perhaps **ǵh₂eH-eL* from a *ǵheu-* ‘slant, skew’ extended; compare **ǵh₂eH-er-* in Lith. *žurle* “eine Rankenpflanze” (**gh₂yr-lo-*), Gk. θέρμος m. “Feigenbohne” (**guher-mo-*).

References: WP. I 643 f., WH. I 448, Trautmann 372 f.

Page(s): 489-490

ǵhuelg-

English meaning: to glance

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anblicken”?

Material: Gk. θέλγω “bezaubere, umschmeichle” (incredible above S. 247);

Lith. žvelgiū, žvēlti “anblicken”, Iterat. žvalgaū, žvalgýti and žvīlgis m. “look”, žvīlgiu, žvilgēti ‘short hinblicken’.

References: WP. I 644, Trautmann 374, Schwyzer Gk. I 302.

Page(s): 490

ĝħuen-

English meaning: to sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tönen”

Note: extension from *ĝħau-*, s. Persson Beitr. 191

Material: Arm. *jain* (*ĝħuon-ji-*), *i*-stem “voice” (with *i*-Epenthese); Alb.Tosk *zē* “voice”, Gheg *zâ* (< **ĝħuono-s*);

Note:

The shift (**ĝħuen-*), *ĝhan* > *zâ* in Alb. is attested in Alb.Gheg (**ĝħuon-ji-*) *zâ*, *zani*, *zoni* “voice”, *zana*, *zona* Pl “voices” also attested in Alb. (**ĝhot*) *zot* “god, master, lord” because of the Alb. *ĝh* > *d* shift. It is clear that Alb. (*ĝħāg*) *zogu* “bird”.

Alb. shows that Root *ĝħuen-*: “to sound” derived from Root *ĝħau-*, *ĝħauθ-*: “to call”

Russ.- Church Slavic *zvěnju*, *zvěněti* “ring, sound, clink”, Russ. *zvenětъ*, O.Cz. *zvnieti*, Cz. *zníti*, altPol. *wznieć* ds., ablaut. O.C.S. *zvonъ* ‘sound, tone’, sl. *zvnn* “bell”, Bulg. *zvѣнъ* ‘sound, clangor’, *zvѣнecъ* “bell”, Ser.-Cr. *zvѣno*, Russ. Cz. *zvon*, Pol. *dzwon* “ clangor, bell”.

BaltoSlav. root extension *ĝħueng-*:

Lith. *žvēngiu*, *žvēngti* “ neigh ”, *su-žvīngu*, *-žvīngti* “in Wiehern ausbrechen”, *žvangūs* “loud, schallend”, *žvāngu*, *žvangéti* “rattle, clash, ring, clang, clink”, Ltv. *zviegt* “ neigh ”; O.C.S. *zvęgo* “verkünde”, Russ.- Church Slavic *zvjagu* ‘singe, babble’, Russ. dial. *zvjagù*, *zvjačь* “bark, bay”.

Slav. root extension *ĝħuenk-*:

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O.C.S. *zvēkъ* m. ‘sound”, *zvēknōti* ‘sound, clink”, *zvēcati* “call, shout, cry”, Ser.-Cr. *zvēk* ‘sound”, Pol. *zwięk*, *dźwięk* ‘sound, clangor “; with ablaut O.C.S. *zvōkъ* ‘sound”, Russ. *звук*, Cz. *zvuk* ‘sound, tone, sound, clangor “;

Slav. root extension *ghyent-*:

Bulg. *zvъnčja* ‘sound, clink “.

References: WP. I 642, Trautmann 374.

Page(s): 490-491

ǵhuēr-

English meaning: wild beast

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wildes Tier"

Material: Gk. θήρ, -ός, m. late f. (θῆρες, θηρῶν = E.Lith. žvēres, žvėrū, Schwyzer 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 *f*-Deklination (after dem acc. sg. pl. *-b*, *-i* = *m*, *-ns*) Lith. žvēris m. f., Ltv. zvērs m.; O.Pruss. acc. pl. *swīrins*,

O.C.S. *zvěrъ* "wild animal", sloven, *zvēr*, O.Cz. *zvěř* m. f., Russ. *zvěrь*,

substantiv. adjective Lith. žvérienà f., Russ. *zvěrίna* "Wildbret", to Lat. *carō ferīna* ds.

References: WP. I 642 f., WH. I 487 f., Trautmann 374 f.

Page(s): 493

ǵhuoig^w-

English meaning: to shine; star

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leuchten, Schein"

Material: Gk. φοῖβος “pure, clean gleaming”, ἀφικτός, ἀφικτρός (*ǵhuoig^w) “impure, unclean”;

Bal.-Slav. *žaigzdā- f. ‘shine, star’ (IE *ǵhuoig^w(e)s-dā) in:

O.Pruss. acc. sg. *swāigstan* ‘shine’, *poswāigstinai* “illuminate” (?) ; Lith. žaigzdē, žaigždē, dial. žaizdē, Ltv. *zvāigzne* f. ‘star’; in addition further Lith. žvygujys “radiance”, žvāinas ‘silberfleckig’, Ltv. *zvalgstīties* “gleam”, *zvaldrīt* ‘shimmer’;

Slav. *gvězda (from *guaigzdā, through Ferdissimilation from *žaigzdā) in O.C.S. *dzvězda*, Ser.-Cr. *zvigězda*, Pol. *gwiazda*, Russ. *zvězdá* f. ‘star’.

Maybe (*izda) Alb. [Sicily] *izē*, Alb. [Dibér] *ist-* “star” [Alb.-Illyr. -ǵh- > -z-, -ss-, -st- phonetic mutation] : Hittite *Istanu* ‘sun god’

References: Trautmann 373 f., Pedersen La cinqunder dēcl . Lat. 74, Mikkola UrSlav. Gk. 166 f. Probably unrichtig about Gk. φοῖβος etc. above 118.

Page(s): 495

ǵh₂okʷ-, ǵh₂əkʷ-

English meaning: to shine, shimmer

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schimmern, leuchten’

Material: Gk. διαφάσσειν διαφαίνειν Hes., φώψ φάος Hes.; παραι-φάσσει τινάσ-σει . . .

Hes., reduplicated παιφάσσω “budge, move quick, fast, zucke (*funkle)”;

Lat. *fax* (old *facēs*), *facis* f. “torch; Anstifter”, Dimin. *facula* “torch”, *facētus* “elegant, witzig”, *facētia* and *-ae* “witzige Einfälle”;

Lith. *žvāke* “candle”.

References: WP. I 645, WH. I 438 f., 471, 864, Trautmann 374.

Page(s): 495

ǵlei-

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

ǵuer-, ǵuerə-

English meaning: to burn and be hot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten and heiß sein”

Note:

Root **ǵuer-, ǵuerə-** : to burn and be hot” derived from Root **ǵher-3** and **ǵherə-, ǵhrē-** : to shine, shimmer”.

Material: O.Ind. *jváratí* “fiebert”, *jvara-h* “fever, pain, distress “, *jūrvati* “versengt”, *jūrní-h* “blaze, glow” (< **juṇr-*, **ǵur-*); besides *jválati* “flammt auf, glüht, shines”, *jvalita-h* “flammend, luminous”, *jvalaná-h* “burning, ignitable “, m. “fire”, n. “das Brennen, Lodern”, *jvala-h* m. “light, flame, torch”, *jvālā* f. ds.;

mnl. *coorts* m., M.L.G. *korts* “fever”??;

Lith. *žiūriū*, *žiūréti* ‘see’, *žiūrà* “Aussicht, look”, *žiūras* “Uhu”;

full grade Ltv. *zvērs* “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” (*ǵ/ō[u]s);

LateChurch Slavic *zъ/bъva*, O.Cz. *zelva*, Serb. *zäova*, Russ. *zołóvka* “Mannes sister “; perhaps also Arm. *tal* “Mannes sister “ (for *ca/ 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 / bedingt, whereupon also Pol. *żetw, żotwica* (*g_eluuā) besides *zetw, zołwica* (*ǵ_eluuā) “sister of Mannes” hinweisen sollen; compare though das under *ǵheL* about bSlav. *geL* “yellow” Ausgeführte.

Ein Gk. conservative stem *γάλω[u]-ς hat Übertritt (only the case oblique) in die o-Decl. erfahren; in Slav. lies ein older ū-stem *zъly*, gen. *zъ/bъve*, before, the with Lat. *glōs* compared become could.

References: WP. I 631, WH. I 610, Schwyzer Gk. 480.

Page(s): 367-368

gʷʰadh-

English meaning: to sink, submerge

Deutsche Übersetzung: "eintauchen, untersinken"

Material: O.Ind. *gāhatē* "taucht, dringt ein", participle *gādha-h* "deep, strong, tight, firm", *gāhā-h* "depth, das Innere"; with *a*: *gáhana-*, *gáhvara-* "deep, dense", n. "depth, abyss, thicket", *dur-gáha-m* "böser place or way";

das participle *gādhá-* is probably analogical form after roots with O.Ind. *h* = IE *gh*; *gādhá-* "seicht", m. n. "Untiefe, ford" is perhaps from an O.Ind. root nouns *gā* (to IE *gʷʰā-* "gait") + *dha* as "(About)gang gewährend" to define;

Av. acc. pl. *vi-gāθō* 'schluchten' (: O.Ind. *vi-gāhá-*) 'sich eintauchend', zero grade *guδa-* "depth";

Gk. βῆσσα, Dor. βᾶσσα (*βāθ̃ia) f. "Talgrund, gorge, ravine, gulch"; βάσσος n. ds. (*βāθ̃os), 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(i)dim* "tauche unter, drown", Welsh *boddi* "ertränken, ertrinken, überfluten", Corn. *bedhy*, M.Bret. *beuziff* "ertränken"; Welsh *diffoddi* "auslöschen" from **di-spad-* (**dī-eks-bad-*).

References: WP. I 665, Schwyzer Rhein. Mus. 81, 193 ff.

Page(s): 465

gʷā-, gʷem-

English meaning: to go, come

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gehen, kommen; zur Welt kommen, geboren werden”

Note:

Root **gʷā-, gʷem-**: “to go, come” from zero grade of Root **aǵ-** (**heǵ-*): “to lead, *drive cattle”.

Material: O.Ind. *jí-gā-ti* “goes” (= Gk. *βίβησι, compare lak. 3. sg. βίβαντι, 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. ἔβāv “I machte mich auf, walked”;

O.Ind. *gātram* “limb, member, body”; *gātu-ḥ* “gait, way, room, place”, Av. *gātu-š* “place, Liegerstatt, seat, throne”, O.Pers. *gāθu* ds.; O.Ind. *ví-gāman-* n. “footstep” (*prthú-pra-gāman-* “weiterschreitend”; compare *gāmin-* “going”, further formations an *o*-stem *gāma-ḥ*), Av. *gā-man-* n. “footstep”, O.Ind. *gāya-m* “footstep” in *uru-gāyā-* “weiterschreitend, 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 *βāτος or *βāτā “das Fußaufsetzen” + ἄρμα “Gefüge”); ἀμφισβητέω, Ion. ἀμφισβāτέω ‘streite’ (“after zwei Seiten auseinandergehend”), βῆμα n. “footstep” changing through ablaut βωμός m. “Tritt, grade, Gestell, altar”; infinitive βήμεναι; βηλός m. “doorsill”; βέβηλος, Dor. βέβāλος, kyren. βάβāλος “betretbar, ungeweiht” (contrast from ἄβατος “immortal, holy”); zero grade βέβαιος “certainly” (*good gangbar); βάδην adv. “in footprint”; βάδος m. “way”, βαθμός m. “grade, threshold, footprint”, βάθρον “foundation”, ἐμβάτης “Mänerschuh”;

Alb. *ngā* “I run” (**ga-n̥ið*); Actually (**ga-sn̥ið*) nasalized form prevented common Alb. *ǵ-* > *d-* phonetic mutation.

Maybe Alb. *ngathté* ‘slow, lazy (walk)’ [common Alb. - O.Ir. -s > -th phonetic mutation]

Maybe zero grade in Alb. *garë* “race” < Rom. *goană* “race, battue”.

Lith. dial. *góti* “go”; Ltv. *gāju* (preterit to *iēt*) “I walked” (places ein present **gāiō* ahead, dessen / 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. *gātvé* “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 **gʷā-*), *at-bath* “died” (*-*gʷə-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. *gʷem-*:

Not thematic *(*e*)-*gʷem-t* (> **e-gʷen-t*), *-gʷm-té*, *-gʷm-ent* in O.Ind. Aor. *ágan*, *gan* (*g* for *j* after forms with original **gʷm-*, **gʷm-*; 1. sg. *ágamam*), *ágata* (**gʷm-*), *ágman*, *ágmata*, gthAv. 3. sg. Inj. *uz-žən*, 3. pl. *gʷmən*,

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 **gʷā-*;

Konj. **gʷemeti* in O.Ind. *gám-at*, *-anti*, gthAv. *jamāti*, *jimāti*, Opt. *gʷm-iēt* in O.Ind. *gamyāt*, Av. *jamyāt*, ap. *jamjāh* (*j* for *g* from forms with lengthened grade IE **gʷem-*); 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. *ágamat*, perf. *ja-gāma* “I walked” (compare Goth.

1. pl. *qemum*); Av. *frā-γmač* (gthAv.-*g̊mač*) “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, vēni*);

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* (**gʷʰem-t-i*);

Toch. A *käm-*, *kum-*, B *käm-*, *kam-*, *sém* “come”.

io-present **gʷʰm-iō* in Gk. βαίνω “go” (Fut. βήσομαι etc.), Lat. *veniō* “come” with very old alteration from *-m̥i-* to *-n̥i-*; after Schwyzer Gk. I 309 could das *n* also from forms as Av. *jantu* (**gʷʰem-tu*), Arm. *ekn* (**e-gʷʰem-t*) bezogen sein; to *vēnimus* stimmt Goth. *qemum*,

skō-present **gʷʰm-skō*: O.Ind. *gácchati*, Av. *jasaiti* “er goes”, Gk. βάσκε “go! come!” Toch. A *kumnäš* “he comes”, Med. *kumnästār*, B *känmastrā*.

Verbaladjektiv: O.Ind. *gatā-h* “gegangen”, Av. *gata-* ds., Gk. βατός “gangbar” (**gʷʰm-to-s*), Lat. *in-ventus*.

other nominal formation:

O.Ind. *gáti-h* f. “gait”, Av. *aiwi-gati-* “das Herbeikommen = Eintreten, Beginnen”, Gk. βάσις f. “footstep; base” (**gʷʰm-ti-s*), Lat. *con-venti-ō* “Zusammenkunft”, Goth. *gaqumþs* “Zusammenkunft” (**gʷʰm-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” (**gʷʰem-is*), O.E. *cyme*, O.H.G. *cumi*, 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.;

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Toch. A *kum-*, AB *kam-*, A *käm-*, B *śem-* “come”, A *kumnaes*, 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, gimti* “ born become” = Ltv. *dzemu, dzimt* ds., Lith. *gimstu* (to Akzent see Schulze KZ. 45, 230) = Ltv. *dzimstu* ds., Lith. *giminē* “ family “, *gýmis* “birth”, *gámas* “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-h* m. ‘smell, odor, Duft’, Av. *gantay-* “fetidness”, M.Pers. *gand* “fetidness”, O.Pers. *gasta-* “eklig, unsavory, distasteful”, afgh. *yandal* “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. κύση “Fettdampf” compared with O.Ice. *hnīta* “bump, poke, prick”.)

Gk. δέννος “vituperation, Schande” (**g^wendhno-*); after Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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. *gendū, gésti* “damage nehmen, spoil, zugrunde go”, *gadinù, gadinti* ‘spoil, beschädigen, stören’, *pagadas* “ruin”, Ltv. *ginstu, gínt* “zugrunde go”.

References: WP. I 672 f., Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 38, 143.

Page(s): 466-467

gʷeid(h)-

English meaning: mud

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlamm, halbflüssiger Schmutz’?

Material: Gk. δεῖσα “filth, slime, mud” (**gʷeidh-ja* or *-sa*, or **gʷeid-s-a*); perhaps O.N. *kveisa* f. ‘swelling, blister, swelling, lump, growth’, M.L.G. *quēse* “Blutblase”, besides Nor. *kvisa*, Swe. *kvissa* 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. *qainōn* "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. *kviða* 'sich ängstigen', *kviða* f. "a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm", *kviði* m. ds.; O.E. *cwiðan*, schw. Verb. "wail, bemoan", O.S. *quiðian* "lament"; hieran remind formal Lith. *gíedu* and *gíestu*, *giedóti* 'sing, crow', etc., die to the only in den Satem-Sprachen belegten root **gēh-* '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*, pālign. acc. *biam* “eingefriedeter district, region, area”;;

O.N. *kvēf*. “corral, pen, fold, narrow eingefriedete Passage”, *kvīa* “einpferchen”.

References: WP. I 666.

Page(s): 467

gʷeiθ-

English meaning: to prevail, be mighty

Deutsche Übersetzung: "überwältigen, Gewalt, gewaltsam niederdrücken "

Material: O.Ind. *jyā*, *jīyā* f. "Übergewalt" (= Gk. βία), *jyāna-m*, *jyānī-h* "Bedrückung", *jyāyān* "mächtiger, überlegener", *jyēsthā-*, *jyēsthā-* "mächtigst, stärkst"; *jáyati* (perf. *jigāya*) "ersiegt, besiegt" (Av. Inf. *jayāi*, full grade I the root, "to defeat, conquer"), *jayiṣnu-* "victorious", *jētar-* "ersiegend, besiegend"; *jināti* (Fut. *jyāsyati*, Pass, *jīyāte*, participle *jīta-*) "überwältigt, oppressed"; *jīgiṣati* "will defeat, conquer, ersiegen" (: Av. *jījīšaiti* 'seeks for sich to erlangen, ausfindig to make'), *jigyū-* "victorious";

O.Ind. *jināti* stands for also "um etwas bringen", *jyāni-h* 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 zanē*, Tosc *zihem* "quarrel"

Gk. βία "force, might" (= O.Ind. *jīyā*), βιάω, βιάζω "zwinge", βίατος "gewalttätig", Αντίδιος probably = Αντίβιος; βίνειν "futuere", ζάει βινεῖ Hes. "vergewaltigen" (whereas βίνειν from a participle *βī-vó-ς = O.Ind. *jī-na-*, Gramm., abzuleiten wäre); after Lidén IF . 19, 328 with Pers. *gāyad* "futuit", Inf. *gādan*, *gān*, from a root *gʷāi- or (?) *gʷōi-, die only by latter rudiment with *gʷei-* as lengthened grade the o-gradation at most theoretisch compatible wäre;

with *gʷeiθ-* "niederzwingen" shine, appear, seem also following words for 'schwächen, enfeeble', Intr. pass. "zusammengehen, altern, hinschwinden" originally zusammenzugehören:

O.Ind. *jināti* also “altert”, *jyāni-h* “Altersschwäche”, *ájyāni-h* “Unvergänglichkeit”, *jīna-* “aged, old”, *á-jīta-* “unversehrt, unverwelkt”, *á-jīti-h* “Unversehrtheit”, *jívri-* “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. *cwiesan* “zerquetschen”, Jüt. *kwīs* “press, auspressen”, Mod.Ice. *kveisa* “Bauchgrimmen” (“*Zwicken”); Nor. *kveisa* “verkümmertes creature”, *kvisla* “hinschwinden”; *g*-extension (gebrochene Reduplikation?) Fris. *kwīke*, *kwikken* “pinch, tweak, nip”, in the meaning abgeschwächt in Pruss. *queichel* “hätscheln”.

References: WP. I 666 ff., Schwyzer Gk. I 300, 694.

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g^wei-³ and g^weiə- : g^w(i)ie- : g^w(i)iō- : g^wi- frequent, often with
-u- extended

English meaning: to live

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leben”

Material: A. from ***g^weiō:**

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 **jīgāyaēša*); *jījīšənti* (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-m*); Meillet Esquisse 110, 176.

Gk. Hom. βέομαι “I werde leben” (*βειεσομαι; Schwyzer Gk. I 780, 788¹);

Lith. *gajūs* “light healing”; Lith. *gyjù, gyti* (**gītī-*) “aufleben, sich erholen, heil become” (in addition *j-gyti-* “erlangen”, actually ‘sich hineinleben’), Ltv. *dzīt* “heal, cure; heil become”, *gýdau* “heal”, Ltv. *dziēdēt* “heal, cure” (Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 559), O.C.S. *žiti* “leben” (present *živō* see under); in addition O.C.S. *žitъ* “life” (**g^witīs*), *pa-žitъ* “voμή, χόρτος, λειμών”;

Slav. **gojь* “das life” (**g^wojo-s*) in a Russ. *goj* “peace”, old Ser.-Cr. *gōj* ds., O.Cz. *hoj* “fullness, wealth” (: O.Ind. *gáya-h*), causative Slav. **gojiti* “leben make”, Ser.-Cr. *gōjiti* “care, mästen”, etc.;

Toch. B *śai-* “leben”, Van Windekkens Lexique 127.

***g^wio-** in:

Av. -*jyāitī-* f. (in compounds) “life”, *jyātuš* gen., *jyātum* acc. “life” (in O.Ind. wurde these **jyā-tu-h* after *jīvati* to *jīvātu-h*);

ep. Ion. ζώω, gort. δώω “lebe” (from *ζω-ιω, IE **gʷʰiō-ijō*), Aor. ἐβίων (**gʷʰiō-m* with vokal. *i*, das presumably through βιόω gestützt wurde), Att. ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ (*ζητεῖ, IE **gʷʰie-*), ζωός “lebendig”, ζώη “life”, ζῶον “animal”; Gk. ὕγιης “fit, healthy” (**su-gʷʰiēs* “wohllebend”); **gʷʰi-* (besides in baltosl. **gīti-*, see above) in Av. *yavaē-ji-* “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”;

gʷʰi-* in Celt. **bitu-*, O.Ir. *bith* (gen. *betho*), Welsh *byd*, Bret. *bed* “world”; maybe Alb. (gʷʰeiō-tē*) *botē* “world” common Celt. - Illyr. *gʷʰ-*. *b-* phonetic mutation. Gaul. *Bitu-rīges*, i.e. “people of Weltkönigs” (compare die similar meaning from Av. *gaēθā*); besides zero grades IE **gʷʰeito-* 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*-suffix (*gʷʰig-*): 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. *kvíkr*, *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.), *dzīguōt* “leben” (as *dzīvuōt* ds.).

Lat. *vigēre* “lebenskräftig sein” from *vegēre* to separate, seems unberechtigt. Wood KZ. 45, 68 reiht an N.. *kvíkr* etc. also viele Gmc. words for lebhafte Bewegung aller kind of an, so besides O.N. *kveikja* “beleben, kindle, inflame”, with other Weiterbildungen O.E. *cwiferlīce* 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. *kwīðər* “alert, awake, smart”.

B. from **gʷʰiōu-*, *gʷʰiu-*:

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with *i*: O.Ind. *jīvā-* “lebendig, m. life”, O.Pers. *jīva-*, Av. *jvā-* (i.e. *jīva-*) “lebendig” = Lat. *vīvus* ds., Osc. *bivus* pl. “vivi”, Welsh *biw*, Corn. *biw* “Hornvieh” (“*Lebendvieh”), Lith. *gývas*, Ltv. *dzīvs*, O.C.S. *živъ* “lebendig”;

with *ī*: Gk. *βίος* “life” (**gʷʰi-ū-os*), Goth. *qius* “lebendig” (*gaqjunan* “āvačñv”), 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 *i*: O.Ind. *jīvita-m* “ life, living being etc.”, Lith. *gyvatā* “life, Lebensunterhalt, Bauerngut” = Lat. *vīta* “life” (**gʷʰi-uotā*) and O.C.S. *životъ* m. “life”, O.Ind. *jīvatha-h*;

Maybe abbreviated Alb. (**jīvita-m*) *jetā* “life” : O.Ind. *jīvita-m* “ life” : Av. *jīti* f. “life”.

2. with *ī*: *βιοτή*, masc. *βιοτος*; “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. *vīvō*, O.C.S. *živo* “lebe” (Inf. *žiti* see above), extended Lith. *gyvenū* “lebe”; O.Ind. *jinvati*, *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.

Page(s): 467-469

gʷelbh-

English meaning: womb; young of animal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gebärmutter; Tierjunges”

Material: O.Ind. *gár̥bha-h*, Av. *garəwa-* “womb, Leibesfrucht”, *gərəbuš* n. “Tierjunges”;

O.Ind. *sá-garbhya-h* “eodem utero natus” (= Gk. ἀδελφεός ds.);

Gk. δελφύς, -ύος f., Dor. δελφύā “womb, uterus” (see under); *δέλφος n. ds. as base from ἀδελφεός (Hom.) “couterinus, brother” (*ά-δελφε[σ]-ός), next to which Att. ἀδελφός ds.; δέλφαξ m. f. “piglet”, δελφῖς, -ίνος m. “Delphin”, δολφός ἡ μήτρα Hes.; Specht (IE Decl. 268) reconstructs from Gk. ἀδελιφ-ήρ ἀδελφός. Λάκωνες (Hes.) eine originally root *gʷel-; the -us-stem kehrt again in O.H.G. *kilburn* 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, *gár̥bha-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: *gʷelbh-, *gʷerebh-, and from geL extended bh-forms, die but in Gmc. presumably through absorption from gʷelbh-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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gʷel-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”, ὀξυβελής ὄιστός Hom.; but βέλος n. “Geschoß” probably rather to βάλλω, s. about den sekundären Zusammenschluß with latter family under 2. gʷel- “herabträufeln; throw”; über ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ark. Dor. ὁδελός “cusp, peak, Bratspieß, Münze” s. Schwyz. Gk. I 295;

Bal.-Slav. *geljeti “es sticht, schmerzt” in:

Lith. gélti “prick”, uPers. “ache”, gilti “to ache begin”, geluō, geluonis ‘sting, prick’, Giltinė “Todesgöttin, death”, gālas m. “end, death, bottom, stretch, Stück” and gélà “pain” (= Ger. Qual), Ltv. gal̥s “cusp, peak, end, region”, dzēlt “prick”; O.Pruss. acc. gallan, voc. golis m. “death”, gallintwei ‘slay’, ablaut. gulſennin acc. “pain”;

R.C.S. žēlejo, žēleti “mourn”, O.Cz. želeti “bemoan”, O.C.S. žēlja f. “affliction”, ablaut. O.C.S. žal̥b f. “pain”, aRuss. žal̥b ds., Russ. žal̥b f. “pity”, dial. “grave, graveyard”, etc.; maybe Alb. (*žēlja) zija “famine, mourning, dressed in black” [common Alb. gʷ- > 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 (gjēmp, gjēmbi) “thorn” (*gle-mo-, Jokl aaO. 141);

Note:

Alb. shows that Root *gʷis-ti-s* : “finger” derived from Root *gʷel-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. kwiəle

deriving because of mrhein. *Keil* “keel, wedge” (M.H.G. **kīl*) probably einer-*root*, whether not folk etymology Entstellungen through influence of M.H.G. M.L.G. *kīl* “wedge” and M.H.G. *kiele* ‘ship’ vorliegen.

2. With the meaning “pain - Pein - death”:

Arm. *kelem* “peinige” (Meillet Msl. 8, 165);

O.Ir. *at-baill* ‘stirbt’ (*ess* + *baln-* from **gʷʰl-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” (**gʷʰl-n-*), *ad-feilio* (**ate-bal-* from **gʷʰeI-*) ds.; perhaps Lat. *vallessit* “perierit” (setzte, as das Celt. verb, a present **gʷʰal-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. *kvøl/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. *gélà*, 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. *cwield* “death” (*gʷʰel-tī-*), *cwieldtīd* “Abendzeit (*end of day”), O.H.G. *quiltiwerk* “Abendarbeit”, O.N. *kveld* n. (**gʷʰel-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, überrinnen, 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. *gálayati* “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 ἄλα βάλλειν “münden”;

O.H.G. *quellan (qual)* ‘spring up, bubble, to swell’ (// probably from *In*), 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, kwalla* “Meduse”.

In vermittelnder meaning (perhaps from “in sich zusammenfallen”) O.Ind. *glā-ti, glāyati* “fühlt sich erschöpft, is querulous, schwindet”, participle *glānā-, glāna-m, glāni-h* “Erschöpfung, Abnahme”, Kaus. *glāpáyati* “erschöpfen, jmd. zusetzen; in Verfall come lassen”?

b) Av. *niyrāire* ‘sie become herabgeschleudert’ (*ni-gar-*);

Gk. βάλλω “throw, cast, treffe” (**g^weIn-ō*), zero grade ark. ἐσδέλλοντες = ἐκβάλλοντες ζέλλειν βάλλειν Hes., Aor. βαλεῖν, perf. βέ-βλη-κα, Aor. ἔβλην “erhielt einen Schuß, wurde

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getroffen”, ἔβλητο, βλητός; βλῆμα “Wurf”, βολή, βόλος m. ds., βολίς, -ίδος “Wurfgeschoß”, βέλος, βέλε-μνον “Geschoß”, ΩΕκατη-βελέ-της;

from dem Celt. perhaps Welsh *bliw* “catapulta” (**gʷʰle-mo-*, compare Gk. βλῆ-μα); about O.Ir. *at-baill* ‘stirbt’ s. *gʷʰel-* “prick”;

Toch. AB *klā-* “fall”, Van Windekens Lexique 40.

With a meaning development ‘sich in Geiste auf etwas throw, βάλλεσθαι ἐν θυμῷ, μετὰ φρεοῖ’ 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 **gʷʰe/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^wel-ós*)

Material: Arm. *kałin*, gen. *kałnoi* “ acorn “ (**g^wel(ə)-eno-*, das *f*from dem gen.); *kałni* “oak”;

Gk. βάλανος m. “ acorn “ (*g^wel-əno-*);

urBalt **gil-s* (**g^wl-s*), gen. **gil-es*, worfrom **gilija* in Ltv. (*d)zilē*, Lith. *gyilė*, and **gilija* in Lith. *gilė* “ acorn “, O.Pruss. *gile* “ acorn, oak”;

extension **-n-d-** in:

Lat. *glāns*, *glandis* f. “ acorn “;

Lith. *giléndra*, *giléndré* “reiche Ernte an Früchten (originally Eicheln”);

R.C.S. *želudъ* (Slav. **želodъ*) m. “ acorn “, Ser.-Cr. *želud* m., Russ. *žoludъ* 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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gʷem-

See also: see above *gʷā-*.

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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. *gr̥nāti*, *gr̥nītē* “ sings, lobt, preist, kündigt an” (Fut. *garisyati*, Abs. *abhiгūrya*), *sam-giratē* “gelobt, verspricht”, *gurátē* “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-jarətay-* “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. *gūrtā-ḥ* “welcome” = Lat. *grātus* “compliant, dankenswert, dankbar”; Osc. *brateis* “ favor, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship, partiality; thankfulness, gratitude, acknowledgment”, βρατῷ “ a service, office, post, employment, function, duty; burden, tribute; a service, favor, kindness; present, gift”, pälgm. *bratom*,

here Gaul.-Lat. *bardus* “ bard ”, O.Ir. *bard*, Welsh *bardd* ds. (**gʷʰr-d(h)o-s*);

Alb. *gērshás*, *grish* “zur Hochzeit einladen”; Also Alb. *gērthas* ‘scream’

Maybe Alb.Gheg *gērshanë* ‘scissors’, *gērshet* “braid, tress, plait, queue, tail, plat”

Lith. *giriù*, *girti* “praise, laud, vaunt”, Ltv. *dziřtiēs* ‘sich rühmen’, O.Pruss. *girtwei* “praise, laud”, *pogirrien* acc. sg. “Lob”, also Lith. *gēras* “good” and O.C.S. *granъ* (**gornos*) “ formula, verse” (u likewise, see Berneker 332).

With *b*- extended: Lith. *geřbtì* “honour”, *garbē* “honour”, O.Pruss. *gerbt*, *gērbt* ‘speak’, *gīrbīn* “number”; O.N. *karp* “ boastfulness “ beweist not for ursprüngliches *g* in this *b*-

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extension *gʷer-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. *geῆdas* “clamor, Botschaft”, *iš-giřsti* “to hear bekommen”, *girdéti* “hear”, *gařsas* “clangor”, O.Pruss. *gerdaut* ‘say’, Ltv. *dzirdēt* “hear”, Mühlenbach-Endzelin I 552 with Lith. maybe Alb. (**gařsas*) *gérthas* > *thēras* ‘scream’ : Lith. *gařsas* “ clangor ”.

With in malam partem gewendeter English meaning:

Gk. δειριάν λοιδορεῖσθαι. Λάκωνες; δειρεῖοι λοιδόροι. οἱ αὐτοί; δερίαι λοιδορίαι Hes. (i.e. probably δηρ- from **gʷer-s-*);

O.H.G. *queran* ‘sigh’.

Compared with den similar onomatopoeic words *ger-*, *ĝār-* is not everywhere eine sichere separation possible; yet is for die here under *gʷer-* combined words the Begriff the gehobenen Außerung unverkennbar , bis auf die darum not certainly anzugliedernde *dh*-extenslon.

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: “verschlucken, Schlund”

Material: 1. O.Ind. *giráti*, *giláti*, *gṛnāti* “devours” (Fut. *garisyati*, participle *gīrná-* “verschlungen”; -*gír* (in compounds) “verschlingend”, -*gara-* ds. (*aja-gara-* “Ziegen verschlingend, Boa” :Gk. δημο-βόρος, Lat. *carni-vorus*, Gk. βόρος “voracious”), *gará-h* “Trank”, *gala-h* “throat”(perhaps zur parallel root **g(w)e*l- “verschlucken”), *tuvi-gri-*, -*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(w)r-*), *eker* “aß”, *kokord* “throat” (also *krcum* “gnaw”?? Pedersen KZ. 39, 427);

Alb. *ngranë* “eaten”;

Gk. βορά f. “food fed to livestock, dish, food” (= Lat. **vorā*, whereof *vorāre*), βόρος (see above), βιβρώσκω “consume”, Hom. Opt. perf. βεβρώθοις; βρῶμα, βρώμη, βρῶσις “dish, food”, βρωτήρ “trencherman”; βρω- kann also from **g(w)r-* originated sein (Schwyzer Gk. I 361);

Gk. βάραθρον, Hom. βέρεθρον, ark. ζέρεθρον, δέρεθρον “gullet”;

Alb. *zorrë* “bowel”, pl. “intestines, entrails” (“*food fed to livestock, Geschlinge”) from **g(w)ernā*, in addition *zgurdhë* (**dz-gwɔrda*) “intestines, entrails”, *ánger(r)*, *angúrrë* (**a-n-gwɔr-nā*) ds., Jokl Mäl. Pedersen 139 ff.;

Note:

Maybe Alb. *zorrē* “bowel”, pl. “intestines, entrails” didn’t derive from Root *gʷer-1, gʷerə-* : 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-gʷr-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” (**gʷrē-so-*);

Bal.-Slav. **girō* and **gerō* ‘schlinge’ in:

Lith. *geriù, gérti*, Ltv. *dzerū, dzeřt* “drink” (Balt. **geriō* reshaped from Bal.-Slav. **gerō*), ablaut. Lith. *gēris* m. “Trinken, Trunk” and *girà* f. “Getränk”; Kaus. Lith. *girdyti*, Ltv. *dzīrdít* “tränken”;

Slav. **ž̥r-q, žertí* in O.C.S. *pož̥ro, pož̥reti*, Sloven. *pož̥rem, pož̥réti*, O.Cz. *požru požrieti* “verschlingen”, besides Slav. **žerō, žbrati* in Cz. *žeru, žrati* “devour”, compare Russ. *požráť* “auffressen”;

Bal.-Slav. participle perf. pass. **girta-* in Lith. *girtas* “betrunken”: O.C.S. *požrъtъ* “devoratus” (**g̥r-to-*, compare O.Ind. *gīrná-* “verschlungen”);

Bal.-Slav. *gurtla-* n. “craw, throat” in:

O.Pruss. *gurcle* f. “gullet”, Lith. *gurklýs* m. “craw, Adamsapfel”;
Maybe Alb. (**gurk-*) *grykē* “throat”

Slav. **g̥erdlo* n. in R.C.S. *gr̥lo* “throat”, Ser.-Cr. *gr̥lo* “neck, gullet”, Pol. *gardło* ds., Russ. *gorlo* ds., besides Slav. **ž̥erdlo* in R.C.S. *vozopi žerlom* “exclamavit voce” and Clr. *žorlo* “riverbed”; as well as Slav. **žerdlō* in Sloven. *žrélo* “Rachen, gullet”; aRuss. *žerelo* “Flußmündung”;

Maybe Alb. *grellē* “deep place, abyss”

Balt. *-gara-* “verschlingend” in Lith. *pra-garas* “abyss, hell”, Ltv. *pragars* “wolverine” (compare above O.Ind. *-gara-* “verschlingend”, Gk. βορός “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. *gurgulīō* (-ur- as in Balt-Slav.) “gullet, windpipe”, *gurges* “(gullet =) whirlpool, whirl, deep Gewässer”, *gurgustum* (suffix after *angustiae*) “ärmliches hole as cottage or Kneipe”;

O.H.G. *quer(e)kela*, *querka* “gullet”, O.N. *kverk* (**gʷergā*) “craw, whereof O.Fris. *querka*, O.N. *kyrkia* “erwürgen”;

Lith. *gargaliúoju* “röhle, gluckse”; after Specht KZ. 59, 110¹ here Lith. *gvīgšti*, *gvarždēti* “hoarse sein”, Ltv. *gneig(z)dēt* “creak, babble, chatter”; s. above WH. I 628;

3. With formants *-yā-*:

Gk. Att. δέρη, Ion. δειρή, Lesb. δερρᾶ:, δέρα, Dor. δήρα “neck, nape” (**gʷer-yā*);

due to an F-Femininums **gʷ(e)rī*. **gʷrīuā* “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 **gʷrōgh-*:

in Gk. ἔβροξε, Aor. “verschlang”, Hom. ἀνα-, κατα-βρόξειε, ἀνα-βροχείς, βρόξαι ρόφησαι 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. *gurgustum* “Kneipe”);

O.Ir. *brāgæ* “ neck, nape “ (**gʷrg-nt-*), O.Welsh *abal-brouannou* “gurgulionibus” (actually “Äpfel of Hapses”), M.Welsh *breuant* “ windpipe “ (Proto-Celt. **brāg-*); O.Corn. *briansen* “guttur”, O.Bret. *Brehant-Dincat* gl. “guttur receptaculi pugnae”, maybe from **bṛg-*, Pedersen KG. 100.

With nasalization in addition perhaps Gk. βρόγχος m., Ion. βρογχίη “ windpipe “, βράγχια, βαράγχια “ 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. *bṛmhati* “barrire”? Johansson KZ. 36, 345).

Note:

Gk. βράγχια, βαράγχια “ gill of fish” = Root *gʷer-1, gʷere-* : “ to devour; throat “ + zero grade of Root *angʷ(h)i-* (**egʷhi-, ogʷhi-* and *eǵhi-*): ‘snake, worm, *fish (*hedgehog = snake eater)” : Alb.Gheg (**gʷer- gʷha*) *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., γαργαρεών “Zäpfchen in Munde”, γαργαρίζω “gurgle” (: Arm. *kerkerim* “werde hoarse”?) perhaps through Entlabialisierung after forms *mityup-* (γοργύρη “unterirdisches jail, Wasserleitung”), yet is previously *ger-* besides *gʷer-* because of *geł-* besides *gʷel-* 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^werəu-, g^werī-

English meaning: heavy

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwer’

Material: O.Ind. *gurū-ḥ* “heavy, wichtig, ehrwürdig” (compounds *gáryān*, 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^wrə-γ-ιs*);

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. *gūrstu*, *gūrti* ‘sich lay, place (of Winde)’, Ltv. *gȗrstu*, *gȗrt* “languish; sich lay, place (of Winde)”, *gȗrds* “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. *qaírrus* “ἡπιος, gentle”, *qaírrei* ‘sanftmut’, O.N. *kyrr*, *kvírr* ‘still, peaceful, friedlich’, M.H.G. *kürre*, Ger. *kirre* “tame, domesticated, zutraulich” (**g^wer-ərós* or *-erós*, *-urós*);

Ltv. *grūts* “heavy” = Lat. *brūtus* (Osc.-Umbr. loanword) “heavy, schwerfällig, insensible, unvernünftig”;

Toch. A *kra-marts* “heavy” (?); Van Windekens Lexique 44.

Here further as *n-* derivatives from *g^werə-* and *g^werəu-:* Goth. (*asilu-*) *qaírnus* “(Esels)mühle” (**g^werənu-*), O.N. *kvern* f. (**g^wernā*) “Mühlstein, Handmühle”, O.E. *cweorn* ds., O.H.G. *quirn*, *quirna* ds.;

zero grade Bal.-Slav. *ū*-stem *gīrnū*- f. “Handmühle” (**ǵʰ̥rnū*-) in:

O.Pruss. *girnoywis* (**girnuwɪs*), Ltv. *dzīrus*, *dzīnavas*, besides Ltv. *dzīras* f. pl. and Lith. *girnos* f. pl.; in addition Lith. *gerukštis*, Ltv. *dzerūkslis* m. “dens molaris”; O.C.S. *žrъpъvi* f. pl. “mill”, in addition *žrъnovъ* m. “Mühlstein”; Sloven. *žrnəv* f. “Handmühle”, Pol. *żarna* N. pl. ds.; Russ. *žernov* m. “Mühlstein”; O.C.S. *žrъny* “mill”, and on the other hand O.Ind. *grāvan-* m. “stone zum Somapressen”, Arm. *erkan* “Mühlstein” (**gʷʰrānā*), O.Ir. *bráu*, gen. *broon* “Mühlstein, Handmühle”, Welsh *breuan* (from dem stem the case oblique **gʷʰrāuṇ-*), O.Corn. *brou*, Bret. *breo* (Nominativform **gʷʰrāuō*) “Mühlstein”.

gʷʰer̥-: besides O.Ind. *gári-yan* (?; see above) here:

Gk. βρῆθος n. “Wucht, Gewicht, load”, βρῆθύς “wuchtig, heavy”, βρῆθω “bin heavy, belastet, trans. beschwere”, probably also βρῖμη “(wuchtiger) attack, rage, fury, abusive word, insult”, βρῖμοῦσθαι “heavy be angry with”, ὅβριμος “vast, grand, strong”, βριμός μέγας, χαλεπός Hes.; βριαρός “tight, firm, strong”, next to which die Kompositionsform *βρι(i)- in βρι-ήπιος “violent schreiend”, Βρι-άρεως (“wer großen Schaden bringt”), βρι-ηρόν μεγάλως κεχαρισμένον Hes. (βρῖ βριαρόν and βρί ἐπι τοῦ μεγάλου perhaps previously from den compounds released, liberated), here with prefix Gk. ὑ- (**u*δ) probably also Gk. ὕβρις “Gewalttätigkeit, Frevel, übermütige action”, ὕβρις ανήρ “gewalttätiger man, husband” due to the imagining ‘sich with dem ganzen Gewicht seiner power auf etwas overthrow’; -νδ- present βρινδεῖν θυμοῦσθαι, ἔρεθίζειν 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”, *grīnum* “Härte, austereness, severeness”?

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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*) *gérkh* “rock”

maybe Hitt. *hé-kur*, *hé-gur* “mountain” and Alb. **hé-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”, Schwyzer Gk. I 461 and Anm. 2); βαρύες δένδρα Hes.?:

the Thrac. VN ΩΥΠΕΡ-ΒΟΡΕΙΟΙ “die jenseits of Berges Wohnenden” contains probably das Gk. Lw. *βορις;

lit *nugarà* “back, ridge”;

with the meaning development “Berg - (Berg)wald - tree”: Lith. *giré*, *girià* “wood, forest”, Ltv. *dzirē* ds., and O.Pruss. *garian* n. (acc. *garrin*) “tree”; further Ltv. *garš* “wood, forest”, *gāršas* ‘swamp, marsh’;

O.C.S. *gora* “mountain”, Ser.-Cr. *gora* “mountain, wood, forest”, etc.

References: WP. I 682, Trautmann 78, Pedersen La cinqunder dēcl. Lat. 37, 66.

Page(s): 477-478

gʷeru-

English meaning: pole, pike

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange, Spieß’

Material: Av. *grava-* ‘stick, Rohrstab’ (to ablaut compare Lat. *genu.* Goth. *kniu*);

Lat. *uerū*, *-ūs* n. ‘spit, pike’; Umbr. *bervā* “uerua”, *berus* “ueribus”;

O.Ir. *b(u)r* n., later f., ‘spear, javelin, spit, pike’, Welsh Corn. Bret. *berf.*, m. ds.;

Goth. *qaíru* 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 *gʷrū-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. *jásate, jásyati* “is erschöpft”, *jāsáyati* “löscht, erschöpft”;

Maybe a truncated form in Alb.Gheg **jāsáyati, shuejt, shuajta* (aor.) “to extinguish” contaminated by Gk. σβέννυμι “extinguish”.

Gk. Att. σβέννυμι “lösche” (for *σβείνυμι), Aor. Hom. σβέσ-σαι, ἄσβεστος “unauslöslich”, 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 ζοᾶς σ[ε]βέσεις, ζόασον σ[ε]βέσον Hes.;

Lith. *gęstù* (old *gesu*), *gesaū, gęsti* “erlöschen, ausgehen”, causative *gesaū, gesyti* and *gesinū, gesinti* “löschen”, *gesmē* ‘small, eben still glimmendes fire’; Ltv. *dziēstu* (from **genstu*), *dzisu, dzist* (Ablautentgleisung), “erlöschen, kühl become”, *dzēšu* (*dzešu*), *dzèsu* (*dzesu*), *dzěst* (*dzest*) “löschen”, *dzesma* (*dzèsma*) “the kühle breath, breeze am morning”, *dzěstrs* “kühl”;

O.Bulg. causative **gašo, gasiti* “erlöschen, ausgehen”, in O.C.S. *ugasiti* “σβέσαι”, *ugasnoti*, 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,

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scare", *išsi-gastū*, *-gandaū -gāsti* "frighten, intrans.", *išgastis* "fright", Scheftelowitz IF. 33, 155). from here Celt. **bās-* "die"? (see under *gʷem-*, *gʷā-* "go, come");

doubtful is kinship from O.H.G. *quist* f. "ruin, Vernichtung" as **gʷes-ti-s* "*Erlöschen", whereof Goth. *qistjan*, *fracqistjan* 'spoil, trans.', *fracqistnan* 'spoil, intrans.', O.H.G. *firquisten* 'spoil, trans.'.

References: WP. I 693, Trautmann 86, Feist 388 f.

Page(s): 479-480

gʷet-¹

English meaning: resin

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Harz"

Material: O.Ind. *játu* n. "Lack, Gummi";

Lat. *bitūmen* "Erdharz, Erdpech" (Osc.-Umbr. or Celt. Lw.); *betulla* "birch" (Gaul. Lw.), M.Ir. *be(i)the* (**betuia*) "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

gʷet²

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reden, sprechen”

Material: O.Ind. *gadati* ‘sagt’ (whether through analog. influence from **gátati*)?

sogd. *žāyəm*, *žam* “I say”, *žut* “er sagt” (urlran. **jāt-atī*);

Arm. *kočem* (**gʷot-i-*) “rufe, name, lade ein”, *koč* “Einladung” (probably nomen post-verbal); Goth. *qiþan* ‘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. *kvøþ* “ demand, Vorladung, commitment “ is to *kveða* retograd shaped; Goth. *un-qēþs* “unaussprechlich” (compare O.N. *sam-kvæðr* “übereinstimmend”), *sama-qiss* f. “Übereinstimmung” (**gʷet-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

gʷēbh-¹ (or gʷābh-?), gʷəbh-

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 Ols" Hes.; whether also γυβρός "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 *o*-grade durchgeführt is, compared with Av. *j* the *e*-grade): O.Ind. *gabhirá-*, *gambhirá-* "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-ś* "Vertiefung, Einsenkung"; compare Frisk nominal formation 30.

Fick places die root **g(ʷ)ābh-* an, was zur assumption zwänge, daß O.N. *kvæfa* Ablautsneubildung sei.

References: WP. I 674, Wissmann nom. postverb. 75.

Page(s): 465-466

gʷēb(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, craw, dewlap”, isl *kvap, kvapi* “Gallert or gallertartige things”, Swe. dial. (*s*)*kvabb* ‘somewhat Dicke, 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 ziitern”;

O.Pruss. *gabawo* “toad” (**gʷəb(h)-*);

Slav. **gēbā* “toad”: in O.C.S. *žaba*, Russ. *žaba*, Ser.-Cr. *žaba*, etc.

maybe Alb. *zhaba* “toad”

References: WP. I 674, WH. I 121, Trautmann 8.

Page(s): 466

gʷēi- (or gʷe̥iθ-): gʷi-

English meaning: skin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Haut, Fell”?

Note: with formants -no-, -lo-

Material: O.Ind. *jīna-* “lederner Sack”, *jīla-h* “hose”; M.Ir. *bīan* ‘skin, fell, fur’; das Ir. word could certainly also to *bhei-* “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

gʷēnā (*ghʷēnā)

English meaning: woman, wife, *goddess

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Weib, Frau"

Grammatical information: gen. *gʷn-ās* and **gʷen-ās*, also nom. *gʷenə-*, *gʷenī-*

Note:

Root *gʷēnā* “ woman, wife, *goddess” could be a truncated Root *ghau-*, *ghauθ-* (**ghauvana*): “to call, *priestess”: mnl. *godinne*, O.E. *gyden* “goddess”

Material: O.Ind. *gnā* (**gʷnā*) f. “Götterweib” (to Teil disyllabic **gʷnā*), gen. *gnās-*; Av. *gənā*, *γνᾶ* “wife, woman, woman”; O.Ind. *jáni-h* = Av. *jaini-*, Pers. *zan* ds. (O.Ind. also *jánī*); in compounds O.Ind. lengthened grade *-jāni-* = Av. *jāni-* ds.;

Arm. *kin* (**gʷena*) “woman”, pl. *kanai-k* (**gʷen-ai* + Plur.- ending-*k*) ; aPhryg. βονοκ, nPhryg. βανεκος “ woman, wife “ is probably Lw. from Eol. Gk.; differently Kleinhans with Pedersen Groupement 48 Anm.

Gk. γυνή “woman” (**gʷnā*), gen. γυναικός, beside böot. βανᾶ (**gʷenā*), pl. βανῆκες; **gʷnā-*, from it **βνᾶ-*, Gk. μνᾶ- puts in μνάομαι “ unengaged, free “, in addition μνηστήρ “ suitor “, μνηστύς “ courtship “, μνηστη ἄλοχος “ lawful wife “ (with secondary -σ-);

O.Ir. *ben* (**gʷenā*), gen. sg. *mná* (**gʷn-ās*), gen. pl. *ban* (**gʷen-ōm*),), in the compound *ban-(ban-chú* “ female dog “); besides *bé* n. “ woman “ (**gʷen*); Welsh *ben-yw* “ feminine, female “, Corn. *ben-en* “ bride, betrothed woman “;

Alb. *zonjë* “ mistress, wife, woman” (**gʷeniā*) ; gheg. *grue*, Tosc *grua* “wife, woman” (**gʷn-ōn*);

Maybe Alb. (**gʷaniā*) *zana* “nymph, goddess”, (**gʷoniā*) *zot* m., pl. *zota* f. “god” [common Alb. *n > nt > t* phonetic mutation] : Pers. *zan*, O.C.S. *žena* “wife, woman”

Note:

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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 (?) lepont. *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”; *ženīnъ* “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, Schwyzer 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, begehrn"

Material: Av. *jaiδyemi*, O.Pers. *jadiyāmiy* "I bitte";

Gk. Aor. θέσσασθαι (*g^whedh-s-) "anflehen", participle -θεστός in ἀπόθεστος "verwünscht, verschmäht", πολύθεστος "very ersehnt", Pers.-N. Θεό-θεστος, bööt. Θιό-φειστος; πόθος m., ποθή f. 'sehnsucht, desire', ποθέω "ersehne, vermisste 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-gediā); Welsh *gweddi* "prayer" (*uo-godīmā);

Lith. *gedáu-ju*, *-ti* 'sich sehnen, sehnsgütig suchen, long, want, wollen', *gedū* (and *gedžū*), *gedéti* 'sich sehnen; sad sein, grieve'; nasal present *pasigendū*, *-gedaū*, *-gèsti* 'sichsehnen; somewhat vermissen', ablaut. causative *gadinti* 'spoil, stören', hence secondary the ā-vocalism (instead of *uo*) from *gōdas* "greed, lust, Habsucht; burdock", *godūs* "avaricious, stingy", *godžiūos*, *godétis* "lust, crave, whereupon dürsten, wish, begierig sein";

in Slav. with durchgeföhrter nasalization: O.C.S. *žeždo*, *žedati*, O.Cz. *žadati* "lust, crave, wonachdürsten", *žeždo*, *žeděti* "cupere", *žežda* "thirst", Pol. *żadza* "Begehrn, greed, lust, Sehnsucht, wish";

doubtful because of Anlautes O.N. *geð* n. (*gaðja-) 'sense, mind, character, desire, lust', *geðlauss* "charakterlos" perhaps = O.H.G. *getilōs*, M.H.G. *getlōs* "zügellos, bratty";

man beachte die übereinstimmende Gruppierung θέσσασθαι : ποθέω = Ir. *gess-am* (*g^whedh-s-o-mos) : *guidiu* (*g^whodh-eið).

References: WP. I 673, Trautmann 84 f., Endzelin Ltv. Gk. 577.

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g^wheiə- : **g^whī-**

English meaning: vein, sinew

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ader, Sehne, Band”

Material: Welsh *gi-aw* pl. “Nerven, Sehnen”;

Lith. *gija* “Faden in Aufzug a Gewebes”, Ltv. *dzija* “filament”, pl. *Garn*

O.C.S. *ži-ca* ‘sinew’, Russ. dial. *žica* “Kammgarn”, Ser.-Cr. *žica* “filament, Draht, cord, Saite”; die Bal.-Slav.-forms could also to *g^wiiə-* belong.

g^whīslo-

Arm. *jil* ‘sinew, cord’;

Lat. *filum* “filament”;

maybe Alb. *fīl* “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. *žila*, Ser.-Cr. *žila* etc. “vein, sinew” are neologisms to *ži-ca*, see above.

References: WP. I 670, 694, WH. I 497 f., Trautmann 87, 90.

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gʷhel-

English meaning: to wish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wollen”

Material: Gk. θέλω, ἐ-θέλω (to prefix s. ē-, ὁ-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 **gʷel-* “prick”).

References: WP. I 692.

Page(s): 489

gʷhemb-

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 *gʷhem-* 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

gʷhen-1

English meaning: to swell, abound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen, strotzen, Fülle’

Material: O.Ind. *ā-haná-* “tumescent, strotzend, luscious”, *ghaná-* “dense, thick”, m. “komakte mass”;

Pers. *ā-gandan* “anfüllen”, *āganiš* “full”;

Arm. *yogn* “multum” (Prap. *i* + **o-gʷhon-* or **o-gʷhno-*, 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”, *ganéti* “genügen”, *gandéti* “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”, ἀφνειός “begütert” (ϕ and the Vokalvorschlag from the vokallosen form (α) $\phi\eta$ - or **s̥m-gʷh(e)n-?*), also παρ-θένος “virgin” (leibliche fullness, wealth?)?

References: WP. I 679, WH. I 479; Trautmann 77 f.

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gʷʰen-²(ə)-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’

Material: nominal formation: *gʷʰóno-s* ‘schlagen’, *gʷʰn-tó-s* “beaten”, *gʷʰn-tí-s* and *gʷʰn-tiā* (?) ‘schlagen’, *gʷʰen-tel-* ‘schläger’, *gʷʰen-tuo-s* “occidendum”.

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-ús-ah*, pass. *hanyáte*, participle *hatá-* “beaten, getötet” (= Av. *jata-*, Gk. -φατος), *hántva-h* “to hit, to slay” (: Av. *jəθwa-*, 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*), *sam-há-t* “ layer “, *hatí-h* “das Schlagen, blow, knock, Multiplikation” (: Gk. διφάσι-ος, Av. *-jaiti-*, O.N. *guðr*, *gunnr*), *hatyā* (late!) “Tötung” (: O.H.G. *gundea*, Lith. dial. *ginčia*), *hantár-* “wer einen schlägt or slays “ (= O.C.S. *žeteljь*); 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. *jaiδi*, 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), *jəθwa-* “occidendum”, 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* (**gʷʰe-n*) ‘schläge, Prügel’, *ganem* “hit, prügle”, *jin* ‘stick’ (**gʷʰen-*), *jnem* “I hit” (about **jinem* from **gʷʰenō* = *hánati*, Lith. *genù*, O.C.S. *ženō*), *jnjem* “destroy, clean” (from **gʷʰheñjō* = θείνω, Lith. *geniū*);

Gk. θείνω (**gʷʰhen-iō* = Arm. *jnjem* ‘slay, kill’, Alb. *gjanj* “jage”, Lith. *geniù* “ästle ab”) “hit”, θενῶ, ἔθεινα; redupl. ἔπεφνον “tötete”, πέφαται; -φατός in Hom. ἀρηί-φατος (= O.Ind. *hatá-* *ḥ*), 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”, ἄνδροφόνος “Männer mordend” (see also Boisacq under φοινός);

Alb. *gjanj* “jage, pursue” (**gʷʰheṇjō*);

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, gunnrf.* (= O.Ind. *hati-*), O.S. *guðea*, 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. *genéti*,

Lith. *genū* (= O.C.S. *ženɔ*, O.Ind. *hánati*, Arm. *jnem*) *giñti* “drive (cattle auf die willow)”, Ltv. *dzenu-, dzit* ds., heavy basis: *geniù* (= θείνω) *genē-ti* “abästeln” and *ginù, ginti* “wehren, shield” (*giñti* : *ginti*, *giñtas* : *gintas* = O.Ind. *hatá* : *ghāṭā*); to *genū* Iterat. *ganýti* “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. *genýs*, Ltv. *dzenis* ‘specht’, Lith. dial. *ginčia* (= O.Ind. *hatyā*), *giñcas* “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. *ženɔ, gъnati* “drive, push” (as Lith. *genū*), Iter. *gonjɔ, goniti* “drive, push, hunt, chase”, whereof again *poganjati* “pursue”; Russ. etc. *gon* “drive, impel, drift, propel, push,

thrust, Jagd” (= φόνος), 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. *ž̥njo*, *ž̥eti* (Serb. *ž̥eti*, also heavy basis) “reap”, *ž̥etva* (Serb. *ž̥etva*) f. “harvest” (: O.Ind. *hántva*); also *ž̥elo* (**ž̥edlo*) n. ‘sting, prick’, Pol. *żadło* ds., Russ. *žálo* ‘sting, prick, cutting edge a Messers, an axe’; Slav. **gen-tel-* m. “reaper, mower” in O.C.S. *ž̥eteljь* (= 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* (**gʷhn-enti*).

References: WP. I 679 ff., WH. I 332 f., Trautmann 85 f.

Page(s): 491-493

gʷher-

English meaning: hot, warm

Deutsche Übersetzung: “heiß, warm”

Material: O.Ind. *háras-* n. “blaze, glow” (= Gk. θέρος, Arm. *jer*), *ghrná-* m. “blaze, glow, heat” (= Lat. *fornus*, O.C.S. *grъnъ*), *ghrnōti* “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. θέρμος; perhaps as **gʷher-mn-os* derivative of *men*-stem:) *jermn* gen. *jerman* “fever” (also Gk. θέρμα 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’, θέρωμαι “become hot”, θέρμος “warm”, θέρμασσα “oven”;

Note:

The shift *eǵ(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* (: θέρμος), *ngroh* “warm” (**gʷhrē-* as in aksl *grēti* “warm”, Ltv. *grēmens* “pyrosis, heartburn”); Alb. *gatsë* “burning coal” (**gʷhortiā?*);

Note:

The phonetic shift *gʷh* > *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 *zezē* 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* (**gʷʰorno-s*), *fornāx* “oven (latter in a fem. ā-stem being based on), *fornix, -icis* “dome” (**fornicos* “die Gestalt an Ofens habend”);

Note:

The shift *eǵ(h)- > d-* is of Illyr. Alb. origin, hence the common Lat. shift *d- > f-* testifies a loanword from Illyr.

O.Ir. *fo-geir* “erwärm̄t, erhitzt” etc., Bret. *gred* m. “Wärme, heat; courage” = M.Ir. *grith* ‘sun, heat’ (**gʷʰhrtu-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 *gwrm* “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* (**gʷʰhortiā*) “hunger”;

O.N. *gorr* (**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. *qrr* “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”, *gjor*(**gerv-a-*) “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. *gaŕme* “Wärme”, O.Pruss. *garewingi* adv. “rutting, in heat”, Ltv. *grēmens* “pyrosis, heartburn”;

O.C.S. *goritъ*, *gorēti* “burn, *grējō*, *grēti* “warm”, *žeravъ* “blazing”, *požarъ* “blaze”, *grъlpъ* “Kessel” (= Lat. *fornus*), *grъnilo* “oven”, Russ. *gorn* ‘stove, hearth’, Pol. *garniec* “pot, pan”; further O.C.S. *gorьkъ* (**gʷʰori-ko-*) “bitter” (“*burning of taste”; compare above Ir. *goirt*), but Sloven. *górák* also “warm”, Cz. *horký* “warm”, against it O.Cz. *hořký* “bitter”; isoliert Ser.-Cr. *grѣk*, f. *grѣka* “bitter”, compare Berneker 232; O.C.S. *gorъjъ* compounds “bad, schlimmer” (“*brennender, bitter”), *gore* “wehe!”

gʷʰrē-n̥s-o- (due to an *es*-stem *gʷʰre-n̥es-*):

O.Ind. *ghraṁsá-ḥ* m. ‘sonnenglut, Sonnenschein, Helle’ = Bret. *groezi*, *grouez* (**gʷʰrenso-*) ‘sonnenhitze’, Welsh *gwres* “heat” (to w.s. Pedersen KG. I 108, das *e* through influence of *tes* ds.); das *i* from O.Ir. *grīs* “fire”, *grīsaid* “feuert an, reizt an” probably from **ghrēnso-*, in spite of Thurneysen Gk. 130.

References: WP. I 687 ff., WH. I 532 ff., Trautmann 79, 102.

Page(s): 493-495

gʷʰh̥e̥i(ə)-

English meaning: to perish, destroy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hinschwinden, zugrunde gehen”, also trans. “vernichten”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣināti*, *kṣinōti* (: Gk. *φθινF-ω), *kṣáyati* “vernichtet, lässt vergehen”, participle *kṣitá-h* “erschöpft” (= Gk. φθιτός; *śráva-h ákṣitam* = Gk. κλέος ἄφθιτον “unverwüstlicher fame”), *kṣiná-h* ds., *kṣiyátē* ‘schwindet hin, nimmt ein end’, *kṣayá-h* “Abnahme, Untergang” (: Gk. φθόη f.), *kṣiti-h* “Vergehen, Untergang” (= Gk. φθίσις and -?-Lat. *sītis*; compare -*tu*-stem Lat. *situs*); common O.Ind. *ǵʰh-* > *kṣ-* : Gk. *ǵʰh-* > *ph-* : Lat. *kṣ-* > *s-* phonetic mutation

prakr. *ajjhitah-* (= ἄφθιτος), *jhīna-* (= O.Ind. *kṣīna-*);

Av. *aγ̊ōnvanamnəm* ‘sich nicht mindernd’ (Kuiper Nasalpräs. 65¹);

Gk. ep. φθίνω, Att. φθίνω (*φθίνFω, see above) “destroy”, mostly intr. ‘schwinde hin, gehezugrunde’, φθινύ-θω ‘schwinde hin, make disappear’, Fut. φθέισω (Att. ἀποφθίσω), Aor. ἔφθεισα (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*) *etje* “thirst”

References: WP. I 505 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 326, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 38, 139 ff.

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gʷʰh₂er-

English meaning: to run, flow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rinnen, fließen; zerrinnen, verschwinden”, in ar. Kaus. and in Gk. *io*-Verbum trans. “rinnen lassen, zerrinnen lassen”, daher Gk. “verschwinden lassen, vernichten”

Note: (or better *gʷʰer-??*)

Material: O.Ind. *kṣáratí* “flows, streams, zerrinnt, verschwindet”, *kṣara-m* “water”, *kṣārayati* “lässt fließen”, *kṣālayati* “wäscht ab” (compare Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 241); Av. *yžaraiti* ‘streams, wallt auf’, *yžārayeiti* “lässt fließen”, with *vī-* “lässt überfließen”; further formations in *ā-yžrāδayeiti* “lässt aufwallen”, *vī-yžrāδayeiti* “lässt apart, überwallen”; reconverted *žyar-* in *avifra-žyaráiti* “flows herzu to-”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *gh-* > *gz-* phonetic mutation

probably Arm. *jur*, gen. *jroy* “water” (**gʷʰh₂oro-*);

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 **eǵ̥er-* (see Berneker IF. 10, 162, Trautmann 335 m. Lith.). see Root *aǵ̥(e)-9*, *aǵ̥ed-*, *aǵ̥er-* (**akuent-*): “to flow, to wet; water, etc.”.

Gk. Att. φθείρω (*φθερίω; Lesb. φθέρρω, ark. φθήρω), zero grade Dor. φθαίρω (*φθαρίω) “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”.

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References: WP. I 700, Schwyzer Gk. I 326, 714, Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 38, 139 ff.

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gʷʰren-

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 “unverständig, crazy”, σώφρων ‘sensible, wise’, εὔφρων “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

gʷʰrē-

English meaning: to smell, scent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “riechen, wittern, spüren”

Material: O.Ind. *jíghrāti*, *ghrāti* “riecht, riecht an etwas, küßt, nimmt wahr”, participle *ghrāta-*, *ghrāna-* m. n. ‘smell, odor, Duft’, *ghrānā* f. and *ghrāna-* n. “nose”, *ghrāti-* “Riechen, smell, odor”;

Gk. ὄσφραίνομαι ‘smell, wittern, spüren’ (< **odes* ‘smell, odor’ + **gʷʰr-*), Aor. Att. ὄσφρόμην; ὄσφρησις “Riechen, smell, odor” (: O.Ind. *ghrāti-*);

Toch. A *krām*, B *kor* “nose”.

References: WP. I 697, WH. I 540.

Page(s): 495

gʷʰiā, gʷʰiōs

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. *βιός* m. “ bowstring “;

about Lith. *gijà* “ filament “, O.C.S. *ži-ca* ‘sinew” etc. see under *gʷʰhei-*.

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 is, 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

gʷʰiu-

English meaning: resin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Harz”

Material: Arm. *kiv* m., gen. *kvoy* “Baumharz, mastix” (**gʷʰiu-o-*), therefrom *kveni* “Pechföhre, Lärche”;

O.Ir. *bīf.* (?) “tar (**gʷʰiu-l̥*);

Russ. *žívica*, niedersorb. *žywica* “resin”;

the connection with *g(i)eu-* “chew” is dubious, but not unmöglich.

References: Thurneysen Mel. Pedersen 301 f.

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gʷʰItur(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 **gʷʰItur(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.

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g^wou-

English meaning: cattle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Rind"

Grammatical information: m. f. nom. sg. *g^wōus*, gen. *g^wous* (and *g^wuos?*), acc. *g^wōm*, loc. *g^woui*

Material: O.Ind. *gáuḥ* m. f. "rother, cattle" (= Av. *gāuš* ds.), gen. *góḥ* (= Av. *gāuš*), dat. *gáve* (= Av. *gave*), loc. *gávi* (= Lat. abl. *boue*), acc. *gām* (also 2silb., as Av. *gām*); pl. nom. *gāvah* (= Av. *gāvō*), gen. *gávām* (= Av. *gavām*), acc. *gāh* (= Av. *gā*, IE **g^wōs*, Gk. Dor. βῶς) ; therefrom *gō-pā-h* "herdsman, shepherd", *gōpāyati*, *gopayati* "hütet", etc.;

Maybe Alb. * *glō-pā-h*, *łopah*, *łopę* "cow" contaminated by O.Ind. *gavala-h* "wild buffalo "

Arm. *kov* "cow";

Gk. Att. βοῦς m. f. "rother, cattle, cow", acc. βοῦν [both with uechtem ou an Stelle from älterem *βοῦς (with real ou), acc. *βῶν], Dor. βῶς, acc. βῶν, gen. βο(F)ός, etc.; also in βουλῆτός m. "time of Ausspannens the Rinder, evening", βούτυρον m. "butter" (out of it Lat. *butyrum*, Ger. "butter"), lit. "Kuhkäse" (τῦρος "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-h* "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 Boouívða (= **Bovovindā*), nowadays Eng. *Boyne*, O.Ir. *Bó(f)ind* “die Kuhweiße”; **gʷou-*, Celt. **bou-* in den compounds gallorom. *bō-tege* (**gʷou-tegos*) “Kuhstall” (M.-L. 1229a), Welsh *bugail* (**gʷou-kʷolios*) “βουκόλος”, Bret. *bugenn* “Kuhhaut, Rindsleider”, next to which **bovo-tegos* in O.Bret. *boutig*, Welsh *beudy* “Kuhstall”; M.Ir. *búasach* “rich (an Kühen)” from *buas* “richness” (**gʷouo-uid-to-s* “cow-Kenntnis”); O.H.G. *chuo*, asächs. O.S. *kō* (from dem acc. **kōn*, IE **gʷōm*), O.E. O.Fris. *cú*, O.Ice. *kýr* “cow” (**kūz* from *gʷōus*; O.E. *cū* could also be = O.H.G. *kuo*); Ltv. *gūovs* “cow”, Dimin. *guōtiṇa*, Slav. **govēdo* “rother, cattle”, O.C.S. *gu-тьно* “threshing floor”, i.e. “place, where Rinder das corn austreten”; Toch. A *ko* “cow”, pl. *kowi*, B *kau*, pl. Obliq. *kewän*; A *kayurş*, B *kaurse* “bull” < **gʷou-urso-*, to O.Ind. *vṛṣan-* “bull”. Maybe Alb. (**kʷo-*) *kau* “ox” : Rom. (**gʷo-*) *bou* “ox” common Illyr. - Celtic *gʷ-* > *b-* phonetic mutation.

compare still die *_io*-derivative O.Ind. *gávya-*, *gavyá-*, Av. *gavya-* “bovinus”, Hom. τεσσαράβοιος “vier Rinder wert”, Arm. *kogi* “butter” (**gʷquio-*), and die zero grade O.Ind. *sāta-gu-* “hundert Kühe besitzend” = O.Pers. *θatagu-* “name a Landes” (originally Volkes, actually “hundert Kühe besitzend”), O.Ind. *náva-gva*, *dáśa-gva-*, Av. *aēta(*g)vā-* EN, i.e. “wer schimmernde Rinder hat”; Gk. ἑκατόμ-βη (**-gʷu-ā*) ‘sacrifice, oblation from 100 Rindern”; against it is Lat. *bū-bulcus* “Ochsentreiber” after *sū-bulcus* ‘schweinehirt’ from **būbulcus* gekürzt; after Specht Indog. Decl. 234 here O.N. *kvīgr* ‘stierkalb’, *kvīge* “young cow” (after Holthausen Wb. of old Westn. in addition Westfäl. *quiñe*, 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,

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shepherd", βωτιάνειρα "die männernährende", as well as Lith. *gaujà* "herd, Rudel", *gujū*, *gùti* "drive, push", *gúotas* "herd"; die ältesten Glieder these Reihen mögen perhaps **gʷō[u]to-m* "Rinderherde" and **gʷou̥iō* "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

gʷōu-, gʷū-

English meaning: dung, dirt

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mist, Exkremeante, 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* "Exkremeante", Av. *gū-θa-* n. 'smut, ordure" (only by Gramm. also *guváti*"cacat", *gūnam*"cacatum");

Arm. *ku* and *koy*"crap, muck" (**gʷōu-so*; ? see under);

Lat. *būbināre* "with dem Monatlichen befoul " could from älterem **bovinō* (with Osc.-Umbr. *b* for *gʷ*) transfigured sein, as *bovīle* to *bubīle*;

Maced. γοτάν (leg. γοῦταν) ὑν Hes. (?);

Slav. **govъno* "ordure" in R.C.S. *govno* etc., in ablaut Slav. **gavjo*, **gaviti* in R.C.S. *ogaviti* "vexare", Serb. *gaviti se* " be disgusted " (and changing through ablaut *güvî mi se* "mich ekelt, I muß break, rupture", *güviti 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 *gʷē[u]dh-*, *gʷō[u]dh-*, *gʷūdh-*.

Lith. *géda* f. 'schande, Unehr', *gédingas* 'schandbar', *gédinti* "beschämen, revile ", O.Pruss. *gīdan* acc. 'schande';

O.C.S. *gadь* m. "Kriechtier (*ekelhaftes animal); schädliches animal" (**gʷōdh-*), Church Slavic *gaždu*, *gaditi* "verabscheuen, rebuke", Russ. *gáditь* 'smudge, befoul, spoil", Serb. *gäd* " disgust, repulsion, loathing; snake, worms ", Cz. *haditi* "vilify, rebuke" (etc., s. Berneker 289);

Pol. *żadać się* “abominari”, *żadny*, *żadliwy* “ugly, nasty” (**gʷʰēdh-*); 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. *kōter* “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*) *kot* “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 -ə[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. *kodér* “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”, *quaskan, quatsken*, Ger. *quatschen*, Eng. *quask, squash* and perhaps the people’s name *Quadi*,

Maybe Alb. *guaskē* ‘seashell’

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Alb. *zī*(**g̥uedh̥i̥o-*), fem. *zeze*(**g̥uedh̥iā*) “black, unlucky, schlimm”, *zīf.* “mourning, grief, famine”.

References: WP. I 694 ff., WH. I 118f., Trautmann 81.

Page(s): 483-485

gʷrebh-

English meaning: embryo, young

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Leibesfrucht, Kind, Junges”

Material: Gk. βρέφος n. “Leibesfrucht, Junges”, M.Ir. *brommach* (*gʷrombhākos), O.C.S. žrébe “Füllen”.

References: WP. I 689.

Page(s): 485

g^wreīg-

English meaning: to sleep, dream

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlafen, träumen’??

Material: Gk. βρίζω (*βριγιω) ἔβριξα ‘sleep, bin inactive”, ἀβρίξ ἐγρηγόρως Hes.;

Russ. *grézitъ* “in sleep talk, fantasize” (barely **grez-*, rather **gr̥bz-*), *grëza* “dream, Faseln, alberne discourse “. Sehr doubtful; s. also Berneker 351.

References: WP. I 698.

Page(s): 485

gʷrendh-

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. *grǫdь* “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

gʷretso-

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 *gʷrə-sto- to Lat. *gravis*, above S. 476?

References: WP. I 698, WH. I 623.

Page(s): 485

gʷrēugh-, gʷrūgh-

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, ἔβρυξα βρῦκω) "bite", βρύγδην "biting", βρυγμός " bruxism ", βρῦχετός "cold fever"("Zähnekklappern").

b) O.Ir. *brōn* " distress ", Welsh *brwyn* 'stechender pain" (Proto-Celt. **brugnos*);

Lith. *gráužiu*, *gráužti* " gnaw ", *sugrūžinti* "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. *grustъ* " distress ", Sloven. *grust* " 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. ἄἄ (nGk. χαχά 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

hā

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. ᄂ, Lat. *hā*, Ger. *ha*.

Page(s): 497

iēlo- : īelo-

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 *ia/*(J. Loth Mabinogion² II 356); *an-ia/*“Einöde”;

Ltv. *jē/s* “unreif, unbearbeitet, raw, wund (from the skin)”;

Slav. **jal'b* and **jalovъ* in Russ. *јáłyj* and *јálovyyj* “unfruchtbar, unbearbeitet (of Lande)”,

Serb. *jälov* “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

iagh-

English meaning: to chase, wish for

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nachjagen, begehrn"?

Material: O.H.G. *jagōn*, Du. Ger. *jagen*, M.H.G. *jac̄et* (**jagōP*), Ger. *Jagd*, M.L.G. Du. *jacht*, perhaps after Graßmann Wb. 1001 to O.Ind. *yahū-*, *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-* “röhlig, quick, fast züngelnd” (*s*-formations to vorigen). Common O.Ind. *gh- > ks-*: Avestan *gh- > gz-*, *z-* phonetic mutation.

By den not ganz geklärten Bedeutungsverhältnissen from *yahú-*, *yahvá-* somewhat doubtful rudiment.

References: WP. I 195 f.

Page(s): 502

iag-

English meaning: to worship

Deutsche Übersetzung: “religiös verehren”

Material: O.Ind. *yájati* “venerates with prayer and sacrifice, oblation” (perf. *ījē*, participle *istá-*) = Av. *yazaite* ds. (participle *yasta-* with lengthened grade after dem present), O.Ind. *satya-* *yáj-* “veritable anbetend”, with zero grade *ītv-ij* “after Vorschrift regelmäßig opfernd” = “Opferpriester”, *ijya-* “to worship, m. Lehrer”, *ijyā* ‘sacrifice, oblation’;

Gk. ἄζομαι (*ἄγιομαι) ‘scheue’, ἄγιος “holy, geweiht” (das with it identical O.Ind. *yájya-* “to worship” wird only from Vopadeva as Gerund. gelehrt, Debrunner GGA. 1910, 9), ἀγίζω “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” (*yajñýa-*, Av. *yesnya-* “opferwürdig, zum Opfer gehörig”), Gk. ἀγνός “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 Windekkens Lexique 167f.)?

References: WP. I 195, Schwyzer Gk. I 303.

Page(s): 501-502

īāi

See also: see above S. 285 (*e-3*)

Page(s): 502

i̥ām-

English meaning: to dig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “graben, aufgraben”

Note: (or *iem-* : *iem-* : *iōm-*)

Material: Gk. ἄμη f. ‘shovel, hack, mattock, hoe’, δι-ἀμάω “grabe auf, scharre auf”, ἔξαμάω, -ομαι “grabe from”; ἀμάρα “ditch, trench, channel, canal, furrow”, ἀμαρεύω “bewässere”; O.C.S. *jama* “pit, pothole” (originally anlaut *j-* erwiesen through das O.Bulg. and through das dial. Russ. *ńama*, grown from *νън-jamě, *jamq).

References: WP. I 198 f., Berneker 444.

Page(s): 502

jām

See also: see above S. 285 (*e-3*)

Page(s): 502

iā- : iō-

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 strenge mich an” (Meillet Esquisse² 52);

Gk. ζῆλος, Dor. ζᾶλος m. “eagerness, jealousy, envy” (: nSloven. *jāl*), 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-iāl-*) “I bitte dringlich”, O.Bret. 3. pl. Konj. *iolent* “precentur”;

Slav. **jōra-* “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. *jāl* “envy” (: Gk. ζῆλος)? Different above Berneker 28.

References: WP. I 197, 775, WH. I 718, Schwyzer Gk. I 330, Trautmann 108, J. Morris-Jones, Welsh Gk. 383.

Page(s): 501

ia-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gehen”

See also: see above S. 296 (*ei-*).

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iebh-

See also: see above S. 298 (*eibh-*)

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jieg- (*heik-)

English meaning: ice

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Eis”

Note: only Gmc. and Celt.

Root jieg- (*heik-): “ice” derived from an extended Root okʷ-: to see; eye”.

Material: old N.. *jaki* m. (**ekan-* < **jekan-*) “Eisstück”, compare Swiss *jäch*, *gicht* (= *gejicht*) “hoarfrost, gefrorener Tau auf Bäumen”; demin. formation altN.. *jökull* 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.. *jökull* m. “ hanging down icicle, glacier “[Alb. has preserved the old laryngeal *h*-].

M.Ir. *aig* f. (gen. *ega*) “ice” (**jegi-s*), Welsh *iā* m. ds., *iaen* (**jeginā*) “glacicula”, 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

iek-

English meaning: to speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sprechen’, also von feierlicher, bittender Rede

Material:

O.Ind. *yācati* “fleht, fordert”, *yācñā* “request”; *yācīta-*, *yācītum*, *yācītar-*, etc.

Lat. *iocus* ‘scherzrede, joke’; Umbr. *iuka*, *iuku* acc. pl. n. “preces”, Osc. *iúkleí* “inconsecratione”;

O.H.G. *jehan*, *gehan* ‘say, speak, bekennen’, asächs. *gehan* ds., O.H.G. *jiht* (**jeht-i-*) “Aussage, Bekenntnis”, *bijiht* = Ger. “*Beichte*”, in addition Krankheitsname *Gicht* (“through Besprechen verursacht”);

M.Welsh *ieith*, Welsh *iaith*, Bret. *iez* “language” (**iekti-i-*);

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 Windekkens Lexique 165 f.), A *yāssuce*, B *yāssūca* “beggar”.

References: WP. I 204 f., WH. I 715 f.; Sommer WuS. 7, 104 ff. will also iek- “heal, cure” hierherstellen, but because of O.Ir. *hīcc* (IE ē) not glaubhaft.

Page(s): 503-504

iem-

English meaning: to hold

Deutsche Übersetzung: “halten, zusammenhalten, paaren, bezwingen”

Material: O.Ind. *yámati* “zögelt, lenkt; streckt from, reicht dar”, *yácchati* ds., *yatá-h* “gehalten”, *yáma-h* 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. *yámítavai*, Bartholomae IF. 11, 141 f.); O.Ind. *yamá-h* m., Av. *yəma-* m. “twin”; O.Ind. GN *Yamá-h* “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., *emuinf.* (**emno-*, **emnī*) “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 *Ymiras* “hermaphrodite” from Gmc. **iumjíaz*, IE **iem(i)jós?*

not certainly is, whether here also Gk. ἡμερος “tame, domesticated, mild”, ἡμερις, -ίδος “the veredelte Rebstock”, ἡμερώ “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. ἡμερος 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.

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References: WP. I 572, WH. I 587, Marstrander Eriu 5, 160.

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iénəter-, reduced case iénətr- (iñtr-) (*hénəter)

English meaning: husband's brother's wife

Deutsche Übersetzung: "die Frau of Bruders of Gatten"

Note: It derived from Root **g̡en-1, g̡enə-, g̡nē-, g̡nō-**: "to bear" suffixed in -terformant.

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. εινατέρες, -έρων (εἰ- verbalism the metr. lengthening for ἐν-), inschr. (kleinaswe.-Gk.) ἐνατρί;

Origin of the old laryngeal Gk. *ghe- > he- phonetic mutation?

Maybe Alb.Gheg (*ghenter) *dhandér* 'son-in-law' : lith. žentas 'son-in-law' [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Lat. *janitricēs* (extension from *ianiter after Fem. the nouns agentis auf -īc-) "die Ehefrauen from Brüdern" (das / derives from *ianiter);

O.Lith. *jéntē, -ers ds. (*gentē*, žentē through hybridization with *gentis* "kinsman, relative", žentas 'son-in-law'), Ltv. *ietere, iētaļa* and kurisch *jentere* ds.;

O.C.S. *jetry (ending after *svekry*), R.C.S. *jatry* ds., Serb. *jētrva* 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, erschlafft", ā-yās-ayati 'strengt an, ermüdet, afflicts'), prá-yasta- "überwallend", Intens. i-yas-yatē "erschlafft, schwindet hin", redupl. yešati (*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. *gòi* "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* (**jasān*; 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 *yäṣ-* 'simmer, seethe, boil".

References: WP. I 208. O'Rahilly Eriu 13, 144 f.

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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. *yātāyati* “verbündet, combined; zieht zur Verantwortung, belangt, ahndet”, *yáti* m. “Asket” (“*Streber”), *yatúna-* ‘strebsam’, *yatná-* m. “Bestrebung, Bemühung, Anstrengung, toil”, Av. *yateiti*, *yatayeiti* “places sich in Bewegung (perf. in Gange sein), röhrt sich, is emsig, bemüht sich eager”, with *frā-* “kommt heran; geht jemanden um etwas an”, Kaus. *yātayeiti* “bringt zur Verwendung, betreibt, befaßt sich wherewith, befleißigt sich”;

Welsh *add-iad* ‘sehnsucht’, Gaul. *Ad-ietu-mārus*, *Ad-iatunnus*, *Ad-ietuanus* (: O.Ind. *yatú-na-*), nasalized (compare with Nasalsuffix O.Ind. *yat-ná-*) Welsh *add-iant* ‘sehnsucht’, Ir. *ēt* (Ir. *éad*) “eagerness, jealousy”, Gaul. *Iantu-māros*, *Iantu-māros* (= Ir. *ētmar* “jealous”); O.Ir. *ītu*, acc. *ītith*, Ir. *īota* “thirst” maybe from lengthened grade **iētu-tut-s*; maybe Alb. **et-*, *et-je*, *etje* “thirst”, *et-ur* “thirsty”

perhaps here Toch. A *yat* “reach, erlangen”, present Med. *yatatar*, B *yototär*, 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. *yūiðyeinti* ‘sie kämpfen”, *yūiðišta-* “the at best kämpft”;

Gk. Hom. οὐσμῖν dat., οὐσμῖνη “Treffen, battle, Kampfgetümmel” (**judh-s-mīn-*, derivative from a **judh-s-mó-s*, compare O.Ind. *yudhmá-h*);

Lat. *jubeō*, -ēre (= Lith. *judēti*), *jussī* (alt. *iouſī*), *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” (**joudho-*), “ combatant “ (**joudhios*), in MN as O.Welsh *Jud-gual*, O.Bret. *Iud-uual* “fight, struggle-gewaltiger”; dieses *Jud-* (= *iuð-*) wird later in anlaut mehrsilbiger Namen M.Welsh to *Id-* (= *īð-*), in allen other position to *ud* (= *ūð*), so O.Welsh *Mor-iud* “Meereskämpfer” to M.Welsh *Mor-uð*, selbständig Welsh *udd* “master, mister” (**joudhios*);

Lith. *judù*, -ēti ‘sich bebend, zitternd bewegen, quarrel, squabble”, *jundù jūsti* “in zitternde Bewegung, in agitation geraten”, O.Lith. *judùs* “zanksüchtig”, *judra* “whirlwind”;

changing through ablaut Lith. *jaudà* f. “Verlockung, seduction “, whereof *jáudinti* “jemands ferventness, passion awake, animate, jemanden verführen”, refl. “ agitated sein, sich erregen”, Ltv. *jaūda* “fortune, power “, *jaūdât* “die nötige power have”;

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Pol. *judzić* “to etwas Bösem bereden, stir, tease, irritate, aufwiegeln” (: O.Ind. *yōdháyati*); perhaps O.C.S. *oјьmīnъ*, pl. *oјьmī* “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

ieūg-

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 **ieyə-*), originally probably “in Bewegung place”; s. *ieu-dh-*.

Material: O.Ind. *yāuti*, *yuvāti* “mixed”, *ud-ā-yāuti* “röhrt auf”, *pra-yāuti* “röhrt um”, *yūti*- f. “Mischung”, *ā-yávana*- n. “Rührloeffel”;

Lith. *jaunù*, *joviaū*, *jaūti* “heißes Wasser darüber gießen”, Ltv. *jāut* “dough einröhren, mix”, *javs* “Gemengsel from Viehfutter”, Lith. *jōvalas* ‘schweinefutter, grape marc’;

Gk. ζύθος, ζύθος “ägyptisches Gerstenbier”??;

Alb.-Tosc *gjär* ‘soup’ (**iō-no-*), Gheg *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 *í* probably from *íth* “fat” bezogen (Thurneysen Gk. 39).

s-stem *iō(u)s-*, *iūs-* “broth”:

O.Ind. *yūs* (only nom.), *yūsá-*, *yusa-* m. n. “broth”, Lat. *iūs*, *iūris* “broth, soup”, Lith. *jūšė* (**iūsijā*) ‘schlechte soup from sourdough with Wasser durchgerührt’, O.Pruss. *juse* “broth, meat broth”, O.C.S. *jucha* (**jousā*) “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. ζύμη “sourdough” (**iūsmā* or *iūmā*) and ζωμός “broth, soup” (**iō[u]smos* or **iō[u]mos*).

References: WP. I 199, WH. I 734, Trautmann 110.

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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”, *yúthá-* 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. *ávati*, whereat above S. 77; against it M. Leumann Gl. 29, 173 f.

ju-go-m “Joch”:

O.Ind. *yugá-* n. “Joch; pair” (also “gender, sex, Generation”) =

Gk. ζυγόν “Joch” =

Maybe Alb. *zgjedhē* “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 Ochsengespann an a Tage pflügen kann”;

Lith. (with *n* after *jungiu*) *jūngas* “Joch”;

O.C.S. *igo* (gen. *iga*) “Joch” (*es*-stem), Cz. *jho* ds. (Slav. **jьgo* from **jьgo*, see also Berneker 421 f.; in addition a Russ. *obъža* “ein Landmaß; so viel, as ein Mann with a Pferde pflügt” from **ob-jьgjā*, nowadays *obža* and *obga-* d. j. **ob-jьga-* “Deichselarme of Hakenpflugs”; Church Slavic pl. *ižesa*, Sloven. gen. *ižesa* with results of IE stem **ieugos-*, 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 Urverwandtschaft of Brit. words; doubtful is also die Beurteilung from Ir. *cuing* “Joch”; after Hessen ZceltPh. 9, 39 maybe from **uing* (**jungis*) through influence the preposition *com-*; dazu M.Welsh *kyn-iwng* “association” (Loth RC 38, 160);

Arm. *luc* “Joch” zeugt not for originally anlaut */i-* the root; influence of *lucanem* ‘spanne from’;

Hitt. *i-ú-ga-an* (*yugan*) “Joch”;

Toch. A *yokäm* 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 ζεῦγος “Gespann”, pl. ζεύγεα = Lat. *jūgera* (**iougesa*), wherefore ein neuer sg. *jūgerum* “ein morning Landes” = M.H.G. *jiuch* n. “morning Landes”, compare also above Church Slavic *ižesa*, further perhaps (das certainly late) ἀζυγής “unverbunden, unvermählt”, as well as Lat. *iouxmenta*, *iūmentum* (see S. 510); zero grade (as ἀζυγής, das but from ζυγόν from neologism sein kann) probably Goth. *jukuzi* f. “Joch, Knechtschaft”, compared with O.E. *gycer* “Joch” (**jukizi*), 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* (**jeugejeti*) “fügt together”; Av. *yaoj-*, *yuj-* “anspannen, anschirren; wherewith vertraut make, a thing teilhaftig machen”;

Gk. ζεύγνυμι ‘schirre an, verbinde’, ζεῦξαι ζυγῆναι;

Lat. *jungō*, *-ere*, *-nxi*, *-nctus* “connect”;

full grade O.H.G. *untar-jauhta* ‘subjugavi’;

Lith. *jùngiu*, *jùngti* “connect, ins Joch spannen”; participle O.Ind. *yuktá-*, Av. *yuxta-*, with dem präs. *-n-* Lat. *junctus*, O.E. *geohht*, *iukt* n. “Joch”, Lith. *jùngtas*, with the (as in present from ζεῦξαι, 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. *conjugus* “husband, wife”; superl. **iugistos* in Lat. *juxtā* “dense besides” (**iugistā*, scil. *viā* “auf dem nächst verbindenden Wege”); in den starken KO.S. analogisches O.Ind. *yúñj-*, Lat. *conjunctus*.

Additional derivatives in:

O.Ind. *yōga-* m. “das Anschirren, connection”; *yōgya-* 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 **jaukiPō*) = 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. ζεῦξις “das Anschirren, Verbinden”, Lat. *juncti-m*, *juncti-ō*, compare of *es*-stem Av. *yaōxšti-* “Fertigkeit, ability, capacity, adroitness “; O.Ind. *yōktār-* “Anschirrer”, *yōktra-* n. ‘strang, Gurt”, Av. *yaōxəδra-* n. “kriegerische Anspannung, Unternehmung, attack”, Gk. ζευκτῆρες “Jochriemen”, Lat. *junctor*, *junctūra*; O.Ind. *yugmān-* “gepaart”, Gk. ζεῦγμα “Zusammenjochung, Joch”, Lat. *jug(u)mentum* “Pfosten, crossbar, crossbeam”, due to of *es*-stem in addition aLat. *iouxmenta*, klass. *iūmentum* “Gespann”.

Perhaps with *ieu-* related are also die Sippen *ieu(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 Nasalpräs. 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. *yūnah*) “young; youngling”, f. *yūnī*, compounds Sup. *yávīyas-*, *yávista-h*; 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 **juvō* 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 *jūnīor* 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 **juwēnkós*, see under), after dem compounds-Sup. to Celt. **ieu-*, **iouēnko-* unvocalized;

Lith. *jáunas*, Ltv. *jaūns*; O.Bulg. *junъ* “young” (-no-stem instead of -n-stem after **seno-s* “old”; *juweno-* after dem compar. reconverted to **ieuēno-*, Bal.-Slav. **jōuno-*).

derivatives of stem **juwen-*:

juwēnkós: O.Ind. *yuvāsá-h*, *yuvaká-h* “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-*).

juwent, *juwēnt*: O.Ind. *yuvant-*, f. *yuvatí-h* “young; virgin”; O.H.G. *jugund*, O.S. *juguð*, O.E. *geoguð* (*g* instead of *w* after **duzunbi-* “Tugend, skillfulness”), Goth. *junda* “Jugend”

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(**juuentā*); Lat. *juventūs*, *-tūtis* “Jugend” (*jūventa* = Goth. *junda?*) = O.Ir. *ōetiu*, *ōitiu*, gen. *-ted* “Jugend” (**iouentūt-s*, reshaped from *juuentūt-*, see above to *ōac*).

A **s**-extension probably in O.Ind. *yōsā*, gen. **yōsnāh*, N. pl. *yōsūh*, *yōsanāh* “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*, *vogēl* (diminutive) “young”, *voc* “young boy”

References: WP. I 200 f., WH. I 735 f.

Page(s): 510-511

ieu-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 *vi-* übernommen.

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ieu-ni- or iou-ni-

English meaning: the right way

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “angewiesene Stätte, richtiger Weg”

Material: O.Ind. *yōni* m. “Aufenthaltsort”, 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

ieu-

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. *java*); O.Ind. *yavya-* m. “Fruchtvorrat” (: Lith. *jáuja* “barn”); *yavasá-* n. “grass, food”, Av. *yavaŋha-* n. “willow”; Av. *yəvīn-* m. “Getreidefeld”; Hom. Att. ζειαί f. pl. ‘spelt’, Hom. ζείδωρος “corn hervorbringend” (for *ζεῖδωρος), φυσίζως (αια) “corn hervorbringend” (: *ieu-s* = εῦ-φρων : φρήν); Lith. *jāvas* m. ‘species of grain’, *java* 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 *sáṃ*; zur form s. Bartholomae

Alran. Wb. 1234); Av. *yaožda-δāiti* “makes bright, purifies, cleans rituell”;

Lat. *iūs* “statute, Verordnung, right” (aLat. *ious* from *iouos, 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

iégʷā

English meaning: force

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kraft, Jugendkraft”

Material: Gk. ἡβη “Jugendkraft, Mannbarkeit”, ἡβάω “bin nubile, marriageable”, ἡβάσκω “become m.”, ἔφ-ἡβος “youngling” (compare ἐπ-ἀργυρος);

Lith. *nuo-*, *pa-jéga* “ power, Vermogen”, *jégiù*, *jégti* “vermögen, stark sein”, Ltv. *jēga* “Verstand”, *jēgt* “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 **íəgʷ-rós* “in Jugendkraft strotzend”, also, whether Lat. *legius*, Osc. *leíis* (with ē?) hierhergehören.

References: WP. I 206 f., Trautmann 107.

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*iēk- : *iək-

English meaning: to heal

Deutsche Übersetzung: “heilen”?

Material: Gk. ἄκος n. “remedy”, ἀκέομαι “heal”, delph. ἐφακεῖσθαι, ἀκέστωρ (as epithet Apollos, “physician, medicine man, Retter”, ἀκεστήρ “Heiler, physician, medicine man”, episich-ionische Psilose), in Att. Prosa selten gebrauchte words;

O.Ir. *hīcc* (**iēkko-*) “healing, Zahlung”, Welsh *iach* “fit, healthy”, Corn. *yagh*, Bret. *iac* “ds.” (**iēkko-*), with unclear Konsonantenverdopplung.

References: WP. I 195, WH. I 716, Schwyzer Gk. I 303;

See also: see above *iek-* ‘speak’.

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**iēkʷ-r(t-), gen. *iēkʷ-n-és*

English meaning: liver

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Leber”

Material: O.Ind. *yákt*, gen. *yaknáh* “liver”; pers. *jigar* (**yakar-*), afghO.N. *yīna* (obl. **yaxna-*); lengthened grade (?) Av. *yākarə* (after W. Krause KZ. 56, 304 ff. perhaps also Av. **ha-yākanə-*, compare O.N. *lifre* m. “the zur selben liver Gehörige, brother”, *lifra* f. “sister”) = Gk. ἡπαρ, -ατος (*-η-tos);

Lat. *jecur*, -*oris* and -*inoris* (proves previously **jecinis*; amalgamation of *r*-and *n*-Stammes);

Balt **ieknā* f. in Lith. *jāknos*, old *jecknos*, *jeckanas*, 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 **iekʷyt* 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 ficatum* to Ital. *fegato* etc. geführt hat.

A Proto-IE basic form **iekwyt* scheint mir to gewagt.

References: WP. I 205 f., WH. I 673, Trautmann 103, 106, Schwyzer Gk. I 518, Benveniste Origines I 8f.

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iē- : iə-, with -k- extended iēk-, iək-

English meaning: to throw; to do

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, machen, tun”

Material: Gk. ἵημι (Inf. ιέναι, Fut. ἥσω, Aor. ἔ-ηκα, ἤκα) “put in Bewegung, throw, cast, sende” (**ih₂i-ē-mi*); ἴμα n. “Wurf”;

Lat. *iaciō, iēci, 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”, suppliert through *y-pa-*, in preterit through *yām-*, das in B in ganzen paradigm durchgeführt worden is; after Van Windekkens (Lexique 167) here also A B *yäk-* “neglect”?

Pedersen places also here Gk. ιάπτω ‘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

ioi-ni-

English meaning: bulrush

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Binse”

Material: Lat. *iuncus* “bulrush” (**ioini-ko-s*) belongs to M.Ir. *aín* “bulrush” (**ioini-*), gen. *aíne*; 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 ḫorkoς, ḫorkeς, ḫurkeς by Opp. and Hes.); Gaul. FN *Jurca*.

References: WP. I 209; M.-L. 9678.

Page(s): 513

iou, iu

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schon’

See also: see above S. 285 (*e-3*, etc..)

Page(s): 513

io-

Deutsche Übersetzung: Relativstamm

See also: see above S. 283 (*e-3*, etc..)

Page(s): 513

̥iō[u]s- : ̥iūs-

English meaning: belt; to begird

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gürten”

Note: (presumably to *ieu-2*)

Material: Av. *yāñhayeiti* (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-νā, compare R.C.S. *pojasnē* ds.); ζούσθω ζωννύσθω Hes. perhaps thessal. = *ζώσθω?

Alb. *n-gjehs* “I gürte”;

Lith. *júosiu, júosti* “gürten”, *júostas* “gegürtet”, *júosta* “belt, girdle” besides *pa-jūsēti* “gürten” (ablaut *ōu* : *ū*);

O.C.S. *pojašq, -jasati* “gürten”, *pojasъ* “belt, girdle” (etc., see Berneker 449).

References: WP. I 209, Schwyzer Gk. I 330, Trautmann 108 f.

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iu-¹

English meaning: you (pl.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ihr”

Grammatical information: originally only nom.; case oblique of stem *uēs-*, *uōs-* (from **iyes*, **iyoś?*)

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. *vah*, Av. *vā* enkl. for acc. gen. dat. pl., Dual. O.Ind. *vām*; of acc. **us-smē* (= Lesb. ὕμιε) from with Übernahme of nominative *+* O.Ind. *yuṣmān* acc. (etc.), Av. abl. *yūšmāt*,

Gk. Lesb. ὕμιε (**us-sm-*), Dor. ὕμέ acc., out of it nom. Lesb. ὕμιες, Dor. ὕμές, as well as Att. ὕμεῖς etc.;

Alb. *ju* “ihr” from **u* = O.Ind. *vah* with hiatustilgendem *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. *šu-(um-)me-es* (*sumes*) from **usmē* (compare Pedersen Hitt. 75 f);

Toch. A *yas*, B *yes* (das *y* from the 1. pl.).

Besides with anlaut *s_U* : O.Ir. *sī*, *sissi* “ihr” (*uai-b* “from euch” under likewise from **ō-s_Uī*), 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 *es_U-* 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

2

English meaning: exclamatory interjection

Deutsche Übersetzung: Ausruf, especially Jauchzen

Material: Gk. *iauōi* “juchel!” (*iaū*, *iú:*), *iú:* “ interjection of amazement”; with silbischem, to Teil langem *i* (*īu-*) reiht sich an *īuγή* “Jubel- or Wehgeschrei”, *īuγμός* ds., *īuζω* (Fut. *iúξω*) “cry” (Lith. by Bezzenger BB. 27, 164 f., the also auf Lith. *ȳvas* “Nachteule”, O.Pruss. *ywo-garge*, Eulenbaum” and auf das *n*-present *īnύεται* *κλαίει*, *όδύρεται* Hes. verweist); not here, but to ***au1*** (above S. 71) belongs *ἀūτή* “ scream “, da older inschr. *ἀFūtά*;

Lat. *jūbilō* “jauchze, jodle” (perhaps **jūd-dhə-lō* “make jū”) ; in addition *iugō*, *-ere* ‘shout, call the Gabelweihe’;

M.Ir. *ilach* (**iiuluko-*) ‘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 **jūjan*;

Serb. *jü*, *ijù*, *ijuju* “juchhe!”;

Lith. *ývas* “Nachteule” see above.

References: WP. I 210, WH. I 725 ff.

Page(s): 514

ili-

English meaning: groin, intestines

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Weichen, Eingeweide, Geschlechtsteile"?

Note:

From Root *engʷ-*, *ŋgʷén* (*engʷh-*): swelling derived Root *ili-* (*engʷhi*, *indi*): groin, intestines.

Common Illyr. *-gʷh-* > *-d-* phonetic mutation. Maybe taboo in Alb. *anda* "pleasure, delight (sexual?)". From Illyr. **engʷhi* > *indi* derived Root *ili-* (*engʷhi*, *indi*): groin, intestines [common Lat. *-d-* > *-/-* phonetic mutation].

Material: Gk. ἕλια μόρια γυναικεῖα; ἕλιον τὸ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐφήβαιον δηλοῖ. καὶ κόσμιον γυναικεῖον παρὰ Κώοις Hes. (presumably i-, compare:)

Lat. *ilia*, *-um* "intestines, guts; loin, flank; the lower abdomen" (sg. *iliūm* Gl., *īle* "the genitals" constructed by Catull); or ἕλια Lat. Lw.?

whether here Welsh *i* "Gärung" (*swelling?), Gaul. PN *ilio-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. *jalitъ* "testicles", Serb. old *jelito* "a sausage, a small sausage", čak. *olito* "intestine, a sausage", Pol. *jelito* "intestine", dial. "sausage", pl. "intestines, entrails", Russ. *litónyja* "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 Ηεσ.;

Ltv. *īls* “ very dark “ (*īlus);

O.C.S. *ībъ* “ mud, mire, dirt; clay; bog “, Russ. *ītъ*, gen. *īta* ‘slime, mud”, Cz. *jíl* ‘slime, mud, loam, clay”, Pol. *ītъ, jetъ* “ clay, natural dampness of earth “, wherefore maybe the name of the whitefish living in the mud (*Squalius vulgaris*), Russ. *jelec*, gen. *jelcá*, Cz. *jelec, jilec*, Pol. *jelec*, nsorb. *jalica* (to Anlautswechsel compare under *īi-* “ 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. ἀτελίς “Goldbrassen” (kann from *ἀτελίς assimilated sein), Lat. *attilus* “ein störähnlicher großer fish in Po” (probably Gaul. or ligur.: Holder Altcelt. Sprachsch. s. v., M.-L. 766; different Hirt IF. 37, 222); O.Lith. *atis*, Lith. *ōtas*, 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. *žižhmá- assim. from *dižhmá-), Gk. δοχμός, δόχμιος ‘slant, skew (assim. from *δαχμός?)’.

References: WP. I 769, Schwyzer Gk. I, 302 g, 327.

Page(s): 181

(**gʷhēi-** :) **gʷhəi-**, **gʷhəid-** : **gʷhīd-**

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”; φαῖός ‘schummerig, dämmerig, bräunlich, gray” (basic form *φαῖ-*Fός* or -σός); φαῖκός λαμπρός Hes.; Lith. *giēdras*, *gaidrùs* “cheerful, clear, bright” (therefrom *giedrà*, *gaidrà* f. ‘schönes weather”), Ltv. *dziedrs* “azurblau”, changing through ablaut *dzīdrums* “Klarheit”; Lith. *gaīsas* (**gʷhəid-so-s*), *gaisa* “Lichtschein am sky, heaven”, Ltv. *gāiss* m. “Luft, weather”, *gaišs* (**gaisus*) “clear, bright”, *gāisma* f. “light”, Lith. *gaīras* m. “Lichtschein am sky, heaven, Feuersbrunst; rage, fury”, *gaīzdras* m. “Lichtschein am sky, heaven”; probably also O.Pruss. *gaylis* “white”.

References: WP. I 665, Trautmann 75.

Page(s): 488-489

ōs, ūs-i-s, ūs-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. *uōsis* m., O.Pruss. *woasis* (**ōsi-s*; in addition Illyr.-pannon. VN *Osi*, PN *Osones*);

Note:

This Illyr. cognate bears the hallmark of a satem langue 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* > *rn* 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 (**sk̥i-ā*) *hia* f. ‘shadow’ : Gk. σκιᾶ f. (*sk̥i-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. *vjehērr* “father-in-law”, *vjéherrē* “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 *s̥yekrū-* English meaning: mother-in law or father-in-law shift *s* > *h* in Alb. (**śváśura-*) *vjehērr* “father-in-law”) not *sk* > *h* which is common at the beginning of the word Alb. *hē*, *hie* ‘schatten’ (**sk̥iā*) See Root *skāi-*, *sk̥eī-* : *sk̥ī-* English meaning: to glimmer (of wet things); shadow]. Because Illyr. (and its offspring Alb.) shows satem and centum characteristics it

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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. *jäsēn*, Russ. *jásenъ*;

with *k*-extension: Arm. *haci* “ash tree”; Gk. ὄξυη “beech, spear shaft” (*όσκ[ε]σ-?); ligur. PN ’Οσκέλα “Eschenwald” (?); O.Ice. *askr* m. “ash tree, spear, javelin, ship”, O.E. *aesc* (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” (**phon-dho-*); 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. *spodъ* “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 lauem Knalle zerplatzen”;

Lith. *sprāga*, -éti “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.. **pragnq*, **pragnqtí* in Cz. *prahnouti* “wilt, schmachten”, PN *Praha* “gerodete place”; causative Slov. *prážiti* “braise”, ablaut. Serb. *přžiti* “roast” (Proto-Slav.. **pr̥žiti*);

maybe Alb. (**prážiti*) *pěrzhit* “burn”

B. Alb., Gmc. and Celt. of Sprechen: Alb. *shpreh* “I spreche from” (**sprech-sk-*); but Welsh *ffaeth* (**sprech-to-*) “quick, fast, willing, ready”, Bret. *fraez*, *freaz* “distinct”, Corn. *fret* “agile, lively” belong to *spergh-* S. 998; Welsh *ffreg* “gossip” hat unklares -*g* (from *-*k*); O.E. *sprecan*, O.S. *sprekan*, O.H.G. *sprehhan* ‘speak”, O.E. *spræc*, O.S. *sprāca*, O.H.G. *sprāhha* “language” (besides forms without *r* unclear Geschichte: O.H.G. *spehhan*, O.E. *specan* ‘speak”, *spæc* “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”), *frasparəya-* ‘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 ἐρεθισμοὶ εἰς τὸ τεκὲν 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. *spräkke* “Fleck” (“*Spritzer”), *spräckla* “die Masern”, Nor. and Mod.Ice. *sprekla*, M.H.G. *sprecke* “(skin)-fleck”, nasal. M.H.G. *sprinkel*, *sprenkeln* ‘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. *freknōttr* ‘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* “morsch 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 Knospensprießen, compare Eng. *spring* “spring”), nd. *spricke* “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, sprenkel* ds.; M.H.G. *sprinke* “Vogelfalle”, nd. Ger. *Sprenkel* ds.; nd. *sprenkel* “Klemmholz”;

O.H.G. *springa* “pedica”, older Ger. *Sprengel* “Vogelfalle”, Eng. *springe, springle* “Vogelschlinge” are from *springen* influenced;

Ltv. *spīgt* “fresh become, erstarken”, *spīg(t)s* “fresh, alert, awake, smart, fit, healthy”; *spīgsti* (*pīgsti*) “glowing coals under the ash”; *spīgulis* ‘splinter’ (“*Weggespritztes”); *spridzināt* “umherspritzen, schnellen”, *spridzīgs* “rash, hasty, alert, awake, smart”; *spūrguls* ‘small, munteres kid, child’, *spērgans* “brittle, alert, awake, smart”; Lith. *sprōgis*, Ltv. *spradzis* “Erdfloß”;

D. without anlaut *s-* compare still: O.Ind. *parjánya-* “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*, n.Corn. *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-prъgnoti* “herausspringen”, Pol. *pierzgnąć* “break, crack, aufspringen (skin)”; nasal. O.Bulg. *vъs-pręgnoti* “hervorsprießen”, *pręgъ* “locust, grasshopper”; as ‘schnellend’ O.C.S. *pręglo* “tendicula, Sprenkel”, Russ. *prúga, pružina* ‘springfeder’, *u-prúgij* “elastisch schnellend, prall”, also die family Proto-Slav.. **pręgq* ‘spanne, spanne an’, *pręgъ* “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

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uep⁻¹ : uōp- : up-

English meaning: water

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wasser"

Material: O.Ind. *vāpī* 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. *hōttr* 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* (diminitive) “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. κάχληξ, -ηκος 'stone, pebble ', abl. from *κάχλος =

O.H.G. *hagal*, O.E. *hagol*, *hægel* m. O.N. *hagl* 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* “durchseihen, 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, anschirren” (word the Bauernsprache); here Osc. *ka, aṣ* “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 fPerfekts (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 *caü* “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 *cae* “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” (**hagjō*;

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out of it Fr. *haie* ds.); Derivatives: O.E. *hagu-rūn* “charm, spell”, *hegi-tisse*, O.H.G. *haga-zussa* “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

kāgo- or kōgo-, -ā-

English meaning: goat

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ziege”

Note: only Slav. and Gmc.

Material: O.Bulg. *koza* “goat”, *kozъ/bъ* “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. *hökoll* 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. *hoeckijn* “young goat, kid” (**hōkīna*-).

Meillet Et. 246 reminds an **ag̑os* “goat(nbock)” (above S. 6 f.) as “ rhyme word “, was for *kāgo-* with *a* spräche. The geringe Verbreitung of words erklärt sich from the Menge with it in Wettbewerb stehender Ziegennamen, s. in addition Liđen Arm. stem 13 f.

Maybe Alb. *kedhi*, *keci* “yound 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, schiegend” (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. *cūic* “lucus vel monophthalmus”, Goth. *haihs* “einäugig”; M.Ir. *leth-chaech* “squinting” (*half-einäugig);

perhaps here Gk. καίκιας NordEastwind” as “*the dunkle” (Güntert, Kalypso 67⁶, compare *aquilo* : *aquilus* above S. 23; against it Fick GGA. 1894, 238: of Κάικος, a river the Ἄolis , herkommend);

Lith. *kéikti* “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

kaiḱ- or koik-

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”, *kēśin-* mähnig “(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’, *iškaišti* “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-h* “jemandem exclusively eigen”, hence “allein” and “whole, vollständig”;

Lat. *caelevs, -ibis* “unvermählt, ehelos”, probably from **kaiuelo-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)aruspicem”, leg. “(h)aruspicum”, 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. *heill* 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. *cě/b* “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 *ś* from a form **kēsra-*, e.g. Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 232); compare above *kéśa-* under *kaik-*;

Lat. *caesariēs* "hair of the head" (Rhotazismus unterblieben zur the avoidance zweier *r*); about Toch. A *śisāk*, B *śeçake* "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, unbebauter Landstrich"

Note: (Celt. and Gmc.)

Material: O.Welsh *coit*, Welsh *coed* "wood, forest", O.Corn. *cuit*, M.Corn. *coys, cos* ds., Bret. *coet, coat* "wood, forest, spinney", Gaul. PN Καιτό-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. *haiþi* f., O.Ice. *heiðr*, O.E. *hāð*, Eng. *heath*, O.H.G. *heida* f. Heidekraut", M.H.G. *heide* f. "Heide"; besides O.E. **hāð*, Eng. dial. *hoath*; Proto-Gmc. **haiþanas* 'steppenbewohnend, wild', probably Lehnübersetzung from Lat. *pāgānus* (: *pāgus* "land"), in addition Goth. *haiþnō* f. Heidin", O.Ice. *heiðinn*, O.E. *hāðen*, 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

kai^০ur-t, kai^০n̥-t

English meaning: hole, ravine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grube, Kluft”

Material: O.Ind. *kēvāta-* m. “pit, pothole”;

Gk. καίατα ὄρυγματα Hes., Hom. καιατόεσσα (Λακεδαίμων; so far überliefertes κητώεσσα herzustellen) “klüftreich”, καιάδας Erdschlund in Sparta (δ as in δεκάδ- : Lith. *dėšimt-*).

References: WP. I 327, Specht IE Decl. 25.

Page(s): 521

kai²

English meaning: and

Deutsche Übersetzung: “and”?

Material: The Gleichung Gk. καὶ “and, also”: O.C.S. *cě* in *a cě, cě i* “καίτοι, καίπερ, εἴπερ” (compare die still unclear forms ark. Cypr. κας, Cypr. κα) is very doubtful; for *cě* is probably as “*as = as also, as probably” at first with Lith. *kai*, Ltv. *kâ, kaî*, O.Pruss. *kai* “as, as” of Pron. stem *kʷo-*, to connect, during καὶ barely from *kʷ-* (infolge proklitischer position?) could have evolved; not to Lat. *ceu* “as” (**kai_ue* barely with *e* 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. *K'akor* “crap, muck”, Gk. κακάω *cacō*”, κάκη *Menschenkot*”, Lat. *cacō*, -āre, M.Ir. *caccaim* “caco”, *cacc* “ordure”, Welsh *cach*, Bret. *cac'h*, Corn. *caugh* ds., Russ. etc. *kákatъ* “defecate”, Ger. *kacken*,

in addition perhaps as Kinderwort - compare Ger. *gegga* “fie” - also Gk. κακός evil, bad”; neuPhryg. κακουν evil, harm”, after Friedrich (Eberts Reallexikon I 139) Gk. Lw.; barely here Κακασθος, 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. *kína-* m. “weal, callus” (mind. from **kṛṇa-s*); about O.Ind. *kathina-*, *kathora-*

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.. *jökull* m. “ hanging down icicle,
glacier “ see Root ***ięg-***: “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”, *kalyāna-* “beautiful, heilsam” (-āna- = *ālno- to Gk. ὡλένη, ὡλλόν, 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- bööt. καλFός = Hom. καλός, Att. etc. καλός “beautiful”; in addition as Spottname καλλίας “ape” and perhaps κάλλαιον n. (mostly pl.) “Hahnenkamm”.

i-stem O.N. *halr* (**hal-i-*) “man, husband, master, mister” (poet.), O.E. *hæle(ð)* “man, husband”, asächs. *helið*, O.H.G. *helíd* “man, husband, combatant, *Held*”, O.S. *hälith*, besides *u*-stem O.N. *holdr* “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 κάμηνος “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. *kapanā* “worm, caterpillar, inchworm” (**kmpenā*), *kampate* “trembles”, if originally “ writhes, curves “ (doubtful); ablaut. *kumpa-* (uncovered) “ lahm an der Hand “; doubtful O.Ind. *kapata-* 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. *kēmba* “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. *kam̥pas* “point, edge, angle “, Ltv. *kampis* “ Krummholz “; reduced grade (with IE *u = e* in dark environment) Lith. *kum̥pti* “ crook oneself “, *kum̥pas* “crooked”, Ltv. *kūmpt* “ become hunchbacked, crooked “, O.Pruss. *etkūmps* adv. “against”; in addition probably Lith. *kūmsté* “fist” as **kūmp-sté* “ the fingers bending together “;

perhaps Pol. *kępa* “river island covered with bush, shrubbery”, O.C.S. *kapina* “ἡ βάτος, rubus, bush, shrub”, Russ. *kupiná* ‘shrubbery, 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

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“left”, i.e. “*crooked”; Endzelin KZ. 44, 63 reminds of **capala-* also in Ltv. *kaparuôtiēs* “wriggle”, *K'eparât* “wriggle, move with difficulty”, Lith. *kāpanotis* “liegend 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-ścadat* “überaus gleaming” (**skṇd-*), *candrā-* (*ścandrā-*, EN *Hári-ścandra*) “luminous, gleaming, glühend; m. moon”, *candana-* m. n. ‘sandelholz (incense “);

Gk. κάνδαρος ἄνθραξ Hes.;

Alb.Gheg *hâne*, Tosc *hénē* “moon” (**skandnā*); Urdu *chand* “moon”

The cognate of moon in Alb. is the abbreviated compound of Root **kuon-**, **kun-** : “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 r.O.N.

Alb.Gheg *hâne* “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 ἐνη καὶ νέα (sc. σελήνη; Att. since Solon).

Therefore Alb. *hana* “(*old) moon” : Gk. ἔνος “old moon” : σέλας n. “brilliance”, σελήνη, Eol. σελάννα “moon” (*σελασνā), σελαγεῖν “shine”; hence σελήνη “the full-moon “ see Root **suel-2**: “to smoulder, burn”.

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Lat. *candeō*, *-ēre* “gleam, shimmer, bright glow”, transitive **candō*, *-ere* in *accendō*, *incendō* “zünden 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: *āńu

English meaning: moon; (moon cycle), year

Turkic protoform: *āń

Mongolian protoform: *oj

Tungus protoform: *ańja

Note: АПИПЯЯ 283, Дыбо 11, Мудрак Дисс. 70, Лексика 77. A Western isogl.O.S.S.

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. *catalon*, probably “Pfeiler”, *cantena*, καντενά 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* (**kantiā*) “congregation, meeting”, probably as *“a division of 100” identical with Welsh *cant* “100” above S. 92;

Slav. **kotъ* 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

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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”, *procancurent* “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 *cath*/f. “ song”, Bret. *kente*/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*, *capri* “he-goat, billy goat” (in addition ein new formationes Fem. *capra* “goat” as well as due to of adj. **capreus* “αἴγειος: *caprea* “roe deer”, *capreolus* “Rehbock”), Umbr. *kabru*, *kaprum* “caprum”, *cabriner* “*caprīnī*”;

Maybe Alb. (**capreolus*) *kaproll* “roebuck” [common Alb. shift /u > //]

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. *chevette*), Ger. *Habergeiß* (of meckernden Brunstlaute of Vogels);

Proto-Celt. **gabros* “ he-goat; billy goat “, **gabrā* “goat”, Gaul. PN *Gabro-magos* (Noricum) “Bocksfeld”, Γαβρῆτα 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. *haboro*, 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. *kerc'h* “Hafer”, if diese through dissimilation from **korkrio-*.

References: WP. I 347 f., WH. I 157 f.

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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. *kapúcchala*- n. (from **kaput*-) "Haar am Hinterkopf, Schopf, bowl";

Lat. *caput*, *-itis* "head"; *bi-caps* "bicipital";

O.N. *haufuð* n. "head"; in Gmc. besides Goth. *haubiþ* "head", O.N. *haufuð*, O.E. *hēafod*, O.H.G. *houbiþ*, 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. κύφερον ἥ κυφήν κεφαλήν Hes.

With /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 Schluß); various in words for Gefäße

Material: O.Ind. *kapatī* "two handful" (t mind. for t), O.Pers. ḡ̄ kāptiθη "δύο χοίνικες"; with IE
e Pers. *časpīdan*, *čapsīdan*, *cafsīdan* "grasp, packen";

Gk. καπέτις "a measure of capacity", κάπη "crib, manger", καπάνη ds., Thess. "the Wagenkasten", κάπτω 'schnappe, schlucke', κώπη "handle, grasp";

Alb. *kap* "ergreife, catch", *kapasē* "Ölgefäß", *kam* "habeo" (**kapmi* or **cab(h)mi*- zur root form **cabh-* to Ger. *haben*);

Lat. *capiō*, -ere, *cēpī*, *captus* "take", *au-ceps*, -cupāre "Vogelfänger, Vögel fangen", *particeps* "teilnehmend", *capāx* "fassungsfähig, suitable", *capēdo*, -inis "einfaſches 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. καπιδιομ "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, life”, 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. *hofn* 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. *hofugr*, O.E. *hefig*, O.S. *heþig*, O.H.G. *hebič*, *-g* “heavy” (actually ‘somewhat enthaltend’); O.E. *hefe*, *hæfe* m., O.H.G. *heve*, *hepfo*, 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. *bihuobida* “praesumtio”, M.H.G. *behuof* m. “business, purpose, benefit, advantage”, Ger. *Behuf*, [O.N. *haukr* (**hōbukr*), O.E. *heafoc* “hawk” (out of it M.Welsh *hebawc*, and from this O.Ir. *sebcc* “falcon”), O.S. *haþuk-* in EN, O.H.G. *habuh* “hawk” from Gmc. **habuka-* (finn. Lw. *havukka*), are to be compared probably better with Russ. (etc.) *kóbec*, Pol. *kobuz* “names from falcon’s kinds”]

Maybe Alb. f. (**keboccna*), *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. (**kapontiā*) “ 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 *kmesē*, *kēmés*, *kamēs* f. “hack, mattock, hoe, scythe, pruning knife” (**kapnetiā*), *sqep* “ angle, bill, beak, neb”; ;

Maybe Alb. (**kapontiā*) *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. κάππω 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*, *kàmpt* “ gripe, catch”; about Troernamen Kápuç, Lat. *capys*, *capus* “falcon” (Illyr.?) s. Bonfante REtIE 2, 113.

The vocalism is absolutely fast *a*, also in O.Ind. *kapaṭī* (das as isoliertes word not probably *a* as Entgleisung for *i* = *ə* have kann); besides occasional *ē* (*cēpi*, *hāfr*) and *ō* (κώνη, 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. *hafiest* : *hipid*, Lith. *gabénti* : preterit *atgébau*, 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*, *ghabb* 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: *kăp”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 ā);

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. *herfiliðr* “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 die 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. ákārīt), *carkṛtí-* "fame, Preis", *karkarí-*, *karkaī-* "eineArt Laute", *kīrti-* f. "fame, knowledge" (thereafter with ī also *kīrī-*, *kīrin-* 'sänger'); *kārū-* 'sänger, Dichter' (: κῆρυξ);

Gk. καρκαίρω "erdröhne", κῆρυξ, Dor. κᾶρυξ "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-i*);

maybe Alb. *mbrēmbje* "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. *kařdas* "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 τραχεῖς Hes., O.Ind. *karkaśa-* “rough, hard” (also *karaka-* m., “hail”?); presumably Gk. κρανα[F]ός “hard, rough, felsig”.

In addition probably die words for “Krebs”: O.Ind. *karkata-* m. “Krebs” (*karkin-* “Krebs as Sternbild”, Lw. from Gk. καρκίνος), *karka-ḥ* m. “crab”;

Gk. καρκίνος ds., Lat. *cancer*, -*crī* ds. (dissim. from **carcro-*, perhaps already IE, compare O.Ind. *kaṇkata-* m. “Panzer” from **kaṇkrta-*);

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. κάρπουν “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 καρύινος 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-*, **kṛt-* Eol. (Gramm.) κρέτος, next to which with dem vocalism of adj. Att. κράτος, ep. Ion. κάρτος “strength, power”, Hom. κρατύς ‘strong’ Komparat. Ion. κρέσσων, Att. κρείττων, superl. κράτιστος, ep. κάρτιστος, adv. κάρτα ‘strong’, κρατερός, καρτερός ‘strong, tight, firm, violent’ (etc.); remains far off O.Ind. *krátu-*, Av. *xratuš* “geistige power”.

O.Ind. *kathiná-*, *káthora-* “hard, tight, firm, stiff” kann also with IE / to Welsh *caled*, M.Ir. *calad* “hard”, Gaul. *-caletos* belong (see *ka-* “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)kr̥-s-* (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. *Hæreðas*, O.Ice. *Hordar*, 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

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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. *carro*, *ere* “(wool) krämpeln”, *carduus* “thistle” (due to from **carridus* “kratzend”);

Maybe Alb. **carro*, *ere*, *kore* ‘scab’

Lith. *karšiu*, *kařsti* “comb, curry, krämpeln”, Ltv. *käršu*, *kärst* “wool comb”;

O.Bulg. *krasta* (**kor-stā*), Russ. *koróstaf.*, 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 Wurzelsker- here also aN.Ger. *ofskerran* intense Verb ‘abkratzen’, O.H.G. *scerran*, M.H.G. *scherron* 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* “Jägergarn, 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 under **ket-1**.

Welsh *cader* “fortress” (only in PN), O.Ir. *cathir* “town, city”;

Maybe Alb. (**cader*) *kodēr* “heap, hill (fortified hill)” [common Alb. *a* > *o* shift]

perhaps O.Ice. *hadda* f. “ring, Henkel, Bügel” (**haþiþōn*: *catēna*, right doubtful), probably O.E. *heāðorn*. “Einschließung, jail”;

maybe Alb. *kotec* “cell, nest” –*ec* diminutive ending in Alb.

Church Slavic *kotъcsъ* “cella, nest”, Russ. *kotý* pl. “Fischwehr, fish weir”, Ser.-Cr. *kôt*, (dial.) *kötac* “small stall”; dial. “kind of fishing” etc. and Bulg. *kótara*, *kótora*, *kótor* “hurdle”, Ser.-Cr. *kötar* “fence”, *kötär* “Gebiet, limit, boundary” (“*from Zäunen”), Sloven. *kotár* “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 *kott*), *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 sę* (Russ. *kotítъsja* 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’ (**kaulīn̥io-*); 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-νος); Church Slavic *kъšь* 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 καυρόν 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. *hōnða* ‘schande”, O.Fris. *hānethē* “accusation”, O.H.G. *hōna* “derision, ridicule”;

O.N. *hāð* (**hawiþa*-) n. “derision”, M.H.G. *hüren* “kauern”;

Ltv. *kàuns* m. “disgrace, shame, Schande, the genitals”, *kàunētiēs* ‘sich schämen, stupid sein”, *kàunīgs* “shamefaced, verschämmt, stupid”;

Lith. *kūviuos, kūvētis* ‘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. κεκαδῶν “beraubend”, Fut. κεκαδήσει “wird berauben”, κεκαδῆσαι βλάψαι, κακῶσαι, στερῆσαι Hes., in medial-pass. meaning Hom. κεκάδοντο ‘sie wichen’, ἐκεκήδει (Konjektur) ὑπε(κε)χωρήκει Hes., ἀποκαδέω ἀσθενέω Hes.; κάδυρος κάπρος ἄνορχις 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* "verdorren", Goth. dat. pl. *haizam* "den Fackeln" (*es*-stem **haɪ-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. *hittf.*, O.Ice. *hitim.* ds.

With *-t*-extension: Lith. *kaistù*, *kaitaū*, *kaisti* "hot become", *kaitrà* "Feuerglut", *kaitrùs* "heat giving", *prākaitas* m. 'schweiß', Ltv. *kāistu*, *kāitu*, *kāist* "hot become, burn" under likewise, figurative Ltv. *kaītinát* "anger, stir, tease, irritate" (*kaīte* "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 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. *kaliù*, *kaléti* “in jail sit”, *kalinē*, *kaléjimas* “jail”, *kalinŷs* “captive”.

References: WP. I 356.

Page(s): 524

ḱām-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehren”

See also: see above S. 515 *kā-*.

Page(s): 525

kāpho- or kōpho-

English meaning: hoof, *claw, nail

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Huf”

Note:

Root *kāpho-* or *kōpho-* : 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 mutation.

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. *sāpa-* m. “was running Wasser with sich führt, drift, trailing, Geflößtes”,
sāpēta- m. “washed ashore reed under likewise”; Lith. *sāpa* “verstreute Halme, Rückstand,
den eine inundation auf den Feldern zurückläßt”, *sāpas* “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. κάπος “garden”, Hes. κάπυς κῆπος (Cret. “unbearbeitetes Grundstück”, s. Gl. 3, 303); O.H.G. *huoba*, O.S. *hōba* ‘stück Land’, Ger. *Hufe*, *Hube*; Alb. *kopshë* “garden”.

References: WP. I 345, Specht IE Decl. 27, the here O.H.G. *habaro* etc. “Hafer” stellen wllyr.

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. κᾶρός not genügend gesichert is, out of Ion.-Att. Lehnform from this Dialektgruppe sein, welchenfalls Lat. *cēra* as Gk. Lw. gesichert wäre;

Lith. *koržys* "Wabenhonig, honeycomb of the bees",

Maybe Alb. (**hole*) *hoje* "honeycomb of the bees" common shift *r//*

Ltv. *kâres* nom. pl. ds.;

Pol. *skarzyk* "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. κᾶλη ‘swelling, lump, growth, esp. Leibschaden”, βουβωνοκήλη “hernia” underlikewise; καλάζει ὄγκοῦται. Ἀχαιοί Hes., κάλαμα ὅγκος Hes. (vokalisch very difficult, hard; Ion. κήλη from *κāF-ελ-ā, Att. ach. κᾶλ-η, -ā from κᾶF-ελ-ā?);

O.N. *haull*, O.E. *hēala*, O.H.G. *hōla* f. “hernia” (*kāu[ə]lā, at most *kāu[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 truck, clot, chunk; to Schreibtafeln cloven Holz, Notizbuch”, *cōdicillus* ‘scheitholz’, *caudica* “from a tree truck made barge”, *incūs, -ūdis* f. “Amboß”; Toch. A *kot-*, B *kaut-* ‘split’;

O.H.G. *houwan* (*hiō*), O.E. *hēawan* (*hēow*), O.Ice. *hogguia* (*hiō*) “hew, hit (blow)” (in addition as “to Hauendes” Goth. etc. *hawi* “hay”);

Lith. *káuju, kóviau, káuti* (**kāuiō*) “hit, schmieden; fight”, *kovà* “fight, struggle”, Ltv. *nuò-kaût* ‘slay, kill’, *kava* “blow, knock, layer” (**kəu-*), Lith. *kújis* “hammer” = O.Pruss. *cugis* ds. (O.Bulg. *kyjь* ds.; Lith. *kúgis* is reshaped from *kújis* after *kúgis* “haycock, haystack”);

O.Bulg. *kovq* (later Church Slavic *kujq*) *kovati* ‘schmieden’ (= O.H.G. *houwu*), Serb. *küjēm* (dial. *kòvēm*) *kòvati* ‘schmieden, prägen; (a horse) beschlagen’, Church Slavic *kyjь* “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 *ķ*.

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. *kaūkti*, Meillet Msl. 12, 214; die Nichtverwandlung of 2. *k* to *s* after *u* is in onomatopoeic words not objection);

Gk. κω-κū-ω “cry, wehklage” (dissim. from *κū-κū-ω), κώκυμα “lamentation”; καύαξ, -άκος, Ion. -ηξ, Hom. κήξ, -κός f., κῆμιξ, -ῦκος “eine Möwenart”; with fractured reduplication (as O.Ind. *kōka-*, Lith. *kaūkti*, *šaūkti*, 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 onomatopoetic 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. *hülen*, M.Eng. *hülen*, Eng. *howl*,

Lith. (see above) *kaukiù*, *kaūkti*, Ltv. *kàukt* “howl, from Hunden or Wölfen”, Lith. *sukùkti* “ds., aufheulen”, *kaukalé* “a kind of Wasservogel”, Ltv. *kaūka* “whirlwind”;

Lith. *kóvas* m. “jackdaw”, *kóva* f. ‘saatkrähe’ (**kāuā*= Pol. *kawa*);

Russ. *kávka* “frog”, dial. “jackdaw”, *kávatъ* ‘stark cough’, Clr. (etc.) *kávka* “jackdaw”, *kavčátъ* “screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell”; ablaut. (**kēu-*) Bulg. *čavka*, Serb. *čavka*, Cz. *čavka* “jackdaw”; O.C.S. *kuja-jq, -ti* “murmur”; Russ. *kúkatъ* “murmur, mucksen”, Serb. *kükati* “lament” etc.

maybe Alb. *kuja* “lamentation” : O.C.S. *kuja-jō, -tī* “murmur”; *čavka, čafka* “heron” : Cz. *čavka* “jackdaw”

With **-b-**, **-b(h)o-**: 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*), κίκυμις ds., κικκαβαῦ “deren scream”), Lat. *cucubīō, -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 **-g̃-**: 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. *súka-* m. “parrot”; Arm. *sag* “goose” (**kauā*) = O.C.S. *sova* “owl” (: Celt. *cavannus*); Lith. *šaukiū, šaukti* “cry, loud call, shout, cry, name”; Russ. *sycь* “Zergeule, Sperlingseule”, Cz. *sýc* “owl” (**kük-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, begehrn”

Material: O.Ind. *kāyamāna-* “gern habend” (*ā-kāyīya-* “begehrenswert” with from this *io-* 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-*; *čakušē*);

-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. *akāniśam*, Av. *čakana*), *can-* (O.Ind. *caništām*, O.Ind. *cánaś-* 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-*, *kani-* can also secondary sein as *kami-ṣyate*, *-tar-* besides *kāma-* (if Stokes KZ. 40, 246 with right M.Ir. *cīn*, gen. *cena* “love, affection” as **kenu-* vergliche, wäre *k-en-* : *kā-as* *ks-en-* : *kes-* under likewise to beurteilen).

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O.Ind. *cāru-* “pleasant, welcome, mellifluous”, *cāyamāna-* covetous “, *nicāyya-* ds., *cāyū-* “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. *kám* behind Dativen from Personen (as dat. *commodi*; so also once Av. *kām*) 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. κā, κε (κεν kann v. ἔφελκυστικόν have) perhaps “probably”, Modalpartikel, Slav. *-ka* (*-ko, -ku, -ki, -kъ, -če, -či, -ču*), Anhängepartikel esp. by Pron., beim Imper. and by adv., also probably *ko-* as preposition in Verbal- and nominal compound (e.g. Russ. *kóvorotъ* “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. *kadagys*, O.Pruss. *kadegis* “ juniper ” (from estn. *kadakas* borrowed?).

References: WP. I 384 f., Trautmann 112, Specht IE Decl. 147.

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keg-, keng- and kek-, kenk-

English meaning: hook, grappling hook, handle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pflock zum Aufhängen, Haken, Henkel”; also ‘spitz sein’

Note: compare das similar *Kak-*, *Kank-*; and *Kenk-*, *Konk-*

Material: Pers. čang “claw, nail, fist” (**kengo*-);

M.Ir. *ail-cheng* f. “rake, Waffengestell” (: Lith. *kéngé*, 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. *hökja* f. (**hōkiōn*-) “crutch”, *hökill* m. “Hinterbug”; with intensive Geminates: O.E. *haccian* “hacken”, M.L.G., M.H.G. *hacken* ds., and die *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. *hōnk* 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. *kéngé* 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” (Bernecker 465 f.).

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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’i* “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. *kisku-* "forearm";

Dutch *hijse, hijſ* f. "muscle, Lendenstück, club, mace, joint", limb. *hies* "popliteus";

Lith. *kiš-kà* "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* ‘stecle’, 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

keḱ-

English meaning: weasel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wiesel, Iltis" (?)

Material: O.Ind. *kaśa*- m. *kaśīkā* f. "weasel"; but with anlaut. Pal. Lith. *šeškas* "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. *šeškaš* 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. *kečk* “Heuchelei” is in Konsonantismus unclear;

changing through ablaut O.E. *hylc* “ curvature, convolution ” and Slav. *č̆ulgati in Pol.

czołgać się “ grovel, truckle, creep, glide, slide, sich schleppen”.

References: WP. I 447.

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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” (*kln-is or *koln-is); *column*, 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 *klnis); O.S. *holm* “hill”, Ger. *Holm*, O.E. *holm* “island, Meereswoge, (hohe) sea”, O.Ice. *holmr, holmi* ‘small island’ (*klnmo-);

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, kēlti* (heavy basis) “heave, life, emporheben, bear, carry, übers Wasser befördern”, Ltv. *cełt* “heave, life”, Lith. *iškeltas* .convex, elevated”, *kálnas*, Ltv. *kālns* “mountain”, compare Lith. *kalvà* f. “ small hill”, Ltv. *kalva* “hill, Flußinsel”; in addition Lith. *kilti* ‘sich erheben, aufsetigen”, *iškilus* “high”, *kilmē* f. “ lineage, gender, sex”, *kiltis* and *kiltis* f., Ltv. *ciltis* f. “gender, sex”; Ltv. *kał'a* f. “Hebel”; Lith. *kélnas* m. “Fähre, barge”, Lith. *kēlti* f., *kélitas* m. = *kéltuvas* m. “Fähre”; Ltv. *cełtava* f. ‘small Fähre’;

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Slav. **сънъ* m. in Ser.-Cr. *čun* (gen. *čuna*), “barge”, Cz. *člun*, Russ. *čołn* “boat, Weberschifflein”;

O.Bulg. *čelo* “forehead”, Russ. *čelo* “forehead, head, cusp, peak” etc., R.C.S. *čelesъпъ* “praecipuus” (originally -es-stem).

maybe Alb. (**čelo*) *çaloj* “walk with a limp (*waving like a boat)”, *çalë* “lame”

It seems that Root *ǵenu-1, ǵneu-* : (knee, joint) derived from **koln* : (to tower, be high; hill, project). **Proto-Slavic form:** *koleno* (knee) [see *ǵenu-1, ǵneu-* : (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. *quelenn* ‘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. *hulfrds.*;

O.C.S. *klasъ* “Ähre” (“die Stechende”), Russ. *kólos* = Alb. *kall* ds., *kashtë* (**kallshté*), Jokl IF. 36, 124, ‘straw, chaff’ (-s-forms then as in *huls*);

Alb. (Jokl IF. 37, 95) *rë-kual* “thistle” (**pör-kēl* “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 *kʷel-* ‘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. *kānā-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”

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kel-³, kelə-, klā- extended klād-

English meaning: to hit, cut down

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, hauen’

Note: separation from *kel-* “prick” and from *skeL* “cut, clip” is barely durchführbar; beachte esp. Slav. *kólti “prick” = Balt *kalti* “hit”.

Material: Gk. κελεός (*κελεFός) “Grünspecht” (as δρυκολάπτης); κελέις ἀξίνη Hes.; κελοί “ξύλα” after Hesee under κελέοντας; δίκελλα “zweizinkige hack, mattock, hoe”; compare σκαλίς “hack, mattock, hoe” under *skeL*- “cut, clip”; κόλος “mutilated, ungehörnt”, κόλ-ουρος “with gestutztem Schwanze”, κολάζω “verstümmle, hindere; züchtige”, κολούω “verstümmle; hemme”; κολετρᾶν “tread”;

with formants *-bo-*: κολοβός “mutilated” (compare also die root form *k(e)ləmb-);

with formants *-bho-*: κόλαφος ‘slap in the face, box on the ear, Backenstreich’, therefrom derived κολάπτω “behaue, behacke”,

from the heavy basis κλάω “break” (κλάσω, ἔκλασα, ἀποκλάς, κλαστός), κλάσις “das Brechen, Beschneiden the Zweige”, κλάσμα “piece, fragment”, κλῆμα n. “twig, branch; vine-layer, -rebe”, Dimin. κληματίς esp. pl. “deadwood”; κλῆρος, 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. *hlunrr* “Rollwalzen for Fahrzeuge”, *hlū(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 *k_ele-mo- “beaten”), in addition *incolumis* “unversehrt”; further from *kel-nō : *percellō*, -culi ‘schlage to Boden, shatter’, *se*

procellere ‘sich hinwerfen’, *procella* f. “heftiger storm”, *recessō* ‘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*, *kált* “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. *káldít* ds.; Lith. *kulìu*, *külti* “dreschen”, Ltv. *kul'u*, *külu*, *kült* “hit, thrash, dreschen”; Lith. *kélm̥as* “stump”, kann also “geschnitten, split” sein;

O.Bulg. etc. *koljō klati* “prick, schlachten” (O.Bulg. also ‘sacrifice’), Russ. *kolótъ* “prick, schlachten; split, hacken”; O.Bulg. *kolъ* “peg, plug”, Russ. *kot*, gen. *koťá* “shaft, pole, picket, pole”, ablaut. **kъ/b* in Clr. *kot* (gen. *kta*) “Eckzahn, Hauzahn”, Sloven. *kèl* (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. *klašto*, *klatiti* “move, shake, bump, poke”, Russ. *koloču*, *kolotít* “hit, knock; chatter” etc.; whether in addition zero grade r. *koltátsja* ‘sich bewegen, wobble, sway’?

d-extension *keləd-*, *klād-*:

Gk. κλαδαρός (**kləd_eros*) “frail, breakable; abgelebt”, κλαδάσαι σεῖσαι Hes., ablaut. καλαδία ρυκάνη 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* “grabe” (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 *cleddýf* ‘sword’, Bret. *klézé* ‘sword, blade’ (*cleddýf* diss. from *cleðyð, Celt. *kladios), 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. *kaldī);

O.Ir. Welsh *coll*, Bret. *koll* “ruin, damage”; M.Ir. *cellach* “war, fight” and die with it related O.Ice. *hildrf.* “fight, struggle, Kampfgöttin”, O.S. O.E. *hild* “fight, struggle, war, fight”, O.H.G. *hiltia, hulta* “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 truck, 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 Farbtöne

Note: compare also *ker-3* and *kers-1*.

Material: I. O.Ind. *kalaŋka-* m. “Fleck, Rost”, *kalana-* n. “Fleck, smut”, *káluṣa-* “dirty, filthy, black”, *kalmaṣa-* m. “Fleck, smut”, *kalmāsa-* “varicolored, dappled”; with formants *-ko-*: *karka-* “white”, m. “mildew”, *karkī vaśā* “weiße cow”, *karkā* “weiße mare” (Persson Beitr. 169), *kalká-* m. “ordure, filth”, *cāsa-* 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 κίλλουρος “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. *hjäl/m* “blässiger ox or blässiges horse” (compare to *m-* forms O.Ind. *kalmaṣa-*); probably M.H.G. *hilwe* f. “fine fog”, bO.Ir. *gehib* “fog, Herdrauch” (-w- in relationship to *u* from O.Ind. *káluṣa-h*), wherefore O.H.G. *huliwa* “uligo, sordes limi velaquae”, M.H.G. *hü/wē* “puddle, slop, pool, Sumpflache” in ablaut steht;

here (from den schwarzen Beeren) also O.H.G. *holuntar*, *holantar* “elder”, O.S. *hylle* ds.; s. Berneker 473 m. Lith., the also for Russ. *kalína* “Viburnum opulus” affiliation to *ka/lb* (see under) considers.

II. root form *kāl-* : *kəl-* (with unclear relationship to *ke/-*):

Gk. κηλίς, -ῖδος (Dor. κᾶλīς) “Fleck”, κηλιδόω ‘sully, bedraggle “, κηλήνη μέλαινα Hes., κηλάς νεφέλη ἄνυδρος καὶ χειμερινή ήμέρα καὶ αἴξ, ἥτις κατὰ τὸ μέτωπον σημεῖον ἔχειτυλοειδές Hes.;

Lat. *cālidus, callidus* (Gl.) “weißstirnig *(from horses)” = Umbr. *kaleřuf (buf)* “callidos (boves)”; Lat. *cālīgo* f. “fog, darkness “;

O.Ir. *caile*, M.Ir. *gaile* “Fleck”;

Lith. *kalýbas, kalývas* “weißhalsig”;

O.C.S. *ka/ь* “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. *kā́layati* “treibt, carries, nimmt wahr, hält”;

Alb.Gheg *qil*, Sicil. *qeł* “bring, bear”, *shqiltsē* “rennet, i.e. co-agulum”, probably also *kał* ‘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 θρόνος, χρόνος; Boisacq s. v. m. Lith.); perhaps (Persson Beitr. 179) κολεῖν ἐλθεῖν undκολέα, 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 t-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(_e)lē-, k(_e)lā- or k̥l-?

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rufen, schreien, lärmeln, klingen”

Material: O.Ind. *uṣā-kala-* m. “rooster, cock” (“ἡι-κανός”), *kalādhika-*, *kalāvika-* ds., *kala-víŋka-* ‘sparrow’, *kalā-* “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”, κλῆσις ‘shout, call, Einladung, Vorladung’, κλητής, κ(α)λήτωρ “Rufer”, ὄμοκλή ‘shout’ (to 1. part see under *omə-*); κικλήσκω (or κικλήσκω) “rufe an, flehe”, κληΐζω, κλήζω “name” (*κλη-Φε-ς-ίζω?); zero grade κελ(α)- in κέλομαι “treibe an (through shout)”, Hom. Aor. (ἐ)κέκλετο, Dor. κέντο = (ἐ)κελτο; [about κελεύω see under *Kleu-*]; 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. *karītu*, *kařetu*, *carsitu* “calato, appellato” (**kalētōd*); daß a corresponding Lat. **caleō* einst in the Ausrufungsformel the Kalenderdaten *Dies te quinque*, respectively *septem*, *calo*, *Iuno 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. *kaļ' uōt*), *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-caliom*), *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. *chelio*c “rooster, cock” (**kaljākos*);

O.E. *hlōwan* “rugire, boare”, O.H.G. *(h)lōian*, *(h)luoen*, M.H.G. *lüejen* “roar, bellow”; O.E. *hlētan* “grunt”; O.H.G. *hlūoticla* “latratus”; with lengthened grade the ersten syllable O.H.G. *hel* “loud, tönend” (Ger. *hell* “gleaming”), *hēllan* “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'uōt* “babble, chatter” (*kalada* “clamor, din, fuss, noise” is Russ. Lw.), Lith. *kalbà* “language”, O.Pruss. *kaltzā*, *kelsāi* ‘sie lauten’ (Lith. **kalsótī*); redupl. Lith. *kañkalas* (**kalkalas*) “bell”, O.C.S. *klakołь*, Russ. *kólokołь* “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"el-* (*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.-Iter.

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. *scltan* ‘scold, chide, vilify, scold, revile, rebuke”; O.Ice. *skoll*/f. “ derision, ridicule, din, fuss, noise”, *skellr* (**skalli-z*) “ clangor, Knall” = O.H.G. *scal* (-//) “clangor, row”; O.Ice. *skjallr* “lauttönend” = O.E. *sciell*, Dutch *schel* “widerhallend, schrill”; O.H.G. *scella* “bell”; with einfachem / (das -// the vorgenannten based on a *n*-present **skel-nō*) O.Ice. *skal* n. “din, fuss, noise”, *skja* n. “Geplauder”;

Lith. *skālju*, *-yti* “continual bark, bay, anschlagen” (of Jagdhund), whereof *skalikas* “ein continual bellender Jagdhund (see under because of Gk. σκύλας); O.Pruss. *scalenix* “Vorstehhhund” derives from Pol. *skolić* “as ein Hund whimper “; Ltv. *skal'š* “ clinking, helltönend”; with (*b*)*h*-extension (as Lith. *kalbà*) Lith. *skélb-iu*, *-ti* “ein rumor verbreiten”; Cz. *skoliti* “belfern”, Pol. *skolić*, *skulíć* “as ein Hund whimper “.

2. *(s)kʷel-*: 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 *skʷe*/- perhaps in Gk. σκύλας young dog, dog; young Tier”, also κύλλα σκύλας. Ἡλεῖοι Hes. (-λλ- probably kurznamenartige consonant- lengthening), as from **ske*l- das above genannte Lith. *skalikas*, and from *ke*l- from: Lith. *kälé*, *kačē* “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 Kläffen or Winseln genommen. Immerhin but could σκύλας, κύλλα as *(s)ko*l-, also as IE or Gk. Reduktionsformen (influence of κύων?) unmittelbar with Celt. **koligno*-, Lith. *kälé*, 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*.

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kel-⁷ (kol-, k_ol-)

English meaning: goblet

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Becher”

Note: with *k*-suffix

Material: O.Ind. *kaláśa-*ḥ m. “pot, pan, crock, pitcher, bowl” (**kolekō-*, -*očo*-);

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, σκαλίς 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 *kaláśa-*ḥ 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-*

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keleu-

English meaning: to wander; way

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wandern; Weg”

Note: probably extension from *kel-5*.

Material: Gk. κέλευθος f. “way” (from *κλευ-θο-ς reshaped after ἐλευθ-), ἵππο-κέλευθος “zu

Pferd sich fortbewegend “, ἀ-κόλουθος (*ἀ- = *sμ-*) “ companion “;

Maybe Alb. *kalonj* “walk”

Lith. *keliáuju* “fare, journey” (*kēlias* “way” probably previously postverbal).

References: WP. I 446, Kretschmer Gl. 20, 253, E. Fraenkel, Mél. Boisacq I 374 f.

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kelp-, klp-

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. κάλπā);

O.Ir. *cilornn*, *cilurnn* "urna" (**kelpurno-*), Welsh *celwrn* "Milcheimer", Bret. *kelorn* "Kübel",

Brit. PN *Celurnum*.

References: WP. I 447, WH. I 142.

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kemero-, komero-, k_emero-

English meaning: name of a plant

Deutsche Übersetzung: Pflanzenname

Material: O.H.G. *hemera* (**hamirō*) “Nieswurz”, Ger. dial. *hemern* ds.;

R.C.S. *čemērъ* “ poison ” (originally the Nieswurz), Russ. *čemeřica* f. “Nieswurz” (etc. s.

Berneker 142 f.);

Lith. *kemeraɪ* pl. “Alpkraut, Wasserdost”; presumably Gk. κάμαρος “Delphinium”, κάμαρον, κάμαρον (latter spelling after Hom. κάμηρος “ 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.

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kemə-, komə-, kmā-

English meaning: piece

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bissen”?

Material: Gk. ἄκμηνος “without Imbiß, hungry”, ἄκμα (Eol.) νηστεία, ἔνδεια Hes.; zero grade κομῶσα γέμουσα Hes.?

Ltv. *kumuōss* “morsel, mouthful” (-*um*-reduced grade; the ending -*uooss* from -*ansas* perhaps through hybridization with a **kan[d]s-as* = O.C.S. *kasъ* ‘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. **chomotъ*, 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”, *kaméinas* m. ‘stem’, Ltv. *kamuot* “torment, smite, plague”, Lith. *kamuolýs*, Ltv. *kamuolis* “ball, tangle, knot”; ablaut. Ltv. *cemu(o)rs* m. “grape”, extended Lith. *kemšu, kimšti* “stuff”, Ltv. *kemsu, kimst* (Lith. Lw.) “ds.”, also “devour”, Lith. *kamša* “Dam”;

Russ. *kom* “clump”, *komítъ* “zusammenballen”, Serb. *köm* “Weintreber” (“was from den gepreßten Trauben bleibt”); in addition Russ. *kómelь* m. “thick end a Balkens”, Pol. *komeł* m. “knag” (**kamlia-*), Russ. *komúlja* f. “clump”, Serb. *kömina* f. “Weintreber”; in ablaut Slav. **kъmy*, gen. **kъmene* m. in Cz. *kmen* ‘stem’; as “gedrückt sein” presumably also Slav. **čьmain* Serb. *čama* “Langeweile”, *čamati* “with displeasure wait, hold on”; O.C.S. *čestъ* “dense” (= Lith. *kimštas* “gestopft”).

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Maybe truncated Alb. (**kem̥štas*) *shpesh* : Russian: *čästyj* “frequent, close (together), dense”

Doubtful is Perssons (Beitr. 159) apposition from Gk. κώμης, -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. κῆμός (**kāmos* because of Lat. Lw. *cāmus*) “muzzle” is in vocalism not compatible.

References: WP. I 388 f., Trautmann 115, 126.

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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”, *kimūs* “hoarse, dumpflautend”, *kamānē* “Erdbiene”, *kaminē* “Feldbiene”, Ltv. *kamines* f. pl. “Erdbienen, Hummeln”, O.Pruss. *camus* “bumblebee”;

Slav. *č̄mel'b (ablaut equally with *Hummel*) in Russ. dial. č̄mel'b etc., “bumblebee, Erdbiene”; Church Slavic Russ. *komár* etc. “mosquito” (ablaut equally with Lith. *kamānē*).

References: WP. I 389, Trautmann 115 f.

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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. *káñcatē* (Dhatup.) “binds”, *kañcuka-* m. “Panzer, Wams, Mieder”, *kāñcī* f. “belt, girdle”;

Gk. κιγκλίς “Gitter” (to ι from ε s. Solmsen Beitr. I 214 f.), κάκαλα n. pl. “Mauern” (**kŋk-*), ποδο-κάκ(κ)η “Holz zum Festlegen the Füße”;

Lat. *cingō*, *-ere* “gürten, gürtelartig umgeben”, Umbr. *śihitu* “cinctos”, perhaps also *cihceřa* “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 wäre allerdings light verständlich, as die S. 439 angenommene Anlautsvariation; still different about Celt. *cing-* Kuiper Nasalpräs. 168 f.;

Lith. *kinkau*, *-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.

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kenk-²

English meaning: to burn, be dry; a burning feel (hunger, thirst)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen (dürren), weh tun; also especially von brennendem Durst and Hunger”

Material: O.Ind. *kāṅksati* “begehrt” (“burning verlangen”), *kákatē* (Dhatup.) “dürstet”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Gk. κέγκει πεινᾷ (after Aor. *κακεῖν entstand ein neues present *κάγκω, compare:) καγκομένης ξηρᾶς τῷ φόβῳ Hes., Hom. πολυκαγκής (δίψα) “very brennend”, κάγκανος “arid”, καγκαίνει θάλπει, ξηραίνει Hes., καγκαλέα κατακεκαυμένα Hes.; κακιθής ἄτροφος ἄμπελος; κακιθές 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* (**kṇkru-* “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.

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kenk-³

English meaning: knee-cup, heel

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Kniekehle or Ferse”

Material: O.Ind. *kaŋkāla-* 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’ (**hanhilā-*), O.E. *hēla* m. ‘calcaneus’;

Lith. *kenklė* ‘popliteus’, *kinka* ‘ds., Hachse’, Ltv. *cinksla* ‘sinew in the knee-bend’.

References: WP. I 401.

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ken-¹

English meaning: to press, pinch, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: as basis for extensions the meaning “zusamendrücken, kneifen, zusammenknicken; Zusamengedrücktes, 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. *hnakki*, *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. *hnekka* “zurücktreiben, hemmen”, actually “ to press together ”?).

knes- perhaps in O.H.G. *hnel*, M.H.G. *ne(l)e* “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*^w*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 *d*-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 ZcelPh. 19, 62 ff.

kneu-b-: Lith. *kniùbti* ‘sich bücken’, Ltv. *kñubt* “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. *hnjūkr*, *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 Withe to erwähnen gewesen wäre (compare also O.N. *knjūkr*, *knykill* besides *hnjūkr*, *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. Vierteljahrssbl. 1939, 34 ff.;

compare Ltv. *knaūk’is* “toddler; transom am langen Sensenstiel” and Gk. κυζόν ἀέρα ἐπινέφελον, κυζώσω συσπάσω Hes.; Toch. A *K’ñuk* “Genick”.

kneu-p-: Ltv. *kńūpt* “zusammengekrümmt lie”, Lith. *kniūpoti* 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”;

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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.

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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., κονῖω “bestäube” from *κονισ-ιω, Hom. κονίη “dust, sand, ash” from κονισā); ἀκονῖτι “unbesiegbar” (Jüthner Gl. 29, 76);

Maybe zero grade Lat. *cinis* -*eris* m. f. “ashes” < Arm. *ačiun* “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 **ăs-**, therefrom **azd-, azg(h)-** : “to burn” into **ăsk-en** with the suffix **-en**. This assumption is proved by Alb.Gheg (*askin) *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. κνῆν, 3. sg. present κνῆ, later κνή-θω “scrape, scratch; itch”, κνηθμός, κνησμός, κνησμόνη “das itchiness”, κνῆσις “das Reiben, scratch; itchiness”, κνῆσμα “Abschabsel”, κνηστήρ ‘schabmesser’, κνῆστις “rasper” and “backbone, spine” and “Brennessel”; Att. Κονίσσαλος “demon of Geschlechtstriebes” (auf ein ar. *knāth- same meaning will Güntert KZ. 45, 200 Av. *xnaq̥θaiči* “name a Pairika” zurückführen).

O.H.G. *nuoen*, M.H.G. *nüejen* “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 *cnav*, pl. *cnofein*.

1. *d*-extension *kēnēd-*, *kenə-d-*:

Gk. κνώδων, -οντος pl. “die den the hilt of a sword gegen die blade abgrenzenden Zähne or hook”, sg. ‘sword’, κνώδαξ, -āκος m. “Achsenzapfen” (“*tooth”), κνώδαλον “(bissiges = wild, gefährliches animal” (seit Hom.), zero grade κναδάλλεται κνήθεται Hes., with *e* the ersten syllable (as κίναδος, κινώπετον, see under) κίναδος Sicil. “fox”, Att. as swearword, by Hes., Θηρίον, ὄφις”;

Maybe Alb. *kunadhe* “marten”

Lith. *kándu*, *kásti* (**konəd-*) “bite”, *kándis* “Milbe”, *kañdis* “morsel, mouthful” (secondary second accent) *kásnis* “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*, *kúsati* (etc.) “bite” (schleiftonig as from light root form); O.Bulg. *čestъ* “part” (**knd-ti*); without *s*-extension Pol. *kądek* “morsel, mouthful, Stück, gobbet”.

Maybe Alb. *čast* “moment”: O.C.S.: *čestъ* “part” [f i]

2. Labial extensions:

kēnē-p-: Gk. κνώψ, -πός “bissiges animal”, κνωπεύς ἄρκτος Hes.; κινώπετον (**kēnōp-*) “animal, esp. Schlangen and anderes poisonous worms”.

kēnē-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- = κηφ- is incredible, s. Persson Beitr. 139);

Gaul. GN *Cnabetius* (: Run. gen. *Hnab[il]das*), O.Ir. *cnaí* “vellus” (from dem Welsh), Welsh *cnaif* “Fließ”, *cneifio* “tondere”, nCorn. (?) *kneu*, Bret. *kreoñ*, Vannes *kaneo* “Fließ”; different J. Loth RC 43, 408 f.;

Run. gen. *Hnab(i)das* (IE **knəbhētōs* “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 *i*-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”, Iter. *knābāt*; Lith. *knab-ù*, *-éti* ‘schälen (Kartoffeln under likewise)’, *knabùs* “langfingerig, diebisch, skilful”, *knabénti*, *knebénti* “(auf)picken”, *knimbù*, *-aū*, *knibti* “pluck, klauben”, Ltv. *knibêt*, *knibinât* Iter. “klauben” (-*ni-* kann zero grade to -*ně-* 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. *knýburiuoti* “with irgendeiner Hand- or Fingerarbeit beschäftigt sein”, Ltv. *kniêb-ju*, *-u*, *-t* “pinch, tweak, nip”, Iter. *knaibît*.

3. *s*-extension *kene-s-*, *k(e)nē-s-:*

O.Ind. redupl. *ki-knasa-* m. “parts of zerriebenen Korns, Schrot, semolina”;

Gk. κνέωρος, -ον “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. *knūosti, knuost* “with dem bill, beak, neb in Gefieder rupfen”. compare from the *h*basis *kenei-s-*: Lith. *knisù* etc., see under.

III. *h*basis *kenei-, kene-i-*:

1. base of -w-stem Gk. κόνις, Lat. *cīnis*, see above; Gk. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, δια-κναίω “zerschabe, grind, pulverize, reibe auf under likewise” (seems **knēi-ō* with after ἔκναι-σα, κναί-σω bewahrtem λ); in addition Gk. κίναιδος “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” (*κνιδῶ), 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* (*hneitā*) “an etwas anstoßen”, *hneita* (**hnaitjan*) “bump, poke, beleidigen”, *hnita, -aða* “nieten”, O.E. *hnītan* “bump, poke, prick”, *hnitol* (M.L.G. *netel*) ‘stößig, cornipetus’, *gehnæstn*. “Zusammenstoß, fight, struggle”, O.S. *of-hnītan* “tear away”;

Ltv. *kniēdēt* “nieten” (as O.Ice. *hnīta*); 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. κνίση “Opferduft, Fettdampf, fume, smoke” (*κνīδ-σ-ā, compare Lat. *lixa* : *liquor*, Lith. *tamsà* : O.Ind. *tamas-*; in die ā-Decl. übergeführt Att. κνīσā);

Lat. *nīdor* (**cnīdōs*) m. “Bratenduft, vapor, vapor, fume, smoke”;

O.Ice. *hniss* n. ‘smell, odor, ekelhafter Geschmack beim food, eating’ (: *hnīta*; compare Goth. *stigqan* “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, οκηνῖπτω “kneife”; κνίφεα κνίδας Hes., κνίφων (see in addition also **gen-*, *gneibh-* “ to press together ”);

M.Du. *nipen* st. and schw. V. (Dutch *nijpen*) “ 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. *nibbeln* “abbeißen”; perhaps Lith. *knimbù* under likewise (see above under *kenē-bh-*), if with old /vocalism.

4. *s*-extension: Lith. *knisù*, *knisti*“wühlen, dig”, Ltv. *knisis*, *knislis* ‘small mosquito ’.

IV. *u*-basis *kenu-*, *kneu-*:

1. Gk. κνό(Φ)ος, κνοῦς “das knarrende Reiben of Rades in the Radachse; Larm the Füße beim Marschieren”, κνῦω ‘scratch light’, κνῦμα “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. *hnygulan*, Plur. “Abschnitzel” from **hnuvilan*-?); further with the meaning “ penurious ” (compare *schäbig* : *schaben*) O.Ice. *hnøggr* “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* ‘strohsplitter”? (see also Brückner KZ. 45, 313 because of Slav. **kълъ* ‘stem’, **kънiga* “book”, whereat different Berneker 663, 664).

2. Dental extensions:

With **d**: Gk. κνῦζα, κνῦσα “scabies”, κνυζοῦμαι “kratze mich”; about κόνυζα see under; O.E. *hnot* “abgeschabt, naked, bald, bleak, kurzgeschoren”.

With **dh**: Gk. κνύθος ἄκανθα μικρά Hes., κνυθόν σμικρόν Hes.; O.Ice. *hnjōða*, *hnauð* “bump, poke, hit, nielen”, O.H.G. *pi-hnēotan* “befestigen”, M.H.G. *niet* m. f. “breit geschlagener nail, Niet”, *nielen* “nielen”; O.Ice. *hnyðia* “tool zum Schlagen or Klopfen”;

Nor. dial. *nuddast* “abgestumpft become” (with *s-* Swe. dial. *snudda* “gentle touch”, Falk-Torp under *nudd*); 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 **t**: presumably Goth. *hnuþō*, *hnutō* “σκόλοψ”, O.Ice. *hnūðr* “shaft, pole, picket, pole”, Ltv. *knute*, *knutele* “dünne shaft, pole” (or Lw. from Ger. *Knütte?*).

3. **g**-extensions: Gk. κόνυζα, σκόνυζα, κνῦζα “strong-smelling plant, Erigeron viscosum L.” (if -ζ- from -γι- ; also -δι- is equally possible; zur Geruchsbed. compare above κνίσα, *nīðor*); O.Ice. *hnykr* (**hnuki-*) “fetidness” (besides *fnykr*, *snykr*, *knykr*, *nykr* ds., wobl late Anlautswechselselformen).

4. Labial extensions:

With IE **b**: Goth. *dis-hniupan* “tear”, *dishnupnan* “zerrissen become”, O.S. *niupa* “nip, pinch”, O.E. *ā-hnēopen* “abpflücken”; with intensive consonant-Doppelung Nor. dial. *nuppa* “pluck”, O.E. *hnoppian* “pluck”, Dan. M.L.G. *noppe* “Wolfflocke, tuft of wool, Hechelhede”;

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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 *h*-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. *kaṇīna-* “young”, compounds Sup. *kāṇīyas-*, *kāniṣṭha-*, *kaniṣṭhá-*; *kanyā*, gen. pl. *kaṇīnām* (older *n*-stem) “girl”, Av. *kaine*, *kainī-*, *kainīn-* ds.;

Gk. καίνος “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. καίνος “beautiful” = “young” ?); genuine Ir. is *căin* (**kəni-*) ds.;

M.Ir. *cano*, *cana* “Wolfsjunges”, Welsh *cenau* “young dog or wolf” (**kənəuð*: *ken-*);

Gaul. *Cintus*, *Cintugnātos* (“Primigenitus”), O.Ir. *cētne*, *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. *νъ-*, *на-čьна*, *-četi* “begin”, *začeti* “ds.; receive (of Weibe)”, *konъ* “Anfang”, *konъсь* “end”, O.C.S. *čedo* “kid, child” (if not Lw. from Ger. *Kind*, s. Berneker 154); with beweglichem *s*- O.Sor. *ščeňo* “das letztgeborene kid, child”, Russ. *ščenók* “young dog”, O.C.S. *šteňe* “catulus”.

References: WP. I 397 f., Wackernagel-Debrunner III 112 f.

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ken⁻⁴

English meaning: to strain, strive

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich mühen, eifrig streben, sich sputen’

Material: Gk. κονεῖν ἐπείγεσθαι, ἐνεργεῖν, κόνει σπεῦδε, τρέχε, κοναρώτερον δραστικώτερον

Hes., κονηταί θεράποντες, ἀγκόνους διακόνους, δούλους Hes., διάκονος, 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 *digon* “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” (*haþrō, IE *kotrā), Ger. Quarrel; in addition with I 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” (*haþrō, IE *kotrā), Ger. *Hadern*; in addition with /-derivative M.H.G. *Hadel*, ablaut. Ger. dial. *Hudel*, therefrom *hudeln* ‘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” (**krd-su-*), M.Ir. *fo-chrus* “Gürtung”, Welsh *crys* “belt, girdle, Hemd”, *gwregys* (fur **gwe-grys* from **gwo-grys*) “belt, girdle”, O.Corn. *kreis* “Hemd”, *grugis* “belt, girdle”, Bret. *krez* “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”, κερδαλεός “gewinnend, nützlich, cunning”, κερδαλέη, κερδώ “fox”, κερδαίνω “gewinne”; from Gk. *κέρδων derives Lat. *cerdō* “gemeiner Handwerksmann”;

O.Ir. *cerdf.* “Kunst, Handwerk; Künstler, Dichter”; Welsh *cerddf.* “Kunst, Poesie”;

O.Ice. epithet *horti* m. ‘smart’ (?), *horskrd*s., 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 *K*-

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. *kermūšė* f. "wild garlic";

Slav. *čermvša, *čermucha in Russ. *čeremša*, *čeremica*, *čeremuška* "Bärenlauch, *Allium ursinum*", Pol. *trzemucha* ds., with Pal. Ser.-Cr. *srjemuš* m. -ša f. uud *srjemuž*, -ža "kind of wildwachsendes vegetables"; in addition die Bezeichnung of "Prunus padus" (likewise strong-smelling plant);

Lith. *šermukšnis* m. *šermukšle*, *šermukšne* f. "rowan, mountain ash", Ltv. *šērmūkslis* etc. ds., with other Gutturalreihe Ltv. *cērmauksis* etc., ds.;

Russ. *čeremcha*, *čerëma*, *čerëmucha* "alder buckthorn, alder dogwood, Ahlkirsche, *Prunus padus*", Clr. *čerém-cha*, -ucha ds., Sloven. *čremha*, -sa (and with palatal) *srrmša*, -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’ (**kṛ-d-*, i.e. **kerə-d-*); nasalized *kuṇdatē* “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. *haúrī* n. “coal”, O.Ice. *hyrr* m. “fire” (**hurja-*, IE **ker-lo-*);

O.H.G. *herd*, O.S. *herth*, O.E. *heorð* ‘stove, hearth’; O.H.G. *harsta* “fruxura”, *gahurstit* “fruxus”, M.L.G. *harst* “Rost (zum Braten)”, O.E. *hierstan* “roast”, *hierstepanne* “Bratpfanne”;

Lith. *kuriù*, *kurti* “heizen”, *kūrenti* “continual heizen”, *kürstyti* “schüren”, Ltv. *kur* u (*kurstu*), *kurt*, frequent. *kuřstít*, *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. *céri* “Glutsteine”, *ceras* “Inbrunst”, *cerêt* “lieben, sehnen, hoffen”; Russ. *čeren* ‘salzpfanne the Salzsiedereien’, Clr. *čereń* “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”, *kerūs*, *kerīngas* “zornvoll”, *kiřsti* “zornig become”; probably to O.Ind. *kuṣāku-* “burning; fire, sun” and *kaṣāku-* “fire, sun” (both mind. from **kṛṣāku-*; compare Arm. *xaršem* “cook, burn” from intensive **khṛs-*); 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,

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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. (**cerýdd*,
Celt. **karjós*), O.Corn. *chereor*, Bret. *kere*, *kereour* ds.;

O.Ice. *hriflingr*, O.E. *hrifeling* “shoe”;

Lith. *kūrpé*, Ltv. *kuřpe*, O.Pruss. *kurpe* “shoe” (**kūrpiā*, IE **korəp-*);

O.C.S. *krъpa* “textura, rag”, *is-krъpiti*, *-ati* “ausflicken”, Bulg. *кърпа* “rag, kerchief, cloth;
Flicken”, Serb. *kr̄pa* “Fleck, Stuck canvas, fabric”; with the meaning “shoe”, Serb. *kr̄plje*
‘snowshoe’, Pol. *kierpce* “kind of Beschuhung”, Cz. *krpec* “Bastschuh”;
with full grade the 2. syllable *κρηπίς*, *-ῖδος* “shoe; Fundament a Baues” (Lat. Lw.
crēpida).

Daß *kerəp-* extension from (*s*)*ker(e)-* “cut, clip” sei, is probably.

References: WP. I 425, WH. I 172, Trautmann 146.

Page(s): 581

(kerḱ-:) korḱ- : krḱ-

English meaning: to wrinkle, become thin

Deutsche Übersetzung: “einschrumpfen, magern”

Note: (or at most *karḱ-* : *krḱ-*)

Material: O.Ind. *kṛśá-* “abgemagert, hager, weak”, *kṛṣyati* “magert ab”, Av. *kərəsa-* “skinny

“;

Lat. *cracentēs*, leg. *gracentēs* “graciles” to *gracilis* “skinny, slim, arid”, dissim. from **cracilis*,

O.Ice. *horr*(**hurha-*) “Magerkeit”;

Lith. *karšeti*, intensiv *kárštu, kársti* “old become”, *iškáršas* “frail before age”, *káršé* “Altersschwäche”, Ltv. *nuo-kārst* “veralten, reif become”;

Clr. *kors* “ausgerodete Striche Landes”, Ser.-Cr. *kršljav* “in growth zurückgeblieben”, Sloven. *kriš* 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.

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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 *χ*- also with beweglichem s- : **(s)ker-**.

Material: I. O.Ind. *karāta*- m. “crow” (?), *karāyikā* “a kind of crane”.

Gk. κόραξ, -ακος m. “raven”, κοράκιον “bill, beak, neb of raven” (**kor-η-k-*, compare Lat. *cor-n-īx*), σκορακίζω “behandele schimpflich (from ἐς κόρακας βάλλειν under likewise), κορώνη “crow”, κόραφος ποιὸς ὄρνις Hes. (**kor-η-bhos*); κορκορυγή “Kollern in Leibe”;

Lat. *corvus* “raven”, *cornīx*, *-īcis* “crow”, Umbr. *curnāco* “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. *kerekorítý* “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-, krek-, krok-**:

O.Ind. *kṛkara-*, *krakara-*, *kṛkāṇa-* 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”, *kráksamāṇa-*, *-krakṣa-*, *-krakṣin-* perhaps “knarrend”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *ks-* phonetic mutation

Arm. perhaps as neologism *karkač* “Rauschen, noise”, *karkačem* “excessive lachen, roar”;

Gk. κέρκαξ ιέραξ Hes., κερκάς κρεξ τὸ ὄρνεον Hes., κερκιθαλίς ἐρωδιός Hes., κερκίς ...εῖδος ὄρνιθος Hes., κέρκνος ιέραξ, ἥ ἀλεκτρυών Hes., κέρκος ... ἀλεκτρυών Hes., κίρκος “ιέραξ”, κορκόρας ὄρνις. Περγαιοῖ Hes., κρέξ “eine Vogelart”, κέρχνος m. “hoarseness” (if from *κερκ-σνος), κέρχνη, κερχνηή f. “Turmfalke”;

Lat. *crociō*, *-īre* and *crocō*, *-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. **krākn-i*); *cercc* “hen” (but Welsh *ysgrechf.* ‘scream’ from O.E. **scrāec* “clamor”; M.Ir. *scrēch* ‘scream’ from O.N. *skráekr*); O.Bret. *corcid*, Bret. *kerc* “heiz, Welsh *crychyd* “Reiher”, Ir. *corr* (**kork-so-*) “crane”;

O.Pruss. *kerko* f. “ aquanaut (bird)”, Ltv. *ķērcu*, *ķērt* “ gattle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker, sough, rustle, din, fuss, noise make”, Lith. *karkiù*, *kařkti* “ burr, croak, caw, gattle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker”, Lith. *kirkiù*, *kiřkti* “ screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell (from the Bruthenne)”; Lith. *krēkinuos*, *-intis* “rutting, in heat sein (of swine)”, Ltv. *krecēt* “hoarse become”; O.Pruss. *kracto* (lies *kracco*) ‘schwarzspecht’, Lith. *krākē* ds., Lith. *kr(i)okiù*, *kr(i)ōkti* “röcheln, grunt” (: Lat. *crociō* etc.), *kr(i)okly̑s* “waterfall”, Ltv. *krācu*, *krākt* “croak, caw, schnarchen, röcheln, bawl, blaster”; Lith. *kurkiù*, *kuřkti* “quarren”, Ltv. *kūrcu*, *kūrkta* “quarren” (: O.C.S. *krъknǫti*, changing through ablaut with Lith. *kvařkt?*); compare Mühlenbach-Endzelin Ltv.-D. Wb II 296, 270, 322;

O.C.S. *krъknоти* “croak, caw” (etc.); R.C.S. *krečetъ* “Zikade”, Russ. *krëk* “Aufstehnen”, *krečet* “Jagdfalke”, Serb. *krëka* “clamor the Hühner or Frösche” (etc.), Cz. *škrek* “clamor”, O.Sor. *škrekava* “Eichelhäher”; Russ. *krochálъ* “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*, *krañkštì* ds., Russ. *krjákatъ* “crack, creak, groan, burr, croak, caw”; Toch. B *krañko* rooster, cock; O.Ind. *kruñ*, *kruñca-*, *krāuñca* m. “Brachvogel”.

With anl. *K-*: O.Ind. *sāri-* f. “ein bird”, *sārikā* “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. *Ky-*: 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, κέκραγα “croak, caw (of raven), cry”; κάραγυς ὁ τραχὸς ψόφος οἴον πτριόνων 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. *skrækrm*. ‘scream’ (**skrēki-*), *skrækja*, *skrækta* “cry”, *skrok* n. pl. “lie, falsity”, *skrokva* “erdichten, erläugen”;

Lith. *kregždē* ‘swallow’, *krégéti* “grunt”, *krogiù* “röhle, grunt”.

3. Labial extensions:

A. With **-p-**: O.Ind. *kípatē*, Aor. *akrapiṣṭa* “lament”;

kṛcchrá- ‘schlimm’; n. “need”, mind. from **kṛpsra-*;

Pers. *särfāk* “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. *scraw* “Meervogel” is Gmc. Lw.;

Ltv. *krepēt*, *krēpēt* “dirty, filthy become”, *krēpāt* “zähen mucus auswerfen” (from **räuspern”), Lith. *skreplénti* ds., Ltv. *krēpalas* pl., Lith. *skrepliai* pl. ‘schleimauswurf, O.C.S. *kropljā*, *kropiti* “besprinkle, sprinkle” etc., Russ. *kropotáť* “drone, grumble, grumpy, surly, sullen sein, sich sorgen” etc.

With **-b-**: O.N. *skrap* “das Rascheln, gossip”, *skrapa* “rustle, babble”; Lith. *skrebéti* “rustle”, O.C.S. *skrobotъ* “noise”. Nasalized Gk. κρέμβαλα “Kastagnetten”.

II. *f*-basis (*s*)(*k*)erei-:

O.Ir. *scretf.*, Ir. *scread* ‘scream’ from **skri-zd(h)ā*; compare Persson Beitr. I 348;

with **s-**: Bret. *screo* (**skriūā*) “kreischender Meervogel”;

O.H.G. O.S. *scrian* “cry”, O.H.G. *screi* n. ‘scream’, N.Ger. *schrēwen*, Dutch *schreeuwen* “cry” (**skraiwian*), wFlem. *schreemen*, Eng. *scream* ds. (**skraimian*); without *s-*: O.N. *hreimr* “clamor”, O.N. *hrīna* “cry” (of Schweine); compare Ltv. *kriūna* ‘sow’ (also Ir. *crāin* ds. : Lat. *crōcio*) and piem. *crin* (ligur.?.) ‘swine’.

guttural extensions:

A. With *-k-*: Gk. κρίκε “(das Joch) knarrte, kreischte”; Lith. *krykščiu*, *krýkšti* “ screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell “, *krikséti*“quaken”;

O.C.S. *krikъ* “clamor”, *kričati* “cry”;

O.N. *hegrí*, 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. *cъrkam* “zwitschere, zirpe; cry, spritze” (etc. s. Berneker 132);

B. With *-g-*: Gk. κριγή “das Schwirren; creakiness (the Zähne)”, κριγή ἡ γλαῦξ Hes., κρίζω, κρίσαι, κέκριγα “ screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell, growl “, bööt. κριδδέμεν (δδ = γ) “γελᾶν”;

Welsh *cre* (**krigā*), *dychre* (**dī-eks-krigā*) “clamor”; derived *crē-ydd*, *crē-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 *krieb*, *krekel* “ cricket, Heimchen”, Fr. *criquet* ds., Dutch *kricken*, *kreken* “Zirpen (from the cricket)”, M.Eng. *creken* “creak”, Eng. *creak* ds., Fr. *criquer* ds.;

with *s-*: O.C.S. *skrъgati* (i.e. *skrъg-*) “ gnash “, *skrъžъtъ* (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. *skrynia* “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*, *-éti* “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. *schrüten* ‘schnarchen, wheeze, prusten’, wfäl. *Schrute* “Truthe”, Swe. *skryta* “brag, boast”, dial. ‘schnarchen’, Nor. dial. *skryta* “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. *krauklýs* “crow”, *kraukiù*, *kraükti* “croak, caw”, ablaut. *kriūk-iù*, *-ti* “grunt”, *krüké* “Ghegrunze”; Ltv. *kraūklis* m. “raven”, *kraūkis* ‘saatkrähe’, *kraukât* “cough, mucus auswerfen (of cattle)”; *kraūka* f. ‘schleimauswurf’;

O.C.S. *krukъ* “raven” (etc.);

Ice. *hrygla* “rattle in the throat”, M.H.G. *rü(c)heln*, Ger. *röheln*, 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)”.

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With **-k-**: O.Ind. *krōśati*, Av. *xraosaiti* “creischt, shouts, howls”, O.Ind. *krōśa-*, *klöśa-* 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 εἶδος (“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* (*κρνος) “Kornelkirschbaum”, κράνον = Lat. *cornum* “Kornelkirsche”, Lith. *kirnas as base from *Kirnis* “deus cerasorum”; in addition probably Gk. κέρασος “Kirschbaum” (out of it Lat. *cerasus*), perhaps thrakisch-Phryg. word.

Contrariness of phonetically Übereinstimmung remain far off the meaning because of :
Lith. *kirna* f. ‘strauchband from Weiden’, *kirnis* ‘swamp, marsh’, O.Pruss. *kirno* f. ‘shrub, bush’, ablaut. Lith. *kēras* “hoher, verwitterter stump; Staude”, *keréti* “in die ‘Aste schießen”, Ltv. *cērs* ‘shrub, bush, knorrig Baumwurzel’, O.Pruss. *ker-berse* “Wirsengholz” (perhaps ‘strauchbirke”), with formants -ba, Lith. *kirba* (out of it Ltv. *kirba*) ‘swamp, marsh, morass’; R.C.S. *kъrjь*, Russ. *korь* “root”, Cz. *keř* ‘shrub, bush”, o-grade O.C.S. (etc.) *korenъ*, gen. -ene (*en*-stem) “root”; together with Russ. *čeren*, *čerenók* “Heft, Stiel, handle, grasp a Messers; Ppropfreis” 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: “hangen, 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. *pakorē* “gallows”; perhaps also Lith. *prā-kartas* “crib, manger”, O.Pruss. *pracartis* “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”, κρεμάθρā “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*, *kirméti* “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 Farbentöne

Note: often extended with *-i* and *-u*, s. the extensions *kerb(h)-* and *kers-*.

Material: O.Ind. *karāta-* “oxblood, indigo” (?), *kuruñgá-, kuluruñgá-* m. “antelope”, *kirmira-* “varicolored”, *káriṣa-* 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” (**kr-u-*); O.E. *horh*, gen. *horwes*, O.H.G. *horg* “dirty, filthy” (**kr-k-u-o*); O.Ice. *horr* m. “nasal mucus, snot, smut”; O.E. *hrot* m. “Rotz”, O.H.G. *hroz* ds., asächs. *hrotttag* ‘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. *sarın*, gen. *sarín* “ice”, *sarínum* “gefriere”;

Ven.-Illyr. PN *Carmō* (Steiermark, Austrian province), rätoromO.N. *carmún* “weasel”; see under *Kor-men-*;

Alb. *thjer-më* “gray”, *per-thjerm* “lazuline” (**ker-yo-* with secondary *-më*); *i surmë* “ashen” (**Kor-mo-*); s. Jokl Mel. Pedersen 153 ff.;

O.Ice. *hjarn* n. “frozen snow” (: Arm. *saṛn*, Slav. **sernъ*); O.H.G. *hornunc*, Ger. *Hornung* “Februar”; O.H.G. *harmo* m. “ermine” (: Ven.-Illyr. *carmō*);

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Lith. *šīrvas* “gray, greyish-blue” (**kṛ-yo-s*), *šīrm̥as* ds. (**kṛ-mo-s*), Ltv. *sirms* “gray” (compare O.Ind. *śyā-má-* “black, dark” besides *śyā-vá-* ds.); Lith. *šīrvis* “(*gray) hare”; in addition Lith. *šarm̥a* f. “hoarfrost”, Ltv. *sarma*, *serma* ds., Lith. *šarmuō*, *šermuō* “(*gray) ermine” (:O.H.G. *harmo*, Ven.-Illyr. *carmō*); *šarmuon̥ys* m. “(*gray) weasel”, with ablaut E.Lith. *širmuon̥elis* ds., Ltv. *sermulis* m. “(*gray) ermine”;

Proto-Slav.. **sernъ* in R.C.S. *srěnъ* “πτοικίλος”, aRuss. *serenyj* “white” (from horses) and as m. Sloven. *srēn*, *srēnj* “hoarfrost, frozen Schneerinde”, Russ. *serěn* “frozen snow”, Pol. *szron* (older *srzon*) “hoarfrost (: O.Ice. *hjarn*)”;

Lith. *šērkšnas* (besides *šērkštas*) “weißgrau, mouldy”, *šērk̥nas* m. “hoarfrost”, ablaut. *šīrk̥nas* “hoarfrost” and *šīrsňija širšnyti* “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. črěnovълаја "μύλαι", R.C.S. črěnovъпъ (zubъ), črěnovіťсь "μύλη" "dens molaris", slovak. čren "mandible, lower jaw bone" etc.

After Būga RFV. 67, 234 to Ltv. *cēruo-k(s)/is* "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. *kṛṣṇá-* “black” = O.Pruss. *kirsnan* ds., FIN *Kirsnappe* = O.Bulg. *čъпъ*, Russ. *čеренъ*, Ser.-Cr. *cīn* etc. “black” (**čърхпъ*, **čърспъ*); without -no-forms Lith. *kéršas* “black and white mottled, speckled, *tabby”, *kéršé* “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.: *črъпъ* “black” : Lithuanian: *kiřnas* “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 und 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. *kṛnáttī* “dreht den Faden, spinnt”, *karttar-* “the Spinner”, *crtáti* “binds, heftet together”, *kata-* m. “netting, Matte” (mind. for **kṛta-*), probably also *kutí-*, *kutī* f. “cottage” (**kṛtī*), *kuḍya-* n. (**kṛtya-*) “(*geflochtene) wall”, pāli *koccha-* “wickerwork” (O.Ind. **kṛtsa-*); O.Ind. *kṛtsná-* “vollständig, whole” (compare Lat. *crassus*, Slav. *čvrstvъ);

Gk. κάρταλ(λ)ος m. “basket”, κροτώνη “Astknorren” (*κρατώνā); with *u*-colored reduced grade κύρτος, κύρτη “Binsengeflecht, fish snaring net, cage”, κυρτία “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” (**kērəti-*, or **krāti-*, compare Ltv. *krātiňš*, Lith. *krōtai*); *crassus* “thick, strong, coarse”; probably *cartilāgo* “gristle” (probably *kēr[ə]t-*, compare *palma* : παλάμη);

M.Ir. *ceirtle* f. “ball, tangle, knot” (**kertelijā*); *cert* f. ‘scrap, shred, Kleinigkeit’; Goth. *haúrds* (**kṛtis*) “door”, O.N. *hurð* ds., O.S. *hurth* “netting”, O.H.G. *hurd*, pl. *hurdi* ds., Ger. “Hürde = hurdle”, O.E. *hyrdel* 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. *kr̥etjnači*) 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. *čr̥stvъ*, *čyrstvъ* “tight, firm; lauter, genuine”, Russ. *čerstvъ* “hard, dry; fühllos; altbacken”, Serb. *čvrst* “tight, firm, hard; vollfleischig” etc. (**kṛt-tū-os*);

nasalized Slav. **kr̥etati*, **kr̥etjnači*, Russ. *krátatъ*, *kránutъ* “from the Stelle bewegen, umwerfen; touch”, Sloven. *krétagi* “wenden, lenken, turn, rücken” etc., changing through ablaut **kr̥otъ* in R.C.S. *krutъ* “tortus, immitis”, Russ. *krutъ* “drall; jäh, upright (see above to Lith. *krañtas*); thick eingekocht; cold; hard, stern”, Serb. *krút* “violent”, Pol. *kręty* “drall; winded, crooked; twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, gekräuselt”, Church Slavic *krąšto*, *krątiti sę* “torqueri”, Russ. *krutítъ* “turn, winden, whirl, lace, tie” etc., Sloven. *krotíca* “knot in Gesinst”, 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- (*^ghes-)

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” (*hezdā), 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 “, *kasaū*, -ýtr “continual gelinde scratch, scrape”, *kasù*, *kàsti* “umgraben”, Ltv. *kast* “ rake “, *kasít* ‘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], (*kasít) *kosit* “harvest the crops”

O.C.S. *češo*, *češati* “comb; stripe, abstreifen (e.g. Beeren)”, Bulg. (etc.) *češe*/“comb”, Cz. *pa-čes* m. “Hede, oakum “, Russ. *česka* “Hede, oakum “, *češuja* “dandruff”, *česotka* “scabies “; Church Slavic *kosa* “hair”, Russ. (etc.) *kosá* “lichen, pigtail “, Church Slavic *kosmъ* “hair”; O.C.S. *kosnati* “touch, anrühren”, *kasati* *sę* “touch” (from “pluck”), Serb. *kösim*, -*iti* “lacerare, vellere” probably iterative to *češati*; 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 (*ksṇjō) ‘scratch, comb; drum; tumble, prügle”, ξάνιον “comb zum Wollekrempein”, ξάσμα “gekrempelte wool”, ἐπίξηνον “clot, chunk, Haublock”;

Lat. *sentis* (**kṣen-tís*) “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. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *novācula* ‘schermesser, razor’ (due to a Verbums **novāre* from **ksneūā-*);

O.N. *snøggr* “kurzgeschoren”, *snoðenn* “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. ξέσσαι ‘scrape, smooth’, ξεστός “geschabt”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *gh-* > *gz-*, *z-*: Gk. *z-* phonetic mutation

ks-eu- in:

O.Ind. *kṣurá-* m. ‘schermesser, Dornpflanze’; Pers. *šor* ‘salzig’, kurd. *sûr* ds.; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Gk. ξῦω “scrape, rub, glätte”, participle ξυστός “geschabt, geglättet”, -όν “(geglätteter) spear shaft”, ξύσμα “Abschabsel”, ξύστρα ‘riegel’, ξυστήρ “rasper”, ξυπόν (: O.Ind. *kṣurá-*) ‘schermesser’, ξυπόν τομόν, ισχνόν, ὄξύ Hes.; ξόανον (**ks-oú-e nom*) “all Geschnitzte”, esp. “Götterbild”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *gh-* > *gz-*, *z-*: Gk. *z-* phonetic mutation

Gk. ξώστρα ψηκτρίς, ψήκτρια Hes. (‘riegel’), rather with *ksō[u]-* here, as with **ksōs-* zur root form *ks-es-*;

here probably with metathesis Balt. **skuūō* “rasiere” in Ltv. *skuvu*, *skūt*, Lith. *skutù*, *skūsti* ds.

References: WP. I 449 ff., WH. I 178 f., Trautmann 119 f., 268, Specht IE Decl. 239, 250, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 85¹.

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keuəd-, kūd-

English meaning: to cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreien; anschreien, schelten, höhnen, spotten’

Material: O.Ind. *kutsáyati* ‘schmäht, tadeln’, *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, juchieren” from O.N. *hōta* “threaten”); O.E. *hūsc* (**kūd-sko-*), O.H.G. O.S. *hosc* (**kūd-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 erfrechen” (“*herausfordernd cry”), *gehiuze*, *gehūze* “Larm, 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. *prokúditъ* ‘schlechte Streiche make, Schabernack play”, *kúdъ* f. ‘schwarzkunst”, Ser.-Cr. *kudīm*, *-íti* “rebuke, slander”, Pol. dial. *prze-*, *przy-kudzić* ‘spoil, langweilen”.

References: WP. I 378 f.

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An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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; *kouo-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”; á-*kúvatē* “beabsichtigt”, á-*kūta-* n., á-*kūti-* f. “intention”;

Av. *čəvīšī* 1. sg. Med. Aor. “I erhoffte, versah mich”;

Gk. κοέω “merke, hear” (Denomin. from **kouos*; = Lat. *caveō*); *κοFος placed in Ion.-Att. ἀνακῶς ἔχειν “ care bear, carry”; Dor. ἐκοῦμες ἡκούσαμεν Hes.; κοίης, κοιόλης ιερεύς; κοῖον, κώιον ἐνέχυρον; κοῦα, κῶα ἐνέχυρα Hes.; Maced. κοῖος “number”; PN Λᾶο-κό(Φ)ων, Λᾶο-κώσα, etc.; κῦδος n. “fame” (see under to Slav. *čudo*);

from the basis *keu-s-*: ἀκούω “hear” (*ἀκουσιῶ), ἀκοή, Hom. ἀκουή “Gehör” (*ἀκουσᾶ), ὑπήκοος “gehorsam, untetan”, lak. ἐπάκοος “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; á- is barely = *n* “in”, but = á- (**ha-kouh̥i*ω, **ha-keuh̥h*ω) through Hauchdissimilation, or IE *s̥m̥-* “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 **kouos*), *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, -c* “ 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 sę* ‘sich wundern’ (**kēu-dos*, changing through ablaut with:)

Maybe Alb. *cudi* “marvel”

Gk. κῦδος “fame, honour”, κῦδιστος “ruhmreichst”, actually “whereof man hört”;

Serb. *čuvati* “beware, guard”; Proto-Slav. *čev̥o, *čevit̥i in O.Cz. *vš-čieviti, na-vš-čieviti*, nowadays *navštíviti* “besuchen”.

keu-s- in Russ. dial. *čuchatъ* “wahrnehmen, hear”, Sloven. *čuha-m, -ti* ‘spüren, ahnen’, Cz. *čich* ‘sense, mind, Witterung, spoor’; compare above to ἀκούω.

2. With anlautendem *s-:*

mlran. *śkōh*, Pers. *šikōh, šukōh* (urlran. **skauaθa-*) “ splendor, glory, magnificence, Majestät, stateliness “; Arm. *cuçanem* “lasse schauen, points, shows, evinces”, *coyc* “das Zeigen, Schau” (*skeu-skō*);

Gk. Θυοσκός “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. *scīenc* 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-schauditwei* “trust”.

References: WP. I 368 ff., WH. I 186 f., Trautmann 132.

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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 Gegenüberstellungen 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. *kúlity* “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” (*hükta*, st. participle *hokinn*), *hoka*, *hokra* “ grovel, truckle, creep “, *høykiask* ‘sink down, zusammenkriechen”, M.H.G. *hüchen* “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. *káugé*, ablaut. *kiūgis* “Heuhaufe”, O.Pruss. *kugis* “ knob, handle, button, pommel am the hilt of a sword “, Lith. *kaugurē* “ small steiler hill”, Ltv. *kàudze* “heap, barn, haystack” (and *skaudze*).

B. II. ***keu-k-:***

O.Ind. *kucáti*, *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”, *kukulýs* “Mehlkloß”, *kükis* “Misthaken”, Ltv. *kukurs*, *kukūms* “ hunch, swelling, blister”, *kükis* “ dwarf; Zaunkönig”, *kükša* “eine of Alter Gebeugte”, R.C.S. *kukonossъ* “ crooked-nosed “;

Russ. *kúka* “fist”, Bulg. *kúka* “hook, crutch “, Ser.-Cr. *küka* “hook”, *kükonošast* “hakennasig”, *kükara* “hook by the Pflugdeichsel”, ökuka, ökuč f. “ convolution of a

Flusses"; Ser.-Cr. *čučīm*, *čučati* "hocken, kauern", Sloven. *čučīm*, *čučati* and *kučīm*, *kúčati* ds.; Russ. dial. *kúčeri* pl. f., Clr. *kučery* pl. m. "Locken"; with a meaning "heap" Russ. *kúča* "heap", dial. "haystack", *kúčkatъ* "conglobate, häufen", *kúčki* "die Plejaden", Cz. *kuče* "mass", Pol. *kuczki* pl. 'small heap". O.Bulg. *къкълъ* "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 pālign. *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 τρυπλίον 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. *kabē* “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. II. *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 “τρυπλίον”, nasal. Gk. κύμβος etc.; Uhlenbeck O.Ind. Wb. 59);
Gk. κῦφός “gebückt, writhed, crooked, humped”, κῦφος n. “hump, hunchback”, κῦφω “bend vorwärts, curve”, probably also κύπτω “beuge mich, ducke mich”, κυπτός “demütig”, κύβδα “geduckt” (originally labial not objektiv feststellbar); κύφερον ἢ κυφήν κεφαλήν Κρῆτες Hes.; maybe from the language nördlicher (Thrac., Maced.) Gaukler derive hence probably κύβη “κεφαλή” EM., κύβηβος “όκατακύψας” EM., κυβηβᾶν “κυρίως τὸ ἐπὶ την κεφαλην ρίππειν” EM., “from fury ergriffen sein” Hes. Poll., as well as κυβιστάω ‘schlage einen Purzelbaum, stürze kopfüber’;

to the labial extensions in the meaning from κύπτη τρώγλη under likewise probably κυψέλη “Kasten, hutch; Bienenzelle; Ohröffnung”, κύψελος “die in Erdlöchern nistende Uferschwalbe”;

O.H.G. *hūba*, O.S. *hūva*, O.E. *hūfe*, O.Ice. *hūfa* Haube, Kappe;
Russ. *kubarъ* “Brummkreisel”, *kúbaremъ* “kopfüber”, *kubécsъ* “Brummkreisel”, *kúbélъ* dial. “wooden ball zum Spielen”, *kúbokъ* “goblet, Pokal”, Clr. *kub* “from Holz ausgehöhltes Geschirr”, *kúbok* “paten, hauchiges vessel, small Geschirr”, Pol. *kubek* “goblet, Schoppen, Obertasse”.

C. III. *kew-p-*:

a. O.Ind. *kūpa*- m. “pit, pothole, cave”;

Gk. κύπη τρώγλη Hes. (ū?), κύπαι εἶδός τι νεώς, καὶ αἱ ἔξ ūλης 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. ‘schiffsrumpt’, 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 Flachs’;

at most Slav. **kъръ*, 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) *kjipī* “heap” (**kūp-ījā*);

M.Ir. *cūan* f. “Trupp, heap” (**koup-nā*);

O.H.G. *hovar* “hump, hunchback” (: Lith. *kuprà*), 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. *hof* n. “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. *kustъ* “bush, shrub, bush, Staude”, Clr. *kust’* ‘shrub, bush, Staude” connected;

Lith. *kaūpas* “heap” = O.Bulg. *kuρъ* ds. (Serb. *küp* certainly with other intonation as *kaūpas*; s. Berneker 646); Lith. *kaupiù*, *kaūpti* “häufeln”, *kupiù*, *kùpti* “auf einen heap lay, place, sort, order, arrange”, *kuprà* “hunch”, *kùpstas* “hill”, *kùpetा* “haycock, haystack”, *kùpinas* “gehäuft”, Ltv. *kupt* ‘sich ballen”, *kupenis* ‘schneehaufen”, *kuprs* “hunch”; with lengthened grade **kō[u]p-*: Lith. *kuopiù*, *kuōpti* “häufeln (corn, grain)”, Ltv. *kuops* “heap”, *kuopiná* “fascicle, sheaf”;

Russ. (Berneker 646) *kuρъ*, *kúper* ‘steißbein, Bürzel”, Pol. *kuper* “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 Windekkens Lexique 48 compares Toch. A *kumpäc* “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 “τρύβλιον”;

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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”, *humpel* “niedriger hillock”, Dutch *homp* “thick Stück bread”; perhaps Ger. (N.Ger.) *Humpen* (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

(**keu̥əp-**) **k̥e̥p-**, **k̥əp-**, **k̥ūp-** next to which occasional

keu̥(e)p-, k(e)u̥ep-

English meaning: to smoke; to boil; to cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rauchen, wallen, kochen; also seelisch in Aufruhr, in heftiger Bewegung sein”

Note: From **k̥y-** 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, röhrt sich”; *kapi-* (uncovered) “Weihrauch”, wherefore as “* smoke-color “ *kapilá-*, *kapiśá-* “bräunlich, reddish”, also *kapí* m. “ape”;

Alb. *kapitem* “atme heavy “ (as Lith. *kūpūoti*);

Gk. καπνός ‘smoke’, Hom. ἀπὸ δε ψυχην ἐκάππισεν “hauchte from” : κάπυς οὐδ κάπος πνεῦμα Hes., κέκηφε τέθνηκε Hes., κεκαφηότα Hom. “aushauchend”; zur dissimilation from **k̥u̥ap-no-s* to καπνός compare Schwyzer Gk. I 302;

Lat. *cupiō*, -ere “lust, crave” (= O.Ind. *kúpyati*), *cuppēdo* = “cupido”, 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* (**k̥u̥apōs*); maybe Alb. * *cuprum*, *bakēr* “bronxe???”

O.Ir. *ad-cobra* “wünscht” (*-*kuprāt*), Verbaln. *accobor* (**ad-kupro-*) “wish”, Thurneysen Gk. 139;

Goth. *afluapjan* (**k̥u̥eb-* besides sonstigem **k̥e̥p-*) “ersticken, auslöschen”, *afluapnan* “erlöschen” (: ἀπο-καπύω), M.H.G. *verwepfen* “kahmig become, of Wein”, Mod.Ice. *hvap* “dropsical flesh”;

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Lith. *kvāpas* m. “breath, breeze, haze, mist, Wohlgeruch” (: Lat. *vapor*), *kvepiù*, -éti “duften” (-ě- kann Balt ablaut neologism sein), *kvépiù*, *kvěpti* “breathe”, Ltv. *kvēpt* “qualmen”, *kvēpes* pl. “breath, breeze, fume, smoke, smut”, *kvēpēt* “räuchern”, changing through ablaut Lith. *kūpúoti* “heavy breathe”, Ltv. *kūpēt* ‘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. *kypljō*, *kypěti* “boil, überlaufen”, *kyprъ* “lax, porös”, Cz. *kyprý* old ‘strebsam, emsig, fresh’; Clr. *kvápyty ša* ‘sich sputen, hurry’; with (IE) reduced *u* Russ. *kórotъ* (**koput-*) f. “fine smut, dust”, *koptítъ* “with smoke black make, räuchern”; perhaps O.C.S. *koprъ* “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 *kiə-* (: *kiē-?*)

Material: Gk. κιώ “go away, travel” is late neologism to Aor. ἔκιον; Imper. κίε, participle κιών;

Hom. Präteritum μετ-εκίαθε, -θον (*ī* metr. lengthening) “folgte after, durchstreifte”, κίατο
ἔκινεῖτο Hes. (heavy root); ὄνο-κίνδιος, -κίνδας “Eseltreiber”, κίνδαξ “movable, nimble,
εύκίνητος” (compare zur formation ἀλίνδω, κυλίνδω);

from *kī-n-eu-*: Gk. κίνυμαι “werde bewegt, erschüttert, go”, κίνύσσομαι ‘schwanke hinund
her’, κίνέω “put in Bewegung, drive” (*κίνέF-ω);

Alb. *qoj* “awake, erwecke” (**kiēñiō*), *çoj* ‘send, senden’ (**ds-kój*), *cys*, *cyt* “reize, necke”
(**ter-kiu-t-iō*), *syei*, *syen* (**kiu-n-iō*) “bestürmen, anfallen” (Jokl Mél. Pedersen 149 f.);

Lat. *cieō*, *ciēre* (secondary *ciō*, *cīre*) “in Bewegung place, astir make, herbeirufen” (*ciēre*
= IE *ki(j)e-???*), *citus* “quick, fast”, *citō*, *-āre* “in Bewegung place, come lassen, vorladen”,
sollī-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. *cid-* 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. *kielé*, *kylé*, Ltv.
ciēlawa, O.Pruss. *kylo* “Bachstelze”, O.Cz. *číly* “agile, lively”; Lat. *cillō*, *-ere* “move” is
perhaps only Grammatikererfindung.

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With **s**: O.Ind. *cēstati* “bewegt die Glieder, is in Bewegung”, *cēsta-* n., *cēstā* “movement, Gebärde”.

root form *ki-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, dead, act, work”;

Arm. *ču* (= O.Ind. *cyuti-*) “ departure ”, *čvem* “I breche auf, fare, journey ab”, Aor. (to present *er̥tam*) *čogay* “I walked” (**kiou-*):

Gk. σεύω “put in rasche, intense movement”, Med. “hurry, bin excited, aroused” (σεύεται = *cyavatē*; the diphthong kann after den außerpräs. forms and after unthematis. σεῦται 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” (*σοFόομαι), σύει (Bacchyl.) “treibt”, ἔσσομένον τεθορυβημένον, ὄρμημένον Hes., Hom. λᾶο-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 “ enthralment ”, κηληδόνες pl. f. “bezaubernde creature ”;

Lat. *calvor*, -ī and *calviō*, -īre “Ränke schmieden, hintergehen, deceive ”, *columnia* “false accusation, deceit, slander, Ränke” (**calvomniā*), very probably also *cavilla* (**calvilla*) “Neckerei, Stichelei, Trotzelei”, *cavillor*, -ārī “banter, bewitzeln, behöhnen”; 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. *ca-* 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 *kotъсь* "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. *catīllus*, out of it Goth. *katils*, dt. *Kessel*, out of it again O.Bulg. *kotъь*, Lith. *kātilas*) = O.E. *heden* "Kochgeschirr".

References: WP. I 383 f., WH. I 176, 182.

Page(s): 586-587

k^be(i)-, k^ba(i)- (*g^hθe(i)-)

English meaning: to acquire, possess

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erwerben, Verfügung and Gewalt worüber bekommen”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣayati* “besitzt, beherrscht” (*k^bə̥-éti) = Av. *xšayati* “hat power, force, might, herrscht, verfügt worüber, besitzt”, *xšayō* “power”; O.Ind. *kṣatrā-* n. “Herrschaft”, Av. ap. *kṣaθra-* 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. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *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., *κτῆμα* n. “acquisition, possession, property”, *κτῆνος* 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 (=: πάμα) dial. ἔγκτᾶσις “Landerwerb”.

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Hittite *gh-* > *tk-* : Gk. *tk-* > *kt-* phonetic mutation see Root *g^hθem-*, *g^hθom-*, gen.- ablative *g^h(^h)m-éś* : “earth”.

References: WP. I 504, BAL.-SLAV. 38, 143, Schwyzer 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. κηκάζω ‘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”, *khēnə* “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 **kñd-* to Lith. *kándu* “bite” (somewhat different above S. 560). Zur gleichen root *ken-* (above 559 ff.) could O.Ind. *khánati* “gräbt”, Inf. *kháni-tum*, participle *khāṭa-* (**khñ-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. καφᾶν, κηφήν “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.

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χαμός “ writhed, crooked, humped “ (and χαβός ds.) placed (different above S. 555). For Problem the Tenues 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-*, *kikiðīi-* 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” (**klaun̥jō*).

References: WP. I 490; compare 6. *kel-*.

Page(s): 599

klādhrā

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*, *klótí* “hinbreiten, breit hinlegen”, Ltv. *klâju*, *klât* ds., Lith. *klōtas* “das Pflaster in Hofe”, *ùžklodas* “bedspread”, *paklôdê* “Bettlaken” (-*d*- from *d*- or *dh*-present as:)

O.Bulg. *kladq*, *klasti* “laden, lay, place” (etc., in addition also Russ. *kladú* “verschneide”); *t*-present (partly perhaps also original *to*-nouns) in Goth. *afhlaþan* “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. */uot*, md. */ūt* “load, big, giant bulk, mass, Rotte”.

-to- or *-sto-*, *-sti*-noun to **hlaþan* is O.Ice. *hlass* n. “load, cargo”, agst. *hlæst* n., O.H.G. *last*, pl. *lestif*. “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. */uot*, md. */ūt*, 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: “(schmerhaft) drücken, quetschen, klemmen, zwicken”

Material: O.Ind. *kliśnāti* “afflicts, belästigt”, *kliśyatē* “wird afflicted, leidet”, *kleśa-* m. “pain, affliction, complaint”, *sam-kliś-* ‘squeeze’;

Lith. *klišé* f. “Krebsschere” (therefrom probably also *klišas* ‘schiefbeinig”), *kleišiuoti* “with crooked Füßen run”;

Slav. **kliša* and **klēša* “pliers, scissors” (from Bal.-Slav. **kleišiā-* and **klaɪšiā-*) placed in Pol. *kliszawy* and Clr. **klíšavyj* “bowlegged”; besides R.C.S. *klěšča* “pliers”, Sloven. *kléšče*, Clr. *klišči* f. pl. ds. (from Bal.-Slav. **klaɪštiā-*);

Church Slavic *klěšta* “pliers”, *klěštiti* “premere”, O.Bulg. *sъ-klěštati sę* “cruciari”, Russ. dial. *klestítъ (= klěstítъ)* “press, press, clamp” etc.

References: WP. I 492, Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 602

klem-, klēm-, klem-

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, erschlafft”, 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 Vokalstellunggeschieden);

Gk. κλαμαράν πλαδαράν, ἀσθενῆ 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. *hlykkr* “curvature”, *hlekkr* “ring” (**hλanki-*, =) 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”), *gehļencan* “flax, wattle, braid”, also O.E. *hlinc* ‘slope, hill’; Toch. B *klenke* “Befestigung”;

2. with auslaut. Tenuis:

Bal.-Slav. **klenkiō* “humpole” in: Lith. *klénkti* “quick, fast go”, Ltv. *klencēt* “humpeln”, O.C.S. *klečq*, *klečati*, Clr. *kljaču*, *kljačaty*, Ser.-Cr. *klēknem*, *klēći* “knien”, Sloven. *klécati* “hinken”, etc.

References: WP. I 498 f., WH. I 233 f., Trautmann 136.

See also: compare die rhyme roots *lenk-* “bend”, *slenq-*, *slenk-* “winden, turn”, *skreng(h)-*, *skrenk-* ds.

Page(s): 603

kleño-

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. *hlyngr* (*hlunr*), Dan. *løn*, Swe. *lönn* “Ahorn”, O.E. *hlyn* ds. (probably better as *hln*); besides O.H.G. M.H.G. *lhīn-*, *lhīm-boum*, Ger. *Leim-*, *Lein-baum*, *-ahorn*,

Lith. (with quite unclear *v*) *klēvas* “Ahorn”;

Russ. *klēnъ* “Ahorn”, Serb. *klēn* and *kljēn* “Feldahorn”, *kūn* (**kl̥nъ*) “kind of tree” etc.

References: WP. I 498, Trautmann 136.

Page(s): 603

klep-

English meaning: wet

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feucht”??

Material: Gk. κλέπας νοτερόν, πηλώδες, ἥ δασύ, ἥ ύγρόν Hes.;

O.Ir. *cluain* “meadow” (*klop-ni-*, also *kleu-ni-* possible);

Lith. *šlampù*, *šlapti* “damp become”, *šlapumà* “nasse Stelle auf dem Felde”, *šlapias* “damp”, Ltv. *slapêt* “damp make”;

References: WP. I 497, Trautmann 306.

See also: s. still under *kleu-* ‘spülen’.

Page(s): 603

klēg-, klōg-, kləg-, clang-; 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 (κλωγιω) ‘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. *klagéti*; Ltv. *kladzēt* “gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker”; with ē: Ltv. *klēgāt* “cry”;

Lith. *klegéti* “loud lachen”;

čforms: Lith. *sukligo* “er schrie auf”, Ltv. *klidzēt* “cry as ein hawk”, *kliedzu*, *kliegt*, Iter. *klaīgāt* “cry” (Leskien abl. 275, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 231 f.).

ü-form: Lith. *klugéti* “glucksen”;

2. with auslautender Tenuis:

Gk. κλώσσω “glucke” (late, perhaps rather back-formation from κλωγμός);

M.Ir. *clocc* m., Welsh etc. *clock* 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. *hlōgia* “zum Lachenbringen”, Goth. *ufhlōhjan* “auflachen make”; O.Ice. *hlæja* “lachen”, O.E. *hliehhan* ds.;

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R.C.S. *klegъtati, klekъtati* “cry, esp. of eagle”, O.Bulg. *kъсътъ* “Zähnekklappern” (etc., s. Berneker 511), O.Bulg. *klokoшто, -otati* “glucken, gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker” (etc., Berneker 521).

Forms: O.E. *hlīgan* “to give a reputation for (wisdom); attribute to”, *hlīsa, hligsa* “account, shout, call, fame”, M.Du. *līen be-līen, līhen* ‘say, melden”, Dutch *belijden*, O.Fris. *hīa* “melden, bekennen”;

Lith. *klinkù klikti* ‘sudden pfeifend aufkreischen”; ablaut. *klykiù, klýkti* “ 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 *kъcati* “knock”, Lith. *klukšeti* “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)-* (: *gleb(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. *klébys* "Armweite, Klafter, armful, armload " (*b* perhaps after *glébys* " armful, armload ").

Anlautvariante besides Lith. *glébys*, 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, Büga Kalba ir s. I 71, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 224.

Page(s): 604

klēu- (also k̄lēu-?) 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. κλάῖς, -ῖδος ‘schlüssel’ (also “bar, bolt; hakenförmige Øse ; Ruderolle”), Dor. secondary κλᾶξ, epidaur. gen. κλαικός ds., κληῖω (Ion.), κλήω (altAtt.), κλείω (Att.) “verschließe with a balk, beam, a bar, bolt, a Schlüssel”, κλήιθρον (Ion.), κλῆιθρον (altAtt.), κλεῖθρον (Att.) “Verschluß”;

Lat. *clavis* ‘schlüssel’, Dimin. *claviculae* “Wickelranken of Weins”, *clavus* “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*, -ere “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. *sluzzil*, 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 **sleuta-* “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. *hlizan* “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.;

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Ltv. *klūt* “become, succeed, erlangen”, *klūtas* “fate, destiny”, Lith. *nekliūtas* “Mißgeschick, mischief” and Lith. *kliudýti* “anhaken make”; if die Gmc. family related is, is rather from “Pflöckchen, Aststück as Losstäbchen” auszugehen;

Lith. *kliūvù, kliūti* “anhaken, hangenbleiben”, *klūtis, klūte* “hindrance”, *kliáutē* “hindrance, Gebrechen”, *pasikliáu-ju, -ti* “trust auf” (“*sich whereof klammern”), Ltv. *klūstu, klūt* “(hangenbleiben), (whereto) gelangen, become”, *klaustītiēs* “hangenbleiben”, *klūm-s, -a, -e* “hindrance”; causative with *-d-*: Lith. *kliudaū, -ýti* “anhaken make”, *kliaudaū, -ýti* “hinder”, *kliaudā* “körperliches Gebrechen” (see above to Lat. *claudus*), Ltv. *klūdīt* Iter. to *klūt* (see above);

with *K*-forms O.C.S. *ključь* “hook, Schlüssel”, *ključ-q, -iti* “zusammenschließen”; Russ. *kljuká* “crutch, Krummstab, Ofenkrücke”, Serb. *kljuka* “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. *kljuna* “kind of hook, cramp”, *kljún* ‘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 **concnī(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)nipnan* “ sad sein”; Lith. *knimbù*, *knibti* “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. *kniaūkti* “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 **gnīda* 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(ë)nid-*);

Gk. κονίς, -ίδος f. (**knid-s*), probably an κόνις "dust" angeglichen;

M.Ir. *sned* f. "nit", kymr. pl. *nedd*, nkorn. *neð*, Bret. *nez* ds. (**s(k)nida*);

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.

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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. κακάβη f., κακαβίς f. “ partridge, game bird ”, κακαβίζειν of Naturlaut the Rebhühner (also das borrowed Lat. *cacabāre*), κακάζειν “ gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker ”;

Lat. *cacillāre* “ gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (from the hen)”;

N.Ger. *kakeln* “ 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. *kokotáť* “ 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*, *kükerlüküh*), md. *kuckern*, *cockern*, *köcken* “ crow, cackle ”; Lith. *kakarýkū* “ kikeriki ”, kIRuss. etc. *kukuríku* ds., Serb. *kukúrječēm-*, *-ijěkatī*, Russ. *kukorékatъ* etc. “ crow, cackle ”, Gk. *koupičω* ds.

Maybe Alb. *kukurisem* “ laugh ”, *kikiriku* “ cock cackle ”, *kakaris* “ (hen) cackle ”

IV. Gk. κίκιρρος, κίκκός “ rooster, cock ” Hes.; Osc. *cicirrus*, Cognomen of Messius, probably “ Kampfhahn ”.

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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 *Kobryupъ*, whereof the Stadtname Russ. *Kobryupъ*, Pol. *Kobryń* 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 Slavic *kobъ* “οίωνοσκοπία, 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: “kümmерlich, 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 īaudis* “Ehepaar without Kinder” (could also to *kaī-* “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. κοϊζειν “quieken as ein Spanferkel”, Ger. *quieken, quieksen, quietschen*, Lith. *kvīkti*, Russ. *kvičatъ* “quieken, chirp, twitter, whimper” etc.

References: WP. I 455, Berneker 656 f., Trautmann 147.

Page(s): 610

koksā (*hoḡhā)

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 -kṣ-); common O.Ind. *ḡh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *coxa* f. “hip, haunch”;

Maybe Rom. *coapsā* “thigh” : Alb. *kofsha* “thigh”, *kafsha* “animal (*meat)”, *kafshoj* “bite (like an animal)” common Rom.-Illyr. *kʷhs-* > *phs-, fs-* phonetic mutation..

O.Ir. *coss* f. “foot”, O.Brit. Αργεντό-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.

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kol(ē)i-

English meaning: glue

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Leim"

Note: Root **kol(ē)i-**: "glue" derived from a reduction of the extended *glei-bh- Root **gel-1**: "to curl; round" [see above].

Material: Gk. κόλλα "glue" (*κόλλια);

M.Du. M.L.G. *helen* 'stick, glue' (*haljan);

O.C.S. *klějь*, *klejь* "glue" (Proto-Slav.. forms *kъlějь, kъlyjь, kъlē, s. Berneker 659 f.);

Lith. *klejaî* "glue" is Lw. from dem Slav.; Slav. -ъ/- 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’, κλωθώ eig. “die Spinnerin”, κλωστήρ, -ῆρος “filament, spindle”;

Lat. *colus*, *-ūs* or *-ī* ‘spinnrocken’.

Ghegen connection from *colus* with *kʷe/-* ‘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 *kolə-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-ίό-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 *u-*, e.g. Welsh *cy-wir*, O.Bret. *keuuir-gar*, Gaul. *Covīrus* MN, Welsh *cy-wely* “bed”;

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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. *kē-* = 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* stecktin afränk. *ham-ēdii* “coniūrātōres”; O.C.S. *sq-dъ* “judgement” see above.

Verwandtes *km̥ta* “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-* (**km̥ta*); 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 *m?*), 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 ZcelPh. 22, 325 ff.

Page(s): 612-613

konəmo-, knāmo- or k_enəmo-

English meaning: shin; bone

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schienbein, Knochen’

Material: Gk. κνήμη f. ‘shinbone, Radspeiche’, κνημῖς, -ῖδος f. (Eol. κνᾶμιν acc. κνᾶμιδες nom. pl.) “Beinschiene”;

O.Ir. *cnāim* “leg, bone” (whether Gk. Celt. *-nā-* = IE *ñ*, 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. *hōm* 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. κόψιχος “blackbird”, κόσσυφος (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 *sopq* ‘spiele die flute”, O.Bulg. *sopъсъ* “аùлηтήс”, Russ. *sopѣтъ* “pant, gasp” etc. and O.Ind. *sáb-d-a-* m. ‘sound, clangor, discourse, word” (to *-d*-suffix in words for din, fuss, noise s. Brugmann II² 1, 467), *sápati* “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-*, *-ja-*: Lith. *kāras* "war, fight" and lengthened grade O.Pers. *kāra-* m. "Kriegsvolk, Heer; people", Pers. *kār-zār* 'schlachtfeld'.

2. Gk. *κοίπανος* (from **Koípovoς*) "military leader, king, master, mister" (derivative from **κοῖρος* from **κόριος* with formants *-no-*; also O.Ice. *herjann* "Heervater" as epithet Odins from *harja-* "Heer" from; *κοιρανέω* "befehlige; herrsche", *κοιρανία* "Herrschaft", compare of unerweiterten **κοῖρο-* 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", *karjys* "warrior", Ltv. *kar”š* "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", *colurnus* (**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. *kráuju*, *króviau*, *kráuti* “aufeinanderlegen, häufen, packen, laden”; Ltv. *kŕau̯nu* (*kŕauju*), *kŕavu*, *kŕaūt* “häufen”; Iter. Lith. *kráustytı*, Ltv. *kŕau̯stít* “häufen”, *kravát* “snatch”, *krauja*, *kŕava*, *kŕuva* “cairn, pile of stones set up as a memorial or mark of some kind”; Lith. *krūvà* (acc. *krūva*) “heap”, *kriáuté*, *kráuté* “Bodenraum”;

O.Bulg. *krovъ* “roof” (**krəuo-*), ablaut. *kryjо*, *kryti* “cover, hüllen, conceal” etc.;

with **s**-extension:

Russ. *kryša* “roof”, Serb. *krišom* 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*, *krāt* “gather, collect, häufen”, O.Bulg. (with präsensbildendem *d*) *kradq*, *krasti* ‘steal’.

Labial extension (-bh-): Gk. κρύπτω “verberge”, κρυφή “clandestine” under likewise, κρύβονται ds.;

with **p**-extension (compare above κρύπτω) Ltv. *krāpu*, *krāpt* ‘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

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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. *hrjóða* “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. *kréslas* ‘stattlicher Stuhl’, Ltv. *krēslis*, O.Pruss. *creslan* “Lehnstuhl”, Lith. *krāsē* ‘stuhl’, Russ. *kréslo*, Cz. *křeslo* “Armstuhl”, as well as Lith. *krósniš*, Ltv. *krāsns* “oven”, Church Slavic *krosno* “licitorium”, Russ. *krósno* “loom; Stück canvas, fabric”, Bulg. *krosnó* “Aufzug beim loom; Torriegel”, *krósna* f. “ cradle “, Ser.-Cr. *krösna* “loom”, Cz. *krosna*, *krüsna* (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. *krēnà* f. “ skimmings, cream” (“was man abstreift, abschöpft”), Ltv. *kreju*, *krēju*, *kriet* “die cream from the milk abschöpfen”, *krēlms* m. “ skimmings” (from deverbalem *krējums* “was man abstreifen kann”); besides with Gmc. *p*: 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

krek⁻¹ (-k-?)

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen”, also vom Festschlagen of Gewebes, of Einschlages 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* (**hranjhilaz*) ‘staff zum Festmachen of Gewebes”, O.E. *hrēol* (**hrehulaz*) “Haspel”; O.E. *hrægl* n. “dress, garment “, Eng. *rail*, O.Fris. *hreit*, O.H.G. *hregill* n. “indumentum, spolium”; Ltv. *krēkls* “Hemd”;

if das Ltv. word sein zweites *k* through WestIE influence receive hat, kann also following Slav. family angereiht become: Russ. *krešú, kresáť* “with dem Feuerstahl fire hit”, Ckr. *kresáty, kresnúty* “fire hit”, dial. “hew, hit, strike generally “, Ser.-Cr. *krëšēm, krësati* “fire hit; Steine behauen; Aste abschlagen” (etc., s. Berneker 611).

References: WP. I 483 f.

Page(s): 618-619

krek⁻², kr̥k-

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. *kuřkulis* ds., Lith. *apkurkótí* ‘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. *kuřkulis*.

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 *kʷerp*? 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*, *sm*-, compare to meaning O.H.G. *gi-lih* “gleich”: *lih* “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 Withe the Leibeshöhle”).*

Gk. πραπίς, mostly pl. -ίδες “Zwerchfell”, das den anlaut as *kʷ* 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 **kʷerp*- taboo metathesis to **perkʷ*- “life, world, oak” (Goth. *faírhvus* “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. *krečiu*, *krēsti* ‘shake, schüttelnd streuen’, Iter. *krataū*, -ýti ds., *kretù kretéti* ‘sich hin and her bewegen, shake oneself, shiver’, Ltv. *krèst* ‘shake’, Iterat. *kratît*, *krętulîs* ‘kind of Sieb’ (Ltv. *kraitât* ‘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*, *hräed* ‘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. *krošto*, *krotiti* “tame”, *krotъkъ* “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” (**krougio-* = O.Pruss. *krawian* n.), *krū-rá-* “blutig, cruel, savage” = Av. *xrūra-* “blutig, grausig, cruel, savage” (: Lat. *crūdus?*) in compound with *i-* 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. *krūdayati* “makes dick, tight, firm”, Av. *xrūždra-* “hard” (besides again with *i-* instead of *ro*-stem in compound *xruždi-vačah-* “with derber, lauter voice sprechend”), *xraoždva-* “hard”;

Gk. κρέας n. “Fleisch” (**kreyəs*);

Lat. *cruentus* “blutig” (see above), *cruor* m. “das rohe, thick blood” (**kreyōs*), 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”, *krodhē* “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* (**kroudis*) “hard, tight, firm”, Bret. *kriz* (**krūdis*) “cru, cruel” (Pedersen KG. I 207; not Lw. from Lat. *crūdus*); das *o* in Celt. and Lat. through dissimilation from *r*?

Lith. *kraūjas* “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. **kryvne* “blood” in Slov. *krī*, O.Pol. *kry*, O.C.S. *kryvъ*; O.C.S. *kryvъль* “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. “rauer 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 *-krūsaū* “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.

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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”, *hrynia* “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”, *krāuja* ‘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. *hriðig* ‘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” (*κρουσανιώ), κροιός “abgebrochen, damages” (*κρουσιός);

O.Ice. *hrosti* m. “gemischtes malt”;

Lith. *krušu*, *krušti* (*kriūsti*) ‘stomp, zerstoßen’, *kruša* f. “hail”, Ltv. *krusa* “hail”, Lith. Iter. *kriausāu*, -ýti, Ltv. *kràusēt* ‘stomp’, Lith. *kr(i)aūšius*, *pakraūšius* ‘slope’;

O.Bulg. *u-kruchъ* (Church Slavic also *kruchъ*) “piece, fragment, gobbet”, O.Bulg. *sъ-krušiti* “break, rupture, grind (trans.)”, *sъ-krušenъje* “Zerknirschung” (Pol. *s-krucha* “repentance”), ablaut. **kr̥chá* “gobbet, Krümchen” (Russ. *krochá* ‘shred’), **kr̥chъkъ* “frail, breakable, brittle” (Pol. *krechki*), **kr̥šiti* (Slov. *kŕšiti*) “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 Urlllyr. 131);

O.Ice. *hrjūfr* “rough, scabbed “, *hrýfe* ‘scurf, scab”, *hrūfa* “ sore bark “, O.E. *hrēof* “rough, schorfig, aussäting”, O.H.G. *riob* “aussäting”, *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-kraūpti* “ shudder together “, *nu-krūpēs* “ scaly, scabby “, *kraupūs* “rough”, Ltv. *kraūpa* “ crust, scab, eschar, wart “, *kraūpis* “ crust, scab, eschar; toad “ (from the warty skin; O.Pruss. *crupeyle* “frog”), *kŕūpu*, *kŕupu*, *kŕupt* ‘shrunk”, *krupis* “ toad, dwarf “; of the ruptured skin (becoming rough) (“ goose bumps “) also Lith. *pakraūpti*, *kruptis* ‘shudder, frighten”.

Against it Russ. *krúpnyj* “ coarsely granulated; big, large”, Cz. *krupý* “ clumsy, rough “ at first to O.Bulg. *krupa* “ goblet, 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-rüttel*”, Eng. *rudder, ruddle* ‘sieve’; 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, -éti* ‘sich regen, sich rühren’, *krutùs* “rührig, active”;

References: WP. I 481, Trautmann 143 f.

Page(s): 623

křēk⁻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” (**krokia*); in addition probably also as “vorspringender filament” κροσσοί “hervorragende Einschlagfäden, Verbrämung”;

O.Ir. *crích* f. (**krēkuā*) “end, limit, boundary, furrow” = Welsh *crib* “comb, cusp, peak, acme, apex”;

O.H.G. **hfragēn*, 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. *krākē* f. ‘stick’;

Slav. **kroky*, gen. -*žve* 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. *hræfa* “bear, endure” (compare Russ. *krěpit’sja* “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. *kīšku-* m. “forearm; Stiel an axe; ein measurement of length” (mind. for **kṛsku-*);

Alb. *krakē* “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 Schiffsdeck” and Goth. *hramjan* “kreuzigen” (as “an ein Gestell heften”);

Russ. *krómy* pl. “loom”, *zakromít’* “with Brettern umstellen”, Clr. *prykromýty* “bändigen”, 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. *croit* ds., altBrit.-Gaul. *croitta* "Harfe", Welsh *crwth*

m. "hunch, Geige", *croth* f. "belly, uterus, vulva";

Lith. *krūtis* "female brost", *krūtine* "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-h* “quick, fast”; with voiced-nonaspirated O.C.S. *ošiba-jq*, *-ti* ‘sich abwenden”, Russ. *šibáť* “throw”, *šibkij* “quick, fast”, *ošibáť* “chop, cut, reject”, *ošibáťsja* ‘sich irren”.

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *ś-* phonetic mutation

Hence Slavic *xš-* > *ś-* 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- (*^ghseubh-)

English meaning: to sway, swing

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwanken, in schwingender Bewegung sein’

Material: O.Ind. *kṣúbhya*, *kṣōbhate* (*kṣubhnōti*, *-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. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Pol. *chybać* ‘swing, hin and her bewegen’; *chybki* “behend, rash, hasty”; Clr. *chybáty* “doubt, unschlüssig sein”, *chýba* (**kṣūbā*) “lack, fault, error” etc.

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Slavic *gh-* > *ch-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 502 f., Trautmann 144.

Page(s): 625

kseud- (*^gheud-)

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. *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Slavic *gh-* > *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-*) *hollē* “poor, bad, lean” common Slav.- Alb. *ch/h* reading; common Alb. *-d-* > *-l-* phonetic mutation.

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. *kōkīla-* m. “the indische cuckoo”, *kōka-* m. “cuckoo” (also “goose; wolf” see under *kān*).

Gk. κόκκυξ, -ūγος m. “cuckoo” (dissim. from *κUKKU-), κόκκυ: ‘shout, call of Kuckucks’, κοκκύζω “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. *kūkuōt* “cuckoo call, shout, cry”; Serb. *kükavica* “cuckoo” Russ. *kukúša* etc. ds., r. *kukuváť* etc. “as ein cuckoo call, shout, cry”.

maybe Alb. *kukuvajkë* “cuckoo” : Russ. *kukúša* etc. ds., r. *kukuváť* etc. “as ein Kuckuck rufen” not from Serb. *kükavica* “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 *ku-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. *cūsati* ‘sucks’, *cuścuśā* ‘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 wie eine duck”, O.Ice. *kvaka* “chirp, twitter”, Russ. *kvákatъ* “quaken”, under likewise

Maybe Alb. (**kuak*) *kuak* “croak”

References: WP. I 468.

Page(s): 627

kuat(h)-

English meaning: to ferment, become sour

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gären, sauer werden, faulen”

Material: O.Ind. *kváthati* ‘siedet, kocht’, *kvāthá-* 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 **kyāt-so-* “Geronnenes”, ablaut equally with O.Bulg. *kvasъ*; das Fehlen of *u* harrt still the explanation); maybe Alb. (**kyāt-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’ (*kyāt-so-*) etc., zero grade O.Bulg. *vъ(s)-kysnɔti*, *-kysěti* “sour become”, *kysělъ* ‘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 *kъsълъ* ‘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

kuelək- or kelək-, kolək-

English meaning: bundle, bale

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ballen, Büschel, Polster”

Material: O.Ind. *kūrcā-h* 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” (*κάλπα, *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*) angereiht;

O.Pruss. *po-quelbtōn* nom. sg. “kniend” (*b* = *p*), Lith. *klumpù, klüpti* ‘stumble’, *klúpau, klúpoti* ‘knien’, Ltv. *klūpu* adv. ‘strauchelnd’, Lith. *klaupiúos, klaūptis* ‘niederknien’; Ltv. *kluburāt* ‘hinken’, *kluburs* ‘lahmer person’ (Lith. *klumbas* ‘lame’ here or to Ltv. *klamībāt* ‘plump go’).

References: WP. I 473 f., Trautmann 137.

Page(s): 630

k_uelp-²

English meaning: to be curved

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wölben”

Material: Gk. κόλπος ‘sinus’ (from *k_uolpos* through diss. reduction of *u* against das 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. *hualfn.* “dome”, O.E. *hwealff*. “bulge” (*heofon-hwealft*) “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. *huitrjōm* dat. pl. “coffin” (zwei übereinandergelegte ausgehöhlte Einbäume).

Daß O.Ind. *kūrcā-* m. “bundle, Ballen, tussock”, Lat. *culcita* “pillow, cushion, Polster” in relationship the Wurzelvariation (**k_uelə-k- : -p-*) to obigen words stand, is quite doubtful.

References: WP. I 474, WH. I 302.

Page(s): 630

kuerp-, 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 vibrare*, *fulmina torquere*);

Goth. *hvaíban* “περιπατεῖν” (*hveilahvaírbs* “wetterwendisch”, *gahuáirbs* “gehorsam”), O.N. *hverfa* ‘sich drehen, kehren, disappear’, O.E. *hweorfan* ‘sich wenden, reisen, sich ändern’, O.S. *hwerðan* ‘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’ (**hwurðōn*), Kaus. O.N. *hverfa*, O.S. *hwerðian*, 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

kuēt- : kuət- : 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”; **kvōti-*);

very doubtful Gk. πήτεα πίτυρα (bran), πητῖται πιτυρίνοι ἄρτιοι. Λάκωνες Hes., whereof πίτυρον “ bran “ in spite of still unclear i not to separate is;

da from ‘shake’ also “ausschütteln, strew, distribute” could have evolved, is with *quatiō* possibly identical Gk. πάσσω, Att. πάππω (πάσω, ἔπασα, ἔπάσθην) ‘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. *kutinétiš* ‘sich zurechtzupfen’ (from birds), *kuntù, atkutàu, küsti* ‘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 ἐπιθυμίαι (?) Hes., dubious also κίσσα, Att. κίττα (*κιτία) “krankhaftes Gelüst schwangerer Frauen”;

O.Pruss. *quāits* “volition”, *quoi* “er will”, *quoitīt* “wollen”, Lith. *kviečiu*, *kviesti* “einladen”.

References: WP. I 475 f., WH. I 714, Trautmann 146 f.

Page(s): 632

kures-, kuers-, kurs-

English meaning: wood, trees

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gehölz, Baum"??

Material: Gk. πρῖνος 'steineiche', whether from *kurs-no-s (?); Gaul. *prenne* "arborem grandem", Welsh Corn. Bret. *penn* "tree" (*kures-no-); ablaut. O.Ir. *crann* (*kurs-no-), gen. *cruinn* ds., Welsh *prys (prysg)* "spinney" (*kurs-to-); O.E. *hyrst* 'shrubbery, bush, spinney', O.S. O.H.G. mud. *horst, hurst* ds., Ger. *Horst* "Raubvogelnest" (*kurs-to-; less probably above S. 548); Slav. *chvorstъ, Church Slavic *chvrastje*, Russ. *chvórost* "deadwood, shrub, bush", Slov. *hrášt* "oak" (*kyors-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_eləuo-, k_eleuo-

English meaning: bald

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kahl”

Material: O.Ind. *áti-kūrva-*, *-kūlva-* “whole naked, bald, bleak”, Av. *kaurva-*, Pers. *kal* “haarlos, naked, bald, bleak”, O.Ind. *kālvālīkrta-* “naked, bald, bleak gemacht”;

Lat. *calvus* “naked, bald, bleak, haarlos” (basic form Ital. *kaloyos* from IE **k_eleuos* 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. *kah*! 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. *kamatha-* m. “turtle, tortoise” (mind. from **kamar-tha-*); Gk. κάμ(υ)απος “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_enəkó-

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. κνάκός “yellowish, saflorfarben”, κνῆκος ‘saflor’;

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* ‘sumpfgras’ (: Welsh *pân* ds.);

References: WP. I 400, Vendryes RC 47, 200 f., H. Lewis Et. Celt. 1, 320 f.

Page(s): 564-565

ḱad-¹

English meaning: to fall

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fallen”

Material: O.Ind. *śad-*, perf. *śasāda*, Fut. *śatsyati* “abfallen, fall out” (: Lat. *cadō*); Arm. *çacnum* (**kadio-*) “fall, low become”; Lat. *cadō*, -ere “fall” (Osc. *anṭkadum?* s. WH. I 128); *cadāver* n. “corpse” as “Gefallenes” (**kadā-yes*); *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

ḱad-²

English meaning: to shine, to flaunt

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, prangen, sich auszeichnen”

Material: O.Ind. perf. *sāśadúḥ*, participle *sāśadāna-* ‘sich auszeichnen, hervorragen’;

Gk. perf. κέκασμαι, Plusqpf. ἐκεκάσμην, 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 Bibergeils: καστόριον (> O.Ind. *kastūrīf.* “Moschus”); present καίνυμαι seems neologism after δαίνυμαι; perhaps M.Ir. *cā(i)d* “holy”, wherefore Gaul. *caddos* ‘sanctus’ C. GI. 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

kak-

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. *nukašēti* “ganz entkräftet become”.

References: WP. I 334.

Page(s): 521-522

kak- (kek-?) (*kegh-)

English meaning: to help; to be able

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vermögen, helfen”

Material: O.Ind. *śaknōti* “kann, is imstande, hilft”, Desid. *śíksati* “hilft, huldigt, dient, lernt”, *śaktí-* f. “help”, *śakrā-* “vermögend”, *śagmá-* “vermögend, hilfreich”, *śacī* f. “fortune, help”, *śaka-* m. “power, help”, *śākā-* ‘strong, helfend; m. helper “, *śākman-* n. “help”; compare *śákvan-* ‘skilful”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *gh-* > *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” (**kankt-* or **kenkt-*);

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 *ti*-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 prakr. *ca(y)ati* “is fähig”, Aćoka-Inschr. *caghati* “is to etwas willing, ready, willing”, Av. *čagəd-* (with *rafəðrəm*) “help gewährend”, *čagəman-* n. “gift”, *čagvah-* “bietend, gewährend”, die certainly wiederum in ihrem *e*-vocalism not so unmittelbar to Gmc. *a : o* stimmen;

Toch. A *kākmart*, B *kamart* “Herrschaft”.

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References: WP. I 333, 334.

Page(s): 522

kank-

See also: s. *kāk-1* and *kāk-2*.

Page(s): 526

kas-, kas-no-

English meaning: gray

Deutsche Übersetzung: "grau"

Material: Lat. *cānus* (**cas-no-s*) "gray, aschgrau", pālign. *casnar* 'senex', O.H.G. *hasan* "gray gleaming, poliert fein"; sabin.-Lat. *cas-cus* "old" (originally "altersgrau"); O.N. *hqss* (**kas-uo-*), O.E. *hasu* "graubraun", M.H.G. *heswe* "pallid, faint, languid".

In addition die Benennung of Hasen (compare Russ. *sěrják* "grauer hare" : *sěryj* "gray"):

O.Ind. *śaśá*- m. (from **śasá*), afghO.N. *soe*, Pāmird. *süi*; Welsh *ceinach* (-ach-extension a **cein* = **kasnī* "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. **hjasí*), 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- =*ξη-)? and ξουθός ostensibly " golden ", whether from **ks-ou-dho-*, angenommen, but very dubious.

References: WH. I 156, Hofm. Etym. Gk. Wb. 221, Trautmann 330, Schwyzer Gk. I 329.

Page(s): 533

Kat-

English meaning: to fight; battle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kämpfen"

Material: O.Ind. *sātāyati* "haut together, wirft low, base"; *sátru-* 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 *cad*r (**kat-ro-*) 'strong', O.Bret. *cad*r, 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 *Hoðr*, 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 *κ-* 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", σάτιλλα πλειάς τὸ ἄστρον, die as Phryg. words with Arm. *sayl* "cart" (Arm.-Phryg. **satiliā*) interrelate, die meaning of "chariot" die original sei, is unerweisbar.

References: WP. I 339, 340, Vendries RC. 43, 246, M. Leumann Hermes 68, 359.

Page(s): 534

ḱād- : ḱedes- : ḱed-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-sādas-* “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”, κηδεμών “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” (**kəds-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 “.

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References: WP. I 340 f.,

See also: compare above *kād-*.

Page(s): 517

ḱāk⁻¹ : ḱək-, probably ḱā[i]k- : ḱīk-

English meaning: to jump, spring out

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘springen, hervorsprudeln, kräftig sich tummeln’

Note: (with ḱək- as ablaut neologism from ḱāk-)

Material: Gk. κηκίω “entspringe, sprudle hervor”, κāκιω ἴδροῦν ἄρχομαι. Λάκωνες Hes., κηκίς, -ιδος, Dor. κāκις f. “all Hervorsprudelnde (blood; Purpursaft; ausbratendes fat; vapor)”; Lesb. καγκύλη ds. Hes.;

Lith. *šokti* ‘spring, tanzen’; nasalized *šankus* “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 **hanhistia* (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 ḱāik-: ḱīk- one introduces probably Thrac.-Phryg. σίκιν(ν)ις “Tanz the Satyrn to Ehren des Dionysos” (zwar ſ by den Lex., but Eur. Cycl. 37 also with ī meßbar) an, probably also κīkuς f. “power”, genauer “Beweglichkeit, Frische”, κīkūω ταχύνω, ἰσχύω Zonar, ep. Ion. ἄκικυς, -υος “weak, flabby”;

Pedersen KG. I 51 places here (κīkuς:) 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

Ḱāk-², nasalized ḱank-

English meaning: branch

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ast, Zweig, Pflock”

Material: O.Ind. *śākhā* f. “bough” (: Goth. *hōha*, Arm. *cax*); *śákala-* m. n. “chip, splinter, splinter, wooden log, Schnitzel, shred” (: Lith. *šakalys*); *śanjkū-* m. “Holznagel, peg, plug, picket, pole, Stecken” (: O.C.S. *sokъ*, Welsh *cainc*, O.N. *hār*); *śakti-* f. ‘spear, javelin’ (: O.Ir. *cēcht*);

Arm. *cax* “twig, branch”, perhaps Lw. from pers. *śāx* ds., and these from O.Ind. *śākhā*; after Meillet Esquisse² 36, Slave commun⁸ 23 f. rather from IE *ḱsākh-; because of the meaning doubtful Alb. *thekē* “fringe, Zipfel”, compare after all the same meaning from Nor. *hekel* “Zipfel” under *keg-;

Welsh *cainc* (**kankū*, compare den *u*-stem O.Ind. *śanjkū*), 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. *gēscae* “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* “Ruderolle” (**hanha*, finn. Lw.), *hæll* “peg, plug, stick” (**hanhila*);

Maybe Alb. *thua, thoi* “nail, claw”, *kthetér* “claw”

Lith. *šakā* “bough” (ablaut. with O.Ind. *śākhā*), *šake* “fork”, *šakalys* ‘splinter’ (: O.Ind. *śákala-*), *šaknis*, O.Pruss. *sagnis* f., Ltv. *sakne* “root”; Lith. *šakarnis* “ästig”, Ltv. *sakārnis* “Wurzelende”; O.C.S. **sokъ* ‘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”.

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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

ḱās-, ḱes-

English meaning: to teach, indicate

Deutsche Übersetzung: "zurechtweisen, anweisen"

Note: only Aryan and armenisch

Material: O.Ind. *sāsti*; 1. pl. *śīsmáḥ* "weist zurecht, züchtigt, herrscht, befiehlt, belehrt", participle Aor. *śiṣánt-* "unterweisend", *śistá-* "zurechtgewiesen, angewiesen, unterwiesen" (newer *sāsta-*, as Av. *sāsta-*); Av. *sāsti* "is named, lehrt", Opt. *sīšōīt*, *a-sišta-* "verheißen"; O.Ind. *sāstár-* "Bestrafer, lord, master" = Av. *sāstar-* "lord, master, prince, lord", M.Pers. *sāstār* "ruler", O.Ind. *sāstrá-* n. "directive, Belehrung, Lehrbuch", Av. *sāxvan-* n. "doctrine", *sāsnā* "doctrine, command", O.Ind. *śiṣti-* f. "Bestrafung, command, order" (newer *śāsti-*), *śiṣya-* "to instruct", m. 'schüler';

Arm. *sast* "Vorwurf, threat, austerity, severeness, Autorität", *sastem* "drohe, schärfe ein, gebiete", *sastik* "violent" (all Iran. Lw.?).

References: WP. I 358, WH. I 179.

Page(s): 533

kei-¹

English meaning: to lie down

Deutsche Übersetzung: “liegen; Lager, Heimstätte, traut, lieb (von derselben Siedlung)”

Material: O.Ind. *sētē* (older *sáyē*), 3. pl. *sērē*, Av. *saēte* (: Gk. κεῖται) “lies”, 3. pl. *sōire*, O.Ind. *śayate*, -*ti* “lies, ruht”, *śayā*, *śayyā* “lair”, *madhyama-sī-* “in the Withe sich lagernd, lying”, *ni-sī-tha-* m. “Withernacht”, etc.;

Gk. κεῖται “lies”, 3. pl. κέαται from *κεյητ-, reshaped after κει-, Hom. κείαται; new is Hom. κέονται (: O.Ind. *śayantē*); κοῖτος m., κοίτη f. “lair”, ἄκοιτις “Gemahlin” (with Ion. Psilose from *ἄ-κοιτις); compare Bret. (*d)argud* “light sleep (*-are-koito-); κοιμάω “bring to bed, schläfere ein” (compare Goth. *haims*, O.Ir. *cōim*, Ltv. *sāime*, also Lith. *šeimýna*, O.E. *hāeman*). Zweites composition part -*κὶ*-o- 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. *sijenī* “lies” (Pedersen, Lykisch under Hitt. 17).

With dem Begriffe “home, traut, lieb”:

with /-suffix O.Ind. *sīla-* n. “consuetude, character”, O.Ir. *cé(λ)e* “comrade, husband” (**kei-ljio-s*), with secondary /Welsh *cilydd* “comrade”, etc.;

with *m*-suffix:

Gk. κοιμάω (see above), κειμήλιον “aufbewahrtes blessing” (from *κεῖμα n. “lair”); lengthened grade κώμη f. “village” (**kō[ī]mā*);

O.Ir. *cōim*, *cōem* “lieb”, O.Welsh *cum*, Welsh *cu* etc. “lieb” (*koimo-*);

Goth. *haims* f. (i-stem) “village, Flecken; pl. ḡ̥̥poī”, 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. *hāeman* “beschlafen, marry”, originally “κοιμᾶν”);

Ltv. *sàime* f. “Hausgesinde, family”, ablaut. Lith. *šeimýna* f., O.Pruss. *seimīns* m. “Gesinde”;

O.C.S. *sěmъja* “Gesinde, Sklaven”, *sěminъ* “zum Gesinde Gehöriger, slave”;

Lith. *kiēmas* “farmstead, *káimas* “village”, Ltv. *ciems* “village, Versammlungshaus”, O.Pruss. *caymis* “village”, Lith. *kaimýnas* “Nachbar”, *kaiméné* “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 *uo*-suffix: O.Ind. *séva-* (= Gmc. *hīwa-*) “traut, friendly, lieb, wert”, *sivá-* (= Gmc. **hīwa-*) “vertraut, lieb, heilsam”;

Lat. *cīvis* “Bürger” = Osc. *ceus* ds.; die īinflection after *hostis* (M. Leumann Gnomon 9, 237);

Goth. *heiwa-frauja* “householder”, O.E. *hīw-cund* “heimisch”, *hīw-rāeden* f. “Haushaltung”, O.H.G. *hī-rāt* “Heirat”, O.E. *hī-rēd* ds., agutn. *hī-skepr* “family”, O.N. *hī-býli* Neutr. pl. “Hauswesen” (besides ablaut. **hīwa-* = O.Ind. *sivá-* in O.N. *herað*, O.S. *hæ-rab* “district, region, area”, *hæ-skaper* “family” from **hēwa-*); the Gmc. stem **hīwa-* is Kompositionssform 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. *hīw)un* “Ehepaar, Dienstboten”, *hī(w)o* “husband; housemate, Knecht”, *hīwa* “wife”, asächs. *hīwa* ds.; with -*ro*- extended O.N. *hīrr* “friendly, kind, gracious”, O.E. *hēore*, *hīere* “friendly, sanftmütig”, M.H.G. *gīhiure* “mild, behaglich”, Ger. *geheuer*, O.H.G. O.S. *unhiuri* “unheimlich, grauenhaft”;

Ltv. *siēva* “woman” (**šejuā* with dem intonation change of Femin.).

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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 for dunkle Farben

Note: (see also *kē-ro-*)

Material: O.Ind. *śi-ti-* “white”, *śitīñ-g-a-* “whitish”;

Gk. κίραφος, κίρα “fox” Hes., κιρρός “orangeyellow” (das -rr- probably expressive);

M.Ir. *cíar* “dark brown” (**kei-ro-*), *cíarann* m. “beetle, chafer”; *cir* (**kīru-*), gen. *cera* “Pechkohle”; *céo* (**ki-uo-k-s*) “fog”, gen. *cíach* (: 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. *hæwen* “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 **ki-uo-*);

O.C.S. *sěrъ*, Russ. *sěryj*, Sloven. *sēr* “gray” (**koi-ro-*), with -d-suffix (?) O.C.S. *sědъ*, Ser.-Cr. *sijed*, Russ. *sědój* “gray” (whether not after *smědъ* “pale, wan”, *blědъ* “χλωρός” reshaped); O.Cz. *sěrý*, Pol. *szary* “gray”, O.Cz. *sědivý* 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.. **chěrъ* borrowing from Gmc. **haira-* an, das sich with genuine Slav. *sěrъ* gemischt habe.

Besides a extended root form same English meaning:

kiē-, *ki-*; *kiē-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. *šývas* “whitish, schimmelig (from horses)”, O.Pruss. *sijwan* “gray”,

O.C.S. *sivъ* “dark grey”, Russ. *sívyj*, Serb. *siv* ds.;

O.Ind. *śyā-má-* ‘schwarzgrau, schwarzgrün, black’, *śyāmaka-* “swart” = Av. *syāmaka-* m. “name eines Berges” (also *sāma-* “black” with *s-* from *sy-*, Bartholomae Alran. Wb. 1571);

Lith. *šēmas*, *šēmas* “greyish-blue, blue”; reduced grade **kī-mo-* probably in Lat. *cīmex* “bedbug” ('swart “; forms *-ko-*, as Subst. after the conservative Decl. as *sene-x* to IE **seno-s*); perhaps in Gk. EN Κίμων; with other suffix: O.C.S. *sinь*, Russ. *sínij* “dunkelblau”; maybe Alb. (**sin*) *thinjë* “grizzle, gray hair” [common Alb. *s* > *th* shift] maybe also turk. *siyah* “black”.

auf a root form *k̥ie-i-* shine, appear, seem O.Ind. *śyēnī* f. (wherefore m. *śyētā-* probably previously after *éńī*: *ěta-*, *hárińī*: *hárita-* etc. and *śvētā-* neugeschaffen) Farbbezeichnung “bright, white, reddish”, unddie after the Farbe benannten O.Ind. *śyenā-* 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. *sépa-*, *sépha-* m. “tail, penis” (with *sk-* 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. *scipio*, Gk. σκῆπων 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. *šiepiūos*, *šiuptis* and *šaipaūs*, *šaipytis* “ making faces, making facial expressions “, *šypla* “ mocker, person who mocks, scoffer “, *šypsaū*, *-ótí* “ grin, smile broadly, bare the teeth, grimace “.

References: WP. I 364, Frisk Le monde oriental 30, 78 ff.

Page(s): 543

kek^w-

English meaning: to defecate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “cacare”

Material: O.Ind. *sákṛt* n. gen. *saknáḥ* n. “crap, muck”; compare *chagāṇa-* n. ds.;

Gk. κόπρος “crap, muck, manure, smut”;

Lith. *šikù, šikti* “defecate”. Perhaps here also O.Ir. *cechor* f. Gl. “palus” (**kekurā*), 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*, *šēlpti*, O.Lith. *šelbinos* "help, fördern"; unclear is das relationship to *gélbéti* "help".

maybe Alb.Gheg *shelbue*, Tosc *shérbej* "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. *síśira-* “kühl, cold”, m. “kühle time, coldness”, Av. *sarəta-* “cold”, Pers. *sard* ds., Osset. *sald* “coldness”, Av. *sare-δā-* “coldness bringing”;

O.Ice. *hēla* “hoarfrost (*hi-hlōn-*, compare O.Ind. *sí-síra-*); Dutch *hal* n. “frozen bottom”, with lengthened grade ē O.H.G. *hālī* ‘schlüpfrig, smooth’, Ger. bO.Ir. *hāl*, Swiss *hāl* ds., O.E. *hālig* “unzuverlässig”, O.Ice. *hālī* “smooth, cunning”;

Lith. *šalū*, *šalti* “freeze” (Ltv. *sałt*), *šaltas* “cold” (Ltv. *sałts*), *šalnā* “hoarfrost (Ltv. *sałna*), *pāšalas* “frozen earth” = O.Pruss. *passalis* “frost”, Lith. *pašolys* “Nachtfrost, frost in the earth”;

O.Bulg. *slana* “hoarfrost”.

2. O.Ind. *śarād-* f. “autumn”, with Zahlwörtern “year”, Av. *sareδ-* f. “year” (see also Solmsen KZ. 34, 78 to lyd. σαρδίς “year”), Osset. *särd* ‘summer’, Pers. *sāl* “year” (“autumn” as “warmezzeit”, also Lith. *šilus* “August”, more properly *šilius*);

Lat. *caleō*, -ēre “warm, hot sein, glow”, *calidus* “warm, hot”, *calor* “Wärme, heat”;

Welsh *clyd* (**kly-to-*) “warm, wärmend” (: Lith. *šiltas*); in addition perhaps from an *e-* extension Welsh *claeār* “lukewarm”, Bret. *klouar* ds.?

As. *halōian* “burn”; in Gmc. wurde eine extension **kleu-* frachtbar: 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. *hlýr* “lukewarm”, *hlý* n. “Wärme”, O.E. *hlēowe* “lukewarm”, O.Ice. *hlē* (**hlēwa-*) n. “protection, Leeseite”, O.S. *hleo* m. “protection vor dem weather”, O.Fris. *hlī*, O.E. *hlēo*, *hlēow* n. “Obdach, cover, protection” (compare

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also M.H.G. *liewe*, *lie* f. “Laube”, Swiss *lē* “geschützte Lage, Sonnenseite”, Swe. *ly* “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*, *šilaū*, *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 *k̥lei-* “lean” (see under) and very probably in consecutive words anzuerkennen:

Lat. *auscultō* “horche, lausche”, originally “neige das ear” from **auscl̥tāre*, derivative from **from-k̥ltos* (Specht IE Decl. 285, 333); different WH. I 86 f.;

Lith. *šal̥is* ‘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-halþei* “Neigung, Gunst”; Goth. *hulþs* “geneigten Sinnes, gracious”, O.Ice. *hollr*, O.E. O.S. O.H.G. Ger. *hold* ds. (O.H.G. *huldī* “Huld, Geneigtheit” etc.); in addition also M.L.G. *hilde* 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”, *śala/la-* n., *śala/lī* ‘sting, prick of Stachelschweins”, *śalyá-* m. n. “ arrowhead, Speerspitze, thorn, sting, prick”, *śalyaká-* m. ‘stachelschwein”; dial. additional form ablaut. *śila-* m. “Ähre” = Lith. *šilas* “Heide”; in addition *śará-* “reed, Pfeil”, *śáru-* “Pfeil, spear, javelin”;

doubtful Arm. *sałar'* “belaubter twig, branch, langes hair”;

Gk. κῆλον “Pfeil, Geschoß”;

M.Ir. *cail* ‘spear, javelin”, *celtairf.* ‘spear, javelin(spitze)”;

O.N. *halim.* “cusp, peak a Schafte, tail”;

O.Pruss. *kelian* ‘spear, javelin” with WestIE *k* for *č*; 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. *sárañá* ‘schirmend’, n. ‘schirm, Schutzdach, cottage’, *sármān-* n. ‘schirm, Schutzdach, cover, Obhut’ (: Ger. *Helm*), lengthened grade (as Lat. *cēlō*, *cella*, O.H.G. *hālī*) *sāla* f. ‘cottage, house, Gemach’, *sālā-* m. ‘Einfriedung, hedge’, *sālīna-* ‘verlegen’ (*versteckt); very doubtful O.Ind. *sāta-*m., *sātīf.* ‘kerchief, cloth, Binde’;

Gk. καλιά: ‘cottage, barn, nest’; κόλυθρος m. ‘sack, bag, pouch’; Hom. κολεόν, metrisch gedeht κουλεόν, Att. κολεός ‘vagina’ (*κολεφός; unclear Lat. *culleus* ‘leather sack’, from which Russ. *kul'*, 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’, κέλυφος 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 ‘Hölle, Außenseite’); lengthened grade *cēlō*, -āre ‘verhehlen, conceal’, nominal *cella* ‘Vorratskammer, chamber, cell’ (probably with consonant increase for **cēlā* = O.Ind. *sālā*); zero grade *clam* ‘clandestine’ (acc. a **clā*), *clandestīnus* ‘geheim’ from **clam-de*; also Osc. *kaila* ‘cellam’ (**kaljā*);

maybe Alb. *kaltēr* ‘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* ‘obiit’,

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” (**kl̥-tu-ro-*);

O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *helan* “conceal”, next to which from an Aoristpräsens *-hulan*, Goth. *hulundi* f. “cave” (**h₂elnti* “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 **kel/u-*); compare in similar meaning O.E. *hulu* f. “bowl, husk”, O.H.G. *helawa*, *helwa* “Haferspreu”, Swe. dial. *hjelm* m. ds., O.H.G. *hala* “Hülle, bowl”; Goth. *hilms*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *helm* “helmet”, O.N. *hjalmr* 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 **kolio-*, compare finn.-uGk. *Koljo* “Unterweltdämon”; 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. *hol* f. “big house” (**kolnā*); Nor. *hulder* (participle pass. f. **hulþi*), *hulda* “Waldelfe”, Ger. wife, woman *Holle*;

lengthened grade O.H.G. *hāla* “das Verbergen”, M.H.G. *hæle* “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. *holē* “thin, sharp, narrow (hole?)”.

References: WP. I 432 f., WH. I 195 ff., 214 f., 226 f.; J. Loth RC. 42, 88 f.

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See also: s. also under *Klep-* “verheimlichen”.

Page(s): 553-554

ḱem/ə/-4

English meaning: to be tired

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich abmühen, müde werden’

Material: O.Ind. *śamnītē*, *śámati*, *śamyati*, Imp. *śamī-ṣva* ‘sich mühen, work, prepare, prepare, concoct”, *śamitá-* “zubereitet”, *śamitár-* “Zurichter, Zubereiter”, *śámī* f., *śámi* n. “BemüHung. work, Fleiß” (*śimyati* = “*śamyati*”, *śima-* m. “Zubereiter” are through das bedeutungsgleiche *śímī* “Fleiß” hervorgerufen); *śāmyati* “hört auf, lässt after” from “*ermüdet”, Aor. *aśamat*, *aśamīt*, *śāntá-* “beruhigt, peaceful, gentle, mild” (**kemētōs*, wird seines ā halber in the meaning näher with *śāmyati* assoziiert);

Gk. κάμνω “mühe mich, ermüde; tr. verfertige (with toil)” (probably **km-n-ā-*, as O.Ind. *śamnītē*), Fut. καμοῦμαι, Aor. ἔκαμον, perf. κέκμηκα, Dor. κέκμᾶκα, participle κεκμη(Γ)ώς, κμητός, Dor. κμᾶτός, πολύκμητος “with vieler Mühe or Sorgfalt zubereitet”, κάματος “Ermüdung, Anstrengung, hardship, affliction “, ἀ-κμής, -ῆτος, ἀκάμας, -αντος “unermüdet, fresh”, καμόντες “die Toten”, as Att. κεκμηκότες; σ-grade εἰρο-κόμος “wool bereitend”, ιππο-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

kem⁻¹ or kam-

English meaning: stick, pole, horn

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange, Stock, Horn’

Material: O.Ind. *sámyā* ‘stick, spigot, Holznagel, Stütznagel”, Av. *simā* (-i seems IE *ə*; or = O.Ind. *sámyā?*) “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 (-hqmull)* “das Querstück vorn am cart “, M.H.G. *hame* “ 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. *sáma-h* “hornless”;

Gk. κεμάς, -άδος f., later also κεμπάς “young deer”; κεμφάς ἔλαφος Hes.;

O.N. *hindf.*, O.E. *hind*, O.H.G. *hintia* “Hirschkub, Hindin” (**kem-t-o*);

Lith. žem. *šmūlas* “hornless”, *šmūlis* m., *šmūle* f. “ox, cow without Hörner” (**km-u-* + forms *-lo-*), liv. Lw. *smouli*’;

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. *sāmulyā-* n., *sāmūla-* n. “wollenes Hemd”, *śamī* “Prosopis spicigera; Hülsenfrucht”;

Lat. *camisia* (late) “Hemd” (Gaul. word; borrowed from Gmc. **χamipja-* “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. *cemēs* ds. is Lw. from *camisia*;

O.H.G. *hemidi* n. “Hemd”, O.E. *hemeðe* (**hamipja-*) “Hemd”; O.N. *hamr* m. “Hölle, skin, shape”, O.E. *homa* “Hölle, 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 *-bn-* from *-mn-*, compare:) O.E. *heofon*, O.S. *heðan* ‘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 *ač-* ‘stone’.

A s-form *skem-* seeks man incredible in Goth. *skaman* ‘sich schämen’, O.E. *skamian* ds., O.Ice. *skomm*, O.H.G. *scama* “the genitals, Schande” etc. (“*be covered”?).

References: WP. I 386, Specht IE Decl. 346.

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kenk-, konk-

English meaning: to sway, hang

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwanken’; originally “hangen, geistig in Schwebe sein”

Material: O.Ind. *śāŋkatē* “sways, zweifelt, fürchtet”, *śāŋkā* “Besorgnis, fear, doubt”, *śāŋkita-* “besorgt”;

Lat. *cunctor* “zögere, bin unschlüssig” from **concitor* frequentative to **conco*, respectively

Ableit. of participle **concitos* = O.Ind. *śāŋkita-*;

O.Ice. *hætta* “venture, risk” (**hanhatjan-*), *hætta* f. “danger, Wagnis”, *haski* m. ds. (**hanhaskan-*); Goth. st. V. *hāhan* (preterit *haíhāh*) “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*) “hangen”, O.Ice. *hanga*, O.E. *hongian*, O.H.G. *hangēn* “hangen” (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

kens-

English meaning: to proclaim, announce

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feierlich sprechen, verkündigen”

Material: O.Ind. *śamśáyati* “läßt aufsagen, kündet an” (= Lat. *cēnseō*), *śamśati* “rezitiert, lobt”, *śáṁsa-* m. “Lob, Preisgebet”, *śastí-* f. “Lob” (**k̑ns-*), *śásā* f. “Loblied”;

Av. *sah-* “pronuntiare”, Optat. *sahyāt, sasti-* “word, Vorschrift”; *sēnghaitē*, O.Pers. *θātiy* ‘speaks, verkündet’ (**θa(n)hati*);

Alb. *thom* “I say” (**kēnsmi*), 2. sg. *thua, thue*, ablaut. participle *than* “gesagt” (**thonsno-*);

Lat. *cēnseō, -ēre* “begutachten, schätzen”, Osc. *censamur* “censor”, *censum* “censere”, *keenzstur, kenzsur* (= *cēnsor*). O.Ind. *śamśtar-* “the da rezitiert”), *an-censto* f. = *in-cēnsa* “non censa”, Lat. *cēnsus* (: O.Ind. *śastā-h* “gesprochen, gepriesen”), *censtom-en* “in censum”, *Kenssurineís* gen. (= *Cēnsōrīnus*);

O.Bulg. *sētъ* “inquit” (older Wurzelaorist? compare Meillet, Slave commun² 209).

References: WP. I 403, WH. I 198 ff., EM³ 201.

Page(s): 566

Kent-

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 -τωρ besides -τρο-), κεστός “gestickt” (*κεντ-τός), κέστρον ‘spitzes iron”, κέστρος “Pfeil”, κέστρα f. ‘spitzhammer”, κοντός “shaft, pole, Schifferstange” (out of it Lat. *contus* ds., whereof *percontāri* 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 Mél. 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 *han*Para*-, actually ‘sharp witted, shrewd”?;

Ltv. *sīts* (= Lith. *šiñtas) “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. *sárvāra-* “varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted”, *sárvārī* f. “animal the Maruts, night” (*v* steht for *b*, compare Wackernagel O.Ind. Gk. I 184 and:) *śabála-*, *śabára-* (diss. reduction of ersten *r*) “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. *sobolv* “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. *kirba*) ‘swamp, marsh, morass’ and contemplates **kerb-* as extension the Farbwz. *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

Ķerdho-, Ķerdhā

English meaning: troop, line

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Reihe, Herde”

Material: O.Ind. *śárdha-* m., *śardhas-* n. “herd, troop, multitude, crowd”, Av. *sarəða-*, O.Pers. *ϑard-* “kind of, Gattung”;

Gk. κόρθυς “heap”, κορθύομαι “erhebe mich”, κορθῦνω “häufe auf”;

M.Welsh *cordd* f. “Truppe, troop, multitude, crowd, family” (**kordhā*, irrig Loth RC 42, 276 f.);

maybe Alb. *kordhē* ‘sword (of soldiers)’.

Goth. *haírda*, O.Ice. *hjørð*, 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. *keřdžius* (and *skeřdžius*) “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. *čeredā* “row; herd, Rudel” (etc.).

References: WP. I 424 f., Trautmann 127 f.; compare paelign. PN *Corfinium*.

Page(s): 579

(**Kered-**:) **Kerd-**, **Kērd-**, **Kṛd-**, **Kred-**

English meaning: heart

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Herz"

Material: Arm. *sirt*, instr. *srti-v* "heart" (**kērdi*-);

Gk. καρδίā (Att.), κραδίη (Hom.), κάρζα (Lesb.), κορίζā (Cypr.) "heart; stomach; Mark bei Pflanzen" (**kṛd(i)a*), poet. κῆρ, -ος n. "heart" (**kērd*); κέαρ neologism after ξαρ : ἥρος;

Maybe Alb. (**kardia*) *kērthizē* "navel, center of the body", *kērthi* "baby"

Lat. *cor* (from **cord*), *cordis* "heart", *con-cors*, *-dis* "einrächtig", *dis-cors* "zwieträchtig";

O.Ir. *cride* n., Ir. *croidhe* "heart, Withe", Welsh *craidd* "Witelpunkt", Corn. *cre(y)s*, Bret. *kreiz* "Withe" (das Ir. lässt sich from **krediom* or **kṛdiom* define, assumed, daß die dunkle coloring the anlaut. Konsonanz explanation findet (after *crú* "blood"?); die Brit. forms verlangen against it eine basic form **krediom*);

Goth. *hairto*, O.H.G. *herza*, O.E. *heorte*, O.N. *hjarta* n. "heart" (**kērd-on*-);

Lith. *širdis* f. (older m.), acc. *širði* "heart, Kern, Mark from Bäumen"; Ltv. *siřds* f. (older m.) "heart" and *seřde* f. "Mark, Kern in wood" (basic forms **šērd-* and *šīrd-*, compare den altengen. sg. *šīrdēs* and gen. pl. *šīrdū*, die auf IE **kērdēs* and **kērdōm* based on; see Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 302); O.Pruss. *seyrn* n. (**kērd*), to m. *o*-stem extended *siřas*, acc. *siřan* "heart";

akl. *srđdьce*, Serb. *siće* "heart"; zero grade O.C.S. *srěda* "Withe" (**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 ***Kred-dhē-*** "witchcraft whereupon place, believe, trust" in O.Ind. *śrád-dadhāti* "vertraut, glaubt" (apart, separated still e.g. *śrád asmāi dhatta*

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“glaubet an ihn!”), *srad-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 *craig* (**kredrā*) “relic”.

rhyme word to *ker(e)d-* is *ghērd-*, *ghṛd-*, 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

Ķerə-, Ķrā-

English meaning: to mix; to cook

Deutsche Übersetzung: “mischen, durcheinanderrühren”, partly also “kochen” (vom Umrühren)

Material: O.Ind. *śrāyati* “kocht, brät”, *śrīnāti* “mischt, kocht, brät”, *śrītā-* “gemischt”, *śīrtá-* ds. (: Gk. ἄ-κρατος), *śrātā-*, *śrtá-* “cooked, boiled, roasted” (*śráyana-* 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 κιρνάω, κεράω, κεραίω, Att. κεράννυμι, Fut. κεράσω, Att. κερῶ, Aor. ἐκέρασ(σ)α, Ion. ἐπικρῆσαι perf. κέκραμαι. ἄ-κρατος (: O.Ind. *śīrtá-*) “unmixed, pure : sich in ungehemmter Kraft äußernd, unbändig” (**k̥erə-tós*); κρᾶσις f. “Mischung”, κράτηρ “Mischkrug”; Hom. ἀκέρατος in the meaning “pure (water)”, metr. lengthening for *ἀκέρατος (?);

O.N. *hrōra*, O.E. *hrēran*, O.H.G. (*h*)*ruoren* “in Bewegung place, rücken, *röhren* = *bestir*“, O.S. *hrōra* “movement, agitation”, O.H.G. *ruora* “movement (also in Leibe: Ger. *Ruh*)”, O.E. O.S. *hrōr* “röhlig, strong”, O.E. *hrēr* (Eng. *rear*) “half cooked, boiled”.

References: WP. I 419 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 695, 697, Risch Wortbildung 227.

Page(s): 582

ḱer⁻², ḱerə-, ḱrē-

English meaning: to grow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wachsen; wachsen machen, nähren"

Material: Arm. *ser* "lineage, progeny, gender, sex", *seř*, gen. *seři* ds. (*keř-si-*), *serem* "bringe hervor", *serim* "werde geboren, grow", *seřn* "gender, sex, progeny", *serm*, *sermn* "seed, sperm";

Gk. ἐκόρεσα, κορέ-σω (Lateeres present κορέσκω and κορέννυμι; perf. κεκόρεσμαι) 'sättigen', κόρος 'sättigung'; *κορFος 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. κώρα "girl, virgin; the pupil of the eye, eyeball", Hom. κούρητες "waffenfähige Jungmannschaft"; probably κέλωρ, -ωρος 'son, offspring, descendant' (diss. from *κερωρ, originally n. "progeny");

Alb. *thjerm* m. "acorn" (*ker-), *thjerrë* "lentil" (*ker-n-), lit. "Nahrung";

Lat. *Cerēs*, -*eris* "goddess the fruchttragenden Erde", Osc. *kerrí* "Cereri" (etc.), "a creando", Lat. masc. *Cerus manus* "creator bonus" with *r* as aLat. 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 *cre̥iā "growth"), *cre̥-sco*, -vī "grow", *cre̥ber* "dense wachsend = dense aneinanderstehend, gedrängt, full; frequent, often" (*krē-dhros);

O.Ice. *hirsí* (M.H.G. Lw.) m., O.H.G. *hirso* (*kers-ion-), *hirsí* "millet, sorghum";

Lith. *šeriū*, *šerti* "feed" (heavy basis), *pāšaras* m. "food", *šērmens* and *šērmenys* pl. "Begräbnismahl", O.Pruss. *sermen* ds.

References: WP. I 408, WH. I 204, Trautmann 302 f.

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ker-³

English meaning: rope; to weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnur, Gewebefaden; flechten, knüpfen’

Note: only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *sari-k'* pl. (gen. *sareač*, instr. *sareōč*) “band, strap, cord” (**kereiā*), *sard* (*i*-stem) “spider” (**kṛ-ti-*);

Gk. καῖρος (**kēri-oš*) σειρά τις ἐν ίστῳ, δι” ἥς οἱ στήμονες διεγείρονται Phot., perhaps ‘schnüre beim Anbinden of Gewebes’, καίρωμα “ds., also Gewebe”, καιρόω “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

Ker-⁴ and Kerə- : Krē-

English meaning: to hurt, harm; to be spoiled

Deutsche Übersetzung: “versehren”; intr. “zerfallen, vermorschen”

Material: O.Ind. *sṛṇāti* “zerbricht, zermalmt”, *sīryate*, *sīryáte* “wird zerbrochen, zerfällt”, participle *sīrná-*, *-sīrtá-*, *sūrtá-* “broke, decayed”, Inf. *śaritoḥ*,

Av. *asarəta-* “not broken, not mutlos gemacht” (= O.Ind. *áśīta-*), *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. κεραΐω “devastate, plündere” (*κεραF-íζω, due to a *κεραFo-ς; κερά- = O.Ind. *śari-*), ἀκέραιος “unzerstört, unversehrt”, κεραυνός “thunderbolt, lightning” (*κερα-F[ε]v-oς, actually “Zerschmetterer”); lengthened grade Gk. κήρ, κηρός, f. “death, ruin; Todesgöttin”, (Proto-Gk. ē, den Att. Spruch θύραζε κάρες (κῆρες) ... erklärt man from a sekundären nom. *καρ from *κάρς with ā from dem einstigen paradigm κῆρ : *καρός); καριώσαι 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* (*kr̥-iē- to present *cariō) “das Morschsein, Faulsein”, *cariōsus* “mürbe, morsch”, *carius* “tinea”;

Alb. *ther* ‘schlachte, cut, bite’ (*kr̥-), *tsirris* “prick” (*ker-n-);

O.Ir. *ar-a-chrin* (*-kr̥-nu-t̄) “zerfällt”, *do-cer* “er fiel” (*-kerə-t̄), *crín* “wilted; faded, flaccid, withered” (*kr̥ē-no-s), *irchre* n. “Untergang” (*peri-kr̥-io-m);

Toch. A *kāryap*, B *karep* “damage”.

References: WP. I 410 f., WH. I 167 f., Thurneysen Gk. 437, 462.

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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. *hāer* “hair” from a *s*-losen the abbreviated root form (lengthened grade);

Lith. *šeržys* “bristle”, *šeriūos*, *šertis* “haaren, hair lassen”, *šiurkštus*, *šiurgždus* “rough”; ablaut. E.Lith. *šeršas* ‘schauer’; Ltv. *sari* “Borsten”;

Slav. **sъrstъ* (= O.H.G. *hursti*) in R.C.S. *sъrstъ* f. “wool”, Sloven. *sist* “Tierhaar”, Russ. *шерстъ* “wool”, ablaut. Russ. *шорош* m. “rough Oberfläche”, O.Bulg. *възоръ* “rough”; Slav. **sърчъ* in Sloven. *sіh* m. ‘schauer’, R.C.S. *сръчъкъ* “тряхъс”, Sloven. *síhek* ‘struppig’.

References: WP. I 427, Trautmann 305.

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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 *kṛsā zur wellspring have could;

Gk. ἐπίκουρος "to help hurrying" (*korsos);

Lat. *currō, -ere* "run" (*kṛsō), *cursus* "run, flow", *currus* "cart", *equirria* "Wagenrennen" (*equi-curria, from which assimilatorisch *equi-quirria and haplogatisch equirria);

Gaul. *carros*, latinisiert *carrus* "Karren, cart", O.Ir. M.Welsh *carr*, Bret. *karr* "biga, vihiculum" (*kṛsos); 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. *kařk'* "cart" is probably Lw. from dem Galatischen.

References: WP. I 428 f., WH. I 315 f.

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ḱer-, ḱerə- : krā-, kerei-, kereu-

English meaning: head; horn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “das Oberste am Körper: Kopf; Horn (and gehörnte Tiere); Gipfel”

Material: O.Ind. *síras-* n. (ved. only nom. acc.) “head, cusp, peak”, Av. *sarah-* n. “head” (in the 2. syllable not genau = Gk. κέρας from ḱerə-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. *sírsñáḥ* etc. verschleppt), gen. O.Ind. *sírsñáḥ*, abl. *sírsatáḥ* (*kr̥sn̥-tos : Gk. κράστος);

sírga- (*kr̥-n-go-) n. “horn”, of *n*-stem *ḱer-(e)n- with perhaps originally bare nominativischem *g*, compare Gk. κραγγών “crab” and from the *u*-basis Gk. κορυ-γγ-εῖν κερατίζειν (see also under about Ir. *congan*);

from the *u*-basis Av. *srū-*, *srvā-* “horn; nail an Fingern and Zehen”, *srvara* “gehörnt” (*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 *ḱer gen. *ḱer-ós (καρός), from which analogical κάρ, καρός; besides κάρα, Ion. κάρη “head”; ein *s*-loser stem κάρ- is unabweislich for ἔγ-καρος (and ἄ-καρος with α- as Tiefst. to ἐν), ἕγ-κρ-ος “Gehirn”;

perhaps here Ion. κάρις, -ίδος, Att. κάρις, -ίδος f. “kind of Krebs”, Dor. κωρίς κουρίς ds.;

kerəs- in Gk. κέρας “horn” (gen. ep. κέραος, Att. -ως, newer -ατος, later episich -ᾶστος) see under Lat. *cerebrum*;

maybe Alb.Gheg *krēja* “head”, Tosc *krye-* “head” : Rom. *creier* “brain”

*καρασ- (*ḱerəs-) in: Att. κάρα “head” (n. *ḱerəs-η > *καραα), Ion. κάρη ds., obliquier stem *kr̥asn- (with -ατ- for -η) aeol. gen. κράστος, out of it κράτος; Mischbildungen are καρήστος

and κάρητος (*κρᾶσν- = O.Ind. *sí̄śn-*); κάρηρ; in addition καροῦσθαι ‘sich schwer in Kopfe feel’; Hom. κάρηνα nom. pl. “Köpfe, Bergesgipfel” (secondary sg. κάρηνον, Att. Dor. κάρāνον, Eol. καραννο-), basic form *κάρασνă pl.; compare M. Leumann Homer. Wörter 159.

καρῆρα κεφαλή Hes. (*καρασ-ρα; therefrom Καρῆρων, father of Κάρανος); about κρήδεμνον, Dor. κρᾶδεμνον “head fascia” s. Schwyzer Gl. 12, 20; about Hom. κατὰκρῆθεν (= κατ” ἄκρηθεν) s. Leumann Hom. Wörter 56 ff.;

perhaps κρᾶσινω “vollführe”. Wenn κραιπάλη “Katzenjammer after a intoxication “ because of Lat. *crāpula* as κραίπαλη aufzufassen is (in 2. part then πάλλω), could κρᾶ[σ]ι- besides *καρασ-ρā stand, as by Adjektiven e.g. κῦδι-άνειρα besides κῦδρός;

*κρᾶσ- (*krəs- or *krās-, *kṛs-) in Att. κράσπεδον “hem, edge; Heeresflügel”; ἀμφί- κρāνος (*κρᾶσ-vo-) “rings with Köpfen versehen (Hydra)”, ἐκατόγ-κρāνος “100köfig”, Ion. ἐπίκρηνον κεφαλόδεσμον Hes., Att. κρāνίον “cranium”, ὄλε[νο]κρāνον, ωλέκρāνον “elbow”; κρανίαι ἐπὶ κεφαλήν ἀπορρίψαι Hes. next to which with lengthened grade (: κέρας) κερανίαι κολυμβῆσαι κυβιστῆσαι Hes., ναυ-κρᾶρος ‘schiffshaupt, Schiffsherr’ (diss. ναυ-κλᾶρος, -κληρος), bööt. Λᾶκρᾶρίδᾶς from *Λᾶ-κρᾶρος “head of Volkes”; in addition κραῖρα f. “head”, ήμίκραιρα etc. (from *κρασ-ρια);

o-grade *κορσ- in Ion. κόρη, Att. κόρρη, Dor. κόρρα ‘schläfe, head’ (IE *kors-); of -(e)n-stem *Ker(e)n-*: κράνος “helmet” (*kr̥no-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. *sŕīṅga-*); unclear is die formation from κεράμβυξ, -υκος “Hirschkäfer”; κάραβος m. “Meerkrebs; Käferart; kind of ship” (> Lat. *carābus* ds.), perhaps with Maced. (?) derivative (Gk. *-φος) to κάρις ‘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, denHörnern”, κορυγγένιν κερατίζειν Hes. (to -γγ- see above to *sŕīga-*).

Von *kerei-*: κρῖος “aries, ram” (compare in ders. meaning κεραστής), ablaut. with O.N. *hreinn*, O.E. *hrān* “reindeer”.

Vereinzeltes: κάρτην την βοῦν. Κρῆτες Hes. (if **kr-tā* “die Gehörnte”); κυρίτω, κυρηβάζω ‘stoße with den Hörnern’ (as κορύπτω; **krōr-*);

Lat. *cerebrum* “Hirn” (**kerəs-ro-m*, compare Gk. καρᾶρα); *cervix* “ 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 Τρικόρνιον (Moesia), PN *Cornuīnus* etc. (Krahe IF. 58, 222 f.) from **krn-*;

to *crābrō* “Hornisse” (**crāsrō*, *krērsron-*) stellt sich (IE *kīs-en-*):

O.H.G. *hurnūz*, *hornaz*, m., O.E. *hyrnet(u)* “Hornisse” (**hurznuta*); Dutch *horzel* (**hurzla-*), Ger. *Horlitze*;

Lith. *širše* f., *širšys* m., *širšuolis*, old *širšuo* “wasp”, *širšuonas*, *širšūnas* “Hornisse”, Ltv. *sirsis*, O.Pruss. *sirsilis* “Hornisse”;

R.C.S. (etc.) *sършено* “Hornisse, gadfly, brake”, Serb. *sršljén* “Hornisse”; compare Būga Kalba ir senove 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 *Cornovii* etc. barely from dem Lat.);

O.H.G. *hirni*, O.N. *hiarni* “Hirn” (**k̥ersniom*), Dutch *hersen* “Hirn”, O.N. *hiarsi* ‘scheitel, whirl of Kopfes’ (**k̥erson-*); 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. *hryðer* ds., nd. Dutch *rund* “rother, cattle”. Von the *u*-basis: O.H.G. *hiruz*, O.S. *hirot*, O.E. *heorot*, O.N. *hjortr*, 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. *srъna* “roe deer” common Alb. *k-* > *t*- : *g-* > *d*- phonetic mutation.

Ltv. *sirnas* pl. “Rehe”. (Endzelin KZ. 42, 378) = O.C.S. *srъna* “roe deer” (: κάρπος); ablaut equally with Welsh *carw*,

in addition belongs die derivative:

Kerəuo-s : K̥ruo-s “gehörnt, hirschköfig, as Subst. deer” or “cow”.

Gk. κεραός “gehörnt”;

Lat. *cervus*, -ī m. “deer”, *cerva* f. “hind”, therefrom *cervinus* “isabellfarben”, Gaul.-Lat. *cervēsia*, *cervīsia* “hirschfarbenes, braunes Getränk, beer” (Pokorny Vox Rom. 10, 259);

Welsh *carw*, Corn. *carow*, Bret. *karo* m. “deer” (**k̥ruo-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” (**k̥ru-*);

Note:

Wrong etymology – Alb. *kau* “ox” : Rom. *bou* “ox” derived from Root *gʷou-* : “cattle”.

Lith. *kárvė* “cow”; in addition *kárviena* f. “Kuhfleisch” (: Cz. *kravina* “Kuhhaut”);

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R.C.S. *krava*, Pol. *krowa*, Russ. *koróva* f. “cow” (**ḱorəwā*); ablaut. O.Pol. *karw* (**k̥r̥wo-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., Schwyzer Gk. I 583, Benveniste Origines 24 f., 175.

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kes-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden’

Material: O.Ind. *sāsti*, *sásati* “cuts, slices, metzelt”, *sasta-h* “niedergemetzelt”, *sástrá-* n. “knife, Dolch”, *sásá-* m. ‘schlachtmesser’;

Gk. κεάζω ‘split’, εύ-κέατος “light to split”, κέαρνον “axe, Schusterahle”;

Alb. *thadrē* (**kas-dhrā*) “zweischneidige axe”;

Note:

Common Alb. phonetic mutation *s* > *th* suggests Alb. being a direct descendant of Sanskrit:

Alb. *thadrē* < O.Ind. *sástrá-*

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. *sástrám*) wird assumed from Lat. *castrō*, -āre “abschneiden, verschneiden, kastrieren”, *castrum* “ encampment “ as “abgeschnittenes Stück Land”, Osc. gen. sg. *castrous* “fundi”, Umbr. *castruo*, *kastruvuf* “fundos” (*u*-stem after *peku-* “cattle”);

also Alb. (**castellum*) *kēshtjellē* “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 das following *s?*).

References: WP. I 448 f., WH. I 167, 178 ff.

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keub-

English meaning: thorn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Dorn, Dornstrauch”?

Material: Asächs. *hiopo* “briar”, O.H.G. *hiupo* 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.

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keuk-

English meaning: to shine, glow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten, hell, weiß sein, glühen”

Material: O.Ind. *śōcati*, *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”, *śuktí-* f. “Muschel, Perlenmuschel, Perlmutter” (if “*gleaming”), perhaps *śuktá-* ‘sour’ (if “burning from taste”);

Av. *saočint-* “burning”, *saočayeiti* “inflammatus = 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. (**keuk*) *kuq* “red”

References: WP. I 378. extension from *Keu-2*.

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Keuk-, Kuuk-

English meaning: to mix, to whirl

Deutsche Übersetzung: “durcheinandermischen, wirbeln”?

Note: Sehr doubtful.

Material: Gk. κυκεών “Mischtrank”, κυκάω “röhre ein, mix, mingle”, κύκηθρον “Rührkelle”;

Lith. *šaukštas* ‘spoon’, *šiukšmės* “ detritus, Auskehricht”, *šiukštus* “with chaff or Kleiegemischt”.

References: WP. I 377, WH. I 218 f.

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keu⁻¹, keu⁻² : kū-, kū-

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-uh*); *śu-ná-* n. “growth, prospering; flourishing, luck, salvation”; *śávas-* n. “strength, Heldenkraft”, *śávīra-* ‘strong, mighty’ (*ī* probably secondary for *ī*, so that = Gaul. κάυαρος), *śáviṣṭha-* “übermächtigst”, *śūná-* ‘swollen, aufgedunsten’ (O.Ice. *hūnn* etc.; about O.Ind. *śūna-m* “lack” s. Thieme KZ. 69, 172f.); *śūnyá-* “empty, bare, lacking” (and Arm. *sun* “very small, entblößt from”); *śūra-* ‘strong’, mostly “Held” (= Av. *sūra-*, Gk. ἄκυρος etc.); *śō-tha-* m. “intumescence, Aufgedunstenheit”, *śō-phā-* m. ‘swelling, lump, growth, ulcer’; *śāva-* m. “das Junge eines animals”, O.Ind. *śi-śu-* m. “kid, child, Junges”;

śvā-trá- “gediehlich, strong”, n. “power, Stärkung”; *śá-śvant-* “jeder”, see under; from an *s*-extension probably *śusī* m. “cavity” (= O.E. *hyse* “youngling”), *suśirá-* (from *śus-*? “hollow”; n. “cavity, ein Blasinstrument”;

Av. *spā(y)*, redupl. present participle *sispimna-* ‘swell up’, *sūra-* (= O.Ind. *śūra-*) ‘strong, vast, grand’, superl. *səviṣṭa-* (= O.Ind. *śáviṣṭha-*); *sūra-* m. “hole, lacuna”, Pers. *sūrāx* “hole” (: κύαρ = ὕδρος : ὕδωρ; 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), *soi* “cave” (**keu-lo-*);

Alb. *thelē* “deep” (= κό(F)ιλος; *o* to *a* and through umlaut to *e*); *thanē* “Kornelkirsche” (**kousnā*), Tosc *i thanfē* “kerngesund” (Jokl by WH. I 277);

Gk. κόοι τὰ χάσματα τῆς γῆς, καὶ τὰ κοιλώματα Hes. (: Lat. *cavus*, M.Ir. *cūa*), κοῖλος “hollow” (κόFιλος = Alb. *thelē*), lengthened grade κῶος “cave, jail”; κύαρ (**kusw*) “hole” (see

above to Av. *sūra-* “hole”, Arm. *soj*; (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. ἔκυσα “pregnant sein”, κύος n. “foetus” (: Welsh *cyw*), ἔγκυος “pregnant”, ἔγκυμων (?) ds.: κῦμα “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 **ḱyā-* (as O.Ind. *śvātrá-*) Dor. Aor. πᾶσασθαι, perf. πέπαμαι “Fügung, Gewalt about etwas bekommen”, πάμα “Besitztum”, PN Θιό-ππάστος (ππ < *k̥y*), Ion. ἔμπης, Dor. ἔμπας “gleich, jedenfalls, generally”; in addition ἔμπάζομαι “kümmere mich um etwas”, κατεμπάζω “ergreife, überfalle” (“*take in possession”), ἔμπαιος “expert, skillful” (“*in Besitz from etwas”);

πᾶς “whole” (*πā-ντ- from **ḱyā-n̥t-*); 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. *cōraig* “Helden”, kirchlich to “sinner” verschlimmert; M.Ir. *cūa* (**kouios*) “hollow” (: κόοι, Lat. *cavus*); *cūass* “cave”; Bret. *kéo* “Grotte” (**kouio-*); Welsh *cyw* m. “Tierjunges” (**ḱuẏos*: 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. *hünsch* “tumefaction

the Milchadern”; probably also das verstärkende O.Ice. *hund-*, e.g. *hund-diarfr* “πάν-τολμος”, i.e. participle **hunda* = **k_u-nt-* (: **k_u-ent-*, during Gk. παντ-, **k_uā-n̥t* from the heavy basis *k_uā-* has derived); O.E. *hyse* “youngling” (: O.Ind. *śuṣi* “Hohlstengel”), *hoss* m. “twig, branch”;

Ltv. *šava* ‘scheidenartige col, gap or cavity am tree’ (lengthened grade, compare κῶος); from “to swell” from: Lith. *šaūnas*, *šaunūs* ‘strong, proficient’, *pašūnē* “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. *sukē* “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. *kvełdēt*, *kvèlēt* “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. *savahī-* "name of in osten gelegenen Erdteils" (eig. nom. Du. from **savah-* "morning, osten"), with zero grade root syllable O.Ind. *śvah* adv. "cras"; *r*-stem Av. *sūrəm* "früh morgens" (thematic acc. a conservative stem), *a-sūiri* "in Morgendunkel" (*sūrya-*), acc. *sūrīm* "breakfast";

perhaps Arm. *šukh* "radiance, splendor, fame" (as **k̥yō-ko-*; therefrom *škhet* "ganzvoll etc."), *šol* "ray, Lichtstrahl" (as **k̥yō-lo-*), *nšoyl* "light, radiance, Gefunkel" (**ni-k̥yōlo-*), probably *šand*, *šant'* 'spark, lightning, glühendes iron' (*k̥ynti-*; probably from a participle-stem *k̥y-ent-* : *k̥y-nt-* derive).

no-stem: O.Ind. *śóna-* "red, hochrot" (η 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. *caúna*, *caúne*, 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 *k̥uено-* anreicht, s. Boisacq s. v. κύανος "cyanus, a dark-blue substance".

Maybe Alb. *kunadhe* f. "marten" : Gk. κουνάβι "marten" : Russ. *kuná* "marten".

Root extensions:

Keu-bh-: O.Ind. *śúmbhati* 'shines', *śóbhate* "is stately, nimmt sich beautiful from", *śobhaná-* "beautiful, gleaming", *śubha-* "pretty, pleasant, joyful, gratifying", *śubhrá-* "beautiful, gleaming, hellfarbig" = Arm. *surb* "pure, holy", *sr bem* "clean, heilige".

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keu-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).

keu-k- see under esp. Schlagwort (***keuk-***);

kū-en- “hold festivities, heiligen”? see under esp. Schlagwort (***kū-en-***);

kū-eid-, kū-eit- see under esp. Schlagwort (***kuei-3***).

References: WP. I 368, Trautmann 122 f., Specht IE Decl. 121; s. ***kūon-*** “dog”.

Page(s): 594-595

ke-

See also: see under *ko-*

Page(s): 537

ḱēi-bh-

English meaning: quick, hasty

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnell, heftig’

Material: O.Ind. *sībhām* adv. “rash, hasty, quick, fast”, *sībhya-* “quick, fast fahrend”, *sibhrá-* “horny, lustful (?)”;

Goth. *haifsts* “fight, quarrel”, O.N. *heipt, heifst* f. “enmity, rage, fury, hate”, O.H.G. *heiftī* “violent”; O.E. *hæst* “force, might, vehemency”, O.Fris. *haest* “haste, hurry”, M.L.G. *heist* “vehemency”; O.E. *hæste*, O.H.G. *heisti* “violent, forcible”.

References: WP. I 364 f.; belongs to *ḱēi-gh-*, see under.

Page(s): 542

kēi-gh-

English meaning: quick, hasty

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnell, heftig’

Material: O.Ind. *sīgħrā-* “rash, hasty, quick, fast”;

O.E. *hīgian* “tendere, festinare, niti”, Eng. *hie* “hurry”, geminated Nor. *hikka* ‘schluchzen’,

O.S. *hikka* “pant, gasp, den Schluckauf have” (onomatopoeic words?);

Russ. *sigáť*, *signútъ* ‘spring’, wRuss. *sigáć*, *signuć* ‘schreiten, big, giant Schritte make’; wherefore also Russ. *sig* “a kind of fish”, as *Salm* to *salīō*, so that Lith. *sýkis* etc. and O.N. *síkr* 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

ḱē(i)- : ḱō(i)- : ḱə(i)-

English meaning: to sharpen, whet

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schärfen, wetzen’

Note: probably further formations from *aḱ-* ‘sharp’ (see 18 ff.)

Material: O.Ind. *śi-sā-ti* (*śi-śī-tē*), *śy-áti* ‘schärft, wetzt’, participle *śitá-* “gewetzt, sharp” (= Lat. *catus*, O.Ir. *cath*), *sāta-* ds., *sāna-* m. (with mind. *ṇ* for *n*) “Wetz-, Probierstein” (= Pers. *san* “whetstone”); perhaps also O.Ind. *śilā* ‘stone, Fels’ (**kə-lā*);

Av. *saēni-* “cusp, peak, Wipfel, sharp” (Pers. *sāyaō* “reibt”) = O.N. *hein*,

Arm. *sur* ‘sharp’ (**kō-ro-*), *srem* ‘schärfe’, *sur*, gen. *sroy*, sword, knife”, *sair* “cutting edge” (**kē-ri-*), compound *sairadir* “cutting edge”, therefrom **sardrem*, *sadrem* “reize, treibe an”; perhaps also *sali*, gen. *sali* ‘steinplatte, Amboß’ (**kə-li-*, compare above O.Ind. *śilā*);

Gk. κώνος m. “Kegel, Pinienzapfen, Helm spitze, Kreisel” (= O.Ind. *sāna-*), therefrom κώνειον ‘schierlingskraut’ (after den Blättern);

Lat. *catus* (after Varro Sabine) “acus, 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” (**kəi-n-* : Av. *saēni-*); M.H.G. *hār* “tool zum Schärfen the scythe” (**kē-r-*), M.L.G. *haren* “ sharpen, sharp sein”.

References: WP. I 454 f., WH. I 181, 183 f., 190 f.

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kēko-

English meaning: green grass, green fodder

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Grünfutter, frisches eßbares Grün”

Material: O.Ind. *sāka*- m. n. “eßbares herb, vegetables “;

Lith. *šékas* “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. *sārā-* “varicolored, dappled, dotted, spotted “, dessen *-ra-* as formantisch erwiesen wird through die Av. Kompositionsform **sā-(i)ṛ-* in *sāi-mužay-* EN “the ungleichmäßig gefärbte Eselinnen hat”;

Gk. κηρύλος “the blaue kingfisher “ (diminutiveformans -ύλος).

**kē-ro-* perhaps as **ke(i)-ro-* to *kei-2* in “ color names “?

References: WP. I 420, WH. I 133.

Page(s): 582

ḱēu-¹ : ḱū-

English meaning: to sway

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wackeln”

Material: Lat. *cēveō*, *-ēre* “wobble, sway; as ein wedelnder Hund schmeicheln”;

O.Bulg. *po-kyva-jq*, *-ti* (hauptsächlich with *glavq*) “den Kopf schütteln, nicken”, Cz. *kývati* “winken, nicken, wedeln, move, shake” (etc.).

References: WP. I 376.

Page(s): 595

ḱēu-² (: ḱəu-, ḱū-)

English meaning: to light, to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anzünden, verbrennen”?

Note: Only Gk. and Lith.

Material: Gk. καίω (Ion.), κᾶω (Att.) from *καF-ιω “zünde an, brenne an”, Aor. Hom. ἔκηFα, altAtt. gen. sg. κέāντος (*κηFαντ-), neuAtt. ἔκαυσα, Med. episch κηάμην, pass. ἔκάην, ἔκαύθην, delph. κηῦā, θυσίā”, κήια καθάρματα and κεῖα ds. Hes., Hom. κηώδης “duftig, wohlriechend” (from a *κῆFος “blaze, incense”), καῦσις, καῦμα n. “blaze”, κâλον “trockenes wood” (*καF-ελον), Eol. καυαλέος “burning hot”, Hom. κήλεος (*κâFαλέος) etc.;
Lith. *kūlēti* “brandig become, of corn, grain “, *kūlē* “Getreidebrand”.

References: WP. I 376 f.

Page(s): 595

ḱēero-, ḱōero- (also sḱūro-?)

English meaning: north, north wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Nord, Nordwind”

Material: Lat. *caurus (cōrus)* “Nordwind” (*ḱēero-);

Lith. *šidurė* f. “Norden”, *šiaurys* m. “Nordwind”;

O.Bulg. *sēverъ* (*ḱēero-) “Norden”;

mabe 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” (**skūr-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

ḱ^hpei-

English meaning: to settle

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘siedeln, sich ansiedeln, eine Niederlassung gründen’

Material: O.Ind. *kṣéti*, *kṣiyáti* “ stays, dwells ”, Av. *šaēiti* ds., O.Ind. *kṣití-*, Av. *šiti-* “ residence, settlement”, O.Ind. *kṣétra-*, Av. *śōiθra-* 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. *kʷhs-* > *phs-*, *fs-* phonetic mutation. [see Root *koksā*: a part of body (foot, hip. etc..)].

Arm. *šēn*, gen. *šinī* “ inhabited, farmed, village ” (: Gk. κτοίνā);

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 ”, ἐυκτίμενος “ well-built, furnished, well-made, of a garden, well-wrought ”, ἐҮКΤИТОС ds., περικτίονες, περικτίαι “ 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. κτοίνā “ 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 *gh̥dem-*, *gh̥dom-*, gen.- ablative *gh̥(ð)m-és* : earth)

See also: belongs probably to consecutive: *k^hpē(i)-*, *k^hpə(i)-*

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Kik-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. κίσαρος and κισσός “ivy” (?);

Lith. *šikšnà* “feines Leder zur Verfertigung von Riemenwerk, strap”.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

Kīker-

English meaning: pea

Deutsche Übersetzung: under likewise “Erbse”

Note: barely indogermanisch

Material: Arm. *siseřn* “chickpea” (seems *Keīker-* or *Koīker-* fortzusetzen);

Gk. (Maced.) κίκερροι (so far überliefertes κίβερροι through die alph. Reihenfolge gefordert) ὡχροί. Μακεδόνες; Gk. κριός “chickpea” (wird from *κικριός dissimil. sein);

Lat. *cicer* “chickpea”;

[Lith. *kekē* “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. *čečeřiti* ‘struppig make, kräuseln’ eine various family to build.]
maybe Alb. (**K'ekar*) *kokēr* “grain, bean”

References: WP. I 451 f., WH. I 212.

Page(s): 598

Kiph-

English meaning: a small twig or root

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dünner biegsamer Zweig or Wurzelteil”?

Material: O.Ind. *síphā* “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.

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Kīk-2

English meaning: to rain, drizzle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tröpfeln”

Material: O.Ind. *síkára-* m. “fine rain”, *síkāyati* “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 **Kīk-2** : “to rain, drizzle” derived from Root **seu-1**, **se"θ-** : *sū-* : “juice; liquid, *rain”.

References: WP. I 451.

Page(s): 598

ḱīōn- (ḱīsōn-?)

English meaning: pillar

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘säule’

Note: only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *siun* = Gk. κίων ‘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 under likewise

Material: O.Ind. *śráyati* “lehnt, legt an”, *śráyatē* “lehnt sich an, befindet sich”, *śritá-* = Av. *srita-* (: *srāy-*) “gelehnt”;

Av. *srāy-, srinav-, srinu-* “lean” (compare Gk. κλίνω);

Arm. *leain*, gen. *leain* “mountain” (**kleitrno-??*);

doubtful Arm. *linim* “become, entstehe, geschehe, bin” (compare O.Ind. *śráyate* “befindet sich”);

Gk. κλίνω, Lesb. κλίννω (*κλίνιω) “neige, lehne an” (Fut. κλίνω, perf. κέκλιμαι), κλιτός “gelegen”, κλίσις “Neigung”, κλισία f. “cottage, tent”, δικλίδες “zweiflügelige door”, κλίνη “bed”, κλιντήρ, κλισμός “Ruhebett”, κλίτūς (lies κλειτūς, Herodio.N.) f. ‘slope, hill’ (hellen. κλῖτος, κλίτος “hill”), κλίμα n. “Neigung, region, Weltgegend”, κλίμαξ f. “ladder”;

Lat. *clīnō, -āre* “bend, bow, incline” (previously to compounds neologism and thematic reshuffling a **kī-nā-mi*), *acclīnis* “angelehnt”, *triclīnium* ‘speisesofa’, *cliēns, -tis* “the sich Schutzes halber an jemanden Anlehnende, Höriger, Klient”, *clēmens* “milde, gentle” (**kléiomenos*?); *clītellae* ‘saumsattel, packsaddle for donkey and Maultiere’ (from den gegeneinander gelehnten Sattelstangen), diminutive a **kleitrā* = Umbr. *kletram* “feretrum, lecticam” (and Goth. *hleiþra* f. “tent”); *clīvus* “hill” (= Goth. *hlaiw* n. “grave”), *clīvius* ‘slant, skew = unlucky, from omen, sign’;

M.Ir. *c/ē*, Welsh *cledd*, Bret. *kleiz*, Corn. *clēdh* “link, unlucky” = ‘slant, skew’ (**kleios*); M.Ir. *fo-chla*, Welsh *go-gledd* “Nord”; M.Ir. *c/en* “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. *clāth* “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” (**klo-i-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 claire ” (ablaut. with Umbr. *kletram*, Lat. *clītellae*, Goth. *hleiþra* 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. *hlænan* “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. *clīvus*); Goth. *hlīja* m. “tent, cottage”; O.H.G. (*h)līta*, Ger. *Leite* “Bergabhang”, O.Ice. *hlīð* f. ‘slope, Berghalde’ (compare Gk. κλειτύς, Lith. *šlāitas*); O.Ice. *hlīð* f. ‘seite’, O.E. *hlīð* n. “Halde, hill” (: κλίτος, Lith. *šlīte*); Goth. *hleiþra* “cottage, tent” (see above to Lat. *clītellae* 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. *hlīð* “door, Gattertür”, Goth. *hleiduma* “linker”; *d*-present perhaps in O.Ice. **hlīta* (**klei-d-*) “trust auf, sichzufriedengeben with”;

Lith. *šliejū*, *šlēti* (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. *šlāitas* m. ‘slope’, *šlyna* f. “loam, clay”, *at-šlāimas* m. “Vorhof”; Ltv. *slita* f. “fence”,

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Lith. žem. *pā-šlitas* ‘slant, skew’ (= O.Ind. *sritá-*, Gk. κλιτός); Lith. *šlite*, *šlitis* f. “Garbenhocke” (: Gk. κλίσις), O.Lith. *šlite* “ladder”; Lith. *šeivas* “bowlegged” (compare Lat. *cīvus* ‘slope”), ablaut. *šlivis* m. “krummbeinige person”; to den Reimwörtern Lith. *kleivas*, *klývas* “bowlegged” see under *(s)kel-* “bend”; different Specht IE Decl. 130, 317¹;

Slav. **slojь* “layer” (**klojо-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. *klětъ* “Gemach, cell” (Lith. *klétis* “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, ἐκλάπτην and ἐκλέφθην), κλέπτος 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. *cluaín* (**klopni*-) f. "deceit, Schmeichelei", *cluainech* "trügerisch";

O.Pruss. *auklipts* (**kleptós*) "hide, conceal"; s. also under *klēp-*.

With anlaut. *s/-* from *skl-* seems related Lith. *slepiù*, *slepti* "conceal".

The meaning makes probably, daß *Klep-* extension from *kel-* "conceal" is; M.H.G. *hulf* "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* (**k̥l-neu-*) “ hört ”, *śrudhí* “ hear ” (= *κλύθι), participle *śrutá-* (= κλυτός), Lat. *inclusus*, 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* (**klu-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. *slútitī*), 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 ” (**klu-ke-*); das -s- of present is am wahrscheinlichsten -*s̥ko-*);

Gk. κλέ(F)ω, -ομαι, ερ. κλείω “ rühme ” are secondary; ἔκλυον “ heard ” (= O.Ind. *śruvam*), κλῦθι, κέκλυθι “ hear! ”, κλυτός “ illustrious ”, κλειτός “ illustrious ” (*κλεFετος, ας γενετή, Lat. *genitus*), κληίζω “ rühme; rufe, name ” (*κλεFε[σ]-ίζω of *es*-stem), κλεηδών, κληδών, -όνος (*κλεF-ηδών) ‘shout, call”, etc.;

Lat. *clueō, -ēre* (later also *cluō, -ēre*) “ genannt become, heißen ” (ē-verb with the zero grade *klu-*), *cluvior* (Gl.) “ nobilior ”, *inclusus* “ 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 ***kl-*) “hört”, perf. 1. sg. *ro-cuala*, Welsh *cigleu* “audihi”, O.Ir. Konj. *rocloor* “daß I hear”, -*cloth*, newer -*closs* “wurde gehört”; Thurneysen Gk. 357, 439;

O.Ice. *hljōð* “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 **hlubha-*, **hludu-* in O.H.G. *Hluderīch*, *Hlothari*, O.E. *Hloþ-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. *šlovē* and *šlovē* “glory, magnificence, splendor ”, ablaut. E.Lith. *šlavē* “fame”;

O.Bulg. *slovq*, *sluti* “heißen, be illustrious”, lengthened grade *slava* f. “fame”, therefrom *slaviti* “illustrious make”, Serb. *slūtīm*, *slútiti* “ahnen” (Denom. a **slutb*; Sloven. *slût* “suspicion “ is probably postverbal), *slytije* ‘shout, call, names’;

Toch. AB *kłāw-* “ announce, declare ”; A *kłots*, 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. κλέFος “fame”, Illyr. EN *Ves-cleves* (= O.Ind. *vasu-śravas* “possessing good fame ”), Lat. *cluor* (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”, *śrūsti-* “Willfähigkeit”, Av. *sraoša-* “Gehör” etc.;

Arm. *lur* “close-mouthed” (*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. *śruṣti-*), 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. *hlýr* “cheek” (= O.Bulg. *sluchъ*);

O.Bulg. *slyšati* “hear”, *sluchъ* “Gehör”, *slušati* (Serb. *slušati*, also heavy basis as *slyšati*) “hear”;

Toch. A *klyos-*, B *klyaus-* “hear”; A *klośäm*, B *klausane* Dual “ears”.

With WestIE Gutt.: Messap. *klaohi* “hear!” (: O.Ind. *śrōṣi*); Lith. *klausau̯*, -ýti “hear”, Ltv. *klàusît* “hear, obey “, O.Pruss. *klausīton* “erhören”, Lith. *paklusnùs* “gehorsam” (against it Lith. *kláusiu* “ask” = “*will hear” from **kleuə-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 (*κλύδιω) ‘spüle’, κλύδων m. “wash of the waves”, κλύσμα n.,

κλυσμός m. “Plätschern”, κλυστήρ m. “Klistierspitze”, root nouns acc. sg. κλύδα “surge”;

altLat. *cluō* “pурго” (**klou*ō), Lat. *cloāca* (*cluāca*, *clovāca*) “Abzugskanal”;

altgal. *Cluad*, O.Welsh *Clut*, Ptol. Κλώτα river name, Eng. *Clyde* (Celt. **kloutā*); Welsh *cir* “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 **kleyo-*);

Lith. *šluoju*, *šlaviaū*, *šluoti*, dial. *šlavù* (= Lat. *cluō*) “fegen, whisk”, *šluota* “besom”, Ltv. *sluôta* ds.; extension *klōu-k-* in *slaūcīt* “fegen, whisk”, *slaukšēt* ‘splash, pladdern’, *slàukt* “milk”, Lith. *šliaukti*, *šlaukýti* “fegen”.

Perhaps extension a **kel-* “humid, wet, damp”, das also consecutive roots the basic lies: *klēp-* “humid, wet” (see there), *klēk-* ds. (Lith. *šlakù*, -éti “drip, trickle”, *šlēkti*, *šliknóti* ‘spray’ etc.), *klēg(h)-* ds. (Russ. *slezá* “tears”, O.C.S. *slъza* ds.). Wenn these zuträfe, wäre for *kleu-* : *kel-* das relationship *sreu-* “flow” : *ser-* either example or Parallel.

Maybe Pol. (**slezā*) *łza* “tear”, Alb. (**šluoti*) *loti* “tear” [the common Alb. initial *s/- > l-* shift or the drop of initial *s-*].

References: WP. I 495 f., WH. I 239 f., Trautmann 307.

Page(s): 607

Klou-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. *kłun* "buttock";

O.Ice. *hlaun* n. "buttock";

Lith. *šlaunis* "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

koi-no-

English meaning: grass

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Gras”

Material: Gk. κοινὰ χόρτος Hes. (perhaps Neutr. pl.); Lith. šienas, Ltv. siens “hay” (finn.

Lehnwörter out of it signify “hay, grass, herb”); O.C.S. sěno “χόρτος”, Ser.-Cr. sijeno “hay”,

O.Cz. sěno 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. *sālms* “ straw “;

O.C.S. *slama* (**solmā*, IE **kolə-mā*), Russ. *soloma*, Serb. *släma* ‘straw’;

Toch. A *kulmāmts-* “reed” (?).

From Gk. κάλαμος borrowed are O.Ind. *kaláma-* 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

Konkho-

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. *sence* "Muschel", da *zence* 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. *śaŋkatē* “sways, zweifelt, is besorgt, fürchtet”, *śaŋkita-* “besorgt, ängstlich vor”, *śaŋkā* “Besorgnis, fear, suspicion, doubt”;

Lat. *cūnctor, -ārī* “zaudernd, hesitate” (**concitor* frequentative, compare O.Ind. *śaŋkita-*); O.N. *hætta* “riskieren” (**hanhatjan*), *hætta* “danger”, *haski* 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

kop(h)elo-s or kap(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 “Karpen”, perhaps after κεστρῖνος, κοχρακîνος, ἐρυθρîνος etc. reshaped;

u- possibly popular etymology after Κύπρος, da *κοπρîνος 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. *sárkarā* (*sárkara-h*) “Gries, gravel, detritus, Sandzucker”;

Gk. κρόκη, κροκάλη “pebble”; perhaps hat ein *κορκάλα : *sákarā* 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-, Krmno-

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. *š̄armas* “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, Latein 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* + *ōl*); 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.; **ki-o-* in σήμερον, Att. τήμερον “today” (*κίδημερον), whereupon also *κιᾶτες “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”, *ekik* “hoc” = pälig. *eci-c*, marr. *iaf-c* “eas”, *esu-c* “eo”; Osc. *ídí-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 **kʷuti-s* reshaped *ekss* “ita”; Konglutinat *e-ko-* e.g. Osc. *ekas* “hae”, pälig. *acuf* “hīc”, *ecuc* “huc”, *ecic* “hoc”, **e-k(e)-so-* e.g. Osc. *exac* “hac”;

**ki-* in Lat. *cis* “diesseits”, *citer* “diesseitig”, *citrō* “here”, *citrā* “dieseits”, *citimus* “nächstbefindlich”, Umbr. *çive* “citra” (stem **ki-uo-*), *çimu*, *šimo* “ad citima, retro”;

O.Ir. *cē* “here, diesseits” (**kei*, compare changing through ablaut Ogom *coi* “here”, Gaul. *kouī*), *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. *hēra*, O.S. *her* “here”; Goth. *hēr*, O.H.G. *hiar*, O.E. *hēr* “here” (**kēi-i*); 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 **kī-n-t*, **kō-n-t* identical as in O.H.G. *hina* wäre; or with Gaul. *Cintugnātos* “firstborn”, O.Ir. *cētne*, 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. *šiō*, O.C.S. *sego*, acc. pl. O.C.S. *sbyę*, fem. Lith. *ši* (Ltv. *ši*) = O.C.S. *si*, acc. sg. f. *sbyq*, Lith. *šitas* “this” (**kī-to-*), in addition *štāi* ‘sieh here’ (old *šitał*), O.Pruss. *stas* “the”; Lith. *šiañdien*, Ltv. *šuodien* “today”, Lith. *še*, Ltv. *še* “here”, O.C.S. *si-cь* “τοιοῦτος” etc.; maybe Alb. (**šioñdien*) *sonte* “today”

Hitt. *ki* “dieses”, *ki-nun* “now, yet” contains **kī* (Pedersen Hitt. 50).

Maybe Alb.Tosk m. *ki*, Gheg *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

krebh-, krōbh-, krembh-

English meaning: to trust

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vertrauen”?

Material: O.Ind. *śrambhatē*, participle *śrabdha-* (with *v-* and other preposition) “trust, sich whereupon abandon “, *niśrmbhá-* ‘sicher auftretend’;

O.Ir. *crābud* “Frömmigkeit, Askese” (**krōbhītu-s*) m.; Welsh *crefydd* (newer *creddyf*) “faith, belief” hat sein *e* from *credu* “believe” bezogen.

References: WP. I 478, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 146.

Page(s): 617

ḱred-

See also: see above S. 579 f. under *k̥ered-*.

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-lá-* “beautiful, lovely, superb, pretty, splendid”, *á-śrīra-* “unschön”, Av. *śrīra-* “beautiful”, compar. O.Ind. *śréyas-*, Av. *srayah-*, superl. O.Ind. *śréṣṭha-* (*śráiṣṭha-*), Av. *sraēṣṭa-*, O.Ind. *śrēmān-* m. “Auszeichnung, Vorrang”, Av. *srayan-* n. “beauty”, adj. “beautiful”, O.Ind. *śriyásē* dat. n. “beautiful”;

Hom. poet. κρείων “edel, fürstlich, ruler” (εύρυ κρείων, κρείουσα) κρέων Pind. Aisch., nachHom. EN Κρέουσα (*κρε[i]-οντ- participle “hervorleuchtend” (?), steht perhaps for κρειον-comparative).

References: WP. I 478, Schwyzer Gk. I 526.

Page(s): 618

kre-, krei-, kr̥-

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

krūs-

English meaning: shank, leg

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Unterschenkel, Bein”

Material: Arm. *srun-K'* pl. (gen. *srwanç, sruni-ç*) ‘shinbone, calf’ (*krūs-ni-);

Lat. *crūs, -ris* n. “Unterschenkel, leg”.

References: WP. I 489, WH. I 295.

Page(s): 624

ksā- (ghā-)

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brennen (versengt, dunkel??)”?

Material: O.Ind. *kṣāyati* “burns”, *kṣātī-* f. “blaze, glow”, *kṣāmá-* “versengt, ausgedörrt, vertrocknet”, *kṣārā-* “burning, ätzend”; Kaus. *kṣāpáyati* “makes brennen”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* phonetic mutation

to latter *p*-form perhaps Arm. *čav* “pain”, *časnum* “rage against”, Aor. *časeay* (“*stormy, hot tempered sein”; *s* = *ps*-); to *kṣāmá-* probably Arm. *čamak'* “dry” (the Arm. words weisen auf *kṣ*-).

References: WP. I 500, Frisk Nominalbild. 6;

See also: see under *ksē-ro-*.

Page(s): 624

ksē-ro- (*ghē-ro-)

English meaning: dry; bright (of weather)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “trocken”; vom Himmel and Wetter also “dry = hell, klar”

Material: Gk. ξερόν (only acc.) “festes, trockenes Land”, lengthened grade ξηρός “dry, arid”; compare above S. 624 O.Ind. *ksarā-*; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *ks-* 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 *ksē-ro-* eine extension from *ksā-* “burn, versengen” sei, is probably.

References: WP. I 503, Schwyzer Gk. I 329.

Page(s): 625

ḱuei-³ extended kuei-d-, kuei-s-, kuei-t-

English meaning: shining; white

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten; hell, weiß”

Note: probably extension from *ḱeu-*, S. 594 f.

Material: a. **ḱuei-d-:** O.Ind. *śvindatē* “glares, gleams” (Dhātup.), perf. *śiśvindē*; 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. *hwelti* n., O.E. *hwæte*, O.Fris. asächs. *hwēti*, ahd *weizzi*, Ger. “*wheat*”; changing through ablaut M.Eng. *white*, Swe. dial. *hvite*, Westfäl. *wiət* “wheat”.

b. **ḱuei-s-** Lith. *šviesà* f. “light”, *švaísà* f. “Lichtschein”.

c. **ḱuei-t- (*ḱuei-to-*, *ḱuei-tio-*, *ḱui-t_(e)no-*, *ḱui-t_(e)ro-* “bright, white”):**

O.Ind. *śvētā-* “white” (f. *śvēnī* by Vopadeva) = Av. *spaēta-* ds. (= O.Bulg. *světъ* “light”); O.Ind. *śvētya-* “white, licht”, fem. *-ā* (= O.Bulg. *svěšta* “light”), O.Ind. *śvētatē* “is white”, *śvítna-*, *śvitnyá-*, *śvitrá-* (= Lith. *śvitrās* “Glaspapier”) “white”, O.Pers. Σπιθρα-δάτης, Pers. *sipihr* ‘sky, heaven’; Kompositionsform ar. *śviti-* in O.Ind. *śvity-añc* “gleaming”, Av. *spiti-doīθra-* “helläugig”;

doubtful Gk. *τίτανος* f., m. “Kalk, Gips, Kreide” (**ḱuit-_(e)no-s*), *κίττανος* ds., dissimil. from **ḱuit-_(e)no-s* PN Τίτανη, Eol. Iakon. Πιτάνη; mountain name Τίταρος;

Lith. *šviečiu*, *šviesti* “gleam, shine”: *šveičiu*, *švēsti* “clean”, *švitū*, *švitēti* “always to gleam, flicker”, *švintū*, *švisti* “hell become”, Kaus. *švaitaū*, *švaitytí* “bright make”; *śvitras* m. “Glaspapier”, *śvytrúoti* “flicker”;

O.C.S. *světitъ se*, *světěti se* “gleam, shine” and Slav. **svěnō* (from **śvitnō* besides Lith. *śvintū*) in R.C.S. *svěnuti*, Kaus. O.C.S. *světiti* “jemandem shine”; Slav. *švaita-* m. “light” in O.C.S. *světъ* “light, world”; in addition Slav. **švaitja* in O.C.S. *švěšta* “light, candle”;

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besides with WestIE *k*:

Ltv. *kvitu*, *kvitêt* “flicker, gleam”, Kaus. *kvitinât*,

Slav. **kvítq*, **kvisti* “bloom, blossom” in O.C.S. *pro-cvítq*, -*cvisti* “erblühen, bloom, blossom”, O.Cz. *ktvu*, *kvísti*; ablaut. O.C.S. *cvětъ*, Cz. *květ* etc. “bloom, blossom”; besides Slav. **kvítěti* in R.C.S. *cvítěti* “bloom, blossom” and Ser.-Cr. *cávtjeti* “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* “Vorderschulterblat 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

K̥uei-¹, K̥uei-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 plebeisches **cēnum* from **coinom*, **quoynom*), *in-*, *con-quināre* ‘smudge, befoul “, *cūnīre* ‘stercus facere”, *ancunulentae* “feminae menstruo tempore”;

Swe. dial. *hven* “ marshy field”, O.Ice. *hvein* (**k̥uoīnā*) in place names, wherefore as ‘sumpfgras” 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” (*k̥uī-uo-*); much, a lot of insecure O.E. *hwæg*, M.Du. *wey* “wheys” (**k̥uoio-?*).

References: WP. I 469, WH. I 131 f.

Page(s): 628

k̥uei-²

English meaning: to hiss, whistle, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten for “zischen, pfeifen” under likewise

Note: (see similar under *k̥yes-* “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* ‘ausen’, *hvinr* ‘schwirrender sound, tone’, O.E. *hwīnan* ‘ausen’, *hwīnsian*, 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*) *fishkellej* “whistle”

K̥uei-k- in Arm. *ščem* “fizz” (**šičem* from **k̥ui̥kiō*) and Lith. *švýkšti* “pfeifend breathe”.

References: WP. I 469.

Page(s): 628

ḱ_{ue}k- (nasalized ḱ_{ue}n_k-) : ḱ_{uk}-

English meaning: to gape

Deutsche Übersetzung: "klaffen"

Material: O.Ind. *śváñcatē* "öffnet sich, tut sich auf, *ucchvarjá-* m. "das Aufklaffen, Lücke, shard, Sichaftun";

Lith. *šukē* 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. *sacέt* "bristle, bristle brush", Sloven. *ščet* "bristle brush", Russ. *ščetъ* "bristle".

References: WP. I 470, Trautmann 309 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 142.

Page(s): 629

ḱuel-

English meaning: muddy

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlammig’?

Material: Arm. *šałem* “damp, benetzte, bereitete mortar”, *šałax* “loam, clay, slime, mud, mortar” (-*ał* = / or *eł*); Lith. *švelnūs* ‘soft, gentle anzufassen’?

References: WP. I 473.

Page(s): 629

ḱuēn-

English meaning: to celebrate; saint

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feiern; heilig(en)”

Material: Av. *spənta-* “holy” (= Lith. *švē̄ntas*, O.C.S. *svē̄tъ* “holy”), compounds superl. Av. *span-yah*, *spəništa-* “sacred, holiest”, *es*-stem Av. *spānah-* n. “Heiligkeit”; probably Goth. *huns/* n. ‘sacrifice, oblation’, O.E. *hūs/* n. ‘sakrament’ (*ḱun-s-lo-*); Lith. *švē̄ntas* “holy”, O.Pruss. *swenta-* in PN, O.C.S. *svē̄tъ*, Russ. *svjatόj* ds.; further to Ltv. *svinēt* “hold festivities, hallow”.

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. *huqnn* “Angelicasilvestris” from *ḱuondh-nā*, Dan. färö. *quander* ds., Swiss *Wannebobbell* “arum maculatum”, Lith. *švēndrai* pl. “a kind of reed, *Typhalatifolia*”.

References: WP. I 472, WH. I 253.

Page(s): 631

ḱ̥ues-, ḱus-

English meaning: to puff, sigh

Deutsche Übersetzung: “keuchen, schnaufen, seufzen”

Material: O.Ind. *śvásiti* (inflection perhaps previously after *aniti* “atmet”), *śvásati* “atmet, schnauft, seufzt”, *āśuśāñá-* “pfeifend”, Av. *suši* “die beiden Lungen”;

Lat. *queror, -ī, questus sum* “wail, sich worüber bemoan, lament” (: O.Ind. *śvásati*);

lengthened grade O.Ice. *hvāesa*, 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 *ḱ̥ues-* extension through *-es-* a *ḱu-*, *ḱeu-* (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*= *ḱeu-lo-* or *ḱou-lo-*);

Maybe Alb. *sulem* “dash, rush (breath heavily?)”

Lith. *šv-añkšti* “breathe, wheeze, pant, gasp”: Arm. *šunč* “breath, breeze, breath, soul, ghost” (*ḱyonkio-*); Lith. *švirkšti* “whistle, sausen”, *švīlpti* “with den Lippen whistle” and in the root *ḱyei-2* “hiss under likewise” see there.

References: WP. I 474 f., WH. II 403 f.

Page(s): 631-632

Ḱ̥yōn-, ḱun-

English meaning: dog (*animal with a strong sense of smell)

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hund"

Grammatical information: originally nom. sg. *Kúyō(n)*, gen. *Kunós*

Material: O.Ind. *śvā* and *ś(u)vā* "dog", gen. *śūnas*, acc. *śvānam*, acc. pl. *śūnas*; Av. *spā*, *spānəm*, gen. pl. *sūnam*, med. (Herodot) σπάκα (*ḱ̥yōn-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 *ḱ̥yōn-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 Κανδάων (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 κυνάμυια compare Lith. *šun-musē* "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. Κανδαῦλης?);

Maybe Alb. (*ḱ̥yōn-) *qen* "dog"

O.Ir. *cū* (gen. *con* = κυνός), Welsh *ci* (pl. *cwn* - κύνες, Lith. *šunes*), Bret. Corn. *ki* "dog" from *ḱ̥yōs,

Goth. *hunds*, O.Ice. *hundr*, O.E. *hund*, O.H.G. *hunt* "dog" (*ḱ̥yōn-tó-*), see above;

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Lith. *šuō* (gen. *šuñs*) “dog” (to *t*-stem geworden in Lith. dial. *šunis*, Ltv. *suns*, O.Pruss. *sunis* “dog”); *t*-form Ltv. *suntana* “großer dog”; Ltv. *kuńa* “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-δῦνος, to O.Ind. *dyūta* “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 *Reu-2*, S. 594.

Page(s): 632-633

Kūdh-

English meaning: dirt

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Mist, Kot”??

Material: Gk. ύσ-κυθά ύὸς ἀφόδευμα Hes., κυθώδεος δυσόσμου Hes., κυθνόν “σπέρμα”

Hes.; Lith. *šūdas*, Ltv. *sūds* “crap, muck, ordure”.

References: WP. I 467. Different Specht Indog. Decl. 252 f.

Page(s): 627

KŪ-

English meaning: sharp; pike

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘spitz, Spieß’

Note:

Root *kū-* : ‘sharp; pike” derived from zero grade of Root *ak-*, *ok-* : ‘sharp; stone”.

Material: O.Ind. *sū-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. *sū-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

kʷalo-s

English meaning: a kind of big fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eine größere Fischart”

See also: see under under *(s)kʷalo-s.*

Page(s): 635

kʷas-io-, -lo-

English meaning: basket-work

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Flechtwerk, geflochtener Korb”

Material: Lat. *quālum (quallus)* “geflochtener basket” (**kʷaslom*, compare das diminutive:)

quāsillus, -um “Körbchen, Wollkörbchen” (with emphatischem *-ss-*);

O.Bulg. *košb* “basket” (**kʷas-io-s*), Russ. *koš* “basket, fish snaring net; hurdle “ etc., also Church Slavic *košar(j)a* “ hurdle “ etc., Russ. *košelb* “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. *kollē* “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. *hwosta*, M.L.G. *hoste*, O.H.G. *huosto*, Alem. *wuəšte* ds.; Lith. *kósiu* (old *kosmi*), *kósēti* “cough”, Ltv. *kāsēju*, *kāsēt* ds., Lith. *kosulýs*, Ltv. *kāsulis* “cough”; Slav. *kašъlъ in R.C.S. *kašelъ* “cough”, etc.

Note:

Maybe truncated Alb. (**kosul*) *kollē* “cough” derived from Lith. *kosulýs* “cough”

References: WP. I 506, Trautmann 119.

Page(s): 649

kʷei-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. *čaj/o, čajati* “erwarten, wait, hold on, hoffen” (lengthened gradees **kʷēi-ō*);

O.Ind. *cinōti, cikēti* “bemerkt”, *cit-* f. “Verständnis”, *cí-t* f. “ghost, Intellekt”: Gk. ἀτίζω “beachte nicht” from *α-τι-τ- “not achtend”;

kʷēi/j-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. τετίημαι “bin grieving”, τετιηώς “timorous, grieving “ angereiht become? To **kēi-* “move” (above S. 538 f.) belongs *kēi/jso-, kēi/jsa-* “time” in O.C.S. *časъ* m.: Alb. *kohē*, Jokl Mel. Pedersen 159¹ f.

Note:

Phonetically Alb. (**kēi/jhā*) *koha* “time” : O.Pruss.: *kīsman* “time” [Accs], hence not of Slavic origin.

B. O.Ind. *cáyatē* “racht, straft”, *cētar-* “Rächer”, *ápā-citi-* f. “Vergeltung” (= ἀπότισις, τίσις);

Av. *kāy-* “repay, atone”, e.g. *čikayāt* ‘soll atone, punish, curse, rächen’, *pairi-ā-kayayanta* ‘sie sollen as penance, atonement auf sich nehmen’, *kaēnā-* f. “penance, atonement” (= ποινή, sl. *cěna*, compare also Lith. *káina*), Pers. *kīn-* “enmity, hate, rage, fury”, Av. *kāθa-* n.

“Vergeltung”, *čiθi-* f. ‘sühne through Geld’, *čiθā* “ds., punishment”, Osset. *čithā* “honour” (as τιμή);

Gk. τίω and τῖω (ark. τείω reshuffling after ἔτεισα, τείσω), Fut. τίσω, Aor. ἔτισα, participle pass. τετίμένος ‘schätzen; hochschätzen, honour’, πολύ-τīπος “hochgeehrt”, ἀτίετος “ungeehrt; not ehrend”;

Hom. τίνω, Att. τίνω (*τίνF-ω) “büße, bezahle”, Med. “lasse zahlen or atone, strafe” τινύμεναι (Eur. Or. 323), Hom. τείνυται (as Cret. ἀποτεινύτω after ἔτεισα, τείσω); Fut. τείσω, Aor. ἔτεισα (Thess. πεῖσαι, Cypr. πείσει under likewise), τίσις “Zahlung, penance, atonement, punishment, revenge, vengeance”, ποινή ‘sühne, punishment, revenge, vengeance’ (out of it Lat. *poena*); τιμή ‘schätzung; honour; penance, atonement, punishment’, ἀτίμος “without Entgelt; ungeehrt”;

probably M.Ir. *cín*, gen. *cínad* “blame” (**kʷinu-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. *kajq*, *kajati sę* “repentance feel”, *pokajati sę* “penance, atonement tun”, *okajati* “bejammern”, Russ. *kájatъ* “rebuke”, *-sja* “repentance feel”.

root extension *kʷeis-*, *kʷeit-* (compare above O.Ind. *cít*, *cítí-*):

O.Ir. *ad-cí* (**kʷis-e-t*) “sees”, *cíall* f. “Verstand” = Welsh *pwyll*, Bret. *poell* ds. (**kʷeis-lā*), etc. (Lewis-Pedersen 350);

O.Ind. *cētati*, *cíkētati* “hat acht auf etwas, nimmt Wahr”, perf. *cikēta*, participle *cikitván* “verstehend, wissend”, Av. *čikiθvā* “überdenkend, überlegend”, O.Ind. *cítti-* f. “Denken, discernment”, Av. *čisti-* ds., O.Ind. *cintā* “Gedanken, care”;

O.Bulg. *čbítq*, *čisti* “count, reckon, Geschriebenes lesen; honour”, **kʷi-t-ti-* > *čbstv* (= O.Ind. *cítti-h*) “worship, veneration, honour”; with anl. *s-* Ltv. *škietu*, *škitu*, *škist* “mean”,

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IM.Pers. ‘shine, appear, seem”, *skait̄t̄* “count, Gebete aufsagen”, Lith. *skait-aū, -ýt̄i* “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. *cīnōti*, *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”, *cītī-* f. “ accumulation, layer, Scheiterhaufen”, *cītī-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.-bööt. ἐποίησε under likewise), then also “dichte”, denominative a *ποι-Φό-ς “aufbauend, making” (compare ἀρτο-ποιός “Bäcker”);

O.Bulg. *činъ* (probably *u*-stem: O.Ind. *cīnō-ti*; Av. *činvaiti*, yet in Slav. with *ī* the ersten syllable, as O.Ind. *cītī-*) “order, row, rank”, *činiti* “ sort, order, arrange, reihen, build “, probably also Clr. *kojú*, *kojity* “anzetteln, bereiten (somewhat evil, harm)”, as Gk. φόνον ποιεῖν “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

kʷe̥i̥θ-, **kʷi̥i̥θ-**

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. *ançayun* “rest”; sogd. *š”t* “freudig”;

Arm. *han-gčim* “I ruhe”, *han-gist* “tranquility” (-gi- from *-kʷi-);

Lat. *quiēs, -ētis* “tranquility”, *quiē-sco, -scere, -vī, -tum* “rest”, with formants -lo- (as Gmc. **hwīl-*) *tranquīlus, tranquillus* “peaceful” (*trans + kʷilos*);
maybe Alb. **kʷjēt, qetē* “quiet”.

Goth. *hweila*, O.E. *hwīl*, O.H.G. *(h)wīla* “while, time”, O.Ice. *hvīla* “Ruhebett”, *hvīld* “tranquility”, Goth. *hweilan* “weilen, hesitate, cease”, O.E. *Hwāla* MN, O.H.G. *wīlōn, -ēn* “weilen, sich aufhalten”;

O.C.S. *pokojo* “tranquility”, *pokojo, pokojiti* “beruhigen”, *počijo, počiti* “rest”;

Toch. B *sāte* “rich” (: Av. *šyāta-* “erfreut”);

Lyc. *tezi* ‘sarkophag’ from **kʷjētis* (?), Pedersen Lyc. and Hitt. 50.

References: WP. I 510, WH. II 406, Trautmann 124.

Page(s): 638

k^wék-, k^wók-, k^wék-s-

English meaning: to seem, see, show

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erscheinen; sehen; zeigen”

Material: O.Ind. *kāsate* “appears, glares, gleams, shines”, *cakāsiti*, *cakāsyatē* ‘shines, schaut”, *kaśa*- m. ‘sichtbarsein, shine”;

Av. *ākasāt* “erblickte”; Pers. *āgāh* “expert, skillful”, *nigāh* ‘sight”; *s*-extension *k^we̥ks-*: O.Ind. *cāṣṭē* (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^we̥k-m[ō]r-*?); different Schwyzer Gk. I 326;

with voiced final sound O.C.S. *kažq*, *kazati* ‘show, mahnen”, *u-kazъ* “ἀπό-δειξις” (also *kaznъ* “δόγμα, alignment”), probably IE **k^we̥g-* besides **k^we̥k-*? common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Slavic *gh-* > *ž-*, *z-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. I 510 f., Schwyzer Gk. I 326, 519.

Page(s): 638-639

kʷe^w-²

See also: s. *unkʷo-*

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, calati* “bewegt sich, wandert, weidet, treibt” etc. (heavy basis in *cáritum, caritá-, cīrná-*; *carítra-* n. “foot, leg”, *carcūryámāna-, cūrti-*, also probably *tuvi-kūrmí-* “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, krṣáti* “turn, wenden, pflügen”, Av. *karṣa-* m. n. “furrow”, *karṣaiti* “Furchen pull”;

Gk. πέλω, πέλομαι “bin in Bewegung” (π Äolismus), Aor. ἔπλετο, participle περιπλόμενος “umzingelnd (eine town, city); sich herumdrehend, den Kreislauf vollendend (ἐνιαυτός)”, with außerEol. τε- = *k^we-: περιπελλόμενος 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 (*τελσFoν, 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’, αἴπόλος “Ziegenhirt”, θεοπολέω “bin priest” (besides θεη-κόλος “priest”); with κ in βουκόλος

“Rinderhirt” = M.Ir. *búachail*, Welsh *bugai* “herdsman, shepherd” from **kʷol(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” (**kʷel-*); besides *kjel* “bring, bear” (**kʷolēið*), *a-sul* “Winterweide”, lit. “Zutritt”, *pér-kul* “bend, curve” (**kʷel-n-*), *kulp*, *kulpér* “Waldrebe” (**kʷel-bh-*);

Lat. *colō*, *-ere* “bebaue, bewohne; tend, look after; ehre” (**kʷelō*); *colōnus* “Landwirt, Bauer”, *incolere* “inhabit”, *incola* “Einwohner”, *inquilīnus* “Insasse”, *Esquiliae* “Außensiedlungen”; about *anculus* see above;

colus, *-ūs* f. m. or -īf. ‘spinnrocken’ (**kʷelos* “spindle”), *collus*, *-īm.* (aLat.), *collum*, *-īn.* “neck, Bergjoch” (**kʷol-so-*, Goth. *hals*);

O.Ir. *cūl* “cart” (Dual. **kʷolō*); 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 *kʷolo-* m. and *kʷeles-* n.);

Bal.-Slav. **kelia-* “knee” in Lith. *kelÿs*, E.Lith. *kēlias* “knee”, Ltv. *celis* ds.; Lith. *kelēnas* m. “knee”, ablaut. O.C.S. *kolēno* n. “knee, stem, gender, sex”, perhaps further to Slav. **čelny* m., Sloven. *člen* “joint, limb, member”, Clr. *četén* “limb, member”;

Toch. A *källāš* “bringt”, preterit *sēl*, pl. *kalar* (Pedersen Tochar. 183).

kʷekʷlo-, *kʷokʷlo-* (?) “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. *hjōl*, *hvēl* (**kʷekʷelon-*,

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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

kʷel-²

English meaning: far (with regard to place and time)

Material: O.Ind. *caramá-* “the letzte, äußerste”, *cirás* “long (temporal)”, Gk. τῆλε, Eol. πήλυι “afar, wide” (τηλό-θεν, -θι, -σε), πάλαι “längst” (παλαιός “old”, παλαίτερος, -τατος), Welsh Corn. Bret. *pell* “afar” (*kʷel-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

kʷem-

English meaning: to swallow, sip

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlürfen, schlucken’

Material: O.Ind. *cāmati* and *camati* *schlürft”, participle *ācānta-*, *camasá-* m. “drinking bowl, goblet”, *camū-* m. “ platter “; Pers. *čām* “ the eating “, *čamīdān* “drink”, Osset. *cumun* “ slurp “;

Arm. *k' im-k'* pl. “faux, guttur” (**kʷēmā-*); with ablaut grade ō: Pers. *kām* “ palate”, afghO.N. *kūmai* ds.; dubious is Gk. ἔτεμεν ἡμελγεν and τέμνοντα [probably τέμοντα] ἀμέλγοντα Hes., whereas ἀμέλγειν in the Lateern meaning “Flüssiges aussaugen, auspressen” to fassen wäre;

Mod.Ice. *hvōma* (from **hvāma*, IE **kʷēmō* = 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 und Unbestimmtheit

Material: O.Ind. *cana*, Av. *činā* “irgend”; often negativ, e.g. O.Ind. *ná ēkaś 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

kʷenth-

English meaning: to suffer, endure

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leiden, dulden”

Material: Gk. πένθος n. “affliction, mourning, grief, misfortune”; nachHom. πάθος n. “affliction, misfortune, ferventness, passion”, πάσχω (*kʷnth-skō), Fut. πείσομαι, Aor. ἔπαθον, perf. πέπονθα ‘suffer, erdulde” (πε- for τε- after den forms with πα-, πο-);

Lith. *kenčiu, kęsti* “withstand, leiden”, *pakantà* f. “Geduld”, *kančia* “heftiger körperlicher pain”, *žiem-kiñtis* “den Winter about withstanding”, Ltv. *ciešu ciest* “leiden, dulden”, *ziemciesis* (*kentsia-) “Wintergrün”;

O.Ir. *cēss(a)im* “I suffer” (*kʷenth-tō or *kʷenth-s-ō), *cēssad* “passiō”.

Pedersen KG. II 486 assumes einen nasallosen Verwandten in O.Ir. *ar-cessi* (*kʷet-sī-) ‘schont, erbarmt sich’ (meaning wäre as in Lith. *pakentéti* “with jemandem Geduld have”), Welsh *arbedu* (*kʷet-) ‘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

kʷer-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 *kṛtā-*; *karā-* "tuend, making ", m. "hand, Elefantenrüssel", *kāra-* " making ", m. "feat, dead, act", *kármān-* n. "action, work", *karmāra-h* " smith "; *kṛti-* "feat, dead, act"; *sam-kṛt* "once"; besides with *s-pari-śkar-* and *sam-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. *sam-kṛt*);

Welsh *paraf* "bewirke, verschaffe", Verbaln. *peri*, wherefore redupl. (from a redupl. present?) probably Welsh *pybyr* "tatkräftig";

O.Ir. *cruth* 'shape', Welsh *pryd* (**kʷrtu-*) '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. *prit*, M.Corn. *prys*, Bret. *pred* "time"; M.Ir. *creth* "Dichtung" (**kʷrto-*), Welsh *prydu* "dichten", *prydydd* "Dichter";

Lith. *kuriù*, *kurti* "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 Ἀolismus ; πέλωρ, τέλωρ from *πέρωρ, *τέρωρ dissimilated; Lith. *keriù*, *keréti* "jemanden enchant, in

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the Gesundheit injure, hurt”, *kēras* “charm, spell”, Slav. *čara* f. “charm, spell” in O.Bulg. *čarodějъ* “magician”, *čari* f. pl. “charm, spell, Reiz” etc.; perhaps with anlaut. *s-* (compare O.Ind. *sam-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

kʷer-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”, *karaŋka-* “cranium”;

O.Ir. *co(i)re* (though not from *kʷerijo-, but from *kʷerijo-), Welsh *pair*, Corn. *pêr* “Kessel”;

O.N. *hverr* m. “Kessel”, O.E. *hwer*, O.H.G. *(h)werds*.

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

kʷeru-

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 *cūrṇa-s*, m. “fine dust, powder, meal, flour” (in -ū- wirkt the zweite vowel the basis *kʷeru-* after?); different about *cárvati* above S. 576, 582;

Gk. τορύνη σιτωδές τε Hes. (assimil. from *τερύνā), πτορύναν μαγίδα Hes. (development from ablautendem **kʷorunā* or Eol. form from τορύνη), πύρνον n., pl. πύρνα (Hom.) “Weizenbrot” (-u- in still to untersuchendem connection with dem second vowel from **kʷeru-*).).

References: WP. I 519.

Page(s): 642

k^wetuer-, k^wetuōr-, k^wetur- m., k^wetes(o)r- f.

English meaning: four

Deutsche Übersetzung: “vier”

Note: (contains?? *sor “wife, woman”)

Material: O.Ind. *catvārah* m. (acc. *catúrah*), *catvāri* n., *cátasrah* f.; Av. *čaθwārō* m. (gen. *čaturam*), *čatanrō* f., Pers. *čahār*,

Arm. *čork* from *čorek” < *k^wetuores (acc. čors);

Gk. Hom. τέσσαρες, Att. τέτταρες, bööt. πέπταρες (with secondary Schwachstufe); Ion. ark. hellen. τέσσερες (*k^wetueres); reduced grade Hom. πίσυρες (acc. πίσυρας = O.Ind. *catúrah*, 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 *petrīā-, 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^weky^wor (bis auf die Kompositionsformen salfr. *fitter-*, O.E. *fyðer-*, O.S. *fiæþer-*; Goth. *fidur-*): O.Ice. *fiðrer* m., *fiðrarf.*, *fiogorn.*, O.H.G. *feor*, *fior*, O.S. *fiuwar*, *fior*, O.E. *fēower*,

Lith. *keturi* (acc. *kēturus* = O.Ind. *catúrah*), fem. *kēturi*, Ltv. *četri*, aksl -četyre m., -if. n.

Toch. A *śtwar* (*k^wetuēr-), B *ś(t)wār*, *ś(t)wer* (*k^wetuores) “4”, A *śtwarāk* “40”.

In compounds (and derivatives) *k^wetur-*, *k^wetūr-*, *k^wetru-*: O.Ind. *cáтур-* [*an̥ga-h* “viergliedrig”], with Schwundst. the 1. syllable Av. ā-xtūirīm “viermal” O.Ind. *turīya-*, *túrya-h*, Av. *tūrya-* “vierter”; Av. *čaθwarə-aspa-* Av. *čaθru-[gaoša-]*, from *τετFρα (IE *k^wetūr-): 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 $*kʷetw̥ores$), “viereckig, strong”; Goth. *fidur-dōgs* (Westgermanisches see above); Lith. *ketur-[kōjis* “vierfüßig”]; Arm. *K'tar-a-sun* “40” (from $*tw̥r-$, compare O.Ind. *turiya-* “vierter”).

ordinals:

O.Ind. *caturthá-, tūriya-, túrya-*, Av. *tūriya-*; Arm. *čorir, čorr-ord, kar-ord*; Gk. Att. τέταρτος, Hom. τέτρατος (for *τυρτος “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. *cetuītais* as O.Ind. *caturthá-h*), O.C.S. *četvīrtъ*; Toch. A *śtärt* ($*kʷetw̥tos$), B *śtwerne*.

Von other Zubehör sei berausgehoben Lat. *quattuordecim*, Goth. *fidwōrtái hun*, O.H.G. *viorzéhan* “14”; Dor. Ion. delph. τετρώκοντα ($*kʷetw̥orə-komte$) = Lat. *quadrāgintā* “40”; Av. *čaθruš* “viermal”, O.Ind. *catúh* = Lat. *quater* ($*kʷetrus$); O.Ind. *catvará-* m. “viereckiger place”, Lith. *ketveri* “je vier”, O.C.S. *četverъ, 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

kʷe¹

English meaning: and (encl.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: enkLith. "and"

Note: from *"*irgendwie*", as also to Pron.-stem *kʷo-*, *kʷe-* of Interrogativums and Indefinitums in same relationship stehend, as **ke* "here" to *ko-*, *ke-* "this". Damit identical *kʷe* 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 **kʷe* 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. *quīcumque*, Umbr. *pisipumpe* ds.; *quisque* (from **qui quisque*: O.Ind. *yáh kás-ca*) in Sätzen relationalen 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. *ti-ke*; *ni-ik-ku* (: Lat. *ne-que*) = lyd. *ni-k*.

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In similar meaning also other forms from den stems *kʷo-*, *kʷā*, *kʷi-*: Lat. *quis-quam*; O.Ind. *cit* (*cid*), Av. *čīt*, ap. *čiy* Verallgemeinerungspartikel (z. B. O.Ind. *kaś-cid* “wer nur immer”) = IE **kʷid* 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 **kʷene*.

References: WP. I 507 f., WH. I 309 f., II 401 f., Schwyzer Gk. II 573 ff., 648² f.

Page(s): 635-636

kʷēd-, kʷōd-

English meaning: to prick; to drill, sharpen

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa ‘stecheln (Stachel, Spitz), bohren, wetzen, schärfen; antreiben, anreizen’

Note: (older *keyed*-?)

Material: O.Ice. *hvatr* “quick, fast, gamy, sharp”, *hvot* 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. *hvassaba* adv. ‘sharp, stern’ (*hvassei* “vehemency, austerity, severeness”), O.Ice. *hvass* ‘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. *hōta* f. “ threat “, *hōtjan* “threaten”, O.Ice. *hōt* n. “ threat “, *hōta* “threaten”;

probably Lat. *tri-quetrus* “dreieckig” (“dreispitzig”; probably from **tri-quedros*); possibly also O.Ind. *cōdati*, *cōdayati* “treibt an, throngs” (**keud*-).

References: WP. I 513, II 554, Wissmann Postverbalia 64 f.

Page(s): 636

kʷþei-

See also: s. more properly above S. 487 under *gʷʰθei(ə)-*.

Page(s): 649

kʷo-, kʷe-, fem. kʷā; kʷei-

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.); **kʷu-** (only in adv.);

Note: einzelsprachlich partly Relativum geworden

Material: 1. stem **kʷo-**, **kʷe-**, fem. **kʷā-**; gen. **kʷeso**, instr. **kʷī**, Zeitadverb **kʷom**.

A. Kasuelle forms and nur einzelsprachlich belegbare Ableitungen:

O.Ind. *ká-h* (= Phryg. *koç* “irgendeiner”, Goth. *hwas* “wer?”), fem. *kā* “wer?” and indefinit;

IE **kʷos** 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?” (**kʷo-*, Meillet Esquisse² 189), indef. *o-k* “whoever” (-*k* = Lat. *que*), *o-mn* “wer” (relative *o-r* “who, what, which, the one that”); *K'ani* “how much”, *K'an* “as, after the comparative” (= Lat. *quam*), *K'anak* “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 **kʷes(j)o*); dat. sg. f. Dor. πᾳ, Att. πῆ, Ion. κῆ (**kʷā-*) “whereto?, wherefore?, as?”; instr. f. Ion. Att. πῆ “whereto”; instr. sg. m. n. Cret. ὁ-πῆ “where, whereto”, Dor. πή-ποκα, πώ-ποκα, Att. πώποτε “je einmal, noch je”, πω, Ion. κω “(*about einen Zeitraum hin, irgendwann =) still” and modal “irgendwie” in οὐ πω “noch nicht” and “nicnt irgendwie, keinesfalls” (compare Goth. *hve* as well as Lat. *quō* “whereto”, if not ablative); πῶς, Ion. κῶς “as”; ποδαπός “from woher stammend” (neutr. **kʷod* + forms -η*kʷo-*, comparedάλλοδ-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 “irgendeinmal, einst”, wherfore 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. *hwaP*, *hwað* “whereto”; Cret. τείον ποῖον Hes., Att. ποῖος “qualis” from *kʷo- + *oi̥yo-* = O.Ind. ēva- “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. *kē* “wen?” (*kʷo-m), *se* “was?” (abl. *kʷōd with analogical Palatalisierung?), *si* “as?” (*kʷeR);

Lat. *qui* (aLat. *quoi* from *kʷo + Demonstr. -i), *quae*, *quod* Rel. and Indefinitum, Osc. *pui*, *paí*, *púd* “qui, quae, quod”, Umbr. *po-i*, *-e*, *-ei* “qui”, *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. *kām-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. *hwan* “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-pei* “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-*

kʷo-s; to O.Bulg. *kakъ* “who, what, which, the one that?”, Ir. *cech* “jeder” (das *e* after *nech*); O.Ir. *can*, M.Welsh *pan* (**kʷanā*), M.Bret. *pe-ban* “whence?”; O.Ir. *cuin* “when?”, M.Welsh etc. *pan*, *pann* “as, if” (**kʷani?*), O.Ir. *ca-ni*, M.Welsh *po-ny* “nonne” (**kʷā-*);

Goth. *hwas* (**kʷo-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* (**kʷe-s*) “wer”; neutr. Goth. *hwa* (**kʷo-d*), O.H.G. *hwaz*, O.N. *hvat*, O.E. *hwæt*, O.S. *hwat* “was”; fem. Goth. *hvō* “wer? welche? : Goth. *hwan* “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. *kač* adv. Fragewort “nun, if?”); Lith. *kaī*, *kaī-p*, O.Pruss. *kāi-gi* “as?” (= O.Bulg. *cě*; but about Gk. *kai* see under **kai* “and”);

O.Bulg. *kъ-to* “wer?” (gen. *česo*), *kyjь*, f. *kaja*, n. *koje* “qui, ποῖος?”, *cě* “καίτοι, καίπερ, εἴπτερ” (see above).

B. derivatives, die sich through mehrere Sprachen pursue lassen: *kʷo-tero-* “wer from zweien?”, *kʷā-lli-* “as?”, *kʷo-ti-*, *kʷe-ti-* “as viele?”.

O.Ind. *katará-*, Av. *katāra-* “wer from zweien”, Gk. πότερος, Ion. κότερος ds., Osc. loc. *púttereí-píd* “in utroque”, Umbr. *podruh-peí* adv. “utroque”, *putres-pe* “utriusque”, Goth. *habar*, O.Ice. *hvārr*, O.E. *hwæþer* “wer from beiden” (O.H.G. *hwedar*, Ger. still in *weder*, with *e*, as *hwer* “wer” : Goth. *hwas*), Lith. *katràs* “welcher from beiden, who, what, which, the one that?”, O.Bulg. *koteryjь*, *kotoryjь* “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 *kʷu-* : Lat. *uter*.

O.Ind. *kadā*, Av. *kaða* “when?”, but Lith. *kadà* “when?” from **kadān*, to ending see above S. 181 ff. (also for O.Bulg. *kodq*, *kodě* “whence”, Lat. *quan-do*).

Gk. πηλί-κος “as big, large? as old?”, Lat. *quālis* “as beschaffen”, Lith. *kōlei*, *kōl* “as long”; of stem *kʷo-* from: O.Bulg. *kolikъ* “as big, large”, *kolъ* “quantum” (Trautmann 111).

O.Ind. *káti* “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. πόσσος, Ion. κόσσος “as big, large” (**kʷoti-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* (**kʷor*) “where?” and relative (therefrom Goth. *hvarjis*, O.Ice. *hverr* “who, what, which, the one that”, eig. “where er”, as from Lith. *kuř* [**kʷūr*] “where” + *jis* “er” das Lith. Rel. *kuris*, *kuřs* “who, what, which, the one that” erwuchs); ē-grade O.E. *hwær*, O.H.G. O.S. *hwār* “where”; ḍ-grade Lat. *cūr* “warum, wherefore”, old *quōr*.

A parallel formation to Lat. *quis* in aLat. *quir-quir* “ubicunque”.

2. stem *kʷeɪ-*, same form for Maskul., Neutr. and Femin.:

O.Ind. *kím* “was? was”, *kíh* “wer?”, *ná-ki-ḥ* “niemand” (with *k* instead of *c*; latter lautgesetzlich in:) O.Ind. *cit* (*cid*), Av. *cīt*, O.Pers. *čiy* ‘sogar, jedenfalls’ (originally nom. sg. n. **kʷi-d*, s. also under *kʷe* “and”); Av. *čiš* “wer”, *čišca* = Lat. *quisque*, Gk. τίς τε, O.Pers. *čiš-čiy* ds.; Av. *či* “as” (instr.);

Arm. -č in *in-č* ‘somewhat’ (= O.Ind. *kim* - *cid*), das also in ersten part here, with drop of *kʷ-* as *i* (*z-i*) “was?” (**kʷid-*), instr. *i-v* “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 τις, τὶ “(irgend) wer, was”, acc. m. *τίν (**kʷim*) extension to τίνα, whereupon τίνος, τίνι, pl. n. **kʷiθ* in megar. σά μάν “wieso?” τὶ μην; bööt. τά “warum” = Lat. *quia*; also in Ion. ἄσσα, Att. ἄπτα, “τίνα nom. pl.” (through false separation from ὅποιά σσα) and with dem relativus ἃ connected ἄσσα, Att. ἄπτα;

Lat. *quis*, *quid* “wer, was” (fragend, indefinit, relative), *qui* adv. “wodurch, whereof (rel.); as for, warum (frag.); irgendwie (in Wunschformeln)” (could abl. **kʷid* sein, but yet probably due to an instr. **kʷi*= Av. *či*, Sloven. *či* “if”, Cz. *či* “if”, O.E. etc. *hwī* “as, wherefore, warum”); *qui-n* (from *-ne*) “as nicht; daß nicht, without”, *quia-nam* “warum”, *quia* “daß, weil” (acc. pl. **kʷiθ*) see above;

Osc. *pis*, *píd* “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 **ced*,

O.Ir. *cia* “wer”, Welsh *pwy*, Corn. *pyw*, Bret. *piou* “wer” (**kʷei*); connected Welsh *py*, *pa*, *p-* etc. (O.Ir. *cote*, *cate* “was is”, “where is” is unclear);

Goth. *hui-leiks*, O.E. *hwilc* “as beschaffen”; O.E. *hwī*, O.S. *hwī*, *hwiu*, 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 *kʷu-*:

O.Ind. *kū*, Av. *kū* “where?”

Maybe Alb. *ku* “where”, *kē* “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. *kútah* “whence”; O.Ind. *kúha* = gathAv. *kudā* “where” (= O.Bulg. *kъde*; IE **kʷu-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 bööt. πούλιμος “Heißhunger” (*πυ-), abööt. Πυλιμιάδας, also from den stems *kʷo-* and *kʷi-*: 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. ὅ-πι “whereto”, syrak. πῦς (*πυ-ς), rhod. ὅπυς “whereto” (*πυ neologism to ποῖ); Alb. *kur* “as, when” (see under 1. B by den *r*-formations = Lith. *kuž*, Arm. *ur*), *kurrē* “je” (**kur-nei*), *ku* “where”, *ku-sh* “wer”, *kü-sh* “as” (*ü* 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 *qʷ-* 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*, *ibnielmehr* die IE adverbial ending *-bhi* (Gk. *-φι*), compare Hitt. *ku-wa-pi* (*kwabi*) “where, when?”; correspondingly Lat. *ut* “as, with it, daß” (*uti-nam*, *-que*) and *utī*, aLat. *utei* (reshuffling as in *ubī* from **kʷu-ti* (*us-piam*, *-quam* “irgendwo” from

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ut + adv. s = Osc. *puz*, Umbr. *puz-e* from **kʷut-s-*), *uter*, *utra*, -*um* “welcher from beiden” from **kʷu-teros* (parallel with πότερος etc.), *unquam*, *umquam* “irgendeinmal” (*kʷum-* temporaler acc.); whether Umbr. *pu-e* (-*o* particle) “where” = O.Ind. *kū* is or **kʷō*, is doubtful;

M.Welsh *cw*, *cwd* (= *ð*), *cwt* (= *d*) “where, whereto” (**kʷu-*) = O.Ir. *co* “as?”;

Goth. *-hun* zur formation unbestimmter pronoun: *ni ains-hun* “not irgendeiner”, etc.; O.E. *hū* “as”, Eng. *how*, O.Fris. *hū*, M.L.G. *wū*,

Lith. *kuř* “where” (see above 1. B); also Lith. dial. *kū* “was?” from **kun?* O.Pruss. *quei* “where” from **kʷu-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 commun² 442 ff., 469, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 293 f., 615 ff., Wackernagel-Debrunner 3, 558 ff.

Page(s): 644-648

kʷrei-

English meaning: to buy

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kaufen"

Grammatical information: present *kʷri-nā-mi*

Material: O.Ind. *kr̥nāti* "kauft" (ī after *kr̥tā-*-participle; ved. also *kr̥nāti* according to Metrums,

as also Pāli *kiṇāti*), Infin. *krētum, krayá-* "Kauf, Kaufpreis"; Pers. *xarīdan* "buy";

Gk. πρίαμαι "kaufe";

O.Ir. *cren(a)im* (**kʷri-nə-mi*) "I kaufe", Konj. *ni-criā* (**kʷriiāt*), *crīth* "payment, Kauf", *crīthid* "emax"; Welsh *prynu* "emere, redimere" (3. sg. O.Welsh *prinit*), Corn. *prenne, perna*, Bret. *prena* "buy", Welsh *prid* (= Ir. *crīth*) "oppigneratio"; M.Ir. *tochra* "Umwerben" ("*Brautkauf"), *t-ind-s-cra* n. "Kaufpreis for die bride" (seems **kʷroio-*= 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* "preium pro sponsis", Ltv. *kriens, krienis* "gift an die Braut", also Lith. *kraītis* "Brautschatz, dowry the bride";

aRuss. *krъnuti, krenuti* "buy", Infin. *kriti*, R.C.S. once also *u-kri-jenъ* (**u-krъjenъ*) "gekauft" without den present nasal;

Toch. A *kuryar* "trade", *kuryart* "Händler", B *karyor* "Kauf", *karyorttau* "Kaufmann".

References: WP. I 523 f., Trautmann 142, Mühlenbach-Endzelin II 284, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 197.

Page(s): 648

kʷ^wrmi-

English meaning: worm, grub

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wurm, Made"

Material: O.Ind. *kŕmi-* "worm, Made"; Pers. *kirm* "worm";

Alb. *krimp* (*krim-bi*), Gheg *krüm* ds.;

O.Ir. *cruim* "worm", urlr. *kʷrimi-*, 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. *czerń* (for **czerní?* compare Ser.-Cr. *cřn* "robigo" for **cřm?*) "Würmer in faulenden Fleisch", *czermier* 'schlangenkraut', *czermiówka* "Natternkraut";

in addition adj.-formation sl. **čyrtъlpъ* "red", O.Bulg. *čъртълъ* "red", *čъртъновати сę* "feuerrot become" etc.;

die e-lengthened grade seems in Ltv. *cērme* f. "Regenwurm", *ceřme* "worm" vorzuliegen; besides sl. **čyrtъ* findet sich **čyrvъ* with eigenartigem *v̥i*-suffix: O.Bulg. *čървъ* "worm", Russ. *červъ* etc.; compare Lith. **skirvis* "Ameise"?

References: WP. I 523, Trautmann 134, Specht KZ. 65, 212 f., IE Decl. 45, 181.

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kʷsep- (?) (*gʷhsep-)

English meaning: dark

Deutsche Übersetzung: and einigermaßen anklingende words for “Dunkel”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣáp*, *kṣapā* “night”, Av. *xšap-* “darkness”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *š-* phonetic mutation

Gk. ψέφας, ψέφος n. “darkness”, ψεφαρός, ψεφηνός “dark”; κνέφας “darkness”;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *mshef*, Tosc *fsheh* “hide (in the dark)” common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Alb. *kʷh-* > *ph-* > *f-* phonetic mutation

δνόφος “darkness”, later γνόφος ds., Hom. δνοφερός “dark”, ιοδνεφής “dunkelviolett”; ζόφος “darkness”, ζοφερός “dark”.

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : Illyr.-Alb. - Hom. *gh-* > *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, lámbhatē, rábhatē* (perf. *lalābha*) “erfaßt, ergreift”, *lābha-* m. “Erlangen, profit, gain, benefit, advantage”, *rábhas-* n. “Ungestüm, force, might”, *rabhasá-* “wild, boisterous, vast, grand”;

Gk. λάφυρον “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 Nasalpräs. 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’el* “lick”;

Gk. λαφύσσω “verschlinge” (-ph-? or **labhuk-iō*, dem Slav. *lobbz-atī* näherstehend?);

λάππω “lecke schlürfend” is secondary besides old λάψειν, 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. *lapian* “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. *läbati* “swig as Hunde or Katzen” under likewise;

here perhaps Russ. dial. *lopa* “devourer”, *lopats’* “devour”; Bulg. *lápam* “devour, schlinge”, etc.; also O.Bulg. *lobbzati* “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”,

λιστρίον n. ‘spoon’; λισγάριον “hack, mattock, hoe” (*λιδ-σκο-);

Lat. *laedō, -ere* “injure, beschädigen”;

Ltv. *līdu, līst* “roden”, Lith. *lýdymas, lydimas* “Rodung, Neuland”.

Maybe Alb. **laedō, lēndoj* “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. λαρίνος “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

la^ȝuo-

English meaning: left

Deutsche Übersetzung: "links"

Note: originally "crooked"?

Note: Root *la^ȝuo-* : "left" derived from Root *se^ȝuo-* : "left" common Illyr.-Alb. *sue-* > *de-*, *le-* phonetic mutation. (see Alb. *dergjem* "lie sick" of Root *suergh-* : "to take care of; to be ill").

Material: Gk. λαιός "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. *iš/laivoti* "make bent" in "crooked, writhed, crooked, humped" perhaps in sense from "crooked = weak, left" as basic meaning; O.Bulg. *levъ* "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 (*λακυός) “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 *laqueards*. direkt from *lacus* from);

O.Ir. *loch* n. ‘sea, pond, pool’ (**laku*), out of it borrowed Welsh *//wch*, etc.; O.Corn. Bret. *lagen* ‘sea, pond, pool’; South-East Fr. *loye* probably from Ven.-Illyr. **lokūā*; unklares *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. *logr* 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. -*bve* “puddle, cistern”, Serb. *lökva* “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 **k^hk*) “lick”;

Lith. *lākti*, 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. *lašiša* f., besides *lašis* and Ltv. *lasis* m.; Russ. *lososъ* ‘salmon’; after Löwenthal (KZ. 52, 98) as “the Getupfte” to Lith. *lašas* “drip”, *lašeti* “drip, trickle”, Ltv. *läse* ‘sprenkel, Tupfen’, *läsaîns* “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. *gh-* > *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” (**a-ls-atī*), *lālasa-* “begierig, violent, verlangend”, *ullasita-* “ausgelassen, bratty”, *laṣati* ‘strebt, plays, shows, is vergnügt’;

latter stands for also ‘seems, shines’, compare Gk. λάω “blicke”, wherefore also ἀ-λαός “blind”; perhaps originally various group;

Gk. λιλαίομαι “begehre, sehne mich” (*λι-λασίομαι), perf. λελίημαι (analogy after τετίημαι “bin grieving ”); λάστη πόρνη Hes., λάσθη “ludibrium” (etc.), λάσθαι (*λα[σ]-εσθαι) παίζειν, λοιδορεῖν Hes., ληναί βάκχαι. Ἀρκάδες Hes. (*λασ-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* (**lāsouā*) “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. *läska* ‘schmeichelei’, Cz. *láiska* “love”; compare Russ. *lásyj* “erpicht, naschhaft”, *lasovatъ* “naschen”, etc.; *lasko-sérdyj* “lustful, greedy ”, *lásitъ* ‘schmeicheln’, *lástitъ* ds., etc.

References: WP. II 386 f., WH. I 762 f., 766 f., Trautmann 150.

Page(s): 654

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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* (**latjo-*) ‘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 *Lǟt-upé*, *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-laūkis* “die dewlap of Rindes”, wRuss. *ѣка́ць* (**ѣкati*), Iter. *ѣка́ць* ‘schlucken, drink’ etc. (Clr. *ѣхати* ‘schlucken’ with *h* from Proto-Slav. *g*, compare die 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 “grabe”, λάχανον “Gartenkraut, vegetables”; Ir. *lāige* ‘spade’ (**lāgjā*), *lāigen* “Lanze” (**lāginā*), Welsh *llain* “blade” (**lāgīnā*).

References: WP. II 381, WH. I 757 f., different O’Rahilly Eriu 13, 152.

Page(s): 652

lāgʷʰ-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen”

See also: see under *(s)lāgʷʰ-*.

Page(s): 652

Iā-¹ and Iē-

English meaning: expr. roots (bark, howl, etc..), onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzeln

Grammatical information: present *Iāiō* and *Iēiō*

Material: O.Ind. *rāyati* “barks” (possibly also to *rē-* “cry”); Osset. *raïn* “bark, bay”;

Arm. *lam* “cry, weep”; unclear *lor* “Wachtel” (see under Gk. λάρος);

Gk. λῆρος 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* (**lēieti*) “klagt an”; Welsh *edliw* (**ate-līu-*) “rebuke”;

Goth. *laíloun* ‘sie schmähten’ (present **laian*, IE **lē-*); O.N. *lō* f., “Brachvogel”, pl. *lør*, *lōmr* “Meertaucher, loud schreiender bird”, compare Ice. *lōmur* “clamor, lamentation”;

Lith. *lóju*, *lóti* “bark, bay”, Ltv. *lāju*, *lāt* “bark, bay, fluchen”, *lādēt* “verfluchen”; *lādēt* “verfluchen”;

O.C.S. *lajq*, *lajati* “bark, bay, inveigh” etc. (*lajati* for **lati* after dem preterite stem, compare Lith. *lójø*).

Reduplicated *la(l)ā-*: 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 die PN *Lalla*, *Lallia*, *Lallō*, *Lollia*); Ger. *lallen*; Lith. *laluótí* “lallen”, Russ. *lála* “babbler”, etc.

similar *leI-*, *luI-* “einlullen, einwiegen, swing” in:

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O.Ind. *lōlati* “bewegt sich hin and her”, *lulita-* “fluttering”, *lālati* “tänzelt, plays, shows”, *lēlāyati* “sways, swings”; Lat. *lodium* “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. *lēlis*, *lēlýs* m. “Nachtrabe”; Ltv. *lēlis* ds. and “clumsy person”; Serb. *léljati* “lull, swing, cradle, dangle”, *ljéljati* “lull, swing, cradle”, Russ. *ljljú* “little poplar = (traditional in lullabies)”, *lelja* “aunt”, etc.; in addition Russ. *lelek*, Pol. Cz. *lelek* “Nachtrabe” (see above Lith. *lēlis*).

Alb. *laluc*, *lalë* “derogatory remark, southern people”, *lal*, *lali* “relative”

Perhaps here with *k*-extension:

Gk. λάσκω (*λακ-σκω), Aor. ἔλακον, perf. λέληκα, Dor. λέλāκα “rede loud, cry”, ληκέω Dor. λāκ-) 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

Iā-2

English meaning: to be concealed, covered

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verborgen, versteckt sein”

Note: also *Iāi-* and *Iāij-dh-*

Material: Gk. λῆτο, λήιτο ἐπελάθετο Hes., due to a *λᾶ-Φός “hide, conceal” perhaps λεωργός, πανοῦργος, frevlerisch” (*ληΦο-Φεργός “in verborgenen tuend, was das light scheuen muß”);

from the *dh*-extension (*dh*-present?) λήθω, Dor. λᾶθω “lateō”, λήθη “das oblivion “, Dor. λᾶθος n. ds., ἀληθής, Dor. ἀλᾶθής “not verhehlend, veritable”, λανθάνω (λήσω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα) “binverborgen”, λαθρός “clandestine “, Ion. λάθρη, Att. λάθρā adv. “clandestine “, Hom. λαθι-κηδής “den Schmerz vergessen making “;

Iāi-dh- in λαίθ-αργος besides λήθ-αργος;

Lat. *lateō*, -ēre “hide, conceal, versteckt sein” (from a participle *λε-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 *λᾶ-kā = O.H.G. *luoga*) *lákati* “Nachstellungen bereiten, pursue “;

Toch. A *lät-*, *länt-*, B *lät-*, *lant-* “hinausgehen”, preterit 3. sg. A *läc*, B *lac* (: Gk. ἔλαθε), 3. pl. A *läntseńc*, B *lateń* (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. *lomà* (man erwartet *lóma*), acc. sg. *lōmą* ds.; Bulg. *lam* m. “pit, pothole, hole”.

Maybe Alb. *lōmë*, *lōhë*, “dirt, mud”.

References: WP. II 385 f., WH. I 753, 870 f., Trautmann 162, R. Menendez Pidal ZrPh. 59, 202 ff. Unclear is das 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. *lopē* “cow” (**lāpā*), Ltv. *luōps* “Vieh”; also Swiss *loobe*, *lioba* “cow” (influenced from “*lieb*”).

References: WP. II 383.

Page(s): 654

Iāu-

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. λᾶιā, Ion. ληῆ and ληῆς, Att. λείā “booty” (**lāuiā*), ληῆζομαι “erbeute”, ληῆστωρ, ληιστήρ, ληστής, Dor. λαστάς “robber”; probably also λήιον ‘saat, Feldfrüchte’, Dor. λάιον, λάον “sown field” as “*Ge-winn, yield”; Hom. ἀλήιος “arm”, πολυλήιος “reichbegütert” (originally an Ackerland); λάρός “lecker” (? **ləueros*);

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 **ləueros* = Gk. λάρός;

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

Iā[i]p-, Iəip-, Iəp-

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. *lopé* “light”, Ltv. *lāpa* “torch”, O.Pruss. *lopis* “flame”;

Hitt. *lap-* “glow, hot sein”.

Besides with ā-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”, Latein durative “liegen”

Material: Gk. λέχεται κοιμᾶται Hes., λέξομαι, λέκτο, ἐλέξατο ‘sich lay, place (to Schlaf)’, ἔλεξα “lullte ein”, λελουχυῖα λεχώ 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” (**leghskā*, compare under O.Ir. *lesc*, O.H.G. *irlēskan*), λόχος “Hinterhalt (out of it: bewaffnete troop, multitude, crowd); Niederkunft”, ἡ λοχός “Kindbetterin”, ἄ-λοχος “Bettgenossin, wife” (: Slav. **sq-logъ*), λόχυη “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” (**legiom*), Welsh *lle*, Corn. *le* “place” (**legho-*), Welsh *gwe-ly*, Bret. *gwele*, Corn. *gueli* “bed” (*upo-leghio-*); Welsh *gwal* “bed” = O.Ir. *mucc-foil* ‘schweinekoben’ (**u(p)o-legh-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” (**leghs-o-*); O.Ir. **luigim* (Kaus. **loghejō*) 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. *lego* 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. */esc* “piger”, Welsh *//esg* “infirmus, languidus”, basic form **legzgho-* from **legh-sko-*;

probably as ‘sich lay, place’: O.H.G. */ëscan*, *irlëscan*, O.S. *leskan* “*erlöschen, löschen*” (die trans. meaning muß then secondary sein);

Goth. *ligan* “lie” (neologism); previous *-i*-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. *log* “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 *orlog* 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. *orlogēherstammend*, 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-légȳs*);

maybe Alb.Gheg *log* “place for men”

with gradation O.E. O.Fris. */ōg* n. “place”, *lōgian* “disponere, dispose”, O.H.G. */uog* “cave, lair”, O.Ice. */øgi* “tranquility”;

about O.H.G. */escan* see above;

Lith. *pa-légȳs* “Bettlägerigkeit”;

O.Bulg. *ležo* (= O.H.G. *liggiu*), *ležati* (**legēti*) “lie”, nasalized *legq*, *lešti* ‘sich lay, place’, causative *ložiti* (= Goth. *lagjan*) “lay, place”, Iter. *lēgati* ‘sich lay, place’, Iter. *vъ lagati* “einlegen” etc.; *lože* “lair, womb, uterus”, **sq-logъ* (Ser.-Cr.-ksl *sulogъ*) “ἄλοχος”, *za-logъ* “pledge, agreement” (etc.);

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Toch. A *lake*, B *leke* “lair”; A *läk-* “lie”, B *lysalyñe* “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 *dilein* (**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* (**logēiō*) “lasse after, verzeihe”, *dílgud* “Verzeihung”;

O.Ice. *lekr* “leck”, *leki* m. “Leck”, O.E. *h/lec* (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. *løkr* 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 ἡ- “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, plogē, plogētē* “careless, neglectful, idle” from *pa-* (“without”) + *log-* from IE **ēg-* “nec-legens” proves IE *g* for unsere family.

References: WP. II 423 f., WH. I 351 ff.; Leumann Homer. Wörter 55.

Page(s): 658

leĝ-

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 συναγωγη σίτου Hes., Dor. ἐλώγη ἔλεγεν Hes.;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *log* “meadow for gathering of men, place of discourse”, *loθ*, *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”; pālign. *lexe* “legistis”.

palatal proves Alb. *mb-leth* ‘sammle, ernte, versammle”, preterit *mblodha* (: Lat. *lēgī*), pass. *mblidhem*;

Maybe Alb. *ledhē* (**leg-*) n. “caress, fondling”

to *legō* presumably also as ‘sammlung the Vorschriften’ Lat. *lēx* f. “ law “, *lēgāre*, *lēgātus*, Osc. *ligud* “lēge”, *ligatúís* “legatis” and *legūmen* “Hülsenfrucht, vegetables “;

Gmc. **lēkja-* “Besprecher, physician, medicine man” in Goth. *lēkeis*, O.Ice. *læknir*, O.E. *læce*, O.H.G. *lāchi*; in addition O.H.G. *lāchin* n. “healing”, M.H.G. *lāchenīe* f. “Besprechen, Hexen”; Church Slavic *lēkъ* “remedy” from dem Gmc.; about O.Ir. *liaig* see under *lep-1*.

References: WP. II 422, WH. 351 ff., 779 f., 789 f.

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leg^wh-

English meaning: light (adj.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leicht in Bewegung und Gewicht”, verbal ‘sich leicht, flink bewegen’

Note: nasalized *leng^wh-*

Material: 1. O.Ind. *laghú-*, ved. *raghú-* “rash, hasty, light, small”, compar. *lághīyam̄s-*, superl. *lághīṣṭha-*; Av. *ragu-*, f. *rəvī* “agile”; compar. *rən̄jyō*, superl. *rən̄jiṣṭa-* (of stem **leng^wh-*); zero grade O.Ind. *ṛhánt-* “weak, small” (*light); Av. *rən̄jalti*, *rən̄jayeiti* “makes light, agile, lässt sich bewegen”, O.Ind. *rámhatē*, *rāṇghati*, *lánghati* “rinnt, hurries, springt auf, springt about”;

Gk. ἐλαχύς ‘small’, compar. ἐλάσσων, Att. ἐλᾶττων (with secondary ā, s. Schwyzer Gk. 1, 538 and Anm. 4), superl. ἐλάχιστος (ἐλαχύς from IE **leng^whú-*, as Slav. *lъgъkъ* 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 *-χFōς = Lith. *leñgas*); 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^whū-s*); O.Ir. compar. *laigiu* (and *laugu*) ‘small, bad’ = M.Welsh *ll ei*, Welsh *llai* “minor”, Corn. *le* ds. Bret. *-lei* in O.Bret. *nahu-lei* “nihilominus” (Proto-Celt. **lag-iōs*, IE **leng^wh-*, see above), superl. O.Ir. *lugimem* and *lugam*, M.Welsh *ll eiaf*, 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-*);

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Maybe Alb. (**leiht*) *lehtē* “light”.

Goth. *leihts*, O.E. *léoht*, O.Ice. *lēttr*, O.H.G. *līht(i)* “light”, nDutch *licht* n. “placenta, afterbirth” (**linxta-*, IE **lengʷʰh-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. *liêgs* “light”;

O.C.S. *lъdъkъ* (**lēgʷʰhu-*, see above) “light”, *lъgota* “lightness”, O.C.S. (*je*) *lъzě* “es is erlaubt” (dat. sg. to *lъga*), *po-lъdza*, *po-lъza* “benefit”, russ *lъzja*, old *lъzě* “es is possible, man possibly”, besides *lъga*, 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. *légkoje* “Lunge”; hence also Arm. *lanjk* “brost” (older “*Lunge”; **lŋgʷʰhio-*).

References: WP. II 426 f., WH. I 788 f., Trautmann 158 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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, λίζουσι παίζουσι Hes. (from *λινδῖω, compare λινδέσθαι ἄμιλλᾶσθαι Hes.); λοίδορος ‘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. (**lōudō*) *luaj*, *loz* “play, joke”, Alb. (old *loidos*) *lojē* “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”, λοίγιος “ruinous, tödlich”; ὀλίγος ‘small’;

Alb. *lig* “mad, wicked, evil, lean”, *lige* “malice, Übel”;

Lith. *ligà* “disease, malady”, Ltv. *liga* ‘schwerere disease, malady, Seuche’, ablaut. Lith. *pāliegis* m. ds.;

2. Arm. *aṭk’at* “arm, poor, wenig, concise”; Subst. “armer beggar”, *aṭk’at-anam* “bin or werde arm; take ab, werde schwach” (**alik*- from IE **oliko*-; accordingly is also das ó- 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”, *rējayati* “makes erzittern, quiver”;

Pers. *ālēxtan* ‘spring, ausschlagen (of Pferde)”, kurd. *be-lezium* “dances”, *līzim* ‘spiele’;

Gk. ἐλελίζω, ἐλέλιξα “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. */u-é* ds., */u* “Dummkopf, laughable”; Welsh pl. *//oi* “Kälber”

(sg. *//o*) is Ir. Lw.:

Goth. *laikan* (*laílaik*) “hüpfen, spring”, *bi-laikan* “deride”, *laiks* “Tanz”, O.N. *leiða* (*lēk*) “play, züngeln (flame), fechten, jemandem mitspielen”, *leiðr* “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. *láigyti* “wild umherlaufen”, verbal noun *láiigymO.S.*

References: WP. II 399, Trautmann 148.

Page(s): 667-668

leig⁻⁴, leiḡ-

English meaning: to bind, *vow, make an oath

Deutsche Übersetzung: "binden"

Material: Alb. *lith*, pass. *lidhem* "bind, verbinde, gürte", *lidhē*, *lidhe* "band, strap, Fessel; Garbenband, Bruchband";

Note:

Also Alb. *lidh besēn* "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, leiḡ-**: "to bind, *vow, make an oath" derived from Root *dŋ̥ghū, dŋ̥ghuā*: "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 šá* 'sich verbinden', *zalyháty* "in Bande hit, lace, tie, anknüpfen, in Beschlag nehmen", *nalyháty* "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

lei̥h-, slei̥h-

English meaning: to lick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “lecken”

Note:

Root *lei̥h-, slei̥h-*: “to lick” derived from Root *d̥n̥ghū, d̥n̥ghyā*: “tongue” [common Lat. *d-* > *-*- phonetic mutation.

Grammatical information: present *lei̥h-mi*

Material: O.Ind. *lēdhi, rēdhi, lihati* “leckt”, *lēhā-* m. “Lecker”, Av. 3. pl. *raēzaite* ‘sie lick’;

Pers. *lištan* “lick”;

Maybe Alb. *lēpi-* “lick” : *lapē* “tongue” common Illyr. *kʷ-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Arm. *lizum, lizem, lizanem* “lecke”;

Gk. *λείχω* “lecke”, *λειχήν* “lichen, skin rash”, *λίχνος* “lecker, naschhaft”, *λιχνεύω* “belecke”, *λιχανός* “forefinger (“Lecker”);

Lat. *lingō, -ere, linxī* “lick”, *ligurrio, ligūrio* “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 Hiatuseinschub, 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, liēszti* “lick”, iter. *laižaū, -ýti* ds., *isz-ližos* f. pl. “Zwischenraum between den Zähnen”, Ltv. *laischa* “Leckermaul”;

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O.Bulg. *liža*, *lizati* “lick”, Ser.-Cr. *läznēm* (**bznq*) 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 ausgeboten become, so and so high geschätzt become”, *licet* “es is erlaubt”, *liceor*, *-ērī* “auf etwas bieten”, *pollicērī* “(darbieten, sich anheischig machen) promise”, Osc. *líkítud*, *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 (*eI-*, *eIēi-*, *Iēi-*), wherefore further the Celt. (?) FIN *Licus* "Lech" (Bavaria), die Lith. FIN *Liẽké* and *Leikà*, Lith. *lìekna* "marshy meadow", Ltv. *liẽkna* 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-leikʷ-e*, perf. *le-loikʷ-e*; participle perf. *likʷlo-s*

Material: O.Ind. *riñakti* (3. pl. *riñcanti*) "lässt, lässt los, raumt ein", *riktá* "empty, bare, lacking, free from etwas", *rícyátē* "wird befreit from etwas, geht verlustig", *rēku-* "unenergiebig", *atirēka-* m. "Überbleibsel", *rēknas-* n. "ererbter possession, property" = Av. *raexnah-* "blessing, treasure, tribute, inheritance", *-irinaxti* "räumt, lässt frei", Pers. *rēxtan* "diffuse", *gurēxten* "entbehren";

Arm. *likʷ anem* "lasse", Aor. *elik* = ἔλιπτε, *likʷ anim* "werde abandon, werde faint, languid";

Gk. λείπω "lasse, verlasse", λοιπός "übrig", λιμπάνω "lasse", λισσωμεν ἔάσωμεν Hes. (probably with *i*, from **linkʷ-iō*); λεῖμμα n. "Überbleibsel", λείψανον ds.;

Lat. *linquō*, -ere, *linqui* (**loikʷai*, compare O.Ind. *rirēca*, Gk. λέλοιπα, and esp. Goth. *laih*), *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. *leiwan*, 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. *læn*, O.H.G. *lēhan* "geliehenes blessing, Lehen" (**laihna-* = O.Ind. *rēknas-*, compare to *n*-forms also Cz. *liknavy*);

Lith. *liekù*, old *liekmi* (reshaped from **link-mi*), Infin. *likti* "lassen" and "bleiben", *liktas* "übrig", *liēkas* "übrig gelassen", old "elfter", *pālaikas* "Übriggebliebenes", *laikas* "bestimmte time, Frist" (Ltv. *laiks* "time"), *laikaū*, -ýti "behalten (übrig behalten)", *lýkius* "Rest", *ātlykis*

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“Arbeitspause”; Ltv. *lieks* (= *liekas*) “überzählig, überflüssig; unecht; unpaar”; O.Pruss. *polīnka* “er bleibt”, also O.Lith. *palinkt* ds.;

O.Bulg. *otъlѣкъ* “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-*); *lišitr* “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-*) entlehnt.

References: WP. II 396 f., WH. I 808 f., Trautmann 154 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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 **eI-ei-*)

Material: a. Gk. λίναμαι τρέπομαι Hes., λιάζομαι “weiche from, sinke hin”, λειρός (handschr. λειρώς) οίσχνός καὶ ὡχρός Hes. (= Lith. *leǐlas*), λιμός m. “hunger”, λοιμός ‘seuche, Pest’; λινό-σαρκος “from zartem Fleisch”;

M.Ir. *lían* (**lei-no-*) “gentle”; *léine* f. “Hemd” (“*weiches Untergewand”);

M.H.G. *Tīn* “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 *-nu-*;

O.Ice. *læw* n. (**laiwa-*) “damage, pity, misfortune, deceit”, O.H.G. gen. *lēwes* “leider”, O.E. *læw* “Verstümmelung”; O.E. O.S. *lēf* “weak” (**leīi-bho-*);

from dem concurrent from Goth.-N.. *lit-* (in Goth. *leitils* ‘small, wenig’, O.Ice. *lítill* ds., O.Fris. *lítik*, bO.Ir. *dünn-leizig*, O.Ice. Adverb *litt* “wenig, evil, bad”) and WestGmc. *lut-* (in asächs. *luttīl*, O.H.G. *luzzīl*, *liuzīl* ‘small’, O.E. *lýtel* ds.) ergibt sich, daß *lei-* from **eI-ei-*, besides *leu-* from **eI-eu-* originated sein müssen;

Lith. *leǐlas* “thin, slim “ (from **leǐras*, to Gk. λειρός), Ltv. *liěls* “big, large” (“*slim “), with other suffixes Lith. *leǐnas*, *leǐtas* “slim “, ablaut. *láinas* ds.; *lēbas* “lean, thin”, ablaut. *láiwas* “tender, thin, slim “;

Church Slavic *liběvъ*, *libavъ*, *libivъ* “lean”, Serb. *linjati* “ dwindle “, *linjati se* “mausern”, Denomin. from **lein-* (: Lith. *leǐnas*), Slov. *liliti* “häuten” (: Lith. *leiléti* “lean become”), *leviti se* ‘sich häuten’ (: Lith. *láibinti* “dünner make”);

Toch. A *lalamsk-*, B *lalam̃ske* “tender”.

b. *s*-extension *leis-*, *lois-* in:

Gk. λιαρός “milde, lind” (**lisero-s*), λοῖσθος “the zurückbleibende, hinterste, letzte”, λοίσθιος ds., maybe from *λοιήστος, Superlativ to *λοιής

= 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. *list* “wenig”; O.H.G. *līso* adv. “leniter”, M.H.G. adj. and adv. *līse*, Ger. *leise*; O.E. *ge-līsian* ‘schlüpfen, glide, slide’;

Lith. *līesas*, Ltv. *līess* “lean”; Lith. *līesti* and *lýsti* “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; anderseits 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 -īv-) “bestreiche, anoint, smear, rub”; about *līmus* see under;

Lat. *linō*, -ere, *lēvī* (**leiuai*, 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. (**laissā*) “clay, natural dampness of earth, Tonerde”; in ders. meaning from a *d*-extension O.Pruss. *laydis* “loam, clay” and Alb. *leth* “damp clay”;

Lith. *laistaū*, -ītyi “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. *sīō*, O.E. *sīw*, *slēo* ‘schleie”, Lith. *lýnas*, Ltv. *līnis*, O.Pruss. *linis* ‘schleie”, Russ. *linь* etc. ds.;

3. as Bezeichnung of “(schleimig) Glatten”: Gk. λεῖος “smooth “: Lat. *lēvis* (**leiuis*) “smooth “, Gk. λῖτός “smooth, schllicht”, λῖτος and λῖς, -τός “glattes kerchief, cloth”, λισση πέτρα “glatte 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. **sli-m-no-* “glitschig” in O.Ir. *slemun* “smooth, schlüpfrig”, Welsh *llyfn* “smooth, eben”, O.Welsh *limnint* ‘sie smooth”, O.Bret. *gur-limun* ‘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. *slīn* ‘schleimige Wasserpflanzen”;

Ltv. *sliēnas* f. pl. ‘saliva’ (**slēinās*), O.C.S. *sliny*, Serb. *slīne* “Rotz”, Russ. *slīna* ‘saliva”;

5. with *k*-suffix:

Gk. λείμαξ “nackte snail” (out of it Lat. *līmāx* ds.) = Russ. *slimák* ‘snail”; compare O.Pruss. *slayx* m., Lith. *sliēkas* m., Ltv. *sliēka* f. “Regenwurm” and Ltv. *sliēkas* f. pl. ‘saliva”; perhaps also Lith. *séilés*, Ltv. *seilas* f. pl. ‘saliva” (from **slēilās*?).

6. extensions:

(*s*)*leib*- ‘schleimig, schlüpfrig, glide, slide, darüber stroke, smooth”.

Gk. ὄλιβρός ‘schlüpfrig, smooth “ Hes., ὄλιβάξαι ὄλισπεῖν 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. *slipor*, O.H.G. *sleffar* ds., Nor. *slipra* “glide,

slide”, Kaus. M.L.G. *slepen* “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. *slikr* “smooth”, *slikisteinn* “grindstone, whetstone”, O.H.G. *slihhan* ‘slink’ (= “glide, slide”), *sleihha* “loop, sled”, M.L.G. *slik*, *slick*, M.H.G. *slich* ‘schlick, slime, mud’; participle **slihta-* “geglättet” in Goth. *slaíhts* ‘schlicht, eben’, O.Ice. *slettr* “smooth, eben, straight”, O.H.G. *sléht* ‘straight, eben, evil, bad’, Ger. *schlicht* and *schlecht*, O.E. *sliht*, M.Eng. *slight*, *slegh* “smooth, eben”;

O.Bulg. *slezъкъ* “εἰς ὄλισθον”, Russ. *slízkij* ‘schlüpfrig’, *slizъ* “mucus”, *slizy* pl. “a kind of loop”.

leip- “with fat besmear”, see under eigenem Schlagwort (*/eip-*).

lei-t- “darüber stroke, gentle touch, caress”: probably λιτή “request”, λίσσομαι, λίτομαι “bid, beg, ask, flehen”, λίτανος “flehend”, λίτανεύω “flehe”; Lat. *litare* “under günstigen omen, sign opfern; sühnen, versöhnen” (based on auf **litā* from λιτή); Lith. *lytēti* “touch”, Ltv. *laitīt* ‘stroke, caress’, Lith. *liečiu, liestī* “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.

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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-* (*līmpáti-*, *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*, *-līwyn* “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. αιγίλιψ “nur from Ziegen erkletterbar”, ἄλιψ πέτρα Hes., eig. “unersteiglich”, λίψ πέτρα, ἀφ̄ ḥ̄ς ὕδωρ στάζει Hes.;

Alb. *laparós* “bedraggle, stinke”, *lapērdhī* “dirty discourse”, *gēlepē*, *shklepē* f., *glep* “Augenbutter” (prefix *kē-* + **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. *aflifnan*, O.Ice. *lifna* “übrigbleiben”, O.Ice. *lifa* “übrig sein”;

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Gmc. */iþ-* “(stick, glue)bleiben” hat also die meaning “übrigbleiben” from */iþu* (*/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. *libaiP*), O.H.G. *lebēn*, O.S. *libbian*, *lebōn*, O.E. *libban*, O.Ice. *lifa* “leben”, *lifna* “lebendig become”; O.Ice. *lifn.*, O.E. *lif*, O.S. *lif*, *lib* n. “life”, O.H.G. *lib*, *lip*, M.H.G. *lip*, *libes* m. n. “life; body, person”];

Lith. *limpù*, *lipti* “klebenbleiben” (and *lipù*, *lipti* “climb, ascend”, see above), *lipnùs* “humid and sticky”, *lipùs* “ds., anhänglich”, Ltv. *lipu*, *lipt* “anhangen”, *lipigs* “humid and sticky”, *lipns*, *laipns* “mild, leutselig, friendly”;

Slav. **lъnq*, **lъnoti* in O.C.S. *pri-lъnqtí* “ankleben” and Slav. **lъpětі* in O.C.S. *pri-lъpljо*, *pri-lъpětі* “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: “begehen, etwas von jemandem verlangen”

Material: Gk. λίπτομαι, newer λίπτω, participle perf. Med. (in akt. meaning) λελιμμένος “lust, crave”, λίψ ἐπιθυμίαHes., λιψουρία “desire to pissen”;

Lith. *liepiù, liëpti, pa-liëpti* “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. *lbstъ* “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. *lærان* “instruct, teach” (eig. “jmdn. eine spoor guide, lead”); O.H.G. *lirnēn*, *lērnēn*, *lērnōn* (**liznōn*), 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. *líchá* (**loisā*); Lith. *lýsé* “garden bed, garden plot”, O.Pruss. *lyso* “Ackerbeet”.

References: WP. II 404 f., WH. I 812 f.

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leit(h)-²

English meaning: to go out; die; go

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fortgehen; sterben; gehen”

Material: Av. *raēθ-* “die” (present *iriθyeiti*);

Goth. *ga-leiþan* “go”, O.N. *līða* st. V. “go, vergehen, dahinschwinden, verlaufen, to end go, verscheiden”, O.S. *līðan* st. V. “go, wander, drive, befahren, vergehen”, schw. V. *līthon* “bring, sich begeben”; O.E. *līþan* st. V. “go, reisen”, O.H.G. *līdan* 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-līt* “excessus”;

Gmc. **laidō*: 1. “way” in O.Ice. *leið* f. ds., O.E. *lād* ds., “watercourse”, Primärbildg. to Gmc. *līþan* “go, drive”; 2. “Führung” in O.E. *lādf.* 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”, *lēiði* n. “Grabstätte” (“*Geleit”), O.H.G. *leita* (**leitia*), *leiti* “funus” (“*to Grabe geleiten”), M.H.G. *bileite* n. “burial, funeral”; with latter meaning presumably also Gk. λοίτη “τάφος”, λοιτεύειν θάπτειν Hes., also λοιτός λοιμός Hes.?

Toch. A *lit-* “fortgehen, tumble, fall down”.

from extension from **lei-* ‘sich ducken, disappear’?? compare Goth. *aflinnan* “fortgehen” etc.

References: WP. II 401 f., Wissmann Postverbalia 57 f.

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Page(s): 672

leit-¹

English meaning: to be disgusted; to violate

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verabscheuen; freveln”

Material: Gk. ἀλείτης “Frevler”, Eol. ἀλοίτης “Rächer”, ἀλοιτός “Frevler”, ἀλιταίνειν “freveln, sündigen”, ἀλιτήμων “sinner, Frevler”, ἀλιτρός “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. *sliðhi* ‘fierce, grim, cruel, savage, mad, wicked, evil’, O.H.G. *sliðīc* dsee under assumption eines beweglichen *s*- anzureihen seien, scheint possible.

References: WP. II 401, WH. I 813, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 411.

Page(s): 672

leizd-, loizd-

English meaning: edge, fringe

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rand, Saum”

Material: O.H.G. */īsta* “bandförmiger stripe, hem, Borte, Leiste”, Ger. *Leiste*, O.E. */īst* “edge, hem, edge” (from asächs. */īsta* : O.Ice. */ista* f. ‘stripe, edge, Leiste’); Alb. */eth* “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. *lǫstr* m. “fault, error, Laster” (**lahstru-*).

Unclear, whether with *lengh-* “vilify, scold” to connect (Osthoff MU. VI 7 ff.)

References: WP. II 436 f.

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lek⁻² (: l_ek-) and lēk- : lək- (*legh-)

English meaning: joint, member; to bend, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for “Gliedmaßen” and for “biegen,winden,springen,zappeln”

Material: O.Ind. *rksalā* “Fußgelenk by Huftieren” (**k-s-elā*); common O.Ind. *gh-* > *ks-* phonetic mutation

Gk. λάξ, λάγδην “with dem Fuße ausschlagend”, λαχμός (*λακσμός) “das Ausschlagen with dem Fuße”, λακτίω ‘stoße with dem Fuße’; λάκτις, -ιος “Mörserkeule”; ablaut. ληκάν τὸ πρός ὠδήν ὄρχεισθαι, ληκῆσαι πατάξαι Hes. (: Ltv. *lēkāt*); λικερτίζειν σκιρτᾶν Hes. (**lēq-*); s. λικρόι under likewise S. 308 under *e/-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-*, *lær-leggr* “calf” (**lagiz*); langob. *lagi* ‘schenkel’; O.Ice. *lær*, 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*, *lēkti* “fly”, Iterat. *lakstyti* “hin and her fly”, causative *lakinti* “fly make”, *laktà* “Hulmerstange” (*Aufflug”), *lakūs* “fleet, behend”, Ltv. *lezu*, *lēkt* ‘spring, hüpfen’, Iterat. *lākat* (: ληκάν), *lēkas* f. pl. “Herzschlag”; O.Pruss. *lagno* (from **lakno*) “Beinkleid, trouser”;

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perhaps O.Bulg. *-leščo, -letětī* “fly”, if from **/ek-t-* before dunklen Vokalen or from */ek-* 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 *o*- refined *ö-λεμος n. *ό-λεμής;

Ven. MN *Lemetor*,

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 *lluveithin* “weak” (**lemekt*-);

perhaps Alb. *lēmē*, Gheg *lāmē* “threshing floor, Ölmühle” = Russ. *лом*;

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. *Lümmer*, 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. *l̥imti* “under a load zusammenbrechen”, O.Pruss. *limtwei* “break, rupture”; Lith. *lémti* “es fügen, vorausbestimmen”, Ltv. *lemt* “decide, define, ordain, determine, adjudicate”; Lith. *laminti*, causative *lámdyti* “ausbilden, trainieren”; in addition probably also Lith. *lúomas* “kind of, Gattung”;

O.Bulg. *loml'jq, lomiti* “break, rupture”, -sę ‘sich abmühen”, Russ. *лом* “break”, pl. *lómy* “Gliederreißen” etc.; O.Bulg. *prělamati* “break, rupture” etc.; e-grade in O.Sor. *lémić* “break,

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rupture”, probably also Church Slavic *lemešь* “plough” (from an *es*-stem, as νωλεμές), Ltv. *lemesis* “plowshare”; with ē-grade Ser.-Cr. *lījemām*, *lījēmatī* “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 *lef* “voice”, M.Welsh *lefein* “cry”, Bret. *leñv* “clamor, lament”;

maybe Alb. *laf* “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 *tēi-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. *lündē* 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” (**londhyo-*);

O.C.S. *lēdn̥jē* pl. f. “lumbi”, Russ. *ljádveja* “Lende, Schenkel”, Cz. *ledvi* n. “Lende”, *ledvina* “kidney”;

O.H.G. *lēntī* f. “kidney”, pl. *lēntī(n)* “kidneys, loins” (**londhuīn-*), O.E. *lendenu* N. pl. “loins”, O.Ice. *lend* f. “Lende” (ein Goth. **landjō* wurd of finn. Lw. *lantio* assumed); zero grade O.Ice. *lund* “Lende, sense, mind, kind of”, O.E. *lendenu* 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” (**lendhiā*), 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 bewachsene Feld; Neubruch, Rodeland; niedriger, wet and bad bottom”, Cz. *lada*, *lado* “Brache”.

maybe Alb. (**linden*) *lēndina* “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”, ἐλεγχος 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. *raṅgati* ‘sich hin and her bewegen’;

Alb. *lēngor* “pliable”;

Lith. *lēngé*, *lénké* f. “Vertiefung”; ablaut. *lingúoti* ‘schweben, sich hin and her bewegen’ (in addition *lingé* f. “shaft, pole zum Aufhangen the cradle”, *liñgé* f. “Feldweihe”), *langótis*; Ltv. *līguōt* ‘swing, sing’, Imper. *līg(u)ō* “Jubelruf by den Johannisfeiern”, *luodzīt* “waver, swing”; Bachname *Langa* f.; O.Pruss. *Langodis* Sumpfname;

Slav. *lēgъ* “pliable” in slovz. *lāgo* “pliable” (Adverb), *lāgāc* “bend, crook”, ablaut. O.C.S. *lōgъ* m. “δρυμός”, Ser.-Cr. *lūg* “Hain, Röhricht”, nsorb. *lug* “grasiger swamp, marsh”, therefrom *Łužyca* “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 **lanha-*, O.Ice. *lengja* f. ‘strap, stripe’, Dan. *længe* ‘seilstripe’, 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”. *chrumbē-lingūn* “in krummer direction” under likewise;

Lith. *lenkiù*, *leñkti* “bow, bend”; *lénké* “Vertiefung”, *linkstù*, *liñkti* ‘sich biegen’, *linkiù*, *linkéti* ‘sich neigen to, wish’, Ltv. *lik̥t* ‘sich biegen’, *lik̥s* “crooked”, Iterat. Lith. *lankaū*, -ýti “besuchen”, *lánkiòti* “ausbiegen”, Ltv. *lùocít̥* “bend, bow, lenken”, *lùocíkla* “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. ἀλακάτā is unclear);

O.Bulg. -*lękq*, -*lęšti* “bend”, *lęčq*, *lęcati* “Fallen stellen (*loop, noose, snare), capture”, *polęčb* “a noose, halter, snare, trap”, Russ. *ljákyj* “crooked”, O.Bulg. *lǫkъ* “τόξον, bow”, *løka* “artifice, deceit”, Church Slavic also “Meerbusen, valley, meadow, swamp, marsh”, O.Bulg. *si-lǫkъ* “inflexus”, Church Slavic *lǫcije* “bulrushes” (“bend -flax, wattle, braid”), O.Bulg. *lǫčq*, -*ití* ‘separate’, Sloven. *lǫčiti* ‘separate, segregate’ and “bend” (these die basic meaning);

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compare vorrom. (Celt.?) **lankā* “Einsenkung, riverbed” (from **onkā*) 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” (**l̥ntā*);

Lat. *lentus* “pliable, tough; slow”;

maybe Alb.Gheg *landē*, 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 *l lethf.* ‘slope’ (**lent-rā*), M.Ir. *leittirf.* ds. (Brit. Lw.); against it Welsh *llithr* “Gleiten” from **slip-tro-* to *(s)*leib-* above S. 663;

O.E. *līðe*, O.S. *līði* “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*, wherfore 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. **l̥qtъ* in Russ. dial. *lut*, *lutъ* “Lindenbast”, Clr. *tút'ě* n. “Lindenbast; Weidenzweige”, *tut* “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*.

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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. *lápati* ‘schwatzt, flüstert, wehklagt, talks”, *rápati* ds., pām. *lómam*, *lewam* “rede, spreche, say”, Pers. *lāba*, *lāwa* ‘schmeichelei’;

Maybe truncated Alb. **lápati*, *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. *līag* (disyllabic), gen. *lego* (**līago*) “physician, medicine man” (keinesfalls to Goth. *lēkeis*);

Russ. *lepetáť* ‘stammeln, babble, chatter, lallen”, O.Bulg. *lopotivъ* ‘stammelnd, stotternd”, Russ. *lopotáť* “plätschern, rant, roister, klatschen”, with somewhat other meaning- turn Ser.-Cr. *lepětati* “flutter”.

Perhaps auf ders. onomatopoeic words Schallvorstellung, but with *a*-vocalism, based on Gk. λαπίζω “benehme mich minxish, wanton”, λαπιστής “Aufschneider, swaggerer, bragger” and λαίλαψ “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” (όλόπτω ‘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”, λεπτύνω “hülse from; make thin”, λαπαρός ‘schmächtig, thin’ (*λεπαρός); lengthened grade (ō): λώπη “Hölle, garment, Ledermantel” (“*abgezogenes fell, fur” or at most from “abgetrennten rag”), λώπος n. ds., λώψ χλαμύς Hes.:

Alb. *lјapē* “Bauchfell from Schlachttieren”, *lepij* “meißle”, *latē* ‘small axe, hack, mattock, hoe” (**lapta*);

Lat. *lepidus* “dainty, cute, allerliebst” (compare above λεπτός), *lepos* “Feinheit, pleasantness, agreeableness, bright Witz”; presumably also *lapit* “dolore afficit” (**lept-*);

O.E. *læfer, 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* “flicken”, Ltv. *lāps* “Flick”, *lāpīt* “flicken”;

Lith. *lepus* “mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle”, *lepáuti* “minxish, wanton sein”, *lēpinti* “verzärtern”, Ltv. *lepnis* “pride”;

Sloven. *lēpen* “leaf”, O.Sor. changing through ablaut *topjēno* n. “leaf”; Russ. *leperny* (**leperny*) ‘shred, scrap, shred’, *lepest* “rag; Blumenblatt” (further formations of *es*-stem **lepes-* = Gk. τὸ λέπος), *lepučha* “leprosy” (as Gk. λέπρα); ō-grade (as Gk. λώπη) Russ. *lárotъ* (**laprty*) m. “Bastschuh”, *lápits* “flicken”, etc.

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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”, λεπτήος “felsig”; Lat. *lapis*, -idis ‘stone’; Umbr. *vaperē* 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. *lorc-k'* “convulsio partium in posteriora”;

Gk. λορδός “with dem Oberkörper after vorwärts writhed, crooked, humped “, λορδοῦν, -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

l^{er}g-

English meaning: smooth, slippery

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glatt, eben, schlüpfrig”

Material: Arm. *ołork* “eben, smooth, poliert, schlüpfrig” (*o-* probably die preposition **po-*), *lerk* “smooth, unbehaart”;

M.Ir. *lergg* f. “Abhaug, way, Ebene”, *less-lergg* “willow”, Welsh *//yry* “Pfad, spoor”, Corn. *lergh*, Bret. *lerc'h* ‘spoor’; ablaut. O.Ir. *lorc*, M.Ir. *lorgg* m. ‘spoor, troop, multitude, crowd, progeny’, Welsh *//wry> //wrw* ‘spoor’;

in addition Ger. *Lurch*, N.Ger. *lorK?*

References: WP. II 439. S. still **lorgo-* ‘stick’.

Page(s): 679

les-

English meaning: to gather, pick up

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sammeln, auflesen’

Material: Goth. */isan* st. V. “auflesen, reap”, O.Ice. */esa* “gather, collect, auflesen, einweben”, later (through Ger. influence) “lesen (ein book)”, O.E. */esan* “gather, collect”, O.S. O.H.G. */esan* “auf-, auslesen” and (after the Doppelbed. from Lat. *legere*) “lesen (ein book)”; here also O.Ice. */esa*, M.H.G. (and Ger. dial.) */ismen* “knit”, and weler O.H.G. */esa*, M.H.G. */ese* “a kind of Kleidungsstoff”, O.Ice. */esni* “a kind of Kopfzeug”;

Lith. */esù*, */èsti* “with dem bill, beak, neb aufpicken, corn, grain lesen”, Iter. *ap-lasýti* “herauspicken, auslesen, wählen”;

whether here O.Ir. */estar*, Lw. from Welsh */lestr* “vessel”, O.Corn. */ester*, Bret. */estr* ‘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-*et*-) “pain”, *llet-gynt* ds., lengthened grade *llit*, *tra-llit* “rage, fury”, Welsh *lid* m. ds., with gradation *lawn* “rutting, heat” = M.Ir. *láth* m. ds.; M.Welsh *aelawt* “din, fuss, noise, pain” = O.Ir. *álad* n. “wound” (*ad-*lōto*-), Welsh *tra-llo* “din, fuss, noise, pain”;

Clr. *lít* f. “rutting, heat”, *lityty* “befruchten”.

References: WP. II 428, Ifor Williams Et. Celt. 4, 391.

Page(s): 680

le^{tro}-

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, begehr; lieb”, partly with Entwicklung von “gern haben” to “gutheißen, loben”, in Gmc. also von “Liebe” to “Zutrauen, reliance, Glaube”

Material: O.Ind. *lúbhya* “empfindet heftiges desire”, *lóbháyati* “ excited, aroused desire” (formal = Gmc. **laubjan*, das but denominative to **lauba-*, O.E. *lēaf*, *lōbha-* m. “desire, greed, lust” (= O.E. *lēaf* etc.), *lubdhá-* “ greedy, ausschweifend; verführt” (= Gk. λυπτά); Gk. λυπτά έταίρα, πόρνη Hes.;

Alb. *laps* “wünsche, begehre”, probably also Tosc *lumé*, Gheg *lum* “lucky, blessed “, *lumnī*“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”, *lubido*, *libido* “eagerness”; Osc. *loufir* “vel” (compare abg *lubo* - *lubo* “vel - vel”);

Goth. *liufs*, O.Ice. *liūfr*, O.H.G. *liob*, O.E. *lēof* “lieb” (= O.Bulg. *lubъ*); therefrom derived **liubēn* “lieb sein, gefallen” in O.E. *lēofian*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *liuben*; **liubjan* in O.E. *ge-lýfan*, O.H.G. *(ga)liuben*, originally “lieb make”; Goth. *galaufs* “begehrenswert, schätzbar, wertvoll”; O.E. *lēaf* “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. *liefan*, *ā-líefan* “allow”, *gelíefan* “believe”; O.Ice. *lofn.* “Lob, Erlaubnis”, O.E. *lofn.* “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-*) *liaupsē* “Lobpreisung”, *liáupsinti* “lobpreisen”; O.Bulg. *lubъ* “lieb” (Russ. *lúbyj* etc.), whereof *lubiti* “lieben”, *luby* “love” (etc.).

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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, e/ə-** : **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-, sueljio(n)-* : (a kind of relation): . (**svila-*) *vëlla* “brother” [common Alb. initial *sv-* > *v-* phonetic mutation].

Alb. , *këlüşh* “ youngling “;

Note:

This seems erroneous etymology because Alb. *këlüşh* “cub, esp. young dog” derives from Root *kel-6, k(e)lē-, k(e)lā-* or *kł?* : “to call, cry”. (see above)

Lat. *Liber* “Ital. god of growth, fertility, cultivation”, Osc. gen. *Lúvfreís* “Liberi”, Lat. *līberī, -ōrum* “die Kinder”, juristisch also from a einzigen kid, child, also “* offspring, the young “; *līber* “free” see above;

maybe *Liburni* Illyr. TN, also Alb. (**libera*) *lirë* “free”.

O.Ir. *luss* m. “plant” (**ludh-stu-*), O.Corn. */es* ds., M.Corn. */leys*, pl. */osow*, Welsh *llysiau*, Bret. *louzou* ds.;

Maybe Alb. *lule* (**ludhe*) “plant, flower” common Alb. *-d- > -/-* 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 =) festhangen, festkleben”; Goth. *laudif* ‘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. *rōi*), 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. *ljudje* (**leudejies*) pl. “the people” (sg. Russ. *ljud*, Cz. *lid*), *ljudinъ* “the Gemeinfreie”, Ltv. *lāudis* pl. “people, people, Gesinde”, Lith. *liáudis* “people”.

References: WP. II 416 f., WH. I 791 ff., Trautmann 160 f.

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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 **eI-6, eIθ-** : **lā-**; **eI-eu-(dh-)** : “to drive; to move, go”.

See also: see above under **eI-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 *lludded* “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. *lŷtel*, Eng. *little*; O.S. *lūt* “wenig”, O.E. *lŷt* ‘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. *lüschen* “versteckt, hide, conceal sein; Goth. *lutan* in *lutondans* “φρεναπάται”, zero grade *luts* “heuchlerisch”, *lutai* pl. “Gaukler”, *lutei* “deception”, *lutōn* “cheat, deceive, verführen”, O.E. *lot* n. “deceit”, *lytig* “hinterlistig”, O.Ice. *ljōtr* “ugly”, *lýti* n. (**liutia-*) “Gebrechen”, *lýta* “verunzieren, entehren, rebuke”;

Lith. *liūstu*, *liūsti* “sad sein” (“gedrückt sein”), *liūdnas* “sad”, O.Pruss. *laustinti* “demütigen” (from **laustas* “geduckt”);

R.C.S. *ludъ* “crazy”, post-verbal to Slav. **ludjo* in Russ. *lužú* (**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. *þežbъ*), O.Ice. *lygi* f., O.H.G. *lugī* f. "lie, falsity", O.E. *lyge* m. "lie, falsity" (: Slav. *þeža* "lie, falsity"); O.H.G. *lougan* m., *lougna* f. "das Leugnen" = O.Ice. *laun* f. "ds., Verheimlichung", Goth. *analauγns* "hide, conceal", *laugnjan* "leugnen" etc.; probably also O.H.G. *lochon*, j-verb *lucchen*, geminated O.Ice. *lokka*, O.E. *loccean*, mnl. *locken*, O.H.G. *lockon* "locken"; in addition M.H.G. *Gelücke* "luck"? Lith. *lūgoti* "bid, beg, ask", Ltv. *lūgt* ds.;

O.Bulg. *þežo*, *þegati* "lie", *þežbъ* "fallacious, Lügner", *þeža* "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" (**lughiom*);

Goth. *liugan, -aida* "marry", *liuga* "matrimony", (*oath), O.H.G. *uriugi* (*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* (**leugh-*): "to cut off, separate, free".

Material: Gk. λυγίζω "bend, coil, turn, twist, rotate", λύγος f. "biegsamer twig, branch", λύγινος "geflochten";

Lat. *lucta* f. "Ringen, wrestling match", *luctō*, sek. *luctor*, -ānī "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. *luptā* "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. *kʷ-* > *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. *loc*, O.Ice. *lokkrds.*, 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 die 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, Verschluß, cover", *loka* f. "Verschluß, bar, bolt", *lykja*

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‘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. λύγαῖος “dark, finster”, wherefore (with prefix ḡ-, compare O.Ind. ā-nīla- “blackish, darkish”) ḡλύγη “dark”, ἐπῆλυξ “(whereas darkness is =) schattengebend”, ἐπηλυγάζομαι, -ίζομαι “überschattete, bedecke”;

Maybe Alb. *lugē* ‘spoon, scoop’, Gheg *lug* “valley, ditch”, Tosc *luginē* “valley”

Illyr. *lugas* m. or *luga* f. ‘swamp, marsh’ (Strabo 314: ἔλος Λούγεον καλούμενον by Τεργεστε), whereof with Lat. forms *-ātum* derived Alb. *lēgatē* “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

leūg- (*leūgh-)

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brechen”

Note: in Ar. with *g*, in Balt with *ḡ*, ar. *g* probably through influence of *leug-* “bend”

Material: O.Ind. *rujáti* “zerbricht, peinigt”, *rugná-* “broke”, -*ruj*f. “pain, disease, malady”, *rujā* ds., *rōga-* m. “Gebrechen, disease, malady”, *logá-* “clod, Scholle”;

Av. *uruxti-* “Brechen, Zerreißsen”;

Arm. *lucanem* “löse los, breche auf”, *loic* “released, liberated, free”;

Gk. ἀ-λυκτο-πέδη “unzerreiβbares band, strap”, λευγαλέος, λυγρός ‘sad, terrible’;

Alb. *lungë* “Geschwür”;

Lat. *lūgeō*, -ēre “grieve” (**loūgeiō*), *lūctus*, -ūs “mourning, grief”, *lūgubris* ‘sad, pitiable’ (probably **lūgos-ri-s*);

O.Ir. *lucht* “load, Inhalt, troop, multitude, crowd, people” (*part?), Welsh *lwyth* “load, burden, tribe”, Gaul. *luchtos* “part” (?), adj. *luchtodos*, *LVXTI/RIOS*, *Lucterius* 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 *Lokias* “destroyer”; “Lücke, hole”, Ger. *Lücke*, (nd.) *Luke*;

Lith. *láužiu*, *láužti*, Ltv. *laūžu*, *laūžt*, 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. *laūžní* “broken Bäume”.

References: WP. II 412 f., WH. I 830 f., Trautmann 152 f.

Page(s): 686

leuk- (*leu̥gh-)

English meaning: bright, to shine; to see

Deutsche Übersetzung: 1. “leuchten, licht”; 2. ‘sehen’

Material: 1. O.Ind. *rōcatē* ‘shines, seems’, Av. *raočant-* “luminous”, O.Ind. *rōcāyati* “läßt
shine, beleuchtet”, Av. *raočayeiti* “erleuchtet, beleuchtet” (= Lat. *lūceo*);

O.Ind. *rōcanā-* “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.), *lōkā-* m. “free (heller) room, world”
(= Lat. *lūcus*, Lith. *laūkas* “field”, O.H.G. etc. *lōh*); *rōcā-* “luminous” (: Lith. adj.
laūkas, blässig”), *rucā-* “bright” (: Gk. λυκόφως, ἀμφι-λύκη, Welsh *am-lwg*, 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. *ruksá-* “gleaming”, Av.
raoxšna- “gleaming” common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *xš-* : Pers. *xš-* > *ś-* 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”, *luçanem* “zünde an,
burn”, Aor. *luçi* (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., μορμο-λύκη ‘schreckbild’; λυκάβāς
“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. *rōcāyati*), *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. *līuhaP*): *lūcus*, aLat. acc. *loucom* “Hain”,
actually “(wood, forest-)Lichtung” (compare *collūcāre* “in a wood, forest eine Lichtung
vornehmen”, *interlūcāre* “Bäume auslichten”), Osc. *lūvkeí* “in lūcō” (see above O.Ind. *lōkā-*);
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”, *lūcubrum* “dawn, twilight”
(**leukos-ro-*), *lūcubrāre* “by light or night work”;

Welsh *llug* ‘schimmer, radiance “, *llug y dydd* “daybreak” (= O.Ind. *rōkā-*, 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. *llygynn*), 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. *lúan* “light, moon”, *dīa lúain* “Montag” (**leuk-s-no-* : Lat. *lūna*); Welsh *llwg* “gleaming”, *llygo* “einen radiance throw” (compare with the meaning from Gk. λεύσσω as “con-spicuus” under Welsh *am-lwg*, *cyf-lwg*, *eg-lwg* “conspicuous”); 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. *līgetu* 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. *lōkā-* etc.); O.H.G. *lauc*, *loug*, O.E. *līeg*, O.Ice. *leygr*, mask. *ī*-stem “flame, fire” (= O.Ind. *rōcī-*, Slav. *lučь*), 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. *ljyr* m. (**leuhiz*) “Lub, Gadus pollichius” (from the hellen Farbe the Seiten and of Bauches of Fisches), O.Ice. *ljysa* f. “Merluccius vulgaris, Merlan”, Nor. *lysing* ds., compare Swe. *löja*, *löga* “Abramis alburnus” from **laugion*, Ger. *Lauge* “Cyprinus alburnus and leuciscus”); M.H.G. *liehsen* “bright” (**leuhsna-* = Av. *raoxšna-*), O.Ice. *ljōs* n. “light” (**leuhsa-*), *ljysa* “gleam, shine, gleam, bright make, define, announce, declare” = O.E. *līexan*, *līxan* “gleam, shine”;

Lith. *laūkas* “blässig”, *laūkas* “field” (“Lichtung”), see above O.Ind. *lōkā-*, *rocā-* etc.;
O.Pruss. *luckis* “wooden log” (= O.Ind. *ruci-*), ablaut. with Sloven. *lúč* etc. “Lichtspan”; FIN
Lith. *Laukesà*,

O.Bulg. *luča* “ray” (*loukiā*, compare Gk. λοῦσσον), Church Slavic also *lučь* m. “ray, light”
(= O.Ind. *roci-*, 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. *laūk*, *laūkan* “out of doors, forth, out” from *laūkas* “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”, *lōkāyati*, *lōcāyati* “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”, *lūkéti* “ein wenig harren”, Ltv. *lūkuōt* ‘see,
show, auf etwas sehen, versuchen’, O.Pruss. *laukit* ‘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. *rúsant-* “licht, bright, white”, Church Slavic *vъs-lysъ* “naked, bald, bleak”, Russ.
lýsyj “naked, bald, bleak, blässig”; in addition perhaps the name of Luchs (development
from den funkelnden Augen or rather after seinem grauweißen fell, fur): Arm. *lusanunk* pl.,

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Gk. λύγξ, λυγκός (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. *lūsis*, O.Pruss. *luysis*, O.Bulg. *ryssъ* (with *r* instead of / after *rъvati* “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 *llor*, Bret. *loar* “moon” from **lug-rā*, so that one -*g*, -*k*, -*č* 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 Nasalpräs. 107³.

Page(s): 687-690

leu-¹, *leu̥θ- : 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, Lehmpfütze”; here probably also Lith. *liūnas* “morass”.

References: WP. II 406.

See also: see also under *leug-2*.

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leu-2 (*leu̥gh-)

English meaning: to cut off, separate, free

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abschneiden, trennen, loslösen”

Note:

Root **leu-2 (*leu̥gh-)**: “to cut off, separate, free” : Root **leu̥g-** (*leu̥gh-): “to break”

Note: also **leu̥θ-** and **lēu-** : **lēu-** (: **lū-**), partly **leu-s-**

Material: O.Ind. *lunāti*, *lunōti* “cuts, slices, clips, cuts”, *lūnā-* “cropped, truncated, cut off, geschnitten” (: M.Ir. *lon*), *lavítra-* 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.”, λύā f. “Auflösung, separation”, λύσις f. “Lösung”, λύτρον n. “Lösegeld”; βου-λύτός m. “time of Ausspannens the Rinder, evening” (: *so-lūtus*); λαῖον “plowshare” (λαΦίον; compare O.Ice. *lē*, M.L.G. *lē*, *lehe* ‘sickle’ from **lewan-* and O.Ind. *laví-* ds.); ἀλωή, Att. ἄλως f. “threshing floor”;

Alb. *laj* “zahle eine blame” (**ləuŋjō*, ablaut equally with Gk. λα(F)ίον); *pērlaj* “rob”, perhaps also *letē* “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”, *flugē* “board”, *lugē* ‘spoon’;

Maybe Alb. *pluar* (**pē-luar*) “plowshare” derived from O.Ind. *phāla-* m. “plowshare” see Root **(s)p(h)eI-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. *loē* f. “wool, Fließ” (**lōyājā*), *ló* ds. (**lōuā*);

Goth. *lun* acc. sg. “Lösegeld”, *us-luneins* “Erlösung”, O.E. *ā-lynnan* “release”; O.Ice. *lýja* “hit, (mürbe) knock, enfeeble”, participle *lūinn* “ermüdet”, Mod.Ice. *lūi* “Ermattung”; O.Ice. *lē* m. ‘sickle’ (see above); **lawa* “abgelöste Rinde as Gerbmittel” in O.H.G. *lō*, gen. *lōwes* n. Ger. *Lohe*, M.L.G. *lō* ds.; O.Ice. *logg* f. “residuum” (**laugud*); O.H.G. *līh-lawi* (*līhlōa*, *līhlā*), 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 (**leuğh-*) (compare Gk. ΛÚΤΡΟΝ).

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”; *lys* “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. “Unzuverlässlichkeit”, 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. *lēosca* “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*

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“cudgel, club” (“*abgehauenes Aststück”); as old wird diese Anwendung erwiesen, if M.Ir. */oss* “tail, end”, Welsh */lost* ‘spear, javelin’, */osten* “tail”, Bret. *lost* “tail” anzureihen are; here (Specht IE Decl. 56) Ltv. *laūska* ‘splinter, shard”, ablaut. Lith. *luskos* “rag”, *luzgana* “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-*, *eieu-*, *eθ-* “cut, clip”.

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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., *-leypi* n., *-leypa* f. “basket, Holzwerk”, O.E. *lēap* 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. *lýff* 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. *lauf*s m., *lauf* n. “foliage, leaf”, O.E. *lēaf*, 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. *luōbas* m. “bark, outer covering of a tree” (**lōubhos*), Ltv. *luōbs* m. “bowl”; Lith. *lùbena* “Obstschaale”;

Russ. *lub* “Borke, bast”, etc., Church Slavic *l'b'ba* “cranium”, Serb. *lùbina* ds.;

With *p*:

O.Ind. *lumpáti* “zerbricht, damages, plündert”, *lōpáyati* “verletzt” (= Slav. *lupiti*, Lith. *laupýti*), *lōptra-* n. ‘swelling, blister’;
Gk. Λῦπη f. “Kränkung”, Λῦπέω “betrübe”, etc.;

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Lith. *lupù*, *lupti* “abhäuten, schälen”, Ltv. *lupt* “ds., mug, rob”, Lith. *laupyti*, Ltv. *laupít* ‘schälen, abblättern; rob’, Lith. *lùpena* “Obstschale”, *lupsnis* “abgeschälte Tannenrinde”;

Russ. *lupljú*, *lupít’* ‘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” (**up-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.

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lēb-, lōb-, lāb-, lēb-

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 ‘schotentragend’, λεβηρίς ‘schlangenhaut, Bohnenhülse’ Hes., λέβινθοι ‘Erbsen’;

Lat. only with *ā* *labō*, *-āre* “wobble, waver”, *lābor*, *-ī*, *lapsus* “glide, slide, sink, fehlgehen”; *lābēs*, *-is* “Einsinken, fall, Erdrutsch; 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* “erschlaffen”, 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* “erschlafft”, 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.) *lapfa* f., M.H.G. *lappe* f. m. “niederhängendes Stück Zeug, rag”; maybe Alb. *lapē* “hard piece of meat or skin, peritoneum, leaf”, **labba*, *llapa* “tongue, *lip”, *llap* “talk”, *llap-ush* (diminutive) “long eared, animal with long ears”, *llapushē* “broad-leaved cabbage, covering leaf of maize”, *lopē* “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. *lopāśā-* m. “ jackal, fox ”, Lith. *lapenti* “to swallow food” [see below]; hence Alb. proves that from Root *lēb-*, *lōb-*, *lāb-*, *lēb-* : (to hang down loosely; lip) derived Root *ylp-*, *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. *slāfm.*, 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*, *fle* ‘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. *sklepē* “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. *slobstu, slōbtí* “weak become”, Lith. žem. *slānas*, E.Lith. *slōnas* “weak”, Ltv. *slābet* “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. *gelumplīk* “ 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, lapēr* “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 slamp, 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*);

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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. *slips* from **slimpas* ‘slantwise, steil’, Lith. *nu-slimpa* ‘entschlüpft’.

Maybe Alb. *(*s*)*liom*, *llom*, *llohē* ‘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 : lēg(h)-

English meaning: twig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zweig”, originally “Haselstrauch”

Material: Alb. *lethī*, *laithī* (*lēg-) “Haselstaude”;

Lith. *laz-d-à* ‘stick, Haselstrauch’, Ltv. *lazda* “Haselstrauch”, *lagzda* ds. (**laz-g-da*), secondary *lē(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. (**lēgā*); s. also under *log-* “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 : lēgh-

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. *läge* "low"; Ltv. *lēzns* "flat", *lēzēt*, *lēžat* "rutschen", Lith. *lēkštas* "flat", *lūožas* "Niederbeugen of Getreides", newer *ložė* ds.; O.Pruss. *līse* "crawls"; Slav. (O.Bulg. etc.) *lězq*, *lěsti* "grovel, truckle, creep, schreiten, ascend", to Russ. *lazína* "Gereut", Ser.-Cr. *lăz* 'steig' etc.

Is *lēgh-* a variant from *legh-* "lie"?

References: WP. II 425 f., Trautmann 161.

Page(s): 660

(**lēig-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. *līhhī*, 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. *hileiks* “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. *lýg*, *lýgus* “gleich”, *lýgti* “gleichen”, Ltv. *līgt* “übereinkommen”, *līdzis* “gleich”, O.Pruss. *polīgu* adv. “gleich”, *līgint* “richten” (rechtlich) = O.Lith. *liginti* “Gericht halten”, Lith. *lýginti* “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 *elei-*.

Page(s): 661

|ē(i)-2

English meaning: to grant; possession; to acquire, possess

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gewähren, Besitz”; med. “erwerben, gewinnen”

Note: originally “überlassen” and = /ē(i)-3 “lassen”

Material: O.Ind. *rāti-* “willing to give, bereitwillig; f. Verleihung, grace “, *rāti* “verleiht, grants”;

Gk. λάτρον n. “earnings, Sold”, λατρεύς, λάτρις “Lohnarbeiter”, λατρέυω “diene um Sold”;

Lat. *latrō* is Gk. Lw.;

O.Ice. */āð*, O.E. */æð* n. “estate”, Goth. *unlēps* “arm” = O.E. *unlæd(e)* “woeful, wretched, miserable”, with gradation O.Ice. */ōð* f., n. “yield of Bodens”;

with *s*-suffix here probably also O.H.G. -*/āri* (e.g. in *gōz-/āri* “Goslar”), O.H.G. *ga-/āeswes* “Angrenzer”, O.E. */ās*, g. */āswē* f. “Weideland” (**/ēšuā*), die Swe.-Dan. Ortsnamenendung -*/ösa*, -*/öse* and (?) O.Bulg. */ěsъ* “wood, forest”;

maybe Alb. */is* “oak, oak forest” from O.C.S.: */ěsъ* “forest, wood(s)”, **Russian:** */es* “forest, wood(s)”, **Ukrainian:** */is* “forest, wood(s)”.

O.Bulg. */ětъ*, */ětijq jestъ* “licet”; in Balt only Diphthongformen: Lith. */ieta* “thing, affair”, Lw. from Ltv. */ieta* “thing, supplementary”, and probably also Lith. */áima* “luck”, */aimùs* “glückhaft”, */aiméti* “gain”.

References: WP. II 394, WH. I 471, Trautmann 157.

Page(s): 665

|ē(i)-³

English meaning: to weaken; feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nachlassen"

Note: (= /ē(i)- "grant", see there)

Material: a. Probably in Gk. ἐλῖ-νύ-ω “bin idle, lazy, raste”; Lat. *lētum* “death, Vernichtung” (“schlaff dahinsinken”, compare “das Leben lassen”); *lēnis* “gentle, mild” (perhaps reshaped from **lēnos* =) Lith. *lénas* “peaceful, tame, domesticated, slow”; Ltv. *lēns* ds., O.Bulg. *lēnъ* “idle”; with other suffixes Ltv. */ē-/is* ‘schlaffer person’; */ēts* “light, wohlfel”, Lith. *lētas* “stupid, oafish” (originally ‘slack’); Ltv. *laita* “die Faule”.

b. root extension *lēlijd-* : *lēd-*:

Gk. ληδεῖν “idle, tired sein”;

Alb. *loth* “make tired”, *lodhem* “werde tired” (**lēd-*), Gheg *laq*, Tosc *lē* “I lasse” (**lēd-nō*), participle Gheg *lanë*, Tosc *lēnë* “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. *lētan* “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. *lezzan* “hemmen, hinder, beschädigen, injure”, reflex. ‘sich *letzen* (= sich wobei aufhalten), sich gütlich tun”, etc., O.E. *lettan*, ne. *to let* “hinder”; O.Ice. *lōskr* ‘soft, slack’, M.L.G. *lasch*, wFris. *lask* “light, thin” (Gmc. **latskwa-*);

lēid- in Lith. *léidžiu*, *léidmi*, *léisti* “lasse”, ablaut. *paláidas* “lose”, *paláida* “Zügellosigkeit, Hurerei”, *lydéti* “geleiten”, *láiidotí* “bestatten”; Ltv. *laist* “lassen”, abbreviated Imper. *lai*, Permissivpartikel (also Lith. dial. *laī*, O.Pruss. -*lai* in *boū-lai* “wäre”).

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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. *lumē*, *lymē* “river”, *lisē*, *lysē*, *lusē* “Bach”;

Lat. *lītus*, -oris n. “beach, seaside, seashore” (“Flutgegend”) from **leitos*;

Welsh *ll̥i* m. “flood, sea” (**līiant-s* = O.Ir. *liē* ds.), pl. *ll̥iant* “Fluten, sea” (**līiantes*); *ll̥if* m. “flood, inundation” (**līmo-*), Corn. *lyf* ds., M.Bret. *livat* “inundation”, Bret. *liñva* “flood”; Welsh *ll̥yr-* m. ‘sea, Meeresgott’ (Eng. PN *Lear*), O.Ir. *ler* ds. (**li-ro-*); Welsh *ll̥in*, Corn. *lyn*, Bret. *lin* “pus” (**lī-no-*); M.Welsh *dy-ll̥yð* “Ausgießen” (**lījo-*), *di-ll̥yð* “gießt from”; O.Ir. *do-lin* ‘streams’ (**lī-nu-t̥*), *tu(i)le* n. “flood” (**to-lījo-*), *tōlae* n. ds. (**to-uks-lījo-*); about *liē* see above;

Goth. *leiþu* n. acc. “Obstwein”, O.Ice. *līð* n. “beer”, O.H.G. *līth*, asächs. *līð* m. n. “Obstwein”;

Lith. *līeju*, *līeti* “pour” (old *lēju*, IE **lēiō*), *līja līti* “rain, stream”, *līdau*, *līditi* “rain lassen, fat zerlassen”; *lītūs* m. “rain”, *lītis* f. “form, shape” (“*Gußform”), *āt-lajis* m. “Abfluß”; Ltv. *līēt* “pour”, *līt* “rain”, *līētus* m. “rain”; *līetas* and Ltv. *līēts* “vergossen”, O.Pruss. *pra-lieiton*, *pra-leiton* and *pra-liten* ds.; *is-liuns* ds.;

perhaps here Lith. *Lietuvà* “Litauen” (“Küstenland”), Ltv. *Leītis* “Litauer”;

O.C.S. *lēq lījati* and *līq līti* “pour”; ablaut. Slav. **loj* “tallow, suet” (Lith. *āt-lajis* “Abfluß”) in Church Slavic *loj* etc.; Slov. *pre-lit* “übergossen”, Cz. *lītý* “gegossen”; Slav. present **lēq* is neologism.

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References: WP. II 392, WH. 794 f., 815, Trautmann 156, J. Loth RC 46, 66 ff., 50, 143 ff.

Page(s): 664-665

lēk⁻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 lēk-1 : lək-: trap” : Root lēk-2 : lək-: to tear” derived from *nak(ū), lak(ū) of Root *nogʷ-*, *nogʷod(h)o-*, *nogʷ-no-* : naked”.

Material: Lat. *lacīō*, -ere “locken”, *lacessō*, -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 **acus*?);

Maybe Alb. *lak* “trap, snare, rope”.

O.E. *lāel(a)* “twig, branch, Peitsche, Hiebmal, Strieme” (**lāhil-*)?

References: WP. II 421 f., WH. I 744 f.

See also: Perhaps to *lek-2*.

Page(s): 673-674

Iēk⁻² : Iēk-

English meaning: to tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerreißen”

Note:

Root *Iēk-1* : *Iēk-* : trap” : Root *Iēk-2* : *Iēk-* : to tear” derived from *nak(ū), lak(ū) of Root *nogʷ-*, *nogʷod(h)o-*, *nogʷ-no-* : naked”.

Material: Gk. λακίς ‘scrap, shred”, λάκος n. ds. (λάκη ράκη. Κρῆτες Hes.), λακίζω “tear, rend” ἀπέληκα ἀπέρρωγα. Κύπριοι Hes.;

Alb. (*nak(ū)-na-) *lakur* “naked”, *Iēkurë*, *likurë* “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. *tach*, 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. *löpp* 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. *tapa* ds., *tapiniec* “Bärlapp”; Cz. *tlapa*, slovak. *dłaba* “Tatze”, Pol. *taba* = *tapa*;

Lith. *lopētā* ‘shovel’, Ltv. *lāpstā* ‘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. *lópëtë* ‘shovel’ is Slav. Lw.

References: WP. II 428, Trautmann 149 f., 160.

Page(s): 679

lēs: ləs-

English meaning: weak, feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlaff, matt’

Note: extension to /ē(i)- “slacken”

Material: Goth. *lasiws* (**las-īuos*) “weak”, M.H.G. *er-leswen* “weak become”; O.Ice. *lasinn* “weak, destracted”, *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. *lös* “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. *löske* “piece, rag”;

Toch. A *läsk-* “Weiche”.

References: WP. II 439 f., Trautmann 150 s. v. **lašia-* 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. *läding, läing* “spring”, *i ladigs* “in vorigen Frühjahr”

(*lēt-);

O.Bulg. *lěto* “warne season, year”, Russ. *lěto* ‘summer, year’, dial. ‘south, Südwind’, etc.

References: WP. II 427, Berneker 713 f.

Page(s): 680

|ēu-¹

English meaning: to slacken

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nachlassen"

Note: compare also (*s*)*eu-* '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. *lāuju, lāwu, lāūt* "zulassen, allow", *lautēs* '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", *lúnutъ* "losschießen, loslassen"; ablaut. O.C.S. *vъ/ovъпъ* "ἥρεμος", Cz. *povlovný* 'sachte'.

References: WP. II 405, Trautmann 161.

Page(s): 682-683

|ēu-² : |əu-

English meaning: stone

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stein’

Material: Gk. Hom. λᾶας, gen. λᾶος ‘stone’ (Ausgleichung from originally *λῆFaς; 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. *l̥iuan-k-); κραταίλεως “hartfelsig” (*-ληFος); Att. λεύω ‘steinige’ (ἐλεύσθην), λευστήρ ‘steiniger’ (from *ληυσ-, IE *l̥eūs-); ablaut. (*l̥eūs-) 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 Ν Λαύρεον;

Alb. *lerë, -a* “Gestein, Felssturz” (*l̥aśuera), Jokl RE Balk. 1, 46 ff.;

O.Ir. *l̥e*, newer *l̥ia*, gen. *l̥iac* (disyllabic) “ stone “ (Celt. *l̥iuan-k-, from IE *l̥eūank- or -ənk-);

Bret. *lia, liac* “ stone “ is Ir. Lw.

References: WP. II 405 f.; Schwyzer Gk. 1, 578.

Page(s): 683

|ēu⁻³ or |āu-

English meaning: expr. root, onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel

Note: (see also /ā-, /ē-), ungenügend beglaubigt

Material: A *d*-extension in Lat. *laus*, *-dis* f. “Lob”, *laudāre* “praise, laud”.

A *t*-extension in O.H.G. *līod* 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* “lobssingen”, *awiliuþ* “Lobgesang”.

References: WP. II 406, WH. I 776.

Page(s): 683

Iēut- : Iūt-

English meaning: wrathful

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wütend"?

Material: Welsh *llid* (**lūto*-?) "ira, iracundia", O.Bulg. *lutъ* "gewalttätig, cruel, savage, terrible", *lūtē* adv. "wehe! δεινῶς, valde", skR.C.S. *lūtiti sę* 'saevire' etc.; different about Welsh *llid* above S. 680.

References: WP. II 415.

Page(s): 691

|ē[i]-1 : Iəi-

English meaning: to wish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wollen"

Material: Gk. (Dor.) λῆν “wollen”, el. λεοίτāν “ἐθελοίτην”, gort. λείοι, λείοντι etc., Ion. λῆμα n. “volition”, *λώς “wish, Wahl” (to λῆν, as ζώς to ζῆν), therefrom compar. λώιον “better” (Hom. only λώιον, λωΐτερον), superl. λώιστος, λῶστος; λαιδρός “pert, audacious”, λαιμός “wild, ausgelassen”, also λῖρός “cheeky, lascivious”; doubtful λίāν, Ion. λίην “very, allzusehr”, λῖ (Epicharm) ds., λην λίαν Hes., Verstärkungspartikel λαι-(σποδίας), λι-(πόνηρος), λᾶ- (κατάρατος; rhythm. lengthening for *λᾶ-), as well as λέως (*ληφος), 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. *lqð* “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

|ē-

See also: s. *lā-1*.

Page(s): 655

Í-i-no-

English meaning: flax

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Lein”?

Material: Lat. *līnum* “Flachs, flax”;

O.Ir. *līn* “net”, Ir. *lion* “Flachs, net”, Welsh etc. *llin* “Flachs, flax” (from dem Lat.); abweichend Welsh *lliaian*, Corn. Bret. *lien* “Leinen” (insecure basic form; s. Pedersen KG. II 103, Pokorny KZ. 45, 361 f.);

Alb. *lī-ri*, Gheg *lī-ni* m. “flax” (from dem Lat.);

Goth. *lein*, O.N. O.E. O.H.G. *līn* “Flachs” (from dem Lat.).

With *ī*. Gk. λίνον “flax”, Lith. *linas* “Flachsstengel”, pl. *linar* “Flachs”, Ltv. *lini* pl., O.Pruss. *linno* “Flachs”, O.C.S. *լինъ “Flachs, flax”, *լինենъ* “leinen”.

References: WP. II 440 f., WH. I 810 f., Trautmann 162.

Page(s): 691

lōg-

English meaning: rod, twig

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rute, Gerte”?

Material: Gk. ὁλόγινον ὁζωδες, 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 *lēg(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. (**turki-*), Swe. *lurk* “fool”; Ger. tirol. *lorg*, *lork* “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.

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lou-, louə-

English meaning: to wash

Deutsche Übersetzung: “waschen”

Material: Arm. *loganam* “bade mich” (**lou-*-*ənā-*);

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*, *adluviēsunder* 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 **louə-tro-*), O.Ir. *lōathar*, *lōthar* “pelvis, canalis”, M.Bret. *lovazr*, Bret. *laouer* “trough”;

Ir. *lō-chasair* “rain” (**loyo-*); O.Ir. *lūaith*, Welsh *lludw*, Corn. *lusow*, Bret. *ludu* “ash” (**lou-tu-i-* “Waschmittel”); mc. *glau*, Welsh *gwlaw* “rain”;

O.Ice. *lauðr* n. “lye, Seifenschaum, scum, froth, foam”, O.E. *lēapor* ‘seifenschaum’ (**lou-tro-*); O.H.G. *louga*, Ger. *Lauge*, O.E. *lēah* ds., O.Ice. *laug* f. “Badewasser” (**lou-kā*), ablaut. O.H.G. *luhhen* “wash” (**luk-*);

Hitt. *la-ħu-uz-zi(lauz)* “gießt from”.

References: WP. II 441, WH. 773 ff.; O. Szemerényi KZ. 70, 57 f.

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lūs, gen. luū-ós

English meaning: louse

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Laus” (*Tier?)

Note: often distorted taboo

Material: ABrit. *luūā > loūā > Welsh llau “Läuse” (sg. lleuen), Corn. low Bret. laou, Vannes /eu ds.;

O.E. M.L.G. O.H.G. O.Ice. lūs f. “louse”; O.Ice. lȳskif. “Läusekrankheit”; with taboo distortion: O.Ind. yū-kā, pali ū-kā, prakrit ūā; Lith. u-tē, and (with ablaut and reduplication) vīvesa, vievesā f.; Church Slavic vъšь, Serb. väš, gen. věši and ūš, etc. (*usi-);

about Toch. B luwa “animal”, pl. wāsa s. Pedersen Toch. 72; compare Dan. olyr “animal” and “louse”; or to O.C.S. lovъ above S. 655?

References: WP. II 443, Specht IE Decl. 44, Trautmann 336, Lohmann ZcelPh. 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. *maδa-* “Rauschtrank, Rauschbegeisterung”, O.Ind. *mattá-* “trunken, freudig, excited, aroused”, Av. *mad-* (*maδaitē, maδayaŋha*) ‘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”, *mēdyā-* “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-, madirá-* “berauschend”;

skyth. Ματόας “Donau”, PN Μαδύης, VN Ματυκέται “Donauanwohner”;

Arm. *matať* “young, fresh, tender”; *macun* ‘sour, coagulated milk’ (**madjo-* + 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. μαδαώ “zerfließe, löse mich auf, verliere die hair”; μαδαρός “humid, wet”; against it μαζός “nipple” (= O.H.G. *mast*, **madž-dos*), μαστός “brost” (**mad-tós*), μασθός ds. (reshuffling after στήθος “brost”);

Alb. *manj* (**madnijō*) “mäste”, *maim* “fat”, *mazē* “skimmings, cream, skin auf the milk” (**madjā*); *madh* “Maismehlbrei”, changing through ablaut *modulē, motulē* “pea”, *modhē* “ryegrass”;

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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* “Bucheker”; 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-rahs*), 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* (**mādso-*).

References: WP. II 231 f., WH. II 6 f.; Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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. *magabē*, from which Celt. **makʷkʷot-aktā* through contamination with *makʷkʷo-* “kid, child”) in M.Ir. *ingen macdacht* “young erwachsenes girl”, O.Ir. *ro-macdaict* gl. ‘superadulta’, M.Welsh *machteith*, O.Corn. *mahtheid* “virgo”, M.Corn. *maghteth, maghyth* ds., Bret. *matez* “Dienstmädchen”; nickname **maggyos* 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. *moqr* ‘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. *mawiłō*, O.Ice. *meyla*, O.E. *mēowle* ‘small girl’; abstract noun **maghotis* “young Weiblichkeit”, from which konkret “girl”, in Goth. *magabēs* “young wife, woman”, O.E. *mægeb* (Eng. *maid*), O.S. *magath*, O.H.G. *magad*, Ger. *Magd*, Dimin. *Mädchen*;

Ltv. *mač* (from *maǵš*) ‘small’.

References: WP. II 228, Feist 339.

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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. μᾶχος), poet. μῆχαρ "Hilfsmittel", μηχανή, Dor. μᾶχανā (> 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. *meahrt*, *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. *mogq*, *mošti* "to be able, vermögen", *po-mošti*, Iterat. *po-magati* "help" etc., O.C.S. *mošť*, Russ. *močь* 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. *mokéti* "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".

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maǵh-

English meaning: to fight

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kämpfen”

Material: Gk. Ἀμαζών, Lw. through Eol. mediation from an Iran. Volksnamen *ha-mazan- “warrior”, compare ἀμαζακάρων” (: 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

maǵ-

English meaning: to press; to knead

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kneten, drücken, streichen”

Material: Gk. μαγῆναι, μεμαγμένη το μάσσω (to present s. *menək-* “knead”), μογεύς “the Knetende”, μαγίς f. “geknetete mass”, μάγειρος (actually μάγιρος) “Koch”, μαγδαλία ‘shred bread zum Fettabwischen”; μάκτρα f. “kneading or dough trough; dough tray; hutch “;

M.Ir. *maistrid* “buttermilk” (**magis-tr-*), Bret. *meza* “knead”, Welsh *maeddu* “fight, stoßend durcheinanderwischen” (**maged-*);

O.Bulg. *mažo*, *mazati* “anoint, schmieren”, Russ. *mazbъ* “ ointment “, O.Bulg. *maslo* “ butter, Öl, ointment “ (**maǵ-slo-*), *mastbъ* “ ointment, fat” (**maǵ-sti-*), Ltv. *iz-muõzēt* “überlisten, zum Narrenhalten”;

with esp. Anwendung auf den Lehmbau 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-*.

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mai-¹

English meaning: to cut down, work with a sharp instrument

Deutsche Übersetzung: “hauen, abhauen, with einem scharfen Werkzeug bearbeiten”

Note: probably actually *məi-* and *s*-lose form besides *smēi-* : *sməi-* : *smī-* “carve, with a scharfen tool arbeiten”.

Material: 1. O.Ir. *máel* “naked, bald, bleak, dull, without Hörner”, O.Welsh *mail* “mutilum”, Welsh *moei* “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. μίδας “Made”), perhaps also O.E. *ā-mette*, Eng. *ant*, *emmet*, O.H.G. *ā-meiza* “Ameise” (“Abschneider”); whether also O.Bulg. *mědъ* “Erz”, Russ. *mědь* “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. *màitât* ‘spoil, destroy’, Lith. *maîtélis* “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.

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mai-² (moi-?)

English meaning: to smudge, dirty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “beflecken, beschmutzen”?

Material: Gk. μιαίνω (Aor. ἐμίāν) ‘sully, besmirch”, μίασμα n. “Befleckung”, μιαρός (*miyəros?) “besudelt”, μιαι-φόνος “with murder befleckt”;

O.E. *māl* n. “Fleek, Makel”, O.H.G. *meil* n., *meila* f. ds.; Lith. pl. *miēlės*, Ltv. *mieles* “yeast”; perhaps also Lith. *máiva* ‘sumpfwiese’?

References: WP. II 243.

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makh-o-s, -(s)lo-

English meaning: wild, unbridled, bold

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausgelassen”?

Material: O.Ind. *makhá-* “alert, awake, smart, funny, ausgelassen”, m. “Freudenbezeugung, Feier”;

Gk. μάχλος “horny, lustful; uppig (from Weibern); in wilder lust tobend”.

References: WP. II 226.

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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*, *mēkeris* “Geldbeutel”; Ltv. *maks*, Dimin. *macińš*, *makēlis* “Beutel, pouch “, *makstis* “vagina”, Lith. *makšnà* “ sheath “, *makštis* “vagina (of Degens or Messers)”, O.Pruss. *danti-max* “gums”; O.C.S. *mošyna* “Beutel”;

doubtful is affiliation from O.Ir. *mēn* (from **makno-* or **mekno-*) “mouth, bay”, *mēnaigte* “qui inhiant”.

References: WP. II 225, Trautmann 166.

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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. *mosólitъ* “plague, zudringlich anbetteln” (of Bilde of zudringlichen Mückenschwärms), and with anderm forms (**mosъtъ?*) O.Sor. *mosćić so*, *mosćeć so* “wimmeln (as ein Mückenschwarm)”, as well as probably also Lith. *mašōju*, *-ti* “ein kid, child zeugen”;

compare with Velar die arische family of O.Ind. *mákṣa-* m., *makṣā* f. “fly”, Av. *maxši-* “fly, mosquito “ etc., and Lith. *mākatas* “Kriebelmücke”. common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : O.Pers. *gh-* > *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 Reisern 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-* “Tierjunges”, 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. *mánu-*, *mánus-* "person, man, husband" (also "Ahnherren the people"), Av. in PN *Manus-čiθra-*, 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" (**mangla-*, 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."

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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. μάρκαν acc. sg., *Marcodurum* PN;

O.H.G. *marah*, O.E. *mearh*, O.Ice. *marr* "horse" (Ger. in *Mar-schall*, *-stall*), fem. O.H.G. *meriha*, O.E. *miere*, O.Ice. *merr*, Ger. *Mähre*.

Maybe Alb. (**mahař*) *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. *ma'lil* "louse"; Goth. *maþa*, m. O.H.G. *mado*, O.E. *maða* "worm, Made", O.Ice. *maþkrds.*, 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", *matíkrta-* "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. *mattiaca*; 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, lichtswach, dunkel”

Note: also *m(a)ud-* ds.

Material: Gk. (ἀ)μαυρός “weak; nebelhaft; blind”, (ἀ)μαυρόω “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-tē*, *murrēt* “dark”, *murm-mē*, *murmē* “dun, fulvous, dull greyish-brown”.

perhaps in addition Gk. ἀμυδρός “dark, heavy to erkennen, weak”, ἀμυδρόω “verdunkle, schwäche”, ἀμυδρότης “Undeutlichkeit, Schwäche”, O.C.S. *iz-mъděti*, *u-mъdnǫti* ‘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. *mägo*, M.H.G. *mage*, Ger. bO.Ir. *magen* “Mohn”, N.Ger. *mân*, Dutch *maan-kop*, O.S. *val-mughi*, *-moghi* “Mohn” (in ersten part **walxa-* “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. *makē* “glue, skin auf Flüssigkeiten”;

Lith. *makoné* “puddle, slop”, *makénti*, *maknótí* “through ordure wade”, probably also Ltv. *mākuónis* “Bewölkung, dunkle cloud”, *apmàktiēs* ‘sich umwölken’;

O.Bulg. *mokrъ* “damp, humid, wet”, *močo*, *-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. **makajq*, **makati* in Cz. *mákatí*, *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. *màcu*, *màkt* “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 : *fingō*); in addition *mācerāre* “steep, mürbe beizen”.

References: WP. II 224, WH. II 2 f., 5.

See also: compare die similar roots *menk-* and *mag-*.

Page(s): 698

māk- : mək-

English meaning: long, slender

Deutsche Übersetzung: “lang and dünn, schlank”

Material: Av. *mas-* “long”, compounds *masyā* “the größere”, Sup. *masiṣṭa-*, ap. *maθiṣṭa-* “the höchste”, Av. *masah-* n. “length, greatness, bulk, extent” (**mas-* for **mis-* from IE *mēs-* through influence of *mazyā* “größer”: μέγας), Gk. μᾶσσω, μᾶσσων (*μάκιων) besides μᾶσσον (after ἀσσον “näher”) “länger”, μήκιστος “the längste”, μῆκος, Dor. μάκος n. “length”, Μάκετα “Hochland”, Μακεδόνες hence “Hochländer”, μακεδνός “slim”, nachHom. 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. *mērm.* “finger” (**makro-*); O.H.G. *magar*, O.E. *mæger*, O.Ice. *magr* “lean”; in addition with /-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 *μā-vū-μι “winke with the hand”; *s*-extension μαίομαι “touch, untersuche”, Fut. μάσσομαι, ἐπι-μαστος “berührt” = “befleckt”, μαστήρ, μαστρός ‘searcher, Nachforscher’, μαστροπός “Kuppler”, μάστις, μάστιξ “Peitsche, whip, scourge”; *t*-extension μάτη “Verfehlung” (**mə-tā*), μάτην, Dor. -āv “futile”, μάταιος “eitel, nichtig”;

Lith. *móju*, *mótí* “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., *mósteréti*, *mósteléti* “winken”;

Slav. **majq*, **majati* (an place from **mati* after dem Balt-Slav. preterite stem **māiā*) in O.Bulg. *na-majq*, *-majati* “zuwinken”, *po-mavati*, *-manqtí* ds., Russ. *na-májatъ* “through Zeichen anzeigen, cheat, deceive”, with formants *-mo-*: Serb. *mâmîm*, *mámiti* “locken”; with formants *-no-*: Russ. *mańú*, *mańítъ* “anlocken, deceive” (from dem Slav. derive Lith. *mōnai* pl. “Zauberei”, Ltv. *mānít* “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.

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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. μήν “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. **mă-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.

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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 *meǵ(h)-* : *meǵ(h)-* suffixed in *-er*. 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 O.Ind. *mahā-* (Av. *mazā-*), mostly extended *mahát-* = Av. *mazant-* "big, large"; compar. superl. O.Ind. *mahiýas-, 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. (?) Ματρεβό "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. *móté* (gen. O.Lith. *motēs*, Lith. *moteřs*) "woman, wife" (*mótyna* "mother", *motera* "Frauenzimmer, woman"), Ltv. *mâte* "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* "MuttersschWester", O.Welsh *modrep-ed* pl., O.Bret. *motrep*, Bret. *moereb* ds. (**mātrōkʷā*, to *okʷ-* 'see', as "as eine Mutter aussehend");

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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’ (**mātruyiā* =) Gk. μητρουιά ‘stiefmutter’, to *n*-stem extended in O.E. *mōdrige*, O.Fris. *mōdire*, M.L.G. *mödder* “Mutters sister” (**mōdruyiōn-*, O.H.G. *muotera* ds. after *muoter* reshaped?), with lengthened grade forms **mātrō[u]l-*: 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. *mător* “old, esp. from animals”, O.Bulg. *materъstvo* “πρεσβεῖον” (: Lat. *māteriēs*).

References: WP. II 229 f., WH. II 49 ff., Berneker II 25, Trautmann 170 f.

Page(s): 700-701

mā³

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. μᾶ “μῆτερ!” (in μᾶ γᾶ “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. Λω. as *pap?*); Gk. μάμυα Lallvokativ, whereof Ion. Att. μάμην “mother”, μαμία “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” (**mammia*); 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 Μήνη, nGk. μάννα “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-, medhio-

English meaning: middle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “mittlerer”

Material: O.Ind. *mádhyā-*, Av. *maiðya-* “mittlerer”, superl. O.Ind. *madhyamá-*, Av. *maðəma-* “mittlerer” (= Goth. *miduma*);

Arm. *mēj* “Withte”;

Gk. (ep.) μέσσος, (Att.) μέσος “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” (**medhio-*); 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. *mjøðm* f. “hip, haunch”, O.E. *midmest* “the mittelste”, O.E. *medeme*, O.H.G. *metemo* “mediocris” (: Av. *maðəma-*) and Goth. **midjuma* (= O.Ind. *madhyamá-*) in *midjun-gards*, 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. *meža* “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*.

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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-* : *mlī-*, *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-ědь* “bear”); Av. *maδu*- 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. *medùs* m. “honey” (*midus* “Met” from Goth. **midus*), Ltv. *mèdus* “honey, Met”, O.Pruss. *meddo* (**medu*) “honey”;

O.Bulg. *medь* (gen. *medu* and *meda*) “honey” (in addition among others Serb. *o-mèditise* ‘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. Vergleichungen (finn. *mete-*, lapp. *mitt*, mordw. *mèd*; chin. *mǐ* “honey”) s. Gauthiot MSL. 16, 268 ff., Schrader RL. 85, 2139.

References: WP. II 261, Trautmann 173 f., Berneker II 31.

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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 gemacht alteration from *d-t* to *s-t*?);

maybe Alb. *mas, mat* "measure"

whether also O.Ind. *addhā* (**md-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 Beschlus", μήδεα nom. pl. 'sorrows, Ratschlag", μήστωρ, -ωρος "kluger Berater", PN Πολυ-μήδης, Κλυται-μήστρα;

Lat. *meditor, -ārī* "worüber cogitate", *modus* "Maß, kind of and Weise", *modestus* "maßvoll, bescheiden", *moderāre* "mäßigen" (contain ein neutr. **medos*, but probably also ein mask. **modos*), *modius* "bushel", Umbr. *meṛs, mers* "jus" (**med-os-*), *mersto* "justum, legitimum", Osc. *med-diss* "judex" (**medo-diķ-s*) etc.;

O.Ir. *mediur*, perf. *ro-mīdar* (: Gk. μήδομαι, 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. *mjøtuðr* “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. ē-metta, ēmta, from *ā-mōtiða f. “Muße”, whereof ēm(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-maðayanta* ‘sie sollen die Heilkunde ausüben”, Gk. Μῆδος, Μήδη, Ἀγαμήδη etc.

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“Heilgottheiten”; Lat. *medeōr*, *-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, Eichelmaст, 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

mēg(h)- : m_ēg(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. *mahāyati* "erfreut, venerates", *mahá-* m. "Feier, sacrifice, oblation", *mahīyatē* "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" (**mēghs*), zero grade (**m̄ghs*) jAv. *aš* "very";

Arm. *mec* "big, large", Denomin. *mecarem* "hold high" (: Gk. μεγαίρω);

Gk. μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (**mēg-η*) "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 **m̄gā* ἀγα- "very" (ἀγά-ννιφος etc.), ἀγᾶν "to very", ἀγάζω "aegre ferō", compare ἄζον μέγαν, ὑψελόν 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,: M.Welsh *maon* (**magones*) “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_eg-nó-s*), compar. *mag-is* “more”, *maior* “größer” (**m_eg-iōs*), superl. *maximus* (**m_eg-s_emo-s*); in addition *maiestās* “greatness, bulk, extent, stateliness” (**m_eg-jes-tāt-*), compare Alb. *madhēshtí* (**m_egis-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 **magia*, to O.Ind. *mahit* “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 *ə*; 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” (*o!*), M.Ir. *maignech* 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* (**mağlos*) “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” (**mago-lorgā* “großer cudgel, club”), *mass*

'stately' (**maksos* compare Lat. *maximus*), compar. O.Ir. *maissiu*, Welsh Corn. *mehin* "fat", M.Bret. *bihin* "réplétion" (**magesīno-*); M.Welsh *maon* (**mağones*) "die Großen", *maith* "long, big, large" (**mağ-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. *mahit* "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. *luzzit*, O.Ice. *mjók* "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, migti* “einschlafen” (with *už-*); Ltv. *miegu, migt* ds. (with *àiz-, 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 *miegmi*), *miegóti* and O.Pruss. *meicte* ‘sleep’;

Slav. **migъ* in Bulg. Russ. *mig* “instant, eye blink”; Slav. **тъгноти* in R.C.S. *megnuti* “nictare”, Serb. *namagnuti* “winken”, and *mīgati* “blink”; Iterat.-Kaus. O.C.S. *sъ-meziti* “Augen shut”, with aor.-pass. meaning Slav. **тъžати*, Sloven. *mežati* “Augen geschlossen halten”, Russ. *mžat* “drowse”; Serb.-Church Slavic *migliivъ* “blinzelnd”;

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. ὄμιχλη (Att. ὄμιχλη) “cloud, fog”, Hom. ἀμιχθαλόεσσαν “nebelig, epithet from Lemnos” (with Vokalvorschlag);

Dutch *miggelen* ‘staubregnen’; O.Ice. *mistr* “trübes weather” etc. (**mixstu-*);

Lith. *miglā* “fog”, Ltv. *migla* ds. (= ὄμιχλη); O.Bulg. *тъгла* “fog”, Russ. *mgla* ‘snow flurry, kalter fog’, Cz. *mha* “fog”, Russ. *mžít* ‘staubregnen, nebeln’ etc.

Note:

Gk. ἀμορβός “dark” derived from Alb. *mje(r)gulē* “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”.

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. *тъчътъ* “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

mei̯gh-

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. ὄμείχειν, Aor. ὕμειξα (= Lat. *mīxī*), newer ὄμηχέω "urinate, pass water", ἀμῆξαι οὐρῆσαι Hes. (ἀ-, ὕ- are probably Vokalvorschlag); compare μοιχός m., μοιχάς, -άδος f. "Ehebrecher(in)"??

Lat. *meiō*, -ere, *mixi*, *mictum* (secondary *mingō*, *minxi*, *minctum*) "urinate, pass water" (**mei̯gh-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 aufgefrorener Tenuis of formants:) M.H.G. *meisch* "Maische", M.L.G. *meisch*, *mēsch* "ungegorener Malzsaft, Maische", O.E. *māsc-*, *māx-wyrt* "Maischwürze", Eng. *mash* "Maische, zerquetschen";

Lith. *mēžù* (neologism for **minžū*), *mīšti* "urinate, pass water", Ltv. *mieznu* and *mīžu*, participle *mizu*, Inf. *mizt* "urinate, pass water" (but Lith. *mēžiu*, *mēžti* "den manure bearbeiten" is rather *mēžiu* = Ltv. *mēžu*, *mēto*, *mēzt*, es lies ein lengthened gradees root nouns **mē[i]jgh-* the basic);

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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* (**moiğzghā* from **moiğh-skā*) “Baumsaft” (“*hervortröpfelnd”) in Ser.-Cr. *mězga*, Cz. *mízha, míza* etc.; Toch. B *miśo* “urine”.

References: WP. II 245 f., WH. II 60 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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’.

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mei-ḱ- (and mei-ǵ-?) (*mei-ǵh-)

English meaning: to mix, stir

Deutsche Übersetzung: "mischen"

Grammatical information: also *mei-* : *mi-ḱ-*, *mi-n-ḱ-*; Präsensstämme also with *-so-*, *-sko-*;

Material: O.Ind. *mēkṣayati*, *mimikṣē* "röhrt um", *miśrá-* "vermischt", *miśráyati* "mischt"; Av. *minašti* "vermischt", *misvan-* "die Gemischten enthaltend"; *myāsaite* 'sie mischen sich'; common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-kṣ-* > *-ś-* : Avestan *-kṣ-* > *-ś-*, *-ś-* phonetic mutation

Gk. μίγνυμι (more properly μείγνυμι), μείω, ἔμειξα, ἔμ(ε)ικτο, ἐμίγην "mix, mingle", μίσγω ds., μίγα, μίγδα adv. "gemischt", μιγάς, -άδος "mixture" (with unclear γ); μίσγω "mix, mingle" from *μιγ-σκω, or to *mezg-*; common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-kṣ-* : Gk. – Illyr. *-ǵh-* > *-d-*, *-z-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *misceō*, *-ēre* "mix" (extension from *mi[ǵ]-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. *miešiu*, *miěsti* (**meiǵio*) "mix", Iterat. *maišau*, *maišyti*, Ltv. *màisu*, *màisit* ds.; also "zum second Male pflügen"; compare O.Pruss. *maysotan* "gemengt", i.e. "varicolored"; Intransit. *sumjšù* and *sumjštù*, *-mišti* "in Verwirrung geraten", Ltv. *samist* ds.; Ltv. *misêt* "mix, make mad"; Lith. *mařtas* m. " agitation " *mišras* "vermischt", Ltv. *mistrs* ds.; maybe Alb.Gheg *mëshoj* "press, push", *mësoj* "learn, teach (mix in one's mind?)", *make mad "

O.Bulg. *mëšq*, *mëšiti* etc. "mix", das seine iterat. meaning verloren hat.

Here probably O.Ind. *ā-míksā* "curd from milk", Osset. *misin* " buttermilk ", M.Ir. *medg*, Welsh *maidd*, nCorn. *meith*, O.Bret. *meid*, Gaul.-Lat. **mesga* (Fr. *mêgue*) "wheys" (**misgā*),

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O.Ice. *mysa* “wheys” (**mihswōn-*). common O.Ind. -*gh-* > -*kṣ-* : Illyr. – Celt. -*gh-* > -*d-*, -*th-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 244 f., WH. II 95 f., Trautmann 175; Kuiper Nasalpräs. 50, 123.

Page(s): 714

mei-¹

English meaning: to strengthen; pole

Deutsche Übersetzung: “befestigen”

Material: O.Ind. *minōti* “befestigt, gründet, baut”, *miti-* f. “Errichtun”, *mitá-* “befestigt”, *mētar-* “the Aufrichter”, *mayūkha-* m. “peg, plug, ray”, Pers. *mēx* “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-t̄*) “befestigt”, Verbaln. *tuidme*;

Gmc. **mairja-* “(Grenz)pfahl”, O.E. *māere*, *gemāere* “limit, boundary, Gebiet”, O.Ice. *landa-māeri* “limit, boundary, Grenzland”, etc.

mei-d(h)- in: M.Ir. *mé(i)de* m. “ nape “ (**mei-d-jo-*); Ltv. *miet* “einpfählen”, *maidīt* “bestecken”.

With *t* extended *mē[i]t-* : *məit-* : *with-* in:

O.Ind. *mēthī-* m., *mēthī* f. (prakritisiert *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 Netzesticken’; probably also O.Bulg. *město*, Ser.-Cr. *mjěsto*, Cz. *místo* “place” from **mōit̄sto-* or **mē[i]t̄sto-*.

References: WP. II 239 f., WH. II 30 f., Trautmann 165 f.;

See also: compare *mei-4*.

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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, mít* “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. *maīnas* m., Ltv. *mains* “Tausch”, Lith. *mainaū, -ýti*, Ltv. *maīnít* ‘swap, vary, exchange, tauschen’; O.Bulg. *měna* “variation, Veränderung”, *izměniti* “διαμείβειν, διαλάττειν”. Here also O.Ind. *mēní-* f. “revenge, vengeance”, Av. *maēni-* “punishment” (compare O.Bulg. *mъстъ* “Rache” from the extension root form *meit*-).

Maybe Alb.Gheg *məni* “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*, *míjeti* "vorübergehen, vergehen, avoid"; auf this basis **meiā-* kann also das *nā*- present **mi-nāmi* based on: O.Bulg. *minq*, *-qtī* "vorübergehen, vergehen" (also *minujq*, *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 *Minio*.

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. *mitrā-* n. (secondary m.) “friend” (originally “friendship” from “*connection”),

Av. *miθra-* m. “friend; pact, covenant; name eines Gottes (Personifikation of Vertrages)”,

O.Pers. *Miθra-* “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*, *mīyātē* "mindert sich", participle perf. *mīta-*; *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, μεῖον "geringer", after πλείων for *μείνων "das still in ἀμείνων "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 i);

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. *тъліјъ* (f. *тълъші*) 'small, geringer, jünger' (*тълујъ-јъ);

here also Lith. *máila* "Kleinigkeit, small Fische", Ltv. *maile* 'small fish', Slav. *mělъ-kъ in altSerb. *mioki* 'seicht', Cz. *mělký* 'small, seicht', *měliti* "crumb, spall, crumble", and O.Ice. *mjör*, *mjär*, *mær* "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.

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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*, *ámimēt* “brüllte, blökte”, *māyú-* m. “das Blöken, shout”; presumably *maya-* m. ‘steed’ (“*wiehernd”), *mayūra* m. “peacock” (“*schreiend”); *miη-miηa-* “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. *тъмати*, *тъмати* ‘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. *mænan* ds., also “ wail ”; Slav. **mainjō* “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. *mīsáti* ‘schlägt die Augen auf’, *ni-mīś* f., *ni-mīsa-* m. “das Blinzeln, Schließen of Auges”; *mīsa-* n. “deceit, deception”; *mīdam* “leise” (**miz-do-* “verstohlen”?); *mīlati* ‘schließt die Augen’;

N.Ger. *mīs* “nebliges weather”, *mīseln* “fein rain”, Dutch (Flem.) *mīzelen*, *mīzelen* “dust, powder rain”;

O.C.S. *mīšelъ* “turpis quaestus”, Russ. *mīšel* “profit, gain”, *ob-michnūtъśa* ‘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: “Aufenthalts(ort)”, from which Balt also “Lebensunterhalt, Nahrung”

Material: Av. *maēθanəm* n. “Aufenthaltsort for people and gods, dwelling, house”, *miθnāti* “stays, dwells, bleibt”;

Lith. *mintù*, *mistī* ‘sich nähren’, *mitas* “Lebensunterhalt”, *maitinti* “nähren”, *maistas* “nourishment, food”, also Lith. *maità*, Ltv. *màita* “carriion”; 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, mitháti* "wechselt ab, zankt, gesellt sich to", *mithá-* adv.

"gegenseitig, abwechselnd, together" = Av. *miθō* adv. "inverted, incorrect"; O.Ind. *míthūś, míthus, mithuyā* adv. ds., Av. *miθwa(na)-, miθwara-* adj. "gepaart";

Gk. (Sicil.) μοῖτος "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. *maiþms* "gift", O.Ice. pl. f. *meiðmar*, O.E. *māðum*, O.S. *mēðom* "gift, preciousness, jewel"; participle **miſto-* "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 *mituōt* and *mietuōt* "tauschen", *mitēt* "verändern", refl. "cease", adv. *pa-mišu* "wechselweise";

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O.C.S. *mitē* “abwechselnd”, R.C.S. *mitusъ* adv. ds., etc.; in addition O.C.S. *m̥stъ* etc. “revenge, vengeance”.

Maybe Alb. *zemērim* “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”, *mēkā-* 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. *mekenu*, *-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. *eǵ(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 *fyn*, Bret. *ma*, Vannes *me* (as Possessiv); Church Slavic *mene*, Lith. *manė*; different dissimil. ***eme** in Arm. *im*, Gk. Hom. ἐμεῖο, etc.;

dat. betont **me-ǵhi** “mir” in O.Ind. *máhy-a(m)*, Lat. *mihi*, Umbr. *mehe*, Arm. *inj* from ***emeǵh-**; 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 *ti* “du”); **mē-m** in O.Ind. betont *mām*, Av. *mām*, 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. *mat*, 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., Schwyzer 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. *miP* “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. *Metaurus* “Withtelfluß” (Brutt., Umbr.), ligur. *Os Metapīnum* (Rhônenmündung) “between den Wassern”; compare Illyr. locative *Metu-barbis* “between Sümpfen” (in the Save); in Ātolien VN Μετάππιοι (hellenisiert Μεσσάππιοι) etc., O.Ice. *með(r)* “with, between”, Goth. *miP*, O.E. *mið*, O.H.G. *with(i)*.

C. **me-ghri-(s)** in Arm. *merj* “by” (the final sound receive in *merjenam* “nähre mich”) = Gk. μέχρι(ς) “bis”; contains den locative of words for “hand” (see above S. 447); zero grade IE **m-ghri-(s)* in Gk. ἄχρι(ς) 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 Worte an die Gottheit richten”

Material: Arm. *malt' em* “I bitte”; asächs. *meldōn* “angeben, tell”, O.H.G. *melda* “Angeberei, slander”, *meldōn, -ēn* “melden, angeben, verraten”, O.E. *meld* “Bekanntmachung”; Lith. *meldžiu, meļsti* “bid, beg, ask, pray”, *maldà* f. “request; prayer”, Iterat. *maldaū, maldýti*, 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. *moljо, moliti* “bid, beg, ask”, refl. “pray”, etc.; from “weihen and schlachten” then “to certain Zeit schlachten” in Russ. *molítъ*, 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. *mjöllnir* “Thors hammer” (**melð[u]njiaz*); in addition O.Ice. poet. *myln* “fire”; O.Pruss. *mealde* (**meldiā*) “lightning”, zero grade Ltv. *milna* (**mildna*) “the hammer of Donnerers”; wRuss. *maladńa* “lightning” (**meldźńa*), zero grade O.Bulg. *mъlъji*, Russ. *mólnija* ds. (**mъldnъji*).

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. -*i* “gall” (**ml̥ghi-*, originally probably “Gallenblase”);

Av. *mərəzāna* “belly”.

Lith. *mīžinas*, Ltv. *mīžis* “giant”, Ltv. *mēlto*, *mīž* “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 *médu* : "honey" derived from a truncated Root *mel-1* (auch *smel-*), *melə-* : *mlē-*, *mel-d-* : *ml-ed-*, *mel-dh-*, *ml-ēi-* : *mlī-*, *melə-k-* : *mlā-k-*, *mlēu-* : *mlū-* : "to grind, hit; fine, ground".

Material:

Arm. *meṭr* "honey", gen. *meṭu* (to *u*-stem probably after **medhu* geworden), *meṭu*, gen. *meṭui* "bee"; skyth. μελίτιον πόμα τι Σκυθικόν Hes.; Gk. μέλι, -τος "honey", μέλισσα, Att. -ττα " a bee, one of the priestesses of Delphi, honey " (*μελιτία or *μελι-λιχία " honey- luscious "), βλίπτω " cut out the comb of bees, take the honey " (**mlit-iō*); compare μείλιχος, Att. μīlīχιος " 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 " (**mellos*; old imitation from **saldtos*, *salsus*); O.Ir. *mil* "honey" (**melit* to **melí*, whereupon gen. *mela*), Welsh Corn. Bret. *mel* ds.; Ir. *milis*, Welsh *melys* 'sweet', Gaul. PN *Meliððus*, *Melissus*; also Welsh etc. *melyn* "yellowish" is probably

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“honey-colored” (see under *me₄* 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 *melg-*.

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 a Russ. *molokita* probably ‘swamp, marsh, Gewässer’, Serb. *mläka* “wässriger bottom”, *mlâkva* “puddle”, Pol. *pa-młoka* “fog”, etc.; Cz. *mlkly* “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.

Page(s): 724

mel-¹ (also **smel-**), **melə-** : **mlē-**, **mel-d-** : **ml-ed-**, **mel-dh-**,

ml-ēi- : **m̥lī-**, **melə-k-** : **mlā-k-**, **mlēu-** : **m̥lū-**

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. *mr̥nāti*, *mr̥nati* “zermalmt, mahlt”, *mūrná-* “verwelkt, slack” and “zermalmt” (also partly with 3. *mer-* vermischt), *mlā-* ‘soft, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered, slack become’, *mlāta-* ‘soft gegerbt’, Av. *mr̥ata-* ds., perhaps O.Ind. *malvá-* “crazy, läppisch” (“*weak” in geistigem sense); compare Goth. *ga-malwjan*, O.H.G. *molawēn*, Lith. *mālvinti*, from the *h*-basis O.Ind. *mr̥ityati* “zerfällt, löst sich auf”;

Arm. *malem* “zerstoße” (**mel-*), *ml-ml-em* “rub”, *metm* ‘soft, slack’, *ma-mul* “presses”;

Gk. μύλη f., late μύλος m. “mill”, μύλλω “mahle, grind, pulverize, crunch” (also as Lat. *molō* “beschlafe”: Sicil. μυλός “pudendum muliebre”); μαλερός “zermalmend”; μάλευρον “meal, flour” is hybridization from ἄλευρον and μύλη; ἀμαλός “weak, tender”, ἀμβλύς “feeble, weak”; from the *h*-basis Gk. βλίτον “Melde” (compare to meaning Ger. *Melde* under *mel-dh-*), βλιτο-μάμμας “Dummkopf”, βλιτάς “wertlose wife, woman”;

Alb. *mjeł* “meal, flour” (**melyo-* = Ger. *Mehl*);

Lat. *molō, -ere* “mahlen” (= O.Ir. *melid*), *molīna* “mill”, *mola* “Mühlstein”; Umbr. *kumaltu*, *kumultu*, *comultu* “commolitō”, *kumates*, *comatir* “commolitīs”, *maletu* “molito” (IE **melō*); Lat. *mulier* “woman” (from **muļiēsi*, IE **ml̥-jēsī* “die zartere”, compar. to *mollis* [S. 718]); *marcus* “hammer”, back-formation to *marculus*, *martellus* (**mal-tl-os*), das *a* as in Lat. *palma*: Gk. πταλάμη; Lat. *malleus* “hammer, beetle, hammer” from **mal-ni-* “Zermalmung”;

O.Ir. *melim* “molō” (with *com-* “grind”, with *to-* “consume”); Welsh *malu* (**mel-*), Bret. *malaf* “mahlen”, *meil* “mill” (**melia*); O.Ir. *mlith* dat. “to mahlen, (**ml-t-*), *moł* “Mühlstange”;

maləuo-* ‘soft’ in Bret. *divalo* “(not tender =) raw, ugly”, Welsh *malwoden* ‘slime, mud’; from schwerer basis Gaul. **blāto-* (Fr. *ble*), 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 *mwlg* “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. *melmuō* “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. *mjol* “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. *mqlr* (**molu-*) “Motte (mehlmachendes Tierchen”); O.Bulg. *molъ* (**moli-*) ds., Arm. dial. *məymóy* (from **motmot*) “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. *motēz* “Eidechse” reminds; rather to 6. *mel-* S. 721; Goth. *ga-malwjan* “crunch, zerstoßen”, O.Ice. *mølva* “in Stücke break, rupture”, O.H.G. *molawēn* “tabere”; O.Ice. *mjøll* “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 **ml-tā* “die zerriebene”);

Lith. *malù*, *málти* (Akzent the heavy basis) “mahlen”, *malūnas*, O.Pruss. *malunis* “mill”, *miltai*, Ltv. *mīlti* “meal, flour” (= Welsh *blawd*), O.Pruss. *meltan* “meal, flour”; Lith. *malinýs*, *milinýs*, Ltv. *milna* “Quirlstange”; Lith. *małvinti*, *mulvinti* “plague”; with formants *-to-*: Ltv. *màltít*, *miltít* “hit”; Lith. *melmuō* see above;

O.C.S. *meljo*, *mlětъ*, Russ. *molótъ*, Ser.-Cr. *mljeti* (heavy basis) “mahlen”; Pol. *mlon* “handle, grasp an the Handmühle” (**melnъ*), Russ. *mélenъ* (**mel-eno*), Ser.-Cr. čak. *mlán* (**molnъ*) ds.; Ser.-Cr. *mlêvo*, *mljevo* “Mahlgut, corn, grain” (= O.H.G. *melo*, Alb. *mjet*, besides Serb. *ml-i-vo*, Russ. *mél-i-vo* “Mahlgut”); Clr. *mótöt* 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* (**moltit*) “hit”; lengthened grade *mělkъ* ‘small’ and O.C.S. *mělъ* “Kalk” etc.;

Toch. A *malywët* “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., *mql* f. “heap from Steinen”); Ltv. *smelis*, *smēlis* “Wassersand in Felde”, Lith. *smélýs*, gen. *smélio* ‘sand’, *smiltis* ds.

B. basis *m(e)lēi-* : *mlī-* in: Welsh *blin* “tired” (**mlī-no-*), abr. pl. *blinion* “inertes”; Ltv. *blīnis* “müder person”, *blīnēt* ‘siechen’; Serb. *mlītām*, *-ati* “faul become, amble” (compare with ū. O.Ind. *mrityati*, 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. *mīlīum* (**melīo-*), 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-*; *mldu-*, *m(e)ldy-i-* ‘soft’.

O.Ind. *márdati*, *mr̥dnāti* “zerdrückt, reibt, reibt auf”, Av. *marəd-* (*mardaite*; *morənda-ž* from **mr̥nda-*) “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. *mr̥dú-* (= Gk. βλαδύς) “welch, tender”, fem. *mr̥dvī*, compar. *mradiyān*, superl. *mradiṣṭha-*; *vi-mradati* “erweicht”; O.Ind. *mr̥t-* (*mr̥d-*) “earth, loam, clay”, *mr̥tsná-* m. n. “dust, powder, Pulver”, *mr̥tsnā* ‘schöne earth, good loam, clay’ (: Mod.Ice. *mylsna* “dust, powder”); Arm. *metk* “mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, slack” (**meldy-i-*);

Gk. ἀμαλδῦνω ‘schwäche, destroy, smash’ (to *[ά]μαλδύ-ς = O.Ind. *mr̥dú-*); βλαδύς, βλαδαρός ‘slack’ (*μλαδ-, **ml̥d-*); μέλδω ‘schmelze’ (tr., med. intr. = O.E. *meltan* etc.); with the Vokalstellung and meaning from O.Ind. *vimradati*, *mradiyān* also βλέννα f., βλέννος n. “mucus, Rotz”, βλέννος “langsam from Verstand, verdumpft” (**ml̥ed-sno-*, compare O.Ind. *mr̥t-sná-*);

Lat. *mollis* ‘soft, ductile, pliable’ (**m̥l̥du-is*, compare O.Ind. fem. *mṛdvī*); *blandus* ‘schmeichelnd, liebkosend, friendly’ from **m̥l̥endo-?*;

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-malteins* 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 ausstrecken, gleichsam zerschmelzen);

maybe Alb. (**milzi*) *mēlçi* “the spleen (that of a domestic animal)”.

O.Bulg. *mladъ*, Russ. *mόlodъ* etc. “young, tender” (**moldo-*); O.Pruss. *malda* nom. pl. m. “Jungen”, *maldu-ni-n* acc. sg. “Jugend”, *maldian* “foals”; O.Pruss. *maldenikis* “kid, child”, O.Bulg. *mladenъсь*, *mladъnəcə* “youngling” (**molden-*, **moldin-*);

mel-dh- (perhaps zuerst in *dh*-present **mel-dh-ō*):

O.Ind. *márdhati*, *mṛdháti* “lässt after, vernachlässigt, vergißt” (“*wird soft, slack = aufgerieben”);

Gk. μαλθακός ‘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”, *mildiþa* “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 **mli-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”, *smulkti* “fein become”, *smulkmé* “Kleinigkeit”;

Lith. *smiltis*, Ltv. *smilts*, *smilkts* ‘sand’.

melə-k-, mlāk- ‘soft, weak, faint, languid, clownish’.

Gk. μαλακός ‘soft’, βλάξ, -κός ‘slack, idle, mushy, softish, delicate, mollycoddle, crazy’; βληχρός, Hom. ἀβληχρός “weak, gentle” (*μλᾶκ-σρός); μάλκη “das solidification vor coldness, Erfrieren”, μαλκίω “habe vor Kälte steife Glieder” weicht in the meaning to weit ab;

M.Ir. *malcad* “Verfaulen”; presumably M.Ir. *blēn* (O.Ir. **m/ēn*) “the groin “ from **mlaknā*; O.C.S. *mlęčati*, Russ. *molčatъ* ‘schweigen’ (**ml̥kē*), O.C.S. *u-mlęčiti* “bezähmen”, *u-mlęknąti* “verstummen” (: Ir. *malcaim* “verfaule”); Bulg. Serb. *mlâk* “lukewarm”, etc. in addition Lith. *mulkis* (**ml̥kios*) “Dummkopf”.

With *-sko-*: Goth. *un-tila-malsks* “unbesonnen”, O.S. *malsc* ‘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

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mel-²

English meaning: to fail; to deceive

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verfehlen, trügen”

Material: Av. *mairyā-* “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 *m/s-, βλασ- perhaps in βλάσ-φημος as “Verfehltes, Unpassendes sagend”); perhaps μύλη “Mißgeburt”? to ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμβλόω “tue eine Fehlgeburt”; M.Ir. *mell* “error, fault, error” (*mel-s-os, of es-stem), *mellaím* “betrüge”, *maile* “evil, harm”; Welsh *mall* “verderbt” (*m/so-); Lith. *mēlas* “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 Begriffe” (μόλις “barely”?); μέλει μοι “es liegt mir am Herzen”, μέλω, -ομαι, -ήσω, μέμηλα (Dor. μέμāλα), μέμβλεται “am Herzen, in sense lie, besorgtsein”, μελέδη, μελεδών, μελέδημα “ care “, μελέτη ds., μελέτωρ “Fürsorger”; Lat. prō-mellere(-ll- = -In-) “lītem 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”, μᾶλλον “more” (for *μέλλον = Lat. melius eingetreten after θᾶσσον, θᾶττον : τάχα), μάλιστα “am meisten”; Lat. melior “better” (originally “*stronger”); multus “much, a lot of” (*ml̥to-); here multa, older molta “punishment, penance, atonement”, multō, -āre “bestrafen”, Dialektwort, compare Osc. moltam “multam”, moltaum “moltare”, multasikad “multaticia”, Umbr. motar “multae”, mutu “multa” (*ml̥tā “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 ^{g(h)} extension root form is perhaps meīgh- “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. mēlmeńi “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 Farbentonen; ‘schmutz, beschmutzen’

Material: O.Ind. maliná- “dirty, filthy, schwarz”, mlā-na- “black, swart”, mála- m. n. ‘smut, ordure, Sünde’;

Gk. μέλας, -αινα, -ᾰν “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” (*mūlnejos); compare O.H.G. mol S. 717;

Goth. mēla nom. pl. ‘schriftzeichen’, mēljan ‘schreiben’, O.H.G. ana-malī “Fleck, scar”, M.H.G. māl n. “Fleck”, O.H.G. mālōn, -ēn “malen, draw, sign”, aNor. māela “färben, malen” (originally “with schwarzer Farbe malen”);

Balt *mēlna- (*melə-no-) in Ltv. mēlns “black”, O.Pruss. melne “blauer Fleck”, Lith. mēlsvas “bläulich” (also Lith. meletà, -atà “Grünspecht; Hasel-, Waldhuhn”, O.Pruss. melato “Grünspecht”?); Lith. mélas, mélynas “blue”, mélynè “blauer Fleck infolge eines Schläges”, Ltv. mēlš “dunkelblau” (*mēlias); 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”, mūlvè ‘slime, mud, swamp, marsh’;

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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. mìlas “kerchief, cloth”, Ltv. mil(n)a “coarse kerchief, cloth”, O.Pruss. milan ds. (Ser.-Cr. mǎlje, gen. māljā 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. mani- “pearl”, manika- m. “(round) Wassertopf”; Gk. μολεῖν “go, come” (Aor.), present βλώσκω, perf. μέμβλωκα; ἔβλω ἐφάνη; αύτό-μολος “Überlaufer”, προμολή “Auslauf eines Berges, Flusses”, μολεύω “beschneide die Pflanzenschößlinge”;

Ven. FIN Mal-ont-īna “Maltein” (Kärnten), südllyr. 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 Μαλαιος, later Malea Insula (Adamnán), neugael. Muile “Mull”;

Ltv. mala f. “edge, bank, border, shore, region”; Lith. lýg-mala “height of Randes”;

Serb. iz-molim, iz-moliti “hervorzeigen” (d. h. kausatives “hervorkommen lassen”), Slov. moliti “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.

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Page(s): 721-722

melōdh- (molədh-, m_olədh-)

English meaning: elevation; head

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erhöhung, Kopf”

Material: O.Ind. *mūrdhān-* m. “head”, Av. *ka-mərəða-* “Kopf daēvischer Wesen” (actually “was for ein Kopf); Gk. βλωθρός (**mlodh-rós* or **m_olədhros* with idg-*-h-*) “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. *molsáť* (**m̥ylsat̥i*) ‘suck, gnaw’, Cz. *mlsat̥i* “lick, naschen”, Pol. *pomłoski* “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, verhönen”; hat O.Ir. *mebul* ‘schande’, Ir. *meabhal* “ betrayal “, Welsh *mefl*, Corn. *meul* ds., Celt. -*bl*- from -*mb*l-?? 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.

“Gedächtnis, Erinnerung”, *mazdāh-* m. name of höchsten Gottes (**mazdhā* from **mṇdh-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 (*μονθία) “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*”, *muntari* “eagerness”; O.H.G. *mendī* “pleasure, joy”, *menden*, O.S. *mendian* “be glad “;

Lith. *mañdras*, *mandrūs* “alert, awake, smart, minxish, wanton”; Ltv. *muôdrs* and *muôžs* ds. (**mandus*), *muôstiêš* “aufwachen”; O.Bulg. *môdrъ* “wise”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *men(d)-të* “brains”, Alb. *mend-im* “thought”, (**mentsur*) *mençur* “smart” : Lith. *mandrūs* “alert, smart”.

IE *men-dh-* through compression from **men-dhē-* “sense, mind whereupon place”, compare O.Ind. *man[*z]-dhātar-* “the thinking, the pious”, Av. *maz-dā-* “commit to memory, memorize” (therefrom *mazdra-* ‘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.

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Page(s): 730

mend-, mond- ($m\ddot{\eta}d-$?)

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 *Mindet*, O.H.G. *manzon* m. pl. “teat, udder”; Illyr. Gaul. *mand-* could also IE ablaut *mnd-* contain.

References: WP. II 232, WH. II 29 f., Marstrander ZcelPh. 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” (**mndu* 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-, m η gh-

English meaning: abundant, excessive

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reichlich, viel; reichlich geben”

Material: O.Ind. *maghá-* n. “gift, present”, *maghávan(t)-* “gabenreich, generous”; m. ‘spender’, *mar̄hatē* ‘schenkt, spendet’, *mar̄hiṣṭha-* “in höchsten Maße freigebig, überaus rich”, *mar̄hánā* “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, freundshaftlich”; O.C.S. *тъногъ* “much, a lot of” (**monogo-*), compare also Lith. *miniā* “bulk, mass” (**menjā*).

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. *mañkú-* “weak, fluctuating “;

Alb. *mekem* “make humid, wet, werde senseless, unconscious, erstarre”, *i mekan* “faint, languid, weak”, *mekē* “Dummkopf” (**mṇk-*);

Gk. Ion. μάσσω (**mṇk-ō*), Att. μάπτω “push, press, knead, streiche, wische” (paradigmatic combined with Aor. pass. μαγῆναι, to μαγεύς etc., root *maǵ-*, 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. *mēkъ-kъ* ‘soft’, **mēknōti* ‘soft become’, *o-mē-čiti* “erweichen”, Russ. *mjákiš* “das Weiche of bread”, ablaut. O.C.S. *mōka* “meal, flour” (Ser.-Cr. *múka*, Russ. *muká* ds.), *mōka* “agony” (Ser.-Cr. *müka* ds.) etc.;

References: WP. II 368, WH. I 508, II 3, 23 f., Trautmann 184 f.

See also: compare die similar roots *māk-* and *maǵ-*.

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”, *marigalá-* n. “good Omen, luck”; Osset. *mäng* “deceit”; Gk. μάγγανον 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* “betrugerischer Händler”), μαγγανεύω “betrüge” etc.; M.Ir. *meng* “deception, artifice”, *mengach* “verräterisch”; from Ger. *mange* derives O.Pruss. *manga* “Hure”, Lith. *mángā* “ungezogene person”; Toch. A *marik* “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-* (**m̥nti-*) “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: *minaē* “die hervoraffenden Zinnen (*murorum*); Drohungen”, *minor*, *-ārī* “emporragen, überragen, threaten”, *mināx* “ragend, überragend, threatening”; *mōns*, *-tis* “mountain” (hybridization from **montos* and **m̥nti-*); *mentum* “chin, Gebäudevorsprung”, with Welsh *mant* “ maxilla, mouth” as **m̥nto-* 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. *mōnir* “ridge of the roof” (lengthened grade besides Celt. **mōnjiō-*), *mōna* “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 *m̥n-tós* “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*, *mit* “tread, tan, convert hide into leather”; O.Bulg. **тънq*, *мети* “to press together”, Russ. *mnu*, *mjatъ* “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* “Flachsseite, 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-*, *mēnēi-* : *mēnī-*

Material: O.Ind. *mányatē* “denkt”, Av. *mainyeite* ds., ap. *mainyāhay* (IE **mēn-i-o-*, = Gk. μαίνομαι “rase”, O.Ir. *-muiniur*, Slav. *тънјо* “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” (**mēnēi-* : *mēnī-*); O.Ind. *manutē* “denkt”; *mánati* “erwähnt” (= Lith. *menu*, Pol. *-mionę*, Cz. *-menu*); O.Ind. *mānāyatī* “ehrt”, (: Lith. *iš-monis* “Verstand”), Av. *mānayən* “man could believe”; Supin. O.Ind. *mántum*, participle perf. *matá-* “gedacht” (= Gk. αὐτό-ματος, Lat. *commentus*, Lith. *miñtas*, O.Ir. *dermat*);

from the *ā*-basis (= Gk. μνᾶ-): O.Ind. *mnātā-* “erwähnt”; *mnāyatē* “wird erwähnt”;

O.Ind. *máñas-*, 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. *māthrō* ds.;

O.Ind. *su-mná-* n. “Wohlwollen”; O.Ind. *matí-*, *máti-*, Av. *-maiti-* ‘sense, mind, thought, notion, opinion’ (= Lith. *mintis*, O.Bulg. *pa-mętъ*, Goth. *ga-munds*, Lat. *mēns*), next to which also O.Ind. *manti-* “think” (= Goth. *ana-minds*); *mántu-* ds.; *abhi-māti-* f. “ pestering, temptation; snare” (**-mῆt-i-*);

Arm. *i-manam* “verstehe” (**mēnā-mi*, compare under O.H.G. *manōn*);

Gk. μέμονα (μέμαμεν; μεμάώς, with metr. lengthening μεμάώς) “gedenke, have lust, demand” (Präteritopräs. as Lat. *meminī*, unredupl. Goth. *man*), Imper. perf. μεμάτω (= Lat.

mementō; αύτό-ματος “from sich selber herausdenkend and handelnd”; μαίνομαι “bin verzückt, rase” (= *mānyatē* etc.), Aor. ἐμηνάμην, ἐμάνην, perf. μέμηνα; compare μανία “fury”, μάντις “seer”, μαινάς, -άδος “die Verzückte”, μαινόλης, -ολίς “frenzied”;

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. μνώμενος, μνώοντο; μνῆσις f. “Erinnerung”, μνήμων “eingedenk”, μνήμα, Dor. μνάμα “Erinnerungszeichen, Grabmal”; μένος n. (= O.Ind. *mánas-*) “courage, rage, fury”; μενοινάω “have in sense, mind, have vor”, μενοινή “wish”, due to eines Subst. *μενώ(ι) (compare den woman’s name η Μενώι, Μενώ and die derivative Μενοίτης, Μενοίτιος); μῆνις, Dor. μᾶνις “Groll” (*μνᾶνις?); compare above S. 693;

Alb. *mund, mēnd* “kann” (**m̥n̥-dh-*);

Lat. *meminī* “erinnere mich, bin eingedenk” (: Gk. μέμονα; compare Osc. *memnim* “monumentum, memoriam”); from the basis auf -*ī* (: -*ēi*) *minīscitur* ds., *commīnīscor* “erinnere mich”; *mēns, -tis* ‘sinnesart, Gemüt, Denkvermögen, reason’ (from **m̥nti-*, see above O.Ind. *mati-* etc.), *mentiō* “Erwähnung” (= air *air-mitiū*), 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-manýtas* “erdichtet, incorrect”); Kaus. *moneō* “mahne” (= Lith. *iš-manýti*, 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. *mányate*, with -*mo-* from -*ma-*) and viele other compounds; Simplex in *ro-mēnair* “er hat überlegt”, *dia-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” (**-m̥nto-*), *airmitiu* (**are-mentiō*) “honor”, etc.;

Maybe Alb. *dërrmoj* “destroy”.

Goth. **man*, *munum* (Inf. *munan*, preterit *mundā*) “mean, believe” (preterit-present as μέμονα, *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 gedenken, verleugnen”; Goth. schw. V. *munan* (3. Sg *munaiþ*, preterit *munaida*) “gedenken (to do), μέλλειν” (*munaiþ* from **menēi-eti* = O.Ind. *manāy-atī*, compare *menē-* in:) O.H.G. *firmonēn* “despise” (and Slav. *monēti*, Lith. *minēti*, as well as - if old - Gk. μανῆναι); o-stuf. O.H.G. O.S. *manōn*, O.E. *manian* “mahn” (O.H.G. *manōt* 3. sg. = Lith. *māno* “understands”, compare reduced grade Arm. *i-manam* “verstehe” from **menāmi*); 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. *mánati*), *miñti* “gedenken”, red.-stuf. *miniù*, *minéti* (: 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. *тьпјо* (*тьниші*), *тьпěти* “mean”, *ро-тьпěти* “gedenken, sich remind”, *рамѧть* “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.

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Page(s): 726-728

men⁻⁴

English meaning: small, to diminish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klein, verkleinern; vereinzelt”

Note: partly with *u-*, *yo-*, partly with *k*-formant

Material: *u-*, *yo*-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. βάναυσος (“*wer sich abseits, from other fernhält” =) “the small Mann with beschränktem Gesichtskreis”; *o*-grade Ion. μοῦνος, Dor. μῶνος, Att. μόνος (*μόνFός) “allein, occasionally”; O.Ir. *mīn* (*mēni-) “smooth, gentle”; *menb* ‘small”, old *Menueh* gen., Welsh *di-fanw* “unbedeutend”, *di-fenwi* (*m̥ṇy-) “verkleinern, vilify, scold”.

With *k*-formants: O.Ind. *manāk* “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. *munganj* “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 μέμένη-κα) “bleiben” (**mēneō*), 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, röhrt, schüttelt”, *mántha-* m. “gyration, Rührloßel”, Av. *mant-* “bestir”;;

Gk. μόθος m. ‘schlachtgetümmel’, μόθουρα (*μοθορφα) f. “Heft of Ruders”, Dor. μόθων m. “Metökenkind”; Att. “Frechling”, lak. μόθαξ ds.;

Lat. (Osc.) *mamphur*, better *manfur* “ein Stück the Drehbank”;

O.Ice. *mqndull* m. “Drehholz an the Handmühle”, Ger. *Mandel*, *Mandelholz* “Rollholz, walzenförmiges wood”;

Lith. *mentūris*, -ùré (Ltv. *mieturis*) “Quirl, Rührstock”, *menčiu*, *městi* ‘stir (meal, flour)’, Lith. *mentē* ‘spatelf’, *meñtē* f. ‘scapula’; O.Bulg. *mętq*, *městi* “ταράττειν, turbare”, Iter. *motiti*, *sъ-metana (Russ. *smetána* etc.) “cream, Milchrahm”, dissimil. from *sъ-mętana;

O.Bulg. *motati se* “agitari”, Russ. *motáť* “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. μάθυιαι γνάθοι Hes. (compare ματτύνη "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 o from α before u, from *μασ(σ)ύνειν "assumed from Att. Μασυντίας, παραμασύντης m. "parasita"); *e*-grade μέστακα την μεμασημένηντροφήν Hes. (**menth-to-*);

Lat. *mandō, -ere, -i, mansum* "chew" (**menθō*);

Ir. *méadal* "belly, Gedarme" (**menth-lā* or **mn̥th-lā*);

O.H.G. *mindil, gamindel* n. "Gebiß am bridle, rein", O.E. *miðl* ds., O.Ice. *mēl* (**minþl*), O.S. *mił* 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”, *mērga*, *mārgā* ‘sanfter rain’; Cz. *mrholiti* “nieseln”, *mrhůlka* “fine rain”, Russ. *morgatъ* “trübe become” (**mъrgatъ*), *moroch*, *morozgá* “fine rain” (**morgh-s-*), *morositъ* “fein rain”.

References: WP. II 280, Trautmann 182.

Page(s): 738

mereḡ-

English meaning: edge, border

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rand, Grenze”

Material: Pers. *marz* “Landstrich, Mark”; Lat. *margō, -inis* “edge, limit, boundary” (**merḡ-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. *mearcds.*, O.Ice. *mǫrk* f. “Grenzland, wood, forest” (**morḡā*), O.Ice. *landa-mark* n., O.E. *gemearc* n. “limit, boundary, Grenzstrich, Abgrenzung, Definitio” (**morḡom*), 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

merədh-, mrādh-

English meaning: to boil; to jolt, shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufsprudeln, aufschütteln”?

Material: Gk. βράσσω, Att. βράπτω (*μρāθ-ιω), Aor. ἔβράσα, Ion. ἐκ-βρήσσω ‘simmer, seethe, roar, foam auf, worfle”, βρασμός “das Sieden”; Ltv. mūrdēt “to bubble up”, murdi ‘sprudel”, Lith. mūrdau, -yti “hineinstoßend versenken”.

References: WP. II 280.

Page(s): 738

merǵ-¹

English meaning: to strip off, to wipe

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abstreifen, abwischen”

Note: (partly also East IE merg-)

Material: O.Ind. mr̥-ṇa-j-āni (1. sg. Konj.), mr̥ñjata (3. pl.) “whisk, abstreifen” (compare ḍmóργvum); s. also under meǵ- -; Arm. meržem ‘scaccio, espello’; Gk. ἀμέργω ‘streife ab (leaves, Früchte)’, ἀμοργός “ausdrückend”, ἀμόργη “mulsche mass der ausgepreßten Oliven” (out of it Lat. amurca); ḍmóργvūm “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.

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merǵ-²

See also: see under *merk-1*.

Page(s): 738

merio-

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. μεῖρας m. f. “knave, boy, girl”, μειράκιον “knave, boy” (the vowel in the 2. syllable probably after πάλλαξ); Alb. *shemérë* f. “Nebenfrau, Rivalin” (**s̥m̥-mēr̥i*), compare *mērkosh* “Männchen, Wöchner” (of Männerkindbett), perhaps also *martoj* “I verheirate” (**mēr̥-ētonj*), Jokl L.-k U. 5 ff.;

ein fem. **mēr̥ī* “young woman” kann vorliegen in Lat. *marī-tus* “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 *-t̥*: Lith. *marti* “bride, Jungfer”, O.Pruss. *mārtin* acc. sg. “bride”, Ltv. *mārša* “of brother woman”, krimGoth. *marzus* “nuptiae” (i.e. *marþus*? or from **marþjōs* 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-, merəg-

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. *mercarius* '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*, *meřkti* "(Flachs) steep", ablaut. *mirkstù*, *miřkti* "in Wasser lie", *markýti* "steep", *markà* "Flachsröste", Ltv. *marks* ds., *mērka* "dampness", *mērcēt* "tunken"; Clr. *morokvá* "morass" (reshuffling from **morky*), wRuss. *mjaréča* ds. (**merkiā*).

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 “Armspange” (Delos II^a), βραχιονιστήρ “ds.” (Plu. u. a.); vgl. ποδιστήρ (πέπλος A.), ἐλικτῆρες “Ohrgehänge” (Ar., Lys.), σωφρονιστῆρες “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* “Armspange”, *bracchiolum* “Ärmchen”, s. unten.

Etymological information: Nach Pollux 2, 138 wird der Oberarm βραχίων genannt, ὅτι ἔστι τοῦ πήχεως βραχύτερος; vgl. Bechtel Lex. s. v. Wohl begründete Bedenken bei Seiler Steigerungsformen 42f. - Daraus als LW Lat. *bracchium*, woraus ferner kymr. *braich* usw.; vgl. W.-Hofmann s. v.

merg- 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. *mergi* “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. *mrъzitъ* (*miržiti) “βδελύττεσθαι”, Slov. *mrziti* “ disgust “ (basis *merəg-), compare O.H.G. *bruoh* “Moorboden, swamp, marsh”, M.L.G. *brōk*, Dutch *broek*; with it is as

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“Kälte infolge Nässe” or as “goose bumps” (compare O.Ir. *meirc* “wrinkle”) identical O.C.S. *po-mr̥zno²tī* “freeze”, *mrazъ*, Russ. *moróz* (likewise intonation the heavy basis) “frost”.

Maybe Alb. *mérzit* “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* ‘souci, malheur’; Pol. *markotъ* “growl, growl”, *markotny* “querulous, sullen” (out of it Lith. *markatnus* ‘sullen’ and wRuss. *markocić* “verdrießlich make”, *markotny* “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. *mṛśáti* “berührt, faßt an”, Gk. βρακεῖν συνιέναι, δυσβράκανος “ heavy to behandeln” Hes., βράκετον πλῆθος, 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”, *mercāri* “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-*, *meragh-*

Material: Gk. μέρυις, -ίθος f. “filament”; lengthened grade μηρύομαι “winkle together, winkle auf”, μήρινθος “filament, cord” (σμήρινθος Plato with secondary σ-), assumed, daß μᾶρύεται Theokrit 1, 29 Hyperdorismus is; O.S. *merþi*, O.Ice. *merð* “fish-Reuse”.

meregh-, *meragh-*: Gk. βρόχος (*μρόχος) m. “rope, loop, noose, snare, Masche”, Dimin. βροχίς f., μόροττον “basket from bark” (from *μόραττον?); M.Ir. *braig*, *braga* “captive”; Ltv. *meῆga*, ablaut. *marga* “handrail”, perhaps Lith. *márška* “linen, fishing net”, whether from **moragh-ska*; O.C.S. *mrěža* “net, loop, noose, snare”, Russ. *merěža* “Netzsack, Beutelnetz”, Dimin. *merěžka* “Masche in net, feines Muster” (out of it zurückgebildet *merēga* “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. *máriči-, marīcī* “Lichtstrahl, Luftspiegelung” (*marī-*: Gk. μαῖρα, μαρίλη);

Gk. μαρμαίρω, μαρμαρίζω ‘schimmere’, μαρί:-λη “Glutkohle”, Μαῖρα “the funkelnde Hundsstern”; ἀμαρύσσω “funkle”, ἀμαρυγή “radiancē, Funkeln” (-u- through metrische lengthening, compare:) μαρμαρύγη “radiancē, schnelle Bewegung”, μαρμαρύσσω (*-kiō) “funkle”, probably from a basis *meru-*; perhaps μορφή f. ‘shape, (*schimmerndes) Äußeres’ (**mor-bhā*), ἀ-μερφές αισχρόν Hes., μορφνός “swart” (rhyme word to ὄρφνός 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’, *márevo* “heat, by the die Luft trüb white is; Höhenrauch, Luftspiegelung” (**mōreuom*) under likewise; with **m̥yr-* Clr. *mryj* “misty, dismal, dank”, *mríju, mríty* ‘shimmer, dämmern, misty become’;

doubtful M.Ir. *brī* “Forelle” as previous Fem. **mrī* 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” (**mrkto-* “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 ZcelPh. 7, 373 f. under apposition from :) Ice. *murta* ‘small Forelle’, Nor. *mort* “Rotauge”;

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”, *mirks-iu*, *-éti* “fortwährend blinzeln”, ablaut. *ùž-marka* “someone, the etwas anblinzelt”, *markstaū*, *-ýti* “blink”;

Slav. **тьркноти* in O.C.S. *тъкноти* ‘sich verdunkeln’, Aor. *по-тъчче*, Serb. *мркнути* “dark become”, O.C.S. *нemръчемујь* “unzugänglich”, O.Cz. *mrkati* “dämmern”, Cz. “blink, drowse, finster become”; in addition Slav. **тьркъ* in Serb. *mrk* “black”, slovak. *mrk* “cloud”, Clr. *smerk* “dusk, twilight”, ablaut. Slav. **morkъ* in O.C.S. *mrakъ* “darkness”, Russ. *mórok* “darkness, fog, clouds”; Russ. *mérek* “Phantasieren, apparition; böser ghost”, Bulg. *mrězgav* “trüb, unfreundlich (of weather)”, *mrěždъ*, *mrěštъ* “werde trüb, finster”, *mrěždošeјь* “flimmere” (stimmhafter Wurzelauslaut through Fernassimilation), Cz. dial. *mřížděti se* “dämmern”;

mer(ə)gʷ-:

Gk. ἀμορβός “dark” (Eol. op for ap); Alb. *mje(r)gulë* “fog, darkness”;

Note:

Gk. ἀμορβός “dark” derived from Alb. *mje(r)gulë* “fog, darkness” [common Gk. *β* < *gw*, *ρ* < *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”, *mjörkví*, *myrkvi* m. “darkness”, O.S. *mirki*, O.E. *mierce* “dark”;

Lith. *mirgu*, *-éti* “flicker”, Ltv. *miřdzēt* “flicker, blink, glitter, flash”, *miřgas* “abrupt Hervorblitzen”, Lith. *márgas* “varicolored”, *mařguoti* “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”)?

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References: WP. II 273 ff., WH. II 78, Trautmann 182 f.

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(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*, -*tъ* ‘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. *mr̥ayl* “darkness, fog, cloud; finster, dark” (**mr̥ayl* due to from **mor-so-*), *mařaxul* “thick vapor, darkness” (*mr̥so-*) 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. *marati*, *máratē* ‘stirbt’, Arm. *merānim* “die”, Gk. ἔμορτεν ‘starb’ Hes. (compare Lith. *mèris* m., *mire* f. “death”, *mérdéti* “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*) “die”; Bal.-Slav. **mirē-* in Lith. *mìrštu*, *miřti* “die”, Ltv. *mīrstu*, *miřt* ds. (in addition Lith. *mirē* “the Tote”, Ltv. *mirējs* m. ‘sterbender’); O.C.S. *mъr̥q*, *mrěti* and -*mъrěti* ds., Hitt. *me-ir-ta* (*meri*) ‘starb’.

participle *mr̥-tó-* “dead” in O.Ind. *mṛtā-* = Av. *mərəta-* “gestorben”, Arm. *mard* “person” (“mortal, human being”), Lat. *Morta*, “Death goddess”, Bal.-Slav. **mirta-* “dead” in Lith. *mirtóji dienà* “Todestag”, O.C.S. *u-mr̥tje* n. “death”, etc.; *ŋ-mr̥-to-* “immortal, lebendig” in O.Ind. *amṛta-*, Av. *aməša-*, Gk. ἀμβροτος (Eol. *po* for *pa*), therefrom ἀμβρόσιος “belonging to the immortal”; from ἀμβροτος 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. *mṛtā-* n. “death”, O.H.G. *mord*, O.E. O.Ice. *morð* n. “murder” (besides **mr̥-tro-m* in Goth. *maurþrn*., O.E. *morðorn* n. “murder”).

Maybe Alb. *mort* “funeral”, *mortje* “death”

mr̥-ti- “death” in O.Ind. *mṛti-*, Av. *mərəti-*, Lat. *mors*, -*tis*, Lith. *mirtis*, O.C.S. *sъ-mr̥tъ* (from *-*mr̥tъ*), Serb. *smr̥t*, etc.

mr̥-tú “death” in Arm. *mah*, older *marh*, with -*ti-* contaminated: O.Ind. *mṛtyú-*, 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-tio-* in O.Ind. *martya-*, Av. *mašya-*, O.Pers. *martiya-* “perishable, mortal, human being”.

mr-υό- “dead” in O.Ir. *marb*, Welsh etc. *marw*, Gaul. **marvos* (M.-L. 5387a); unclear Gaul. (?) *Mori-marusa* “mortuum mare”; through influence of *mr-tu-* to **mr-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. μάρτιος (*-ρις), -ρος, Hom. μάρτυρος “Zeuge” (‘schwörender’) from **mr̥t-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-mlu-* “Rauber; but *mṛṇāti* “zermalmt, zerdrückt, zerschlägt”, *mūrná-* “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”; μάρναμαι “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* “leblos”, M.Ir. *meirb*, Welsh *merw* ‘slack, weak’ (*mer-uyi*); M.Ir. *meirle* f. “robbery, theft”, *meirlech* “robber”; O.Ir. *mrath* “betrayal”, Welsh *brad* ds. (**mrə-to-*) to O.Ir. **marnaid* “verrät”, subjunctive *-merə*;

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. *mřva* “crumbs”; O.Bulg. *iz-mъмърати* “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.)

“übernatürliche 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. *mōrəndāt̄* (= *mṛnd-*) “vernichtet” (these ar. words become also IE *meld-* fortsetzen, s. *mel-1*; O.Ind. *mṛdnāti* perhaps instead of **mṛṇátti* (**mr-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. *mērdēt̄* “abmergeln, starve lassen; eines people Tode beiwohnen” (latter meaning näher zu Lith. *mērdēti*, present *mērdmi*, *mērdžiu* “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. *mērdēt̄* 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. *marcāyati* “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. *morč* “young, tender” (**morkio-*); perhaps Alb. *morr* “louse” (**mōrko-* “die Kratzende or likewise”? compare φθείρ ds.: φθείρω); Lat. *murcus* “mutilated” (out of it Sicil. μύρκος “dumb”) and *murcidus* “idle, slack”; M.H.G. *morgen* ‘slack’.

With anl. *s-* Lith. *smeřkti* “in Not to versetzen suchen”, *smarkùs* “cruel, savage”, *pa-smeřkti* ‘spoil’, Ger. dial. *schmorgen* “darben, notleiden”.

Here (as “Häcksel”) O.E. *mearg* “sausage” = O.Ice. *morr* “ds., Eingeweidefett” (**marhu-*), redupl. Gk. μίμαρκυς “Blutwurst”; Hitt. *mar-kán-zi* “zerschneidet”.

see also *merk-2* ‘sullen’ and 1. *merk-* “morschen, faulen etc.”.

mer-s-:

O.Ind. *maśam, maśīm kar-* “pulverisieren”, *maśi, maśī* “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. *m̄syate* “vergißt, vernachlässigt, verzeiht”, *marṣa-* m. “Geduld”, *m̄ṣā* “free, irrig”, Kaus. *marṣayati* “duldet, verzeiht”; Arm. *mořanam* “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 marrē* “crazy, angry, mad”, *marrézi* “madness”

O.E. *ā-mierran* ‘spoil’, O.Fris. *mēre* “band, strap, manacle”; Lith. *mařšas* “ 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. *mérzi* “boredom”, *mérzej* “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, μυξῖνος, 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. *smūc*, *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. *mauge* “nebelig, bewölkt, dämmerig”, O.E. *for-mogod* “decayed”; with IE *g*: O.Ice. *mykr* and *myki* f. (**mukj*) “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*, *muklaīns* “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)θa* “er floh” from **mu-n-eth-mi*,

Lith. *munkù, mukti* “escape; to get away” = Ltv. *mùku, mukt* ‘sich losmachen, flee’ (and “in einen Sumpf einsinken” see above); Lith. *(s)maūkti* “gleitend stripe”, Ltv. *maukt* “abstreifen”, Lith. *(s)munkù, (s)mukti* “gleitend sinken, entgleiten”;

Slav. *(s)*mъknǫti* “(ent)glide, slide” in Cz. *smeknouti* “abziehen”, O.C.S. Refl. *smyčo, smykatи 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 *k/* 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*

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“anschmiegen, 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*, *smūdzī* “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 Nasalpräs. 124 f., 129.

Page(s): 744-745

meuk-

English meaning: to scratch, tear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kratzen, ritzen”

Material: Gk. ἀμυκάλαι αἱ ἀκίδες τῶν βελῶν, παρὰ τὸ ἀμύσσειν Hes., ἀμύσσω, Att. ἀμύττω “ritze, zerkratze”, ἄμυχή “crack, scratch”, etc.; Lat. *mucrō* “sharp cusp, peak, spear, javelin, sword”; perhaps to O.E. *ge-myscan* “plague, deform” (**muhskan*) and Lith. *mūšti* “hit”; perhaps also O.Ind. *muṣṭíf.*, Av. *muṣti-* “fist”?

References: WP. II 255, WH. II 117 f.

Page(s): 745

meu⁻¹, meuθə- : mū-

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. *aumūsnan* “Abwaschung”, causative
(Iterat.) Lith. *máudyt*i, Ltv. *maudât* “jemanden bathe”, Lith. *máustyt*i ds.; Ltv. *mudêt* ‘soft,
schimmligwerden’;

O.Bulg. *myjq, myti* “wash, spülen”, *mylo* (Proto-Slav.. Cz. etc. *mýdlo*-) ‘seife’;

with. anl. *s-* Ltv. *smaūlis* “ein schmutzig gewordener”, *smulêt* “befoul”, *smulis* “ein
Schmutzfink”;

Pol. Clr. *mut* ‘slime, mud’, Russ. dial. *múllitъ (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. *maoδanō-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 (**mudjō*) ‘suck’, μύδος m. “Nässe, decay”, μυδάω “bin humid, wet, faul”, μυδαλέος “humid, wet” (Hom. u: through metr. lengthening, whereupon newer μῦδαινω “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. *mūdranti*, Ltv. *mudīt* “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 “ehrlos”; O.Ir. *mossach* “impure, unclean” (**mud-s-āko-*), Welsh *mws*, Bret. *mous* ds.; N.Ger. *mussig* “dirty, filthy”; Russ. *múslitъ* “begeifern, besabbern”, *musljákъ* ‘sabberer, 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”, ἀλι-μῦρήεις “ins sea flowing”; whether here

μῆρίος “unendlich”, μύπιοι “10.000”? Lat. *muria* ‘salzlake’? Lith. *murstu*, *mūrti* “durchweicht become”, m. pl. *mauraī* “Entengrün”, Ltv. *maūrs* m. “lawn”, Lith. *máuras* ‘slime, mud’, ablaut. *mūras* m. ‘smut’, Ltv. *murît* “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-rf.* (**meuz-r-*) “moor, fen, swamp, marsh”; Lith. *mūsāi* m. pl. “mildew auf sour milk”, ablaut. *mūsos* f. pl.; O.Bulg. *тъчъ* “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. *тъžдити* ‘schwächen’, Russ. *mozgъ* “rainy weather”, *možšitъ* “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, dicthe 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* ‘schneeschmutz’, dial. *muddig* “dirty, filthy”;

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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’, *smudderan*, 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 **smuð-lōn*; Lith. *smūtnas* ‘sad’ derives from Pol. *smutny* ds. (Vasmer brieflich).

Maybe abbreviated Alb.Gheg (**smutny*) *s(ē)mun*, Alb. *sēmur* ‘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

meū⁻², meūθ-

English meaning: to move

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fortschieben”

Note: (Aryan partly also *m̥ieūθ-* : *m̥iu-*)

Material: O.Ind. *m̥ivati* ‘schiebt, throngs, moves’ = Av. *ava-mivāmahi* “wir beseitigen, nehmen weg”, Av. *a-muyamnō* “unbeweglich, whereof nicht abzubringen”, O.Ind. *káma-mūta-* “from love bewegt”, *mūrá-* “drängend, hurrying”;

Gk. ἀμεύσασθαι “vorankommen, übertreffen” (probably from ‘sich vorschlieben”), 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. *máju, 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. *musnāti, 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 under, sinkt under" (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. *mazgóti*, 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. *māsca*, O.E. *max*, *māescr* “Masche”, O.Ice. *mōskvi* ds.;

Lith. *mezgù*, *mēgsti* “tie, bind, knot, knit”, *māzgas*, Ltv. *mazgs* “knot”, Lith. *mazgyti* Iter. “knit”, *makstyti* “flax, wattle, braid”, Ltv. *mežgēt*, *mižgēt* “dislocate, luxate, crick”, *mežgīt* “ranken” (Russ. *mázgarь* “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 *ā-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 *mégti*, *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 *I*, *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 *I*: Welsh *mul* “bescheiden”, *di-ful* “bold” (**mōi-lo*); O.Pruss. *mijls*, Lith. *mielas* und *mylas* “lieb, pleasant”, *méilé* f. “love”, *meilùs* “liebreich”, *myliu*, *myléti* “lieben”, *pa-milstu*, *pa-milti* “liebgewinnen”; Ltv. *mīš* (older *u*-stem) and *mils* (from **mielas*) “lieb”, *mīêt* “lieben”, *miēluōt* “host”; O.C.S. *mił* “erbarmenswert”, Russ. *miłyj* “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. *mirē* “good, beautiful”; O.C.S. *mirъ* “peace”; ablaut. aSerb. *mijer* (**moiro*-), O.Pol. *mier* “peace” (O.Lith. *mieras*, Ltv. *miêrs* ds. are Slav. Lw.);

with *t*: Lat. *mītis* “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-mietêt* “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: prohibitive

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: ОЧЯ 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. *būi, *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. *māeð* "das Mähen, das gemähte Heu" (= Gk. ἄμητος "das Ernten", originally *ἄματος).

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* "Wiesenbüffel, locust, grasshopper", Ger. *Matte* "meadow, die gemäht wird", O.E. *māed* f. "meadow, willow" (*māedwū), Eng. *meadow*, O.S. *maP* ds.

References: WP. II 259, WH. II 82 f.

Page(s): 703

mēl̥g- (or meləg-?) (*meləgh-)

English meaning: to pluck; to milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abstreifen, wischen”, europ. “melken”

Grammatical information: present *mēl̥g-mi*, pl. *mēl̥g-més*, participle perf. pass. *ml̥g-tó-*

Material: O.Ind. *mārṣti*, *mārjati*, *mṛjáti* “wischt, reibt ab, purifies, cleans”, participle perf.

mṛṣṭá-, s-present *mṛksáti* ‘streicht, reibt, striegelt’, *mṛksáyati*, *mrakṣáyati* “bestreicht”;

common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-*: Avestan *gh-* > *xš-* > *ś-*: *gh-* > *ž-*, z- phonetic mutation

Av. *marəzaiti*, *mərəzaiti* “berührt streifend”, *zastā-marṣta-* “through Handschlag (i.e. Berührung the hands) geschlossen (pact, covenant)”; d-present O.Ind. *mṛdáti*, *mṛdáyati* “is gracious, verzeiht, verschont”, Av. *mərəždā-* “verzeihen” (*mərəždika-*, *marždika-* ‘sich erbarmend’, n. “Barmherzigkeit”); diese ar. words can also **mer̥g-* contain; nichtpalatalen guttural shows O.Ind. *nir-mārgá-h* “Verwischung; Abgestreiftes, offal”, *ni-mṛgra-* ‘sich anschmiegen’, *vi-mṛgvareī* f. “reinlich”, *apāmargáh-* “Achyranthesaspera” (J. Schmidt KZ. 25, 114);

Gk. ἀμέλγω “melke”, Hom. ἐν νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ “in instant, eye blink of nächtlichen Melkens”; ιππημολγός, βουμολγός ‘steed-, Kuhmelker’, ἀμολγεύς, ἀμελκτήρ “Melkkübel”;

Lat. *mulgeō*, *-ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulctus* (= O.Ind. *mṛṣṭá-* “abgewischt”) “milk” (from **mol̥geiō* : Lith. *málžau*, *málžyt*), also *prō-mulgāre legem* “ein law announce, declare “(*hervorziehen”); *mulcta* “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” (**ml̥g-tu-s*); besides *bō-mlacht* (from **bō-mlicht* “Kuhmilch”): O.Ir. **to-in-uss-mlig-* “prōmulgāre”; causative M.Ir. *bluigid* “milks, erpreßt”; Welsh *blith* m. “milk; milchgebend” (**ml̥g-ti-*); gallorom. **bligicāre* “milk”;

Alb. *miel*, *mil* “melke” (**mel̥g-*);

maybe attribute Alb.Gheg (**tē mel*) *tam* “milk”.

O.H.G. *milchu*, *melchan*, O.E. *melcan* “milk” (st. V.; against it O.E. *meolcian*, O.Ice. *mjolka* 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. *mjolk* “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*, *milžti*, participle *milžtas* (= O.Ind. *mṛṣṭā-*, Lat. *mulctus*) “milk”; Iterat. *málžyti*, R.C.S. *mъlzu*, *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* = **mlz-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 *merg-*.

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. *mał* f. collective "young sheep", etc.), Lat. *malus* "evil, bad" (as small"), Osc. *mallom*, *mallud* "malum" (with expressive //?); 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 *ii, iu > II*] 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*, *mīmāti* "mißt", *mitá-* "gemessen", *mātrā* f., *mātrā-* n. "Maß", *māna-* n. "das Messen, Maß" (: Cz. *měn*), *mātī* 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", μητίάω "beschließe", μητίάομαι "ersinne";

Alb. *mat*, *mas* (**matjō* "messe", *matē* "Maß", *mōt* (**mēto-*) "year, weather", *matem* "erhebe die Hand zum Schlage, throw, cast" ("abmessen = aim");

Ir. *to-math-* (e.g. 3. sg. *do-mathi*) "threaten";

Lat. *mētior*, *-īrī*, *mēnsus sum* (rhyme meaning to *pēnsus*) "messen, abmessen", whereof probably *mēnsa* "table, desk, Eßtisch; die Speisen selbst" = Umbr. *mefe* "mēnsae", *mefa* "lībum" 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. *mælir* m. ds., O.E. *mæle*, *mēle* "paten"; O.Ice. *mæla* "messen"; Goth. *mēl* n. "time", O.Ice. *māl* "Maß, Zeitpunkt, repast, meal", O.E. *māl* ds., O.H.G. *māl* "Zeitpunkt, repast, meal", Ger. *mal* "meal";

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Lith. *mētas* “year, time, Maß”, O.Pruss. *mettan* “year”, Ltv. *mēts* ‘stretch of time’ (vokalisch as Gk. μέτρον to beurteilen); in addition (*abmessen > *aim > throw) Lith. *metū*, *mēsti*, Ltv. *metu*, *mest* “throw”, Iterat. Lith. *mētyt*, Ltv. *mētāt* “hin and her throw”; O.Pruss. *metis* = Lith. *mētis* m. “Wurf”; *māstas* m. “Maß”, *mātas* m. ds., *matúoti* “messen”, *pāmatas* foundation “etc.”;

O.C.S. *metq*, *mesti* “throw”, Slov. *motáti* “aufwinden”, R.C.S. Iterat. *vъmětati* “throw”, Slov. *mět* “Wurf”, etc.; O.C.S. *měra* “Maß”, *měriti* “messen”; Cz. old *měn* “Maß” (: O.Ind. *māna-*), Russ. *mětitъ* “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 ἐγχεσί-μωρος “big, large (?) in Speerwerfen” under likewise, O.Ir. *mōr* (das ō from dem comparative), *mār* “big, large”, Welsh *mawr* “big, large”, Bret. *meurds.*, 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. *mæra* “ 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. *mære*, O.N. *mærrds.*, Goth. *waila-mēreis* “from gutem shout, call”;

Slav. -mērъ in names as *Vladi-mērъ*;

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) *mē-ies, mē-is*: O.Ir. *māu*, out of it *móu*, *mó* (from *mē-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 *aint* “greatness, bulk, extent”, Corn. *myns*, M.Bret. Bret. *ment*, perhaps Osc. *mais* (*mē-is-) adv. “more”, *maimas* “maximae” (probably from *mais[e]mo-), GN *Maesius* “Maius”, Umbr. *mestruf* “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. *muīsieson* adv. “more” (*muīs* from *mā-is-); Toch. A *mənt* “as”, B *mantə* ‘so’ (= O.Ir. *méit?*).

References: WP. II 238, 292, WH. II 14.

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Page(s): 704

mēmsō-, 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, μηρία ‘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. *miesa* ds.; Lith. žem. *meisa*, Lith. *mésà* ds. (slav Lw.?);

O.Bulg. *męso* “Fleisch”; Slav. **męzdra* in R.C.S. *męzdrica* ‘skin of Eies’, Russ. *mjazdrá* (**memzdhrā*) “Fleischseite of Fells” etc.; probably also Clr. *máznúty* “dick become”, *máz* “muscle; Beleibtheit, 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 Εύμαιος, Οἰνόμαος, Μαίων (*mə⁻io-); with Intensivredupl. μαιμάω “ demand violent” (-μάω with reduplication-grade the root as δαι-δάλλω etc.), Infin. μῶσθαι ‘strive”, participle μώμενος; 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. *mataū*, *matýti* ‘see”, Ltv. *matu*, *matít* “feel”, Lith. *matrùs* “careful “; auf a Subst. *motro- based on Church Slavic *moštrjo*, *motriti* ‘spectare”, etc.; in addition probably O.Bulg. *sъ-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. *māñhō*, 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 (*μηνσā) “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. *mēnōþs*, O.Ice. *mānaðr*, O.E. *mōnað*, O.S. *mānuth*, O.H.G. *mānōt*, Ger. *Monat* (**mēnōt-*), Lith. *mēnuo* (**mēnōt*), *mēnesis* m. “moon, Monat”, Ltv. *mēnes(i)s* “moon, Monat” (dial. Lith. *mēnas* from a neutr. **mēnos*), O.Pruss. *menins* “moon”; O.Bulg. *měsęcъ* m. “moon, Monat” (**mēs-η-ko-*);

Toch. A *mañ* “Monat”, *mañ ñkät* “moon” (= “god Monat”), B *meñe* “Monat”, *mem* “moon”.

References: WP. II 271 f.. WH. II 71 f., Trautmann 179 f., Brandenstein Studien 11 f.

Page(s): 731-732

mēudh-, məudh-, mūdh-

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 -*dhst̥*); Gk. μῦθος m. “discourse”, μῦθεομαι “rede, überlege”; Goth. *maudjan*, *ga-maudjan* “jemanden remind”; Lith. *maudžiu*, *maūsti* ‘sehnlich long, want’, *āpmaudas* “displeasure, care”; O.Bulg. *myslb* “thought, notion” (**mūd-s̥lio-*); perhaps Ir. *smúainidh* “denkt”.

References: WP. II 255 f., Trautmann 171 f.

Page(s): 743

mə-r, gen. mə-n-és, mṇtós

English meaning: hand

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hand"

Grammatical information: heteroklitischer r/n-stem

Material: Auf dem *r*- nominative based on: Gk. μάρη f. "hand", εύμαρής "light to handhaben", μάρις, -εως m. "Flüssigkeitsmaß"; Alb. *marr* "take, empfange, 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. *mani*, 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. *manjāhh-* "einhändigen, verwalten".

Auf *mṇ-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. *munt* f. ds. Ger. *Vormund*.

References: WP. II 272, WH. II 24 f., 34 f., Vendryes RC. 43, 210.

Page(s): 740-741

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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. *mъzda*, *mъzda* “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”, *mēsi-* ‘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. *máišas, máiše* “Heunetz under likewise”, Ltv. *máiss, máikss* ‘sack, bag’, O.Pruss. *moasis* “bellows”;

References: WP. II 303, Trautmann 165, Specht IE Decl. 52 f.

Page(s): 747

moḱs, Aryan *moḱsū

English meaning: soon

Deutsche Übersetzung: (Lokativ Plur.) “bald”

Material: O.Ind. adv. *maksū* “rash, hasty, bald, early, matutinal”, *maksūmaksu* “right bald”; instr. pl. *maksūbhīḥ*, superl. *maksūtama-*; with nasal: O.Ind. *manksu* “bald”; Av. *mošu* “alsbald, immediately, right away”; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *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. *ma/r* ‘sack, bag”, Gk. *tarent.*

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. *mányā* f. " nape "; Av. *minu-* "Halsgeschmeide" (*i* from avest. *ə*) and with lengthened grade *manaoθrī* " neck, nape " (**mon-eu-tro-*); pāon. μόν-απος, -ωπος "Wisent" ("mähnenartig"); Gaul.-Gk. μανιάκης, μάννος, μαννάκιον "collar, neckband keltischer Völker" (μόννος dorisch?); Lat. *monile* "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-monjo-*); O.Ir. *muince* "collarium", Lw. from O.Welsh *minci* "monile" (from *mwng* "Mähne" + *ci*, see above S. 518); from **monjio-* " 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. *mōn*, 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. (-stem; gen. pl. *marum* secondary; with unclear *a*); O.Ir. *muir* gen. *mora* n., Welsh Corn. Bret. *mor* ‘sea’, Gaul. *Mor-inī*, *Aremori-cīVN* “Meeranwohner”, *mori-marusa* “mare mortum”; PN *Mori-dūnum* “Murten”; Goth. *marei* f. ‘sea’, O.S. *meri*, O.H.G. *mari*, *merī* ds. (-in-stem); Goth. *mari-saiws* m. ‘sea’, O.Ice. *marr*, gen. *marar* m. ‘sea, sea’, O.H.G. *mari*, *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. *muorn* n. “moor, fen, sea”, O.Ice. *mørrf*. ‘sumpfland’, O.H.G. *salz-muorra* ‘salzsumpf’ (**mōriō*); O.Pruss. *mary* “Haff” (**marē*); Lith. *māré*, mostly f. pl. *mārés*, *mārios* ‘sea, ostsee, kurisches Haff’; O.C.S. *morje* ‘sea’; Bal.-Slav. **pa-marija-* n. “Meeresgegend” in Lith. *pa-marys* m., *pa-māré* 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. *m̥rmram*, *m̥rmrim* (**murmur-am*, *-im*) “grumble, murmle, brülle”; Gk. μορμύρω (*μορμυρίω) “murmle, rausche”; Lat. *murmuro* “murmle”, *murmurn* n. “murmur, Gemurr”; O.H.G. *murmurōn*, *murmulōn*, Ger. *murmeln*, short form O.N. *murra*, M.H.G. *murren*; further formations O.E. *murc(n)ian* “wail, murmur”; changing through ablaut Nor. dial. *marma* “roar (of sea)”; Lith. *murmlénti*, *murménti* “mumble, murmur”, *murméti*, *marméti* “murmur, drone, grumble”; ablaut. *marmalař* “big, giant Bremsen” (eine short form with Dissim.m - m to m - v seems *marvà*, *mervà* “gadfly, brake”); O.C.S. **mr̥mrati* “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”, μορμόλυκεῖον ‘schreckbild’, μορμο-λύττομαι, 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. μόπον (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 μόπον phonetically absorbiert worden? from to *mer-3* S. 734?

From dem Lat. derive O.H.G. *mūr-, mōrbere*, M.H.G. *mūlber* "Maulbeere" and Lith. *mōras* ds.

References: WP. II 306, WH. II 114, Specht IE Decl. 119.

Page(s): 749

morū̄-

English meaning: ant

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Ameise”

Note: distorted taboo *ȝormo-*, *mormo-*, *mouro-* (Gmc. also *meuro-*)

Material: Auf *morū̄-* are zurückführbar: Av. *maoirī-* (secondary m. *maurvay-*), sogd. “*m*’wrčf., Pers. *mōr* “Ameise”;

O.Ir. *moirb*, pl. Welsh *myrion*, Bret. *merien*, Corn. *muryon*; O.Bulg. *mravi* (out of it reshaped Russ.*muravéj*, Slov. *mráv*, Bulg. *mravija*).

Auf *morm-*: Lat. *formica* (compare to phonetically above Lat. *formīdō*: Gk. μορμώ); Gk. μύρμος (Lycophr.), μύρμηξ, Dor. μύρμᾶξ (*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. *mrjmO.N.*

Auf *ȝorm-*: Gk. βύρμᾶξ, βόρμᾶξ Hes. (β- Schriftbehelf for F, compare also ὄρμικας μύρμηξ Hes.); O.Ind. *valmīka-* m. “Ameisenhaufen”; besides with ganz alleinstehender Lautfolge *vamrá-* m., *vamřīf.* “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.)", μώλυζα "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*, *majas-* “Mark”, *mastiška-* “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* (**mozgěnъ*), acc. pl. *moždeni* “Mark”, O.Pruss. *musgeno* “Mark”, wherefore (with rearrangement from **mazgenés*) Lith. f. pl. *smägenés*, Ltv. *smadenes* “Gehirn”; Toch. A *mässunt* “Mark”.

References: WP. II 309, Trautmann 172 f., Specht IE Decl. 78 f.

Page(s): 750

moz̄ho-s

English meaning: young bull

Deutsche Übersetzung: “junges Rind”

Note: only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *mozi* “young rother, cattle, calf” = Gk. μοσχίον, Dimin. το μόσχος m. “young bull, calf”, f. “young cow, girl”; probably identical with μόσχος “Pflanzentrieb, sprout”.

References: WP. II 309.

Page(s): 750

mōd- : məd- or mād- : məd-

English meaning: to meet, approach

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begegnen, herbeikommen”

Material: Arm. *matčim* “nähre 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 *mə[d]-tlo-m based on Goth. *maþl* “Versammlungsart, 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. *mūrá-* ‘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”, μῶλυς “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-mauiþs* “ermüdet”, O.H.G. *muoan*, M.H.G. *müen*, *müejen* “beunruhigen, beschweren”, Dutch *moeijen* “belästigen, bemühen”; O.H.G. *muodi*, O.S. *mōði* “tired”, O.E. *mēðe* “tired, grieving”, O.Ice. *mōðr* “tired”; Lith. *pri-si-muoléti* ‘sich abmühen’; Russ. *máj-u*, -atъ “exhaust, plague”, *majá*, *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

m̥regh-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

mrēghu-, mr̄ghu-

English meaning: short

Deutsche Übersetzung: "kurz"

Material: Prākr. *múhu-*, Av. *mərəzu-jīti-*, *-jva-* “βραχύβιος”, sogd. *murzak* ‘short’;

Gk. βραχύς ‘short’, βράχεα ‘seichte Stellen’; in addition βραχῖων “upper arm”, comparative besides βράσσων;

Lat. *brevis* (at first from dem Fem. **bre(y)ūj* ‘short’, *brūma* “Wintersonnenwende, winter, coldness” (**brevi-mā*, **breu-ma* “time the kürzesten days”);

maybe Alb. *bryma* “hoar, rime, frost, hoarfrost”, *murriz* “haw, hawthorn, thorn-apple, brier, whitethorn, short shrub”, *mbrēmja* “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. βράκανα “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* “*Morchei*” (möhrenähnlicher fungus); against it seems Russ. *morkóvъ, 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 *t̪*); 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 θημών 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. mū-werf “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. mosstr “big, giant bulk, mass” (*muh-stra-); einzige lengthened grade form in O.E. mēago/“(*lumpy, massig” =) “tight, firm, strong”. maybe Alb. (*urif, urith “mole” [common Alb. f > th shift] from O.H.G. mū-werf “mole” or maybe a contamination from Gmc. **Maulwurf** “mole”.

References: WP. II 311; after Hubschmid ZnPh. 66, 33 f. nichtIE

Page(s): 752

mū-1

English meaning: to murmur, moo (expr.)

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallnachahmung for den with gepreßten Lippen erzeugten dumpfen Laut: “undeutlich reden, unartikuliert 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, μυπός, 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, maūt* “roar, bellow”, Cz. *myjati* “muhen”; here also Ger. *Möwe*, O.E. *mǣw, mēw*, O.Ice. *mār* (pl. *māvar*), O.S. *mēu* ds.

3. [O.Ind. *mukhá-* n. “mouth” derives from dem Dravidischen]; Gk. μύλλον “lip”; μυλλαίνω “verzieheden mouth, cut, bite Gesichter” (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. *mūtē* “muzzle”.

5. guttural extensions (compare above 2.):

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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”, *commūgentō* “convocantō”, *mūgīnor* “murmle loud, roar, foam” (also “nūgārī et quasi tardē cōnāri”), 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”; μυάω “bite die Lippen together”; from *μυστός “verschwiegen”: μύστης “in die Mysterien Eingeweihter”, μυστικός “die Mysterien betreffend”, μυστήριον “mystery, geheime Zeremonie”, compare also μυεῖν “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. *mäuen* “wiederkauen” under likewise;

Ltv. *musināt* “flustern, mumble, murmur”; Hitt. *mu-u-ga-ā-mi* (*mūgāmi*) ‘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. *mü-zë*, *mi-zë* (*zë* Diminutivsuffix) “mosquito”; Gk. *μυῖα* (**μυσία*) “fly”; Lat. *musca*; O.Ice. *mýn*. (**mūja-*) “mosquito”; Swe. *mygg*, *mygga*, O.E. *mycg*, O.S. *muggia*, O.H.G. *mucka* “mosquito” (**mukjā*); with -s- gotländ. *mausa* (**mūsa*), Flem. *meuzie* (**musi*); Lith. *musė*, O.Pruss. *muso*, Ltv. *mūsa*, *muša* “fly”; O.Bulg. *muchă* “fly” (**mousā*), *mъšica* “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. muš "mouse";

Arm. mu-kn "mouse, muscle"; Gk. μῦς (μυὸς, μῦν after ὑς, Οὐος, 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. myšь 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. myšьca "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', *mushkēni* "lungs, *chest".

probably to O.Ind. *muṣṇātī* '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

m_eni-

English meaning: a kind of fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Fischname”?

Material: Gk. μαίνη (out of it Lat. *maena*), μαίνις “ein small Seefisch”, Slav. *тънь, Russ. *men’* etc. “Aalraupe”; but O.Ind. *mīnā-* m. “fish” (whereof *mānikā-*, *māna-la-* “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. νάκος n., νάκη f. “wolliges fell, fur, Vlies”, ἀρνακίς f. (for *ἀρ्पο-νακίς) ‘schaffell’, νακύ(δ)ριον δέρμα Hes.; O.E. *næsc* “weiches leather as e.g. Hirschleder” (*nak-s-ko-, -kā; compare den -es-stem νάκος); 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*, *vívvη* “Base, aunt”, *νέννος*, *vávvaç* “uncle”; Alb. *nanë* “mother, wet nurse “; Lat. *nonnus* m., *nonna* f. late “Mönch, Nonne”, also “Pflegerin eines Kindes”; Welsh *nain* (**nani*) “grandmother”; Russ. *njanja* “Kinderwärterin” (dial. also “older sister “), Bulg. *neni* “the ‘Altere’”, 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” (“*wagefroh”) 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- (**henah-*)

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* (**henah-*): “to breathe”

Material: O.Ind. *nas-ā*, -í, -ōḥ̥ instr. loc. sg., gen. Du.; *nāsā* nom. Du. “nose” (originally “ nostril ”), secondary *nāsā* f. “nose”, *nas-táḥ* adv. “of the nose”, *nasya-* “an the Nase situated”, etc., *nāsikā* “nostril, nose”; Av. *nāh-*, *nāñhan-* “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*) *naris* 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”, *nasraī* m. pl. “Rachen” (old *nāsras* “mouth”), O.C.S. *nozdri* “Nasenlöcher” (from -sr-), *nosъ* “nose” (Russ. “foreland, promontory”).

Maybe zero grade of attribute noun in Alb. (**hnasu-táḥ*) *hunda* “nose” [the old laryngeal *h-*] : O.Ind. *nas-táḥ* adv. “of the nose” : Hittite *titita* “nose” see Alb. numbers. Also O.Ind. *ǵjūnas-* [m] PN (RV .052.02); *urūnasá-* [adj] “with a broad nose” (RV 10.014.12); Also *nasy-otá-* [adj] “grabbed at the nose” (TS+); *pavīnasá-* [adj] “with a nose like a fellow” (AV); *nasvánt-* [adj] “nosed” (AV)

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Luwian *titita* (**nini-ta* : *ntintita*) : Hittite *titita* “nose” : Av. *nāh-*, *nāñhan-* “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

nāgʷʰ-

English meaning: sober

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nüchtern”?

Note: Only Arm. and Gk.

Material: Arm. *naut’i* ‘sober’; Gk. νήφω, Dor. νᾶφω “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-thā-* n. "help", m. 'schützer', *nā-thā-tē* "fleht"; Gk. ὀ-νί-νη-μι, -νά-μεν "nütze", Fut. ὀ-νή-σω, Med. ὀ-νί-νά-μαι, Aor. ὠνήμην "have benefit", ὄνειαρ n., more properly ὄνηαρ, -ατος "benefit" (*o-nā-μή), 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-sr̥jā); Hitt. *nah(h)-* “fear, dread, sichfürchten”, *nahšarjia-* “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.; a Russ. *navъ* “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. “Hungrersnot” (**nəu_enjo-*), 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”, Pостverbal Cz. *únava* “Ermüdung”, Russ. dial. *onáva* “tiredness”, zero grade O.C.S. *unyti* ‘slack sein, erschlaffen’, Cz. *nýti* “dahinschmachten”, Russ. *nýtъ* “elegiac become”.

nəu-ti- in Goth. *nauþs* f. “need, Zwang”, O.Ice. *nauð*, *nauðr* f. “Zwang, tribulation, Notwendigkeit”, O.S. *nōd*, O.H.G. *nōt* “crowdedness, tribulation, need”, O.E. *nēad-*, *nēd* f. “need, obligation, tribulation”; O.Pruss. *nautin* (**nāuti-*) (acc.) “need”; in Slav. forms with *u* and *q*, *t* and *d* (see Meillet, Slave commun² 61 f.): O.C.S. *nōžda* “Zwang, force, might, Notwendigkeit”, Pol. *nēdza* “need”, O.Bulg. *nōditi* “nötigen”, but also O.C.S. *nužda* “Zwang, need”, *nuditi* “nötigen”, Pol. *nuda* “Langeweile”; with *t* Pol. *nēt* “Lockung”, Bulg. *nut* “Zwang”, Pol. *nucić* (16. Jhd.) “constrain, oblige”; das *-d-* steht as IEextension besides *-t-*, das *q* is 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. *nāum*

Material: O.Ind. *nāu-* (nom. *nāuh*) ‘ship, boat’ (*nāvya-* ‘schiffbar’); ap. *nāviyā* ‘fleet’ (: Gk. νήιος “zum Schiff 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 (*νāFός), Att. ναῦς, νεώς ‘ship’; Lat. *nāvis* ds. (originally conservative stem, compare acc. *nāvem* = O.Ind. *nāvam*, Gk. νῆα; O.Ir. *náu* (gen. *nōe*, 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.

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ne², 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. *nábhate* “cracks”; O.Ice. *næfr* “die outer birch bark “ as “berstend, sich losschälend”.

References: WP. II 330.

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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. *nesimei* “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 *imu* = _e “übereinstimmt, further Av. *naska* – “Textsammlung”, probably eig. “bundle”); Bret. *naska* “anbinden”;

Goth. *nati*, O.H.G. *nezzi*, O.S. *net*, *netti*, O.E. O.Ice. *net* “net”, lengthened grade (as Lat. *nōdus*), O.Ice. *nōtf*. “big net”;

with formant -s-k-, -s-t: O.H.G. *nuska*, M.H.G. *nüsche* “Mantelschnalle”, O.S. *nusk(i)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)e* “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):

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

Gk. ἀδίκη (**nd-ikā*); O.H.G. *nazza*, O.Ice. *nōtr*, 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. *nōteré*, *notrē* “nettle”, *nōtrynē* “Taubnessel”, Ltv. *nâtre*, *nâtra* “nettle”, Slav. **natъ* “Krautblätter” in Slov. *nât* (gen. *nati*), 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, souths”, *nada-* m. “Brüller, bull, river”, *nadī-* f. “river, flood”, *nadī-na-* m., *nadī-śa-* m. ‘sea’, etc.; Av. *nad-* “viliify, 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 Mél. Boisacq II 132 f., Krahe IF. 58, 209 ff.

Page(s): 759

nedo-

English meaning: reed

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schilf?’

Material: O.Ind. *nadā-* m. presumably “reed”, Pers. *nai*, dial. *nad* “reed”; Arm. *net* “Pfeil”; Lith. *néndré* (and *léndré*) “reed” (with nasal after *leñkti* “bend”?); Ltv. *našli* “reed” from **nadslis?*

References: WP. II 329; compare Kuiper, Proto-Munda 82.

Page(s): 759

nēgh-

English meaning: to pierce, stick

Deutsche Übersetzung: "durchbohren, stechen"

Material: M.Ir. *ness* "wound" (**nēgh-s-*); reduced grade O.C.S. *vъ-nъzq* 'stecke hinein', Infin. *vъ-nъznqti*, Kaus. R.C.S. *vъ-noziti* "hineinstechen"; O.C.S. *nožь* "knife"; whether here O.Ind. *áksu-* "shaft, pole" (**n̥g̥h-su-*)? common O.Ind. *g̥h-* > *kṣ-* : Avestan *g̥h-* > *xš-* > *s-* : Slavic *g̥h-* > *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-*, *niðā*, *niðā*, *nindā* ‘schmähung, reprimand, disdain, contempt”; Av. *naēd-* (*naismi*) “vilify, scold”; Arm. *anicanem*, Aor. 3. sg. *anēc* “fluche” (**oneid-s-et*); Gk. ὄνειδος “Vorwurf, disgrace, shame”, ὄνειδίζω ‘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. *nætan* ds.; Lith. *niedéti*, Ltv. *nist* “despise “, *naids*, *naidus* “hate, enmity”.

References: WP. II 322 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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. *anāikšīt*, pass. *nijyatē*, participle *niktá-*, *ninikta* Imper. "waschet", Kaus. *nējayati*, Aor. *naēnižaiti* Intens. "wäscht ab, swills weg"; Gk. νίζω (**nig^wiō* = Ir. *nigim*) "wash", Fut. νίψω, Aor. ἔνιψα, νίππρον "Waschwasser", χέρ-νιψ ds., ἄνιπτος "ungewaschen" (= O.Ind. *niktá-*, Ir. *necht*); Gk. ἀνιγρός "ἀκάθαρτος"; Lat. *noegeum* (**noig^w-io-*) 'schweißtuch'; common O.Ind. *gh-* > *kṣ-* : *gh-* > *ž-* : Gk. *gh-* > *z-* phonetic mutation

O.Ir. *nigid* "wäscht" (**nig^wieti*, loss the Labialisierung before *ɪ*), 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, νικά λικμά Hes., as also ἵκμᾶν λικμᾶν Hes. (or haplology behind ανᾶ ἀνικμώμεθα); M.Ir. *cruth-necht* “roter wheat”, Welsh *nithio*, Bret. *niza* “winnow, fan” (also probably Welsh *gwenith*, Bret. *gwiniz*, Corn. *gwaneth* “wheat”); Lith. *niekoti*, Ltv. *niekāt* “corn, grain through Schwingen clean”; besides Lith. *liekūoti* 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, neiθ- : nī-

English meaning: to lead

Deutsche Übersetzung: “führen”

Material: O.Ind. *náyati* (participle *nīta-*), 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, neiθ- : 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”, *nitor* “radiance” (from a participle *ni-tó-); perhaps *re-nīdeō* “erklären” (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

neḱ-

English meaning: death, dying; dead person

Deutsche Übersetzung: "leibliche Todesvernichtung"

Material: O.Ind. *naśyati*, *naśati* "geht verloren, verschwindet, vergeht", *nāśayati* "makes disappear, richtet zugrunde" (lengthened grade compared with Lat. *noceō*), Av. *nasyeiti* "verschwindet", participle O.Ind. *naṣṭá-* "verlorengegangen", Av. *naṣṭa-* ds. (= Lat. *ē-nectus*), *nasiṣṭa-* "verderblichst", *nas-* f. "need, misfortune" (= Lat. *nex*, Gk. νέκ-ταρ, νέκες; O.Ind. -*naś* adj.), *nasu-* "corpse, carrion" (= Gk. νέκυς, Lat. *nequālia*; compare **ṇ̥ku-* in O.Ir. *ēc* etc.), lengthened grade O.Ind. *nāśa-* m. "das Zunichtewerden"; Gk. νέκες νεκροί Hes. (therefrom νεκάς "heap Leichen", example δεκάς), νέκυς, νεκρός "corpse", νῶκρα 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 hinweggettend?"); 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* "dētrimenta" (due to of stem *neku-*); O.Ir. *ēc*, Bret. *ankou*, Corn. *ancow*, Welsh *angeu* "death" (**ṇ̥ku-*); Bret. (Vannes) *negein* 'slay', O.Ice. *Nagl-far* "Totenschiff"; Toch. A *näk-* "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 *nok^wt*- f. (originally neutr.??), *nok^wti*-, *nok^wtu*- f., *nok^wt(e)rn*.

Note: about Ablautformen see under

Root *nek^w-(t-), nok^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* (*nákt̥) nom. "night" (*nag jihītē*), *naktā* f. Du., *naktam* adv. solidified acc. "nachts", instr. pl. *naktábhīḥ* ds. (imitation from *áhabhiḥ*), acc. pl. *náktīḥ* "Nächte";

Gk. νύξ, νύκτος f. "night", in compound νυκτί-, νυκτο-, νύκτωρ adv. "nachts" (*acc. shaped as ὕδωρ), νυκτερός, νυκτερινός "nächtlich" (: Lat. *nocturnus*); unclear are νύχα νύκτωρ Hes., Hom. εἰνάνυχες "neun Nächte hindurch", ἔννυχος "nächtlich", παννύχιος "die ganze night lasting", αὐτονύχι "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" (: νυκτερινός, νύκτωρ); 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 *neithiwyr, neithwyr* (contains *hwyr* "evening") "last night", Corn. *nehues* M.Bret. *neyzor*, Mod.Bret. *neizeurds.*;

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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. *nakin* (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. *aktā* “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”, *is̥ añksto* “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. *néð*), 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. *vε-* 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(v)oς* (thereafter secondary *vη-* in *νήποινος* “ungerächt”, Dor. *νᾶποινος*, etc.);

Lat. *nē-* in *ne-fās*, *ne-sciō* (*ne-sciens*, *ne-scius*), *ne-cessē*, *ne-uter*, *nūnquam*, *nusquam*, *nūllus*, *nōn* (**nōin[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. *negāre*, *-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. *nēkas* “irgend somewhat”, *nekuris* “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 infixa 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-kʷe* with Proto-Celt. Apokope (?) of auslaut -e;

Goth. *ni*; O.H.G. O.S. *ni*, O.E. *ne* “not”; O.Ice. *nē* in the only poet. meaning “non”, during *nē* in the meaning “neque” = Goth. *nih* (equal meaning with *ni* geworden) from **ne-kʷe* = 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-kʷe*) 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 **ni* + *aiw* = O.S. O.H.G. *nio* “nie”);

maybe Alb. (**nio*) *jo* “no”

O.Pruss. *ni*, Lith. *ne* “not”, *nēkas*, *nekuris* (see above); O.C.S. *ne* “not”; maybe Alb. *(**ne-kʷe*), *nuk* “not” = Lat. *ne-que* “not; and not, nor; rarely not even” a compound of Root *nē1*, *nē*, *nei*: negative particle + Root *kʷe 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*, *nēquiāquam*, *nēquam*, gekürzt probably in *nēutiquam* (but *nē-uter* with old **nē*, see above), *nē* Konj. “daß nicht”, Osc. *ni* “ne” (*ni-p* “nēve”), marruc. *ni* “nē”; O.Ir. *nī*, M.Welsh *ny*, Welsh *ni*, 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-čiš* “keiner”, adv. *naēčiš* 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. *niēkas* “niemand”, *neī* “also not, nicht einmal”; O.C.S. *ni* “neque”, *ni-kъto* “niemand”; die Gmc.

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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* + *i* (compare οὔτοσ-í:) to deuten.

η- Verneinungspartikel as erstes part: O.Ind. Av. ap. *a-*, before Vokalen (also *i*, *u*) *an-*; Gk. *ἀ-*, before vowel *āv-*; 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-věrъ* “ungläubig”, *ne-ję-sytъ* “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-*, ἀγνωτος, Arm. *ancanauť*, *ignōtus*, O.Ir. *ingnad*, Goth. *unkunþs*; O.Ind. *anudrá-*, ἀνυδρος, etc.

References: WP. II 319 f., WH. II 150 f., 152, 165 f., Trautmann 194 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 431 f., 2, 590 ff.

Page(s): 756-758

ne⁻³, nō-, Plur. nēs-, nōs-

English meaning: we

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wir"

Note: (originally out of Nominativs; nom. see under *ye)

Material: 1. O.Ind. Du. acc. dat. gen. *nāu*, gthAv. gen. *nā*, O.C.S. *nā*, Gk. *vώ*, Hom. *vῶι* from *vw-F₁ (dessen 2. part the Nominativst. *ye-, *y-i- is); O.Ir. *nā(thā)r* gen., Goth. *ugkis*, O.S. *unc*, O.N. *okkr* "uns both(n)" (*unc* = *ŋ-ge, compare *mik* from *me-ge).

2. Pluralisch: O.Ind. *naḥ* enkLith., Av. *nə*, *nā*, *nō*, Lat. *nōs*, Alb. *na* nom. (*nōs), *ne* gen. dat. acc. (*nōs); Ir. *ni* etc. (seems *s-nēs), gen. *ar n-* (*ŋs-rō-m), Welsh Corn. Bret. *ni*, *ny* "wir" (*nēs), Goth. O.H.G. *uns*, O.S. *ūs*, O.N. *oss* "uns" (*ŋs), O.C.S. *nasъ* gen. (*nōs-sōm), O.Pruss. *nōuson* (also); auf *ŋsme (probably ŋs + 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. āμμ-, Dor. āμ-, Ion.-Att. ἄμμ-; PO.S.S. Lesb. ἄμμος, Dor. ἄμός = Av. *ahma-*, Ion.-Att. ἄμέτερος etc.; Hitt. dat. acc. *anzāš*, enkl. *naš* "uns".

References: WP. II 320 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 600 f.

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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”, νόμισμα “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. *namē, néme* “curse, oath, malediction, imprecation”, formal = νόμος; *némēs* “the Fluchende, Gotteslästerer”; here also O.Ir. *nāmae*, gen. *nāmait* “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. *ṇemt* (contaminated from *nemt* und *jemt*) “nehmen”; Lith. *nāmas*, mostly pl. *namaī* “dwelling, house”, Ltv. *nams* m. “house”;

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ablaut. Lith. dial. *numaī* “*namaī*” (**nōm-*); 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. *námati* “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 *Nēmunas* “Niemen” (= ‘sumpfiger stream’), *nēmuogé* “Heidelbeere”; Gaul. *nanto* “valle”, *trinanto* “drei Täler”, VN *Nantuates*, Welsh *nant* “valley, stream, brook” (**n̥m-tu-*, compare participle O.Ind. *natá-* from *n̥mtó-*); savoy. *nā* ‘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; Neffe”

Grammatical information: fem. *neptī-*

Material: O.Ind. *nápāt* (secondary *náptīr-*) “grandson, descendant”, Av. *napāt-*, *naptar-*, ap. *napāt-* ds., O.Ind. *apām napāt*, Av. *apām napā-* n. name of a divinity (“primeval offspring of the waters”); Hom. νέποδες (δηον) “young ones, children” from a N. sg. *νέπωτς; 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. *nefē* “nephew, kinsman, relative” (**nepōts*); M.Ir. *niæ*, gen. *niath* “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. *naptī-* “granddaughter, female descendant”, Av. *naptī-* “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. *nipt* “sister’s daughter, niece”; O.Lith. *neptė* “granddaughter”; R.C.S. *nestera* “niece” (**nept-terā*).

further formations **neptīo-*: Av. *naptīya-* “offspring, descendant”; Alb. *mbesē* “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

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māsas-meita “niece (sister’s daughter)” = Latvian *māsa* ‘sister (: Alb. *motra*, *motēr* ‘sister’) + *meita* “daughter”; Alb. has lost the Anatolian old larygeal.

Gk. ἀ-νεψιός “ brother’s or sister’s son “ (**sm̥-nept̥jios*); R.C.S. *netijъ* “ 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. *nári*, Av. *náirī* “wife, woman” (previously ar. feminine formation); O.Ind. *nárya-*, Av. *nairyā-* “manly, virile”: probably also O.Ind. *sūnára-* “voll from vitality, jugendlich”, Av. *hunara-* m. “Wundermacht”, O.Ind. *ṇṛtú-* m. “Held”, *sūṇrtā* “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. *ařn* “man, person” (z. Lautlichen s. Meillet Esquisse² 83), *aru* “virile”, whereof *arvest*, *arhest* “Kunst”; neuPhryg. *avap* “man”; luw. *annar* ds.;

Gk. νωρεῖ ἐνεργεῖ Hes. (: Lith. *nóras*, see under), ἀνήρ, -έρα, ἀνδρός “man”, ἡνορέη “Mannhaftigkeit” (Hom.; ḡ- metr. lengthening), ἀνδρεῖος “manly, gamy”, εὐ-ήνωρ “rich an vitality”, ἀγ-ήνωρ “gamy”, δρ-ώψ ἄνθρωπος (*vr-ωψ “Mannesantlitz habend”); about ἄνθρωπος “person” (*ἄνδρ-ωπος with secondary Aspiration [?]) s. Kretschmer Gl. 28, 246, Schwyzer 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”;

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Welsh *ner* “Held”, O.Ir. *ner* “boar” (also PN), Gaul. GN *Nerios*, O.Ir. *nert* (**ner-to-*), Welsh Corn. *nerth* “Mannhaftigkeit, Heer”, Bret. *nerz* “power”, Gaul. *Nerto-briga, Esu-nertus* etc., O.Ir. *nertaim* “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. *Njörðr* m. Göttername; Lith. *nóras* m. “volition”, *nóriu, noréti* “wollen”, O.Pruss. PN *Nor-mans*, ablaut. *Ner-man*; Lith. *nértéti*, ablaut. *nartinti* “be angry with”, *j-nírtęs* “ergrimmt”, *nařtsas* m. (**nař-sa-s*) “boldness, rage, fury”, *narsùs* “fierce, grim”; O.Pruss. *nertien* acc. “rage, fury”, *er-nertimai* “wir enrage”; Slav. **norvъ* m. in O.C.S. *nrvъ* “custom”, etc.;

Gk. Hom. νῶροψ 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. νέρτερος “unterer, tieferer, unterirdischer” (through hybridization with ἔνεροι “die Unterirdischen”, s. S. 312 *en “in”, also ἐνέρτερος); νέρθε(v) (and again ἐνέρθε(v), Dor. Eol. ἐνέρθα) “from under”; νειρός “the Unterste” (*ne₂rio-); Osc. *nertrak* “a sinistra”, Umbr. *nertru* ‘sinistro’ (= νέρτερος); 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-ei-* “low, base” (see 312).

Maybe Alb.Gheg *nér*, Alb. *ndér* “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", *nāras* m. "Taucherente", *narvà* "cell the Bienenkönigin", Ltv. *nirt*, *nirdāt* "submerge "; O.C.S. *nýrō*, *nrěti* "penetrate", Sloven. *po-nđréti* "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 **nýr-* (**nor-* 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. *Nař-upē*, Illyr. Nápwv "Narenta" = schott.-gael. *Abhainn Narunn* "Nairn"; Lith. *Neris*, *Nerýs*, *Neretà*, O.Pruss. *Neria* "Nehrung", Russ. *Neretva* (to Bug).

References: WP. II 334, Trautmann 196 f., Pokorny Urillyrier 3 f., 45;

See also: perhaps to *ner-2*.

Page(s): 766

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-n̥s-atē*), participle *níms-āna-* (old Deponentien); GN *Nāsatyau* m. Dual. “die beiden Nothelfer”, urind. *Našattia*, Av. *Nāñhaiθya-*, compare H. Güntert, Weltkönig 259;

zero grade O.Ind. *ásta-*, Av. *asta-* n. “homeland, domicile”; Gk. νέομαι, Ion. νεῦμαι “come lucky an, kehre heim”, Νέστωρ eig. “the always Wiederkehrende”, νόστος m. “Heimkehr”, redupl. ep. νῖσομαι “νέομαι” (*νι-νσ-ομαι with preservation of -σ- after unthematic forms as 2. 3. sg. *νι-νσ-σαι, -ται); reduced grade ναίω, Fut. νάσσομαι ‘stay, dwell, bewohne’, ναιετάω ‘stay, dwell, bewohne; bewohnt sein’; *νασ-Φός: Dor. Thess. νᾶος, Iak. νᾶΦος, Lesb. νᾶος (i.e. νᾶFFος), 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. *næra* and *nōra* “beleben, erfrischen, nähren”, Swe. dial. *nöra* “fire anmachen”); O.Ice. *aldr-nari* m. “(life preserver =) fire”, O.S. *lif-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. *nestn* 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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Page(s): 766-767

neu-dh-

English meaning: to yearn for smth.

Deutsche Übersetzung: “begehen, gelüsten”

Material: O.H.G. *niot* “eagerness”, M.H.G. *nietlīche* “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. *njōta* “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* “wherfore nütze” (zero grade O.Ice. *nŷtn*); O.E. *nyttian* “need, lack, genießen”, O.H.G. *nuzzan*, *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. *noti* 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”, *naūdyti* “lust, crave”, Ltv. *nàûda* “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-niuhsian* “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*, *nīosan*, 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. *njúchatъ* ‘snuffle, sniff, smell’, Serb. *njušiti* ‘snuffle, sniff’.

Maybe Alb. (**njúchatъ*) *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.

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neuk-

English meaning: dark, indistinct

Deutsche Übersetzung: “dunkel, undeutlich, von Gesichts- und Gehörseindrücken”?

Material: Lat. *nuscitiosus* “qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret”, next to which with /- (after *lux*, *lūcēre?*) *luscus* “blinzelnd; blödsichtig; einäugig”, *luscīnus* “geblendet”, *luscīosus*, *luscītiosus* “nachtblind”; Lith. *niūksotí* “dark emporragen”, *niūkiù*, *niūkti* “din, drone, dull sound, clink”, *apsi-niáukti* ‘sich bewölken’, Ltv. *apnauktiēs* 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” (**noyention*).’

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 *nudáti* ‘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. *niùrkylti* “press, squeeze”;

with *g-* further formations: Gk. νύσσω, Att. νύττω “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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ne^uos, -^uos

English meaning: new

Deutsche Übersetzung: “neu”

Material: O.Ind. *náva-*, Av. *nava-* “neu”, compar. *navatara-* (: Gk. νεώτερος), Gk. νέ(F)ος, Lat. *novus*, Osc. *Núvianús* “Nōlānīs” (from **Núvelā* = Lat. *Nōla*), O.Lith. *navas*, O.Pruss. *neuwenen* certain nom. sg. n. (**nawanjan*; O.Pruss. *nauns* probably after *jauns* “young”), O.Bulg. *novъ* “neu”; *-io*-form O.Ind. *návyā-*, Ion. νεῖος, Gaul. *Nevio-*, *Novio-dūnum* (“Neuenburg”), O.Ir. *nūe*, Welsh *newydd*, O.Bret. *nouuid*, *neuued*, Bret. *neuez*, Goth. *niujis*, O.Ice. *nýr*, O.H.G. O.S. *niuwi*, O.E. *nīwe*, *nēowe*, Lith. *naūjas* “neu”; Toch. A *ñu*, B *ñune* ds., Hitt. *neua-* ds.; with *-ro*-forms Gk. νε(F)αρός, Arm. *nor* “neu” (**nouero-*), Lat. *nover-ca* ‘stiefmutter’;

Maybe truncated Alb. (**nouero-*) *re* (fem.), *ri* (masc.) “new”.

Gk. νεάω = Lat. *novāre* “erneu(en” (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. νέας “young Kerl”; Church Slavic *novakъ* “Neuling”; but νεανίας “youngling “ from νεFo-av- “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-neuyen* “ nine “.

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nēik- : nīk- : nik-

English meaning: to attack; to fight, rail

Deutsche Übersetzung: “anfallen, losstürzen, heftig beginnen”

Material: Gk. νεῖκος n. “quarrel, fight”, νεικέω “zanke, streite, schelte”, perhaps also νίκη, Dor. νίκā f. “victory”, νίκάω ‘siege’; Celt. (?) FIN *Nicros* “Neckar”; O.E. *ge-nāstan* “quarrel”(*naihstian?); Bal.-Slav. *ninkō “begins violent” in Lith. -*ninkù*, -*niki* ds., Ltv. *nikns* “angry, irate”, ablaut. *naiks* “violent”, Lith. dial. *neikom* “very”, O.Pruss. *neikaut* “wandeln”, Slav. *niknq̥, *niknq̥ti in O.C.S. νβζ-*niknq̥ti* “again to sich come”, R.C.S. *niknuti* “hervorwachsen”, etc.

References: WP. II 321, Trautmann 199, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 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’ (**natr̥*), 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. *nøkkui* m., O.H.G. *nahho*, O.S. *naco*, O.E. *naca* “Nachen, dugout canoe”.

References: WP. II 340.

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nog^w-^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. *naqab̄s* (-d-), O.N. *nøkkuiðr* (also *nøkti*), next to which O.S. *nakuþer*, 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. *bägnäy*); 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.. *k* point at auf rearrangement from *nak(y)-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. *enomn̥*.

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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.

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nū-

English meaning: now

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nun” and ähnliche Formen

Material: O.Ind. *nú*, *nū*, Av. *nū* “nun”, O.Ind. *nūtana-* “jetzig, young, neu”, *nūnám* “now, yet, nun” (as Lith. *nūnāi*, O.C.S. *nyně* probably adv. solidified case eines adj. **nū-no-* “jetzig”), Av. *nūrəm*, *nūram*, ap. *nūram* ds. (after *āparəm* “prospectively “shaped?”); Gk. *vū*, *vūv*, *vūv* “now, yet” (latter probably from **nū-m* =) Lat. *num* “nun noch, noch jetzt”, then pad for Fragen, *etiamnum* “noch always”, *nunc* “now, yet, nun” (**num-ce*) = Hitt. *ki-nun* ds., *nū-per* “neulich, before kurzem; before Zeiten”, next to which *nu-* still in *nu-diūs tertius* “*nun is the dritte day” (about O.Ir. *nu-*, *no-*, M.Welsh *neu* Verbal-particle, see under *ne* “not”); Goth. *nu* (*nū?*), O.Ice. O.H.G. O.E. *nū* “now, yet, nun”, M.H.G. Ger. *nū*, previously seit LateM.H.G. time also *nūn*; Lith. *nū*, Ltv. *nu* “nun”, O.Pruss. in *tei-nu* “nunmehr”, Lith. *nūnāi* “nun” (see above); O.Bulg. *nъ* “but”, *nyně* “nun” (see above); Toch. A *nu* B *no* enkl. “but, because”; Hitt. *nu* (satzeinleitende particle); *ki-nun* “now, yet”, *nū-wa* ‘still’, *nu-kwit* “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 *nū* is probably zero grade to *neyo-* “neu”, compare O.Ind. *nūtane-* “jetzig” and “neu”, Gk. *véov tī* “eben, neulich”, O.H.G. *niwes* (adv. gen.), Lith. *nauja* “fresh, neulich”. Maybe Alb. *ta-ni* “now” [*ta-* (*atē*) “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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ṇdhos, ṇdheri

English meaning: under

Deutsche Übersetzung: “under”

Material: O.Ind. *adháh* “under” (as preposition m. acc. under gen.), Av. *adə* “under”, Arm. *ənd* (m. instr.) “under”, O.Ice. *and* ds., Toch. A *añč* “under, after under” (?);

Av. *aδairi* “under, below”, Goth. *undar* etc., O.H.G. *untar* and *untari* “under”, neologism after IE **uperi* (O.Ind. *upari* etc. “about”);

O.Ind. *ádhara-*, Av. *aδara-* “the untere”, Lat. *īferus* ds. (**enferos*, IE **ndheros*), *īfernus* ds. (after *supernus*), *infrā* “below” (**inferād*) with Anlautsbehandlung of -dh-; Gk. ἀθερό- placed perhaps in ἀθερίζω “verachte” (compare O.Ind. *adharīna-* “verachtet”); Goth. *undaro* preposition “under” (abl. auf -ōd) = O.Ind. adv. *ádharaṭ* “under”;

O.Ind. *adhamá-* “the unterste” = Lat. *īfimus* ds.

References: WP. I 323, WH. I 698, Specht IE Decl. 259¹.

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ṇsi-s

English meaning: sword

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwert’

Note: only Aryan and italisch

Material: O.Ind. *así-* m. ‘sword, Schlachtmesser’; Av. *aŋhū-* f. ds.; Lat. *ēnsis* ‘sword’.

References: WP. I 324, WH. II 406, Specht KZ. 66, 34 f.

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ṇ̥si-

English meaning: dirt, black

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schmutzfabrig; Schmutz, Schlamm’

Material: O.Ind. *ási-ta-*, fem. *ási-knī* “swart, black”; Gk. ἄσις ‘slime, mud (eines Flusses)’, ἄσιος “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” (*ař-avelum* “I vermehre”: *aveli* “more”), Gk. ὀφέλλω ‘sweep’ and ‘vermehre’, ὄφελμα “besom” and “benefit, advantage”, ὄφελτρον “besom” Hes., ὄφελτρέυω ‘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” (**όδι-*ω, with Lat. *olēre* under an extension basis **odēi-*-compatible), ὄδωδα, Hom. etc. ὀδμή, Dor. ὀδμά:, Att. ὀσμή “Duft, smell, odor” (**οδ-*μā), δυς-, εύ-ώδης “evil-, wohlriechend”, ὀσ-φραίνομαι “rieche, wittere” with **οδσ-* (: Lat. *odor*) as erstem part; Alb. *amē* “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*, *úostī* ‘smell’ (**ōdiō*), Ltv. *uôžu*, *uôst* ‘smell’, Lith. *úostytī* “herumriechen, snuffle, sniff” = Ltv. *uôstīt* (and *uôkstīt* ds.; with the same parasitischen *k* Lith. *úoksautī* “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.

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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. ὄδυς- (as *οδ-υδ- das participle perf. enthaltend) in οὐδύεται ἐρίζεται Hes. (οὐ- metr. lengthening for ὄ-), ὄδώδυσται, ὡδυσάμην, ὄδύσσασθαι, ὄδυσθῆναι "be angry with, grumble, rumble"; Lat. *ōdī* "empfinde Widerwillen, hasse", *ōdium* "natürlicher repulsion, hate"; O.E. *ato/*, O.Ice. *atall* "dirus, atrox"; Hitt. *hatukiš* "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- (*gʷheid-)

English meaning: to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwellen’

Note:

Considering Phryg. βεδου “water” : nasalized Illyr. *Bindus* “water god”, Root **band-** (*gʷheid-): “drop” : Root **oid-** (*gʷheid-): “to swell; strong, *fast, swelling, lump, water” derived from a zero grade of Root **a(y)e-9, a(y)ed-, a(y)er-** (*akvēnt-): “to flow, to wet; water, etc.”

Material: O.Ind. *índra-* ‘strong’, also GN “*Índra-*”, urind. (mitanni) *Indar* = Av. GN *Indra-*; O.Ind. *indriyám* n. “ power, fortune”; perhaps also *índu-* m. “drip” (originally ‘sehwellung, ball’);

Arm. *ait* (*i*-stem) “cheek”, *aitnum* “I swell” (*oid-nu-mi), *aitum* ‘swelling, lump, growth’; Gk. οιδάω, οιδέω ‘swell’, οιδος n. ‘swelling, lump, growth’, οιδαξ “ unripe Feige”, οιδμα “ swelling, tumescence, Schwall of Meeres”, Οιδί-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. *eitr* “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. οιδος); 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. *jáditi* “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 a Russ. *jestesě* n. Du. “testicles”, if with

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it **ěstesě* gemeint is; nasalized **ind-ro* to **ed-* (*ęd-*) in Slav. **jędro*, **jędrz*: O.C.S. *jadro* “quick, fast” (from “*strong” = “*swollen”), Serb. *jédar* “full, strong, fresh, strong” and R.C.S. *jadro* “nucleus, testiculus”, Russ. *jadrovyj* “kernig, strong”, *jádrica* “Gersten-, Hafergrütze”, Pol. *jądro* “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., Macheck 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. ὄκνος "dubiousness, hesitating", ὄκνέω "hesitate", ὄκνηρός "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-*.

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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 *aṣṭī*- f. "achtzig"), Av. *ašta* to Av. *ašti* "Breite from vier Fingern" (to sg. **aṣṭa-*), 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. *saptáthah*, Av. *haptāθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofoða*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatī*, Av. *haptāti-* 70; in Alb. *-ta*, *-tē* 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: θῆτα n. "the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet (Ar.)", gen. θήτατος Demokr. 20, Lat. pl. *tetates* from θήτατες; further uninflected. Origin (see intro): LW Sem. Etymology: from Semitic, cf. Hebr. *tēth*; cf. Schwyzer 140. is of Anatolian origin.

compare Maced. *Ootto-lobus* "8 hüglig"; Lat. *octō*; O.Ir. *ocht* *n-* (Nasalwirkung after *secht* *n-* and *nōi* *n-*); Welsh *wyth*, nCorn. *eath*, Bret. *eiz* (**ochtī*, older *-ū* from *-ō*); Goth. *ahtau*, O.Ice.

ātta, O.H.G. O.S. *ahto*, O.E. *eahta*; Lith. *aštuo-nì*; O.C.S. *osmъ* (after dem ordinals *osmъ* reshaped); Toch. B *okt*, A *okät*.

ordinals: Lat. *octānus* (compare also Osc. *Uhtavis* “Oktavius”) probably from **octōuos*, aPhryg. ὅτυφοι οὔτει “in 8. years” (**oktōyoi* γέτεσι); Gk. Ion. Att. ὄγδο(Φ)ος (ό after ἔβδομος), obstructed in ὄγδοήκοντα (Hom. to ὄγδώκοντα 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 *septm* (and *dekm*) gerichtet have sich O.Ind. *aśtamá-*, Av. *aśtəma-*, Gaul. *oxtumetos*, O.Ir. *ochtmad*, Welsh *wythfed*, Lith. *āšmas*, O.Pruss. *asman* (acc.), O.C.S. *osmъ* (*oktmo-*); compare Toch. A *oktänt*, B *oktante* “the achte”.

An other congruities are to name ved. *aśtādaśa-* 18, Av. *aśtadase-* “the 18.”, Gk. ὀκτω(και)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.

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okʷ- , (*hegʷh-)

English meaning: to see; eye

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sehen’

Note: besides *ok-*, see there

Note:

Root *okʷ-* : 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 **okʷp-* (whereupon partly the *i-* and *n*-stem is layered):

O.Ind. *áksi* n. “eye” (this *i*-stem ved. only nom. acc. sg. and in compounds, *aksi-pát* “a little, a bit”, after ved. also in *bh*-case and in loc. pl.), gen. sg. *aks-ŋ-áḥ* etc., nom. Du. *aksi*= Av. *aši*“ (both) eyes “

common O.Ind. -*gʷh-* > -*kṣ-* : Avestan -*gʷh-* > -*xš-*, -*š-* phonetic mutation

(compare **okʷt* ds. in Lith. *aki*, O.Bulg. *oči* and as base from Arm. *ač-k'* and Gk. ὄσσε), formation of conservative stem **aks-*; this stem *aks-* also in ved. *an-ák* “blind”; Av. *aši* for **axši* after *uši* “ears”, compare Av. *aiwy-āxšayeinti* “ they supervise “, *aiwyāxštar-* ‘supervisor, custodian, keeper”; redupl. O.Ind. *īkṣatē* “ sees “ (IE **īkʷ-* from **i-o**kʷ-*); *aksá-* m. “dice, cube”, i.e. “ provide with eyes “; *ksana-* m. n. “instant, eye blink” (seems grown from a loc. *[*a*]ksán); is not overgrown the *p*-stem in the darkened compounds O.Ind. *prátika-* “ turned, opposite “, n. “face (with the eyes and mouth)” (: πρόσ-ωπον), *ánika-* n. “ the turned, front “, Av. *ainika-* m. “face (with the eyes and mouth)” (**proti*, **eni* + *okʷ-*; compare

Slav. *nīcъ* under *ni- “low, mean”), *ghṛtācīf.* “ greasy (looking); sacrificial spoon “, *śvitīcīf.* “gleaming”;

Arm. (with expressive gemination) *akn*, gen. *akan* “eye, aperture, hole” (*n*-stem), nom. pl. *ač-K'* pluralized from dem nom. Du. **okʷi*;

Gk. (**oksi*) ὄσσε nom. Du. “Augen”

common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > *kʂ-* : Gk. -*gʷʰh-* > -*ss-* phonetic mutation

(**okʷie* for **okʷi*), Att. *όπτε, whereof τριοπτίς “ necklace with three glass eyes “; ὄσσομαι ‘see, observe (spiritually), foresee, predict”, Att. ὄπτεύομαι “foresee, predict, dread”;

common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > *kʂ-* : Gk. -*gʷʰh-* > -*ss-*: -*tt-* phonetic mutation

ὄψομαι “ I will see “, common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > *kʂ-* : Gk. -*gʷʰh-* > -*kʷʰh-* > -*phs-* phonetic mutation
ὄπωπτα “have seen”; ὄπīπεύω “ gawk at, look after “, παρθενοπīπης “ overseer of girls “ with
redupliz. root ὄπ (i + οπ > ἵπ-); ὄμμα “eye” (*όπ-μη),

common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > *kʂ-* : Gk. -*gʷʰh-* > -*kʷ-* > -*p-* phonetic mutation

όφθ-αλ-μός “eye” (**okʷph-* with expressive Aspirata?);

common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > *kʂ-* : Gk. -*gʷʰh-* > -*kʷ-* > -*ph-*, -*f-* phonetic mutation

without Aspirata bööt. ὄκταλλος; with (after ὄπός etc.) analogical π;

common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > *kʂ-* : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek -*gʷʰh-* > -*kt-* phonetic mutation

see Root *gh̥dēm-*, *gh̥dōm-*, gen.- ablative *gh̥(d)m-éś* : “earth”

Iak. ὄπτίλος, epidaur. ὄπτίλλος; similarly behaves ὄκκον ὄφθαλμόν to Lesb. ὄππατα
“ὄμματα” (probably with expressive gemination); ὄπή “ opening, aperture “ (ἐνόπαι f. pl. “
earrings “ under likewise, πολυ-ωπός “ nets with a lot of openings or meshes “);

common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > *kʂ-* : Gk. -*gʷʰh-* > -*kʷ-* > -*p-* phonetic mutation

lengthened grade ὄψ “face”; πρόσωπον “face (with the eyes and mouth)”, μέτωπον
“forehead”, Κύκλ-ωψ, βο-ώπτις under likewise; μύ-ωψ “ shortsighted “; besides αῖθ-οψ under

likewise with abbreviation (comparable Lat. *atr-ōx, fer-ōx*); common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > *kṣ-* : Gk.

$-\hat{g}^w h-$ > $-k^w h-$ > *-phs-* phonetic mutation

perhaps Gk. ὄπις “the vengeance or visitation, aWestruck fear; punishment, retribution “,

eig. “investigation, inquiry “?; common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > *kṣ-* : Gk. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > $-k^w-$ > *-p-* phonetic

mutation

ἴψαο “you have reprimanded, have punished, pressed hard, oppressed “, common O.Ind. -

$\hat{g}^w h-$ > *kṣ-* : Gk. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > $-k^w h-$ > *-phs-* phonetic mutation

ἐν-ιπή “rebuking, reproving appellation “, common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > *kṣ-* : Gk. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > $-k^w-$ > *-p-*

phonetic mutation

ἐνίσσω (changed ἐνίπτω), Aor. ἡνίπαπον and ἐνένιπον “rebuke, reproach, reprove, punish,

avenge, scold “(IE * \tilde{k}^w - from redupl. **i-o* k^w , compare O.Ind. *īkṣatē*); common O.Ind. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ >

kṣ- : Gk. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > $-k^w-$ > *-p-* phonetic mutation

Alb. *sü* “eye”;

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)], hence Alb. geg *süni* “eye” : Old Irish (**süli-*) *süil* “eye” : Root *sāuel-*, *sāuoł-*, *sūyéł-*, *süł-* : ‘sun’.

Finally zero grade Alb. geg *süni* “eye” : Old Irish (**süli-*) *süil* “eye” : Lat. *oculus* “eye” : Lith. *akýlas* “attentive”.

Hitt. *šakuua-* n. pl. “eyes”, *šakuuāi-* ‘see’ it seems that Root *okʷ-* : “to see; eye” derived from Root *sekʷ-2* : “to see, show; to speak”.

Lat. *oculus* “eye” (*ōkʷelo-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. $-\hat{g}^w h-$ > $kṣ-$: Celtic $-\hat{g}^w > -b : -k^w > -p$ phonetic mutation

in Gmc. finden wir besides dem stem $*aʒw-$ ($*ókʷ-$, O.H.G. *ac-siunif.* ‘species’, *auc-siuno* ‘evidenter’) : $*awi-$ ($*okʷi-$) 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. $*aun-$ ($*okʷén-$); through Ausgleich and influence of $*ausō$ “ear” entstand ein stem $*auʒan-$: krimGoth. pl. *oeghene* (*oe* = *ō*), 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 durch 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. “Windauge”;

affiliation from Lith. *ākas* “Wuhne, hole in Eise”, Ltv. *aka* “gegrabener stream, brook”, Russ. river name *Oká* (different above S. 23), Lith. *eketē* (*aketē, akytē*) “in das ice gehauenes hole zum Wasserschöpfen, 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-ma!* “face” (“eye + nose”); compare W.Schulze Kl. Schr. 248.

Maybe Sumerian *ig[~]2i*: noun, eye(s); face; front.

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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. ὥλλυμι (*óλ-vu:-μι), Fut. ὥλέσω 'spoil', ὥλετής "Vernichter", ὥλέκω "destroy", ὥλοός (*óλοFός) "verhängnisvoll";

Lat. *ab-oleō* "destroy"; perhaps with sek. *h-* Umbr. *hondū, holtū* "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. *ámsa-* m. ‘shoulder’; Arm. *us*, gen. *usoy* ds.; lengthened grade Gk. ὠμός 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.

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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. *ámītī* “bedrängt, versichert eindringlich, swears”, themat. *sam-amantē* ‘sie geloben’ (: συν-ομόσαι), *abhy-amītī* “plagues, schädigt”, *ámīvā* “tribulation, affliction, disease, malady” (: Gk. ἀνίη), with themat. Gestaltung the 2. syllable *ámātē* “bedrängt”, *ámātra-* “tight, firm”, *ámavān-* “boisterous, strong” = Av. *amavant-* ‘strong, mighty, vast, grand’, O.Ind. *áma-* m. “rush, Ungestüm” = Av. *ama-* “power, männliche Potenz, Angriffs Kraft”, adj. ‘strong’, O.Ind. *āmāyati* ‘schädigt; is schadhaft, sick “, *āmaya-* m. “disease, malady”; Av. *amāyavā* “affliction, tribulation”;

Gk. ὅμνυμι, ὅμνύω ‘schwören’ (όμόσαι, ὁμώμοκα; Fut. ὁμεῖται neologism), συνομόσαι (: O.Ind. *sam-amantē*), Hom. ὁμοίος “plagend, leidvoll” (probably metr. lengthening from ὁμοFioς, to *όμο-Fā); ἀνίā, Ion. ἀνίη “distress” (dissimil. from *ἀνīFā, Schwyzer 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. *amiškāññe* “Unzufriedenheit”, B *omäskem* “evil, bad”.

References: WP. I 178 f.

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om- (***hamel**)

English meaning: raw, bitter, *sweet

Deutsche Übersetzung: “roh, bitter”

Note: reduced grade *o***m**-

Root **om-** (**hamel*): “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. ἀβρο-, Gmc. **ampra-*), zero grade *āmrā-* m. “Mangobaum”, *āmā-* “raw, unreif” (= Gk. ὄμός), *āmād-* “eating raw flesh “; skyth. VN Ἀμάδοκοι from Iran. **āmād-aka-* “Rohfleischesser”;

Note:

Phonetically the closest cognate to O.Ind. *amlá-, amblá-* ‘sour’ is Alb.Gheg *amlā*, 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. ἀβρο- “zusammenziehend”, ἀβαρύ ὄριγανον Hes.;

Gk. ὄμός “raw, cruel, savage”, ὄμηστής “rohes Fleisch fressend” etc. (= O.Ind. *āmād-* with already IE contraction from *ōmo-* and *ed-* “eat”);

Alb. *tamlë* “(sour) milk”, *ambélë*, *ëmplë* ‘sweet’, *tëmplë* “Galle” (article *t-*);

Lat. *amārus* “bitter”; O.Ir. *om* “raw”, Welsh *ofds.*, 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. *amparo* “(Sauer)ampfer”; doubtful O.E. *ōm*

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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-, ὄnd-

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” (**onōr̥-io-*, compare Gk. τέκμωρ : τέκμαρ “mark, token, sign”); Gk. ὄναρ nom. acc. n. “dream” and adv. “in dream”; ὄνειρος, -ον, Eol. ὄνοιρος, Cret. ἄναιρος (probably through influence der preposition ἀν-) “dream”, gen. Att. Ion. ὄνείρατος (originally *ὄνατος); Alb. gejh. *âdërrë*, Toscëndërrë “dream” (*on̥rio-*).

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 *egnis* : *ognis* : "fire" derived from Root *ong-* (better *ang-*) (**heng-*): coal < Root *okʷ-* : "to see; eye"

Material: O.Ind. *árigāra*- m. "coal", Pers. *angišt* ds.; gael. Ir. *aingeal* "light, fire";

Balt-sl. **angli*-: O.Pruss. *anglis*, Lith. *anglis*, Ltv. *ùogle* "coal" (Ltv. *ùogle* is neologism); O.C.S. *qglb* m. ds., but Russ. *ugolb*, Ser.-Cr. *ügalj*, Pol. *węgie*/ds. etc. (*io*-stem).

Maybe Alb. *thēngjill* "(*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-* < *ng^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. *unguen*, *unguen-tum* “fat, ointment “, Umbr. *umen* ds., O.H.G. *ancho*, *anco* m., M.H.G. *anke* “ butter”, Alem.-südschwäb. *Anke* (m., seldom f.) “ butter”.

ng^w-en-: Ir. *imb* (gen. *imbe*) “ butter”, O.Corn. *amen-en*, Bret. *amann*, *aman-enn*, Welsh *ymen-yn*(from umgelautetem *emēn-yn); compare above O.Ind. *ājyam*.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (*ng^wh-en) *ngjyenj* “to wet, moisten; to dye, color, imbue”.

References: WP. I 181, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 122.

Page(s): 779

onogh- (: ongh-, nogh-; Celt. *ngh-*), ongh-li- (*henegh-)

English meaning: fingernail, claw

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Nagel an Fingern und Zehen, Kralle”

Note: partly with formants *-u-* (extended *-ut-*) and *-lo-*

Material: O.Ind. *áriḡri-* 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. *ełungn* ds. (**e-nungn*):

Gk. ὄνυξ, -ογχός “nail, claw, talon” (from *ὄνυχ-?);

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, -ογχός “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. *thēngjill* “(*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. *nagi* ds. (conservative stem geworden, pl. *negl*); *negl* perhaps originally sg. i-stem, compare O.Ind. *áriḡri-*, 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*

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“foot” (collective *ā*-formation); Lith. *nagūtis*, O.Pruss. *nagutis* “Fingernagel”, O.Bulg. *pogъtъ*, Russ. *nógotъ* “nail, claw, talon “;

after Specht to Gk. ὄγκος (above S. 46), also root *on-*.

Maybe Alb. (**ungula*) *ngul* “jab (a nail)”, (**nægəl*) *ngeł* “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. ὄνομαι ‘schelte, tadle’, ὄνοτός “getadelt, tadelnswert”, ὄνοτάζω ‘schelte, tadle’; with -ə- the second syllable Hom. ὕνατο and ὄναται ἀπιμάζεται. 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. ὄνόσσασθαι ‘rebuke, reproach’ etc., ὄνοστός ‘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, Zustände 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. ὄμπνη f. “nourishment, food, Brotfrucht”, ὄμπνιος “nourishing”;

Lat. *opus, -eris* “work, Beschäftigung, action, work”, *opus est* “es ist nötig” (“*is Mußarbeit”), whereof *operō, -āre* “work”, Osc. *úpsannam* “operandam”, *upsatuh sent* (“factū sunt”), perf. *upsed* “fecit”, *uupsens* “fēcērunt”, (lengthened gradees perf. as in Lat. *ōdī*), Umbr. *osatu* “facitō”, pālign. *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*, Όπικοι as “die Verehrer the Ops” and Lat. *omnis* “all, whole, jeder” (**op-ni-s*); perhaps O.Ir. *somme* “rich”, *domme* “arm” (*su-, dus-op-smjō-*);

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. *ōbian* “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. *happinahh-* “rich make”.

Maybe zero grade in Alb. (**happinahh-*) *puna* “work, labor” not from Lat. *opus* “work”.

Note: Lat. *opus, -eris* (**opines*) “work” is a truncated cognate of older Hitt. *happinahh-* “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. *happinahh-* “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. *happinahh-* “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. *happinahh-* “become rich” was the first part of a compound clearly marked by *-hh-* 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 *ah* > Gk. *-os*, Lat. *-es*, *-us*. Illyr. and Alb. dropped the **ending laryngeals** to give f. *-ah* > *-a*, m *-uh* > *-u*, *-ih* > *-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 *praedotionē*) “praeoptant” covered; derived *opiō(n) “expectation, opinion”, wherefore Denominativum *opīnor, -āri* “assume, wähnen, 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 Rückbildung 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. ὄρφο-βόται ἐπίτροποι ὄρφανῶν Hes., ὥρφωσεν ὠρφάνισεν Hes., ὄρφανός “verwaist” (compare Arm. *arbaneak*), Lat. *orbus* “a thing stolen; looted, verwaist”; maybe Alb.Gheg *verbonj* “I blind” from Lat. *orbus -a -um* through Fr. *mur orbe* “blind wall” a contamination from Gmc. *verblenden* “blind”.

also Alb.Gheg (*όρφανός) *vorfēn* “poor”; initial Alb. prosthetic *v-* proves the presence of old laryngeals in archaic alb hence it si not a loanword.

O.Ir. *orb(b)e*, *orpe* m. n. “the, das Erbe” (**orbhio-*), *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. *arfrm*. “das Erbe” is to *arfi*, *arfa* “the Erbe, die Erbin” neologism), O.Ice. *erfi* (Run. *arbija*) 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 **arbhē-iō* “bin verwaistes, zur harten Arbeit verdingtes kid, child?” one leads back Goth. *arbaiPs* f. “hardship, work”, O.Ice. *erfiði* n. ds., O.S. *araþēd* f., *arþēdi* n.,

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O.E. *earfob* f., *earfeþe* n. “toil, work”, O.H.G. *arabeit* “work” (O.Ice. *erfiðr*, O.E. *earfeþe* “beschwerlich”), basic form **arþēiðiz*, very doubtful is formation from **arþ-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”, *rebénok* “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. ὄρύα “ intestine “ (kann also for *ἀρύα 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

or̄hi-, ῥ̄hi-

English meaning: testicle

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hode"

Grammatical information: m.

Note:

From Root *ergh-* : "to shake, tremble, *evil, lustful" derived Root *or̄hi-, ῥ̄hi-* : "testicle" (hence a taboo word)

Material: Av. *ərəzi-* m. "Hodensack", Du. *ərəzi* "testicles";

Arm. *orji-k'* pl. "testicles", *orji* "not kastriert" (**or̄hi-jos*), *mi-orji* "μόνορχις"; Gk. ὄρχις m. "testicle"; Alb. *herdhe* f. "testicle" (**or̄hi-ā*); M.Ir. *uirgge* f. "testicle" (**or̄hiā*), Ir. *uirghe* with secondary *gh*; Lith. *aržus* "lascivious", *eřžilas* '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 *orǵhi-*, *r̥g̥hi-* : “(testicle)” derived Root *ort-* : “(vine, *grape)”.

Note:

Common Alb. *-ǵh-* > *-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.

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ost(h)-; ost(h)i, ost(h)r(g), obl. ost(h)-(e)n-

English meaning: bone

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Knochen"

Material: O.Ind. *ásthī* n., gen. *asth-n-áh* "leg, bone", Av. *ast-*, *asti-* n. "bone", gen. pl. *astām*, instr. pl. *azdbiš*, *asti-aojah-* "Knochenkraft", *astən-tāt* "vitality"; pāli *aṭṭhitaco* "Krebs" (**asthi-tvacas* "knochenhäutig", compare to meaning Gk. ὄστακός "Meerkrebs"); Gk. ὄστέον "bone" (probably *οστέι-ον "*Beinernes" = Lat. *osseum* ds.), Lat. *ossu*, *ossua* probably as innovation after *genu*, *genua*; ὄστακός (hellenist. to ἀστακός assimil.) "Meerkrebs" from *όστ-τFako- "dessen skin bone are", next to which of *r*-stem ὄστρακον "hard bowl, shard", ὄστρεον "Auster" (probably also ὄστρυς, ὄστρυα, ὄστρυῖς "tree with harem, weißem wood" through dissimilation from *όστρο-δρυς), ἀστράγαλος "ankle" (assimil. from *όστράγαλος; places einen nom. **ost(h)rg* ahead); wenat. *ostüakon* "ossuārium";

Alb. *asht*, *ashtē* "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. *eze* ds.), M.Ir. *asna* m. "Rippe" (**astonjio*-?), 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-*, wester to Gk. ὄσφυς "hip, haunch" (different S. 773);

Hitt. *hastāi-* "bone, Widerstandskraft".

Note:

Hitt. *hastāi-* "bone" : Alb.Gheg *ashti* "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-*).

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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-t?); 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

óu̥i-s

English meaning: sheep

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schaf’

Grammatical information: m. f. gen. sg. *óu̥jos*, f. *ou̥ikā*ds.

Material: O.Ind. *ávi-* m. f. ‘sheep’, *avika-* m. ds., *avikā* “female sheep (= O.Bulg. *ovьca*), *ávyā-* “of sheep”, compare Gk. *οῖα*; Arm. *hov-iw* (**ou̥i-pā-*) ‘schäfer’; Gk. *οῖς*, *οῖς* (argiv. acc. pl. *οἜινς*) ‘sheep’, *οἴεος* “of sheep”, *οῖα*, *οῖα* ‘schaffell’, lengthened grade *ῷα* ‘schaffell, hem’ (as O.Ind. *āvika-* n.); Lat. *ovis*, Umbr. *oui*, *uvef* acc. pl. “oves” (*au-bubulcus* “pastor bovum”, also *avillus* “lamb”, see below *aghnos*); O.Ir. *ōi* ‘sheep’; Welsh *ewig*, O.Corn. *euhic* “cerva” (**ou̥ikā*); O.Ice. *ær*, 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’ gehörigem 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*, *àuns*, O.Pruss. *awins* “aries, ram” = O.Bulg. *овь-пъ* ds.; O.Bulg. *овь-ca* ‘sheep’.

Maybe Alb. zero grade in Alb.Gheg (**ovь-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 Vriddhi **ōzdos* in O.E. *ōst*, M.L.G. *ōst* “knot in wood, knag” (= “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, ὥσχη “twig, branch, sprout”;

die Gk. words possibly also a dem IE **o-zdos* “ὄζος” parallel composition ὅ-zgho- (: ἔχω, σχεῖν) ‘sich (am stem) festhaltend’?

References: WP. I 185, Schwyzer Gk. 2, 491.

Page(s): 786

ጀd(e)go- or ጀd(e)gʷo-

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-, ēg-

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* (**agrīnīā*) '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

ōkū-s

English meaning: quick

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnell’

Grammatical information: compar. *ōkiōs*, superl. *ōkisto-*

Material: O.Ind. *āśu-* “quick, fast”, compar. *āśīyān*, superl. *āśiṣṭha-*, Av. *āsu-* “quick, fast”, compar. *āsyā*, superl. *āsištō*; Gk. ὡκύς, ὡκιστος, poet. ὡκύτατος, 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*) *šoim* “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- > -/- 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 *ōkū-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’ +

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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 **aḱ-ro-* besides **aḱ-u-*) is perhaps the base from Church Slavic *jastrebъ* “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: (*ἀραFā), Hom. ἀρή “prayer” (*ἀρFā, compare ark. κάταρFος “verflucht”), whereof ἀράομαι “bete, fluche”; ἀρύει ἀντιλέγει, βοῇ; ἀρύουσαι λέγουσαι, κελεύουσαι; ἀρύσασθαι ἐπικαλέσασθαι Hes., Lat. *ōrō*, -*āre* ‘spreche eine Ritualformel, verhandle vor Gericht, rede, bete’; Osc. *urust* “ōrāverit”; Russ. *orú*, *orátъ* “cry”, Serb. *oriti se* “widerhallen” (perhaps also Ltv. *urdēt* “antreiben, scold, chide”?); Hitt. *aruyāi-* ‘sich prostrate, anbeten’ (also *arīja-* “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-ḥ n. "mouth" (compare ās-án- sd., āsyám n. "mouth, aperture"), Av. āh-, āñhan- 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); ūsculum "kiss" is Dimin. from ūs;

O.Ice. ūss m. "Flußmündung" (Gmc. *ōsaz), moreover O.E. ūr n., ūra m. "edge, Anfang"; from O.E. ūris M.Ir. or "ora, margo, linea", O.Welsh ūrds. borrowed.

The reduced grade IE *əus- proves: Alb. anē 'seite, hem, bank, border, shore, Borte' (*ausnā); possibly also Hitt. aiš, gen. iššaš n. "mouth" (*aies, *aisos)? s. Pedersen Hitt. 47 f.

t- derivatives are O.Ind. ūṣṭha- m. n. "lip", Av. aoštā-, aoštā- ds. (*əus-), Lat. ūstium "entrance, Flussmündung" (= Slav. *ustъje); O.C.S. usta pl. "mouth"; Slav. *ustъje n. "estuary" is must be assumed after Bulg. ústije, Russ. ústъje etc.; compare O.C.S. ustъna, Slov. ūstna "lip"; O.C.S. ustiti (naustiti) "move, anregen, überreden"; probably O.C.S. uzda etc. "bridle, rein"; Ltv. ap-aūši (*-austi-) "halter"; O.Pruss. austō "mouth" (nom. Plur.?; acc. sg. āustin), Lith. áuščioti "babble, chatter, rumor, gossip", Ltv. aūšāt "babble, chatter"; changing through ablaut Lith. uostā 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.

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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. *ghōsati* “ 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. ὠφατα “ 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 ὠφατα “ auricular, ears “ Alkm., ἀμφ-ῶες Theokr. “ with two handles “, Dor. ἔξ-ωβάδια “ earrings “, ὑπερ-ώιη “ palate “, Att. λαγ-ώς, Hom. λαγ-ώσ n. “ hare “ (**slēg-ōusos*) “with loose ears”; **əus-** in Gk. Iak. αῦς “ear”, pl. ἄνθα (**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 (**oúsoς*) “ear”, Hom. gen. οὔστος (**ous/poς*), ὡκίδες “ earrings “ Hes. (**ous-η-ko-*); about ἀκούω see above S. 18, 587; about Att. ἀκροᾶσθαι (**akr-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”, *vathē* “loop, sheepfold, pen”, [the common Alb. *-s > -th* shift].

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The trail of the Alb. cognate goes back to the loss of the old laryngeal in IE:

Baluchi *gosh*, Tadzik *gus*, Afghan *gvaz*, Albanian *veshi*, Greek Cretan *hous*, Byelorussian *vuchi*, *vuxa*, Lusatian L *hucho*, Lusatian U *wucho*, Ukrainian *vuchko*, *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-ausios*), 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. *ausū* (konson. stem), Ltv. *àuss* f.; O.Pruss. acc. pl. *āusins* “the ears”, besides *ausins* voc. m.; O.C.S. *uchō*, gen. *ušese* (s-stem).

References: WP. I 18, WH. I 85 f., Trautmann 18 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 348, 520.

Page(s): 785

ō(u)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. ὠιόν (**ōui-om*), Eol. ὠιον (**ōuii-om*), Dor. ὠεον (**ōuei-om*) "egg";

Welsh *wy*, O.Corn. *uy* "egg" (**āuion* from **ōuiom*);

without *u*, das probably in langdiphthong. **ōuiom* 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. *ajbce*, 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. **ajaz-*; O.H.G. pl. *eigir*, O.E. *ægru* prove -es-stem); perhaps after Specht from **əióm*, not abbreviated from Proto-Gmc. **ājiam*, IE **ōiom*.

This is wrong etymology. The evolution of the egg cognate in IE followed a phonetic pattern: Persian *tokhm*, Tadzik *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* (**ukʷʰ*), 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".

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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. *əyeis*; compare above S. 86, where one still could have mentioned Gk. οἰωνός “bird of prey” (from *aiωνός, 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. ὁ, ὦ Ausruf esp. of Erstaunens, Vokativpartikel (therefrom ὡζειν “oh; call, shout, cry”, ὡή “heda!”, compare also ὠόπι, ὥπι “ermunternder Zuruf the oarsman”! after Kretschmer KZ. 38, 135 also in Gk. ὡ-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 “ō”, once = “oúα, 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 Tadels, the amazement, Vokativpartikel”; Ltv. *a* “Vokativpartikel”.

O.C.S. *o* “ō” (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 partipie *panc-to-s ‘swollen, aufgeblasen’);

O.C.S. *počiti sę* “inflāri”, *počina* “mare”, Pol. *pąk* “bud”, *pęk* “bundle”, Russ. *puk* “bundle, tussock, bunch”, *púča* “Blähung” etc.; with voiced-nonaspirated O.C.S. *pogy* “corymbus”, *pogvica* “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”, πάππας πατρὸς ὑποκόρισμα, πάππος “grandfather” (out of it Lat. *pappus*), παππίᾶς “Väterchen”, παππάζειν “Papa say”; skyth. Ζεῦς 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* (*i*-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, puskáť* “(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. *paḍbhíḥ*) “loop, noose, snare, rope”, *pāsa-* m. ds., *pajrá-* “thickset, strong”;

Av. *pas-* “aneinander befestigen, zusammenfügen”, *tsəbiš* “with Fesseln” (about *pourupax̊sta-* “much, a lot of, reich gefaltet” s. Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 29, 106 f.);

Gk. πάσσαλος, Att. πάτταλος m. “peg, plug, nail” (-κι-), πήσσω, Att. πήπω “πήγνυμι”; πήγνυμι (Dor. -ā-) “befestige through Hineinschlagen, Hineinstecken; lasse erstarren” (ἐπάγην, πέπηγα, πηκτός), πήγμα n. “plant, Gestell”, πηγός “tight, firm, strong”, πήγανον n. “Raute”, ναυ-πήγος ‘schiffbaumeister’, πηγυλίς adj. f. “reifig, icy”, πάγος m. “ice, hoarfrost” (also dat. pl. πάγεσι “frost”), Hom. “crag cliff”; πάχνη (*παξνā) “hoarfrost, frost”, πάγη “loop, noose, snare, Falle”, πακτώ “make tight, firm, verschließe, verstopfe”, ἄ-παξ ‘simple, just’; πάξ adv. “enough!”; here πηγή, Dor. πᾶγā “ueulle”;

Lat. *pacīscō* (sek. -or) “einen pact, covenant or comparison moor, abschließen”, aLat. *paciō* “pactio”, *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. *fanχan), *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” (**pāgl-i-*; or as **pōkli-* to O.Ice. *fægiligr* ds., s. **pek-1?*); Welsh *aelod* “limb, member” (**paglātu-*);

Gmc. Nasalpräs. **fanjan* (: Lat. *pango*) 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. *driēr vacher* “dreimal”;

Slav. **pāža-* m. in Sloven. *pāž* “Fuge”, *pāž* “Bretterwand”.

References: WP. II 2 f., WH. II 232 f., 235 f., 245 f., Trautmann 209.

Page(s): 787-788

pān-

English meaning: fabric

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Gewebe"

Material: Gk. πῆνος n., πήνη f. "Gewebe" Hes., πηνίον "aufgewickelter filament, Gewebe, garment ", πηνίζομαι " weave " (Dor. πᾶνισδεται Theokr.); ablaut. Lat. *pannus* " a piece of cloth, garment of cloth " (expressives *nn*); Goth. *fana* m. "rag, Schweißtuch", 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. ā 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 εὔφραστον, 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

pāsó-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. *Pūsán-* m. “vedischer Gott, Hüter und Mehrer der Herden und des menschlichen Besitzes überhaupt”, Gk. Πāv, ark. Πāων (*Πāυσων); Illyr. (Messap.) PN *Pausō, -onos*, Gaul. (Ven.) PN *Pusa* m.; doubtful, whether to O.Ind. *puṣyati*, *puṣṇāti*, *póṣati* “prospers, becomes overgrown, makes prosper, nourished”, *pōṣa-* 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 τάπλησμα; Lat. *pāscō*, -ere, *pāvi*, *pāstum* “lasse weiden, füttere”, Dep. “devour, weide” (*pās-scō), *pāstor* “herdsman, shepherd”, *pābulum* “food” (*pā-dhloṁ), *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. *pahš-* (*pahhaš-*) “shield”.

Maybe Alb.Gheg *me pa*, aor. *pashē* “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. “Eichelmaist”.

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-*, *pōk-s-* (**pegh-*)

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. *-gh-* > *-ks-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *pectus* “brost”; common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-ks-* : lat *-gh-* > *-ct-* phonetic mutation

Ltv. *paksis* “Hausecke”;

Toch. A *pässäm*, B *päšcane* “die beiden Brüste”; common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-ks-* : Toch. *-gh-* > *-ss-* 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-*, *pōk-s-* : ‘shoulder, hip, side’ is a reduced root of Balt Lith. *pažastē*, *pažastis* f. “place under the arm, armpit”.

A common satem Root *dous-* : “arm” (see above) derived from an archaic root **gheus* “hand, arm” (see below). But she shift *gh-* > *d-* is a unique O.Pers., Balt, celt., Illyr.-Alb. phonetic mutation.

Two other roots, respectively Root *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* : “hand” and Root *ghesto-2* : “hand, arm” derived from an extended archaic root *gheus* + reduced form of the common PIE suffix variants *-tar*, *-ter*, *-tra*, *-tre*. : O.Ind. *hástā-ḥ* m. “hand”, Av. *zasta-*, O.Pers. *dasta-* ds.;

The key link between Root *dous-* (**gheus-*): “arm” derived from an archaic root **gheus* “hand, arm” and Root *ghesor-1*, *ghesr-* (**gheus-*): “hand” and Root *ghesto-2* (**gheus-*):

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“hand, arm” are Balt : Ltv. *pa-duse* (zero grade) “ armpit “ : Lith. *pa-žasfē*, *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. *piŋktē* (unbel.) “malt”, *piŋga-*, *piŋgaла-* “reddish, brown”, *piŋjára-* “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 *pík-*, *pek-* ‘schreiben, malen” (*pekant-* “Maler”), B *pink-*, *pa(y)k-* ‘schreiben”.

Maybe Alb. *pikē* “dot, stain”, *pis* “dirty, stained”

B. O.Ind. *piŋsáti* “haut from (esp. Fleisch), cuts, slices zurecht, gestaltet, schmückt”, *pěsa-* n., *pěsa-* m. ‘shape, form, paint, color”, *pěsaла-* “verziert; mellifluous; skilful” (compare ποικίλος); *pišáŋga-* “reddish, reddish brown “, *piša-* m. “Dammhirsch” etc.; perhaps *śilpá-* “varicolored”, whether from **pišlá-* (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-pěsa-* “mannigfaltig”), O.H.G. O.S. *fēh* “varicolored”, O.E. *fāh*, *fāg* “varicolored”, whereof O.Ice. *fā* (**faihōn*) “färben, adorn”, *fārūnar* “Runen ritzen” (originally “red färben”), *fāinn* “bunt dappled “, O.E. *fāgian*, O.H.G. *fēhen* “adorn”;

Lith. *piěsti* “malen, schreiben”, *pašas*, *piěšas* “Rußfleck”, *pieša* ‘smut”, *pašinas*, *puišinas*, *puišus* “rußig, dirty, filthy”, *išpaiššau* “adumbrō”; O.Pruss. *peisāi* ‘sie schreiben”;

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O.C.S. *pišo p̥sati* ‘schreiben’, *p̥estrъ* (= πικρός) “varicolored”, *p̥estrōgъ* “Forelle” (also *p̥esъ* “dog” from the Farbe genannt).

References: WP. II 9 f., WH. II 301 f., 305 f., Trautmann 210 f.

Page(s): 794-795

peiḡ-¹ and peiḱ-

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, faul”; O.Ice. *feikn* n. “ruin”, O.E. *fācen*, O.S. *fēcan* n. “betrayal, malice, deceit” (O.E. *fæcne* “deceitful, mad, wicked, evil”), O.H.G. *feiḥhan* n. “guilefulness, deceit”, O.E. *gefīc* “deceit”, *fīcol* “arglistig, unzuverlässig”.

B. O.Ind. *píśuna-* “bösgesinnt, verräterisch, verläumperisch”, *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. *gīfēh* “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 “faul”), O.S. *fēgi* “of Todes”, O.E. *fæge* “dem Tode nahe, bang” (Eng. *fey*), O.Ice. *feigr* “dem Tode verfallen” (**poiķiós*, compare Lith. *paīkas* ‘stupid’);

Lith. *paīkas* ‘stupid’, *peikiù*, *peīkti* “rebuke, reproach, vilify, scold”; *piktas* “mad, wicked, evil, angry, irate”, *pykstù*, *pykti* “rage against, mad, wicked, evil sein”; Ltv. *peiksts* “unzuverlässiger person”; O.Pruss. *paikemmai* 1. pl. Konj., *aupaickīt* “cheat, deceive”, *pikuls* “devil”, Lith. *pikūlas* “devil”, Ltv. -*pikis*, *pikuls* “devil”.

References: WP. II 10 f., WH. II 300 f., Trautmann 203 f.

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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 lautnachahmend.

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. *piskář* "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: **basiŋga*

Tungus protoform: **puse-*

Japanese protoform: **pansai*

References: WP. II 11, WH. II 310, Max Förster Themse 840 f.

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(peis-^{1?}) : pis-

English meaning: to grind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zerstampfen, zermalmen” (especially Getreide)

Material: O.Ind. *piṇāṣṭi* “zerreibt, zerstampft” (3. pl. *pīṣānti* = Lat. *pīnsunt*), *pīṣā-* “gemahlen”, n. “meal, flour”, *pēṣtar-* “Zerreiber” (: Lat. *pistor*), Av. *pišant-* “zerstampfend”; Gk. πτίσσω “stamp, schrote” (probably expressives σσ), πτίσμα, πτισάνη “enthüllste barley”, πτίσις, πτισμός “das Stampfen”, περιπτίσματα “ausgepreßte Weintrauben” (diss. from *περιπτίσματα); Lat. *pīnsō*, -ere, *pīnsiō*, *pī(n)sō*, -āre “zerstampfen, zerstoßen” (*pīs-* with Nasalreduktion from *pīns-*), **pīstum*, *pīnsum*, *pīsitum*; *pistor* “Bäcker”, *pīsō* “mortar”, *pīla* ds., *pīlum* “Mörserkeule” (and ‘spear, lance’), *pīstillum* ‘stampfer’; Umbr. *pīstu* “pīstum”; M.L.G. *vīsel* “mortar”, M.H.G. *fīsel* “penis”, Lith. Iterat. *paisyti* “(barley) abklopfen, den Gerstenkörnern die Grannen abschlagen”, primär *pīsti* “coire cum femina”; O.C.S. *pīsq* and *pīchajq*, *pīchati* “bump, poke”, **pīšeno* “meal, flour”, Russ. *pīšenō* n. “enthüllste millet, sorghum”, Cz. Iterat. *pēchovati* ‘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. *piččhōrā* "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. *fisfern*, *fispeln* "hiss"; Bal.-Slav. **pīsketi* "piept, pfeift" in Lith. *pyškēti* "knallen", Slav. **piščo*, **piščati* in Russ. *pišču*, *piščatъ* "piepen, screech, shriek, scream, squawk, cackle, croak, yell", Church Slavic *pištalь* f. "Pfeife", O.C.S. *piskati* "whistle" etc.; maybe Alb. *piskat* "to srcream", *piscamē* 'scream'

with *n*-formants: Welsh *ffun* (**spoi-nā*) "breath".

References: WP. II 11, WH. II 575 f., Trautmann 221.

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pe̥i(ə)-, p̥i-

English meaning: fat; milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fett sein, strotzen”

Material: O.Ind. *páyatē* ‘schwillt, strotzt, makes schwollen, strotzen”, *pipyúšī* ‘strotzend, milchreich”, Av. *(a)-pipyúšī-* “(keine) milk in the Brust habend, (not) säugend” (: Lith. *papijusi*), O.Ind. *pīnā-* “fat, fat, obese, thick”, *pyāyatē* ‘schwillt, strotzt”, *pīnvati* “makes schwollen”, 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-, pērū-* “anschwellend, tumescent making “(probably with IE /, 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 kárve* “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. πīμελή “fat”, Lat. *opīmus* “fat, wohlgenährt; fertile; rich” (probably *pīnguis* “fat”: hybridization from **pīmos* and **finguis*, see above S. 128).

μ-formations:

Att. πόα, ep.-Ion. ποίη, Dor. ποία “grass, Rasenplatz”, from *ποιFā = Lith. *píeva* “meadow” (**poiua*);

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, πīαρός = Gk. πīων, f. πīειρα “fat, fertile, rich”, πīαρ (only nom. acc. sg. **pī-μη*) “fat”; O.Ir. *īriu*, gen. *īrenn* (**pī-μερ-iō*) “Erdboden, land”, if lit. “πīειρα γῆ”;

tu-stem *pei-tu-*, *pī-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”;

pī-tu- “Trank, dish, food”: O.Ind. *pītū-* m., Av. *pītu-š* m. “juice, sap, Trank, nourishment, food, dish, food”, Av. *arəmpīθwā*, *ra-pīθwā* f. “midday, Wittagszeit”, eig. “die zum Mahle passende time”; O.Ir. *ith* “(*nourishment, food), corn, grain”, O.Welsh *it*, Welsh *yd* (**pītu-*) etc. “ds.”; Lat. *pītuīta* “reiche dampness, catarrh”; M.Ir. *īth* “tallow, suet” (**pītu-*); wherefore as denominative O.C.S. *pītēti*, *jüngerpitati* “feed, ernähren, aufziehen”; here from the meaning “resin” from: O.Ind. *pītu-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. πίπτα f. “tar”, πιπάκιον n. ‘schreibtäfelchen, Pflaster’, Lat. *pīx*, *pīcis* f. “tar” (out of it O.H.G. *peh* etc.), perhaps M.L.G. *vī(g)*, *vīhe* ‘swamp, marsh, break’; (Lith. *pīkis* “tar” is Gmc. Lw.), O.C.S. *rъcъ/ь*, R.C.S. *rъkъ/ь* “tar”; but Lat. *pīnus*, *-ūs* and *-ī* “fir, spruce, pine, pine tree” because of Alb. *pishē* “fir, spruce, pinewood torch” (**pīt-s-iā*) probably from **pīt-s-nu-s*,

extension *poi-d-*, *pī-d-*: Gk. πīδήεις “quellenreich”, πīδαξ “wellspring”, πīδύω “lasse durchsickern, quelle hervor”, nom. pl. n. πīσεα “damp Orte, Wiesen” (**pī-d-s-es-*); O.Ice. *fīta* f. “fat”, Gmc. **fātian* “mästen” (O.H.G. *feizen*, O.E. *fætan*, O.Ice. *feita*), **fāta-* “fat” (O.H.G. *feiz*, O.Ice. *feitr*), participle Gmc. **fātidā-*: O.H.G. *feizzit*, M.H.G. *veiz(e)t*, Ger. *feist*, O.E. *fæted*, Eng. *fat*, M.L.G. *vet* “fat”; O.Ice. *fit* “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.

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peḱ⁻¹, pēk-, pōk-

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. *fægilligr* “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* (**pōkeiō*), *púošti* “adorn”, Ltv. *pūost* “clean, säubern, adorn”, refl. ‘sich putzen”; perhaps hieher M.Ir. *āil* “pleasant” as **pōkli-* (yet s. also under *pāk-* “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. *páśu-*, *paśú-* n., gen. *paśváḥ*; *paśu-* m. “Vieh”; Av. *pasu-* m. “Vieh” (mostly still ‘small cattle’), in compound *fśū-*, *-fśū-*, wherewith O.Ind. *kśu-mān-* “nahrungsreich”, *puru-kśu* 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*, *-ūdīs* f. ds.; derivatives *pecūnia* “property, riches, wealth”, *pecūlīum* “property”; Umbr. *pequo* pl. n. “pecua”; = Goth. *faíhu* “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-faíhon* “übergorteilen” are after W. Wissmann (The ältesten Postverbalia 79 ff.) Denominativa from *faíhu*, and *bi-faíh* “deceit” is noun post-verbal;

Arm. *asr*, gen. *asu* ‘schafwolle, Fließ’, *asvet* “fleecy” (**poku* + *r*, with *a* from *o* in offener Anlautsilbe); Gk. πέκω (= Lith. *pešū*), πέκτω (= Lat. *pectō*, O.H.G. *fehtan*), 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” (**peklā*); Lat. *pectō*, *-ere*, *pexī* “comb”, *pecten*, *-inis* “comb”, Umbr. *petenata* “pectinatam”; O.H.G. O.S. *fehtan*, O.E. *feohtan* “fechten”; O.H.G. O.S. *fahs*, O.E. *feax* “(head)-haar”, O.Ice. *fax* “Mähne” (*-*pok-s-o*, compare den *es*-stem πέκος), O.Ice. *fær*, O.S. *fār* ‘sheep’ (**fahaz* = πόκος), O.S. *fæt* (**fahti-*) “wool, Fließ”, O.E. *feht* “Fließ”, Dutch *vacht* f. “wool, Schur”, O.E. *fihl* “a piece of cloth, garment of cloth”; Lith. *pešū*, *pěsti* “pluck, an den Haaren zausen”, Iter. *pašyti*, *susipěsti* “to tear, rend”.

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Here probably O.Ind. *pakṣ-man-* n. “eyelashes, hair”, *pakṣ-malá-* “with starken eyelashes, dichthaarig”, Av. *pašna-* n. “eyelid”, compare in not so spezialisierter meaning Pers. *pašm* “wool”. common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-ks-*: Avestan *-gh-* > *-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. *peko*, compare also Lith. *kepū*); Fut. *pákṣyati*: Gk. πέψω); common O.Ind. -g^wh- > -kṣ- : Gk. -g^wh- > -k^wh- : -k^wh- > -ps- phonetic mutation

Supin. *paktum* = Lat. *coctum*, O.C.S. *pešť*; 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. *pešť*, O.Pruss. *pectis*), *paktár-* "the Kochende" (= Lat. *coctor*, fem. Gk. πέπτρια) *pākā-* 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" (*pekiō), *to-present* πέπτω; πέψις f. "Kochen"; πέπτων, -ονος "reif" (f. πέπειρα after πίων : πίειρα), 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) *kepū*, *képti*, Ltv. *cepu*, *cept* "backen, fry", *ceplis* "oven"; without rearrangement O.Pruss. *pectis* "Ofenschaufel" = O.C.S. *pešť* "oven, Höhle"; Lith. *pèktas* "roasted", O.C.S. *peko, *pešti

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“backen” in Serb. *pèčēm*, *pèći* ds., etc.; O.C.S. *pekъ* “heat”, *potъ* ‘schweiß’ (**pokto-*), *peštъ* “oven”, *peštera* “cave, oven” etc.;

Toch. AB *päk-* “zum Reifen bringen, cook”, participle pass. B *pepakṣu*, A *pukäl*, B *pikul* “year” (= “ripeness”). common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > -*kʂ-* : Toch. -*gʷʰh-* > -*kʂ-* 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. *hot* “earth, dust, powder, bottom, land”; Lat. *palam* “open, öffentlich” (eig. “in flat, open Hinbreitung”), acc. as *clam*, from a **pelā-* or *pōlā-*; 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. *ploti* “breitschlagen”, Ltv. *plat* “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. *palhī-* “breit”;

as *dh*-present probably here Gk. πλάσσω (*πλαθῖω, phonetically dem present from Gutturalstämmen angeglichen), Aor. ἔπλασα, ἐπλάσθην “from weicher mass build, gestalten”, κατα-, εμ-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. *płoní* “Ebene”, Clr. *potonýna* “Hochebene”, Cz. *plauý* “unfruchtbar, field-, wood, forest-”, *pláň* “Ebene, Prärie”, Sloven. *plān*, f. *plána* “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”, - ἀσθαι “herumirren”, πλάνης, -ητος f. “herumirrend”, O.Ice. *flana* “umherfahren”, Fr. (from dem Gmc.) *flâner* ‘sich auf the road umhertreiben’;

with *n*-formants: Gk. πέλανος “flat Opferkuchen, flat Münze”;

with *m*- or *n*-forms, meaning esp. “flat hand”: **pələmā* (*p̥l̥mā*): Gk. παλάμη f. “flat hand”; maybe Alb. (**pələmā*) *pēllēmba* “palm” [common Alb. *m* > *mb* shift].

Lat. *palma* “flat hand; also Gänsefuß, Geweihschafel 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. *pānī-* m. “hand” (mind. from **parṇī*), 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. *vluor* “bottom, meadow, sown field”, Ger. *Flur*, O.Ir. *lār*, Welsh etc. *llawr* (**plā-ro-*) ‘solum, pavimentum’;

with dentalem forms **pél-tos* n., **pel-tu-s* m., **p̥l-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. *pr̥thivī*), 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

peli-s-, pel-s-

English meaning: rock

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Fels"

Material: O.Ind. *pāsānā*- m., *pāsyā*- n. "stone", (from **par-* = IE **pels-*); Gk. πέλλα λίθος Hes. (*πέλσα); Pashto *parša* M.Ir. *aḷl* n. (**p̥lso-*) "cliff" (*s*-inflection after *sīab* "mountain"); Gmc. **falis-* ins Gallorom. as **falisiā* borrowed (aFr. *falise*, *faleise*); O.H.G. *felis* m., *felisa* f., M.L.G. *vels* (**falis-*), 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* "gepflügtes 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. *plězetsъ* "crawls" etc. and Slav. *polzь* 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” (**plēn-yo-*);

Lith. trans. *pilù, pilti* “pour, schütten, aufschütten, füllen”, intrans. “flow”, Ltv. *pilêt* “drip, trickle”, *pile* “drip”, *pilt* “drip, trickle”, *pali* “ inundation ”, Lith. *am̥palas* (**ant-palas*) “Aufwasser auf dem Eise”; Russ. *vodo-poλъ(je), pol(n)o-vodъje* “Hochwasser”, kSlov. *poλъ* ‘schöpfgefäß’.

B. *pel* “castle” in O.Ind. *pūr*, gen. *purás* “castle, town, city”, *pura-* n., newer *puri-*, *purīds.*, compare *Singapur* “Löwenstadt”, Gk. (Eol.) πόλις “castle, town, city, Staat” (**pel-i-s*), Hom. Cypr. πτόλις ds., Lith. *pilis*, Ltv. *pile* “castle, Schloß” (see Schwyzer, 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” (**pel-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. *pełce* “puddle, slop”: *plācis* “morass”; after W. Schulze Kl. Schr. 112 alle originally Farbenbezeichnungen, also to *pel-8*.

D. “füllen, fullness, wealth”: O.Ind. *píparti* : *pipermáh*, *pr̥nāti* (*pr̥náti*) “füllt, sättigt, nourishes, spendetreichlich, beschenkt”, also *pr̥nōti* ds., *pūryatē*, *pūryátē* “füllt sich”, Aor. *ápārāt* (: πλῆτο), Imp. *pūrdhī*, perf. *paprāu* (: Lat. *plēvī*), participle *prāta-* (= Lat. *-plētus*, Alb. *plot*, compare also *prāti-* : Lat. *com-plēti-ō*), *pūrtā-* “full”, *prāna-* “full” (= Lat. *plēnus*, Av. *frāna-* “Füllung”, O.Ir. *līn-aim* “fülle”), *pūrnā-* “full” (= Goth. *fulls*, litt. *pilnas*, O.Bulg. *pълъ*, O.Ir. *lān*; from **pel-* whereas Av. *pərəna-* “gefüllt”); *parīnah* 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. *prāta-?*), *linum* “fülle” (**linum*, neologism), Aor. *eli-č* “I füllte”; *liir* (-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”, πλῆθος n., Ion. πληθῦς “bulk, mass”, πληθύω “bin or werde voll, swell an” (: Lat. *plēbēs*), πλήσμη “flood”, πλησμονή “Anfüllung, Sättigung”, πλήσμιος “light füllend, sättigend”, πλῆμα “Füllung” Hes. (: Lat. *plēmināre* “anfüllen”); Hom. πλεῖος, Att. πλέως, Ion. πλέος “full” (*πλη-[i]o-ς; = Arm. *li?*), πλήρης “full”, πληρώ “make voll” (from *πληρο-ς = Lat. *plērus*, compare Arm. *liir* “fullness, wealth”, -stem); πλή-μūρα, -μυρίς f. “flood”, to μūρω 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 **pl-go-* or **pelə-go-*);

Lat. *pleō*, *-ēre* mostly *com-pleō*, *im-pleō* “fülle”, participle pass. (*com*)*plētus*; *plēnus* “full”, Umbr. *plener* “plenis”; *plērus*, *-a*, *-um* “zum grōßten parts”, *plērusque*, *plēriquē* “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” (**plēdhuēs*), *manipulus* “eine handful;

bundle; Hanteln the Turner; Soldatenabteilung” (**mani-plo-s*); *plēmināre* “anfüllen” to **plēmen* = Gk. πλῆμα;

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” (**polio-*);

Goth. *fulls*, O.Ice. *fullr*, O.E. *full*, O.S. *full*, O.H.G. *fol* (-II-) “full” (= O.Ind. *pūrṇá-* etc., see above); = Lith. *pilnas*, O.Bulg. *ръпъ*, Ser.-Cr. *pūn* “full”; about O.E. *folk* etc. see above; M.H.G. *vlæjen* ‘spülen’ to πλή-μυρα above S. 799.

pélu “bulk, mass”, einzelsprachlich also adjektivisch gewordenes neuter “much, a lot of”; besides IE *pelú-* adj. “much, a lot of”; compar. *płẽ-jos*, *-is-*, superl. *płẽ-is-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. *fraēsta-* “the meiste”; here Iran. **pelū-*, **polū-* in Plejadennamen Pers. *parv*, Av. *paoiryāēinī* (**parūjāēinī*), ablaut. Gk. Πλειάδες, Hom. Πληιάδες (**pleu̯jī-*), originally ‘sternhaufen’;

Gk. πολύς “much, a lot of” (assimil. from *παλύς = O.Ind. *purú-*), übrige case of stem πολλό-, πολλᾶ-, wohlausgegangen of f. * πολFīā O.Ind. *pūrvī*; compar. superl. originally *πλη[η]ων > πλέων (**plēsōn*) : πλαῖστος (**plēisto-*), das through influence of *πλεῖς “more” (**plēis* = O.Ir. *līa*) and of compar. to πλεῖστος wurde; from a IE **pleu̯-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. **plē-ies-* in aLat. *pleores*, and **plēis-* in superl. *plīsima*) to **plois-* contaminated, from which Lat. *plūrimus* “mostly” (old *ploirume*, *plouruma*, *plusima*); compare Benveniste Origines 1, 54 f., Schwyzer Gk. 1, 537 f., E.-M.² 783;

O.Ir. *i* “much, a lot of” (= Goth. *filu*), *līa* “plus, plures” (**plē-is*); O.Welsh *liaus*, Welsh *lliaws* “multitudo” (*plē-jōs-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, -ᾶν “damp sein”; O.H.G. *fledirōn*, Ger. *flattern*, O.H.G. *fledar-mūs* “Fledermaus”; Ltv. *pełdēt* ‘swim’, *pełdētiēs* “bathe”, *pełdināt* “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. **fīfalōrōn-* in O.Ice. *fīfrildi* n., O.E. *fīfealde*, O.H.G. *fīfaltra*, M.H.G. *fīfalter*, Ger. *Falter*, Lith. *peteliškē* ds., Ltv. *petelīgs* “flatterhaft” (**pel-tel-*);

from the same root die balto-Slav. words (**paipalā-*) for “Wachtel”: Lith. *píepala* 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-īō*), 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 *pelēm-* 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”;

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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 *percūsus* : *percellō*) ‘stoßend or schlagend in Bewegung place, drive away’, *pulsus*, -ūs “blow, knock”, Umbr. *ař-peltu* “appellitō, admovētō”, Lat. *ōpilio* (**oui-piliō*) ‘schafhirt’ (‘schaftreiber’), *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. *popeiъ* “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, Taglöhner”; πίλναμαι “näherte mich”, πλησιόν, Dor. πλάτιον “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: hieher probably also *pel-3* “meal, flour”.

Page(s): 801-802

pel-^{2b}, pel-en-, pel-t-, pel-u-

English meaning: powder, flour

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Worten for ‘staub, Mehl’, weiter also “Mehlbrei”

Material: O.Ind. *pála*- 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 Speltmehl” (**poltos*); M.Ir. *litti* (gen. *litten*), Ir. *lite*, Welsh *llith* (*i* instead of *y* after *llith* “bait”) “Mehlsuppe, pulmentum” (**polt-*; with expressive Gemination);

with *u*-formants: Lat. *pulvis*, -*eris* “dust, powder” (**poly-*; 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 **pelōus*, *pelū-ós*) O.Ind. m. pl. *pałāvās* “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. “äxupov”, Clr. *potóva* 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. *pelenaī* m. pl., Ltv. *pēlni* ds., wherefore O.Pruss. *pelanno* f. ‘stove, hearth’, Lith. *pelēnė* ‘stove, hearth’; O.Pruss. *plieynis* ‘staubasche’, Lith. *plénys* 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;

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See also: probably to *pel-2* “bump, poke”.

Page(s): 802

pe|-3a

English meaning: to fold

Deutsche Übersetzung: “falten”

Material: a. *plo-* as 2. composition part in adj. as Gk. ἀ-πλός ‘simple, just”, δι-πλός, δίπλας “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* “*triplis*”; M.Ir. *dīabul* “double” (**d̥uei-plo-*); Goth. *twei-fls* “doubt”, O.H.G. *zvīfal* “dubious”, m. “doubt”, probably also Av. *bifra-* n. “comparison, Ähnlichkeit”, in Gk. besides die Umbildungen of type ἀπλός (το πλοῦς) and Ion. διπλήσιος; further with older *t*- Ableitg. (see under) διπλάσιος, Dor. διπλάτιος etc. “double, double so groß” (**p̥ltio-*; δίπαλος “twofold” from *δίπλατος).

β. Alb. *palē* (**pol-nā*) “crease, row, Joch, pair”; Gk. πέπλος m. “Frauengewand”; O.Ice. *fe/f.* (**falja-*) “furrow, stripe, crease”, Nor. *fela f.* “Faltenmagen”.

γ. *-to*-nouns and verbs: O.Ind. *putati* “umhüllt with”, *puta-* m. n. “crease, Tüte, pouch” (**pulta-*), M.Ir. *alt* “junctura, artus” (*a* Reduct. from IE *o*, as perhaps also O.Ind. *puta-*), 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”, *faldr* 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

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pel-^{3b}, pelə-, plē-

English meaning: to cover, wrap; skin, hide; cloth

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verdecken, verhüllen; Haut, Fell; Tuch, Kleid”

Material: Gk. πέλας ‘skin’, ἔρυσι-πελας “Hautentzündung”, ἄ-πελος “nicht verheilte wound”; πέλμα n. ‘sole am foot or shoe’, πάλμη “light shield” (*from Häuten), Lat. *palea* f. “Läppchen am Hahnenschnabel”, *palear* 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. πέλλας acc. pl. “Häute”, πελλο-ράφος “pellarius”, Lat. *pellis* “fell, fur”, O.H.G. *fel*, -*ll̥es*, O.E. *fell*, O.Ice. *fjall* n. ‘skin’, Goth. *þrūts-fill* “leprosy”; (Lat. *pellinus* “from fell, fur” = O.H.G. *fillīn*, O.E. *fellen* “ledern”); with other Wurzelstufen O.C.S. *pelena*, Russ. *pelená* “diaper, kerchief, cloth, Hülle” (compare without *n*-forms Russ. *péлька* ds.) and Russ. *plená* (for *plěnā*), Sloven. *pléna*, Cz. *pléna*, *plína* ds., Lith. *plénė*, *plénis* “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’, *paṭala* n. “Hülle, cover, Schleier, Membrane”, Gk. πέλτη “light shield”; O.C.S. *platъno* “canvas, fabric”.

With *γ*-formant: Gk. ἐπί-πλο[F]ος “die Netzhaut um die Gedärme”; Lith. *plévė* f. “feine dünne skin”, Sloven. *pléva* “eyelid”; perhaps O.Ice. *fōl*, *fōlva* 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;

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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. *pēluis* “Becken, platter”, (**pēlou-i-s*); Gk. πήληξ, -ηκος “helmet” (from *πηλF-) and πέλλα “Melkeimer” (from πελ(F)ια or **pēliā*, 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 **pēly-i* sein can (or **peli-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. *falr* ds. (**polo-*); O.H.G. *feili*, M.L.G. *veile*, O.Fris. *fēl* “feil” are not related;

Lith. *pẽnas* “earnings, pay”, *pelnaū*, -ýti “verdienen”, *pełdēti* ‘spare’, Ltv. *pe”lns*, *pel’na* “earnings, Gewinst”, *pe”lnit* “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 *-tn̥) “altersgrau, greis” (: πελιτνός), *parusá-* “fleckig” = Av. *pouruša-*, *paouruša-* “gray, old”; pers. *pūr* “gray” (**paryā-*);

Arm. *alik* “die (weißen) waves, billows; white Bart, weißes hair” (**pl̥jio-*);

Gk. πελιτνός “gray” (for *πελιτός = O.Ind. *palitá-h* after dem Fem. *πελιτνία = O.Ind. *paliknī*); Ion. πελιδνός out of it after μακεδνός etc. reshaped; πελιός (**pelī-μο-*) “farblos, pallid, grauschwarz, bluish black” (here the PN Πέλοψ), πελλός ds. (*πελιός? *πελνός?), πολιός “gray, greis” (**poli-μο-*), 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”), πελāργός ‘swan’ (“the schwarzweiße”); from *πελαF(o)- + αργός; Maced. πέλλης “τεφρώδης” Hes.; probably here also πηλός, Dor. πāλός (*παλσός) “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. *pałvas*, O.C.S. *plavъ*); *pullus* ‘schwarzgrau’ (*u/* from / infolge 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.) *//wyd* “gray” (from **pleito-*, compare O.Ind. *palitá-*, Gk. πελιτνός);

Gmc. **falwa-* in O.Ice. *fǫlr*, O.E. *fealo*, O.S. *falu*, 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. *fɛl* “falb”, *fɛle* “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. *pālvas* “blaßgelb” (= Gmc. **falwa*, Lat. *palli-dus*) = O.Bulg. *plavъ* “white”, Serb. *plûv* “blond, blue”; Lith. *pelē* “mouse”, Ltv. *pele* ds., O.Pruss. *peles* pl. “mouse (= Armmuskel)”, O.Pruss. *pele* “consecration”; as derivative from *pelē* “mouse” also Lith. *pelékas*, Ltv. *pelēks* “mausfarbig, sallow, paled, gray”; Lith. *peléda*, Ltv. *pelēda* “owl” (“Mäusefresserin”); from a **pelē* “mildew” derives Lith. *pelé-ju*, *-ti* “mildew”, *pelésiai* pl. “mildew” and in ablaut *plék-stu*, *-ti* “mildew, modern”; in ablaut Lith. *pilkas* “gray”, *pélké* “Moorbruch”, also *pálšas*, Ltv. *pàlss* ‘sallow, paled’ (**polkos*) as well as O.Pruss. *poalis* “dove” (**pōlis*); Slav. **plěsnь* in R.C.S. *plěsnь*, O.Cz. *pléseň* “mildew” and Church Slavic *peles* “pullus”, Russ. *pelësyj* “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-**, **płō-**

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. *poljǫ, polěti* "burn" intr., causative *paliti* "burn" tr., νῆσ-*planetъ se* "καταφλεγήσεται", *plamy, plamenъ* m. "flame" (**polmen-*); whether here Lith. *plénys* 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

penkʷe

English meaning: five

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fünf”

Material: A. O.Ind. *páñca*, 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 *pësë* (**penkʷtiā*); Lat. *quīnque* (̄ after *quīn(c)tus*), Osc.-Umbr. **pompe* (compare Osc. *pumperias*, Umbr. *pumperias* “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 *ŋ*); Lith. *penki* (inflectional); O.C.S. *pētъ* 5 (*t* from *kt* after dem ordinals; originally collective = O.Ind. *pankti-* “Fünfzahl”, O.Ice. *fimt* f. “number from fünf”; also Umbr. *puntes* if “quiniones”); Toch. A *pēñ*, B *piš*; here.-Hitt. *pañta*.

B. 15: O.Ind. *pañca-daśat*, Av. *pancadasa*, Arm. *hnge-tasán*, Gk. πεντε(και)δεκα, Goth. *fimftaíhun*, O.H.G. *finfzehO.N.*

C. 50: *pañcāśát*, Av. *pancāsat*, Arm. *yisun* (from **hingisun*), Gk. πεντήκοντα, Lat. *quinquāgintā* (after *quadrāgintā*), O.Ir. *coīco* (with diphthong).

D. ordinals *penkʷtos*: O.Ind. *pakthá-*, Av. *puxδa-* (after **kturtha* “vierter”, compare *panthava-* “Fünftel”); Gk. πέμπτος, Lat. *quīntus*, Osc. **pontos* (compare above *Púntiis*, Πομπίες, räl. *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. *fim(m)ti*, Goth. (in compound) *fimfta-*; Lith. *peñktas*, O.Bulg. *pētъ*, Toch. A *pant*, B *pinkce*; **penkʷetos*: O.Ind. *pañcathá-* (gewöhnlicher *pañcamá-* after *saptamá-*), Alb. *ipesëte*, *ipestë*, Gaul. *pinpetos*, O.Ir. *cōiced*, O.Welsh *pimphet* etc.; with *r*-forms Arm.

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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” (**finz^wraz*, IE **penk^wrós*).

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*, *penéti* “feed, mästen”, Ltv. *penēt* “verwöhnen”, Lith. *pēnas* “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* (**pено-*?) “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 **Enjos* “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. *panka*- m. n. ‘slime, mud, ordure, swamp, marsh’; M.Ir. *ēicne* ‘salmon’ (**penk-īŋio-*); tiefstufige -*t(j)o*-derivative **funxt(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. *pantā*), acc. sg. *pánthām* (= *pantām*), and *pánthānam* (= Av. *pantānām*), instr. sg. *pathā* (= *paθā*); *i*-stem in instr. pl. *pathibhiḥ* (Av. *padəbīš*), O.Pers. acc. sg. *paθim*; Av. *pantā* 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. **paþa-* in O.E. *pæð* “Pfad, way” (Eng. *path*), O.H.G. Ger. *pfad* derives probably from an Iran. Mundart, compare Av. *paθ-*;

Goth. *finþan* “find, learn”, O.Ice. *finna* ds., O.E. *findan*, O.S. *fithan* and *findan*, O.H.G. *findan*, *fintan* st. V. “find, learn, erfinden”; O.S. *fāthi* n. “the going” (**fanþio-*); O.H.G. *fend(e)lo* “Fußganger”, M.H.G. *vende* “Fußganger, young Bursche”, O.E. *fēða* m. “troop, multitude, crowd, Fußvolk” (**fanþjan-*); 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”.

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O.C.S. *pqts* 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. *pərəδaiti* “furzt”; Gk. πέρδω, πέρδομαι (mostly Med. as in O.Ind.) ds., ἔπαρδον, πέπτορδα; πορδή “breaking wind, fart”; perhaps here πέρδιξ m. f. “partridge, game bird” (of schwirrenden Fluge); 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. *pérdžu*, *pérsti*, Ltv. *piřdu*, *piřstds.*, Lith. *piřdis* (= Ger. “breaking wind, fart”); Sloven. *prděti*, Russ. *perdětъ* “furzen”; Welsh *rhech* “breaking wind, fart” (**rikkā* from **prd-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 *gʷā-*, *gʷem-* : “to go, come” : Lith. *gàita* “ way , road “, *próga* “ opportunity, term (*end of the road) “ (Präfix **prō* + *gā*); Gk. βαθμός m. “ step, threshold, footprint “.

Material: O.Ice. *forkr* m. “ shaft, pole, stick”; (O.E. *feorcol*, O.S. *fercal* “bar, bolt, Verschluß” 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 Witthe (*per-3, per-g-*).

Page(s): 819-820

perg-²

English meaning: fear, to fear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Furcht, sich fürchten”?

Material: Goth. *fauþrtei*, 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. *pr̥nákti* (*pr̥ncati*, *piparkti*) “füllt, gives rich; mengt, mischt”, participle *pr̥kta-* “gemischt, erfüllt, voll from”, Aor. *aprāk*; *upala-prakṣiṇ-* “die Handmühle drehend”, common O.Ind. -*gʷʰh-* > -*kʂ-* phonetic mutation *sam-pṛc* “in Berührung stehend”; *pracura-* “much, a lot of, rich”; M.Ir. *ercaim* “fülle”.

References: WP. II 47, Kuiper Nasalpräs. 81.

Page(s): 820

(perk-²): **prk-**

English meaning: glowing ashes, coals

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glühende Asche, Kohle”

Material: Lith. *piřkšnys* 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

perk-¹

English meaning: rib; brost

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Rippe; Rippengegend, Brust”

Material: O.Ind. *pársu-* f. “Rippe, gebogenes knife”, *pārvá-*, *-m* “Rippengegend, Seite”, Av. *parəsu-* f. “Rippe”, *pərəsu-* m. “Rippe, Seite”, Osset. *fars* ‘seite, line, region’; O.C.S. *pr̥si* “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

perk⁻², prek-

English meaning: spotted

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gesprenkelt, bunt”, often zur Bezeichnung gesprenkelter, farbig getupfter Tiere

Material: With *n*-formant: O.Ind. *pŕśni-* “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.* (**prk-nā*), ablaut. Swe. *färna* “dace” (**perk-nā*);

with -*yo*: O.H.G. *faro*, M.H.G. *vare*, flekt. *varwer* “farbig”, substantivized O.H.G. *farawa* “paint, color” (**pork-yó*); 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-ŋkó*); 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*.

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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. *Fjørgyn* f. as “goddess the Ackerfurche”; Lith. *pra-peřsis* “Blänke in ice”, *pra-pařšas* “ditch, trench, channel”, *perséti* “burning ache” (from Wunden); in addition **porkós* ‘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. *skō*-present *prk-skō, wofrom *prskō: O.Ind. *pr̥ccháti* “fragt”, Av. *pərəsaiti* “fragt, begeht” (participle *paršta*-), ap. *aparsam* “I frug”; Arm. *e-harç* “er hat gefragt” (: O.Ind. *á-pr̥cchat*), 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. *persū*, *piřštī* “for jemanden freien” (*piršlys* “Freiwerber”), if with analogical present-ablaut *e* instead of *i*, in addition O.Ind. *pr̥cchā* “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* ‘supplicatiōne’, 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. πενσκλεν “Bethaus”.

2. O.Ind. *prāś-* “(gerichtliche) Befragung”, Av. *frasā* f. “question”, O.Ind. *pr̥sthā-* (= Av. *paršta*-) “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. *fraíhnan*); Lat. *procus* “ suitor “, *prex* f. “request”, *precor*, *-ārī* “bid, beg, ask”, Umbr. *pepurkurent* 3. pl. Fut. “poposcerint”; Goth. *fraíhnan* “fragen”, O.Ice. *fregna*, O.E. *frignan* (and *io*-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-

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ōn, -ēn, frāhēn “fragen”), O.Ice. *frāegr*, O.E. *ge-frāege*, O.S. *gi-frāgi* “illustrious”; ablaut.

O.H.G. *fergōn* “bid, beg, ask”; O.Ice. *prositi* “bid, beg, ask”;

Maybe Alb. *porosit* “order, demand” : O.Ice. *prositi* “bid, beg, ask”

Lith. Iterat. *prašāū, -ýti* “arrogate, bid, beg, ask”; Toch. A *prak-*, B *prek-* “fragen”

References: WP. II 44, WH. II 346 f.

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perkʷu-s

English meaning: oak

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Eiche"

Note:

Because of the common Lat., Gk., Illyr., celt. *kʷ-* > *p-*, *gʷ-* > *b-* phonetic mutations, Lat. *quercus* f. "oak" is the oldest IE cognate, hence Root *perkʷu-s*: oak derived from an earlier Root *kʷerkʷu-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" (räti. **porca*); Celt. *Hercynia silva* "das deutsche Wittelgebirge" (from **Perkuniā*, older **Perkʷuniā*), Welsh *perth* f. "bush, hedge" (**kʷerkʷ-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. *fereheihs*, langob. *fereha* '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. *Alaferhuiae* (= **Alaferhwioīs*), to O.Ice. *fírar* (**fírhw-jōR*), O.E. *fíras* pl. "Männer" etc.; O.Lith. *perkūnas* Donnergott, Lith. *perkūnas* "thunder", *perkúnija* f. "Gewitter", Ltv. *pērkuōns* "thunder, Donnergott", O.Pruss. *percunis* "thunder", Maybe Alb. *pērkund* 'shake' : Ltv. *pērkuōns* "thunder, Donnergott"

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aRuss. *Perunъ* “Donnergott”, Russ. *perún* “thunderbolt, lightning” are volksetymol. after Slav. **perō* “hit” transfigured; unclear is O.Ind. *Parjánya-* “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*) *perëndif* 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.

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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. **prēleti* in Pol. *przeć* ‘sicherhitzen, braise’, Russ. *prejet*, *preť* ‘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 *frýsa* and *fnøsa*).

Maybe Alb. *fryj* ‘swell, blow’, *fryma* “breath”

B. *pr-eu-*: erweitert 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. *frýsa* “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”, *prūšlūot* “prusten”, Lith. *prūsnos*, Ltv. *prusnas* “Lippen, mouth”, O.Pruss. acc. sg. *prusnan* “face”; O.C.S. *prysnōti*, Russ. *pryskatъ* ‘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. *fraōθaīt̥-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, peri* (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. *pér* (partly also = IE *pro), *pej*, *pe*; besides *per* (*peri) with wiederhergestelltem *r*; Lat. *per* (*per or *peri); 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. *fīr-* “ver-”, O.H.G. O.S. *fīrī* ds.; O.Pruss. *per*, Lith. *peř*, *per-*; Slav. *per-* in O.C.S. *prě-* etc.; from “vorwärts” entwickelte sich already IE die meaning “very” (O.Ind. *pári-prī* “very lieb”, Gk. περι-καλλής “very beautiful”, Lat. *per-magnus* “very groß”; Lith. *peř-didis* “to big, large”, O.C.S. *prě-blagъ* “very good”), then die the Überlegenheit (O.Ind. *pári - as-*, *pári - bhū-* “übertreffen”, Gk. περι-εῖναι ds.), of Übermaßes or hohen Grades (O.Ind. *pári-vid-*, Gk. περι-οιδα, 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. *fírr*, 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. *percām* “virgam”, Osc. *perk[ais]* “perticis”;

in zeitlicher Verwendung: O.Ind. *par-út*, Gk. πέρυσι etc. (see under *yet-* “year”) and die derivatives Lith. *pérnai* “in vorigen years”, Ltv. *pērns* adj. “the previous year, firn”, M.H.G. *verne* “the previous year”, *vern* “in vorigen years”, Goth. only in *af fáirnin jēra* “of Vorjahre”, O.S. *fernun gēre*, *fernun iāra* “in Vorjahre”, therefrom with *io*-forms Goth. *faírneis* “παλαιός”, O.Ice. *fyrnd* f. “age”, O.H.G. *firni* “old; wise”, Ger. *Firm* “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. *purānā-* “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. πεῖραρ (Pind. πεῖρας), 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 **parvī*), *páru-* m. “knot, joint, limb, member (Ozean, sky, heaven)”, *paruś-* n. “knot, joint, limb, member”; Gk. πεῖραρ “knot” is doubtful (G. Björck Mel. Boisacq 1, 143 ff.).

b. adj. *pero-s* “further”: O.Ind. *pára-h* “further, jenseitig, fiend; prior; later”, superl. *paramá-h* “fernster, last, best”, Av. ap. *para-* “ulterior, the other, Lateere, künftige”, *para-tara-* “fiend”; O.Ind. *paráh* (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. *párā*, 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. πέρα(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. πέρā “darüber out, beyond” (instr. sg. f. of stem **pero-* = O.Ind. *párā* “weg, fort”);

therefrom περάῖος “jenseitig” (περαίτερος), πέραθεν “from beyond her”, τῇ περάτῃ (γῇ) “gegen Westen”;

from a schwundstufigen additional form from πέρā through -ko- extended is delph . πράκος “with e. Geldstrafe covered”, Ion. πρήσσω Att. πρᾶπτω “durchfare, vollstrecke, vollführe, verrichte, do”;

Osc. *perum* (= O.Ind. *param*) ‘sine’;

O.Ir. *īre* “further, länger” (**perio-*, das ī after *sīr* “long”);

Hitt. *parā* (= Gk. πέρā) “vorwärts, further, further”, Postpos. “from - heraus”; *perija(n)* “darüber out”, Postpos. “about - out”, *parranda* ds. (*= Gk. πέραν + δε).

c. *prai, perai* (Richtungsdativ of stem *per*), also *prei, pri, peri*.

O.Ind. *parē* “daraufhin” (loc. sg.);

Gk. παραί “παρά”, out of Hom. (Ion. Att.) only in compounds, as kyren. Παραι-βάτα; πρίν (Hom. also πρῖν) “vorher; before”; probably reshaped from *πρις (**pri-is*, to Lat. *prior*, *priſcus*) compare Cret. πρειν from *πρεις;

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* (**prei*) “prae” (*prehendō* “ergreife” from **praehendō*), compar. **pri-iōs*, **pri-is* (from which *prīs-*) in *prior* “the frühere”, *prīmus* (from **prīs-mos*), päl. *prismu* “prīma”, presumably also *prīdem* “before längerer time, längst”; *prīs-cus* “archaically” (**preis-ko-*, compare Arm. *erēc*, gen. *ericu* “Ältester, priest”, **preis-ku*); *prīstinus* “vorig, vormalig, old”, pälign. *pri-trom-e* “prōtinus”, *pristafalacirix* “*praestibulātrīx”; here probably also Lat. *privus* (**prei-ūos*) “for sich consisting, einzeln; eigentümlich; a thing stolen; looted “, *prīvō*, -āre “a

thing mug, rob”, *prīvātus* “stolen; looted; jemandem as Sondereigentum gehörig”, Umbr. *prever* ‘singulis’, *preve* ‘singulāriter’, Osc. *preiuatud* abl. “*prīvātō*, reō”;

p_{er}i- = 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 *fyrir*) “before, for”; compar. O.H.G. *furiro* “the fröhre, 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”, *fyrri* “the fröhre”, *fyrstr* “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. *prie-*, *priẽ-*, *prie-*, *prý-* (also *prei-kālas* m. “Amboß”), preverb *pri-*; preposition *priẽš* “against”, *prieš* “before”; Ltv. *prie(k)ša* “das Vordere” (**preitiā*); Ltv. *piere* “forehead, Vorderseite” (**priere?*); O.Pruss. *prei* “to, by”, as prefix “also, before, an”, *preisiks* m. “fiend”; O.C.S. *pri* preposition and prefix “by, an, to”; from Lat. *pr̄isjmus* similar **pr̄is̄e mi-, -ei*: O.Ir. *rem-* prefix (lenierend) “before, voran” (*r̄iam* “vor ihm”, *remi* “vor ihr”), *remi-* as preverb, preposition *re* (nasal.).

d. **p_{er}es, p_{er}os** (and as 1. composition part *pres-* “before”, gen.-abl. of stem *per-*):

O.Ind. *purāh* adv. and prefix “voran, vorn”, preposition “before”, Av. *parō* adv. “vorn, before”, preposition “before”, Gk. πάρος 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 *gʷou-* “rother, cattle”; to Cret. πρεῖσγος 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-sthita-* “bevorstehend”; from **p_{er}os-stāti-s* “in Alter voran seiend” probably O.Ir. *arsaid, arsid* “vetus” (O.Ind. *purāstāt* “before, voran, vorn, vorher” is certainly *purah* + abl. -*tāt*).

e. *pr-* “hervor”, perhaps nom. sg. n. of stem *per-*: Gk. πάρ in Eigennamen as Παρμενίσκος, in el. παρ-βαίνω under likewise, πὰρ 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-ljōtr* “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. *furdir*, *-ar* adv. adj. “vorder, vorzüglicher, prior, vormalig”.

compounds with forms from *stā-* ‘stand’ in O.Ind. *pr̥sti-* f. “Rippe”, *pr̥-sthā-m* “hervorstehender back, acme, apex”, Av. *par-šta-* m. “back”, *par-štī-* 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, Türpfleiler”, παρτάδες ἄμπελοι Hes. (*παρ-στάς), Lith. *pīštas*, O.C.S. *pr̥stъ* “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. *purānā-* “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 seitens”; 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. *pruō-jām* “weg, fort”; O.C.S. preverb *pro-* “ through - , ver-”, preposition Russ. Cz. *pro* “because of”, ablaut. Russ. *prá-děd*, Serb. *prä-djed* “great grandfather”;

doubled: O.Ind. *prápra*, Gk. πρόπτο “ 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. πρωΐ (Att. πρώ) “early, matutinal, morgens”, πρώιος “morgendlich”, Dor. πρώāν, πρᾶν (*πρωāν), Att. πρώην (*πρωFīān scil. ἡμέραν) “kürzlich, vorgestern”, O.H.G. *fruo* “in the Frühe”, *fruoi*, 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 -*temo*-: O.Ind. *pratamām* “vorzugsweise”, Av. *fratēma-*, ap. *fratama-* “the vorderste, vornehmste, erste” (besides O.Ind. *prathamá-* “erster” and einzelne Iran. forms with *th*); Gk. *πρό-ατος (from πρότατος?) perhaps in Dor. πράτος “erster”; but Gk. πρώτος ds. from **p̥r̥-to-* (reshaped from **p̥r̥-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. “prīnum”, 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”;

pre-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-bhyo-s*: O.Ind. *pra-bhú-* ‘salient, superb an power and Fülle’, as well as in O.Bulg. *pro-stъ* “rechtschaffen, simple, just, schlicht”, and (from **p̥r̥-mo-*) O.S. *formo*, O.E. *forma* “erster” (superl. *fyrmost*), Lith. *pirmas* O.Pruss. *pirmas* “erster”, probably Lat. *prandium* “Frühmahlzeit” from **prām-ediom* (**p̥r̥m-*).

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-áñč-* “zugewandt”); compare above S. 813 Gmc. **furha*; O.C.S. *prokъ* “übrig”, *procē* adv. “λοιπόν, igitur” (**proklom*); 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-ᾶνης “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. *freyja* “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. πρῷρα (Lat. Lw. *prōra*) ‘schiffsvorderteil’ (πρωΦαιρά-, -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. *pir-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-* *paoiryā-*, ap. *paruviya* “prior”, then “primus”), Alb. *parē* “erster”, *para* “vor”; O.C.S. *rgъnvъ* *prъnvъ* “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. *práti* (in Iran. through *paiti* verdrängt) prefix “against, back etc.” preposition “against” etc.; Gk. Hom. προτί (Cret. πορτί reconverted), Ion. Att. Lesb. πρός (compare πρόσ(σ)ω “vorwärts” from **protiō*, πρόσθε(v) “from vorn”), pamphyl. περτί (reconverted

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from *πρετί), Eol. πρές, 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. **pre̥tios*), compare O.Ind. *prati-as* “gleichkommen”, *aprata* (stem **pratay-*) “without Entgelt, free”, Av. *pərəskā* (**prt-skā*) “Preis or Wert”, O.C.S. *protivъ*, *protivq* “entgegen”, kaschub. *procim*, wRuss. *preci*, 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 formation.

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. *-pārayeitē*, 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, -παρα 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. πορεῖν “verschaffen”, Aor. ἔπορον; πέπτρωται “is, war of Schicksal bestimmt” (**pēr̥-*), πορεύω “lead, guide, verschaffe”, Med. “fare, journey”, πορίζω “grant, bestow passage; verschaffe”, πορθμός “Überfahrt, Meerenge”;

Alb. *pruva, prura* “brachte, führte”, *sh-poroj* “durchbohre, durchstechen” (*dis-* + **pērā̃-iō*), *sh-poj, tsh-poj, sh-puay* “ds., durchbreche eine wall, breche ein” (*dis-* + **pēr̥ẽiō*), *sh-pie* “lead, guide hin” (**sem-* + **perō*); *pirr(ē)* f. “thorn” (**pēr-nā̃*) etc.;

Maybe Alb. *perēndim* ‘sunset, West’ : Middle Persian: *xwarōfrān*, (MO.N.) *xwrwpr̥n* ‘sunset, West’ : **Avestan:** *pərətu-* [m] “crossing, bridge”; OAv. (*fra)frā* [1sg.subj.aor.act.] “to

cross" (Y 46.10); LAv. *fra-pāraiāñhe* [2sg.caus.subj.act.] "to bring over" (Yt 71.16); *ni-pāraiieinti* [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 **porejō*);

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* = **porejō*); O.Ice. *fōr* f. "journey, Fahrt", O.E. *faru* f. "Fahrt, journey, pull", M.H.G. *varf*. "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 Iter.) *fēran* "gehn, pull, drag" (= Av. *pārayati*, O.C.S. *pariti*); O.H.G. *fuora* "Fuhre, Fahrt etc.", O.E. *fōrf*. "Fahrt, cart"; O.Ice. *fōrr* "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"; *perjō*, *p̄rati* "fly"; Iter. *pariti* "fly, schweben" (= O.Ind. *pārayati*, Gmc. **fōrjan*); *pero* "feather"; Russ. *poróm*, Ser.-Cr. *präm* "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. *pərətu-š* m. f. (Urar. **p̄tú-š*) and *pəšu-š* m. (Urar. **p̄tu-š*) "passage, ford, bridge" (*hu-pərəðwa-* "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. *fjorðr* "narrow Meerbusen" from **per-tu-s*); besides f. ī-stem in Ger. PN *Fürth* (**furti-*).

Maybe Alb. *portē* "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. *spaînas*, Ltv. *spàrns* m. “Flügel” (das *s*- from the root *spher-*); **prəti-s* in Gaul. *ratis*, M.Ir. *raith* f. “Farnkraut”, Bret. *rad-enn* collective ds.; **po-port̥-io-* in Lith. *papártis*, *papart̥ys* “Farnkraut”, Ltv. *paparde*, *paparske* ds.; with lengthened grade Slav. **paparti-* f. in Russ. *páporotь* 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 Gegenwert in Handel also Wörter for “gleich, compare, begleichen”

Material: α. Gk. πέρνημι (present and Impf.), περάω, -ῶ (formal = περάω “dringe through”), ἐπέρασ(σ)α, and πιπρᾶσκω, περάσω (Att. περῶ), ἐπέρασα, πέπράκα “verkaufe”, (Gk. stem *perā-), πόρνη “meretrix”; O.Ir. *ren(a)id* “verkauft” (*pr-nə-: Gk. περνā-), Konj. 3. sg. -riā- (*riā-after Indik. *[p]ri-na- for *[p]erā- eingetreten), perf. 3. sg. -rir (*ri-r-e); verbal noun *reicc* (dat.) “Verkaufen” (in final sound after īcc “healing, payment “ directed); compare with an old Gutt.-extension Lith. *perkù pīkti* “kaufe”.

β. Av. *pairyante* ‘sie become compared’, *aipi-par-* “(seine blame) begleichen, penance, atonement make”, *a-pərəti-ś* ‘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. *pūrta-* n., *pūrfi-* f. “earnings” = Lat. *pars*, -tis “part” (*pēreti-), *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” (*pērə-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.

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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*, -*ire*, *repperi*, *repertum* “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*, *peréti* “brüte”, *perai* nom. pl. “Bienenlarven”.

β. O.Ind. *prthuka-* m. “rother, cattle, calf, Tierjunges”, Arm. *ort'*, -*u* “calf of Rindes or Hirsches” (with formants -*thu-*); Gk. πόρις, πόρταξ, πόρτις “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. **fársi*, gen. **fársjōs*), to O.E. *héah-fore*, 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-prъtъkъ* “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 (*περια), πειράω, -άζω “versuche”, ἔμπειρος “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 den compounds with *-perior*, O.Ir. *a(l)re* “Wachen, attention”, Ir. *faire*, because of gallo-Brit. *areānī* pl. “Kundschafter” from **pəreiā*; 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. *fēr* 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. ταλαι-πωρος “afflicted” as “Gefahren erduldend”.

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. *pít-*, *pítanā* “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*, *mē pret* “es kümmert mich, is mir angelegen”, *pritem* “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*, *peřti* “with dem Badequast hit, jemanden bathe; hit”, Ltv. *perú*, *pèrt* ds.; Lith. *pirtis*, Ltv. *pirts* “Badestube”;

O.C.S. *perq*, *pýrati* “hit, esp. with dem Bläuel hit, wash”, Ser.-Cr. *pěrēm*, *präti* “wash”; ablaut. O.C.S. *pýrjō*, **pýrēti* “contendere”, *sq-pýrja*, *sъ-porъ* “fight”, Cz. *přu*, *přiti se* “quarrel” and O.C.S. **pýrjō*, **perti* in Russ. *pru*, *pratъ*, *peretъ* “press, urge, press, push”, *naporъ* “shove” etc., aRuss. *pýrty* “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” (**pJorg-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. *Parjánya-* rain- and Gewittergott; see under *perkʷu-s*.

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References: WP. II 42 f., WH. II 288, Trautmann 215;

See also: further to *perg-1*.

Page(s): 818-819

persnā, -sñi-, -sno-

English meaning: heel

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ferse"

Material: O.Ind. *pārsni-* f., Av. *pāšna-* n. "calcaneus"; Gk. πτέρνη 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. *pūslas*, *pūsla* ‘schaumspeichel’, *pūrkšti* “as eine Katze prusten, schnarchen”; Ltv. *pārsla* “Flocke” (of snow, ash, wool) ablaut. *pērsla* ds.; (compare Ltv. *spurslāt* “prusten”); Slav. **parṣa-* m. “dust, powder” > **porchъ* in O.C.S. *prachъ* ds.; Slav. *pъrstъ* in O.C.S. *prъstъ* “χοῦς”, (**pers-*), besides Sloven. *přh* m. “dust, powder, ash” (= O.Ice. *fors*), *přhati* ‘strew, distribute, whisk ’, Cz. *pršeti* ds. etc.; Toch. A B *pärs-* ‘sprinkle’; participle Akt. *papärs*, hit. *papparš-* ‘spritzen, sprinkle ’.

References: WP. II 50; Trautmann 206 f.,

See also: extension from *per-1* ‘sprühen’.

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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* “Zuchttier”, Ger. *Faselschwein* “breeding pig”, ablaut. M.H.G. *vesil* “fertile”, *vise* / “penis”.

References: WP. II 68, WH. II 281.

Page(s): 824

pet⁻¹, p_et-, p_etə-

English meaning: to open wide (the arms)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausbreiten”, especially die Arme

Material: Av. *raθana-* “wide, broad” (das θ after *pərəθu-* ds.);

Gk. Aor. πετάσσαι, πετάσαι, thereafter πετάννυμι “breite from, öffne”, previous present πίνημι, πίνω (from *pet-), πέτασμα n. “curtain”, πέτασος m. “breitkrempiger Hut”, πέταλος “ausgebreitet”, πέταλον. “Platte, leaf”, πατάνη f. “platter” (from *πετάνā; 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, Nasalpräs. 163), *passus* m. “footstep, Klafter”; *patera* “flat bowl” (from *patina* through influence of *crater* ?); whether here *petīlus* “thin and schmächtig”??; Osc. *pat[īt?] patet*, *patensīns* “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 *Fqđ*, 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-ve/* “gold plating”;

Lith. *petýs* ‘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.

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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 *hedanī*), Aor. *apaptat*, *petə-* in Fut. *patiṣyati*, Supin. *pátitum*, participle *patitá-*); *patáyatí* “flies” (= Gk. ποτέομαι), *pátiayati* “lässt fliegen, schleudert, lässt fall” (lengthened grade as *pāta-* m. “Flug, fall, Sturz”, Gk. πωτάομαι “flatter”), *pra-pat-* “hineilen, fall”, *pátman-* n. “Flug, Pfad, pathway” (: πότμος, ποταμός); Av. *patalti* “flies, hurries”, ap. *ud-apatata-* “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'ričim* “I fliege” (**pter-i-skō*).

Gk. Hom. πέτομαι “fliege” (ἐπτόμην); otherwise also πέταμαι, ἔππατο “entflog”, πτᾶς, ἔππην, Dor. ἔππāν, Fut. πτήσομαι; ὡκυπέτης “quick, fast fliegend”, πετενός, (*πετεσāνός), πετεινός (*πετεσνός) “geflügelt, flügge”, ποτή “Flug”, ποτānός, -ηνός “zum Fliegen befähigt, beflügelt, fliegend”, πωτάομαι (and ποτέομαι, see above) “flatter”, πωτάομαι ds., πτῆσις, by Suidas πτῆμα “Flug”, πτηνός, Dor. πτānός “fliegend”;

stem πετα-, πτā- “fly”, but πετε-, πτη-, πτω- with the meaning “fall”: πί:-πτω (for *π̥i-πτω after *řiπτω*) “fall”; perf. πέπτωκα, participle πεπτηώς, Att. πεπτώς from *πεπτāώς; ἀπτώς(Pind.), ἀπτής (Dor. inschr.) “not fallend, nicht dem Falle ausgesetzt”; πίνω “fall”, εύ-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”; πτῶμα, πτῶσις “fall” (: πέπτωκα); πτωτός “fallend”;

with the meaning-färbung of Lat. *petere*: Gk. πίτυλος “intense movement” (: Lat. *petulans*; compare also ἐμπεσεῖν “impetum facere”);

finally hat πτᾶ- : πτω- : πτα- also die probably from “niederstürzen” development meaning ‘sich niederdrücken’ and “verzagt, in fear sein”: κατα-πτήτην “(die Pferde) scheut”, πεπτηώς “geduckt”, πτοϊά “fear, shyness, fright” (*πτωθιά, compare Λητώ Πτώα, Ἀπόλλων Πτώος), ππο(ι)εῖν “frighten, in Bestürzung versetzen”, pass. “from Schrecken ergriffen become”; with gutt. extension πτήσσω (*πτᾶκτιω) “ducke mich” (Aor. ἔπτηξα, Dor. ἔπτακα also trans. “frighten”; κατα-πτάκων), πτωσκάζω “ducke mich timorous, flee”, πτώσσω (*πτώκσκιω) ds.; πτώξ, -κός ‘shy, fleeting’ (m. “hare”), ablaut. πτάξ m. f. “wimp”, gen. πτακός; πτωχός “beggar”; to letzteren, as it seems, also Arm. *t'ak'čim*, *t'ak'čay* ‘sich conceal’;

Lat. *petō*, -*ere*, -*īvī*, *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 /-forms Gk. πίτυλος), *impetus* “assault, attack”, *praepes* “in Fluge vorauseilend; quick, fast”;

O.Welsh *hedant* “volant”, Welsh *eh-edeg* “das Fliegen”; *eh-edydd* m. “Lerche”;

Ltv. *pētit* “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. πτερύσσομαι “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-trā-* n. “wing, feather”, *patará-*, *patáru-* “fliegend”, Av. *patarəta-* “fliegend”; Arm. *t'ir* “Flug”, *t'iterñ* “butterfly” (redupl.), *t'ert'* “leaf, foliage” (**pter-*); Gk. πτερόν “feather, Flügel”; πτέρις “Farn”;

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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-ptero-o-*); Maybe Alb. (**penna*) *pendē* “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” (**pet_en-*), Bret. *(h)adan* “ nightingale ”, with secondary *a*, as Welsh *adaf* “Flügel, hand” (**pet_emā*); O.Bret. *attanoc* “volitans”; M.Ir. *ette*, Ir. *eite* “Fittich” (from **pet-entia*), M.Ir. *ethait* “bird” = O.Ind. *pátanti* “fliegend” (**pet-onti*); 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 *poús, podós* “foot, of foot”

Armenian *otn, otk* “foot, feet”

Sanskrit *á:ts* “foot”, *pá:dam* (accusative case)

Avestan *pad-* “foot”

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O.H.G. *fedara*, anfrk. *fethera*, O.E. *feðer*, O.Ice. *fjǫdrf.* “ feather “ (**pétrā*); O.H.G. *fettāh*, M.H.G. *vittich*, M.L.G. *vit(te)k*, Ger. *Fittich*, Hitt. *pattarn*., gen. pl. *paddanaš* “Flügel”.

**ptēi-*, *pti-*: Gk. πταίω ‘stoße an etwas (intr.), strauchle, irre, have whereas misfortune’ (πταίσω, ἔπταισμαι, ἐπταίσθην), rare tr. “bump, poke, umstürzen”, πταῖσμα “damage, loss, misfortune, Niederlage”, ιθυπτῖων “geradaus fliegend” (probably eig. “geradaus treffend = stoßend, aufschlagend”), πτίλον “ feather, Flaumfeder”.

References: WP. II 19 ff., WH. II 282 f., 297 f.

Page(s): 825-826

peuk- and peuğ-

English meaning: to stick; to punch

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen’, also “boxen” (“with vorgestrecktem Knöchel of Witzelfingers”)

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-** : *puk-* “fir, spruce” in Gk. πεύκη f. ds., Thrac. PN Πεύκη, Illyr. VN *Peucetii*, M.Ir. *ochtach* f. (**puktākā*) “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. *pušū*, E.Lith. nom. pl. *pūšes* (conservative stem).

2. **peuğ-**: 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, peu^ə : pū-

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”, *pavītram* “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. *pavāyati* “purifies, cleans, läutert”); doubtful Gk. πτύον, πτεόν “Wurfschaufel” (: O.H.G. *fowen*?).

References: WP. II 13, WH. II 390 f.

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peu-²

English meaning: to research, to understand

Deutsche Übersetzung: “erforschen, begreifen, verständig sein”

Material: Gk. νή-πιος (*νη-πF-ιος) and νη-πύ-τιος “unverständlich, kindisch”, πινυτός ‘smart’, πινυμένην συνετήν Hes. (due to eines present *πι-νū-μι from *πινυ-νūμι); 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”, *pytajǫ*, *-ati* ‘scrutari, 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:** *pytáti* “torture, torment, try for” [verb], **Slovak:** *pytat'* “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-* : *pū-* : “to clean, sift” , Root *peu-2*: “to research, to understand” (see above).

References: WP. II 13 f.; different Schwyzer Gk. 1, 696².

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peu-³

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schaum’

See also: see under *pū-1*, S. 847.

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pe̥n̥e̥-

See also: s. *pū-2*.

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peuōr, pūr, gen. pu-n-és, loc. puuéni

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 araignaria"; O.Ice. *fūrr* m. "fire" (**pūr-*) and *fýrr*, *fýri*, O.H.G. O.S. O.Fris. *fiur* (**peuri*); O.H.G. older *fuir* (disyllabic, compare Musp. *vugir*), O.E. *fyr* (from dem loc. **puuéni*); Goth. *fōn* "fire" (**pyōn*), gen. dat. *funins*, *funin* (latter from **puneni*, a hybridization from **puuéni* : **pun-és*), O.Ice. *funi* m. "fire"; O.H.G. *funko*, M.Eng. *fonke* 'spark'; with ablaut (**pyon-*) M.L.G. *vanke* 'spark';

Maybe Illyr. TN Perestae (Penestae)

O.Pruss. *panno* "fire", *panu-stacian* "Feuerstrahl" (**pyon-u*), Lw. finn. *panu* "fire"; Slav. **pūria-* m. "glowing ash" in Cz. *pýř* m. and *pýři* n. ds.; in addition O.Cz. *pyřina* "favilla", Cz. *pýřeti* "glow", Serb. *upíriti* "anfachen" etc.; Hitt. *pahhur*, *pahhuwar*, dat. *pahhu(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.

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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 *βζδέω (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” (*pozd-ek-s), *pēdis* “louse” (because of Dimin. *pēdiculus* older **pēdex*);

Clr. *pezdítъ* and zero grade (Proto-Slav. **bъzd-*) *bzádítъ*, Russ. *bzdětъ* “leise einen streichen lassen”, Sloven. *pezděti*; Lith. *bezdù*, *bezdéti*, Ltv. *bezdēt* “leise einen streichen lassen”, Lith. *bizdas* “podex”, *bizdžius* ‘ständer’; Balt **bezdēti* 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*.

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p̄ēd-¹, p̄ōd-

English meaning: container, vessel

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen; Gefäß”

Material: O.Ind. perhaps *palla*- m. “Kornbehälter”, *pallī* “Getreidemaß” (whether -//- from -d-/); 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. *pédas* “Getreidegarbe”, Ltv. *pēda* “bundle, armful, armload”, ablaut. Lith. *púodas*, Ltv. *puôds* m. “pot, pan”.

References: WP. II 22, Trautmann 227.

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pēd-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*, *padáḥ*), Av. *pad-* ds.; O.Pers. *pādaibiyā* “with den Füßen”; Arm. *ot-k'* “πόδες”, *ot-n* “πούς, πόδα”; Gk. πώς, Att. πούς, gen. ποδός “foot” (έκατόμπεδος “100 feet long”); Lat. *pēs*, *pēdis* ds., Umbr. *peři*, *persi* “pede” (*dupsus 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 *pērposh* “under”, *posh-tē* “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. luv. *pata-*, Hierogl.-Hitt. *pat* ds.; Toch. A *pe*, B *pai*, Dual A *pem*, B *paine*;

Note:

Maybe Alb. (**po-s*) *poshtē* “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 *pēd-², pōd-:* (foot, *genitalia).

to *ped-* “foot” belongs Gk. dial. πεδά “μετά”, originally “(jemandem) auf dem Fuße”, compare Lat. *pedissequus*, -*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”;

péðio- in O.Ind. *pádyā*- “den Fuß betreffend”, *pádyā* “Fußtritt, hoof”, Av. *paiδyā* “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. **fetīf.* in O.Ice. *fit* ‘schwimmhaut, edge’, O.E. *fitt* “break, section, poem”, Nor. dial. *fior-fit* “Eidechse”, “ΤΕΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΣ”), Lith. *lengva-pēdis* “leisefüßig”; **pēdī-** in Gk. πέδιλον n. ‘sandal’ and Gmc. **fetī*, **pedo-m**. M.Ir. *u(l)de* n. “journey”.

2. Verbal: O.Ind. *pádyate* “goes, fällt” (*ā-patti-* “Unfall”; *padāti*, *pat-tí-* m. “Fußknecht”), Av. *paiδyeiti* “bewegt sich after downwards, legt sich nieder”; O.C.S. *padō*, *pasti* “fall” also *po-pasti* “catch” eig. “auf jemanden fall, anfallen” (or to **pēd-1?**); *napastъ* “casus”; Lith. *pēdinu*, *-inti* ‘slowly go, leise tread’, *pēdūoti* “Fußritte make”, Gk. πηδάω ‘spring, hüpfen’; compare zur ē-grade still Lith. *pēdā* “footprint”, *pēscias* “to foot” from **pēd-tjós*, Ltv. *pēda* “Fußsohle, Fußstapfe, foot as Maß”, *pēc* (from *pēdis*, instr. pl. from *pēds* “footprint”, compare Lith. *pēdas* ds.) “after, because of, gemäß”, O.C.S. *pěšъ* “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-sēmos*); *pessum* “to bottom, zugrunde” (**ped-tu-m*) = Infin. O.Ind. *páttum*, O.Ice. *feta* st. V. (also with *leiþ*, *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* (*wif*) “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. *padā-* n. “footstep, Tritt, Fußstapfe”, Av. *paδa-* n. ‘spoor’ (and “foot as Maß”), ap. *pati-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. *peda* “vestigium humanum”, O.Ice. *fet* n. “footstep; foot as Maß”; Lith. *pėdà* “footprint”, Ltv. *pēda* “Fußsohle” etc. (see above); Gk. πέδον “ground, bottom”, πεδίον “Ebene, field” (ἐμ-πεδός “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. *poždь* “fundamentum, locus subterraneus”;

schwundstufige forms: O.Ind. *upa-bdá-* 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”, Gegensatzbildung *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 verrammelte refuge); at most Umbr. *tribriču, tribrisine* “ternio” as **tri-pedikiō* “Dreikoppelung”; O.Ice. *fjöturr* m. “manacle, band, strap”, O.E. *fēter, feotor* f., O.S. *fētur*, O.H.G. *fēzzerds*.

maybe Alb. *pengē* < Lat. *pedica -ae*, f. “a fetter; a trap, snare (for animal’s feet)”; Alb. *pengoj* (nasalized **pēdica*) “hinder” = Lat. **pedica, impediō, -īre* ;

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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. *pīyatī* 'schmäht, höhnt', *pīyū-*, *pīyāru-* "höhnend, schmähend";

Gk. πῆμα "ruin, affliction", ἀπήμων "unbeschädigt; unschädlich", πημαίνω 'stifte mischief, richte zugrunde' (IE **pē-mn̥j*), πήσασθαι μέμψασθαι Hes., ἡ-πανία "lack, Entbehrung"; πηρός, Dor. πāρός "mutilated, blind", ἄπηρος "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 *patior, -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. *fiēn* "hate", participle present in Goth. *fjands*, O.H.G. *fiānt* 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

پـۏس-۱

English meaning: to blow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blasen, wehen”

Note: (see also *pēs-2* “dust, powder, sand”)

Material: O.Ice. *fōnn* f. “ snowdrift, Schneehaufe” (**faznōð*), *-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. *fqsull* 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”, *páchnutъ* “duften, smell”, *zápacή* ‘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-pašь* 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. *pāmsú-*, *pāmsukā-* “dust, powder, sand”, Av. *pāsnu-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- : pū-

English meaning: to hit; sharp

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen; scharf, schneidend hauen’

Material: Lat. *paviō*, *-īre* “hit, stomp”, *depuvere* “caedere”, *pavīmentum* “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-fýran* “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. *piovà* ds.), O.Pruss. *piuclan* n. ‘sickle’;

daß nachHom. πταίω “hit” = Lat. *paviō* sei, is after all possible; then müßte the Aor. ἔπταισα etc. (instead of *ἔπταυσα) new neologism zum present sein; to πταίω jedenfalls Dor. πταιᾶν, Ion. πταιήων, Att. πταιών as “the die Krankheiten through Zaubertrank heilende (Apollo)”, then with den words ίη πταιήων anfangender Lobgesang.

References: WP. II 12, 76 f., WH. II 266, 267, 381 f., 393 f., Trautmann 217.

Page(s): 827

pətē(r) gen. pətr-és, -ós

English meaning: father

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Vater, Haupt der Großfamilie"

Material: O.Ind. *pitár-*; Av. *pitar-* besides nom. *pta*, *ta* etc.; Arm. *hair* (**pətēr*), gen. *haur* (**pəetros*); Gk. πατήρ, πατρός, in compound εύ-πάτωρ “ein good father”; Lat. *pater*, -*tris* “father”; *patres* “Vorfahren, Patrizier”; Osc. *patir* “father”, Umbr. *Iu-pater* “Juppiter”, dat. sg. Osc. *paterei*, mars.-Lat. *patre*; O.Ir. *athir* (**pətēr*), gen. *athar* (**pəetros*) “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 pitā* etc. see above S. 413.

Ableitungen: O.Ind. *pítrya-*, Gk. πάτριος, Lat. *patrius* “väterlich”, M.Ir. *aithre* f. “väterliche family”; O.Ind. *pítrya-*, Av. *tūrya-* (**ptərvya-*), Lat. *patruus*, O.H.G. *fetiro*, *fatirro*, *fatureo* (Gmc. **faðurua-*) “Vaterbruder”, Ger. “cousin”, O.E. *fædera* “Vatersbruder” (compare Gk. πάτρως from **pətrōus* ds., with verschobener meaning πατρώιος “väterlich”); O.Pers. *hamā-pitar-* = Gk. ὄμο-πάτωρ, compare O.Ice. *sam-feðra* “from the same Vater” (*-*fadrjans*); compare Gk. πατριός ‘stiefvater’ (after μητριά ‘stiefmutter’), Arm. *yauray* ds.; only einsprachlich are Gk. πάτρη, Att. πάτρα “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?

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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'ul* “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 *pū-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 + consonant > 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. πῖλος m. “Filz”, πῖλεω “filze”,
Lat. *pilleus, -eum* “Filzkappe, Filzmütze” (**pilseio-*); O.C.S. *pъstъ* “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, -άκος ‘sparre, balk, beam, board, Schreibtafel, Gemälde’; O.H.G. *witu-fīna* f., M.L.G. *vīne* “Holzhaufen”; O.C.S. *ръпъ* m., Serb. *pânj* etc. “tree truck, -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. *píppakā* “ein certain bird”, *piptīka-* “ein bird”? Gk. πῖπος f. or πίππος m. “young bird”, πῖπώ, πίπρα f. “a kind of Baumhacker”, πιπ(π)ίζω “piepe”; Lat. *pīpīlō*, -āre, *pīpīō*, -īre, *pīpō*, -āre “piepen”, *pip(p)itāre* “of Naturlaut the Mäuse”, *pīpūlum* “das Wimmern”, Osc. *pipatio* “clamor plorantis”, Ger. (nd.) *piepen* (with verhinderter consonant shift); Lith. *pīpti* “whistle” (Lw.?). Cz. *piptěti* “piepsen”, Sloven. *pípa* “chicken; duct, tube, pipe”, Serb. *pipa*, eine disease, malady the Hühner” (Ger. *Pips*) etc.;

Cz. *pikati* “piepen”, under likewise; Bulg. *pīle*, Ser.-Cr. *pīle* “Küchlein” under likewise; similarly Alb. *bibē* “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. *am labar* “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. *flær* 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. *flær* (**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”, *plākē* “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 **plāsk̥tios*), Ltv. *plāskāins* “smooth, flat and breit zugleich”, O.C.S. *ploskъ* “flat” (**plāk-sko-*);

Toch. AB *plāk-* “einverstanden sein”, A *plākäm* “Erlaubnis”, B *plāki* “Einverständnis”, am-*plākätte* “without um Erlaubnis to bid, beg, ask”;

auf a light root form ***plek-** based on probably Lith. *pleksnē* “breite beet, turnip “, Ltv. *pl'ęka* (besides *plaka* “Kuhfladen”), *plece* “Plattfische, Butten”, *plęcs* ‘shoulder”, further: zero grades ***pl̥kā** f., Celt. ***(p)lika** in Gaul. *Arelīca* (Gardasee), eig. “eastern from the Felsplatte from Sirmione”, fass. *lia* “bottom of Backofens” (Hubschmid Zb. Pr. 66, 62 f.), expressives *-kk-* in M.Ir. *lecc* ‘steinplatte”, Welsh *llech*, Bret. *lec* h ds.

A *f*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*, *vlīgen* ‘schichtweise lay, place, fügen, sort, order, arrange, zurechtmachen, adorn”, md. *vlī(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. *floor-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. “Bretterverschlag”, 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”, πλῆκτρον “beetle, hammer etc.”; nasal. πλάζω (*πλαγγίω) “hit, verschlage” (πλάγξω, ἐπλάγχθην); Lat. *plāga* “blow, knock, wound”, *plangō*, -ere “hit: die Hand auf die Brust hit, loud grieve”; M.Ir. *lēn*, gen. *lēoin* “affliction, wound” (*plakno-), *lēssaim* ‘schlage violent’ (*plang-sō); Goth. *fai/flokun* “ἐκόππιοντο, betrauerten”, O.E. *flōcan* “Beifall klatschen”, O.S. *flōcan* “verwünschen, verfluchen” (at first from “loud die Brust hit”), O.H.G. *fluohhhon* 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. *flenja* “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. *plačo, 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. *plégā* “Prügel, Züchtigung”.

References: WP. II 91 ff., WH. II 315 f., 321 f., Trautmann 222 f.; Vasmer 2, 364 f.;

See also: probably to *pelə-: plā-* S. 805, also originally “breit hit”.

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Page(s): 832-833

p̥lāt- (p̥lād-), p̥lēt-, p̥lōt-, plət-

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-* : *plěk-* “hit”

Material: Aryan **pleth-*: O.Ind. *práthati* “breitet from”, *-tē* “dehnt sich from, verbreitet sich”, *pr̥thá-* m. “flat hand”, *práthas-* n. = Av. *fraθah-* n. “Breite”, O.Ind. *pr̥thú-*, Av. *pərəθu-* “wide, breit, capacious”, fem. O.Ind. *pr̥thvī*, Av. *pərəθwī* (also as Subst. “Oberfläche”), besides from **plt(h)ə̤u-* : *pr̥thivī* 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” (**plētə-no-*).

Gk. πλατύς “platt, breit” (= O.Ind. *pr̥thū-*), πλάτος n. “Breite” (reshuffling from *πλέτος = O.Ind. *práthas-* after πλατύς), πλάτη “Ruderschaufel”, ὡμο-πλάτη f. ‘scapula’, πλάτανος ‘sycamore’ (“breitästig”); πλαταμών “jeder flat body” (: O.Ind. *prathimán-* m. “Breite, Ausdehnung”); πλαταγή “das Klatschen”; formal nicht right clear, 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 **pl̥tēno-* in O.Ir. *lethan*, Welsh *llydan*, Bret. Corn. *ledan* “breit”, Gaul. *Litana (silva)*, *Litano-briga*; M.Ir. *leithe* ‘shoulder’ (**pletia*), M.Ir. *lethech* “flounder, flat fish”; O.Ir. *less*, Welsh *llys* “castle” (**pl̥t-to-?*);

Maybe Alb. (**plet̥iā*) *fletē* “(wide) wing, side, flank, (flat) leaf”, *fle-* “lie, sleep” : O.Ir. *lēth* n. ‘side, flank’, M.Ir. *leithe* ‘shoulder’; also Alb. *lēth*, *ledh* “mud, alluvium; wall, flat earth, mound, river mouth, balk” : O.Ir. *lēss*, Welsh *llys* “castle” (**plt̥-to-?*) : Gaul.-Lat. *Letavia*, leg. **Litavia*, Welsh *Llydaw*, M.Ir. *Letha*.

in Gmc. with ablaut. *a* : *ō*: M.H.G. *vluoder* “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. **flabōn* 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”, *plótas* “Platte”, *plōtis* “Breite”, Ltv. *plātīt*, *plēst*, thin aufstreichen”; O.C.S. **plastъ* “tortum”, Russ. *plast* “layer” (root form **plāt-*); Lith. *splečiū*, *splēsti* “breiten, breitlegen” (doubtful because of anl. *s-*, das in our family otherwise nirgends), *platūs* “breit” (*a* = *o*, different from πλατύς, *prthú-*), *plantù*, *plàsti* “wide become”, O.Pruss. *plasmeno* f. “Vorderhälfte the Fußsohle”; from the root form *plēt-*: Lith. *plétoti* ‘sich ausbreiten’, O.C.S. *plesna* “Fußsohle” (**plet-s-nā*, to *es*-stem O.Ind. *práthas-*); but Slav. **płęsatı* “tanzen” because of Lith. *płęsti* 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. *plañdīt* “breit make”.

References: WP. II 99 f., WH. II 316 ff., 319 f., Trautmann 222 f., 225 f.

Page(s): 833-834

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plek-

English meaning: to plait, weave

Deutsche Übersetzung: “flechten, zusammenwickeln”

Note: presumably further formations from *pe̥l-* “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” (**ploķ-s-ko-*), *plēhurē* “grobe canvas, fabric”; Lat. *plicō*, -āre “zusammenwickeln, zusammenfalten”, with / 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 *pe̥k-*.

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”, *plaukai* “hair”, Ltv. *plauki* ‘schneeflocken; Abfall beim weaving; dust, powder; Mutterkorn”, *plaūkas* “Abfall beim spinning, Flocken, fibers; Hülsen”; Ltv. *plūcu*, *plūkt* “pluck, tear, rend, pluck, schleißen”, Lith. *plūksna*, *plùnksna* “ feather “.

References: WP. II 97.

Page(s): 837

pl(e)u-mon-, pleu-tjo-

English meaning: lung

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Lunge"

Material: O.Ind. *kłōman-* 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. **pleutiā-* and **plautiā-* n. pl. in Lith. *plaūčiai* and Ltv. *plàuši*, *plàušas* m. pl., O.Pruss. *plauti* (secondary f.) "Lunge"; O.C.S. *plušta* and **pljušta* n. pl. (aRuss. *pljuča* "Lunge"), Serb. *pljúča* 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: “ausrufen; 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. *vlīus* (**flūsi-*) “Vlies”, Ger. *Flaus*, *Flausch*; M.H.G. *vliess*, Ger. *Vlies*;

O.E. *fleos*, *fliēs* 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. *plūšinti* “rub, wear out”, *plūša* “Bastfasern” (in addition *plūšē* “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. *plávate* ‘schwimmt, hovers, flies’ (= Gk. πλέω, Lat. *perplorēre*, O.C.S. *plovq*), *pravatē* ‘springt auf, hurries’ (here and in Av. *ava nifrāvayenta* ‘sie lassen in Fluge 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. *plavljq*, *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 (ἐπλευσα, πλεύσομαι) ‘schiffe, schwimme’ (Inf. Ion. πλέειν, πλῶσαι ‘schiffen’, but πλώειν, πλῶσαι ‘swim’); Ion. πλόος, Att. πλοῦς m. ‘schiffahrt’, (=Clr. *plov*), πλοῖον ‘Fahrzeug’ (= O.Ice. *fley* ‘ship’); πλύνω ‘wash’ (*πλύνω; Fut. πλύνω, Aor. pass. ἐπλύθην), πλυνός m. ‘Waschgrube’, πλύμα n. ‘spüllicht’, πλυτός, πλύσις (see above); πλοῦτος m. ‘Fülle, richness’; from the lengthened grade *plō[u]t-* besides πλώειν, πλῶσαι (see above), ἐπέπλων ‘beschifft’, πλωτός ‘schwimmend, fahrbar’, Hom. δακρυπλώειν ‘in Tränen swim’ (from *δακρυπλώς);

Illyr. FIN *Plavis*: Lith. sea N. *Plavōs*,

Lat. *perplovēre* (Fest.) “durchsickern lassen, leck sein”, *plovēbat* (Petron.), *pluit*, -ere “rain”; *pluvius*, *pluor* “rain”;

O.Ir. *loun* “trip food”, *loan*, *loon* “adeps” (**ploueno-*; 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”, (**pluyia*), Welsh *llyw* “ruler, tax, tail”, O.Corn. *loe* “ruler”, M.Ir. *lūam* ‘steuermann’, Welsh *llong-lywydd* ds., Bret. *levierds.*:

O.H.G. causative *flouwen*, *flewen* ‘spülen, wash’ (= O.Ind. *plavāyati*), O.Ice. *flaumr* “current”, O.H.G. *floum* “colluvies; fat (obenschwimmend)”, M.L.G. *flōme* f. “rohes Bauch- und Nierenfett”, Ger. *Flom*, *Flaum* m. ds., O.Ice. *fley* (= πλοῖον, **plouiom*) 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* (**plōušiō*); *plūtis* “offene place in Eise”; *plevésúoti* “flutter”;

O.C.S. *plovo*, *pluti* “flow, schiffe”, *plujo* ‘schwimme’, Kaus.-Iter. Serb. *plòviti* ‘schwemmen, swim’, Russ. *plov* “boat”, Clr. *plov* “natātiō”, lengthened grade O.C.S. *plaviti* ‘swim lassen’, *-sē* “navigare”, *plavati* ‘swim’; Serb. *plüta* f., *plüto* n. “cork”; **plū-* in Inf. Russ. *plytb*, 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. *flutteren* “volitāre”;

Maybe Alb. *flutur* “butterfly” : Rom. *fluture* “butterfly”, Alb. *fluturonj* “fly” : Rom. *flutura* “wave, flutter, flaunt, fly”.

dubious is die apposition from Goth. *flauts* “prahlerisch”, *flautjan* ‘sich großmachen”, O.H.G. *flōzzan* ‘superbire”; Lith. *pláudžiu pláusti* “wash, clean”, Ltv. *plaūst* ds., Lith. *plústu, plūdau, plūsti* ‘stream, fluten, überfließen”, *pludē* “ Schwimmholz “, *plūdimas* “das Strömen , Überfließen”, Ltv. *pluduōt* “obenauf swim”, *pludi, pludińi* ‘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. *fjūga*, O.E. *fleogan*, O.H.G. *fliogan* “fly” (die Beseitigung of gramm. Wechsels probably through Differenzierung against *fliehen* = Goth. *þliuhan*); in addition O.E. *fleoge*, O.Ice. *fluga*, O.H.G. *flioga* “fly”; dissimil. from Gmc. **flug-la-* (compare O.E. *flugol* “fugax”) probably die words for “bird”: O.Ice. *fugl, fogl*, Goth. *fugls*, m., O.E. *fugol*, O.S. *fugal*, O.H.G. *fogal*/m.; Lith. *plaūkti* ‘swim’; *plūksna* f. “ feather “, older *plūksna*.

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, pleíné* “kahle Ebene”; *plikas* “baldheaded”, *pliké* “Kahlkopf, nackte Ebene”, *pleíké* “Glatze”, *plinkù, pliki* “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 under *plēk-* etc.

Page(s): 834

plēk-, plək- 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. *flenjja* “throw”, Nor. ds., “losreißen”; with Gmc. -*k*- (= IE *g*), O.Ice. *flakna* = *flagna* (*skip-flak* ‘schiffswrack”), *flaka* “aufklaffen, sich unpick, yawn”; Lith. *pléš-iu*, *-ti* “ rend “ (trans.), *nupléšti* “abreißen (e.g. dress), die Haut abschinden”, *pléšzinjys* “fresh aufgerissener farmland”; Ltv. *pluōsít* Iter. “ rend, pull”; perhaps Alb. *plas* “berste, break”, *plasē* “Ritze = col, gap, Sprung; Schießscharte”, *pēlsás*, Aor. *plasa* “berste, spring, go zugrunde”.

2. *ēi*-, *ī* forms: Lith. *pléišu*, *-éti* “ rend, platzen (from the Haut)”, *plaiš-inti* “break, crack make”, *plyš-ti* “ rend, Intr.”, *plyšys*, *plyšē* “crack, col, gap”; Ltv. Intrans. *pl̄ist* “ rend “, *plaîsa*, *plaîsums* “crack”, *plaisât* “Risse bekommen”; diese alien *i* forms gestatten also die citation of Nor. dial. *flīk(e)* “gähnende wound” (eig. “crack, col, gap”), O.Ice. *flīk*, pl. *flīkr* and *flīkar* f. ‘scrap, shred, rag”, O.E. (kent.) *flæc* (**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. *flæc* “Fleisch” is also kinship from O.E. *flæsc*, 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-flis* “dünnes Stück Fleisch” eine cognate, Gmc. root form

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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. *fłasa* f. “dünne Scheibe, splinter”, *fłes* f. “flat cliff”, Ice., O.S. *fłas* “ dandruff, scale ”, Nor. *fłasa* “absplittern, abspalten”, Ice. *fłaska* “gespalten become”; Lith. *pläškanos* pl. ‘schinnen in Haar’.

References: WP. II 93;

See also: compare under *płek-* 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. πλαισίον n. “längliches Viereck”, Lith. *plaitytis* ‘sich breit machen, brag, boast”; with anlaut. *s-*: Lith. *splintù, splitaū, 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. *plaūksta* “flat hand” (different Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 325).

References: WP. II 100, WH. II 319, 320;

See also: extensions the root *pelə-* “flat, eben”, above S. 805.

Page(s): 838

plouto-, pluto-

English meaning: a kind of wooden stockade

Deutsche Übersetzung: “from Brettern or Stangen Gefertigtes”

Material: Lat. *pluteus*, -um ‘schirmdach, Wandbrett, Zwischenwand”, changing through ablaut with Lith. *plaūtas* ‘steg am beehive”, Ltv. *plāuts* “Wandbrett”, *plautaī* “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 ποιπνῦω ‘sich röhren, astir sein”, trans. ‘sich eager wherewith beschäftigen”, perf. πεπνῦσθαι “spiritually astir, sensible, wise sein”, πνυτός ἔμφρων, σώφρων Hes., ἀμπνῦσθαι “again zum Bewußtsein come”, if ‘sich röhren, 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. *pfnūsen* “pant, sniff, snort, sneeze” (*pf-* schallverstärkend for *f*), *pfnust* m. “unterdrücktes laugher”, Nor. *fnysa* “kichern”; besides Gmc. **fnēs-*, **fnōs-*, **fnas-*: O.E. *fnesan* “anhelare”, *fnæst* m. “breath, breath, breeze”, *fnæsettan* ‘schnarchen, pant, sniff, snort’, M.H.G. *pfnāsen* “pant, sniff, snort”, *pfnāst* m. “das snort”, O.H.G. *fnāsteōn* “anhelare”; O.Ice. *fnōsa* “pant, sniff, snort”; O.Ice. *fnāsa* “pant, sniff, snort”; O.H.G. *fnaskazzen*, *fneskezzen*, 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. *pfnuht* 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

pṇksti-

English meaning: fist

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Faust”?

Material: O.H.G. *fūst*, O.E. *fȳst* = O.Bulg. *pęstъ* (**pinstъ*) “fist”.

Note: Obviously Root *pṇksti-* “fist” derived from *penkʷe* “five (fingers)”

References: WP. II 84, Trautmann 218 f.;

See also: to Gmc. *fanχan* (*pāk-* and *pāg-*, S. 788) or to *penkʷe* “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 **pollos* from **pol-no-*; in addition *pollex, -icis* m. “Daumen, big, giant toe”; Proto-Slav. *pałь* in Russ. *bez-pałyj* “fingerlos”; aR.C.S. *pałyć* “Daumen” (**poliko-*), etc. ;

Maybe Alb. (**poliko-*) *prek* “touch, palpate “

perhaps in addition as “with dem Daumen touch “ Pers. *pālidan* ‘suchen, spüren”, Bulg. *pálam* ‘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-ceitic *ǵʰh-* > *p-* phonetic mutation.

Material: Sakisch *pāsa* (**parsa*), kurd. *purs*, borrowed finn. *porsas*, mordw. *puŕts* ‘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. *fearh* m. n. ‘swine’, (Dan. *fare* “piglet throw”); Lith. *pařšas* “a castrated boar”, O.Pruss. *prastian* “piglet” (**parsistian*); O.Bulg. *prasę*, *-ęte* ‘swine, piglet’ (deminut. *nt*-Suff.); to Lat. *porcīnus* “of swine” compare Lith. *paršienà* “Ferkelfleisch”, to Lat. *porculus* ‘schweinchen’ das Lith. *paršēlis* “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-deriјe*) “καλάμη, στυπεῖον”. To Lith. *pàs* also *pàstaras* “the letzte, hinterste”.

Derivatives: 1. with *-ti* 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. *posta*, Lat. *postumus*, Osc. *pustum[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. *paskāt* adv. “vonhinten her, hinterrein” spacial and zeitlich; Lith. *paskui*, *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. *si*).

References: WP. II 78 f., WH. II 347 ff., Trautmann 207, Schwyzer Gk. 2, 508.

Page(s): 841-842

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poti-s

English meaning: owner, host, master, husband

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hausherr, Herr; Gatte"

Material: O.Ind. *páti-*, Av. *paiti-* "master, mister, lord, master, Gemahl"; O.Ind. *pátnī* "mistress, wife", Av. *paθnī-* "mistress"; O.Ind. *pátyatē* "herrscht, is teilhaftig" (: Lat. *potior*); Av. *x̌aē-pati-* "er selbst";

Gk. πόσις "husband", πότνια "mistress (of Hauses), wife"; δέσ-ποινα "mistress of Hauses" (*δέσ-πονια, from *δέσ-ποτνία), δέσ-πότης, -ou "master, mister of Hauses" (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. *pútíad* "possit", *pútíans* "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. *brūp-faps* "bridegroom", *hunda-faps* "Befehlshaber about 100 Mann"; Eng. *fad* 'strong, valiant, big, large';

Lith. *pàts* "husband" and 'selbst' (old *patis*), Ltv. *pats* "householder" and 'selbst', Lith. *viēšpats* "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. *pàt*, Ltv. *pat* 'selbst, sogar, straight'; about O.C.S. *gospodъ* "master, mister", see above S. 453;

Hitt. *-pat* "eben(so), also, rather"; Toch. A *pats* "husband".

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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., bööt., 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 πῶς), *pāla-* m. “Wachter, herdsman, shepherd”, *-pāvan* ‘schützend’, ap. *xšaθa-pāvan* “Landvogt, Satrap”; O.Ind. *n̥r-pī-ti-* f. “Mannerschutz”; *n̥r-p-a-* m. “Männerschützer =king”; *pātra-* n. “container” (= Goth. *fōdr*);

Gk. πῶς “herd” (n. to O.Ind. *pāyú-*), ποιμήν “herdsman, shepherd” (: Lith. *piemuō*), ποίμην “herd”, ποιμαίνω “treibe auf die Weide, hüte; ziehe auf; πῶμα (*pō-mṇ*) “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), *Futterat*,

Lith. *piemuō* “herdsman, shepherd”, acc. *píemenj* (**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. *pojō*, *pojiti*), *pānam* n. “Trunk” (: Gk. εὔπωνος “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. *pīta-* “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 *pībatī* “trinkt” (= O.Ir. *ibid*);

Arm. *əmpem* “trinke” (formation unclear);

Gk. πίνω, Lesb. πώνω (of Nominalst. **pō-no-*, compare above εὔπωνως) “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”, πīνον n. “Gerstentrunk”, πιπīσκω (Fut. πīσω) “give to drink”;

Alb. *pī* “trinke” etc.;

Lat. *bibō*, -ere “trinke” (assimil. from **pibō*; falisk. *pipăfo* “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. *puni*, *poni* “milk” (: O.Ind. *pānam* “Getränk”); O.Ir. *ibid* (**pibeti*) “trinkt”, Verbalnom.

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dat. sg. *oul* (disyllabic) “Trinken” (**poi̥-lo-*); O.Welsh *iben* “bibimus”, Corn. *evaf* “bibo”, M.Bret. *euaffds.*; M.Ir. *ān* f. “drinking vessel” (: O.Ind. *pānam* “Trunk”); Bal.-Slav. **pōiō* and **pjō* “trinke” in O.Pruss. *poieiti* “trinkt”, *poūis* m. “das Trinken”, O.C.S. *pīq*, *pīti* “trinke”; *pirъ* m. “Bankett”, *pivo* n. “Getränk”, Cz. etc. “beer”; Kaus. O.C.S. *pojō*, *pojiti* “tränke”; Bal.-Slav. **pōta-* and **pīta-* “getrunken” in Lith. *puotà* f. “Trinkgelage” and O.C.S. *pītijь* “trinkbar”; Bal.-Slav. **pōti* uud **pīti* f. “das Trinken” in O.Pruss. Inf. *poūt* (**pōti-*) and Slov. *pīt* f. “Getränk” (Infin. **pīti*); Bal.-Slav. **pōtu-* m. “das Trinken” in O.Pruss. Inf. *puton*, *pouton* and *poutwei* “drink”, ablaut. passive R.C.S. *pītъ*.

References: WP. II 71 f., WH. I 103 f., Trautmann 228 f.

Page(s): 839-840

pōu- : pəu- : pū-

English meaning: small, little; young (of animals)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “klein, gering, wenig”, vielfach für “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. παῖος (Cypr., in addition ein neuer nom. παῖς), παῖς, gen. παιδός m. f., Hom. πάις, παῖδ- “kid, child”; Lat. *puer* “kid, child, knave, boy, girl” (**puero-*), *puella* “girl”;

Goth. *fula*, O.Ice. *foli* m., *fyl* n. (**fulja-*), under *fylja* f., O.E. *folia*, O.H.G. *folo, fulī(n)* “Füllen, foals”; besides **pō[u]los* in Arm. *ul* “goat”, *am-ul* “unfruchtbar” (**ŋ-pōlo-*), *yti* f. “pregnant” (**ŋ-pōlniyā*); Gk. πῶλος “foals”, also “young man, young girl”, πωλίον ‘small foals, Junges’, Alb. *pelē, 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’;

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maybe Alb. *putra* “paw (of a young animal)”, *puta* ‘sole’

Gk. names as Πώταλος; Lat. *putus*, *putillus* “knave, boy”, next to which **pūt-so-* in *pūs(s)us*, -*a* “knave, boy, girl”, but *pūsillus* “very small” is Dimin. from *pullus* (**putslo-lo-s*); Osc. *puklo-* “kid, child” (= O.Ind. *putrá-*), pālign. *puclois* dat. pl. “pueris”, mars. *puckles*; Lat. *pullus* “young, Tierjunges” (**put-s-lo-*);

maybe Alb. (**putillus*) *pulisht* “donkey’s colt”

Bal.-Slav. **putā* “bird” in R.C.S. *pъta* “bird”, *pъtišť* ‘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. *paū-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-, prəi-, prī- (pri-)

English meaning: to like, feel well-disposed, friendly

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gern haben, schonen, friedlich-frohe Gesinnung”

Material: O.Ind. *prīnāti* “erfreut”, Med. “is vergnügt about etwas”, *prīyatē* ds., “liebt”, *prīta-* “vergnügt, befriedigt; geliebt”, *prīti-* f. “pleasure, joy, Befriedigung”, *prīyāyatē* “behandelt liebevoll, befreundet sich” (: Goth. *frijōn*, O.C.S. *prija-jq*), *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”), *prīyatā* ds. (= O.E. *frēod* “love”); with **prəi-* : *práyah* n. “pleasure, enjoyment”, *prēmán-* m. n. “love, Gunst”, *prētar-* “Wohltäter, Liebhaber, Pfleger”, superl. *práis̥tha-* (ved.), *prēsthā-* “liebst, teuerst”, whereupon compar. *prēyas-* “lieber” for older **prāyas-*; Av. *frāy-* “satisfy”, e.g. *frīnāmahī* participle *frita-*, *frīna-*, *friða-* “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. πρᾶος “soft, mild”

Gk. πρᾶος “gentle, mild” from *πρᾶιον- with jüngerer o-inflection πρᾶος, beweist IE *āi*, where O.S. belongs O.Ir. *rīarf*. “volition, wish” to *erei-*, 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. *frīn*. “woman from noble lineage” (“die love”); Goth. *frijōn* “lieben”, O.Ice. *frjā* ds., O.E. *frīgan* “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 **frīða-* 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. *friðill* “lover, lover”, f. *friðla*, *frilla*, O.H.G. *fridel*, f. *fridila* “Geliebte(r)”, next to which from participle **frijōða-* from: O.S. *friuthil*, O.H.G. *friudil* ds.; O.H.G. *fridu* m. “peace, protection, certainty, Einfriedigung”, O.S. *frithu* m. “peace”, O.E. *frioðu* m. “peace, protection, certainty”, O.Ice. *friðr* m. “love, peace”, Goth. *ga-friþōn* ‘spare, look after’, O.Ice. *friða* “Frieden make, versöhnen”, O.E. *friðian* “shield”, O.H.G. *gifridōn* “beschützen”; O.C.S. *prējq* “be favorable to, take care of”, *prija-jq*, *-ti* ds., *prijatelъ* “friend, lover”; probably also Ltv. *priēks* “pleasure, joy”.

maybe Alb. *prek* “touch, make love”: Ltv. *priēks* “pleasure, joy”, Alb.Gheg *me pritē* “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. “Begräbnisplatz, 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. *vrek*, 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. *frōknī* “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-n̥-io-*)?

Gk. πρέπω “falle in die Augen, erscheine, steche hervor, zeichne mich from”, πρέπει “es ziemt sich”, ἀρι-, δια-, ἐκ-, εύ-, 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. *frabī* n. ‘sense, mind, Verstand’, *frabjan*, *frōþ* “understand, comprehend”, *frōþs* ‘smart, sensible, wise’, O.Ice. *frōðr*, O.S. O.E. *frōd*, O.H.G. *fruot* ds., M.H.G. *vruotec*, *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. *prantū*, *prāsti* “ habitual, customary become”, *su-prāsti* “ 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”, *issprettīngi* 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. *prusvā* f. “drip, hoarfrost, gefrorenes water”; Lat. *pruīna* “hoarfrost, frost” (**prusuīnā*); Goth. *frius* “frost, coldness”, O.Ice. *frør, 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. *płōsati* “versengt, burns”, *plusṭa-* “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, hüpfst, 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-*, *plavā-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* ‘strenuous, alacer (Gl.)’, *blithe, glad*’, whereof O.H.G. *frouwen, frewen* ‘sich freuen’, *frewī, frewida* “pleasure, joy”; Russ. *prytb* f. ‘schneller run, flow’, *prýtkij* “hurtig, hasty”.

Maybe Rom. (**breuska*) *broască* “toad, frog” : Alb. (**breustka*) *bretkosa* “toad, frog”; gr βάτραχος “frog”; also Rom. *broască-ťestoasă* “tortoise, water animal” : Alb. (**breuska*) *breshkē* “turtle, tortoise”.

guttural extension in O.Ice. *frauksi*, O.E. *frogga* “frog”; from **prug-skō* “hüpfen” Gmc. **fruska-* in O.Ice. *froskr*, O.E. *frosc, forsc*, Ger. *Frosch*; Russ. *prýgnutb* “einen Sprung, einen Satz make”, *prýgatb* “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. πρῖω (ἐπρίσθην, πριστός) “durchsäge, knirsche with den Zähnen”, πρῖων, -

ονος ‘säge’, πρῖσμα “das Gesägte, Sägespäne; dreiseitige column “;

Alb. *prish* ‘spoil, rupture, destroy, smash’.

References: WP. II 89.

Page(s): 846

prōkto- : prēkto-

English meaning: buttocks

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘steiß’?

Note: only Gk. and armen.

Material: Arm. *erastank* pl. “εδραι” (from *erast = prēkto-) 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

pr̥so- (?)

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. *p'řngam*, *p'řnčem* "niese"; Gk. ππάρνυμαι, ππαίρω "niese", ππαρμός m., ππόρος m. "das Niesen" (with Inlautbehandlung the Anlautgruppe *pst-* : ἀποφθαράξασθαι '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-*) *psherētij*, *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. πτελέᾱ, epidaur. πελέᾱ “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 πτελέα;

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

pu~~k~~-2

English meaning: to enclose, put together

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zusammendrängen, eng umschließen”

Note:

Root *pu~~k~~-2* : “to enclose, put together” derived from Root *ku-*, *kus-* (**kʷukʷh-*) : “to kiss” common Celtic - Greek - Illyrian *kʷ-* > *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 + cosnonant > consonant + vowel** phonetic mutation recorded in centum languages first, mainly Latin.

Material: O.Ind. *pula-*, *pulaka-* m. “das Sträuben the Härchen am body”, *pulasti-* m. ‘schlichtes hair of the head bearing, carrying”; Substantiv “ hair of the head “, Patronymikon *Pāúlastya-*; Gk. Plur. πύλιγγες “hair am Hintern, Locken” Hes.; M.Ir. *ul* “beard” (**pulu-*), *ulach* “bearded”, *ulcha* f. “beard”, *Ulaid* “die Leute from Ulster” (**Ullutī*).

References: WP. II 84, G. Liebert Nominalsuffix *-ti-* 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, bushy”, *pušnýj továr* “Pelzwerk”, Cz.-nsorb. *o-puš* (**puchъ*), *opyš* “tail”, Russ. *opúška*, *opusina* “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. *alōpēx* a fox. Root *ulp-*, *lup-* : [a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)].

References: WP. II 82 f.

Page(s): 849

pū-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” (**pouio*), *heval* ‘short or heavy breathe’ (**peyā*), *hoylk* “congregation, meeting. Truppe”; M.Ir. *ūan* ‘scum, froth, foam’ = Welsh *ewyn*, Bret. *eon* ds. (**pou-ino*), pl. *eien* “Quellen” (compare Lith. *putà* ‘schaumblase’); O.Bret. *euonoc* ‘schäumend’; Ltv. *pūlis* “heap, herd, nest, Strichregen”, *pūluōt* “fester”, *pūl'i* “Regenwolken”, Russ. *púja*, Clr. *púl'a* “ball”; Lith. *pūrē* “tassel”, Ltv. *paurs*, *paûre* “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”, *paûns*, *paûna* “cranium, Stirnknochen”, also probably O.Pruss. *pounian* “buttock”, Lith. *púnē*, Ltv. *paūna* “Ränzel, bundle”.

pu-g-: Gk. πτυγή “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. *puknē* “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. *pupē* “curd, grape, hill”, *púpēzē* “bud, Mohn”, *púpulē* “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. *pupelė*, *pupela*, *pupuole* “bud”, probably also Lith. *pupā*, Ltv. *pupa* “bean”.

p(h)u-s-: O.Ind. *púṣyati*, *pusñāti*, *pōsatí* “gedeihst, 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”, πτοι-φύσσω “blow, snort”; Lat. *pussula*, *pustula* “bubble, vesicle, blister, bubble”; Nor. *føysa* (**fausian*) ‘swell up, aufgöhren’, *f(j)usa* ‘ausen, with Gewalt ausströmen’; Lith. *pūslē* “bubble”, Ltv. *pūslis* ds., Lith. *pusnis*, *pusnýnas* “zusammengewehter Schneehaufe”, *pūšé* (*pūšē*) “blister, bubble”, *pūškas* “Hitzblaschen auf the Haut”, Ltv. *puškis* “bouquet, Banderstrauß, tussock” under likewise; O.C.S. **puchati* “blow”, **opuchnǫti* “to bloat, bulge, swell”, *puch/b* “cavus (aufgedunsen)”, Russ. *pychátъ* “pant, gasp, Gluthitze from sich give”, *pychatъ* “aufgeblasen, hochmütig sein”, *pyšnyj* “luscious, aufgeblasen, hochmütig” etc., O.C.S. *napyštiti se* ‘sich aufblasen’, Russ. *pyščítъ* ds. (**pyskiti*, probably also Cz.-Pol. etc. *pysk* ‘snout, muzzle with dicken Lippen’); compare above S. 790 *pāson-*?

pu-t-: O.Ind. *pupputa-* “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. **putjō* “blow” in Lith. *pučiu*, *pūsti* “blow”, reflex. “to

“swell”, *puntù*, *pūsti* “to swell, sich aufblasen”, *pūslē* f. “bubble, bladder”, *putlūs* ‘sich blähend, aufgeblasen, stout, proud”, *putà* ‘schaumblase”, *pùtmenos* f. pl. ‘swelling, lump, growth”, *pari-pūtélis* “aufgeblasener person”, *pāpautas* “weal, callus”, also *paūtas* “egg, testicle”, *pùšu*, *pùst* “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* (**pъtъka*) “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

پū-² : پهۇە-

English meaning: to rot, stink

Deutsche Übersetzung: “faulen; stinken”

Note: presumably from a *pu* “fie!” evolved

Material: O.Ind. *pūyati* “wird faul, stinkt” = Av. *puyeiti* “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. *pūsinītan* “faulen”, O.Ice. *fauskr* “morsch wood”; Arm. *hu* “eitriges blood”; Gk. πῦθω “manche faulen”, πῦθομαι “faule”, πύον (**pu*“om”), πύος, -εος n. “pus”; perhaps also πῦός m., πῦαρ, πῦατος, πῦετία “beestings”; Lat. *pūs*, *pūris* “pus” (**puuos*), *pūteō*, -ēre “faulen”, *pūtidus* “faul” (from a participle **pū-to-s*), *pūter*, *-tris*, *-tre* “faul, morsch” with ū-, 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. *pūvù*, *púti* “faulen”, causative *púdau*, *-yti* “faulen make”, Ltv. *pūt* “faulen”, causative *pūdēt* “faulen make”, Lith. *piáulas* (**pēu-lo-s*) m. “verfaulter tree”, Ltv. *praūls* “verfaultes wood” (**płauls*), Lith. *púliai* m. pl. “pus”, *puvēs(i)ai* m. pl. “verfaulfe Sachen”, Ltv. *puveši* m. pl. “pus”, *pūžní* m. pl. ds., *papuve* f. “Brachfeld”.

with *g̃*: O.Ice. *fūki* ‘stank’, Mod.Ice. *fūki* also “verfaultes seaweed, kelp”, as Ltv. *pūnis* “faulendes, pustulating”, *pūnes* pl. “Modererde”;

with *s*: Nor. *føyrr* (**fauza-*) “morsch”, Dutch *voos* ‘schwammig’, Swiss *gefōsen* “morschgeworden”; about O.Ice. *fauskr* see above;

References: WP. II 82, WH. II 391 f., Trautmann 234; G. Liebert Nominal suff. *-ti-* 151.

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Page(s): 848-849

pū-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. πῦρος, Dor. σπῦρος “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. *pyr* “Quecke”, Slov. *pír* m., *píra* f. ‘spelt’ etc.; O.E. *fyr*s “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”, *sam-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. ράπυς, ράφυς f. “beet, turnip”, ράφανος, ράφανη “Rettig”, Att. “Kohl”, ράφανίς, -ῖδος “Rettig”; Lat. *rāpum, rāpa* “beet, turnip”, *rāpistrum* “wild turnip”, *rāpīna* “Rübenfeld” (as Lith. *ropienā*) and “Rüben”; O.H.G. *ruoba, ruoppa* (**rōbjō*) “turnip”, besides J-fuse additional form in O.Ice. *rōfa* “the knochige part of Pferdeschwanzes”, Nor. *rōva* “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. *rōpē* “turnip”, *ropienā* “Rubenfeld”; R.C.S. *rēpa* “turnip”; Alb. *repē* “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

r̄as-

English meaning: to sound, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ertönen, schreien”

Material: O.Ind. *rásati, rāsate* “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. *rødd* 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. *reatisch* “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”, ὅροφος “das reed, wherewith man die Häuser deckt, roof, ceiling”, ὁροφή “Bedachung”; O.H.G. *hirnireba* “cranium” (*”Hirn-bedachung”); O.H.G. *rippa*, *rippi*, O.S. *ribbi*, O.E. *ribb*, O.Ice. *rifn*. “Rippe” (**rebhio-*; 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. *rájyati* “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-ῥαγές χρυσοβαφές Hes.; daß ῥέζω keinen Vokalvorschlag erfahren hat, ist 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 albanisch and Baltic

Material: Alb. *ruaj* ‘sehe an, look, see’; Lith. *regiù, regéti* ‘see’, *rāgana* “witch “ (compare “böser look”), *régimas* “visible, apparent, manifest, obvious”, Ltv. *redzēt* ‘see’.

References: WP. II 366, Jokl Stud. 75.

Page(s): 854

reǵ-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. **reǵ-to-** “law”

Note:

Alb. *shqipe* “eagle” seems related to O.Ind. *r̥jii-pyá* “darting along” epithet of the bird *śyená* (“eagle, falcon”), [Rom. *șoim* “falcon”], Av. *ərəz-i-fya-* (cf. Gk. ἄρξιφος ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις H., αἰγίποψ), 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)-g-** (**arǵ-?**), **r̥gi-** : “glittering, white, fast” and its subsequent zero grade Root **reǵ-1** : “right, just, to make right; King”.

Material: O.Ind. *j̥yati*, nasalized *j̥ñjáti* “stretches itself, it hurries (from horses)”; probably also *irajyáti* (with unclear *j̥*) “arranges, orders, enacts, decrees”; *j̥u-*, Av. *ərəzu-* “just, right” (in addition *ərəzuš* “finger”, gen. *ərəzvō*), compar. superl. O.Ind. *rājīyas-, j̥iīyas-* “straight”, *rājīṣṭha-*, Av. *razišta-* “the justest, justest”;

O.Ind. *r̥já-* from horses = *r̥ju-gāmin*, *r̥jāśva-*, Av. *ərəzrāspa-* EN eig. “whose steeds haste straight on; with fast horses”, next to which compound form **r̥ji-* in *r̥ji-pyá-* (2. part unclear) “soaring straight ahead” (epithet of *śyená* “eagle, falcon”), Av. *ərəz-i-fya-* m. “eagle, name of a mountain or mountains”, by Hes. ἄρξιφος (i.e. ἄρζιφος) ἀετὸς παρὰ Πέρσαις, Arm. *arciv* (**arcivi*) “eagle” (beside it **r̥ju-pyá-*, ap. **ardufya-* in Pers. *āluh* “eagle”, compare Gk. αἴγυπτιός, if transfigured by folk etymology after αἴξ from **āργυπτιός*); *r̥ji-śvan-*

EN eig. “with fast dogs”, compare in Gk. ἀργός (from *ἀργ-poς 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. ὁρεκτός, Lat. *rectus*, Goth. *raíhts*; Av. *rāštəm* “in gerader direction”) “richten, gerade richten, sort, order, arrange”, *razan-* “order, statute”, *rašnu-* “gerecht” (compare Gk. ὁρέγνυ-μι), probably also *razura-* n., *razurā* f. “wood, forest”, *rāzarə*, *rāzan-* “command, alignment”; *rasman-* m. n. ‘schlachtreihe’ (: Gk. ὅρεγμα, Lat. *regimen*);

O.Ind. *rāj-* (nom. sg. *rāt̄*) “king” (= Lat. *rēx*, O.Ir. *rī*, s. also Goth. *reiks*), *rājan-* ds., *rāñī* “queen, Fürstin”, *rāsti*, *rājati* “is king, herrscht, glares, gleams” (denominative), *rājyā-* “royal” (= Lat. *rēgius*, compare also O.H.G. *rīhhī*), *rājyā-*, *rājya-* n. “Herrschaft” (= M.Ir. *rīge*, compare also Goth. *reiki*), *rāstrī* “Herrscherin”, *rāstrā-* n. “Herrschaft, Reich”, Av. *rāstar-* “Lenker, ladder”;

Arm. *arcvi* see above; doubtful Thrac. PN ΩΡῆσος;

Gk. ὁρέγω (ὁρέγνυμι only in Hom. participle ὁρεγνῦς) “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” (*ὁρεκτός* = Av. *rašta-* etc.), ὁριγνάομαι ‘strecke mich, lang, reiche’ (ό- is prefix), ὥργια or ὥργιά, Ion. ep. ὥργιή “Klafte”, ὥργια ds. (probably from *ώρέγια ass.); in compound ὥρυγ-, e.g. δεκώρυγος; ὥρεγμα (= Av. *rasman-*) “das Recken the hands, the Füße (footstep); Darreichen”; about ὥργω see under beim Gmc.; about ἀργός see above;

Ven. *Reitía* “Geburtsgöttin (compare Gk. Ὀρθία), die die Kinder in die richtige Lage bringt” or “goddess the Erection?”;

Lat. *regō, -ere, rēxi, rectum* (ē secondary lengthening) “gerade richten, lenken, rule, reign” (= ὁρέγω, ὁρεκτός), *ērigo* “richte auf (= Ir. ēirgim ‘surgo’) etc.; about *pergō, porrīgō, 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. πογός “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. *rikeō, -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-ret*) “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. *rēttr*, O.E. *riht*, O.S. O.H.G. *reht* “right, straight” (= Av. *rašta-* etc.), Goth. *ga-raíhtjan*, O.H.G. *rihten* etc. “richten”; O.Ice. *rēttr*, 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. *rekkiān* “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. *rök* nom. pl. “ origin, source, beginning; an ancestor, Ursache, ground”; O.Ice. *rakr*, Fris. M.L.G. *rak* ‘straight, right’ (= Lat. *rogus*); *e*-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 ausgerekten 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., *ē*-grade: Nor. dial. *raak* f. ‘spoor, Streif, furrow, row’, Ice. *rāk* f. ‘streif’ (compare O.Ind. *rājī*, *rājī* ‘stripe, row’) here belongs, is dubious; through borrowing

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from dem Celt. *vor* the Mediaverschiebung: Goth. *reiks* “ruler, vornehm, mighty” (Celt. *rīgs*), O.Ice. *rīkr* “mighty”; O.H.G. *rīhhi*, O.S. *rīki*, O.E. *rīce* (Celt. **rīgio-*) “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, -όνος, ἀρωγός “ helper ”, ἀρωγή “help” sich engstens zusammenschließen;

nasalized (compare das Lith., also O.Ind. *ṛñjáti*): 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. *réžious*, *réžtis* ‘sich recken’, ablaut. *rážaus*, *rážytis* (16. Jh. *ranszies*), *rážà* f. “Recken”, Ltv. *ruôz̄tiēs* ‘sich recken’; Russ. *su-rázina* “good order”;

Toch. A *räk-*, *rak-* “hinbreiten, cover”, B *räk-* ds., A *rkäl* “cover”.

References: WP. II 362 ff., WH. II 426 f., 432 f., 434 f., Wissmann nom. Postverb. 106, Trautmann 244.

Page(s): 854-857

reǵ-², reḱ- (rek-?)

English meaning: damp; rain

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feucht, bewässern, Regen”

Material: 1. **reǵ-**: Lat. *rigāre* “bewässern” (with *i* from *e*), Alb. *rrjeth*, Aor. *rrodha* “flow, quelle, tropfe”; Nor. dial. *rake* m. “dampness, Nässe”, O.Ice. *rakids*, Mod.Ice. *rakr* “humid, wet”; 2. **reḱ- (rek-?)** in: Goth. *rign* n. “rain” (**reḱ-nó-*), krimGoth. *reghen*, 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. *rigna* “rain”, O.H.G. *reganōn* ds. etc.; Lith. (with WestIE *K?*) *rōkia*, *rōkti* “fein rain”, *rōkē* “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” (ξ-suggestion); Arm. *erek* and *erekoy* “evening”; also Adverb *erek* “yesterday”; Goth. *riqis, -izis* n. “darkness”, Mod.Ice. *røkkr, -rs* “darkness, dawn, twilight”; here perhaps Gk. ὁρφών “dark” (*org^wsno-) and Toch. A *orkäm* (*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 *ribēt*) “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 -eih- 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. *raidiit* "eilig senden, hetzen", *raidiitiēs* "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. *riddari*), 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. **raido*, 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 *ebrwydd* "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";

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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 *rhydd* “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 *gorwydd* “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-rit* m. “Einritt”; M.L.G. *rit* n. “Ritt”;

to *reidh-* also das Abstraktsuffix Welsh *-rwydd* m.: O.Ir. Kollektivsuffix *-rad* in O.Ir. *ech-rad* f. “Pferde” (**eḱuo-reidhā*);

Gk. ἔριθος ‘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, unterstützen, dränge, strenge mich an” (Hom. ἐρηρέδαται for -ριδ-), ἔρεισμα “pad”, ἀντ-ηρίς -ηρίδος ‘strebepfeiler, pad’; Lat. *ridica* “ein through fissures größerer Pflöcke gewonnener Weinpfahl”?

References: WP. II 348, WH. II 434;

See also: probably to *rei-5*.

Page(s): 860

reig- or reīg-

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 *modrwy* f. "ring", *rhwym* (**reig-smn̥*) 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-smn̥* back;

Ir. *cuimrech* n. "manacle, Fesseln" (Bret. *kevре* "lien") corresponds, da die basic form **kom-rig-om* is, bis auf das suffix dem Lat. *corrīgia, corrīgium* '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

(reīg-), rēīg-

English meaning: to stretch, stretch out (the hand)

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “recken, ausstrecken, with ausgestreckter Hand langen or darreichen under likewise”

Note: bedeutungsverwandt with *reg-1*.

Material: O.H.G. *reichen* “reach, (er)langen, darreichen, sich erstrecken”, M.L.G. *rēcken*, O.E. *ræc(e)an* “ausstrecken, reichen, darbieten” (Eng. *reach*), O.Ice. *reik* f. ‘scheitel in Haar’; Lith. *réiž-luos, -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 “ (**reīg-smi-*), M.Welsh *dir-rwyn* (**reīg-no-*) “Tortur, affliction”; *cwf-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. *regei* 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 *rei̥k-* to *rei̥g-*; 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-yo-); O.E. *rāw*, *rāew* f. “row” (*roi-yā); Lith. *rievà* “Felskluft, Fels, hill” (compare Lat. *rumpō* : *rūpēs*), *rañvē* ‘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:

rei-: O.E. *rīpan*, *riopan* “reap” (Eng. *reap*), *rifter* ‘sickle’, *rīp* n. “harvest”, Nor. *rīpa* “ritzen”, *rīpa* “abreißen, abstreifen”, M.Eng. *ripelen*, nEng. *ripple* “Flachs break, rupture”, M.L.G. *repēn*, *repelen* ds., O.H.G. *rifila*, *riffila* ‘säge, jagged mountain ridge’; O.S. *rīpi*, O.E. *rīpe*, O.H.G. *rīfi*, Ger. *reif* (“zum Ernten reif”).

reig- see under different Schlagwort.

rei(h)-: O.Ind. *rikháti*, *likháti* “scarifies”, *rēkhā*, *lēkhā* “crack, line, line”; Gk. ἐρείκω “rupture, tear, rend”, ἥρικε “barst”, ἐρεικίς, ἐρικίς, -ίδος “geschrotete barley” (-i- spelling for -ει-); perhaps Lat. *rixa* “tätilicher quarrel, fight”; Welsh *rhwyo* “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 erstenmal pflügen”, *riekē* “Brotschnitte”, *raikaū*, -*yti* “bread mehrfach in Schnitten schneiden”;

similarly *rei̥k-* in O.Ind. *riśáti, liśáti* “rupft, reißt ab, weidet ab” (Pers. *rištan* ‘spinnen’, Bal. *rēsag, rēsay* ‘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* “fordern, 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. *rīf* n. “Reff”, M.L.G. *rīft* ds., O.Ice. *rīft (ript)* f. ‘stück Zeuges’, *rīfr* m. (**ribi-*) “pulley, Weberbaum”, *rīfa* “sew”, O.E. *rīft* f. “dress, Schleier, curtain”, O.H.G. *bein-refta* “britches”; O.Ice. *reifar* pl. f. “Wickel”, *reifa* “wickeln”, O.E. *ā-rāfian* “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. *riśyati, rēśati* “wird injures, hurts, disables, nimmt damage; damages”, *rīstá-* “injures, hurts, disables”, *rēsayati* ‘schädigt, straft’, *riśanyáti* “geht fehl”, *riśanyú-* “unzuverlässig”; Av. *raēš-, iriš-* “injure, verwunden; damage leiden” (present *raēšyeiti* tr., *irišyeiti* tr., intr., Kaus. *raēšayeiti*), participle *irišta-* “damages”, *raēša-* m., *raēšah-* n.

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‘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. *rěšiti* “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. *raĩ-nas* “gray, buntgestreift”; *raĩ-mas* “varicolored”; O.Ir. *rīabach* “dappled”, Lith. *raĩ-bas* “dappled, graubunt” (*raibti* “flicker”), Ltv. *rāibs* “varicolored, fleckig”, esp. from animals, O.Pruss. *roaban* “gestreift”, Russ. Clr. *ribyj* “varicolored”; *roi-ko- seems die base from O.H.G. *rēh* n., *rēho* m., O.E. *rā, rāha* m. “roe deer”, O.Ice. *rā* f., O.E. *rāge* (**raigjōn-*), O.H.G. *rēia, réia* (unclear) and Ger. *Ricke*, Dutch *rekke* “Ricke”, (expressive) wherefore probably O.Ind. *risya-* 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. *ríeju ríeti* “losschreien, scold, chide”, refl. ‘sich quarrel, squabble”; Ltv. *reju, rēju, riēt* “bark, bay”; ablaut. *rāju, rāt* ‘scold, chide”, Lith. *rojóju, rojótí* “uN.entlich crow, cackle” (of rooster, cock)?, Church Slavic *rarv* “ clangor “ (Cz. *raroh* m. “Würgfalte”), Russ. *rájatv* “ 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. *ořnal* “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. *rékiù, rēkti* “roar, bellow”, Ltv. *rēkt* ds.; O.C.S. *rekq* ‘say”; with *g*: Lat. *ragere* “roar, bellow”.

rēt- “roar, bellow, rant, roister”:

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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 / 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. *rayīš*), *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*, *lēlīyāti* “ 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

rei̥ə-, ri̥-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bewege, fließen”

See also: see above S. 330 f. (*er-3*)

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 röhren”, 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. *rykkr*, O.H.G. *ruc* m. “jerk” (*rukki-); Lith. *réklés* ‘stangengerüst zum Trocknen, Räuchern”.

References: WP. II 361 f., Wissmann nom. postverb. 176.

Page(s): 863

reǵph-

English meaning: to harm

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schädigen’

Material: O.Ind. *ráksas-* 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); Ερεχθεύς “the Erderschütterer”. common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-ks-* : Avestan *-gh-* > *-xš-, -š-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 362;

See also: in addition *j̄k̄pos* “bear” as “damager”.

Page(s): 864

reḱ-, reǵ-

English meaning: to bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “binden”?

Material: O.Ind. *raśanā* f. “rope, strap, belt, girdle”, *raśmi-* m. ‘strang, strap, rein”; O.S. *hurraka* (*hurð*) “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. *rumpf*, Ger. *Rumpf*, Ice. *rumpr* "rump", md. M.L.G. *rump* "trunk" ("abgehacktes Stück"); whether to Lith. *rum̄bas* 'scar', *rumbúoti* "umsäumen" (**rombo*-), ablaut. *rémbéti* "Narben bekommen", Ltv. *rùobs* "incisure" (**rombo*-), Slav. **rqbъ* m. in Serb. *rûb* "hem", Slov. *rqb* "edge, hem", Slov. *róbiti* "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. *rāmyāt* "er soll rest",
rāmōiōdwəm "ihr mögetstehen bleiben", *rāmayeiti* "beruhigt", Osset. *urōmun*, *urōmyn* "
restrain, hemmen, beruhigen"; O.Ind. *rāma-* m. "lust, pleasure, joy", *rāmá-* "erfreuend,
mellifluous, reizend", Av. *rāman-* n. "tranquility, peace", Pers. *rām* "tranquility; cheerful,
cheerful"; O.Ind. *rānti* f. "refreshment, Ergötzung", *ram̥su* adv. "joyful, gratifying"; *ratá*
'stand geblieben, sich genügen lassend, sich ergötzend", *ratá-* 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"; *ri-* = *r-*); 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. *rond* 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. *ram̥tis*, *ram̥stis*
"pad, handrail"); O.H.G. *ramft* "edge, Einfassung" kann **rom-ti-* sein, but at most also auf

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the extension ***rem-bh-*** based on, compare O.Ind. *rambhá-* m. ‘staff, pad”, Nor. *rimb*, *rimme* “Erdrücken”, Lith. *rambūs* “idle”, *rémbéti* “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*, *rem̥ti* ‘stützen’, Inchoativ *rimsti*, *rimti* “peaceful become”, causative *raminti* and *rámdau*, -*ytí* “beruhigen”, *ram̥tis* “pad”, *rāmas* “tranquility”, *ramūs* “peaceful”, *rōmūs* “peaceful, sanftmütig”, Ltv. *rāms* “tame, domesticated, still, godly, pious”;

Toch. A B *räm-*, 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. *rātnam* “property, possession, blessing” (**r̥̣tnó-*) and Ir. *rét* “thing” (**r̥̣ntu-* or **rentu-*); also Ltv. *ruotīgs* “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 *rápas-* 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”), ἄρέπτυια “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. *rápas-*); 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 **rafan* 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. *rēplēs* (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-yáti* "travels in cart"; *rathes̥thā-* "warrior" = Av. *raθaēš̥a* 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. *rrjethē*, *rrjedhē* f. "run, flow" (*rtu-);

to O.Ir. *do-riuth* "accurrō" belongs Welsh *tyred* (*to-rete) "come!"; O.Ir. *fo-riuth*, Welsh *guoredaf* 'succurro', O.Welsh perf. *gua-raut* = Ir. *fo-ráith* (*upo-rōt-e);

O.Ice. *rōðull* m. 'strahlenkranz, sun' and O.S. *radur*, O.E. *rador*, *rodor* m. 'sky, heaven'; Goth. **raþs* "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.

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rati “ cart “), Lith. *ratēlis* 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. *ritū, ristī* “roll” (**/t/*); 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. *roffezen* “aufstoßen” (**rupatjan*), M.H.G. *rofzen*, Ger. reshaped to *rülzen*, *rülpisen*.

maybe Alb. *rjep*, *ropa* (aor.) “ skin (an animal by blowing the air inside the skin)” similar to O.H.G. *roffezen* “push open, belch”

2. **reug-**: Pers. *ā-rōy* “das Rülpisen”; Arm. *orcām* “erbreche mich, burp” (from **orucam*, *o-* is Vorschlagsvokal); Gk. ἐρεύγομαι ‘speie from, erbreche mich”, ἐρυγγάνω “ burp”, ἐρυγή “Aufstoßen”; Lat. *ērūgō*, *-ere* “ausrülpisen”, *ructō*, *-āre* “rülpisen, ausspeien”; O.E. *rocettan* “rülpisen”, *edroc* “das Wiederkäuen”, O.H.G. *it-ruchen*, M.H.G. *iterücken* “wiederkaufen”, *iteroche* f. “gullet from ruminants”, Mod.Ice. *jörtr* n. “das Wiederkäuen” (about **īr-urtr* from **ið-ruhtr-*); O.Ice. *jörtra* “wiederkäuen”;

Lith. *rjáugmi* (*riáugéju*), *raugiù*, *rúgiu* “ burp, have saures Aufstoßen”, O.C.S. *rygajō sę* “ burp”, Lith. *rúgstu*, *rúgti* “ sour become, ferment, seethe”, *išrūgos* “wheys”, *rūgjys* ‘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 Witthelbed. “hervorbrechen”, or “exhaläre” 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: *rojь*

See also: *rējati*; *rēkà*; *rinqtí*

Russian: *roj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]

Polish: *rój* ‘swarm’ [m jo], *roju* [Gens]

Serbo-Croatian: *rōj* ‘swarm’ [m jo]

Slovene: *rōj* ‘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. *raoiδita-* "red, reddish", *rōhīt-* "rote mare, Weibchen a gazelle", *rōhi-* m., *rōhīf.* "gazelle"; O.Ind. *lōhā-* "reddish", m. n. "rötliches metal, copper, iron" (formal = Lat. *rūfus*, O.Ir. *rūad*, Goth. *rauþs*, Lith. *raūdas*, O.C.S. *rudъ*), *rōdhra-*, *lōdhra-* m. "symplocosracemosa, ein tree, from dessen Rinde ein rotes Pulver bereitet wird", *loṣṭa-* n. "Eisenrost" (**reudh-s-to-*); *rudhirā-* "red, blutig", n. "blood" (**rudh-*fro-**, contaminated from **rudh-ro-* and **rudh-i-*); khotansak. *rrusta-* "red" (**reudh-s-to-*);

Gk. ἔρεύθω "I röte" (= O.Ice. *rjōða*), ἔρευθος n. "Röte" (compare Lat. *rubor*); ἔρυθρός "red" (= Lat. *ruber*, O.C.S. **rъdrъ* etc.); ἔρυσίβη "Mehltau, robīgo" (ambiguous ending), ἔρυσί-πελας "Röteln" (**έρυσσι-*, **rudh-s-*);

Lat. *rūbidus* "oxblood, indigo" (with -*do-* further formations = O.Ind. *lōhā-*); 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. *rъděti*), *russus* "fleischrot" (**rudh-so-*); auf **rudhro-* go die auson. Lw. *rutilus* "reddish", VN *Rutuli* (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. *rjōða* “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-fjoll* “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. *raūdas*, *raudónas* “red”, *raudà* “rote paint, color”; *rùdas* “puce” (Ltv. *ruds* “reddish”), *ruduō* “autumn”, *rudéti* “osten”, *rūdis* f. “Rost”, *rūdynas*, *rūdynà*, *rūdynè* ‘swamp, marsh with rötlichem, eisenhaltigem water, morass, puddle, slop’, *raūsvas* (**roudh-s-uo-* “reddish”, Ltv. *rūsa* (**rūdh-s-ā*) “Rost”, Lith. *rūsvas* “reddish brown” (**rudh-s-uo-*), *ruslis* “Bratrost”, *ruséti* “gleam, burn”, Ltv. *rusla* “kind of rotbrauner paint, color”, Lith. *rūstas* “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”; **r̥drъ* “red” in R.C.S. *rodrъ*; *r̥děti* *sę* ‘sich röten’, *r̥žda* “Rost”, Russ. *rysyj* “reddish blond” (**rūdh-s-o-*, compare Ltv. *rūsa*);

Toch. A *rätr-ärkyant* “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 as Münze” is perhaps with O.Ind. *lōhā-* “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 -]
also O.H.G. *aruzzi*, *erizzi*, *aruz*, O.S. *arut* “Erz, Erzstück”, O.Ice. *ortog* (**arutia-taugo*)

“Drittels eines øre” are because of Schwankens the forms as borrowed to betrachten; hence

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besteht Hommels 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-, ū-

English meaning: to roar, murmur, etc.. (expr.), onomatopoeic words

Deutsche Übersetzung: Schallwurzel “brüllen, heisere Laute ausstoßen”; “brummen, murren”

Material: O.Ind. *rāu-ti*, *ruváti*, *ravati* “bellow, roar, lärmst, dröhnt”, *ráva-*, *ravátha-* m. “bellowing, braying, roar”; Gk. ὠρύομαι “heule, brülle, stoße einen scream from”, ὠρύδόν 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 **reuō*, **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. *rýna* “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. *rudáti*, *róditi* “heult, weint, jammert”, Av. *raod-* “weep, cry”, O.Ind. *róda-* m. “Klageton, Winseln, Weinen” (= O.H.G. *rōz* m., compare Lith. *raudà*); Gk. πούζω? (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*, *raudótí* ds., Ltv. *raúdât* "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. *ruditi* "afflict, sadden".

b. ***reug-***: Gk. ἐρυγόντα "den brüllenden", ἐρύγμηλος "brüllend (of bull)", ὄρυγμάδες θόρυβοι Hes. (also ὄρυμαγδός "großer din, fuss, noise" is from *ὄρυγμαδος reconverted), ὡρῦγή, ὡρῦγμα, ὡρῦγμός "bellowing, braying, roar, Geheul" (to ὡ- see above); ρύζειν "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 *rökkn* = *vrökn*); Slav. *ružjeti "wiehert" in O.C.S. *ržetъ*, *ržati*, Serb. *ržē*, *řzati* etc. (Lith. *rūgōti* "evil nehmen" is Lw. from Russ. *rugáť* "vilify, scold" = O.C.S. *rögati se* "mock").

c. ***reuk-***: O.E. *rŷn* "roar, bellow" (*rūhjan), M.L.G. *rūjan* ds., O.H.G. *rūhin* "bellowing, braying, roar", besides *ruhen* (from *ruhjan), O.H.G. *rohōn* "rūgīre" (Wissmann nom. postv. 87 f.); Ltv. *rucu*, *rùkt* "roar, roar, bellow", Lith. *rükti* "roar, bellow"; O.C.S. *rykajō*, *rykatij* "rugire", Russ. *rykáť* "roar, bellow"; besides O.C.S. *rikajō* "brülle" (from *rjūkajō), ablaut. Slov. *rûk* m. "rutting, heat the Hirsche", *rúkatij* "roar, bellow" etc.

d. ein cognate ***reus-*** seeks man in:

Ger. *röstēn* (after dem knisternden Ton?), O.H.G. *rōst* "Rostpfanne, Scheiterhaufen", O.H.G. *rōsc*, M.H.G. *rosch*, *röschen* "knisternd, brittle, resch", O.E. *ge-roscian* "beim fire dry"?; in addition probably Lith. *rúzgiu* "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- : ū-

English meaning: to tear out, dig out, open, acquire, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “aufreißen, graben, aufwühlen; ausreißen; raffen”

Grammatical information: participle perf. pass. ū-tó-

Note: to part, as it seems, still volleres *ereu-* (see under)

Material: O.Ind. *rav-*, *ru-* “ shatter, shatter “ (*rávat*, *rudhí*, *rāvisam*, *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. *rogg* “langes hair”); Gk. ἐρύσι-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. *rogg* f., *roggr* 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. *runk*); borrowed Ltv. *rūnīt* “kastrieren”, also finn. *ruuna* “Wallach”, *ruunata* “kastrieren”;

Lith. *ráju*, *ráuti* “ausreißen, ausjäten”, *ravéti* “jäten” (*rāvas* ‘straßengraben’, O.Pruss. *rawys* “ditch, trench, channel” Lw. from Pol. *rów* “ditch, trench, channel”); Ltv. *raūklis* “Raufeisen”; O.C.S. *ryjq*, *ryti* “dig”, *r̥vq* “reiße from, jätē from”, *rylъ*, *rylo* “Grabscheit, spade, hack, mattock, hoe”, *rovъ* “ditch, trench, channel, pit, pothole”, *runo* “Fließ”; s. also above S. 338 about *ereu*-2, wherefore perhaps also Lith. *ùrvas* m., also *ùrva* 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. *rīepan* “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”, *rupl*n. “booty, robbery”.

b. ***reud-*** “zerreissen”; ***rud-ló-*** “raw, wild”.

Lat. *rūdus*, -*eris* n. “zerbröckeltes Gestein, detritus, rubble”; also *rudis* “unbearbeitet, raw”, *rullus* “coarse, baurisch” (**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 mit Gerümpel handelt or es ausbessert” ahead; auf das through Wässern and Faulenlassen of Flachs 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 *rösternach 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. *raoiðya-* “arable to make”;

O.Ice. *rjōða* “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”, *rūksá-* see under;

Gk. ὄρύσσω, Att. -πτω “grabe, scharre”, ὄρυχή, ὄρυγή “das ditch, trench, channel”, ὄρυγμα n. “ditch, trench, channel”, κατωρυχής “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. ὄρκάνη “plane “(the Vokalvorschlag getilgt perhaps after ὄυσιάζω “reiße weg” to **uer-s-*, -*u-??*), from which Lat. *runcina* ds. (-*n-* through Fernassimilation, unterstützt through *runcāre*); Ir. *rucht* ‘swine’ (“Wühler” **rukta-*); 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. *røgg*): O.Ind. *rūksá-* “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. *rīhe*, *rūwa*, *rēowe* “grobe Woldecke”, O.Ice. *rīf* ds.;

as “crack, furrow” perhaps here Lith. *raūka* f., *raūkas* m. “wrinkle”, *raukiù*, *raūkti* “in Falten pull, furrow”, *runkù*, *rūkti* “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”, *rúpyati* “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, Felskluft, jäher abyss” (compare under Lith. *rupis* “Fels”, wherefore Illyr. PN ΩΡŪΠΤΕΣ, 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. *rūpus* “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. *rūpēti* ‘sich kümmern’, *rūpus* “besorgt” (to Russ. *rupá* “care, ruefulness”), *raupýti* and (IE ablaut *ou* : *ōu*) *ruōpti* “dig, hollow out”, *rūpas* “rough, bumpy”, *rūpus* “rough,

coarse”, *rūpis* “Fels”, E.Lith. *raupa* pl. “measles, pox” (“Rauhigkeit in the Haut”), *raupsai* “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. *rūpić się* ‘sich kümmern’, ablaut. *rypac* ‘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 *rui* “lax and dry, e.g. of sand, rough” (**rūzlá-*); 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. *räuspeln*, M.H.G. *riuspeln*, *riuspeln*, *rūspeln*, 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’, *rūsýs*, *rúsas* “pit, pothole for die Winterkartoffeln”, *pelen-rūsis*, *-rūsa* “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.

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reu⁻³, reu-s-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eilen”

See also: see above S. 331 f. (*er-3*), wherefore still M.Ir. *rūaimm* “onrush”, Bret. *rumm* ‘schaar’ (*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* (**raumaq̡a-*) ds.; kati *žemetr* (**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. *uruθwarə, -wan-* n. (**rut-uar-, -yan-*) “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

reūə- : **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” (**reuos*); M.Ir. *rōe, rói* f. “ebenes field” (because of Eigennamens *Cú Rói*, welcher older *Cú Raui* lautet, from **rōuiā*);

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. *rūma* “capacious make” etc.;

O.C.S. *ravъпъ* from **orvъпъ* “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. *ráju-* 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. *režgēt* “flax, wattle, braid”, *režgis* “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. *þötask* “heiter become”, *mál-rōtinn* “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- : rəd-

English meaning: to shuffle, scrape, scratch

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scharren, schaben, kratzen, nagen’

Material: Lat. *rōdō* “gnaw, benage” and *rādō* ‘scharre, scrape, scratch” (from *radz̥d(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 *räzdō (from *radz̥d(h)ō, d(h)-present) compatible;

O.H.G. *rāzi* ‘sharp from taste, wild’, M.H.G. *rāze rāze* 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

r̄ei-¹ : r̄i-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zählen, ordnen”

Note: extended *r̄ei-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-3*).

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. *r̄etas* m. “thigh, Lende”, Ltv. *rieta* f. “leg”; Church Slavic *ritb*, Cz. *řit* “podex”.

References: Trautmann 242, Lidén Mél. Pedersen 88 f.

Page(s): 863

rék-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. *røgn* “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 “, *rekō, rešti* ‘say”, *raknōti, račiti* “wollen” etc.; Toch. A *rake*, B *reki*, pl. *rekauna* “word”;

with ē: Goth. *ga-rēhsns* f. “ determination, Ratschluß”; O.C.S. *rěčь* f. “accusatio”; quite doubtful Zusammengehörigkeit with O.Ice. *rān* n. “ robbery “ (**rahna-*), *ræna* “rob” (**rahnjan*), O.H.G. *bi-rahanen* “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

r̄ē-² extended r̄ē-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. *rātri* “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. *réplioti* "grovel, truckle, creep", ablaut. *roplótí* ds., Ltv. *rāpāt, rāpt* ds., O.Pruss. *rīpaítī* "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. *rěryjь*, *rěrijь* “picket, pole”, *rěryje* “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. *rōda* “(picket, pole)kreuz”, O.E. *rōd* ds. and Church Slavic *ratište*, *ratovište* “Lanzenschaft”; perhaps in addition Lat. *rētae* “from dem bank, border, shore of Flusses hervorragende Bäume”, *rētāre* “den river from solchen clean” and *rātis* “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

rughio-

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Roggen”

See also: see under *yrughio-*

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* (**rukta-*) “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. *ṛksálā*, *ṛcchárā* f. “manacle” perhaps to Lith. *réša* “Kötengelenk of Pferdes”; different about O.Ind. *ṛksálā* above S. 673. common O.Ind. -*gh-* > -*kṣ-* phonetic mutation

References: WP. II 322.

Page(s): 875

ǵk̥po-s

English meaning: bear

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bär”

Note: (or *ǵk̥-s-o-s* besides *ǵk̥-to-s?*)

Material: O.Ind. *ǵkṣa-* m. “bear” (in addition a new fem. *ǵkṣī* “Bärin”) = jAv. *arša-*,

common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* : jAv. *-gh-* > *-xš-*, *-š-* phonetic mutation

Osset. *ars*, Arm. *arj* (influenced from *arjn* “dark brown”), Alb. *ari*, Gk. ἄρκτος, newer ἄρκος, in addition (?) the VN Ἄρκαδες,

Note:

Alb. *harusha* ‘she-bear’ : aquitO.N. PN *Harsus* : O.Ind. *ǵkṣa-* 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 godess.

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 hypocoristic-diminutive formations in *-th.*) : Arm. *arj* “bear”, Welsh *arth* “bear” [common Alb. - Welsh *-k* > *-th* phonetic mutation].

M.Ir. *art*, Welsh *arth* “bear”, Gaul. *Deae Artioni* “Bärengöttin”, Lat. *ursus* “bear”, perhaps Hitt. *hartagga-* name eines Raubtiers; aquitO.N. PN *Harsus*, Basque *hartz* “bear” are Celt. Lw.; Pers. *xirs* “bear” soll auf Iran. **ṛsa-* = IE *ṛk̥o-* 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. *rākṣas-* n. “destruction”, Av. *raš-* “beschädigen” (see 864); compare also Frisk Gk. et. Wb. 141 f.

Page(s): 875

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saip-

English meaning: stall, fence

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Umfriedung from Dickicht, Hürde”?

Material: Gk. αἴμός (Aisch.) “thicket” (**saip-mo-?*), αίμασια “fence, wall” (**saip-m̥ntiā?*);

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. σακορο ‘sacra’ or ‘sacrum’, *sakrim* (acc.), *sakrid* (abl.), *sakarater* ‘sacratur’, *sacrasias* “*sacrariae”, *sakaraklúm* ‘sacellum’, *saka(ra)hiter* ‘sanciātur’, Umbr. *sakra* ‘sacras’, Adverb *sakre*; päl. *sacaracirix* “*sacratrix, 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. *Sanśi* ‘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 *sa/* “ärmlich, sick” is Fr. Lw.;

B. **sal-yo-** in O.Ice. *sp/r* “dirty, filthy” *sq/n*. “a kind of Alge”; O.H.G. *salo* “cloudy, dirty grey”, O.E. *salu* ds., Dutch *zaluw* “dunkelgelb”; M.H.G. *sal/*, gen. *salwes* ‘smut’; Welsh *sal/w* “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. *salīx* “a willow-tree, willow, sallow” = 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, sallow” (**salhjōn*).

Maybe Alb. (**salicus*) *shelgu* “willow” not from lat *salīx*.

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’, *ałt/ałtig* “out of it is the river name ‘Αλυς gräzisiert’;

Gk. ἄλς, gen. ἀλός m. ‘salt’, f. ‘salzflut, sea’, dat. pl. ἄλασι; pl. ἄλες also ‘Witz’, as Lat. *salēs*, ἄλιος “marinus”, ἄλιεύς ‘seemann, fisherman’; ἄλυκός “jünger”, ἄλικός ‘salzig’; stem ἄλι- stets in compound ἄλι-πόρφυρος, ἄλι-μυρήεις (ἀλος-ύδνη contains den gen. ἀλός); ἄλμη “ sea waters, salinity, sharpness” (therefrom ἄλμυρός ‘salty, bitter, sharp’); Alb. *njelbëtë*, *njelmëtë* ‘salty’, *njelm* “be salty” (-mo- as in Gk. ἄλμη); *giellë* (**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* ‘salem’, perhaps also Lat. *insula* as “ἡ ἐν ἀλὶ οὐσα” (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. *salis* Pol. Lw.; Lith. *sālti* ‘sweet become, sour become’, *saliā* ‘süßigkeit’; Ltv. *sālīms*, Lith. žem. *sólymas* m. ‘salzlake’ (= Welsh *heli*); O.C.S. *solb* f.

‘salt’ (**sal-i-*); 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 Meerestrond” (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. *saldūs*, Ltv. *salds*, Slav. **soldъk* in O.C.S. *sladъkъ*, Pol. *stodki*, without -*d*-: Lith. *sālù*, *sálti* ‘süss become’, E.Lith. *jsalas*, Ltv. *iesals* m. “malt”; the *u*-stem *sal-u-* ergibt sich besides from Bal.-Slav. **saldu-* also from Gk. ἀλυκός ‘salzig’.

Maybe *Seleitani* Illyr. TN, also Alb. (**shile*) *shije* ‘taste, salty taste’, *sillé* ‘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. *seþo*, 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 Sabbath in Jewish tradition? And to number septa ‘seven’ as the day of Sabbath?

Sabine “Phoenicians in Italy?”

References: WP. II 450 f., WH. II 476 f., Pokorny Urlllyr. 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)asiām* “Roggen” (‘secale Taurini sub Alpibus *asiām* 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-**, **sūyéł-**, **suel-**, **sūł-** : (sun).

Material: O.Ind. *śúṣyati* "dries, wilts", thereafter *śosā-* m. (assimil. from **sosā-*) "the drying up", also adj. "made dry"; Av. *haos-* "dry up, become dry", *aŋhao-śəmna-* "not drying"; O.Ind. *śuska-* (from **suška-*), Av. *huška-* "dry";

Gk. αὐός (Hom.), αῦος (Att.) "arid, dry", αὐσταλέος "scrubby, dirty, filthy", αὐστηρός "harsh, austere"; Denomin. αύαίνω, αύαίνω "make dry, desiccate", αὕω "trockne, desiccate"; doubtful Gk. αύχμος m. "aridity, Trockenheit, smut", whether from **sau-k-smo-* from a root variant **sau-k-* besides **sau-s-*, to O.Ind. *sūksma-* "fine, thin, narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin"? common O.Ind. -*gh-* > -*kṣ-* phonetic mutation

Alb. *thanj* (**sausnjo*) "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

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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. *saūsas* “dry”, *saūsti* “dry become”, *saūsinti* “make dry “, *sūsti* “become scabby “, *sūskis* “leprosy, scabies “ (: O.Ind. *śúṣka-*); Ltv. *sust* “become dry “; O.C.S. *suchъ* “dry”, *sušiti* “make dry “, *sъchnoťi* “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. ὁγέομαι “gehe voran, lead, guide”, nachHom. “glaube, meine”, ἡγεμών, 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. *sēcan* 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. *sōk* “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.), *sāttr* (**sahta-R*) “versöhnt”; Goth. *in-sahts* f. “Aussage”, O.E. *in-sihtf.* ds. (**in-sak-ti*);

Hitt. *šak(k)-*, *šek(k)-* “aware, skillful “.

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It seems that through Alb. intermediary from Root *sāg-* : (to track, trail; to feel, smell) derived Root *gʷʰen-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. *αἴμωδός (umgebidet from *αἴμ-ώδων) in αἴμωδία “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. *sārn*. “wound”, adv. Ger. *sehr*, O.E. *sāre* “painful, überaus”, Ger. *versehren*;

Formation: O.Ir. *sāeth* “affliction, disease, malady” (**sai-tu-s*), *sāethar* “affliction, toil, work” (**sai-turo-m*); Welsh *hoed* “affliction”;

with formants **-yo-**: Gk. αἰāνής, Ion. αἰηνής “grausig, dismal”, lit. *σαιF-ānής “with grausigem face (with the eyes and mouth)” (to *ἄvoς n. “face” = O.Ind. *ānas- n. ds., compare *ānana-* n. “mouth, face”), through influence of αιεί also “eternal”; “(doubtful Goth. *saiws* m. ‘sea’ (**sai-uyi-*), O.Ice. *sær*, *siōr*, O.E. *sæ*, O.S. O.H.G. *sēo* ‘sea’); Lat. *saevis* “furious, terrible, stern” (aLat. also “big, large”); Ltv. *sievs*, *sīvs* ‘sharp, biting, harsh’, also “Jauche, Gerberlohe” and “beim Hanfstoßen gepreßtes Öl”, Lith. *sývai* m. pl. “juice, sap beim Pressen”; Lith. *šaižus* “rough, sharp” (**saižus*).

Maybe Alb. (**kēr*) *ther* “hurt, slice, cut, injure” common Alb. *k-* > *th-* mutation; preservation of the old laryngyeal.

References: WP. II 445, WH. II 462 f., Trautmann 261.

Page(s): 877

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ſalo-

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. *sānes* abl. ‘sound, whole, healthy, well’, is doubtfully positioned to the root **sā-* “ give satisfaction, gratify, satiates, satiate ”.

Maybe Alb. (**sānare*) *shēronj* “cure” [rhotacism *n/j*], *shēndet* “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-, suuél-, sueł-, sūl- , (*sweğhuel-)

English meaning: sun

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sonne’

Note:

Root *sāuel-*, *sāuol-*, *suuél-*, *sueł-*, *sūl-* , (**seğhuel-*): ‘sun” derived from a compound of Root *se-* : “reflexive pronoun” + Root *ghel-1* (and *ghel-?*), also as *i-*, *u-* or *n*-stem; *ghelə-* : *ghlē-*, *ghlō-* : *ghlə-* (**ghweł-*): “to shine; green, gold, blue, *sun”

Note: next to which *suen-*, *sun-*, thus of old //n-stem; *sueł-* “ smolder, burn “ is probably identical with it

Material:

Note:

Oldest cognate Illyr.-Alb. (**ghel-*) 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”, ὄξυβελής οίστος 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. (**seğhuel-*) ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος), Gk. Hom. (**heuğeli-os*) ἡέλιος, Att. (zero grade) ἡλιος, Dor. (**heugeli-os*) ἀέλιος, ἄλιος [common Gk. *-kw-* > *-p-*, *-gw-* > *-b-* phonetic mutation] : O.Ind. ved. (**sueł*) *súvar*, Gujarati *surdj* ‘sun” : (**seğhuel-*) Goth. *sugil*, O.E. *sygel*, *sigel* from Proto-Gmc. **sugila-*, O.S. *swigli* “bright, radiating” from **swegila-*, O.E. *sweg(e)/n.* ‘sky, heaven, sun”, *sweg/e* “bright, radiating”.

1. O.Ind. ved. (*su̥uel) *súvar* n. = (zero grade) Av. *hvarə* ‘sun, light, sky’, gen. (*su̥uela) *súrah* = jAv. (*su̥elio) *hūrō*, O.Ind. *sūrya-* (*sūljo-) m. (compare Gk. ἥλιος), *sūra-* m. ‘sun’; therefrom O.Ind. *sūrtā-* “light, bright”, O.Ind. *svárñara-* m. “bright space, ether”, Av. *x̌arənah-*, ap. *-farnah-* “shining fame, magnificence”;

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: (*su̥el-a) *su̥yar- [in names] ‘sun(god)’ (Near-Eastern IA); Av.: OAv. *huuarə* [n] (< *húyar) ‘sun’ (gen.sg. *x̌əng* < *huuánh); LAv. *huuarə* (gen.sg. *hū* < *huuánh, 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 *lmar*, Waziri *lmer*, *myer* ‘sun’ from O.Ind. *svárñara-* 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* (*eǵhuel-, ǵhuel-) “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. *sāuel to m. -io-stem (compare O.Ind. *sūrya-*); Lat. *sōl*, *-is* m. ‘sun’ (from neutr. *sāuel about *sāuol, *sāol); Welsh *haul*, O.Corn. *heuul*, M.Corn. *heul*, *houl*, Bret. *heol* ‘sun’ (*sāuel-);

in addition O.Ir. *sūil* f. “eye” from *sūli-, ablaut equally with O.Ind. *sūrah*, and Alb. *hüll*, *üll* “star” (*sūlo- or *sūli-);

Note:

[conservative definitive forms versus indefinite forms (Alb. phonetic trait)], hence Alb. geg *sūni*, Tosc *syri* (*sūlni) “eye”: Old Irish (*sāuel-) *sūil* “eye”

Also Estonian *silm* “eye”: Finnish *silmä* “eye”

Other Alb. cognates (Gjakova dial.) (**huueln*) *uvill*, [Buzuku] (**üviln*) *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-sōlis*, 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 **sāue/liā* f. in Lith. Ltv. *sáulē* “sun”;

Slav. **sulnika-* n. in O.C.S. *sльnъce* “sun” (das *-ni-* from **ogni* “fire”);

2. In *-en*-stem:

Av. *xəng* “the sun” (IE **suen-*s), gen. from *hvarə*; Goth. *sunnō* (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. *sūðhar-liudi* (‘southern people’), O.H.G. *sundar* ‘south’, adv. “southward”, M.H.G. *sund* ‘south’ etc. (Ger. *Süd* from dem Nd.).

Gujarati *surdī* ‘sun’

Perhaps Toch. A *swā̄nce*, *swā̄ncō*, Toch. B *swā̄ncai-* “ray [of light], (sun) beam” reflect Proto-Toch. **swā̄ncai-* which is possibly (with Hilmarsson, 1986a:263-95, *in nuce* Pisani, 1942-43a:29) related to Proto-Germanic **sunþa-* **sunny* > ‘south’ and **sunnō* ‘sun’ (cf. P:881-2; MA:556). The two Germanic words would reflect PIE **suhənto-* (a derivative of **sehəweH/suhən-* ‘sun’) and, with “particularizing” *-n-*, **suhəntōn-/suhənten-/suhəntn-*. The attested paradigm of Germanic **sunnō* reflects a conflation of the *o*-grade and the zero-grade stems (**suhəntn- > *sunþn- > *sunn-*). For Hilmarsson, the Tocharian forms represent a generalization of **suhənten-*, further derived by the addition of *-ai-*.

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. *saptáthah*, Av. *haptāθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofoða*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatí-*, Av. *haptāti-* 70; in Alb. -*ta*, -*tē* 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 *swāñca-* “ray [of light], (sun) beam”, hence Slav. forms were created according to attribute nouns and are late creations.

Maybe Gk. “Απόλλων, -ώνος; various dialectic forms: “Απέλλων (Dor.), “Απείλων (Cypr.), Α”πλουν (Thess.). - Seit J. Schmidt KZ 32, 327ff. all are linked to Cret. ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) “sun”. It seems that the sun god “Απόλλων derived from Cret. ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) “sun”. The common phonetic mutation in Gk. λι > λλ has taken place. Both “Απέλλων (Dor.), “Απείλων (Cypr.), Α”πλουν (Thess.) and Cret. ἀβέλιος Hes. (i.e. ἄΦελιος) “sun” derived from the same root **sāhuel* ‘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. ἄΦελιος reflect Gk. -*b*- > -*mb*- > -*m*- phonetic mutation.

Maybe Etruscan *avil* “year” a borrowing from Gk. ἄΦελιος.

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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-nū-ō ahead);

Arm. *at-ok'* “full, ausgewachsen”; *hač, hačoy* “zufrieden” (**sadio-*);

Gk. thematic present ἔεται ‘sättigt sich’ (Hesiod; *sə-iō̄), athematic Wurzelaor. ἄμεναι (Hom.) ‘sich sättigen’; Aor. Inf. ἀσαι ‘sättigen’ and “satiated become”, ἔωμεν (*ῆομεν, Konj. Aor.), Fut. ἀσειν, etc.; ἀ-ατος (*η-sə-tos) “unersättlich”, ἀδην = bööt. ἀδᾶν “bis zur Sättigung, sufficient” (acc. from ἀδᾶ ‘sättigung’); ἀδη-φάγος “voracious”, ἀδινός “dense, rich”, ἀδρός “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”, ἀσάρος, 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. *sōþa* (nom. **sōþ* n. or **sōþs* m.) ‘sättigung’, post-verbal to *gasōþjan* ‘sättigen’ = O.E. *gesēdan* ds.;

Maybe truncated Alb. (**gasōþjan*) *ngos, ngij* ‘sate’.

Goth. *saþs*, 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* ‘sattigen’ and O.E. *sadian* “satiated become”, O.H.G. *satōn* ‘sättigen’;

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Lith. *sótis* f. ‘sättigung’, *sótus* “ satiated “, post-verbal to *sótinti* ‘sättigen’; O.C.S. *sytъ* “ 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-* Opt.);

Av. ap. *had-* (with Präverbien) ‘sich place’ (*niśarjasti* for **niśasti*); Kaus. (lengthened grade) O.Ind. *sādayati* “places”, Av. *ni-śādāyeiti* “läßt niedersitzen, places low, base”, ap. *niyaśādayam* “I setzte”;

Arm. *nstim* ‘sit, put mich’ (perhaps *io*-Praes. **ni-zdiō*); *hecanim* ‘sit auf, reite’ (*c* from *d* + aor. -*s*);

Gk. ἔζομαι ‘sit, put mich’ (Aor. εῖσα Hom., ἔσσαι Pind.); Kaus. ὀδεῖν, ὀδᾶν “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 shítē* “to sell in a place”

O.Ice. *sit*, Inf. *sitia*, O.S. *sittiū*, O.H.G. *sizzu* ‘sit’ (= ἔζομαι, 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. *shētit* “walk slowly over a place”

Lith. *sédmi and sédžiu, sédime (*sēd-), Inf. sédéti ‘sit’, participle perf. sédēs (as O.Pruss. sīdons ‘sitzend’, O.C.S. sēdъ), O.C.S. sěždǫ, sěděti ‘sit’; besides ē in O.Cz. seděti (: Lat. sedēre); Lith. sédu, sésti, Ltv. sēst (*sēstē) ‘sich place’, O.C.S. sěsti ds. (present sědǫ, see under), Kaus. saditi (*sōdēiō) “place, pflanzen”, Lith. sodinù sodinti “place, pflanzen”;

Maybe Alb. sodit “observe, watch from a place”

O.Pruss. with (*ō) saddinna “places”; O.C.S. sědǫ “put mich” (Inf. sěsti) based on auf secondary nasalization of *sědǫ (= Lith. sédu); also O.Pruss. syndens, sinda(n)ts ‘sitzend’ shows nasalization; s. Kuiper Nasalpräs. 192 f., where O.Ind. āsandī ‘seat’ to āstē ‘sitzt’ (above S. 342 f.) placed wird;

2. forms with *reduplication*:

O.Ind. sīdati ‘sitzt’ (for *sīdati from redupl. *si-zd-atı, with replacement from ȸ through d after sad-); Av. hiδaiti ‘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 séstas and Lith. sóstas m. ‘seat’, O.Pruss. sostof. “bench”; *sed-ti in O.Ind. satti- “das Sitzen”, ní-satti- “das Sitzen, seat”, Av. ni-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. sāetr (*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. (**sodiom*) ‘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. *sédé-ti*: 1 pl. *sédi-me*), Umbr. *sersi* “in sēdē”; noun agentis as 2. compound part: O.Ind. *apsu-sád-* “the in den Wassern dwells”, Av. *maiδyōi-šādəm* (acc.) “the in the Withe dwells”; Lat. *prae-ses* “Vorsitzender”, *dē-ses* “idle” = O.Ir. *deid* ds. (i-inflection secondary), to *deëss* “sluggishness” (**de-sed-tā*); with Lat. *subsidiū* “Unterstützung” compare O.Ir. *fothae* m. n. “base” from **upo-sodiom*, to O.Ir. *suide*; O.Ice. *set* n. “erhöhter bottom”, pl. *sjöt* “dwelling”, O.E. *set* 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, ἔν-έδρα “Hinterhalt”, O.Ir. *in-dessid* “insidit”; skyth. VN “Εσσηδόνες”); Gk. ἔδρα ‘seat’ O.Ice. *setrn*. ‘seat, Sitzen’: lok. ἐλλᾶ καθέδρα Hes. = Lat. *sella* (**sed-lā*) ‘stuhl seat’, Gaul. *sedlon* ‘seat’, Goth. *sitls*, O.E. *setl* n.; O.H.G. *sezzal* m. ‘seat, seat’ (**sed-lo-*); nsorb. *sedlo* ‘seat’; but O.C.S. *sedlo* ‘saddle’ is **sedъlo*, compare O.C.S. *o-sedъlati* ‘satteln’, Arm. *ett* “place” (in addition auch *teti* “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. **saðulə-* in: O.Ice. *soðull*, O.E. *sadol*, O.H.G. *satul*, *satal* ‘saddle’ is East IE Lw. (?); compare above Slav. **sedъlo* from **sedu-lo-* n.; besides (in ar. geneueretes = renamed, has changed???) **sed-tlom* in Av. *hastra-* n. “congregation, meeting” = O.Ind. *satrá-* n. “Feier, festival”. Maybe Alb. *stol* “throne” : Lat. *solium* “throne”.

lengthened gradee formations: O.Ind. *sādā-* m. “das Sitzen”, *sādin-* “(aufsitzend = reitend, equestrian “ (compare also Russ. *vsádnik* “ equestrian “), O.Ice. *sāt* f. “Hinterhalt”, O.E. *sæt* ds., O.H.G. *-sāza* (in place names) “Wohnsitz”, M.H.G. *sāze* f. ‘seat, domicile, Hinterhalt’, *io-adj.* O.Ice. *sætr* “zum Sitzen geeignet”, see above whereof *sæti* 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”, *nēdīṣṭha-* “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. *niṣdati* “ places sich”, Av. *niṣhiðaiti*, ap. *niyaśādayam*, Arm. *nstim*, see above;

o-zdos “(ansitzender) twig, branch, bough”, see there (*ozdo-s*); also Gk. ὥζος “ 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. *pipīdē*; *pīdā* “Druck, pain”), Gk. πιέζω “push, press” (*ΠΙ-ΣΕΩΙΩ).

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”, *āsnaoiti* (**ō-zd-neu-ti*) “geht heran” (see 886 *āsna*-); Gk. ὁδός “way”, ὁδίτης “Wanderer”, ὁδεύω “wandere”; O.C.S. *chodъ* “gait”, *choditi* “go”; ablaut. *šedъ* “gegangen”; Slav. *ch-* from IE *s*-probably at first behind *pri*- and *u*- originated.

Here perhaps as compound with one to Pron. *ko*-, *kio*- (above S. 609) respective adv.

kie*-: Av. *syazd-* “zurücktreten vor, aufgeben”, *siždyamnā* “zurückweichende”, *siždyō* “aufgebend”, *siždra-* ‘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” (**segjā*); O.Welsh *segetcion*

“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. *sęžetъ*), 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 **s_egom*) ‘soldatenmantel’; M.L.G. M.H.G. *senkel* ‘schnürriemen’, Ger. ‘*schnürsenkel*, Schuhriemen’; Lith. *sègti* “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. *sēgnōti* “gripe”, *sęžъlpъ* “Klafter”, *pri-sęsti* “touch” and ‘swear, vow’, *pri-sęga* “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 Nasälpräs. 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. ἔχυρός, 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 *sāhvás-*, present *sāhati*, Imp. *sāksva* “be victorious”;

Gk. ἔχω (εἶχον, ἔσχον, ἔσχηκα, ἔξω and σχήσω) “hold, possess, have”; Hom. Ἐκτωρ, Lesb. Ἐκτωρ “Zurückhalter”, ἔξις “Verhalten, Befinden”, ἐκτικός “habitual, customary, leidend”, ἔχυρός, changing through ablaut ὀχυρός “haltbar, certainly, befestigt” (: O.Ind. *sahuri-*, das originally *o*-stem war), ἔχέτλη “plough handle, plough stilt” (= Welsh *haedde/f.* ds. < **seĝhedh/ā*), ἀζηχής (*ἀ-δια-εχής) “without Einhalt etwas tuend”; of -es-stem εύ-εξος εὔφυης Hes., εὔεξία “Wohlbefinden”, ἔξῆς “the row after” (gen. eines adj. *ἔξός), ἔξειης ds.;

o-grade: ἔξ-οχος ‘salient, superb’, adv. ἔξοχον, ἔξοχα “weitaus”, thereafter Hom. ὄχα “weitaus”, ὄχος “holder, Bewahrer”, ὄχέω “hold, stütze; hold from, (er)trage”, ὄχεύς ‘strap, the den helmet festhält, Spange, bar, bolt’;

with *ō*: εὔωχέω “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: ἴσχω (**si-z̄h-ō*) “hold an, have”, ισχάς f. “Anker”, σχεῖν (see above), σχεθέειν, -εῖν, -έμεν “hold, stop”, ἄ-σχετος “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 ἀσχαλάω, ἀσχάλλω “bin unwilling, ungehalten, angry, irate”); ισχῦς, -ύος “strength” (*Fί-σχū-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. *héalf.*, “

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 *hoei* “clavus” (**sōghlā*);

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”, *frašaēkəm* Absolutiv “beimVergießen”, *hixra-* n. “flüssiges Exkrement”;

Gk. ἴξαι διηθῆσαι Hes., Ion. ίκμάς “ dampness ”, ίκμαλέος “humid, wet”, ίκμαίνω “benetze”, τρύγοιπος “Mostsieb”;

Lat. *siat* “oúρει”; *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. *seohtre* 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-uyōn-*);

M.L.G. *sēge* “triefend, blear eyed, bleareyed ”, 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.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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 *sъčо*, *sъcati* “urinate, pass water”, Iter. Slov. *síkati* “hervorspritzen”;

besides eine root *seikʷ-* “dry”, die probably about “abrinnen, versiegen = austrocken” 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. ‘sieve’, in addition O.E. *siftan*, 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. *seife* m. ‘saliva’ perhaps with Gmc. *p*, see below); md. *sīfe* “marshy Bodenstelle”; Serb. *sípti* “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]jbo- “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. (*svášura-) *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 *f*-formants: FIN: Ven. *Silis*, *Silarus*, ligur. *Silarus*, Illyr. *Silarus* (Lukanien), hispO.N. *Sif*, M.Ir. *silid* “drips, flows, allows to flow”, contaminated partially by *sel-* “to move, stir” (see under *suel-*); O.E. *siolop* ‘sea’; Lith. *seilė* ‘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. *siemern* ‘seep, drip’ (O.S. **simarōn*).

References: WP. II 464 f.;

See also: perhaps the base from *seikʷ-* 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”, *víṣaktā* “eine nicht milk 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”, *sekłus* ‘seicht’, *sekłē*, *sēkis* ‘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. *sùcu*, *sùkt* “durchseihe”, Iter. *sūkāt*, E.Lith. *sunkà* “juice, sap”; O.C.S. *i-séknøti* “versiegen (of water)”, *prě-séknøti* “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” (**siskuo-*), O.Ir. *sescenn* ‘swamp, marsh, moor, fen’ (“unfruchtbar”; compare O.Ice. *saurr* “moor, fen”: O.E. *sear* “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-siskuī* “die Sommertrockne”), die auf dem fem. **siskuī*, gen. **siskuiās* based on and vor dem / den case obl. *u* eingebüßt have; unclear is Gk. ισχνός “arid, verschrumpft, schmächtig”.

References: WP. II 473 f., Trautmann 256 f., Kuiper IE Nasalpräs. 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*, *síšakti*, 3. pl. *sáscati* (: ἐσπόμην Aor.) ds., Av. *hačaitē*, *hačaiti* ds., O.Ind. *sákman-*, Av. *haxman-* n. "Geleite, companionship"; O.Ind. *sākām* (m. instr.) "in Gemeinschaft with, nebst"; Av. *hakač* adv. "to same time" (solidified nom. sg. n. of participle, **sek^wnt*); 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. *āskitif.*, "association" (full grade *hačiti-* "Begleitung");

because of ar. *kh* dubious: O.Ind. *sákhā* (*sákhi-*) "fellow, comrade, friend", Av. *haxay-* (*haši-*) ds., ap. *Haxāmaniš-* "Αχαιμένης";

Gk. ἔπομαι "folge", Aor. ἐσπόμην (redupl., compare O.Ind. *sáscati*) and σπέσθαι, σπόμενος, ἔπι-σπου; due to eines **sok^wio-s* (= Lat. *socius*, O.Ice. *seggr*): ἀοσσέω "help, stehe bei" (*sm̥-sok^wi_{eh}iō), ἀοσσητήρ "Gehilfe"; participle *έππός as base from σουν-επτά-σθαι συνακολουθῆσαι Hes.;

maybe Alb. (**sok^w*) *shoku* m. *shoqe* f. "friend"

ablaut. ὄπᾶων "fellow", ὄπάζω "lässe folgen", ὄπᾶδός, Ion. ὄπηδός "Begleiter" (**soq^wā* "das Folgen, Gefolgschaft");

Lat. *sequor*, -ī "nachfolgen, begleiten, pursue", participle *secūtus* (after *solūtus*, *volūtus*, for older **sectos* = Gk. *έππός, Lith. *at-sèktas* "aufgespürt, aufgefunden"); īn-*sequor*

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“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 **sekʷ-o-s* “folgend” (compare o. O.Ind. *sáca*); to *secus* “after, less good” (from “folgend, zurückstehend”) trat ein jüngerer compounds *sēquius*, *socius* “teilnehmend, Gesellschafter, Teilnehmer, Bundesgenosse”; maybe Alb. (**sekʷ-o-*) *shkoj* “go, follow”, *shko-zē* “beech, (*walking tree)” [-zē 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. *sáca*, Av. *hačā*, Lat. *secus*);

O.H.G. *beinsegga* “pedisequa”, O.S. *segg*, O.E. *secȝ*, 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 **sekena*, **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, ἐνι-σπες, 2. pl. ἐσπετε from *ἐν-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 ἡ “in”); ἀσπάσιος “welcome, erwünscht, erfreut” (*ἡ-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* “declarātō, pronuntiātō”; *k* instead of *p* after forms with Entlabialisierung of *k^w vor *s*, *t*,

O.Welsh *hepp*, M.Welsh *heby(ŋ)*, 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 *dihitereb* “proverb, saying” (*dē-ad-pro-sk^wo-), O.Ir. *ārosc* ds. (*ad-pro-sk^wo-); M.Ir. *roscl* “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 *atteb*, Welsh *ateb* “Antwort” (*ati-sek^wo-), O.Ir. *aithesc*

n. "Antwort" (**ati-sku-om*), *con-secha* "züchtigt", *cosc* "punishment" = Welsh *cosp* ds. (**kom-skʷo-m*), O.Ir. *diuschi* "weckt" (**di-uss-sech*), O.Ir. *insce* "discourse" (**eni-sku-iā*), also O.Ir. *scēl* n. "narration" (**skʷetlo-n*, from which borrowed Welsh *chwedl* etc.); M.Ir. *scoth* f. "word";

O.H.G. *sagen* 'say' (**sokʷē-*), 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", *sékmē* f. "narration, Sage", *sakaū*, *sakyti* 'say', *pāsaka* "Märchen" etc.;

O.C.S. *sočiti* "indicate", *sokъ* "Anzeiger, Ankläger", Pol. *osoka* "accusation, slander" etc.;

older meaning *sekʷ-* '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-skʷo-*); Goth. *saihan* 'see', O.Ice. *sjā* from *sēa*, O.E. *seōn*, O.S. O.H.G. *sehan*, Ger. *sehen*; Goth. *siuns* "face, Sehkraft", O.Ice. *sýn*, *sjōn* f. "vision, sight, apparition", O.E. *síen*, O.S. *siun* 'sight, vision, eye' from **se(g)wni* adj. Goth. *anasiuns*, O.E. *gesīene*, O.Ice. *sýnn* "visible, obvious, clear", *sýnast* 'shine, appear, seem' (= "appear"); O.H.G. *(gi)sicht* "the looking, face, sight", O.E. *gesiht* ds.;

besides from lengthened grade **sē(g)wni-*: O.H.G. *seltsāni*, M.H.G. *seltsāne* 'seldom' *seltsam* (but O.E. *seldsīene* "rare" from -**sa(g)wni-*);

Hitt. *šakuya-* n. pl. "eyes", *šakuyaī-* 'see'; Toch. A *šotre*, B *šotri* "mark, token, sign" (**sekʷ-tr-*).

From PIE this root passed to Altaic languages:

Protoform: **sígá* (~ z-)

English meaning: to look, search

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Mongolian protoform: *sigiya-

Tungus protoform: *sig-

Korean protoform: *čhač-

Japanese protoform: *sánk-

Note: TMC 2, 78, Martin 236, Martin 1996, 27. Kor. *čhač- 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. *sṛjáti, sárjati* "entläßt, schießt, gießt", participle *sṛṣṭá-, 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. *sṛjáti śúnaḥ*), *sleg* f. 'spear, javelin' (**slgā*); 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 *yelk-* to a *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.

ελκω “ziehe”, ὄλκή f., ὄλκός m. “pull; das Geschleppte etc.” = Lat. *sulcus* “furrow”, *sulcō*, -
āre “pflügen”, zero grade O.E. *sulh* “furrow, plough”, Alb. *helq*, *heq* “pull, pull down”
(**solkeið*);

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. *sa/l* m. "dwelling, hall", langob. *sa/a* "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. *sal/r* 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, s̥el-

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. *silé* “trough, Schweinetrog”, Ltv. *sile* “crib, manger, trough”; Alb. *gjolë* “Platte, auf die man Viehsalz legt” (**sēlā*).

With anlaut *s̥y*: Gk. σέλμα, -ατος (by Hes. also ἔλματα) “balk, beam, Gebälk, scaffold, trestle, esp. Schiffsverdeck, thwart”, Hom. ἐῦσσελμος “with guten Ruderbänken versehen”, σελίς, -ίδος “plank, thwart”; also O.H.G. *swelli*, M.H.G. *swelle* “balk, beam, Grundbalken, threshold”, O.Ice. *svalarf* 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. *süll*, *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. ἔλειν “to take with the hand, grasp; take, obtain the power”, ἔλωρ n., ἔλώριον “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 *cōsul*, “a consul, one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings”;

in addition as -yo-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. *sīl-* in *fuil(l)em* “interest” (**fo-sīl-mo-*), *adroilliu* “earn” (*ad-ro-sīl-*), *-tuillim* ds. (*to-sīl-*); Welsh *dyrlyddu*, Bret. *deleza* “earn” (**to-ro-sīl-i-*);

as causative “make obtain” here Goth. *saljan* “offer, sacrifice”, O.Ice. *selja*, O.S. *gisellian*, O.H.G. *sellēn*, O.E. *sellan* “hand over, sell”; the nouns O.Ice. *sa/n.* “payment”, *sala* f., O.E. *salu* ‘sale’, O.H.G. *sala* “Übergabe eines Gutes”, *sa/m.* “blessing which is to be handed over according to the testament” must be post-verbal; here O.C.S. *sъlъ* “summoner”, *sъlati* ‘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’ (**s_eliō*), ep. Aor. ἀλτό, Verbaln. ἄλμα ‘sprung’, ἄλσις ‘das Springen’;

Lat. *saliō*, *-īre*, *-uī(-ī)*, *-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’, *sálti* ‘flow’, O.Pruss. *salus* ‘Regenbach’; about Lith. *salà*, Ltv. *sala* ‘island’ s. Mühlenbach-Endzelin III 664;

eine *p*-extension in Lith. *sałpas* m. ‘bay, bosom’ = Slav. **solpъ* in Slov. *slâp* ‘waterfall, surge’; Slav. **selpjō*, **sþlpati* ‘spring’ in O.C.S. *vъ-slěpljō* ds., Infin. Church Slavic *sльpati*.

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. *tsáratí* ‘slinks, slinks heran, beschleicht” with prefix [a]d-, *tsáru* m. ‘schleichendes animal”, Av. *srwant-*, *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. ἐιλίποδας βοῦς (acc.) ‘schleppfüßig” (actually ‘schleichfüßig”, compare:) εἰλιτενής epithet of the couch-grass, “die sich schleichweise ausdehnende” (metr. Dehnungen for ἐλι-);

Maybe illyr TN *Seleiitani*

Alb. *shligë* ‘snake, Natter”; O.Ir. *selige*, M.Ir. *seilche* (**selekio-*) “turtle, tortoise, snail”; O.Ir. **selid* ‘slinks, crawls”, verbal noun *sleith* (**sleth* from **sltā*) “das Beschleichen a schlafenden Frau”, *intled* f. “Fallstrick” (**ind-sleth*); Ir. *seilide* ‘snail” (O.Ir. **selit* from **sel-nti*); Lith. *selù*, *seléti* ‘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. *s/ān* “heil; fit, healthy”;

Gmc. **sēl-* in Goth. *sēls* “good, suitable”, *sēlei* “Gute”, O.Ice. *sæll* “lucky”, O.E. *sæl* 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. *sālða*, O.E. *sælð*, O.N. *sæld* f. “luck”; **sol-* in O.E. *sēlra* (**sōliza*) “better”, adv. *sēl* “better”;

Auf a heavy basis **s(e)lə-* : *slā-* based on die Gk. family of **īλημι* (*σί-σλη-μι) “bin günstig, gracious”, Imp. Hom. *īληθι*, theokr. *īλάθι* (*σί-σλά-θι), next to which as perf.-Imp. Eol. *ᜒλλαθι* (*σε-σλάθι); unredupl. present *īλαμαι*, after dem. redupl. *īλα-* umgefärbt from **ᜒλαμαι* (έ- still in ΩΕΛΑΞΡΑ = *īλάειρα* by Steph. Byz.) as also *īλαρός* “cheerful, blithe, glad” from **ᜒλαρός*; *īλάσκομαι* (*σι-σλά-σκομαι) “make mir jemanden günstig gesinnt, versöhne”; due to of present *īλη-*, *īλά-* on the one hand lakon. *īληFoς*, Cret. *īλεος*, Att. *īλεως*, Ion. *īλεως*, on the other hand Hom. *īλα(F)oς*, arkad. *īλα(F)oς*, Lesb. *īλλαος* “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)uvatī* “Arachosien”; O.Ind. *sarasyá-* adj. “pond, pool-, sea-”; Gk. ἔλος n. “marshy lowland, marsh-meadow, depression, backwater”, ἔλειος “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”, *sprá-* “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-* > *gi-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

O.H.G. *salba*, O.S. *salþa*, O.E. *sealf* “ointment”, Goth. O.H.G. *salbōn*, O.S. *salþōn*, O.E. *sealfian* “anoint”;

Toch. A *sälyp*, B *salype* “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”), ἀμίς f. “Nachttopf”, ἀμύον 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 abstufenden inflection *-tiō(n)-* : *-tīn-es* above Lat. *sentīna* (originally adj., scil. *aqua*); with *-d-* weitergebildet *send-* in O.Bret. *do-uo-hinnom* gl. “austum”, Welsh *gwe-hynnu* “scoop, ausleeren”;

Lith. *semiù*, *sémti* “scoop”, *sámtis* “dipper”, with *-e-* 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-*jios*); Gk. εῖς, ἐν, μία (*sems, *sem, *sm-iθ), gen. ἐνός (for *έμός or ἀμός after *ἐνς, ἐν) “ein”; μῶνυξ “Einhuber” (*σμ-ῶνυξ), Cret. ἀμάκις, tarent. ἀμάτις “once”, compounds Dor. ἄτερος (Att. ἄτερος) “the eine, the other from zweien” (= Welsh *hanner*, Corn. Bret. *hanter* “half”);

Lat. *sem-per* “in a fort, always” (*sem = Gk. ἐν, 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-iti-; *mīlle* “1000” from *smīghes/ī “eine Tausendheit” (irrig S. 446), compare das in *sm-gheslom zerlegte O.Ind. *sahásra-m*, Av. *hazanra-* “eintausend”; O.Ir. *cumme* ‘similarly’ from *kom-smijo- “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-hīun*, 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 *sa-*), B *še* (older *ses* in *ses-ka* “allein”) from *sem-s; A *sām* f. from *sem, compound form A *ṣoma-* (*semo-), B *somo-* (*somo-); Van Windekkens Lexique 121.

sm- as 1. composition part: O.Ind. *sakīt*, Av. *ha-kərət* “once” (about O.Ind. *sa-hásram* see above), Gk. ἄ-παξ “once”, ἀ-πλόος ‘simple, just’, Lat. *sim-plus*, -plex ‘simple, just’, Gk.

ξ-κατόν “ein-hundred” from *ά-κατόν after εῖς or a *έν-κατον. compare under *sm̥ “in eins together, with”.

With Gutturalsuffixen: Gk. ἵγγια εῖς. Πάφιοι (*έν-για); Lat. *singuli* “einzelne” (against it *sincinium* “Einzelgesang” not from **singo-canion*, but popular etymology rearrangement from *sicinium* 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 *k* O.Ind. śāśvant- ‘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*) *gjithē* “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 /-suffixes: Gk. ὁμαλός “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 ὁμαλός? or latter previously after ὁμός from *άμαλός umgefärbt?); with reduplication-stem O.Ir. *samail* “Bild, Gleichenis” (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. *semo-* “ someone “ = “irgendeiner” (unbetont):

O.Ind. *samá-* “irgendein”, Av. ap. *hama-* “jeder beliebige, omnis”;

Arm. *amēn*, *amēn-ain* “alle, omnis”;

Gk. ἀμό- “irgend ein” in ἀμῆ, Att. ἀμῆ “rgendwie”, 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. *haδa, ap. hadā* “together”, O.Ind. *satrā* “together, ganz and gar” = Av. *haθrā* “together, zugleich, vereint with”, O.Ind. *sádam, sádā* “allzeit, stets always” = Av. *haδa* “always”, O.Ind. *sá-dhrīadv.* “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. *maž* “ds.; always, immerdar”; Gk. ἄμα, Dor. ἄμâ “in einem, zugleich”, ἄμοθι “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-, sa-* (e.g. *sam-dýti* “employ, engage”, *sán-dora* “Eintracht”, *sá-žiné* “Gewissen, conscientia”), O.Pruss. *san-, sen-* (*san-insle* “belt, girdle”), *sen* (**sem*) preposition “with” (IE **sem*); O.C.S. *sq-* “with” (*sq-sědъ* “Nachbar”, compare O.Ind. *sam-sád-* “congregation, meeting”), *sq-logъ* “consors tori”, compare ἄ-λοχος etc.;

with O.C.S. *sq-* changing through ablaut is **sъn-, sъ* (**sом*) e.g. in *sъn-itи* “convenire”, *sъvezati* “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 Schwyzer 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. *hamā-* “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. ὁμοῖος ‘similarly’); here ὁμηρος (above S. 56), ὁμαρτέω “begleite” (to *ὅμαρτος 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. “ununterbrocken”, 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-jātiya* “gleichartig”, O.N. *samfeðra*, ὁμοπάτωρ, ap. *hamapitar-* “from the same Vater”, O.Ice. *sammōðri*, ὁμομήτριος “from the same Mutter”;

ein ⚡Fem. **somī, smī* “Beisammensein, association, partly also kämpfendes Aneinandergeraten” in O.Ind. *samīkā-* n. “fight, struggle, battle”; but Gk. ὅμιλος “heap, congregation, meeting, Schlachtgedränge”, ὅμιλια “Umgang, Verkehr”, ὥσμιλέω “verkehre” remain far off because of Eol. ὅμιλλος, 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 fallen 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. **sambia-* 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. *smøjə* from **smanþi* originated; Goth. *samaþ* “together”, O.S. *samad*, O.E. *samod*, O.H.G. *somit* (*samant* with *n* after *saman-*), Ger. *samt*, eine *d*-derivative in O.Ind. *samád-* f. “fight, fight, struggle”, Gk. ὥμαδος “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. *sōmids.*, 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*, *zisamane*, 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)aŋ*, 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. ὥ-δε also IE

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**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. *s_em-ós*)

Note:

Root **sem-3**: ‘summer’ has certainly derived from Root **ghei-2**: *ghei-*, *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-śá-mah* “this year” (probably from a loc. **āi-samāi* reshaped, see above S. 286); Av. *ham-* ‘summer’; Arm. *am* “year” (= O.Ind. *sámā*), *amaṛn* ‘summer’ (**s_em_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 ibero-rom. 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*, *simirds.*, Nor. *simla* “Renntierkuh” (IE *sem-*), Swe. *some* “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 ”); vermutlichverwandt is Nor. dial. *sinkla* ‘sich with an Ice crust beziehen’ as **sind-kla*; Serb.-Church Slavic *sedry* *krъvьnyje*, 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. ὄμφη “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. *sɔŋgr* “(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. *ankanim* “fall, weiche, take ab”; Gk. ἐάφθη ‘sank’ (ἀσπίς);

Gmc. **sinkwan* in: Goth. *siggan*, O.Ice. *søkkva*, 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_ŋ-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_nter*);

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, Lispeln” (**sani-stā*); Corn. *hanys* “clandestine”; Toch. A *sne*, B *snai* (**sanaɪ*) “without”;

The meaning “separate, for sich” lässt connection with dem Reflexivstamm **se-*, **s(e)ue-* to, compare with anlaut *s_ŋu-*: 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.

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senk-

English meaning: to burn, dry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen, dörren"

Note: only Gmc. and Slav.

Material: O.E. *sengan*, M.L.G. M.H.G. *sengen* 'singe' (**sangjan* "brennen make"); nd. *sangeren* "in the Haut prickeln" (eig. "burn"), older Dutch *senkel* 'spark', M.H.G. *senge* "Trockenheit, aridity", *sinc (-g)* "das Sengen", *sungen*, *sunken* "anbrennen", *sungeln*, *sunkeln* "knistern", Nor. dial. *sengra*, *sengla* "brenzlich smell", Swe. dial. *sjängla* 'singe', 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”, *sanátana-* “ eternal, immortal, perennial ”; Arm. *hanapaz* “ always ”, *hin* “old”; Gk. ἔνος “old, of previous years”, δί-ἔνος “ 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” (*σελασνā), σελαγεῖν “ shine ”; hence σελ-ήνη “ the full-moon ” see Root *suel-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-mótē*) “grandmother”; Gaul. *Seno-grātus* 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 ”, *seniai* “ in the distant past, many years ago, yore, a long time ago ”, *senéju* “become old” (= Lat. *seneō*).

References: WP. II 494, WH. II 513 f., Trautmann 256.

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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. *sentiō, -īre, -si, -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. *sinteti* “think”; O.C.S. *sěštъ* ‘smart’.

Maybe zero grade Alb. (**sentiō, entio*) *ndjej* “feel” [typical Alb. mutation *se-* > *e-*]

B. in eigentlichen sense: Av. *hant-* (present *hī-śasāt*, Fut. *ni-śasyā*) “gelangen, gelangen lassen”; Arm. *ənt'ac* “way, gait”, *ənt'anam* “go, fare, journey, hurry”; O.Ir. *sēt* “way”, Welsh *hynt* ds., M.Bret. Bret. *hent* ds. (= Gmc. **sinþa-*), O.Bret. Gl. *dōgu-hintiliat* “inceduus”, O.Corn. *cam-hinsic* Gl. “iniustus” (*cam-* “crooked”), *eun-hinsic* Gl. “justus” (*eun-* “gerecht”); therefrom O.Ir. *sētig* “wife, woman” (“Weggenossin”, F.Fem. eines adj. **sētach*); Welsh *carrynt* (to *carr* “cart”) “way, journey”, *epynt* (to *eb-*, **eḱuo-*) “Pferde-way”, *dyffrynt* “valley” (to *dwfr* “water”); from **sentiō-*: 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. *sið* m. “Fahrt, journey, way, Mal”, O.S. *sið* “way, direction”, O.H.G. *sind* “gait, way, journey, Fahrt”; Goth. *ga-sinþa* “travelling companion”, O.Ice. *sinni* ds., O.E. *gesiþ*, O.S. *gisíð*, O.H.G. *gisind* “fellow”, wherefore n. O.E. *gesið* “Begleitung”, O.S. *gesiðhi*, M.L.G. *(ge)sinde* “Gesinde”, O.H.G. *gisindi* “Reisegefolge, kriegerisches 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*,

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O.E. *sendan*, O.H.G. *senten* ‘senden’ (O.Ice. *senda* also ‘sacrifice’); **senþōn* Denom. from **senþa-* (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. *siunčiu* (**suntiù* ass. to **siuntiù*), *siūsti*, Ltv. *sūtu*, *sūtīt* ‘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. *ἄνυμι, themat. ἀνύω, Att. ἀνύω and Hom. ἄνω (*ἄνFω) “vollende”; Gk. ἀνύτω ds.; ἀνές οὐ τελεσθησόμενον Hes., ἵν ἀνάτοις ἐν ἀπορίαις Hes. (ἀν-ατος “unvollendet”); Hom. ἐννεσί-εργος “ἔργα ἀνύων”; ἔναρα “die armament, armor of erschlagenen Ghegners” (“*Kampfesbeute”); therefrom ἐναίρω, Aor. ἦναρον “in Kampfe slay”, ἐναρίζω “dem getöteten Feinde die Rüstung disrobe; in Kampfe slay”; lak. ἐναρσφόρος “τὰ ἐναρα φέρων”; ἐντεα (sg. ἐντος) “armament, armor”; next to which *ἐντῦς “Zurüstung, consummation” assumed from ἐντύω, ἐντῦνω “make fertig, rüste to, bereite”; besides τὸ ἐντος steht συν-ἐντης συνεργός Hes. and αὐθέντης “*with eigener Hand vollbringend: murderer; master, mister”;

O.Ir. *con-suī* ‘seeks to erwerben, makes streitig’, Welsh *cynyddu* “erobern, to gewinnen suchen” etc.;

Hitt. *šanj-* ‘suchen, erstreben, arrogate’; also “feugen” (“*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 *sueks*, *seks*, *kseks*, *ksueks*, *yeks* (: *uks*) : six; common Gk.-celt. *kʷ* > *p*, *gʷ* > *b* phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ind. *saptá*, Av. *hapta*, Arm. *evl' n*, Gk. ἑπτά, 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 **sibun* 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. *shtatē* (**s[e]ptm-ti-*; abstract number formation as O.Ind. *saptatī-*, Av. *haptāti-* 70, O.Ice. *siaund* “number from 7”); Toch. A *spät*, B *suk(t)*; Hitt. *šipta*.

Note:

Gk. ἑβδομαδικός “belonging to the week” : Alb. *javē* “week” common Alb. -*b*- > -*v*- phonetic mutation.

Alb. *shtata* ‘seven’ from (**s[e]ptm-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. *saptáthah*, Av. *haptaθa-*, O.S. *sivoθo*, O.E. *seofoða*, Lith. *septiñtas*; also O.Ind. *saptatī-*, Av. *haptāti-* 70; in Alb. -*ta*, -*tē* are attribute endings that were solidified in Anatolian and Indic cognates. The attribute suffix -*ta* is used in the Alb. genitive and adjectives.

ordinals: *sept(e)mos* in O.Ind. *saptamá-*, Pers. *haftum*, Gk. ἑβδομος, dial. ἑβδεμος (die Erweichung derives from a form ἑβδμος, compare O.C.S. *sedmь*), Lat. *septimus*, Gaul. *sextametos*, O.Ir. *sechtm-ad*, Welsh *seithfed* (**septem-atos*), O.Lith. *sēkmas*, O.Pruss.

sep(t)mas, O.C.S. *sedmъ*; **septm̥-to-s* in O.Ind. *saptáthah*, Av. *haptāθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofoða* (also akzentuell = *saptáthah*, besides O.H.G. *sibunto*, O.S. *sivondo*, O.N. *siunde*, *siaunde*), Lith. *septiñtO.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* *shåvå*, **South:** Old S. Arabian+ s-b-”, South Arabian (*Harsusi*) ho:ba, (*Sheri*) sho:”, *Socotra* “*yhobé?*, *N Ethiopic* : Geez+ *séb”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+ *sefon*, 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* *siwwa*, Luxembourgeois *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*+ sevēnē, **Italic**: Oscan+ *seftēn, Umbrian+ , Faliscan+ *zeptēn, Latin+ septēm, *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) sét, *Lengadocien* sét, *Gascon* sét, *Auvergnat* sé, *Limosin* se, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) sat, Rumantsch *Grischun* set, *Sursilvan* siat, *Vallader* set, Friulian syet, Ladin set, Dalmatian+ sapto, **Italian** sette, *Piedmontese* sét, *Milanese* sét, *Genovese* sette, *Venetian* sete, *Parmesan* set, *Corsican* sette, *Umbrian* sétte, *Neapolitan* sétte, **Sicilian** setti, **Romanian** s,apte, Arumanian s,apte, Meglenite s,apti, Istriot s,åpte, **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)* shtatë, **Armenian**: +Classical Armenian evtʰn, **Armenian** yoth, **Baltic West** : O.Pruss.+ *septi:njai, *East* : **Lithuanian** septynì, **Latvian** septini, *Latgalian* septeni, **Slavic East** : **Russian** semh, sem", **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 /ron avd, *Digor* avd, Avestan+ harta, Khwarezmian+ "bhd, Sogdian+ "Bt Yaghobi 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 håft, 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: shtor, *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, **Khatri** 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.lü, **Toda** öw, Kota ye:ye, **Tamil** aežhu, **Malayalam** e:lu, Irula elu

Nahali

Nahali sato

Basque

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Basque zazpi

Etruscan

Etruscan+ semp

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. -έπω (with ἀμφι-, δι-, ἐφ-, μεθ-, περι-), Aor. ἐπ-έ-σπον, -σπεῖν “besorge, bereite, bearbeite”; ὄπλον n. “tool, appliance, weapon”, ὄπλεω ‘schirre an’, ὄπλομαι “bereite mir to” etc.;

in addition IE **sepe/iō* in O.Ind. *saparyāti* “veneratur”, Lat. *sepelīō -ire*, *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”, ὄρκανη “Umzäunung”, ὄρκος m., ὄρκιον “oath”;

Lat. *sarcio*, -*ire* “flicken, ausbessern, wiederherstellen”, *sarcus 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. *síṣarti*, *sáratí* “ flows, hurries, jagt wornach, verfolgt”; fut. *sarisyáti*, Desiderativ *sisírsati* from a heavy basis *serə-, compare Hom. ῥώμαι “budge me quick, fast, strong, stürme an, hurry “ from *srō-jo; ein root nouns *sṛə, in addition O.Ind. *sīr, *sīrah, is die base of ā-stem O.Ind. *sīrā* and *sīrā* “Rinnsal, stream”; O.Ind. *sarít* f. ‘stream, brook, river”, *saraṇa-* “ running “, *sā-sr-á-* ‘strömend”, *sā-sr-ī-* “ running, hurrying”; *sarāyu-*, *sarayū-* m. “name eines Flusses”, ap. *Haraiva-*, Av. (acc.)*Harōyūm*, Pers. *Harē* “river and region from Herāt”;

O.Ind. *sárm̥a-* m. “das Fließen”, Gk. ὄπυν “Anlauf, attack, Drang after etwas”, whereof ὄρμαω “treibe an, rege an”, intr. ‘stürme hence, worauf los”; in addition ὄρμενον ‘salbei” as “die Anreizende”, s. Strömberg, Gk. Pflanzennamen 93; αἱρέω “ergreife” instead of *αἱρω (*serjō) through influence of ἀγρέω ds.:

O.Ind. *sarā-* “fluid”, *sarā* “river, stream, brook”, Gk. ὄπος, Lat. *serum* “the wässerige Teil the geronnenen milk, Molke”; perhaps Alb. *gjizë* (*ser-dia) “gelabte milk, cheese”;

Thrac. PN *Germi-sera* “Warmwasser”, FIN Σέρμιος; Fr. *la Sermane* (*Sermanna), oberital. *Sermenza* (*Sermentia), Ven. PN *Sirmiō* (*Sermiō), pannon. PN *Sirmium*, Pol. (Ven.) PN *Śrem* (*Sermo-); Illyr. FIN *Sarnus* (Kampanien); Gaul. (Ven.-Illyr.) FIN *Sara* (*Sera), *Sarāvus* “die Saar”; *Sar-* bildet viele FIN in the Lombardei, Switzerland and Frankreich, also Appellativa (Mantua *sariōl* ‘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* (*serītī) “durchwandert, sucht heim, plündert, verlangt”, verbal noun *siriud*, Welsh *herw* (*ser-yo-) “Landstreichelei”, M.Ir. *serb* “ theft “;

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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. ρέθεα “Nasenlöcher, nose”, ρόθος “Wogenschwall”, as well as ρίς, ρῖνός “nose” as “die Triefende”.

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. “Ὕπα “*Schützerin” from * Ἡρῷα, ἥρως, -ωος (stem ἥρωF-, see above) “*Hüter” (ἥρωες “Landesschutzgeister”), “hervorragender, mächtiger man”; *servō*, -āre “(den Wächter machen) erretten, receive, unversehrt bewahren”, Osc. *serevkid* “auspicio, iussu”; Umbr. *seritu* ‘servato’, *anseriato* Supin. “observatum” compare *oosercloṁ* perhaps “*observaculum” from *ser-tlom;

unclear are O.C.S. *chranoj*, *chraniiti* “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. *sérg-mi*, -u, -iu “behüte, bewache”, *sárgas* “Wächter”, *sargūs* “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. *sañtas* "fuchsig (from horses)", Ltv. *sârts* "red in face"; with formants *-bho-* Lat. *sorbum* "die rote berry of Sperber-, Vogelbeerbaumes", *sorbus* "this tree"; Swe. *sarf* "Rotauge"; Russ. *sorobalina* "rosehip, dog rose, blackberry ", Lith. *serbentà*, *serbeñtas* "black currant " (ass. from **sarbentà?*); with formants *-g(h)o-* Russ. *soróga* "Rotauge, Plötz"; with *-k-* Ltv. *sarks* "reddish"; with *-m-* Lith. *sarmóties* 'sich schämen'; with *-p-* Lith. *serpés* pl. "ein gelbes Färberkraut, Serratula tinctoria", *sirpstù*, *sirpaū*, *sírpti* "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*, *sarit* “filament” (uncovered), perhaps *saṭā* “lichen, Mähne, bristle”;

Gk. εῖρω (**seriō*) “reihe aneinander” (Hom. only participle perf. ἔερμένος, 3. sg. Plusqf. ἔερτο), ἐνείρω “knüpfen an, reihe an” (: Lat. *in-serō* “füge ein”), ἔνερσις “das Hineinfügen, Hineinstecken” (: Lat. *insertiō*; *ti*-stem also in *praesertim* “in erster Reihe, vorzugsweise”), ἔρμα n. “Ohrgehänge”, ὄρμος m. “necklace”, ὄρμια f. “fishing line”, ὄρμαθός m. “row, chain”, presumably also εῖρερον “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* “asserrere”; O.Ir. *sernaid* “reiht an, ordnet an”, subjunctive *seraid*, verbal noun *sreth* (**srtā*) “Ausbreiten, row” etc. kann also **ster-* and **sper-* contain; Goth. *sarwa* n. pl. “armament, armor, weapons” (probably “gekNOTE ter, geknüpfter Harnisch”, compare Lat. *sertae loricae*), O.Ice. *sørvi* 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. *sérīs* “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.

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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” (**sərjō*), *sarculum* “Jäthacke” (**sar-tlom*).

Maybe Alb. *harr* “to weed” similar to Lat. *sarrio (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”, ἄρπάζω “raffe, raube, plündere”, ἄρπαγή f. “Plünderung”, ἄρπάγη f. “rake”, ἄρπαξ, -αγος “räuberisch, greedy”; Lat. *sarpio* 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. *sr̥pis* ‘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 *angʷ(h)i-* : ‘snake, worm’ derived Illyr. **nsala* “eel” [later Alb. (*encheleae > *ensala) *ngjalē* “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-apā* ‘salty water’ [*salā* ‘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’, ἔρπύζω ‘slink, crawl, creep’, ἔρπετόν “crawling animal”, ablaut. Lesb. ὕρπετον “animal” (**srp-*), ἔρπης, -τος “lichen an the skin”, ἔρπυλλον “ thyme “ (latinisiert *serpullum*); Alb. *gjarpēn* ‘snake’ (**serpeno-*), *shterpínj* “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^wθ- : sū-

English meaning: juice; liquid, *rain

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘saft, Feuchtes’; verbal: ‘saft ausdrücken’ and “regnen; rinnen”, in Weiterbildungen “(Saft) schlürfen, saugen”

Material: 1. Gk. ὥει “ it is raining ”, ὥω “ allows to rain ” (*sū-iō), ὑετός “heavy rain” (*sṳ-etos, as νίφετός); Alb. *shi* “rain” (*sū-); Toch. B *swese* “rain”, *sū-*, *swās-* “rain”; to ὥει perhaps ὥθλος (ὥσθλος, ὥσλος Gramm.) m. “empty gossip” (as though “ letting drip monotonously ”);

Note:

The old laryngeal became a sibilant in satem languages : *heu- > seu-.

Illyr. *Savus* (*Soyos) 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* (*Soyos).

Note:

O.Ind. *sávana-m*, *savá-* m. “ Kelterung des Soma ” : Illyr. *Savus* prove the satem nature of Illyr.-Alb. Proto-Illyr. was probbaly the bridge between satem and centum languages.

3. *seu-d* in O.E. *be-sūtian* ‘smudge’, Westfäl. *sot* “ filth ”; O.Ice. *sut* “ care, sorrow ”, *syta* “ grieve ”.

4. Guttural extension: *seuk-*, *sūk-* and *seug-*, *sūg-*:

Lat. *sūgō*, -ere ‘suck’; Lat. *sūcus* “juice, sap”, Welsh *sugno*, M.Bret. *sunaff*, Bret. *suna* ds., *sun* “juice, sap”, Welsh *sugnedydd* “pump” (*seuk-n-; Welsh *g* from dem Lat. Lw. *sug* “juice, sap”), O.Welsh *dissuncnetic* “ 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. *sūkt* ‘suck”; O.Pruss. *suge* f. “rain”.

Maybe Alb. *shushunjë* “leech, bloodsucker” : Lat. *sanguisuga* [*sangui* “blood + *suga* ‘sucker”].

5. /formant: Gk. ὕλη “ordure, slime, mud”, ὕλιζω “filter, clean”; O.Ind. *sūra-* m. “intoxicating potion”; *súrā* “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; settlings “; 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. *sufi* 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”

sheroj;

O.C.S. *sъs-q*, -*ati*, 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.

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Page(s): 912-913

seu-², (seuə-), sū-

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’; *sūti-* “birth, progeny”, *súsuti-* f. ‘leichtes parturition’; Av. *hav-* (*hunāmi*) “to give birth to children, Kinder zur Welt bringen”, *hazanjrō-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 Präsentien **sūnāmi* (compare Av. *hunāmi*) and **sūjōd* (compare O.Ind. *sūyatē*): IE **sūnú-s* and **sūjú-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. *sūnùs*, O.C.S. *synъ* ‘son’;

Gk. οὐίος (gen. ὁμοιός) and (secondary) οὐώνος ‘son’ (in addition Hom. οὐιωνός ‘grandchild, grandson’ from **sujō[u]-nó-s*), as Proto-IE formation erwiesen through tochar.

B *soyä* (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- : seuθ- : sū-

English meaning: to bend, turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen, drehen, antreiben”

Material: O.Ind. *suváti* “places in Bewegung, excited, aroused, animated “, *sutā-* “veranlaßt, angetrieben”, *prá-sūta-* “in Bewegung gebracht, angetrieben, entsendet”, *nr-sūta-* “from Männern angetrieben”, *prá-sūti-* “Regung”, *savá-* “Antrieb, Anregung, command, order, Belebung; 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”, *hvāṇmahi* (**sū-en-*) “wir suchen to verschaffen”. *apavanvanti* (**sū-en-ū-*) ‘sie lenken ab’, *mainyu-śūta-* “of Geist getrieben”, *hvōišta-* “the höchste, beste; oldest”;

O.Ir. *sō(a)id* “dreht, kehrt” (**sōu-eie-ti*), *ess-ro-so-* “mißlingen” (*hinwegdrehen); *sua(i)nem* m. “rope, cord” (**seu-n-ja-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. *sukrūs* “*was sich leicht dreht”); Lith. *sunkalai* pl. “wheys”, *pā-sukos* ds.; Lith. *sukù, sūkti* “turn, wenden”, *sukrūs* “movable, nimble, agile”, *apsūkalas* “Türangel”, Ltv. *sukt* “escape; to get away “, *sukata* “Drehkrankheit”, Slav. **sъkъq*, **sъkati* (preterit-stem **sukā-*) in Russ. *sku, skatъ* “zwirnen, zusammendrehen, aufwickeln”, ablaut. Church Slavic *sukati* “turn” (reshaped from **soukeie-*, 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”.

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seu⁻⁴, seu-t-

English meaning: to boil, move vividly

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sieden, heftig bewegt sein’

Material: Av. *hāvayān* ‘sie schmoren’, *hāvayeiti* “er schmort” (3. sg. Opt. *huyārəš* - O.Ind. **suyúr* to a present **haoiti* after the Wurzelklasse);

in addition Gmc. **sauþ-* 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. *sauðr* ‘sheep, also anderes small cattle”; O.S. *sauþn* ‘sprudelquelle”; Gmc. **suþa-* in *soðn.* “Fleischsuppe, broth”; Lith. *siaučiu siauſti* “(corn, grain) winnow, fan, die chaff of corn, grain segregate; play; dash, rage “, *siuntù, siuſti* “toll become”; besides also die meaning “hit” in žem. *siūtis* “shove “, Ltv. *šaust* “geißeln”; compare also Lith. *saūbtí* “rage, clamor, dash”, *šaūbtí* “umhertoben”, O.Lith. *siaubti* “prank pull “; Ltv. *šaulis* m. “gate”; maybe Alb. (**ši-*) *shij* “thresh, winnow”.

Russ. *šuču, šufitъ* ‘spaßen, joke”, *šut* (gen. *šutá*) m. “merrymaker, buffoon “, Slov. *šutec* “fool”.

References: WP. II 471 f., Trautmann 260.

Page(s): 914-915

seuθ-, sū-

English meaning: to let, leave (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(loslassen?) nachlassen, lassen”?

Material: Gk. ἔάω “lasse” (*ἐFάω), ἔβασον ἔασον. Συρακούσιοι, εῦα = ἔα Hes., Fut. ἔāσω, Aor. ἔiāσα (to *ἐiā); 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.

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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)ue*) *s(e)ue-*

Material: *se-* and *s(e)ue-* Reflexivpronomen for alle Personen, Geschlechter und Numeri; gen. *seye*, dat. *sebhei*, enkLith. gen.-dat. *s(y)or*, adjektivisches Possessiv *s(e)uo-*; *se-*: *se-ue-* inflectional as *te-*: *te-ue* “du”.

1. *se-*: Gk. σφέ, σφίν etc., pO.S.S. σφός, derive from *σ-φει, σ-φι(v), die as σφ-ει, σφ-ι(v) aufgefaßt wurden;

Lat. *sibi*, *sē*, päl. *sefei*, Osc. *sífei* ‘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 **suei-nā-m*, O.Pruss. *sebbei* dat.. *sien* acc., O.C.S. *sebě* dat., *sę* acc. ‘sibi, se’.

2. *seye-*, **sue-*: O.Ind. PO.S.S. *svá-* ‘suus’, Av. *hva-*, *x̄a-*, ap. *huva-* “eigen, suus” and zero grade Av. *hava-* ds.; Av. dat. abl. *hvāvōya* i.e. Iran. **hyabaya* ‘sibi, se’, *x̄āi* ‘sibi’;

Arm. *in-K'n*, gen. *in-K'ean*, ‘selbst’ (*K'* from *sū*), perhaps *iur* ‘sui, sibi’, (**seyero-* or **seuoro-*);

Gk. ἔ (pamph. *Fhe*) ‘sich’ from **sue*, Hom. ἔ from **seye*, gen. Hom. ἔο, εῖο, εύ, εῦ, Att. οῦ (**suesio*), dat. οῖ, οῖ, Lesb. Φοῖ (**sueloi*) besides Hom. ἔοι (**seyoi*), PO.S.S. ὕς, Dor. Φός ‘sein’ (**suos*) besides Hom. ἔός (**seyos*), wherefore ἡλιξ (**sueli-k-*) “of the same age, coeval, fellow”;

Alb. *ve-të* (**sue-ti*) ‘selbst’, *u-* Pron. refl. (**sue-*), *vajë* “girl” (**variā* to **suo-ro-* “relative”), *vëla* “brother” (see above S. 685);

Maybe Phrygian: *velā-* f. “family, relatives” (?) : Alb. *vëlla* “brother”

Note:

Wrong etymology of Alb. *vajē* “girl”

Maybe Alb.Gheg (**vargha*) *varza*, tosk *vajē* “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 “für sich, without” (abl. **s(y)ed*), Konjunktion “but, however”; in addition Gk. ἴδιος “privat, eigen”, argiv. **Fhεδιος* from IE **sued-ios*;

Goth. *swēs* “eigen”, n. “property”, O.H.G. O.S. *swās*, O.E. *swās*, O.Ice. *svāss* “lieb, traut” (as **suedh-so-* or *-to-* zur root **suedh-*, see under; M.Du. *swāselinc* “father-in-law, son-in-law, brother-in-law”; to O.H.G. *gi-swīo* (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. *savēs*, *sevēs* ‘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(y)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” (**sebjō*); Gmc. **sebnō-* and **sebnan-* “family” in O.Ice. *sjafni* m. “love”, GN *sjofn* f., VN **Sebnan-ez* > *Semnones* ‘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 **sūēbho-* “free, zum eigenen Volk gehörig”); Russ. (etc.) *o-soba* “person”, *sobъ* “Eigenart, character”, O.C.S. *sobъstvo* “Eigenart, entity”, and with *sū-* O.C.S. *svoboda* “Freiheit” (originally ‘state, status the Sippenangehörigen’); zero grade seems O.Pruss. *subs* ‘selbst’; quite doubtful with *e* Slav. **sebrъ* in Russ. *pá-serbъ* ‘stiefsohn’ and (?) dem names the *Serben* and *Sorben*; with still klärungsbedürftiger nasalization **sēbrъ* in aSerb. *sebrъ* “free Baner”, Russ. *sjabr* “Nachbar, friend”; compare Vasmer 2, 599, 611 f., 3, 61 f.

4. *sūēdh-*: O.Ind. *svadhā* “Eigenart, consuetude, custom, Heimstätte”, (Av. *x̄aδāta-* “about sich selbst bestimmend, immortal “ is neuere composition); Gk. ἔθος n. “consuetude, custom” (thematic βεσόν ἔθος Hes., Iakonisch), participle Hom. ἔθων “habitual, customary “, perf. εἴωθα, Lesb. εὕωθα “bin habitual, customary “ (**sesūōdha*), ἔθιζω “gewöhne”, lengthened grade ḥθος n. “custom, Gebrauch, Herkommen”, pl. “domicile” (: Gmc. **swēsa-*, if from **sūēdh-s-o-*, see above), ḥθεῖος “traut”, ἔθνος “bulk, mass, Völkerschaft” as “family”?;

Lat. *sodālis* (**sūedhālis*) “Kamerad, Gespiele, fellow, Tischgenosse”; *soleō* “bin habitual, customary “, with /for **dh*; *suēscō* “werde accustomed “ (**suēdh-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. *x̄aē-tu-* “angehörig”, *x̄aē-tāt-* “Angehörigkeit, affiliation” (due to eines loc. **suei-*, *suoī*); O.C.S. *svatъ* “kinsman, relative, relative, Brautwerber”, (**sūō-to-s*, compare Serb. *svāk* “sister’s husband “, O.C.S. *svojakъ* “affinis”); Lith. *svēčias*, *svētis* “guest” (actually “foreigner, stranger”; because of *svētimas* “strange “, Ltv. *svešs* “strange; guest”, from **sue-tiōs* “for sich, allein stehend, hence out of stehend”; compare Ltv. *sevišks*

“separate, allein” and Gk. ἐκάς (Hes. βεκάς), lit. *Fhε-κάς “for sich”, compare ἀνδρα-κάς “man for man” and O.Ind. *dviśas* “to zweien”; Gk. ἐκαστος (*ἐκασ-στος “for sich stehend”) “ein jeder”, thereafter ἐκάτερος, delph. Φεκάτερος “jeder from zweien”; Hom. ἔτης (Φέτης) “kinsman, relative, friend”, el. Φέτας “Privatmann”.

With anlaut *se- (not *sue): O.C.S. *sētъ “guest”, *posětitи* “besuchen”; Gk. ἔταρος “fellow”, fem. *ἔταιρα, ἔταιρā, wherfore as neues m. ἔταιρος.

6. other Zugehörigkeits- and Verwandtschaftsbezeichnungen (compare under eigenen Schlagworten *suelio[n]-, *suesor*-, *suekuro-s*, *suekrū*-) are:

Maybe Alb. (**suelio 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* (**suoinjios*) “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. *seltsāni* ‘seltsam’, adv. *seltan* ‘seldom’ etc. (‘seldom’ from “für sich, alleinstehend, einzlig”); daß Lat. *sōlus* “allein, einzlig, bare” a similar IE connection *sō-lo- entstammt, is possible; after Szemerényi (Word 8, 50) from *sue-alō-.

8. Vom Reflexivum in the meaning to divide is the stem *sue-* in particles for ‘so’ from which “as” and “if”:

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

Hom. ὡς (*Fως*) postpositive ‘so’ from **s_ūō-* with suffixalem -s; but ὅτ(τ)ι, Att. ὅτις “was also always” (**iod-kʷid*), Hom. ὅππως, Att. ὅπως “as” belong to **io-* above S. 283 (Schwyzer Gk. 1, 617); Osc. *svaí*, *svae*, Umbr. *sve*, *sue* “if”, aLat. *suad* (Festus) ‘sic’; Goth. *swē* “as” (relative), *swa-swē* “as”; Goth. *swa*, O.N. *svā*, O.E. *swā*, *swāe* ‘so’, O.S. O.H.G. nnd. *sō*; in addition Goth. *swa-leiks*, O.Ice. *slíkr*, 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” (**s_ūō-s_ūō*); aLat. *sō-c* ‘so’ (could have evolved from **s_ūō*), Lat. *sī* “if” (originally ‘so’, *sī dīs placeſt*), *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

ſeik-, ſik-

English meaning: to reach for, grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reichen, greifen (with the Hand)”

Material: Gk. ἵκω (*sīkō), Dor. εῖκω (*seikō) “come, gelange, erreiche”, Ion. Att. Inf. Aor. ἵκεσθαι (*sīk-), Praes. ἵκνεομαι, Hom. ἵκανω (*íkanFw) ds., ικανός “hinreichend, genügend”, ἵκέτης, ἵκτωρ, ἵκτήρ ‘schutzflehender’ (‘schutzsuchend after jmdm. langend’); προΐσσομαι “bettle”, προϊκτης “beggar”, προίξ, προικός f. “gift, present”, Att. acc. προΐκα “as gift, free”, ἵκμενοςοῦρος “ein günstiger wind” (with dem man das Ziel erreicht), αἴκτος “unzugänglich”; from IE *sē[ŋ]k-: ḥ̄kw “bin angekommen, bin da”;

contamination from εἰκ- and ἐνεγκ- is ep. Ion. ἥν-εικα “ἥνεγκα”;

O.Ice. *sār* “großer Kübel” = O.E. *sā* “bucket, pail” (*saihaz), O.Ice. *sāld* ds. (*saihadla-); Lith. *síekti* “die Hand ausstrecken”, *seikiù*, *seikéti* “with measure of capacity messen”, Iter. *saikaū*, -ýti, *saikas*, *síekas* “measure of capacity”; *síeksnis* “Klafte (as Maß)”;

References: WP. II 465 f., Trautmann 252.

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sē(i)-¹

English meaning: to sift

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sieben’

Material: Gk. ἥθω, ἥθέω ‘siebe’, ἥθμός m. ‘seihtuch, Sieb’; changing through ablaut (probably ē) ίμαλιā τὸ ἐπίμετρον τῶνἀλεύρων Hes., ίμαλίς, -ίδος ‘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* ‘sief’ from *sē-tlo- = O.Ice. *sāld* n. ‘sief’ = Goth. *sēþl, assumed through karel. *siekla*, finn. *seula* ‘sief’; Lith. *síetas* ‘sief’ = O.C.S. *sito* ds. (*sēi-to-), Lith. *sijóju*, -tī ‘sieben’; Slav. *sějǫ, *sěti (*sějati) in O.C.S. *pro-sěati* “σινίασαι” Serb. *sijati* ‘sieben’, (present-stem *sēia-, preterit-stem *sijā-); Alb. *shosh* ‘sieve’(*sīā-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.

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sē(i)-² : səi- : sī- : sē- : sə- and sei- : si-

English meaning: to throw, send, let fall, sow; semen
Deutsche Übersetzung: “entsenden, werfen, fallen lassen, säen”; besides “nachlassen, loslassen, säumen (late, langsam, langdauernd); Aspannung, 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”, *prásita-* “dahinschießend (from birds)”, *prásiti-* 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. *saijan* (*saísō*), O.H.G. *sāen*, O.S. *sāian*, O.E. *sāwan*, O.Ice. *sā* ‘säen’ from Proto-Gmc. **sējan* = Lith. *séju* (*séti*) ds., O.C.S. *sějø* (*sějati*) ds.; Lat. *sēmen* “seed, sperm” (*Sēmōnēs* ‘saatgötter’), O.H.G. O.S. *sāmo* ds. (m. geworden), Lith. pl. *sémen-s*, -ys “Flachssaat”, O.Pruss. *semen* ‘samen’, O.C.S. *sěmę* ‘samen’; O.H.G. etc. *sāt* “das Säen, Saat”, Goth. *mana-sēþs* “(Menschenaat) Menschheit, world”; zero grade Welsh Bret. *had* “seed, sperm”, Corn. *has* “seed, sperm”, further probably O.Ir. *sa(i)the* (**sətio-*) “swarm, Wurf from jungen animals, brood”, Welsh *haed* f. “swarm, troop, multitude, crowd”, Bret. *hed* m. “swarm, swarm of bees” (also “* seed, sperm = Generation, progeny”, as Goth. *manasēþs*); maybe Alb. *hedh* “throw” [common Alb. *s-* > *h-* shift]

-*tlo*-formation: Lith. *séklà* ‘saat’: with reduplication-grade **səi-*: Lat. *saeculum* “gender, sex, Menschenalter, Jahrhundert”; Welsh *hoedl* “Lebensdauer”, O.Bret. *hoetl*, M.Bret. *hoazl* ds., Gaul. *Deae Sētloceniae*;

O.Ir. *sīl* “seed, sperm”, Welsh *hil* “seed, sperm, progeny” (IE *sē-lo-), Lith. *pasėlȳs* “Aussaat, Beisaat”; 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. ἵνει “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-sei-nyti* “not reach”; M.Ir. *sethar* ‘strong’ (*si-tro), Welsh *hydr*, O.Bret. *hitr*, *hedr*, Bret. *hezr* “bold”.

C. “kraftlos die Hand sinken lassen, slacken, loslassen; säumen; late, slow, sich lang hinziehend; Abspaltung, 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 μείλι-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 /participle *sī-lo-; compare O.E. *sāl-nes* ‘schweigen’ (*səi-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* (**sai-to-*) m. ‘sehnsucht’;

Goth. *seiþus* “late”, *þana-seiþs* “further, still” (compar.-adv. **sīþ-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. *sæne*, 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* ‘saumelig, 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*.

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sē(i)-³, -səi- : sī- and sei- : si-

English meaning: to bind; strap

Deutsche Übersetzung: “binden (also durch Zauber), Strick, Riemen”

Material: O.Ind. *syáti*, *sināti*, *sinōti* “binds, binds los” (perf. *sisāya*, Aor. *ásāt*, participle *sita*-), *sayatvá-* n. “connection, Befestigung”, *sētar-* 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. *siēti* ds., *sijà* “Brückenbalken”, *ātsaja* ‘stränge of Pferdes’;

Hitt. *išhjia-*, *išhāi*, luv. *hišhjia-* “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. ιμᾶς, -άντος ‘strap’ (to *ιμᾶ), ιμάω “pull an einem rope, band in die Höhe”, ιμονῖ “Brunnenseil”, ιμαῖος “das Wasserschöpfen betreffend”, ιμάσσω (Aor. ιμάσσαι, ιμάσαι) “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 *nu* to *nn* from *sinu* reshaped is), M.Ir. *sīn* “chain, collar, neckband”; Ltv. *pa-sainis* “cord”, *aif-sainis* “bundle”, Lith. *sīena* “limit, boundary, wall”, Ltv. *siēna* “wall”;

With **f**-formant: O.Ice. *seif* f., O.E. *sāf* m. f., O.H.G. *seif* n. “rope, band, rope, manacle”, Goth. *in-sailjan* “anseilen”, ablauteud O.H.G. *silo* m. “rope, band, strap”, O.Ice. *sili*, *seli* m. “seile”; Lith. *ātsailié* 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. *sidło* “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. **saiþa-* “charm, spell”, GN dat. pl. *Saitchamimi[s]*, to **Saiþhamjōz* “die through Zauber ihre Gestalt ändern to be able”, O.Ice. *seiðr* m. “band, strap, rope, band”, *seið* f. “charm, spell”; in addition *siða* “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. *saῆtas*, *siētas*, Ltv. *saῆte* “band, strap, manacle, cord”, O.Pruss. *saytan* n. ‘strap’; O.C.S. *sětъ* f. “net”, *sitъce* “rope”.

References: WP. II 463 f., WH. II 462, Trautmann 253, W. Wüst Ural-alt. Jb. 26, 135 ff.

Page(s): 891-892

ſēk-²

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden’

Grammatical information: unthemat. Wurzelpräsens

Material: Alb. *shatë* “Karst” (**sek-ti-*);

Lat. *secō*, -āre “cut, clip, abschneiden”, *segmen*, *segmentum* “break, section”, *secespita* “Opfermesser” (ending unexplained), *secīvum* “libum est, quod secespita secātur” (: O.C.S. *sěčivo* “axe”); *secūnis* “axe” (: O.C.S. *seyra* “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, besides *o* in O.H.G. *sahs*), perhaps *sacēna*, *scēna* “die hoe the Pontifices” (**sakes-nā*); *asignae* “κρέα μεριζόμενα” (**an-sek-nā*), marr. *asignas* N. pl. f. “non prosectae (carnes)”;

Lat. *sīgnum* n. “mark, token, sign, indication”, if originally “eingeschnittene Marke” (?); Umbr. *prusekatu* “prōsecātō”, *prosešetir* “prōsectīs”, *aseçeta* “non secta”, *prusecia* “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 **sežia-*); but Ir. *sēol* “kerchief, cloth, sail”, Welsh *hwy* ‘sail’ from **seglo-* (: O.Ice. O.E. *seg* ‘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 schneidendem Blättern”, M.Ir. *seisc* f. “bulrush”;

O.H.G. *sega*, *saga*, O.E. *sagu*, *sage*, O.Ice. *sog* ‘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*, *sichtē* 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. *sōgr* ‘losgerissenes Stück, stripe’; O.H.G. *suoha* ‘harrow, furrow’ (Dimin. *suohili*, *suoli* n.);

Lith. *j-sēkti* ‘eingraben’, *išsēkti* ‘sculpere’; O.C.S. *sěkq*, *sěšti* ‘cut, clip’, *sěčivo* ‘axe’ (: Lat. *secīvum*), *seyra* ‘axe’ (next to which **sěkyra* in Serb. *sjekira* after *sěkq* transfigured); unclear, whether here Lat. *sīca* ‘Dolch’, *sīcīlis* ‘Lanzenspitze’; Lith. *sýkis* ‘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. ἥκα 'still, leise, sacht, weak, slow', ἥκιστος "langsamster", Att. ἥκιστα "am wenigsten, gar nicht", Hom. ἥσσων, Att. ἥπων 'schwächer, geringer'; reduced grade Hom. ἀκέων " closemouthed " = Adverb. ἀκήν, later as object, Dor. ἀκᾶ (instr.) " peaceful, stillschweigend", ἀκαλά-ρροος, ἀκαλα-ρρείτης "gentle flowing ", perhaps ἄκασκα, ἄκασκα '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-quic* “halbtot”. Maybe Alb.Gheg (**ghem-us*) *glymsē*, *gjymsē*, Tosc *gjysmē* “half” [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation] : Rom. *jumātate* “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 : sədh-

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 *sādhayati*, *sādhū-* ‘straight, proficient’, *-sādh-* (2. composition part) = jAv. *-hād-* “lenkend”, *hādrōyā-* f. “desire nachErreichung of Zieles” (from **hādra-* m., IE **sēdh-ro-* “Erreichung of Zieles”); zero grade O.Ind. *sidhrá-* “erfolgreich”, *sídyati* “kommt zum Ziel”, participle *siddhá-*, perf. *siśédha-* etc.; Av. *āsna* “erfolgreich” (**ā-zdh-na-*); ablaut neologism is *sadh-* in O.Ind. *sadh-nōti* and *sádhis-* “place, purpose”; ;

Gk. ἴθυς (**sīdhus*) ‘straight (auf ein Ziel gerichtet), adv. geradeaus’, ίθυς, -ύος “attack, Unternehmung”, ίθυω “dringe vor”, ἴθυνω “make straight”; εἰθαρ “immediately, right away”, εὐθύς (from *εἰθύς) ‘straight’.

References: WP. II 450, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 350.

Page(s): 892

s₁ē[u]-ro- : s₁ə-ur(io)-

English meaning: brother-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Bruder der Frau”?

Note:

From an extended Root **se-** : reflexive pronoun

Material: O.Ind. *syāla-* “brother of the wife, woman”; Serb.-Church Slavic *šurъ*, Serb. *šura*,

aRuss. Russ. *šurin* (pl. *šurъja*, compare *bratъja*).

Maybe Alb. (**huelā*) *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

s̥iū-

English meaning: to sew

Deutsche Übersetzung: "nähen"

Grammatical information: (vor consonant and in present *s̥iūyō*, *s̥iū-* (in present *s̥iūiō*)

Note: besides *sū-* (dissimilated from *s̥iū-iō*); probably to *sēi-3*, S. 891

Material: O.Ind. *sīvati* "näht" (= Goth. *siujan*), *syūtā-* "genäht" (= Lith. *siútas*, Russ. *šityj* ds., O.Ice. *sjōðr*), *syūman-* n. "band, strap, rein, suture" (compare O.Pruss. *schumeno*, and with ū Gk. úμήν), *sīvana-m* "das Nähen, the suture", *sūtra-m* "filament"; Gk. úμήν 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. *sjōðrm.*, O.E. *seod* "Beutel" (*iū* from IE *iu*); M.H.G. *sūte* "suture", O.Ice. *sūð* f. "Plankenverband, board"; O.H.G. *siula*, Ger. *Säule* "pricker, awl" (**s̥iū-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*, *šunu*), *šut* ds.; Lith. *siútas* "genäht", Ltv. *suts* ds.; O.Pruss. *schumeno* 'schusterdraht' (: O.Ind. *syuman-*); O.C.S. *šijo* (**s̥iūiō*), *šiti* (= Lith. *siúti*) "sew", Russ. *šityj* "genäht", O.C.S. *s̥věnъ* "genäht" (**s̥iūueno-*), *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., *skámbhana-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. *śK'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. *skámbhana-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 t”, *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 **km̥b-* “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”, κομβώ “knüpfen”; Nor. *hempa* “Kleiderstripe, 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* “hangen bleiben”): *kabù*, -éti “hangen”, *kabinti* “hängen”, *kablýs* 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.

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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. *kētū-* 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. *heitan*);

Lat. probably *caesius* “γλαυκός, from den Augen” (from **kait-* or **kaid-to-* from, compare Lith. *skáistas*) and *caelum* ‘sky, heaven’ (**kaid-lo-* or **kaid-*, **kait-slo-*, compare with -r-forms dt. *heiter*, Lith. *skaid-rùs, skáidrus*);

Goth. *haidus* “kind of and Weise” (originally *”liche 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, skáidrus* “bright, clear, bright”; Ltv. *skaīds* 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. κεκῆνας λαγωούς. Κρῆτες 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-us-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. *geschiht* “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. ‘shrubbery, bush’ (from “wood, forest”); also O.Ice. *skegg* n. “beard” (**skaggja-*), O.E. *sceagga* “hair of the head”, O.Ice. *skeggja* f. ‘streitaxt’ (compare Ger. *Barte* ds.);

Church Slavic *skokъ* m. ‘sprung’, Perfektiv O.C.S. *skočiti*, Imperf. *skakati* ‘spring’; with Alternation *sk:ks* Lith. *šókti* ‘spring’, Ltv. *sâkt* ‘begin’, Lith. *šankinti* ‘spring make’.

Auslautvariante auf *-g-*: **skeg-** “hurry, spring, shake” (= ‘spring make’) in: O.Ind. *khajati* “röhrt um” (Dhātup.), *khája-* m. “Gewühl”, *khája-*, *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. “

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foreland, promontory “, M.H.G. *schache* m. ‘stückeinzelstehenden 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. *kaḷā* ‘small part’ (: Serb. *pro-kola* “Teil eines gespaltenen Ganzen”, das at first to O.C.S. *koljō* “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. *s̥k-* (with otherwise nirgends wiederkehrendem palatal) wiese *čelum* ‘split’;

Gk. σκάλλω ‘scharre, hacke, grabe’, σκαλίς “hack, mattock, hoe, Karst”; σχαλίς “wooden fork als Stütze aufgerichteter Jagdnetze” (under influence of σχάζω “ritze, schlitzt auf”, σχάσμα “incision”); σκαλμός “peg, plug, Ruderolle” (compare Thrac. σκάλμη, O.H.G. *scalm*, O.E. *helma*, O.Sor. *čotm*, Lith. *kélm̥as*); σκύλλω “flay, tear, rend, plage” (**sk̥ol̥iō*), κοσκυλ-μάτια “Lederschnitzel, Abfall from leather”, σκῶλος ‘spitzpfahl’ (compare Lith. *kuōlas* “picket, pole”; with ō: O.C.S. *kol'* “peg, plug” above S. 546); perhaps is also κωλύω “hemme, hindre” from a *κῶλος “peg, plug” derived (“anpflocken”), the ending -ύω after dem begriffl. 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. *halē* “scale, husk, fishbone, splinter, beard the Ähren” (**skolīā* = Goth. *skalja*); *holē* “thin, fine, tender”; f. “Zartheit” (**skēl-*); *hel* “Pfrieme, pricker, 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. *skol'ka* “ostreum”; Lat. *silex*, -*icis* “ pebble “ diss. from **scilec-* older *scelic-*; compare M.Ir. *sce(i)llēc* “Fels” (ending after O.Ir. *carraic* “rocks”);

without anl. *s-* perhaps here: Lat. *cultus*, -*trī* “knife” (**kel-tro-s*, **kol-tro-s* or **kī-tros*); *celtis* f. “chisel” existiert not, s. Niedermann, Mus. Helv. 2, 123 f.;

Welsh *chwalu* ‘scatter’, Corn. *scullye*, *sculye*, Bret. *skuá* ds.;

M.Ir. *scoilt*, *scailt* “col, gap”, *scoiltim* “I split”, Brit. with rearrangement of *sk-* to *ks-* (*hw-*): Welsh *hollt* “col, gap”, Corn. *felža* (umlaut) ‘split’, Bret. *faouta* ds.; M.Ir. *sceillec* “Fels” (see above); perhaps M.Ir. *sceilán* “ seed, sperm, Kern”;

O.Ir. *colainn* “Fleisch”, Welsh *celain* “ corpse “ (**kolanī*); 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. *scelian* “divide, entfernen” (**skelōn*);

Goth. *skildus* ‘shield’, O.Ice. *skjoldr* m. (out of it M.Ir. *sceil*), O.E. *scield*, 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, Fischschuppe”; 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 Verschluß 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 *caill*);
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. *holē*): 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” (**kol-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 **kī-tó-m*);
O.H.G. *scultirra*, O.E. *sculdor* ‘shoulder’ (**skī-dhrā* ‘scapula as shovel, as
Grabwerkzeug’);
with formants *-mo-* and den meaning ‘schneidewerkzeug; geschnittenes wood;
ausgehöhlter dugout canoe, barge’: O.Ice. *skqlm* 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. *hjqlm* f. “tax”,
hjalm-vqlr “Ruderpinne”;

**skol-dhā* “(abgeschnittene) shaft, pole” is probably die 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 stump”;

Lith. *skeliù, skélti* ‘split’ (the Akzent after *skilt?*), *skilù, skílti* ‘sich split’; “fire hit” (intonation of the heavy basis, as *kél/nés*); *skalà* “chip of wood, Lichtspan”, Iterat. *skéldéti* “platzen, break, crack”; Ltv. *škélt* ‘split’, *škélet* ds., *škéle* “abgeschnittenes Stück”, etc.; about Lith. *kélmas* 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”; *skol’ka* “Muschelschale” (see above Lat. *siliqua*), Russ. *ščel’b* “col, gap”, Sloven. *ščalja* ‘splinter’, Pol. *skalić się* ‘sichspalten, break, crack’;

Hitt. *iškallāi-* “zerreissen, aufschlitzen”.

root extension *skel(e)-p-:*

perhaps in O.Ind. *kálpatē* “wird geordnet, wird zuteil”, *kalpáyati* “ordnet an”, *kíptá* “fertig, gerüstet” = Av. *hu-kərəpta-* ‘schöngeformt’, das though also to *kəhrp-* ‘shape’ (above S. 620) belong could;

Gk. σκάλωψ “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, Meißen’), *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. *skjölf* “bench”, O.E. *scielfe* “Flur, Stockwerk, Bretterverschlag”, *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. *halfra* “bridle, rein”, O.E. *hælfre* “halter”, (from *“Handhabe”);

Lith. *kálpa* “transom am sled”, *kilpa* ‘steigbügel, loop, noose, snare’, *kilpinis* “Armbrust”, O.Pruss. *kalpus* “Rungenstock”;

Lith. *sklempiù*, *sklemp̄ti* “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, Fruchtblag”, Nor. *skolp* “pod, husk”, Eng. *skalp* (N.. Lw.) “cranium, skull”, O.Ice. *skelpa* f. “Grimasse”, *skolpr* “chisel”; O.C.S. *sklabiti* sę “den Mund aufmachen, lächeln”, Cz. *škleb* “Zähnefletschen”;

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* “Leuchtspan”; O.Ice. *slīðrar* f. pl., *slīðm.* pl. ‘sword- or Messerscheide’ as **s(k)lei-tro-*, *-trā-* from the unerweit. root form *sklei-*;

Lith. *skleidžiu*, *skleisti*, Ltv. *skliēst* “outspread, umblättern”, Lith. *sklaidaū*, *-ýti* “hin and her blättern”, refl. ‘sich scatter’, *iš-sklaidýti* ‘scatter, vertreiben’, *sklīsti* “auseinanderfließen”; Lith. *sklaidūs* “zerstreut”, Ltv. *sklaidis* “ein Herumtreiber, Taugenichts”; without anlaut. *s*: *klaidīt* ‘sich herumtreiben’, *klīstu*, *klīdu*, *klīst* “err”, Lith. *klýstu*, *klýdau*, *klýsti* ‘sich verirren’

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(without *d.* Lith. *klajóju*, *-ótí* “herumirren”, Ltv. *klaijât*, *-uôt* ds. eineoriginally 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. *scolan* ‘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*, -éti ‘schuldig sein’, *skyliù*, (**skylù*), *skilti* “in Schulden geraten”, *skolà* “blame”; O.Pruss. *skellānts* “culpable”, ablaut. *skallīsnan* f. acc. “ obligation ”, *poskulīt* (*paskollēt*) “ermahnen”;

without *s*-: Lith. *kaltē* “blame”, *kaltas* “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. ἔσκλην, perf. ἔσκληκα), σκελετός “ausgetrocknet”, m. ‘skelett’, n. “Mumie”, σκληρός “dry, hard, rough, unbeugsam”, σκελιφρός “ausgetrocknet, abgemagert”, σκληφρός ‘small and agile’, ἀ-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. (*skoł*) *hollē* “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. *schalowe* ‘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* (-/-) “weak”, *hellec* “ tired “, Ger. *hellig* “faint, languid, erschöpft from thurst “, 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. *kàlss* “ lean “, *kàlstu*, *kàlst* “vertrocknen, wilt”, *kàltêt* “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. *kolə-* ‘spinnen’)

Material: Gk. σκέλος m. ‘schenkel’, σκελίς, -ίδος “Hinterfuß, hip, haunch” (Att. σχελίς), 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”, κωλέā, Att. κωλῆ “Hüftknochen, ham”, κωλήν, -ῆνος, κωλεός ds., κώληψ f. “popliteus, ankle” (to 1. *-ap-* above S. 50 f.); κωλώτης, -ου m. “Eidechse” (“with Gliedern versehen”); ὄκλάζω “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-*, **kolō-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. **kaliō* (**koljō*) “lehne an” in Lith. *at-si-kalti* ‘sich anlehnen’, *āt-kalas* “angelehnt”; to Bal.-Slav. **klana-* m. (**klə-no-*) “Neigung” in Lith. *klānas* “puddle,

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slop", ablaut. *klōnis* m. "valley" (**klā-ni-*), *klonē* "lowland, depression"; with IE *ō*: Lith. *kluōnas*, Ltv. *kluōns* m. "Dreschtenne"; in addition further above S. 509 **klā-* "hinlegen"; with Bal.-Slav. *-u/-u-* = Lat. *-a/-a-* (ind. *-o/[ə-]*) with *k*-suffix: Lith. *kùlšē*, *kùlšis* "hip, haunch" (with *k*-insertion: *kulk̥sis*, *kulk̥nīs* "ankle, Sprunggelenk"), O.Pruss. *cūlczi* "hip, haunch"; with *-k*-suffix: Lith. *kūnas* m., *kūnīs* f. "hack, mattock, hoe, calcaneus" (**kulk̥-n-*), Proto-Slav.. **kulkā* f. "hip, haunch" in Late Church Slavic *kъka* "poples", bg. *kъka* "hip, haunch, thigh" (*is-kъlčъ* "verrenke"); Ser.-Cr. *kük* 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 **kōlk-* besides *kōlk-*.

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’ (**skonto*), O.Bret. *anscantocion* pl.

“insquamōsos”, Welsh *ysgythru* ‘schnitzen’ (**sken-tr*);

O.Ice. *skinn* n. ‘skin, fell, fur’ (**skén-to*-, Proto-Gmc. **skinþa*-, compare lapp. Lw. *skidde* and runisch *ski[n]þa-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 *bu-gen* “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*, *scaindre* “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 **skn̥g-ti-*; das *-thi-* after O.Ind. *ásthī-* “bone”, above S. 783); *khañjati* “hinkt” (mind. for **skan̥j-*), *khañja-* “hinkend”, *khañjana-m.* “Bachstelze”;

Gk. σκάζω (only present and Imp.) “hinke” (**skn̥giō*); 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. *scinke* ‘schenkel’, *scincho* m., *scinca* f. “Beinröhre, Schenkel”, Ger. *Schinken*, on the other hand O.Fris. *skunka*, Ger. dial. *schunke* (**skn̥g-*) 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, σκέπτω “bedecke, verhülle, schütze”; Lith. *kepūrė* “Mütze”, Ltv. *cepure* “Mütze, Hut; Bedeckung the Kornhaufen auf dem Felde”, Russ. *čepéć* “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-** “shrive, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”)

Material: Gk. κάρφος n. “dry deadwood, chaff” (**krbh*-), κάρφη f. “trockenes wood, hay”, κάρφω “lassen shrivel, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up, desiccate”, καρφαλέος “dry, hoarse”, καρφūνεσθαι ξηραίνεσθαι. φθείρεσθαι (under likewise) Hes.; κράμβος “eingeschrumpft, arid, dry”, κράμβη f. “Kohl”, κραμβαλέος “dry, roasted”, κρομβώ “roast, roast” (assim. from *κραμβώ);

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. *schrimpf* “scratch”, M.H.G. *schrimpfen* “rumpfen, 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. *schärfen* “belt, girdle”, Dutch *sjerp*, Eng. *scarf* ds., LateO.H.G. *scherbe* “pouch”, nd. *schrap* “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. *munn-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. *rqbъ* “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. *skuřbt* “verkümmern, grieve “, Ltv. *skurbanāt* “in die Runde drehen bis zum Schwindligwerden”, *skürbt* ‘schwindlig become’, *skuřbtīēs* ‘sich drehen”; nasalized Lith. *skrambl̩ys* ‘small dickleibiger person, dwarf “, O.Pruss. (with *p*) *sen-skrempusnan* f. acc. “wrinkle”; with the Vokalstellung **skreb-*: Lith. *skrembū*, *skr̩ebti* “dry sein or become”, *skrebéti* “rustle (vontrockenem straw)”, old *skrebl̩ys* “Filz”, Ltv. *skreblis* “einfältiger person, hartgewordener (verfilzter) Pelz”;

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without **s-**: Lith. *kremblýs* “eine Pilzart” (probably “wrinkly” or “faltig”); with **p-**: Ltv. *krumþpa* “crease”, *krumþpēt* “shrive, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”, Lith. *krumplýs* “knuckle” (also *krumslýs*, Ltv. *krumslis*, *skrumslis* ds., also “gristle, knag”), O.Pruss. *krumslus* “Knöchel am Finger”;

Russ. *skórblyj* “wizened”, *skorbnutъ* ‘sich crooked’; *koróbitъ* “crook”, refl. “crook oneself, pull together, zusammenschrumpfen”, nasal. O.C.S. *krōpъ* ‘small (contractus)’, *krōpě-jq, -tī* “shrink up”;

about Lith. *kařbas* “basket”, Russ. *kórob*, wRuss. *koróba* ds., O.Pruss. *carbio* f. “Mühlenkasten”, Lith. *kařbija* “basket”, O.C.S. *krabъji* “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: “kümmерlich, klein; verkümmern”

Material: O.Ind. *kṛdhú-* “abbreviated, mutilated, small, mangelhaft” (comparative *kradhiyáms-*, Superlativ *kradhiṣṭha-*), *á-skṛdhōyu-* “not abbreviated, not kärglich”; Gk. σκυρθάλιος νεανίσκος Hes., σκύρθαξ μεῖραξ, ἔφηβος Hes., Iakon. (with σ = θ) κυρσάνιος “young person”, compare κυρσίον μειράκιον Hes.; Lith. *skurstù*, *skurdaū*, *skuřsti* “verkümmern, in Wachstum zurückbleiben”, *nus-kurđęs* “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 σκωρία ‘schlacke’;

Lat. *mūscerda* “Mäusekot”; *sūcerda* ‘schweinekot’, *bū-*, *ovi-cerda* have *cerda* for **scherda* through false Zerlegung from *mū[s]cherda*; O.C.S. *skarędъ* “disgusting” entscheidet dafür certainly nicht, compare O.Ind. *chṛṇātti, chardayati* “erbricht, speit from”, M.Ir. *sceirdim* ‘speie from’, as *d*-extension unseressker-;

O.Ice. *skarn*, O.E. *scearn*, afries *skern*, nd. *scharn* “crap, muck, droppings”;

Ltv. *sārnī* pl. ‘schlacken, Menstrua, Excremente’, Lith. *šarwai* “Menstrua”; Proto-Slav.. **serq* (**serjō*), **sbratī* “cacāre” (e.g. Serb. *sërem, sräti*), Russ. *sór* “crap, muck, droppings”, etc.

Hitt. *šakkarn.*, 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* (**skrahnan*) “verschrumpfen”, *skråen* “dry”, M.L.G. *schrā* (**skrēha-*) “arid, lean”, Ger. *schrāh* (Nord-Franken) ds., *schrähelin* (Oberpfalz) “zauberisches creature, Wichtlein”, O.Ice. *skræling(j)ar* (**skrēhila-*) pl. “Eskimos”, Nor. *skrælen* “pitiful”, Ice. *skrælna* “shrink” E.Fris. *verschrälen* ds.; O.Ice. *skräf.* (*skrahō*) ‘stück dünnen 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* (**skrenþa-*) “arid, lean, unfruchtbar”; *skreda* “weakling”, M.L.G. *schrāde* “thin, lean, kümmerlich”; Lith. *skrentù*, *skrësti* ‘sich with a trockenen Kruste beziehen’;

D. eine bare in Gmc. vorliegende *u*-basis seems O.Ice. *skroggr* “fox”, Nor. *skrogg* “wolf”,
Ice. *skröggr* “ graybeard “, Swe. dial. *skragge* “devil”, M.H.G. *schröuwel* ds. (Gmc.
**skrawwa-*), O.Ice. *skriúpr*“ fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated, mürbe”;
Dental extension: O.Ice. *hrūðr* m. ‘scurf, scab”, O.S. *hrūþo* 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. *kreinkù*, *krèkti* “ curdle, coagulate, harden “, Ltv. *krecēt* ds., -ties
“lumpy, klunkerig become”, *kręcum*“Überbleibsel, spawn of frogs “ as “ shrivel, shrink due
to excess dryness, wrinkle up “?

References: WP. II 565 f.

Page(s): 933

(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*, *kīryatē*, *kīrṇa-*) ‘streut from, vergießt, wirft, schleudert’; *vi-kira*, *vi-śkira* ‘scharren, ein bird from dem Hühnergeschlecht’; Osset. *K'áljin* ‘schütte from’;

Gk. σκαίρω (*skrīō) ‘spring, hüpfen, dances’, σκάρος n., σκαρθμός ‘sprung’, καρθμοί κινήσεις Hes., σκάρος m. ‘ein Meerfisch’, actually ‘springer’; σκαρίς f. ‘springwurm’ Hes.; ablaut. σκιρτάω ‘spring’; with anl. à- (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. *scheren* ‘mock, scoff’ and ‘run, hurry’, and. *scern* n. ‘illusio, subsannatio’, O.H.G. *scern* m. ‘joke, Mutwille’ (*scirno* ‘histrio’), 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. *schräjen*, *schræn* ‘spray, whisk’, *schrā* f. ‘hail, hoarfrost, snow’, *schrāt* m. ‘Wasserstäubchen, drip’ and O.Ice. *skræ-ma-sk* ‘flee’, Swe. *skrämma* ‘frighten’ tr. (“aufspringen make”);

O.E. *secge-scēre* ‘cicada locusta’, compare Lith. *skér̄ys*, *skér̄elis* ‘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 **ð??*);

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 gähnend recken, agitated sein’ (probably also κορδύλη “club, mace, joint, bulge; bead; lip; torus; wreath; roll; bulb, Kopfputz”); Alb. *hardh-ëlë, -ëjë, -itsë* “Eidechse” (**skord-*); Lat. *cardō* “Türangel; Wendepunkt” (“Drehpunkt”; from the un extension root also O.E. *heorr(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-eie-trai*) “wirft, legt, places”; with Welsh *go-gerddf* f. “Burleske” compare Ger. *Scherz*, O.Ice. *hrata* “fall, waver, hurry”, O.E. *hratian* ds. (besides also *hrapian*, *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. *schörz* “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”;

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eine **s**-extension in: Lat. *scurrā* “ merrymaker, Witzbold; Stutzer” (: O.H.G. *scern*, basic form *skʷ̥rsā*); presumably in O.Ice. *skjarr* ‘shy, timorous’ (“*aufspringend” or “*zitternd”), *skirra* “frighten”; Toch. B *kärss-* ‘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 “, *skārayāt-raθa-* EN., actually “the den chariot kreisen lässt”;

Alb. perhaps *kērrús, kurrús* “beuge, bend”;

Gk. κυρτός “crooked” (old *u*- coloring, compare Russ. *kortočki*, as well as Church Slavic *sъ-krъčiti* “pull together” etc.); κορωνός “ writhed, crooked, humped “; κορώνη “allerlei Gekrümmtes, Gebogenes etc.” (Lat. Lw. *corōna*), perhaps as **korō[u]-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; Himmelwölbung”; 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. *kórtički* pl. f. “hockende, kauernde position “, Clr. *kortáty ša* ‘sich durchhelfen, rackern” (if “* crook oneself”? compare Gk. κυρτός).

a) guttural extensions:

ker-k-, besides *kir-k-* (from redupl. **ki-kro-*) and (s)*krek-*:

Doubtful O.Ind. *kṛkāta-* n. “Halsgelenk”, *kṛka-* m. (uncovered) “larynx”;

Gk. κίρκος m. “ring” (κιρκόω “feßle with a ring”), usually (seit Homer) κρίκος (in addition κιρσός, κρισσός, Dor. κριξός 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 *kurclasiu* as “circulāriō”?;

(s)*krek-* in nd. *schrēge*, *schräge*, M.H.G. *schræge* “ slantwise “, M.L.G. M.H.G. *schrage* “kreuzweisestehende Holzfüße”; Clr. *kórkus* m. “ nape “, *korkoši* pl. “Achseln”, Cz. *krk* “neck “ etc. (compare above O.Ind. *krka-*); Church Slavic *sъ-krъčiti* “pull together”, Russ. *kórcu*, -*itъ* ds., “Gesichter cut, clip”, *kórc̄a*, *korč* “cramp”, *okorča* “gebogener Teil of Schlittens”, Cz. dial. *krkoška* “knag am wood”, *krkva* “wrinkle, crease “ etc.; also wRuss. *korčh* “fist” etc. from **kъrk-so-?*;

nasalized (s)*kreŋk-*: presumably Russ. *krjákatъ* “eine andere Wendung nehmen”, *krjac̄* “Knebelholz”, *krjáčitъ* “festbinden”; Church Slavic *kručina* (**krqčina*) “χολέρα, epilepsia”, Sloven. *u-kroknem*, -*niti* “ crook oneself “, *u-kročiti* ds., Cz. *kručina* “broom”, Pol. *kręcz* (**krqčь*) “Kopfdrehen, dizziness, giddiness; swindle; (old) Starrkampf”;

with -*g*: (s)*ker-g-*.

Nor. *hork* (O.Ice. **hɔrk* f.) “Weidenband”, dial. also “runzeliges woman”, *herkja* “zusammenbinden”, *hurkl* “bumpiness, knag”, *harkal* “knorrig”; Russ. *korgá* “verkrüppelter tree”, *koržavyj* “verschrumpft, verkümmert, hard” (etc.);

nasalized (s)*kreŋg-*: O.Ice. *hrøkkva* (*hrøkk*) ‘sich kräuseln, crook, zusammenschrumpfen’ (**hrenkwjan*), Kaus. *hrøkkva* ‘schlingen, kräuseln’ (**krankwjan*), Dan. *rynde* “ furrow “, O.Ice. *hrukka*, M.H.G. *runke* “wrinkle”; m. anlaut *sk-* O.Ice. *skrukka* “runzeliges woman”, Nor. *skrukk* “wrinkle”, Swe. *skrynta* “ 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. *schrank(e)* “Gitter, fence, Verschluß”, Ger. *Schrank*, *Schranke*, M.L.G. M.H.G. *schrenken* “verschränken, beschränken, hinder”; O.H.G. *scranc* “deceit”, *screnchan* “to collapse bringen”, O.E. *screncan* “ein leg stellen, cheat, deceive”;

(s)kreh-, nasalized: (s)krengh-:

Umbr. *cringatru*, *kenkatrum*, *krikatru* “cinctum”; urgem. *hrengaz 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. *rung* “Leitersprosse”, M.L.G. M.H.G. *runge* “Wagenrunde”; O.C.S. *krögъ* “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. ībasis (s)krei-:

Lat. *scrinium* “rollenförmige Kapsel, shrine” (*round container);

Lith. *skriejù* (for **skrejù*), *skrieti* “in Kreise bewegen, in Bogen fly”, Ltv. *skrienu* (*skreju*), *skriet* “run, fly”, O.Lith. *skrelis* “Fittich”, O.C.S. *krilo* (**krīdlo-*) n. “Flügel”; Lith. *kreīvas* “winded, slant, skew”, E.Lith. *kraīvas* ‘slant, skew’, *apý-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. *kreīlis* “Linkhand”, *keīris* (dissim. from **kreiris*) ds., Lith. *kairys* ds. (dissim. from **krairys*); 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. *skrijā* “vor fear tremble”; O.Ice. *hrið* f. “attack, storm; Zwischenzeit, period (of time)”, O.E. *hriþ* 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 Würmern), O.E. *scrīþan*, O.S. *scrīthan* and *skrīdan*, O.H.G. *scrītan* ‘schreiten’, O.H.G. *scrit* ‘footstep’, O.Ice. *skriðr* ‘run, flow, Vorwärtsschreiten’, O.E. *scriþe*, *scride* m. ‘run, flow’, *skrid* n. ‘cart’; Ltv. *kraitāt* ‘lurch’; Lith. *skriečiu*, *skriestī* ‘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’, *skridinēti* ‘kreisen (from birds)’, *skrydauti* ‘in Kreise gehn’, *skriedžiū*, *skriestī* ‘fly’, *skraidaū*, -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. *kreipiū*, *kreipti* ‘turn, wenden’, *kraipaū*, -yti, Iter. *krypstū*, *krýpti* ‘sich drehen’; O.C.S. *skrēnja* ‘εὔτραπελία, scurrilitas’ (**skroipnja*); Slav. **krē(p)sъ* (**kroip-so-*) in O.C.S. *vъz-krēšq*, -iti ‘auferstehen lassen (from den Toten)’, Church Slavic *krēsъ* m. ‘τροπή, temporum mutatio’, Serb. *krijes* ‘Johannisfeuer’; ablaut. O.C.S. *vъs-krъsnoти* ‘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. ‘shrubbery, rod’, O.E. *hrīs* n. ‘twig, branch, rod’, O.H.G. *hrīs* ‘Reis, rod, deadwood, shrubbery, bush’; Nor. *risla* ‘bush, twig, branch, Wipfel eines Baumes; Ähre’, Swe. *ressna* ‘(Hopfen)ranke’, *ressn* ‘Docke gehechelten Flachs’ 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 ī. nd. *riste*, *risse* ds., Dutch *riste* (and *rijste*) also “Traubenkamm, Rispe, 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. *krúlti* “verstümmeln, rings behacken”, Serb. *krùljav* “lame, crippled”, Pol. *królić* (for *krulić*) “furrow”;

compare also O.Ind. *karū-kara*- m. “whirl of Hapses 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. *kruknêt* “writhed, crooked, humped sit”;

A *t*-extension seems *krūt*- “Körperwölbung” above S. 624.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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.

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(s)ker⁻⁴, (s)kerə-, (s)krē-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden’

Material: I. A. O.Ind. *ava-*, *apa-skara-* “Exkreme (Ausscheidung)”; *kṛnāti*, *kṛnōti* “verletzt, slays” (lex.), *utkīrṇa-* “ausgeschnitten, eingeritzt”, *samutkīrṇa-* “durchbohrt”; O.Ind. *cárman-*, Av. *čarəman-* “fell, fur, skin”; presumably O.Ind. *kṛvi-* (unbel.) “ein Webergerät” (: Russ. dial. *červъ* ‘sickle’, Lith. *kīrvis* ‘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. *korъ* f. “Motte”: “incisive, biting, zerbeißend”); gen. καρός “Nichts” in τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ, compare also καριμοίρους τοὺς ἐν μηδεμιᾳ μοίρᾳ... Hes., further ἀκαρί n. “Milbe”, ἀκαρής, ἀκαριαῖος “winzig”, Hes.; “incisive” seems die basic meaning from κάρνος and κάρ “louse” Hes.; to latter perhaps κάρον, 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 Lästermaul habend”? in 1. part ein root noun [s]ker-, or ein -[e]s- stem **ker-s-*); σκέραφος, κέραφος “reprimand” Hes., σκέρ-βολος λοίδορος, σκερβολεῖ ἀπατᾷ Hes., σκερβόλλω ‘schmähe’;

Alb. *hirrē* f. “Molke” (**sker-nā*; das *h* after *harr*); Lidén KZ. 61, 9 f.;

Alb. *sh-kjær* “reiße apart”, *harr* (**skor-n-*) “cut, bite from, jätē”, *tshare* ‘spoil, verwüsten, sich separate”, *tshartēs* ‘scharfrichter”, lengthened grade *korr*, *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* (**skerā-mi*) “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, Spüllicht”, *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. *scieran* “allot, decide, define, ordain, determine”; O.Ice. *skør* 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. *skør* 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, scarō* m., *scara* f. “plowshare”, O.E. *scearm*. 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*, *schara* “Küste, bank, border, shore”, next to which with -rr-: O.H.G. *scorra* ‘schroffer Fels’, *scorrēn* “hervorragen, 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*, *schara* ‘strebepfahl, 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. *hǫrund* n. “Fleisch”; M.H.G. *häre*, *härwer* “herb” (“incisive of taste”; Proto-Gmc. **har-wa* in finn. *karvas* “herb”); Goth. *haírus*, 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. *skāri* n. pl. ‘scissors”, *hræ-skærr* “in Leichen hackend (eagle)”; M.H.G. *schuorf*. ‘schur”, O.Ice. *skōra* “fight, struggle”;

Lith. *skiriù*, *skirti*, Ltv. *šķīrt* ‘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. *kiřvis*, Ltv. *cirvis* “axe”; presumably of concept the abgespaltenen Hautschuppe from: Lith. *karaĩ* pl. ‘steinpocken” (Slav. Lw.?), *prakarùs* “maserig, of wood”;

Russ. *korъ* f. “measles” and “Motte” (“*Schererin”); a Russ. *kora* “bark”, Russ. etc. *korá* “bark, crust”; whereof among others Church Slavic *koricę* pl. “Zimt”, Russ. *koríca* ds., *kórkа* “bowl, bark, crust”, *korěť* “hard become”, Bulg. *koráv* “stiff, hard”, Serb. *o-kòreti se* “stiff, hard become” etc. (O.C.S. *korьсъ* “a measure of capacity”, Russ. *koréc* “Mühlkasten; scoop etc.”, Slov. *korec* “Körbchen under likewise”; perhaps to O.Ind. *carú-* “Kessel” etc., s. *kʷer-*);

Russ. dial. *červъ* ‘sickle’ (= Lith. *kiřvis*, O.Ind. *kṛvi-*, see above); Bal.-Slav. **kermen-* and *keręa* 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. *čřevъjь* ‘sandal’, Russ. old *čerevъjī* pl. ‘schuhe’ etc. (*’skin, leather?’);

Church Slavic *krълъ* “mutilated”, *okrъliti* “amputieren”, Russ. dial. *kórnyj* “from kleinem growth, short”, *kornátъ* ‘stutzen’, (etc. = O.Ind. -*kīrṇa-*); presumably (as “abgeschnittene shaft, pole”) O.C.S. *krъma* “rudder, helm, Hinterende of Schiffes”, r. *kormá* ‘schiffshinterteil’ etc.; perhaps R.C.S. *čřenъ* “Handgriff”, Russ. *čeren* “Heft, Stiel, handle, grasp eines Messers; Ppropfen”.

B. Dental extensions:

a) (*s)ker-d-*:

Illyr. *Scordus* (mons), Σκάρδον (ὅπος): 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., *skort* 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. *skerdžiu*, *skeřsti* “(Schweine) schlachten”, Ltv. *škēržu*, *ške*rst ‘split, aufschneiden’, Lith. *skérdžiu*, *skérdéti* “Risse bekommen”, ablaut. *skardýti* ‘schroten’; *skardùs* ‘steil’, *skařdis* m. ‘steiles bank, border, shore’ (see above Illyr. *Scordus*), *skurdùs* “painful”, *nuskud̥es* “zerlumpt”, E.Lith. *skurstù*, *skuřsti* “lack leiden”; Ltv. *skārdit* ‘split up, cut up, divide’, Lith. *suskiřdusios kójos* “aufgesprungene Füße”, O.Pruss. *scurdis* “Bicke, Mühleisen”, O.C.S. *o-skrvđdъ* m. “tool zum Behauen the Steine”, Russ. *oskórd* “big hatchet”, *skorodá* “harrow”, Cz. *oskrđ* “Mühleisen, Spitzhammer”; nasal. Lith. *skrándas* “alter Pelz”, *skrañdis* “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. *krntáti* newer *kartati* “cuts, slices” = Av. *kərəntaiti* (besides *kərənaoiti* = O.Ind. *krnōti*, above S. 938) “cuts, slices; schindet”; participle perf. pass. *krttá-* (Av. -*kərəsta-*); O.Ind. *kartanam* “das Schneiden”, *krtí-* m. or f. “knife”, Av. *karəti-* “knife”, Pers. *kārd* ds.; O.Ind. *karta-* m. ‘separation, Unterscheidung’, *kartá-* m. “pit, pothole, hole” (*kāta* “depth, ground” out of it mind. development), perhaps Av. -*kaša-* “bay”; es can partizipiale formations zur the abbreviated root form *sker-* vorliegen; O.Ind. *krtti-* f. “fell, fur”, *ni-krtti-* “Niedermetzung”; O.Ind. *krtvah* “...Male”, -*krt* e.g. *sa-krt*, Av. *ha-kərət* “once”, originally “with

a Hieb”, as in O.Ind. *sakṛd-āchinná-* “auf einmal abgetrennt”, Av. *hakərət-jan-* “auf einmal tötend” (compare O.C.S. *kratъ* “mal”, Lith. *kaĩtas* ds.);

O.Ind. *kaṭu-* (mi. from **kart-u-*) “(*incisive) sharp, biting” (: Lith. *kartūs* “bitter”);

Arm. *K'ert' em* “pull die skin ab, schäle ab”;

Alb. *kjëth* ‘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. *krntati*): 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. *schrandar* ‘sharp’ (from Verstand), etc.; without *s*: M.L.G. *uprinden* “aufbersten” (from Wunden);

Lith. *kertù kiřsti* “haue sharp, schlage violent”, *kiřstas* “beaten”, Ltv. *çērtu*, *cirst* “hew, hit, hacken”; Lith. *kiřtis* “Hieb”, O.Pruss. *kirtis* ds., Lith. *keřslas* “Aderlaßeisen” (**kert-s-lo-*), besides *keřstas* “Lanzette”; O.Pruss. *kersle* “hoe, axe” (= Russ. *čereslo* etc.); Lith. *karsa* “cave” (**kartsā*), Lith. *kartūs*, O.Pruss. nom. pl. *kārtai* “bitter”; O.Pruss. *scordo* (consigns *stordo*) ‘schwarze’ i.e. “menschliche Kopfhaut” (Balt. **skartā*); Lith. *kertukas* ‘spitzmaus’ (: Clr. *čerfeć* “große dormouse”, compare of einfachen **sker-* O.H.G. *scero* “Maulwurf” etc.); Lith. *kaĩtas* “mal”, *víens kart víens* “einmal eins”, Ltv. *viēnkāršs* ‘simple, just’ (see above to

O.Ind. *kṛ̥tvas*, -*kṛ̥t̄*, 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. **karūta-* n. “trough, trough” in Church Slavic *koryto* “alveus”, Russ. *korýto* “trough, trough” etc.; with through das nasal present bedingter other Vokalstellung Lith. *krintù*, *kritaū*, *kristi* “abfallen, from Blättern, Früchten” (compare O.Ind. *krntátram* “cleft, gap, col, gap, Zerklüftung”);

O.C.S. *na-čr̥ytati* “ύπογράψαι”, R.C.S. *čr̥ytu*, *čr̥esti* “cut, clip”, Russ. old *o-čeresti* “eine limit, boundary decide, define, ordain, determine” (etc.); Clr. *čertéć* “big, giant dormouse” (compare above to Lith. *kertùkas*); Clr. *čereslo*, Pol. *trzosto* “Pflugmesser, Sech”, Sloven. *čréslo*, Cz. *třislo* “Gerberlohe”; perhaps Russ. old *čerešča*, mBulg. (ablaut.) *o-čr̥yšta*, *o-čr̥yšta* “tent” (if “from Fellen or bark”, **k(e)rst-i-ā*, compare O.Ind. *kṛ̥t-ti-*); perhaps Russ. (etc.) *čerět* “reed” (from den schneidenden Blättern); Church Slavic *kratъ-kъ* (= O.Ind. *katu-*, Lith. *kartùs*), Russ. *korótkij* ‘short’ (etc.); O.C.S. *sъ-krašťo*, *-kratiti* “verkürzen; sich short fassen, endigen”; O.C.S. *kratъ* in *tri kraty* “dreimal” etc., Pol. *trzy-kroć* ds. (etc., see above to Lith. *kaῆtas* “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:

a) *(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 *sceorp* ‘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. *škīra* f. ‘Ritze, col, gap’, ablaut. *škerbala* and *skarba* f. ‘splinter’ and *skařbs* (= Ger. ‘*scharf*’) ‘sharp, rough’; in addition Lith. *skirbtī* ‘sour become’, Ltv. *škerbs* ‘herb, sour’; Slav. **ščyrbъ* m., **ščyra* f. in Pol. *szczerb* m. ‘scharte, incisure’, Slov. *ščrb* ‘schartig’, *ščrba* ‘scharte’ etc.; Russ. *ščerbá* f. ‘crack, Scharte, scar’;

Bal.-Slav. **skurbā* (**skorbhā*) in Lith. žem. *skuřbtī* ‘be in woefulness’, *skuřbē* f. ‘ruefulness’, Ltv. *skurbstu*, *skürbt* ‘senseless, unconscious become’; Slav. **skyrba* f. in Slov. **škrba* ‘scharte, Zahnlücke’, also Slav. *skyrbъ* f. in O.C.S. *skrъbъ*, R.C.S. *skyrbъ*, Serb. *skîb*, Russ. *skorbb* ‘ruefulness, care’, *skórbnutъ* ‘wither, wilt, mortify’, Slov. *skrbéti* ‘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. *schaffen* ‘die skin ritzen, schröpfen’, *schrapfe* (**skrappō*) ‘tool zum Kratzen’, whereof *schrapfen* ‘curry’, M.L.G. *schrappen* ‘scrape, scratch, scrape’; M.H.G. *schrepfen* (**skrapjan*), Ger. ‘*schröpfen*’;

Lith. *skrebéti* ‘rustle, sough, rustle’, Ltv. *skrabt* ‘hollow out, scratch, scrape, scrape’, *skrabinât* ‘benagen’, *skribinât* ds. (neologism from **skrebinat*); Lith. *átskrabai* m. pl. ‘offal’;

R.C.S. *o-skrebъ* “abgeschabt habend”, Russ. *skrebú, skrestí* (*skrestъ*, also *skrebáť*) ‘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. *skruoblas* (**skrōbh-ro-*), newer *skroblus*, but Ltv. (with secondary *ā*) *skābardis, skābarde* (**skrōbhar-*) ‘Rotbuche’, s. Jokl WuS. 12, 71 ff., and compare Lith. *skiřpstas* under S. 945;

zero grade Gk. σκαρφάσθαι 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. *črēpъ* ‘shard’, O.H.G. *scirbi* ‘shard’);

Alb. *karpē, karmē* (**korp-n-*) ‘Fels, cliff’ (compare Lat. *saxum* : *secō*; insecure *krep, shkrep* ‘Fels, slope’); in addition Thrac. Καρπάτης ὄρος ‘Karpaten’;

Gk. καρπός ‘fruit’ (“Abgeschnittenes, Abgeplücktes”), καρπίζομαι, καρπόομαι ‘ernte’; κρώπιον ‘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. *Scherlein*; 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. *schravel* ‘spiky, schroff’; M.H.G. *scrove*, *schroffe* m. ‘spitzer (*schneidend) 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 *schorp* from geminiertem **skorp[p]J-*), compare Lith. *kárpa* “wart”, Ltv. *kárpa*, *kárpis* ds.;

Lith. *kerpù*, *kiřpti* “with the Schere schneiden”, Iterat. *karpyti*, *atkarpaī*, *ātkarpos* ‘schnitzel’; *krapšyti* ‘scratch, stochern’ (onomatopoeic word?); Ltv. *cērpu*, *cirpt* ‘shave, shear’, *cīrpe* f. ‘sickle’; Iterat. *kārpít* ‘scratch, die Erde aufwerfen’ (compare O.N. *harfr*, *herfi*); O.Pruss. *kerpetis* “cranium” (compare O.Ind. *karpara-*);

with **s-**: Ltv. *škērpēt* “lawn schneiden”, *škērpis* “Pflugmesser”, *škērpele* “wooden splinter”, *škirpta* ‘scharte’; with zero grade *i*: Lith. *skiřpstas* “Rüster”, O.Pruss. *skerptus* ds. (after den gesägten Blättern), Lith. *skiřpstus* “Rotbuche”;

O.C.S. *črēpъ* ‘shard’ (in den neueren Slav. Sprachen partly also “cranium”); presumably also Proto-Slav. *č̥yrp̥, *čer(p)ti* in O.C.S. *čt̥yρq̥, čr̥eti* “scoop” (“with a shard Wasser scoop”); Russ. dial. *čerp* ‘sickle’ probably contaminated from *červ* and *serp* m. ds.; compare also *kerəp-* “rag” above S. 581.

E. (s)krē-m-, (s)krə-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, spatis, 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. *krimsti* “gnaw, plague”, Ltv. *krimst* “gnaw, klauben”;

Church Slavic *pokromъ* “margo panni”, Russ. *kromá* “Brotschnitte, edge”, Church Slavic *ukromъ* adv. ‘singulatim’(*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”; *koupīs, -ídos* f. “razor”, *koúrīmos* “geschoren”, *koυreús* “barber” etc., *koυrīξ* “by den Haaren fassend”, *koρσόν* *koρμόν* Hes., *koρσόω* ‘schere”, *koρσωτός* “geschoren” etc.; Att. inschr. *koυρον* “lignum sectum”; αίμακουρίαι “Blutopfer”, *koύreιον* “a sacrificial animal”; M.Ir. Welsh etc. *corr* “verkümmert, dwarfish” (**korso-*);

Toch. A *kärst-*, B *kärst-* “abschneiden, destroy”; Hitt. *karš-*, *karšjia-* “abschneiden, verstümmeln” etc.

II. *Abasis skeř-, skrēi-, skři-* “cut, clip, divide” also particularly “through Sieben Grobes and Feines divide”; see above Gk. κείω, καρῆναι, Lith. *skiriù*.

a) Gk. κρίνω (*κρίν-ιω, compare Fut. κρίνω, and Lesb. κρίννω) ‘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 *κρῆσις, *krē/i]-tis “crētiō, Sieben”);

Lat. *cernō, -ere* ‘sichten, divide; distinct wahrnehmen (distinguish, discern), erkennen’ (*cri-nō); *certus* (= κριτός) “geschieden, entschieden, certainly, surely”, perf. *crē-vī-* (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 *cruitr* ds. (Welsh *crwydr* “das Hin- and hergehen, Wandern”), Corn. *croader*, 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. **krejō* ‘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. *krasit* “cut”, Alb. *kreh* (**kre-sko*) “comb, dress the hair”, [common Alb. -sk- > -h- phonetic mutation], *kryje* “head (with hair)”.

Proto-Slav.. **krojō*, **krojiti* (previous causative) in Church Slavic *krojiti* “περιέμνειν, - σχίζειν, dissecāre”, Russ. *krojú*, *krojítъ* “cut, clip, carve, slit; corn, grain sieben”; Proto-Slav.. **krajь* (Bal.-Slav. **krōia-* m.) in O.C.S. *krajь* “edge, bank, border, shore”, Russ. *kraj* “edge, region; end”, *krájnij* “äußerst”; with ablaut O.C.S. *iskrъ* “nahe”; Proto-Slav.. **krida* in O.Sor. *křida*, nsorb. *kšida* f. ‘sieg’.

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*, *schreißen*, 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*)***keribh*-** in Gk. *σκαριφάομαι* and *σκαριφεύω* ‘scratch, ritze auf, einen Umriß’, *σκάριφος* m. ‘stylus, Umriß, Skizze’; Lat. *scrībō*, -*ere* “with a stylus graben, einzeichnen, schreiben”, Osc. *scriptas* nom. pl. ‘scriptae’, Umbr. *screihtor* ‘scripti’; Lat. Lwe. are O.H.G. *scrīban*, O.S. *skrīban*, O.Fris. *skrīfa* ‘schreiben’ and die originally kirchlichen words O.E. *scrīfan* “a punishment, esp. eine kirchliche penance, atonement auferlegen”, O.Ice. *skript* “Beichte, punishment”; unclear is das *p* (= *bb*) in M.Ir. *scrīp(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 *skrīpat* ‘scratch, scrape, scribble; einschreiben’, *skrīpst* “krummes Schnitzmesser”, *skrīpa* “eingeritzter stripe”.

III. *u*-basis (*s*)***keru*-**, (*s*)***kreu*-**, compare perhaps Lith. *kīvis* “axe”, Russ. *červъ* ‘sickle’ etc.; O.E. *scréawa* m. ‘spitzmaus’, *scierfe-mūs* ds.:

(*s*)***kreut*-**: Gk. *κρουτεῖται* “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’ (*scripulus* nach*scriptus*) and (as *scrūpulum*) “kleinster Teil eines Gewichtes or Maßes; ängstliche Genauigkeit (as “auf spitzen Steinen going”), Skrupel”, *scrūpeus* ‘steinig’;

perhaps as “kratzend” = 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.

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(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. *-xer* “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, kirsch* (zero grade), *kerscha, kērschan* “about”;

Lith. *skēsas* adj. “quer, zwerch”, Ltv. *škērs*, adv., *škērsu* “quer”, R.C.S. *črēsъ* (and after other preposition auf *zъ* : *črēzъ*), 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* “wegen-schieben, verstoßen”, O.E. *scēofan* and *scūfan* ‘schieben’, O.H.G. *scioban* ‘schieben’ (hat Ger. also die meaning “eilig go”), O.Ice. *skūfa* and *skȳfa* ‘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. *scopl* ds., M.L.G. *schuppe*, Dutch *schopf* 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. *skubo*, *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. *scyhhan*, O.H.G. *sciuhnen*, Ger. *scheuchen*; with ablaut and gramm.variation Gmc. **skugwa-* ‘shy’ in M.L.G. *schū(w)e*, 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

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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, -skudaū, -skusti* “to ache, to exhaust begin “, *skundà* “ accusation “, *praskundà* “pain”, *núoskunda* “pity”, *skündžiu, skýsti* ‘sich bemoan “; Ltv. *skund-u, -êt* “mißgünstig, envious sein, be angry with”; Lith. *skaudùs* “ painful, sullen, violent”, *skaūsta* (*skaudéti*) “es schmerzt”, Ltv. *skàužu, skàust* “ envious sein, injure, hurt”, *skaudêt* ds.; Lith. *skaudulÿs* “ulcer”.

References: WP. II 554;

See also: compare also *keȝəd-* above S. 595 f.

Page(s): 955

(s)keud-²

English meaning: to throw, shoot

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, schießen, hetzen”; intr. “dahinschießen, eilen, hervorschließen”

Material: O.Ind. *cōdati, cōdayati* “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 **skoudejō?*);

This assumption seems uncertain; maybe from Root *sē(i)-2*: *səi-* : *sī-* : *sē-* : *sə-* and *sei-*: *sī-* (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-)* “(vorgeschobener) bar, bolt, Verschluß”, 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. *kidáť* “throw”, *kídkiј* “rash, hasty, willing, ready, greedy”.

References: WP. II 554 f.;

See also: s. also under *skeu-5* and *skeub-*.

Page(s): 955-956

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(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. *hiegan* “commit “;

O.C.S. *prě-kutiti* “adorn, embellish, adorn”, Russ. *kutitъ* “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)keuθ : (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. *xuč* ‘stube’ (**khū-skho-*, at most zur s-extension), fraglicher *xavar* “dark” (**khoyo-*, forms Arm. -*ar*), *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 κώας, pl. κώεα “Fließ”;

Lat. *obscūrus* “*bedeckt” = “dark”; *cūlus* “the Hintere”;

O.Ir. *cūl* m. “back, rump”, Welsh *ci* “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-*); *skȳ* 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. *schiune*, 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*) *shkumē* “foam”

O.Ice. *skjōl* n. “ hideout, Zuflucht, protection, barn”, *skjōla* “Bütte, Kübel”, (“Verwahrungsraum”), changing through ablaut O.Ice. *skýli*, M.L.G. *schûle* n. “ hideout “, O.Fris. *skule* “cottage”; O.Ice. *skýla* “beschützen”, M.H.G. *schûlen* “ bent sein, lurk, lugen”;

O.H.G. *scūr* m. “Wetterdach, protection” (: Lat. *obscūrus*), 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 *ð[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. *kēvalas* “Eierschale”, Ltv. *čaula* “bowl, husk”; Ltv. *kūja* “vulva”; Ltv. *skaūt* “ hug, embrace, hold tight “, *skumstu*, *skūmt* ‘sad become” (“obscurāri”); but Lith. *skūrā* “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”, κύτις ‘small Kasten, Büchse”, κυσός ή πυγή; ή γυναικεῖον 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. *hyd*, 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” (**kutjā* or **kudhiā*: out of it O.S. *hutta*, *huttia*);

O.Lith. *kutys* “Beutel, Geldkatze”; Balt. **keutā* ‘skin’, O.Pruss. *keuto*, Lith. *kiáutas* “bowl, husk”, dial. *kēvetas* m. ds.; *kiāvalas* m. “Eierschale” (**keyolo-*), Ltv. *čaula* f. “bowl”, *čaumala* f. “hard bowl” (Trautmann 132);

nasalized **kuntjō* “preserve” perhaps in O.C.S. *sъkotati* “beruhigen, stillen”, Russ. *kútatъ* “verhüllen” etc., O.Pruss. *-kūnti* “pflegt”, Inf. *pokūnst, pakūnst* “preserve, protect” and with intonation change Slav. **kōta* f. in O.C.S. *kōšta* “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. *skið* “hohe Mütze from Schaffell”; Gk. κεύθω “verberge”, κεῦθος n., κευθμών “verborgene depth”, κευθμός “verborgener place, cavity, Saulache”;

M.Ir. *coda*/‘skin’;

O.E. *hýdan* “conceal”; here or to **skeut-* Goth. *skauda-(raip)* acc. sg. “shoe (riemen)”, O.Ice. *skauð* f. “vagina”, pl. “Vorhaut; Elender, Scheusal”, *skjóða* 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. *xaōða-* m., ap. *xaudā-* “Hut, Kappe; helmet”.

B. guttural extension (s)keu-k-:

O.Ind. *kōsa-* m. “container, Schatzkammer etc.” (late also *kōṣa-*, das perhaps ind. development from *kōsa-* is); doubtful *kōsaka-* m. n. “egg, testicle, Gehäuse”, *kuśapa-* m. (uncovered) “Trinkgeschirr”, *kuśayá-* m. (uncovered) “cistern”; *kuksí-* m. “belly, womb,

cavity”; common O.Ind. *-ǵh-* > *-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. *kiáušé* ‘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: “Büschen, 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. *schopfm.* “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. *scopfm.* “building without front wall, barn”, Ger. bO.Ir. Swiss *schopfm.* ds., O.E. *scyphen* f. ‘stall’, Eng. *shippen*, O.E. *scoppa* m. “shed, stall” (Eng. *shop* “junk shop, knick-knack shop”);

Serb. *čupa* “shock of hair”, Russ. *čirъ, čubъ*, Cz. *čup, čub* “tuft, crest, tuft of feathers; shock of hair”;

perhaps Slav. **kyta* (**kūp-tā*) in Russ. *kítā* “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. *köščica* “kind of paintbrush”, old also *kist*, Pol. *kiść* “tassel, broom, bush, bundle”.

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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* “shrive, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”, Dutch *hot*, M.L.G. *hotte* “coagulated milk”, Ger. dial. *hutzeln, verhutzeln* “shrive, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”, *verhutzelt* “verschrumpft, vertrocknet”;

Lith. *ap-kiaūsti* “verkümmern”; *kūstu, kūdaū, kūsti* “abmagern”, *sukūdės* “wizened”.

References: WP. II 553.

Page(s): 956-957

sk̥ei-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. *paskybel* “quer”, *skybas* “keilförmiges Stück Land”; Ltv. *škibs* ‘slant, skew’, *škieb-u*, -*t* ‘schief neigen, kippen’; compare Gk. σκίψαι ὀκλάσαι. Ἀχαιοί Hes.; nasalized Gk. σκιμβός “lame”, σκιμβάζειν “hinken”.

IE *sk̥ei-p*-, -bh- extended from *sk̥ei-*, compare **skai-uo-s* (**sk̥ei-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

sk̄ei-

English meaning: to cut, separate

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden, trennen, scheiden’

Note: extension from *sek-*; initial sound partly also *s̄k-*, *skh-*, *s̄kh-*, as in the continuing formation

Material: I. O.Ind. *chyati* “ clips “, participle *chāta-*, *chitá-* “ cut, cropps, truncates, cuts off “,
Kaus. *chāyayati* (with *s̄k-*, like:)

Maybe Alb. (**chāyayati*) *çaj*, *çajta* (aor.), *çava* (aor.) “cut, separate”.

Av. *fra-sānəm* “ destruction “, *sā-*, *syā-* “ to fight “;

Gk. σχάω (**skhəiō*, Impf. ἔσχων, Inf. κατα-σχάν), 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 “ fleam, latch, bolt “, σχαστηρία “ 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 “), *dēscīscō*, *-ere* “ to break away, revolt, withdraw, diverge, apostatize, renounce “, *scīscō*, *-ere* “ to investigate, inquire; poLith. to vote, ordain, resolve “ and “ try to find out “, *plēbīscītum* “ a decree of the people “, *scītus* “ knowing, shrewd, clever, judicious; pretty, fine; adv. scite, skillfully “ (like M.H.G. *geschīde*, Ger. *gescheit* to **sk̄ei-t-*) in the meaning “ eliminate “ (compare O.Ice. *skīta* under S. 921) M.Ir. *sceid* “ vomits “ (**sk̄ei-je-ti*, IE **sk̄ei-*), 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. *scian* f. “ knife “, (**skijenā*) out of it Welsh *ysgien* “ knife, sword “; M.Ir. *scailid* “ lets go, unhands, relinquishes, disperses “ (**skai-/l-*), O.Ir. *erscaillud* “ 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-nōð(n)* in O.E. *scinu* f., *scine-bān* n. ‘shinbone’, O.H.G. *scina* ‘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” (**ski-ro-*); from “*distinguish, discern” from: O.H.G. *skērī* ‘sharp, sharp witted, shrewd’ (**skēiro-*); M.H.G. *schier* “quick, fast”, adv. O.H.G. *skēro*, *skioro* “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. *cěvnica* “λúpa” (eig. ‘shepherd’s pipe”), Russ. *cěvjë* “handle, grasp, Handhabe” and ‘shinbone’, *cěvka* “coil, spool, duct, tube, pipe; shinbone of horses”, etc.; besides with palatal: Lith. *šeivà*, *šaivà*, 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. σκιδαρός, O.H.G. *scētar*, Ltv. *šk'ids*

“leaking”; full grade Lith. *skied-rà*); Av. *saēd-* ‘split’, *avahisiōyāt* “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”, ἀνασχινδυλεύω “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-*, **skidjō*); Welsh *ysgwydd* (**skeid-*), Corn. *scuid*, Bret. *scoaz* ‘scapula’;

O.Ir. *sciāth* ‘scapula, wing’ (*Þ* instead of *ð* after *sciāth* ‘shield’);

without anlaut. *s-* perhaps Welsh *cwys* f. “furrow” (**kēid-tā-*);

O.H.G. *sciżan*, 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.* “a furry sack”;

Lith. *skiedžiu, skiesti* ‘separate, divide’, Iter. *skáidytí* (: Goth. *skaidan*, O.Ind. *chedayati*), *skiedà* and *skiedrà*, *skiedarà* “chip, splinter”, *skíemenys* pl. “der Raum, durch welche das Weberschifflein geworfen wird”, *ap-skīdes* “zerfranst”, *paskýsti* “scatter”; without anlaut. *s-* (through diss. loss?) probably *sukidęs* “tattered, ragged, fray”;

Ltv. *šķiedu, šķiest* ‘scatter, waste, spread’, *šķiemēni* 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. *škieva* “col, gap”, see above S. 920;

with it identical Lith. *skiedžiu*, *skiesti* “dilute”, *skystas* “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”, *češto*, *čestiti* “clean”, Church Slavic *čediti* “ seihen “; Russ. *ščiryj* “veritable, genuine”; compare also above S. 917;

B. forms in *-t*:

O.Ir. *sciāth* m. ‘shield’, Welsh *ysgwyd*, O.Bret. *scoit*, Bret. *skoed* 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. *skið* 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. *skiðī* 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. *skēðh* 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 **skiþla-*, 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. σκοῖπος 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 *dýō(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” (*σκιμποπους), σκίμπω, σκίμπτω “insert”; Lat. *scīpiō* m. ‘staff’; s. also S. 543 under *keipo-* “picket, pole” and S. 930 f. *skēp-*; Gk. σκοίψ 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*, wherfore 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. *schuppen* 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. *škibit* “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.

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(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*; deveritative 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-scapan* 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. *skepil*, 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. *scafān* 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. *schebīc* “ 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, -éti* “cut, clip, hew, hit “, *skóbtí* “hollow out”, *nuskóbtí* “ pick “, *skóbas*, Ltv. *skābs* ‘sour” (*’sharp, incisive”); O.C.S. *skoblъ* “ rasper”, Russ. *skóbelъ* “ plane “; after Machek Slavia 16, 208 f. here O.C.S. *chabъ* “evil, bad”, *chabiti* ‘spoil”.

C. forms auf *-p*:

Pers. *kāfað, kāvað* “ burrows, digs, splits “, *kāf* “cleft, fissure”, *šikāftan* ‘split”; Alb. *kep* “ hew stones, cut out “ (IE **kopō* or **kapō*), wherefore *kmesē, kēmés, kamés* f. “hack, mattock, hoe, scythe, pruning knife” (**kapnetjā*), *sqep* “ angle, bill, beak, neb”; Maybe Alb. (**kapontjā*) *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, -ov “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. ‘schlachtmesser”, 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)κάπτετος “ditch, trench, channel, grave, pit, pothole”; durchEntgleisung after θάπτω : τάφος also forms with φ: ἐσκάφην, σκάφος “das ditch, trench, channel, grave”, σκάφη, σκαφίς f., σκάφιον n. “Wanne, trough, trough”, σκάφος ‘schiffssbauch”;

Ven. (Illyr.?) FIN **Skopelantia* ‘schefflenz’ (Baden): Gk. σκόπελος (Krahe PBB. 69, 486 ff.);

Lat. *capō, capus* “Kapaun” (“verschnitten”, compare O.Bulg. *скоръсь*), because of the romO.N. Abkömmlinge (Ital. *cappone* etc.) more properly (with expressive *pp*): *cappō;* *cappulāre* “zerhauen”, *concipilāre* “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’, *šķepele* f. “abgeschnittenes Stück Holz”; ablaut. Lith. *skāpsnē* f. ‘stück Stoff’; O.C.S. *štarbъ* (**skēpos*), Sloven. *ščap* ‘stick’, Russ. *ščap* “Anhieb (eines Baumes)”, Russ. *ščerá* “chip of wood”, *ščerátъ, ščerítъ* ‘split’, O.C.S. *skorъсь* “Verschnittener” (Ger. Lw. *Schöps*), *skopiti* “verschneiden”; Lith. *skāplis* “Hohlaxt”, *skāptas* “krummes Schnitzmesser”, *skopiù, skōpti* “with dem knife aushöhlen”, *skoptūvas* “Hohlmesse”; maybe Alb. (**skop*) *shkop* ‘stick’

Lith. *kapóti*, Ltv. *kapât* “hacken, hew, hit”, Lith. *kapōnē*, Ltv. *kapāns* “Hackmesser”, Lith. *kaplýs* “hack, mattock, hoe, Eisaxt”, Ltv. *kaplis* “hack, mattock, hoe”, Lith. *kāpas*, Ltv. *kaps* “grave(hügel)”, O.Pruss. *enkopts* “bury”;

O.C.S. *kopajq, kopati* “dig”, *vъkopati* “bury”, Serb. *kòpa* “barn, haystack, heap”, Bulg. *kopáds., etc.*;

O.C.S. *korъje* “Lanze”; probably Slav. *čerпъ “*abgeschnittener bough”, in Russ. dial. čorпъ “twig, branch of grapevine, Rebe”, bg. čep “bough”, Ser.-Cr. čepur “ stalk, stem of a plant “ under likewise; perhaps belongs die family *kāp- ‘stück Land” and *kap-ut “head” (above S. 529 f.), here, further probably die consecutive words for ‘stick, staff’:

Gk. σκῆπτρον ‘staff’, Dor. σκάππον ds. = Ion. *σκῆπττον in σκηπτοῦχος “zeptertragend”, σκάππος κλάδος Hes., σκηπάνη ‘staff, Szepter”, Hom. σκηπάνιον ds. = Dor. σκάπάνιον 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.

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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. *skaþjan*, *skōþ*, O.E. *sceððan* “injure, hurt”, denominativ O.Ice. *skaða*, O.E. *skaðian*, O.H.G. *scadōn*, *scadēn* “harm”; Goth. *skaþis* 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 *ð* 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- : skət-

English meaning: to spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘springen, hüpfen, hervorquellen’

Material: Lat. *scateō*, -ēre, arch. *scatō*, -ēre ‘spring up, bubble’, *scatebra* f. ‘sprudel’, *scaturriō* ‘sprudlehervor’; compare Gk. ἐσκατάμιζεν ἐσκάριζεν Hes.;

Westfäl. *schöt* “Laich”, nfränk. *schaiden* (*ai* = wgrm. ā) “laichen”, perhaps Westfäl. *schåden* “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*, -*skačiaū*, -*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

sk̄eu-³, ks̄eu-

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*, *skiaudéti* ‘sneeze’ (similarly *čiaudžiu*, -*déti*), Ltv. *škauju*, *škāvu*, *škaut*, Iterat. *škaūdet* ‘sneeze’ (viel strong abweichend Slav. *kъchnqti*, *kychati* and *čьchatи*, 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. *hnōri* 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. *šniaūkti* ‘schnupfen’.

References: WP. II 85, 551, Trautmann 266.

Page(s): 953

skēu-⁵

See also: besides *skeu-* (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. σκύρος (*σκύρος*) m. ‘spall, Abfall beim Behauen the Steine”, σκύρωτα óδός “geplasterter way”;

Lith. *skiaurē* “durchlöcherter Kahn as Fischbehälter”;

without anlaut. *s-*: Lith. *kiáuras* “durchlöchert, divided “, originally “hollow” (**kēuro-*); *kiauraī* preposition “hindurch”, Ltv. *caūrs* “was ein hole hat, hollow is”, *caūr* preposition “through, hindurch”; Lith. *kiürstu* “löcherig become”, *pra-kiüręs* “durchlöchert”;

O.S. *skør* (from **skøyrr*) “fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated “, Swe. Nor. *skýr* 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”); mitrj > rg: O.H.G. *skurgan*, M.H.G. *schürgen* ‘schieben, drive, push, bump, poke”; compare M.H.G. md. *schiuren*, *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” (**skutātī*), *scoth* f. “cutting edge, cusp, peak”, also “ hair lock “; M.H.G. *hudele* “rag”; Lith. *skutù*, *skusti* ‘scrape, schälen”, *skutas* ‘scrap,

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shred, rag”, *skūtenos* “Abschabsel”, O.Lith. *skutnà* “Kahlkopf, abgeschabte place”; Ltv. *skuotitiēs* ‘sich schuppen’, *škaute* “ sharp edge”; Lith. *skiáutis* ‘stück Zeug’, *skiauterē* “Hahnenkamm”; perhaps Lat. *scutilus* “thin” and Gk. σκυτάλη “club, mace, joint, stick”, σκύταλον ds., σκυταλίς ‘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 *skvēnas* 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, paffen’

Material: Lat. *caedō, -ere* (*occīdō* etc.) “hew, hit, strike, slay”, *caedēs* ‘schlachten, Morden’, *caementum* (**caid-smento-*) “Bruchstein”, *caelum* “chisel” (**caid-slo-*), *caia* (**caidiā*) f. “Prügel”, *caīō, -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. *khidáti* ‘reißt, presses’ (ə), secondary *khédāf*. ‘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’ (**skhnd-*?); Av. *sčandayeiti* “zerbricht,

vernichtet”, *skənda-* m. “destruction” etc.; M.Pers. *škastan* “break, rupture, grind”;

Arm. *šert* “chip, splinter, wooden log” (**skhedri-*);

Gk. σκεδάννυμι (Aor. also without *s*: ἐκέδασσα, ἐκέδασθεν) “zersplittere, zersprenge, zerstreue”, ablaut. σκίδνημι ds., σκίδναμαι, κίδναμαι ‘sich scatter (from Menschenmengen)”; σκιδαρόν ἀραιόν Hes.;

Alb. *tshanj*, *tshaj* ‘split, tear, rend, plow’ (**sked-njō*); 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-*) *shkatéronj* “destroy, break”

Lith. *skedervà* ‘splinter’, Ltv. *škedēns* ‘small, abgespaltenes bit of wood’; Lith. *kedéti* “break, crack”, *kedénti* “pluck, wool krämpeln”;

O.C.S. *skodъ* “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)uo̥i-, sk(h)ui(i)-

English meaning: needle, thorn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Nadel or Dorn von Pflanzen”

Material: O.Ir. *scē*, gen. pl. *sciad* “Hagedorn” (**skuji-at-s*); Welsh *ysbyddad* ds., Corn. *spethes* ↓Brombeerstrauch, Dorngestrüpp”, Bret. *spezad* ‘stachelbeeren”; Lith. *skujà* “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)*khoujos*).

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-īsarn*, 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. *raskvyrq* etc., übernommen sein);

Ltv. *skārds*, *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

skuerb(h)-

English meaning: to stick, pierce (thorns)

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stechen, etwa as Dornen’?

Note: Only Celtic and Baltic

Material: Corn. Bret. *sperm* ‘spinae’ (-*m*- from -*rbn*-);

Lith. *skverbiù*, *skveřbtí* “with a spitzen tool bohrend prick”, Iter. *skvarbaū*, *skvarbýti* ds., *skv̥irbinu*, *-inti* “prick, bore, prickeln”.

References: WP. II 602.

Page(s): 958

(s)kūt-

English meaning: to shake

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rütteln"

Material: Lith. *kutù*, *kutēti* "aufrütteln", *kustù* and *kuntù*, *kutaū*, *kūsti* 'sich aufrütteln, sich erholen', *kutrūs* "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. *d*), O.H.G. *scutilōn*, Ger. *schütteln*; O.E. *scūdan*, *sċyndan*, 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 se* "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 *kyēt-*.

Page(s): 957-958

skāi-, skəi- : 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. (*skii-ā*) ‘shadow’, σκιερός, Hom. σκιόεις ‘schattig, dark’, σκίρον ‘sonnenschirm’ (formal = Alb. *hir*, with length Goth. *skeirs*); with the grade *skā[.]*-: σκηνή, Dor. σκᾶνā “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*) *cetér*, *ketér* ‘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’ (**skiiā*), *hir* “ grace “ (= Gk. σκίρον), *(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. *sinoti*; 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*

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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. *skāerr* “clean, clear, bright” (**skairi-ŋ*), O.Fris. *skēria* “clean”;

Ltv. *seja* (**kejā*) ‘shadow, Spiegelbild, face’;

O.C.S. *sijati*, *sinoti* “gleam, hell become”, *sēnъ* ‘shadow’ (besides *stēnъ* for **scēnъ*); 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

s̄ked-

English meaning: to cover

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bedecken”?

Material: O.Ind. *chadati* (uncovered), *chādāyati* “bedeck, verbirgt”, *chattra-m* ‘schirm’, *chadīś-* 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. *hæze* 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. *schei* ‘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. *šuoſys* “Galopp”, Ltv. *suôlis* “footstep “.

Maybe Alb. (*škel-*) **shkei* “(*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. *sámala-* 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

s̄k̄eu-

English meaning: to throw, shoot, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, schießen, stoßen”; intr. “dahinschießen”

Note: only balto-Slav.

Material: Lith. *šauju, šauti* ‘schießen (with a Feuerwaffe)’, *šūvis* ‘schuß’; *šaudyti* “mehrfach schießen, herumschießen, herumfliegen”;

Ltv. *šāut* (**sk̄jaut*) ‘schießen, rasch zufahren’, *šaudrs* “hasty, stormy, hot tempered”; O.C.S. *sujo, sovatī* “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

sklēk-, sklək-

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. *šlakas* “drip, Fleck, Kleck” (in the meaning ‘schlacke’ dt. Lw.), *šlakstaū*, -ýti “mehrfach spritzen, sprinkle”, *šlakù*, -éti “drip, trickle”, *šlekiù*, *šlēkti* ‘spray’, Ltv. *slaka* “Anfeuchtung”, *slacít* “naßmachen, sprinkle, fein rain”.

References: WP. II 602 f., 705;

See also: compare also *sresk-* “drip”?

Page(s): 957

(s)kʷalo-s

English meaning: a large fish

Deutsche Übersetzung: “eine größere Fischart”

Note: or vielmehr *kʷalo-s* ?

Material: Lat. *squalus* “ein größerer Meerfisch”; das *s*- could but previously secondary from *squatūs* 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. *sleān*, 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’ (**sk-ti-*); O.Ice. *slāttr* 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)lāg^{w-}

English meaning: to grab

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen, ergreifen”

Material: Gk. (ep. Ion.) λάζομαι (present and Impf.) “take, catch, ergreife (*λαγ(^w)ιω); after αἴνυμαι is Ion. Att. λάζυμαι, böot. λαδδουσθη reshaped; Aor. ἔλλαβε (Hom.), ἔλαβον, aegin. λήαβών, Att. inschr. Λήαβετος or -ητος, perf. Att. εἴληφα (*σεσλᾶφα), Fut. λήψομαι, Ion. λάψομαι, present Ion. Att. λαμβάνω (to λαβεῖν neologism); λάβρος “violent, boisterous; voracious, greedy “, λάβρᾶξ m. “Meerwolf” (fish), Hom. λαβρεύομαι “babble cheeky, vorlaut”, λαβρ-αγόρης “cheeky redend”, λαβροῦσθαι ‘sich whereupon fall”; O.E. *læccan* “catch, gripe “ (= λάζομαι from *slag^wiō), Eng. *latch*.

References: WP. II 707, Schwyzer 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. *lēlap*, *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 *lithr* 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. ὠλισθον “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. *slīst, slīst* ds., *slīdēt* “rutschen, glide, slide”, Lith. *slidūs* “smooth, schlüpfrig”, Ltv. *slids* ds., *slidas* pl. ‘schlittschuhe’, *slaids* “abschüssig, smooth “, *sliēde* ‘spoor, Geleise (of cart)”; O.Pruss. *slidenikis* “Leithund”;

O.C.S. *slēdъ* ‘spoor’, Russ. *slēd* ds., *sležy, sledítъ* ‘spüre, folge” etc.

in addition probably *n*-present *sli-n-dhō* in Lith. *lendù, lindaú, līsti*, Ltv. *lienu, lidu, list* “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 *sli-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”;

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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, hauen’

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” (**slinkurē*), 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 (sl̥ong)* “throw, toss, fling, zwirnen” (*v* present formant), Kaus. *sløngva* “throw, toss, fling”, O.H.G. *slango* ‘snake’, O.Ice. *sløngva* ‘schleuder’, O.H.G. *slinga* “loop, noose, snare”, *slengira* ‘schleuder’;

Lith. *slenkù, sliñkti* ‘slink’ (from the snake), *slinka, slankà* “Faulenzer”, *slañkius* m. “Bergrutsch”; Ltv. *slukt* ‘sich senken, in Wasser untergehen’, *sliece* f. “Sledge skid” (**slenkē*); in addition (because of Ganges) Bal.-Slav. **slānkā* f. ‘schnepfe’, in Lith. *slankà*, Ltv. *sluoka* (sekundärer ē-stem O.Pruss. *slanke*, Lith. *slañkē*), Proto-Slav. **sl̥qka* 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. *slack* ‘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_l/rg-*).

Page(s): 962

sleub(h)-

English meaning: to slide, slip

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gleiten, schlüpfen”

Note: only Lat. and Gmc.; compare also *sleug-*.

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 **slub-* (IE **sleup-* or **sleubh-*): O.E. *slīefan* “(dress) anziehen”, *slīefe* f. “Ärmel” (Eng. *sleeve*), nl. *slooft* ‘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. I. 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 *lewa* “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 “, *slacken* ‘schlingen, schlucken, schluchzen’, M.L.G. *slacken*, Dutch *slokken* ‘schlingen’; with au Nor. *sløykja* “rinnenartige Vertiefung”;

Lith. *pa-laūkis* “dewlap of Rindes”; Clr. *tykaty*, wRuss. *tkać* ‘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 *slüche* “go sluggishly”, *slüchi* “langamer, schleichender, heitmückischer person”; M.H.G. *slüch* ‘schlangenhaut, hose’ (eig. “worein geschlüpft wird”), Ger. *Schlauch*, and. *slük* ‘squāmas’; besides Gmc. *sluh-*, *slug-* (IE **sleuk-*) in Swe. dial. *slu(v)* (**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, Fruchtblag, bowl”, nnd. also *slūwe*, N.dt. dial. *Schlaube*, M.Eng. *slughe*, *slough* (Eng. *slough*) “abgestreifte Schlangenhaut”; nd. *slū*, Ger. *schlau*, süddt. dial. *schlauch* ds. (**slūha-*, eig. ‘schleichend’);

Lith. *šlūžes* pl. ‘schlittschuhe’, *šliaužti* “grovel, truckle, creep” (*šl-* from *sl-*), Ltv. *šlužat* ‘slither’; Russ. *lyža* ‘snowshoe; Schlittenbalken’, Clr. *ťýžva* ‘skier’, Russ. dial. *lyzgáť* “auf dem Eise gleiten, slither”, *lyznútъ*, *lyzgonútъ* “davonrennen”, Bulg. *lyzgav* “smooth “, *lyzgam se* “laufeSchlittschuh, 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. *schlüne* “ 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. *Schlierz* ds., *Schliere* ‘schleimige mass”, tirol. *schlieren* “glide, slide, schlüpfen”), Eng. *slear*, *sleer* ‘schmieren”, *slur* ‘slime, mud”, Verb. ‘schmieren, glide, slide”.

(s)leug-:

Nd. *slük* ‘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 herabhangen lassen”, Nor. *lukr*, *lugr* “lose, schlötternd”; 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. *loddia*, in addition *lydda* “faules woman”;

O.E. *līedre* “nichtsnutzig, evil, bad, woeful, wretched, miserable”, M.H.G. *liederlich* “light and dainty, slight, leichtfertig”, Ger. *liederlich* (**liubri*); 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. *loddia* 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. *lodera* ds., O.S. *lodara* ‘scrap, shred’ and O.H.G. *ludo*, *lodo* “coarse Wollenzeug, Überwurf out of it”, Ger. *Loden*, O.S. *loðo*, O.E. *loþa* m. “mantle”, O.Ice. *loði* “Lodenmantel” (in the meaning from *loðenn*, above S. 685, influenced);

Serb. *lūtäm*, *lūtati* “amble”, ablaut. Russ. *lytátъ* ‘sich herumtreiben, umherschlenzen’; presumably also ačech. *lútový* “frail, fragile, easily broken; unstable, dilapidated; eitel”, Ltv. *lutēt*, *lutināt* “verzärtern”;

With **s-**: Goth. *af-slaupjan* “in Bestürzung versetzen” (if “*slack, feeble make”, from an adj. **slauba*), *af-slaupnan* “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” (*Schlafaffe*), 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. *slöte* ‘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. *slöten* “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)ləg- and (s)leg-

English meaning: weak, feeble

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlaff, matt sein’ (from “loslassen”), from ‘schlaff’ about “weichlich” also “wollüstig”

Note: nasal. (s)lēng- (= lēng- ‘swing, waver’?)

Material: O.Ind. *laṅga-* “lame”; Gk. λήγω “lasse ab, hear auf (*ermatte); trans. “make weichen” (*slēgo), ἄλληκτος (*σλ-) “unaufhörlich”, λαγάσσαι ἀφεῖναι Hes., λαγαρός ‘slack, schmächtig, thin’, Hom. λαγώς, Ion. λαγός, Att. λαγώς, -ώ “hare” (*s)lēg-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”), λαγάνιον “dewlap” (compare Swe. *slōka* ‘schlaff herabhängen’), nasalized presumably here λαγγάζω “hesitate”, λαγγών “Zaudern”, λαγγεύαι φεύγαι Hes. (“faint, languid sein, schlaff and unschlüssig sein”); with the meaning “lustful”: λάγνος “horny, lustful”, λαγνεύειν “lustful sein”, λαγνεία “Geilheit, sensuality, voluptuousness”, λωγάς πόρνη Hes. (besides with ē-voc. λέγαι δε γυναῖκες = ἀκόλαστοι Archil., ἐλεγαίνειν “ἀσελγαίνειν” EM.;

Lat. *laxus* ‘slack, wide, capacious’, nasal. *langueō*, -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. *lakr* 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. λάγων), 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*) *slåk* “leichtsinniges woman”, O.S. *slökifrib*, *-frilla* “Kebsweib”;

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. *legēns* ‘slack, soft’;

doubtful Russ. *pere-slěga* “fault, error in Gewebe” (“Auslassen of Fadens”??), Sloven. *pres// gast* “fadenscheinig, naked, bald, bleak”;

whether also Toch. A *slākkär* ‘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. λώβη 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”, *sluogař* “Hölzer zum Beschweren eingeweichten Flachs”; with *uo*: Lith. *slúogas*, Ltv. *sluogs* “clot, chunk, stone, load”, *sluodzīt* “beschweren, niederpressen, thrash”, *sluogāt*, *sluoguōt* ds.; with *ē*: Lith. *slégiu, -ti* “distress, press”, Ltv. *slēgt* ‘shut’ (“zudrücken”), Lith. *slégtis, slégtē* “Presse, Kelter”, Ltv. *at-slēga* ‘schloß’, *slēgs* “burden”.

References: WP. II 714.

Page(s): 960

(s)lī- (: sləi- 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 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. *slīvà*, O.Pruss. *slīwaytos* ds. borrowed; Slov. *sīv* “bläulich” is back-formation from the Pflaumennamen;

with formants -ko-: O.H.G. *slēha*, *slēwa* (**slōi-kʷo-*), 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 *//lu* “Heer”, O.Welsh *telu*, M.Welsh *teilu*, newer *teulu* “cortege “, Welsh “household, family “, O.Corn. */uu*, M.Corn. */u* “bulk, mass, Schaar, Heer”; Gaul. VN *Catu-slugi* (leg. *-slōgi*) “Kampfesscharen”; Lith. žemait. *slaugaū, slaugýti* “support, help”, *slaugà* “das Dienen”, *pā-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. *smekkra* ds.; with -*g*- (IE variant **smegh-*): O.H.G. *gismagmo* “taste”, *gismag*, *gismah* ‘schmackhaft’;

Lith. *smaguriai* “ tidbit “, *smaguriauti* “naschen”, *smaguris* “ forefinger “ (actually “Naschfinger, Näscher”); perhaps is *smeg(h)-* as *s*-form with Lith. *mëgti* “wohlgefallen” etc. identical,

References: WP. II 689.

See also: s. *mëgh-* “wohlgesinnt” above S. 707.

Page(s): 967

(s)mei-¹, smeū-

English meaning: to laugh, surprise

Deutsche Übersetzung: "lächeln, erstaunen"

Material: O.Ind. *smáyatē*, *-ati* "lächelt", Kaus. *smāpayati*, *smita-* "lächelnd", *vi-smita-* "erstaunt", *smaya-* n. "astonishment", *smēra-* "lächelnd" (= Lat. *mīrus*);

Gk. (with *d*-extension) μεῖδος γέλως Hes., φιλομμειδής "gern lächelnd", μείδησα, μειδιάω "lachen";

Lat. *mīrus* "wonderful" (formation as *clārus*, = O.Ind. *smēra-*); Lat. *cōmis*, old *cosmīs* "compliant, friendly", as "with Lächeln", from a root nouns *smi-*;

O.Ir. *mīad* n. "fame, pride", ablaut. *moīdid* "röhmt sich";

Alem. *šmīə* "astonish"; M.Eng. *smīlin*, Eng. *smile*, Dan. *smile*, Nor. *smila* "lächeln"; O.E. *gāl-smāere* "zum Lachen geneigt";

Ltv. *smeju*, *smiēt* "verlachen", *smaīda* "das Lächeln" (in *-d-* probably with dem Gk. to compare); *smaidīt* "lächeln, schmeicheln, mock";

O.C.S. *smějǫ* (**smei̯-iō*), *smijati sę* "lachen", *směchъ* "das laughter";

Toch. A *smi-* "lächeln".

Besides **smeū-** in:

M.H.G. *smieren*, *smielen*, older Dutch *smuylen* "lacheln", probably also M.H.G. *smollen* "from Unwillen schweigen, *schmollen*; lächeln"; Russ. *uchmyláťsá* "lächeln, schmunzeln", dial. *chmylíť* "lächeln", probably also Pol. dial. *chmlíć 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

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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” (*mōiθat̄*), with *ā-* “(an sich) come lassen” (*āmiθnāti*), with *pait̄-* “zurückschicken” = “den Laufpaß give, absagen”, with *ham-* “mug, rob” (*həmiθyāt̄*); with *ham + aibī* “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

sme~~k~~-

English meaning: chin, beard

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kinn, Mundpartie, Bart"

Note: in O.Ind. with *k*

Material: O.Ind. *śmaśru-* n. "beard, whisker, moustache" (assim. from **smaśru-*); Arm. *mauruk*, *moruk* "beard"; Alb. *mjekrē* "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., *smakrā* 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* ‘singe’, nsorb. *smališ* ‘singe, schwärzen’, Clr. *prysmaťty* “anbrennen”.

With *k*-extension: Lith. *smilkstù*, *smilkti* “einen schwachen Dunst or Rauch from sich give”, *smilkýti* “räuchern”, *smelkiù*, *smelkti* “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” (ξυμμελίης “with a guten Eschenspeer bewaffnet”), μέλινος, μείλινος “eschen” (*[σ]μελF-ιā, -ινος), perhaps from the grauen Farbe of Holzesund to O.Lith. *smélùs* “aschgrau, falb”, Lith. *pasmēlti* “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. σμόρδωνες pl. ‘ständer’ Hes.; σμορδοῦν συνουσιάζειν; Lith. *smirdžiu*, *smirdéti* ‘stink’, Ltv. *smiřdēt* ds., Lith. *smirdélē* ‘dwarf elder’, *smardinti* ‘stinkend make’, Ltv. *smerdelis* ‘ständer’, *smards* ‘fetidness’, Lith. *smár[d]vė*, O.Lith. *smarstas* ‘fetidness’ (also *smarsté*, *smarstvas*, *smársas* ‘schlechteres fat’, actually ‘bad-smelling fat’), O.Pruss. *smorde* ‘alder buckthorn, alder dogwood’, O.C.S. *smrъdѣти*, Russ. *smerdéť* ‘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 a 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*, *mṇtós*: (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 σμύρις ‘schmirgel zum Abreiben and Polieren”, (σ)μυρίζω “poliere through Reiben, anoint, smear, rub”, μύρον n. “wohlriechendes Salböl, Pflanzensaft”, perhaps also (σ)μύρος “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. *sm(u)r* m., gen. *smera* “Mark”, Welsh *mer* “Mark”; O.Ice. *smiðr* 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. *smáratí* “ 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”; μέρμηρά f. “ care, Sinnen”, μεριμνάω “care, bin bedacht, grüble”, post-verbal μεριμνά f. “ care, Besorgnis”; also μάρτυς, -ρος, Hom. μάρτυρος, Cret. μαιτυρ- “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. *mertaid* “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. *Mimir* “a giant”; O.E. *mimorian* ‘sich remind’, *ge-mimor* “bekannt”, *māmrian* “überetwas sinnen”, Dutch *mijmeren* “deep nachsinnen”; Goth. *maúrnjan*, O.E. *murnan*, O.H.G. *mornēn* “care for, worry, ängstlich besorgt sein”;

O.Lith. *meréti* “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; Zugedachtes” also Gk. μείρομαι (*σμερίομαι) “erhalte allotment”, μοῖρα “ allotment, fate, destiny” (**sm-*, compare Hom. κατὰ

μμοῖραν), perf. Hom. ἔμμορε “hatAnteil”, εἴμαρται (*σέ-σμαρται) “es is durchs lot, fate zugeteilt”, είμαρμένη “fate, destiny”, μέρος n., μερίς f. “ allotment, part”, μερίζω “divide”, μόρος m. “lot, fate, destiny, person’s lot in life”, κάσμορος δύστηνος Hes. (*κατσμορος; κάμμορος Od. is newer formation), Hom. ἄμμορος “unteilhaftig”, ἡμορίς ἐστερημένη Hes., lak. μόρā “dividing off, partitioning off of spartanischen Heeres”, μόριον “part”; probably also ἀμαρτάνω “verfehle” due to eines *ă-ἡμαρτος “unteilhaftig”; Lat. *mereō*, -ēre and *mereor*, -ērī “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)

“lässe verschwelen; in langsamem fire consume”; Ir. *mūch* ‘smoke’, Welsh *mwg* (with

Alternation *ū*: *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. *smuhlyj* ‘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. *smaglъ* “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 Beteuerungspartikel, Thess. μά “but, δέ”; *μᾶ (= O.Ind. *smā*) extended to μᾶν, 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. Leurnann Mus. Helv. 6, 85 ff.

Page(s): 966

smēi-² : sməi- : sm̥i-

English meaning: to carve; to work with a sharp instrument

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnitzen, with einem scharfen Werkzeug arbeiten’

Material: Gk. σμῖλη ‘schnitzmesser’, σμῖνθη, σμῖνύς “hack, mattock, hoe”;

Goth. *aiza-smiþa* “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. *smaiilùs* ‘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, σμῆξαι ds., σμώχειν “grind”, σμῆμα f. “ointment”, σμῶδιξ, -ιγγος f. “blutunterlaufener stripe, Strieme”, σμώνη (Gramm.) “gust of wind”; Lat. *macula* “Fleck, Makel; Masche in Stickereien” probably from *smə-tlā*,

smēi- (in addition 2. *mai-*, above 697), *smei-* extended (or *d*-present) in:

smeid-: Arm. *mic* ‘smut’ (**smidio-*); 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. *smita*, 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. *smēdъ* “fuscus”, also in Russ. FIN., perhaps as “*schmierig” here (“doubtful”, Vasmer 2, 670 f.).

smēijk-; *smīk-* “zerriebenes, winziges Krümchen”:

Gk. σμῖκρός, (σ)μικρός ‘small, kleinlich, short’, Dor. Ion. μικκός ‘small’ (Kurzbildung as *lippus*, γύννις); 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. *forsmāia* “verschmähen”, M.L.G. *smāginge* ‘schmähung’.

In similar turn in “das Kleine, Zierliche”:

smēlīg- : ***smīg-***; Pol. *smagły* “ slim, schmächtig”; *śmigły* ds., *śmiga* “dünne rod” (a borrowing from dt. *schmiegen* is certainly nicht to think); Lith. *smaīgas* “ shaft, pole”; Ltv. *smidzis* “Milbe, Wasserfloh”;

with ***ḡ***: Lith. *susmižęs* ‘small, crippled’; Mod.Ice. *smeikr* “ smooth, shy”; O.E. *smicre* “beautiful, dainty”, O.H.G. *smechar*, *smehhār*, M.H.G. *smecker* “ slim, schmächtig”, Nor. *smikr* n. “feines Schnitzwerk” (besides without *s*- and with other Gutturalstufe *migr* n. “allzu feine Arbeit”, *migren* ‘schmächtig’);

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 ‘strenge mich an’, μόγις 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. *snayeitē* “wäscht, purifies, cleans through Spülen”, participle *snāta-*; *d(h)-present -snādayən*; O.Ind. *snāpáyati* ‘schwemmt’, *snápana-* “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*); νῆσος, Dor. νᾶσος “island” as ‘schwimmer’;

Lat. *nō*, *nāre* (**snā-iō*) ‘swim’, Umbr. *snata*, *snatu* acc. pl. n. “ūmecta”; O.Ir. *snām* “dasSchwimmen”, 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. νῶ, Imperf. νάιον, Eol. ναύω “flow” (*σναῖω); Ζεὺς νᾶΦιος (Dodona) as strömend gedacht, whereof νᾶιάς, Ion. νηιάς, -άδος, also νᾶις, Ion. νηῖς, -ῖδος ‘stream, brook-, Quellnymphe’, Νηρεύς, Νηρηΐδες (*σνᾶF-ερο-, substantivized probably in νηρόν τὸ ταπεινόν Hes., das as “Meerestiefe” to

understand, comprehend *sein* wird; but νηρίδας τάξκοιλας πέτρας Hes. perhaps to *ner-* “penetrate”), reduced grade νᾶρός (*νᾶερός) “rinnend, flowing”, ναέτωρ ρέων, πολύρροος Hes., Att. voc. νᾶτορ m. ‘stream’, νᾶμα (*νᾶFεμα) “Flüssigkeit, wellspring”, νᾶσμός (*νᾶFεσμός) “watercourse, wellspring, stream, brook”; M.Ir. *snāu*, *snō* ‘stream’ (**snāuā*);

5. from ***sneu-** from: νέω (Fut. νεύσομαι) ‘schwimme’, lak. νόα πηγή, 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.Ir. *snūad* (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. *schnauzen*, 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. *snyðja* ‘snuffle, sniff, wittern (of dog)’, *snuðra*, *snoðra* ds.;

whether here Thrac. νῦσā “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 (**su̥-etos, *su̥erīō*) : O.Ind. *sunōti* “squeezed, pressed” = Av. *hunaoiti* of Root **seu-1, se^wθ- : sū-** : “juice; liquid, rain”.

Material: Prákrit. *sineha-* (= O.Ind. *snēha-*) ‘snow’; Av. *snaēža-* “to snow”, paM.Ir. šugni *žənij* ‘snow’, (**snaiga-*); Gk. νίφα acc. ‘snow’, Hom. ἀγάννιφος “much snowed on, snow-capt”, νείφει (νίφει) “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. *sniēgas*, Ltv. *sniegs* (vowel from the undertaken verb) ‘snow’, *snaigala* “snowflake”, *sniēga* “it is snowing”, Inf. *snigtī*, O.Pruss. *snaygis* ‘snow’, O.C.S. *sněgъ* ‘snow’.

Sumerian *šeg₄*: “frost; cold shudder, chills”, *šeg₈/₉*: ‘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. *snīde* “cutting edge”, intensive. **snittōn* in M.H.G. *snitzen* “carve”; O.Ice. *sneis* ‘small (abgeschnittener) twig, branch’, O.E. *snæs*, *snās* ‘spit, pike, Speiller’, M.H.G. *sneise* “row, cord, whereupon etwas gereiht wird” (**snoid-tā*);

Clr. *sniit* “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-snarpjan* “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 under likewise”

Material: Gk. ἔνυρεν ἔτρισεν; ἐνυρήσεις θρηνήσεις; ὄνυρίζεαι 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. *norn* ‘schicksalsgöttin”, M.H.G. *narren*, *nerren* “ growl “, O.H.G. *narro* “fool”; Lith. *niùrniu*, *niurnéti* “drone, grumble, growl “; Ltv. *ńura* “ein weinerlicher person”, *ńurât* “drone, grumble, spinnen as eine cat “.

Auf **-d**: M.Eng. *snurtin* ‘schnarchen”, M.H.G. *snarz* ‘schnarre, Wachtelkönig”; Ltv. *ńuřdēt* “murmur, drone, grumble, growl “.

Auf **-g**: Nor. Swe. *snerka* “prusten, schnarchen”, Swe. *snurka* “röheln”, 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. *snargly̑s* “nasal mucus “, Ltv. *snurgalas* ds. (“*rattling, clashing, röchelnd”); *snirguōt* ‘schluchzen; fauchen as die Gänse”; Ltv. *nīrguōtiēs* “höhnisch lachen”, *ńuřgt* “die Zähne show”; also probably Lith. *nařglyti* ‘somewhat slowly tun” (meaning similarly as in Swiss *norggen* “ohne Erfolg arbeiten”).

Auf **-k**: O.Ice. *snørgla* (**snargulōn*) “röheln”, Ger. *nörgeln*, *nergeln* “undeutlich sprechen, with verdrießlichem näselnden Tone tadeln”; Lith. *niurksaū*, *-óti* “ dismal or brütend dasitzen”, Ltv. *ńurk’ēt*, *ńuřkstēt*, *ńuřkšēt* “drone, grumble, murmur, growl “, *ńerka* “ein weinerlicher person”, *ńařkšēt* “weinerlich sein, creak”, *ńiřkstēt* “gnash, ein Geräusch make, as if etwas bricht”, *snirk* “ gnash “.

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Auf *-p*: O.Ice. *snarfla* “röheln”, 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. *n̥tyati* “tanzt”, *n̥tí-* f. “Tanz, game”, *n̥tú-* “tanzend”, *narma-* n., *narmá-* m. “joke”, *narištā* f. ds., etc.; mIrn. *nār-* “catch”(Persson Beitr. 816a 1);

Gk. *váρναξ* κιβωτός Hes. (and inschriftlich), from which dissim. *λάρναξ* “Kasten, hutch, vessel”; through Weitergreifen dieses dissim. Wandels also **várkoς* (from the *k*-extension, see under), still receive in *vapkíov ἀσκός* Hes., to *λάρκος* “basket”;

O.S. *naru*, O.E. *nearu*, Eng. *narrow* “eng” (**nar-wa-* actually “zusammengeschnürt”), O.Ice. *inNørva-sund* “Gibraltar” (besides *Niørva-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. *näerlich* “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* (**snō̄riō*) ‘saite a Harfe”, O.Ice. *snōri* n. “gedrehtes rope, band”;

Lith. *neriù, nérti* “ submerge, einschlüpfen, einfädeln”, *nyrù*, preterit *niraū, nirti* ‘sich schlängeln, ranken”, *išnirti* ‘sich dislocate, luxate, crick “, *nāras* “ aquanaut “, *narýs* “ loop, noose, snare; joint, limb, member”; Ltv. *nārs, nāre* “ agrafe, hook, clasp “;

Russ. *neröt, 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-, fir-*) *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. νάρκη “das solidification, cramp, Lähmung; Krampfrochen”, νάρκᾶν “erstarren” (see also above about νάρκιον, λάρκος); O.H.G. *sner(a)han* (st. V.) ‘schlingen, tie, bind, knot, bind”, M.H.G. *snérhen* “ 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”,

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M.L.G. *snarīken* 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. *snubiti* “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. *snaūžu* “ drowse “, Lith. *snaudālius* “ drowsy person”, *snaudulys* “ slumber “, Ltv. *snaūdule* ‘schlafratze”, Lith. *snústu*, *snúda*, *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. *snaoδa-* “ clouds”, südbaluči *nōd* “leichtes clouds, fog, Regenwolke”; Gk. vuθόν ἄφωνον. σκοτεινόν, νυθώδες σκοτεινώδες Hes.; Lat. *nūbēs* “cloud”, in addition *obnūbō, -ere* “verhüllen” (durchs perf. *obnūbī* also formal from *nūbō, nupsī* “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. **snōfri*);

O.Ice. *snæfr* (gen. -*rs*) “eng; quick, fast”, aschw. *snæver* “narrow, tight, slim, slender, thin, eng”, O.Ice. *snæfugr* “rash, hasty, agile”, with gradation O.Ice. *snōfr* “quick, fast, agile”, reduced grade *snqfurligr* “rash, hasty”; *s*-lose Nebenformen aschw. *næver* 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 *snāvān-* “band, strap, sinew”; reshuffling eines *r/n-* neuter: *a-snāvirā* “ohne Sehnen” (*snuta-* “from the sinew”), Av. *snāvarə* ‘sinew’ (*snāuya-* “from an Tiersehne gefertigt”); Arm. *neard* ‘sinew, filament, Fiber’ (**snēurn*); Gk. *νεῦρον* ‘sinew’, *νεύρα* ‘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. *snøggr* “quick, fast” (**snawwu-*), Nor. *snaa* “hurry”(**snawēn*); **sneu-mjō-* “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. *snaujis* “loop, noose, snare”; O.C.S. *snovq* and *snujq*, *snuti* “anzetteln, ordīnī”, Iter. *osnyvati*, Russ. *snováť* “anzetteln” and “quick, fast hin and her go”.

Toch. B *šñaura* ‘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 *nīvī-*, *nīvī-* “umgebundenes kerchief, cloth, Schurz”);

Gk. νῆ 'spinnt' (*σνήιει; ἔννη "nebat", ἐύννητος "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, νῶντα Gramm. probably from *νη-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)iō*); 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. νῆ, O.Ind. *snāyati*, yet without *s-*), *nāt* "suture"; Goth. *nēþla*, O.Ice. *nāl*, O.H.G. *nādala*, O.E. *nāedl* f. "needle" (O.Ice. *snælda* "Handspindel", probably reconverted from **snæð[i]la*); **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

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above O.Ind.*nīvī-*) in Lith. *nýtis* “Hevelte or Weberkamm”, Ltv. *nīts* “part of Webstuhls”, O.C.S. **nītъ* “filament, rope”, Russ. *nītъ* “filament”, Ser.-Cr. *nīti* “Webertrumm”.

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. *snuśā* ds. (after den Fem. auf ā- reshaped); Arm. *nu*, gen. *nuoy* ds., Gk. vuóς 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” (**snuslē*).

Note:

Amazingly Gk. vuóς, 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, οὐλος, Alb. *gjalë*, compare also Lat. *salvus*), O.Ind. *sarvātat(i)-* “Unversehrtheit, welfare, salvation”, Av. *haurvatāt-* “Ganzheit, Vollkommenheit, welfare” (= Gk. ὁλότης); Arm. *ołj* (**soljo-*) “fit, healthy, whole, vollständig”; Gk. Att. ὅλος, Ion. οὐλος (*όλος) “vollständig, whole”, voc. οὐλε (Lat. *salvē* from **salvē*) through reinterpretation to an Imperativ);

besides with vollerer Formansstufe ὄλοός (from *όλεFός), ὄλοεῖται ύγιαίνει Hes.; Alb. *gjalë* ‘strong, fat, alert, awake, smart’, *ngjal* “belebe, heal, mäste” (**solyo-*); 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-* (**saluuo-* or **salouuo-* = Gk. ὄλοός), Lat. *salūs, -tis* “Unverletztheit, Gesundheit, Wohlergehen”, *salū-bris* “the Gesundheit zuträglich”, *Sallustius* (with lengthened -*ll-*); besides **solos* in *soli-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-6* S. 900.

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so(s), sā

English meaning: dem. stem; he, she

Deutsche Übersetzung: "ó, ñ"

Grammatical information: originally only nom. sg. m. f., die other case of stem *to-*; fem. also *sī*

Material: O.Ind. *sá* and *sah* (**sos*), f. *sā*, Av. *ha* and *hō*, f. *hā* (also in O.Ind. *ē-sá*, Av. *aē-ša* "this"; with particle *-u* O.Ind. *a-sāu*, Av. *hāu*, ap. *hauv* m. f. "this, diese", compare Gk. οὐ[ιος]);

Gk. ó, ñ (Dor. á:) article (Att. etc. also pl. oí, aí compared with älterem Dor. τοί, ταί); substantivisch ὅς (καὶ ὅς, ἥδ' ὅς) from **sos* (or *sios*), wherefore sich n. ö, acc. öv, ñv etc. gesellte; further das with den το-forms as Relativum gebrauchte ὅς by Herodot; **so-u-*, *sā-u* in οὐ[τος], αὐ[τη]; ὅ-δε "this";

Alb. **so*, **sā* in *k-ü* "this", *kējō* "diese" (**ke-o*) and *a-ū* "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 + šu* from **sōns*) etc.; O.Ir. demonstrative *-so* (**sos*) "this, -e, -es"; Bret. *ho-n* "unser", *ho-z* "euer";

Goth. *sa*, *sō*, O.Ice. *sā*, *sū*, O.E. *sē* m.;

Toch. A m. *sə-m*, f. *sā-m*, n. *tə-m*; Toch. B m. *se* (**so*), f. *sā*, n. *te*; to anaphorischen *so* belongs also gthAv. *hōi*, jAv. *hē*, *šē*, ap. *šaiy*, Gk. οἱ "ihm";

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besides ein erweit. stem *s(i)io-*, *s(i)ia-*: O.Ind. *syáh* and (after *sá*) *syā* m. *syā* f., ap. *hyā^h* m., *hyā* f.; perhaps O.Ir. *se* “this” from **siod*, and -*se*, -*sa* particula augens the 1. sg.; very doubtful is Zurückführung from O.Ice. *siā* “this” on previous **sio*.

Fem. **sī*. Gk. ‘sie’ (Soph.), O.Ir. *sī* ‘sie’, Goth. *si*, O.H.G. *sī*, *si* ‘sie’; in addition after Rosenfeld, *Forsch.* under *Fortschr.* 29, 176 schwachtonig *si* 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. ὥρη “Teil eines Opfertieres, calf”?;

Lat. *sūra* “calf”, if with -ūr- from -ōr, or -ū- 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. *spākas* “drip, Pünktchen”.

References: WP. II 652, J. B. Hofmann Gk. Wb. 425.

Page(s): 980

spēg-

English meaning: to be attentive, sharp-sighted

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scharf hin- or zusehen’

Note: (or *spōg-*)

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*), *spáṣa-* ds. (: Gk. σκοπός), Av. *spasyeiti* ‘späht’ (= Lat. *speciō*, Gk. σκέππομαι), *spas* ‘späher’, *spaṣṭar-* ds. (= Lat. *-spector*, umb. *spetur-e*), *spasan-* “hinspähend auf” (= O.H.G. *speho* ‘späher’); Arm. *spasem* “erwarte” is Iran. Lw.;

Gk. σκέππομαι “look, see” (σκεπ- reconverted from **spek-*); σκοπός ‘späher; purpose’, σκοπεῖν “observe, aim, untersuchen”, σκοπή, σκοπιά: “Warte”, σκέψις “Betrachtung”; Alb. *pashë* “I sah” (*[s]poč-s-?);

Lat. *speciō*, *-ere*, *-xi*, *-ctum* ‘see’ (*con-spiciō* etc.), *spectō*, *-āre* “anschauen”, *speciēs* ‘sight, prestige, Aussehen, apparition’, *au-*, *haru-spex*, *specus*, *-ūs* “cave”, *speculum* “mirror”, *speculator*, *-ārī* “peer”; Umbr. *speture* ‘spectōrī’, *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 *speg-* “hinsehen”.

Page(s): 984

(s)pel-

English meaning: to speak aloud; to tell

Deutsche Übersetzung: "laut, nachdrücklich sprechen"

Material: Arm. *ařa-speł* '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. *bī-speł* "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 *ἀπελνία, wherein ἀ- am ehesten die preposition *η "in"; (also Gmc. -// probably from -/*n*-) Ltv. *pēlt* "vilify, scold, blaspheme, slander", *pał'as* (Plur.) "reprimand, Schmähung", *iz-pał'uôt* "proficient ausschmähen", as well as Toch. *pāl-*, *pāł-* " 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 Gegenleistung promise; antworten”; *despondēre animum* “den courage sinken lassen”; Hitt. *š/pand-* ‘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 ‘strenge 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 ἐνδυμα τῆς “Hrās Hes. as *pən-tos; diese or eine similar t-formation lies also dem O.Ir. ēt- “kleiden” the basic;

Lith. *pinù, panti* “flax, wattle, braid”, *pántis* m. f., O.Pruss. *panto* f. “manacle”, Ltv. *pinu, pít* “flax, wattle, braid”, *pinekls* “manacle”;

O.C.S. *pъnq, peti* ‘spannen’, ablaut. *opona* f. “curtain”, *ponjava* “Umhang, dress”, *poto* “manacle”(Serb. *püto*), wherefore among others Russ. *prepjátъ* “hinder”, *raspjátъ* “kreuzigen”, *pjatъ, pnutъ* “with dem Fußstoßen” 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. *pendē, pëndē* “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’ (**spenuðō*, compare *spannan* S. 982 from **spə-nuðō*), 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*, *spéstī* “einen Fallstrick lay, place (spannen)”, O.Lith. *spándau*, -*yti* ‘spannen’, Lith. *spanskus* “eng, drückend”, *spástas* “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. *pēndb* ‘span’, *pqditi* “urge, press, push, drive, push” (originally perhaps “ein Vieh an gespanntem Strick vorwärtsziehen”); presumably also as “gespannt hängen”, Lat. *pendeō*, -*ēre* “hangen, herabhangen”, *pendō*, -*ēre* “wägen, schätzen, pay” (to Wägen aufhängen), Umbr. *ampentu* “impeditō”; 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 (**sin*) *gjini* "brost, teat" [common Alb. *s-* > *gi-* 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. *spenys* "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*), *ərəavafšnyā* "the hochbusigen", O.Ind. *stána-* "brost, esp. female"; Arm. *stin* "female brost" (**stēno-*; gen. sg. *stean*); Gk. στηνίον στῆθος Hes. (daß στῆθος related sei, is heavy credible; hat besides θήνιον, τιθήνη einst ein *θη-θος, *τη-θος bestanden, das besides στηνίον eine parallel formation στῆθος 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

sper̄gh-, sprēgh-, nasal. spren̄gh-

English meaning: to hurry, to spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich hastig bewegen, eilen, springen’

Note: Erweit. from *sper-* “twitch, schnellen”.

Material: O.Ind. *spṛháyati* “begeht, 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”, ἀσπερχές adv. “violent, ardent”; here Welsh *ffaeth* (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. *springc (-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” (**spero*-); in addition a kind of fish *sparus*, Gk. σπάρος; Alb. *shparr*, *shperdhë* “oak” (as “timber”; *rr* from *rn*); Gmc. **speru-* in O.Ice. *spjor* ‘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* “nītī” (*j*-Verb as *muntrēn*, s. Schatz, Germanica for Siewers 367);

without anl. *s-*: Lat. *paries* “wall” (originally “die Seitenstützen eines Zeltes under likewise”); Slav. **pṛyq*, **perti* “prop, support”, with *podъ-* “fulcire”, with *za-* “claudere”, e.g. O.C.S. *podъpṛyq*, *prěti* “prop, support”, *zaprěti* ‘shut’, Russ. *u-peréť* ‘stemmen, an or against etwas prop, support; refl. sich whereof lean, sich wogegen sperren, sträuben’, *zaperéť* “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

An Etymological Dictionary of the Proto-Indo-European Language

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 ὄρνεον ἐμφερες στρουθῷ Hes. (*σπαρΦη-tiom); das formantische *u* also (??) in Gk. ψᾶρ, Ion. ep. ψήρ (Hom. acc. pl. ψῆρας), 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 ὄρνιθάριον ἄγριον Hes.; O.H.G. *sperk*, *sperch*, *spirch* ‘sparrow’, O.Pruss. *spergl-a-wanag[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", σπείραμα "convolution, diaper "; σπάρτος m. "ein shrub, bush, from dessen Ruten man Bander or Stricke flocht", σπάρτον, σπάρτη "gedrehtes or geflochtes 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, sprīngti* " strangle, throttle, choke (Intr., beim Schlucken)", *sprengéti* ds., *sprangùs* "würgend", Ltv. *sprangât* "einschnüren".

References: WP. II 667 f., Trautmann 279.

Page(s): 991-992

sp(h)ei : sp(h)ī 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, Krämpfe 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-nūd̥ 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, *Gespenst*”, Ger. *abspenstig machen, widerspenstig*; M.H.G. *spān* “discord, fight, contentio” (*spē-n-), *widerspān* ds., *widerspāne* “widerspenstig”; O.H.G. *spannan* (*spənūd̥) ‘spannen, anspannen’; intr. ‘sich dehnen, gespannt inerwartungsvoller 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. *spønn* 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. *spøng* “dünnePlatte, 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 *ɪ*-vocalism in:

Gk. σπι-νός “lean”; O.Ir. *sēim* (**spēimi-*) “exilis, macer”, *sēime* “Dünne”;

with guttural extension: Gk. σπίκανον σπάνιον Hes., σπιγνόν μικρόν, βραχύ Hes.; O.Ice. *spiki* m. “Meise”; Swe. dial. *spikjin* “thin, schmächtig, lean “, Swe. dial. *spink* ‘schmächtiger 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” (**splokitnā*);

Gk. φελγύνει ἀσυντεῖ, ληρεῖ Hes.; Lith. *paspilges* “thin in straw (of corn, grain), in Wachstum zurückgeblieben”, become better to a eigenen family the meaning “verkümmern, kümmерlich” zusammengeschlossen.

References: WP. II 680.

Page(s): 987

sp(h)el̥gh(en, -ā), splen̥gh-, sp̥lēgh-

English meaning: spleen

Note: taboo deformed

Material: O.Ind. *pl̥hán-*, Av. *spərəzan-* m., Arm. *p' aicałn*, Gk. σπλήν (*σπληγχ, compare σπλάγχνα nom. pl. “intestines, entrails”), Lat. *liēn*, O.Ir. *selg* f., M.Bret. *felc'h*, O.C.S. *slězena*.

Maybe from Av. *spərəzan* 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”), **sphaṭayati* ‘splits’, covered das partizipal *sphaṭita-*; *sphuṭāti* ‘splits sich, springt auf, platzt, reißt’ (sek. *sphoṭati*); besides diesen *t*-Präsentien (: O.H.G. *spaltan*) das *to*-partizipal *sphuṭa-* “aufgeblüht, open” (: Goth. *spilda*); O.Ind. *paṭati* ‘splits sich, cracks”, *pāṭayati* ‘splits, breaks, rips’ (: *paṭū-* ‘sharp”, Gk. πλατύς ‘salzig”? s.under **pltū-s*);

phálati “cracks, springt divided “, *phálakam* “(*cloven wood) board, lath, leaf, shield, Holzbank”, *phāla-* m. “ plowshare “ (“zugespitztes Aststück”?);

Maybe Alb. *pluar* (**pē-luar*) “ plowshare “ derived from O.Ind. *phāla-* m. “ plowshare “ see Root *leu-2*(**leu̥gh-*): to cut off, separate, free

O.Pers. Glosse σπαρα-βάραι οἱ γερροφόροι 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”), σπαλύσσεται σπαράσσεται, ταράσσεται Hes., ἄσπαλον σκῦτος Hes., σπάλαυθρον ‘schüreisen”; σπόλια τὰ παρατίλλομενα ἐρίδια ἀπὸ τῶν σκελῶν τῶν προβάτων Hes. (: Lat. *spolium*), Att. σπολάς “abgezogenes fell, fur” and “Überwurf from Leder , brostplate, mantle”, Eol. σπαλίς, Att. ψαλίς ‘scissors”; to σφαλάσσειν also σφαλός “Fußblock for Gefangene; Wurfscheibe” and σφάλλω “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 *palē* ‘seite, party’ (**polnā*, compare O.C.S. *polъ* ‘seite, bank, border, shore, gender, sex, half’); *popēlē* “Felsstück, Scholle”, *plis* (**pli-čio-*) “clod of earth”, *plish* “reed” (**pli-šio-*):

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. *spalte* “abgespaltenes bit of wood, Handgerät the Weberei”; O.Ice. *spjall*, *spell* “damage” (**spelpa-*, *-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. *spqlr* “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. *fjql* “board” (**pelā*);

with *t*-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. *spelanxtis* ‘splinter’;

O.C.S. *ras-platiti* ‘split’ (**poltiti*, compare Ger. *spalten*, O.Ind. *sphaṭati*), *platъ* “ῥάκος, scrap, shred”, *polēno* “piece of wood wood”, *polica* “board”, *palica*, aRuss. *paľka* ‘stick’, Russ. *ras-polótъ* “entzweischneiden”, *pólotъ*, *polъ* “(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-pehnъ* in Cz. *oplen*, *oplin* “Gipfstock, Rungenstock”, Sloven. *oplèn* “Wagengipfenholz” etc.;

with dem *v* from *plěvq* (**pelyō*) is zusammenzuhalten: Ltv. *spālva* “feather, Gefieder, hair”, *spīlva* “husk, Samenwolle, Wollgras”, *spīlvęns* “Bettkissen” etc.;

Toch. A *spālk-*, B *spalk-* ‘sich anstrengen’;

References: WP. II 677 ff., WH. II 571 f., 577 f., Trautmann 204, Vasmer 2, 398, Flasdieck Zink under Zinn, 157 ff.

See also: with (*s*)*p(h)eł* ‘split’ hängen possibly together: *pel-* ‘skin, fell, fur’, *spelg-* ‘split’, *splei-* ‘split’, *plēi-* “naked, bald, bleak”, *plēk-* *plēik-* “rend”, *pleu* (*s*-, *-k-*) “ausrufen”, *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 **spheli-*), *vi-sphulīnga-* ds., *vi-spulīngakā-* “Funken sprühend”; Arm. *p'ail*, gen. *p'ailič* “radiance, Schimmer”, *p'ailem* “gleams, schimmere”; *p'atp'atim*, *p'otp'otim* “gleams”.

g-extension *sp(h)el-g-*, nasal. *(s)p(h)leng-:*

Ltv. *spūguōt* “gleam, sparkle, glitter”, *spūgis* “the Funkelnde = the morning star”, *spūgans*, *spīgans* “shimmering, gleaming”; nasal. Gmc. **flinka-* “flimmernd, also from rascher Bewegung” in nd. (Ger.) *flink* “rash, hasty, quick, fast”, *flinkern* “gleam, shimmer”, M.H.G. *kupferlinke* “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. (σπληδώ f. Hes.) “ash”; Lat. *splendeō*, -ēre “gleam, shimmer”, O.Lith. *spléndžiu*, *splendéti* “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.

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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(t)*, *spad(de)* “tumefaction am Pferdefuß” (Gmc. *d*, *dd* besides *t*, *tt* kann new Variation sein), nd. Dutch *spatten* “twitch, wriggle”;

here Lith. *sp̄istu*, *sp̄isti* “erklären”, *spindžiu*, *spindéti* “gleam”, Ltv. *atsp̄ist* “wiedererklären”, *sp̄idēt* “gleam, gleam, shine”, ablaut. *spuōžs* “gleaming, bright, luminous” (**spandús*), *spuōdrs* “gleaming, durchsichtig, clean” (**spondros*).

References: WP. II 664, Trautmann 275;

See also: compare **sp(h)eng-* “gleam”.

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sp(h)eng-

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen”

Note: (and **spēg*-?)

Material: Lith. *spingu*, *spingéti* “gleam”, *spiñgis* “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 “*blinzelnd” also Lith. *spañgas* “undeutlich seeing “, *apspañges* “verblendet”, *spangýs* “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. *speñgti* “ clink “, Ltv. *spiegt* “as eine mouse pfeifen” angereiht become;

perhaps IE *spheng*-, also to Gk. φέγγος 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.

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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*, *spūrdháti* (perf. *pasprdhé*, Inf. *spūrdhásē*) "wetteifern, fight", *spṛdh-* f. "Wetteifer, fight, struggle" (: Goth. *spaúrds*), Av. *spərəd-* f. "eagerness"; Gk. in spartO.N. names Σπερθίης; Goth. *spaúrds* f. "racecourse", O.E. *spyrd* 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, stampeln", 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. *sprettia* (**sprintan*) "auffahren, aufspringen, sprossen, spray, aufgehen (from the sun)", Kaus. *sprettia* (**sprantian*; partly also *sprattian*?) "losreißen, separate", M.H.G. *sprenzen* schw. V. "sprinkle, spray, sprenkeln = bunt schmücken, putzen" and 'sich spreizen, einherstolzieren'; M.H.G. *spring* "das Aufspringen the Blumen, Farbenschmelz", Ger. bO.Ir. *spring* "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";

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Lith. *sprándas* “Genick, nape”, Ltv. *sprañda* ds., Lith. *sprindýs* ‘span’, Ltv. *sprídis* ds.;

with Gmc. *d*.

O.E. *sprind* “agile, lively, strong”, O.Ice. *sprung* f. “Ritze, cleft, fissure; wife, woman”;

O.C.S. *predajq, -ati* ‘spring; tremble’, Russ. *prjádatъ, prjánutъ* “hüpfen, spring”, ablaut.

Pol. *pręd* ‘stromschnelle’, Slov. *prôdek* “alert, awake, smart” etc.

References: WP. II 675 f., Trautmann 277 f., Vasmer 2, 450.

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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: *spriō, spr-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, schnellt, shrugs, jerks, zittert, zappelt", *ápaspaharīh* Aor. Inj. 'schnelle weg, entzieh dich rasch" (: Lat. *aspernārī*), *apa-sphúra-* "wegstoßend" (: Lat. *asper-*), *sphúra-* "zuckend", *sphurāṇa-* "blinking, gleaming, funkeln", n. " twitch, Funkeln, Erscheinen", *visphārita-m* "das Schnellen"; *sphūrti-* "das Hervorbrechen, Offenbarwerden" (**sphṛ-ti-*, compare Lith. *spiriti*), *pharpharāyate* "bewegt sich heftig hin and her"; *spr-* "losmachen", *sprṇóti* "wehrt ab", *sprṇāti* " slays ";

Av. *spar(ati)* "tritt, stößt", with *frā* "rushes, hastes", with *vi* "auseinandertreten, -stomp", *sparman-* n. perhaps "Tritt, shove ", Pers. *sipardan* "tread";

Arm. *spańal* "bedrohen" (IE *sp-*);

Gk. σπαίρω, ἀσπαίρω (ἀ- Vokalvorschlag) "zucke, zapple" (= Lith. *spiriū*), σπαίρει ἄλλεται, σκιρτᾷ, πηδᾷ Hes. (aspiriert σφαῖρα "Ball zum Spielen"?), aspiriert σφυρόν "ankle, calcaneus ", wovon σφῦρα "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, abstößend" (: O.Ind. *apa-sphúra-*);

O.Ir. *seir* “calcaneus” (**speret-s*), acc. Du. *di 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-spēr-no-*;

O.Ice. *sperna* “with den Füßen ausschlagen, wegstoßen” (: Lat. *spernō*), O.E. *speornan* ds., O.H.G. *firsprinīt* ‘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. *spyrna* “with dem Fuße bump, poke; (den foot) entgegenstemmen”; without präsensbildendes *n*: O.Ice. *spora* “with Füßen treten”, O.E. *sporetan* “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* “Getrampel”;

Lith. *spiriù*, *spirti* “with dem Fuße bump, poke, urge, press, push, constrain, oblige” (from the heavy basis), ablaut. *ātsparas* “Widerstand”, *spárdau*, -*ytí* “continual with den Füßen bump, poke”; Ltv. *spēt* “ausschlagen (of Pferde), with dem Fuße bump, poke”; *spars* “energy, Schwung, Wucht”; Lith. *spartūs* “ausgiebig; rash, hasty, agile, lively”, O.Pruss. *sparts* “mighty”, *sperclan* “Zehballen”; but Lith. *spurzdéti* ‘sich with den Flügeln jiggle or flutter’, *suspürsti* from birds “in eine schnurrende Bewegung geraten”, then generally “in heftigen rage, fury geraten, violent become” are probably onomatopoeic words (compare Ger. *brr!*).

References: WP. II 668 ff., WH. I 73, WH. II 572 f., Trautmann 275 f.

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(s)p(h)er-², sprei-, 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'iem* “zerstreue”, *sp'ir* “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 “dünngesät, sparse”;

M.Ir. *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* ‘strebepfeiler, pad’ (**sprōwōn*; to meaning see below); d- 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 splittern, 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 **spraid-na-s*, actually “die Augen weit aufspreizend”), Ltv. *spriēst* ‘spannen, urge, press, push, ausmessen’ (“*spreizen”), *sprails* ‘stelle, where Leute zusammengedrängt stand”, *debes-spraislis* ‘Himmelsgewölbe”; in addition presumably Lith. *spréndžiu* ‘spanne with the hand”.

C. extension *spreu-*: O.H.G. *spriu*, gen. *spriuwes* “chaff”; O.E. *sprēawlian* ‘sich kramphaft bewegen”; Ger. *spröde* = M.Eng. *sprēpe* ds. (**spraubia-* actually “light zerspringend”);

Welsh *ffrau* “(Hervorsprudeln), stream”, *ffreuo* “hervorspritzen” (**sproy-*), *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 Φρουδίος gen. (leg. Φρουτυος), Ger. FIN *Frutz* (Vorarlberg), oberital. *fruda* ‘sturzbach”; Bret. Vannes *fru* ‘sprühregen” (**spreus-*); also Ger. *Sprudel*?

Ltv. *spraūjuōs*, *spraūtiēs* “hervordringen, emporkommen”; Lith. *spriaūnas* “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. *spriezen* “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. *sproto(le)* “(*Spritzer =) Fleck, Sommersprosse”, Ger. *Sommersprosse*; M.L.G. *sprūte*, md. *sprūze* ds.; O.E. *sprēot* “shaft,

pole”, Dutch *sprriet* (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. *spraüst* “hineinstecken”, ablaut. *sprū-st* “eingeklemmt become”.

spreu-g-, -k- in identical Bedeutungsumfang:

Ger. nd. *spriegel*, *sprügel*, *sprugel*, *sprogel* ‘schnellbogen; gespannter Bogen to a Überdeckung; Sprengel beim Vogelfang”, luxemb. *spriegel* ‘sperrholz zum Auseinanderspannen”;

Ltv. *spruga*, *spruñga* “clamp”, *spruñgis* “toggle”;

Lith. *sprūgsti* “entspringen, escape; to get away”, Ltv. *srauga* “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-*) *shpérthenj* “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, Vendries 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.

Page(s): 995

(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. *spiqrrf.* ‘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. *prožiti, prožati* “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. *poy* “haste, hurry” (Iran. **pauða-*), parth. *pwd* “run, flow”;

Gk. σπεύδω ‘spute mich, hurry; bin emsig, strebe, strelle 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. *punē* “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. *happinahh-* “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* “Kampfsspieß”, 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”, *spūdēti* ‘sich abmühen’.

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References: WP. II 659, Trautmann 273 f., Szemerényi ZDMG 101, 205 f.

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(s)p(h)ěi-¹ : (s)p(h)ī-

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. *spicke* / “wedge”;

Lith. *speigliai* “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. *spīlu* f. “peg, cusp, peak”, O.Ice. *spīla* f. “thin, schmales Stück wood”, etc.; (das langvokalische Gmc. **spīlō* could also **spīðlō* sein, in gramm. variation with M.H.G. *spidel*, *spedel*, Ger. dial. *speidel* ‘splinter’); Cz. *spíle* ‘stecknadel’, Ltv. *spīle* “Holznagel”;

5. Lat. *spīna* “backbone, spine, thorn” (in addition Umbr. *spinia*, *spina* “columnnam”?), *spīna crīnālis* “Haarnadel”, *spīnus* “briar”; O.S. O.H.G. *spinela*, *spenula* “Haarnadel, buckle

“, M.H.G. *spenel* ‘stecknadel, Spennadel’; 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. *spitulys* ‘star auf the Tierstirn’, *spitēlē*, *spitulē* “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.

Page(s): 981-982

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 *sphīta-* ‘swollen, wohlhabend, dense, full”, *sphāta-* “big, large, strong”, *sphīti-* f. “the prospering; flourishing “, *sphāfi-* f. “Mästung, prospering; flourishing “, Kaus. *sphāvāyati* “mästet, verstärkt”, *sphārá-* “vast, spacious, wide, big, large”, *sphirá-* “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-spitám* is strittiger meaning;

from the aspl. form *sphē-*: ἐρισθενή, ἀσφηλοι ἀσθενεῖς; σφηλὸν γὰρ τὸ ισχυρόν 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-spə-ro-*);

maybe Alb. (**spatium*) *shpat* “precipice, mountain, forest”, (**spērēs*) *shpresonj* “I hope”.

M.Welsh *ffysgiau*, 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. **spōði-* 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. *spéti* “ have the time or leisure, be quick enough, be able “, *spérus* “ quick “, *spētas* m. “ leisure “, *spémē* f. “haste, hurry”; *spēkas* and *spékà* “ 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. (**spét*) *shpētim* ‘salvage’, (-*im* m. noun suffix) *shpētoj* ‘save, preserve, keep’ (-*o* verb suffix).

O.C.S. *spěq*, *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. *spory* “ergiebig, ausgiebig” and “economical, sparse”, *sporiti* ‘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. *išpiianzi*.

Von *spi-* (: *spei-*) 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. σπίδνος “vast, spacious, wide, eben”, σπιδόεις, σπιδνός (Hes.) ds., σπιδόθεν “from weitem”, ἐλεσ-[σ]πίς, -σπίδος ‘sumpfläche’, ἀσπιδής (*ἀν-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. *speičiū*, *speisti* “encircle”, *spiesti* ‘schwärmen’, *spintu*, *spisti* “in Schwärmenausbrechen, from bees”, Ltv. *spiēts* ‘swarm of bees’ (participle Lith. *spistas* “gedrängt”, Lat. *spissus*); compare also Ltv. *spaile*, *spailis* “line, Schwaden of Mähers” (-/ maybe from *-dl-*), Lith. *spieloti* “in den Nährrahmen einspannen”, Ltv. *spailles* “cloven Stecken zum Einklemmen”, *spīle*, *spīlis* “eine Zwickel, Zwickeisen; Holznägel; need, Verlegenheit” (M.H.G. Lw.?), *spīlis* also “zeltartig ausgespannte Leinwand”, *spīlet* “clamp - pinch, tweak, nip, spannen”.

With *g*-formant:

Gk. σφίγγω ‘schnüre ein, klemme ein’, σφιγκτήρ “cord, band, strap; muscle”; Ltv. *spaiglis*, *spaigle* “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 *sphēnes-;

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*, *spon* “flat pectoral, chest decoration “, O.Ice. *spānn*, *spōnn* “chip, splinter, shingle, Holzscheibe, Platte”; borrowed finn. *paana* “shingle, chip, splinter”; maybe Alb. (**spon*) *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. *spaðan: O.S. *spado*, O.E. *spada* m., -e, -uf. ‘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. *spēþa-, spēða- in M.H.G. *spāt* “blättrig brechendes Gestein, *Spat*”, Ger. dial. also *spaad*, Dutch *spaath*.

References: WP. II 652 f.;

See also: to *sp(h)ēi-2*, *sp(h)ē-*.

Page(s): 980

(s)p(h)iēu- : (s)p̄iū-, (s)p̄iu- (*ps(h)iēu- < - $\hat{g}^w h_iēu$ -)

English meaning: to spit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘speien, spucken’ and ähnliche Nachahmungen of Spucklautes

Note: die $\text{-}i$ -losen forms at least partly through dissimilation in $\text{-}io$ -present *sp*[i]jū-iō*.

Material: O.Ind. *sṭhīvati* ‘spit, speit from’ (originally only, later vorwiegend in compound with *n(i)h-*, daher $\text{-}s$ - from *s*; *sṭ-v* dissimil. from *sp-v*, so that = Goth. *speiwan*), *sṭhyūtā* ‘gespuckt, gespien’; Av. *spāma-* ‘saliva, mucus’; Gk. πτῦω ‘spucke’, πτύαλον, πτύελον ‘saliva’, πτῦτίζω (dissimil. from *πτῦτίζω) ‘spucke, spritze’ (πτυ:- from *p̄iū-; compare with Inlautbehandlung the group ἐπιφθύσδω Theokr. “despuō”; ψύττει πτύει Hes. with φῆ- 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. *spüjen* ‘spucken, sprühen’, M.Du. Du. *spuwen* ‘spucken, spit’; Lith. *spiáuju*, *spiáuti* ‘spit’, O.C.S. *pljujo*, *pljvati* ds.;

Maybe Alb.Gheg *pshtyj*, Tosc *pēshtyj* ‘spit’, *shpētonj* “escape, drip” : O.Ind. *kṣīvati* ‘spit’ : Gk. ψύττει; common O.Ind. - $\hat{g}^w h$ - > *kṣ-* : Gk.- Illyr. - Alb. - $\hat{g}^w h$ - > - $k^w h$ - > -*ps*- phonetic mutation.

Arm. *t'uk'* ‘saliva’, *t'k'anem* ‘spucke, speie from’ (*t'* kann, although from *pt-* deducible not dem Gk. πτ < πἱ 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. - $\hat{g}h$ - > -*kṣ*- phonetic mutation Gk. σίαλον, Ion. σίέλον ‘saliva, slobber’, Cypr. σίαι (Cod. σίαι < *σιFai, Bechtel Gk. Dial. I 412, or *σίσαι?) πτύσαι (Cod. πτῆσαι). Πάφιοι Hes.

References: WP. II 683, WH. II 580 f., Trautmann 276, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 325, 752, 4.

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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. σφριγάω “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 piegenden Laute

Material: Gk. σπίγγος (Hes.), σπίζα (*σπιγγία) “finch” (similarly σπύγγας, σπινθών, σπίνος “finch”), σπιζāς m. ‘sperber’ (meaning ‘sperlingstößer’ as in Ger. *Sperber*: O.H.G. *sparo* ‘sparrow’), σπίζω “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 σπιζίας, 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)pīko-

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. *spāetr*, 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)plei̯gh-

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’ (**spleigh-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)eI-1* and *p/ēi-* “naked, bald, bleak, bare” (see 834), if actually “entrindet, flayed”.

Material: Ltv. *pl̥ites* ‘small crumbs’, *plivīṇa* “abgelöste flatternde bark, outer covering of a tree, Schelfer”; very doubtful O.Ice. *fleinn* “abstehender hook an a Geräte”, O.E. *flān* f. m., *flāf* f. “Pfeil, spear, lance”;

d-present (or *d*-extensions): M.H.G. *spl̥zen*, O.Fris. *spl̥ta* ‘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. *slīss* ‘schnitzel, splinter, chip, splinter’, *slissiu* ‘schnitzel, lath’ (**splid-ti-*, -*tið*); aber *slīnd* “Ziegel, flat stone” to Bret. *sklent* ‘schiefer’ and probably rearrangement from Lat. *scindula*: **scindla* - **sklinda*.

References: WP. II 684.

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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. *pēna* (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

s^wrak^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*-, *θraxti*- “point, edge, Seite”;

Gk. ῥάκτοι φάραγγες Hes. besides secondary ῥάπται ds.

References: WP. II 702, Schwyzer Gk. 1, 299.

Page(s): 1001

srebh-, s̥rbh- and serbh- (*ghreb-)

English meaning: to sip, swallow

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlürfen’

Material: Arm. *arbi* (*srbh-) “I drank”, *arb* “Zechgelage”; Gk. ροφέω (Ion. ρυφέω) ‘schlürfe’ (also ρόφειν EM.), ρόπτός “geschlürft”, ρόφημα (Ion. ρύφημα) n., ρόφος 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. *sreibù*, *srēbti* “slurp” (also *sriobiù*, *sriaubiù*, perhaps due to *toeines* **srubiu*), ablaut. *surbiù*, *suřbtì* ‘suck, slurp’, Ltv. *surbju*, *surbt* “slurp” (-ur-reduced grade to *srobh-* or *sorbh?*; compare also Pol. *sarbac*), Ltv. *strebju*, *strèbt* “slurp, auslöffen”, *stręba* ‘somewhat to Schlürfendes; ein Betrunkener’; Proto-Slav. **serbjq*, **sъrbati* “slurp”, with variant Ausgleichungen in Sloven. *srébatì*, Cz. *střebati* etc.; perhaps also M.H.G. *sürfeln*, *sürfeln* “slurp”, Ice. *sarpr* “craw the Vögel”, O.Ice. as Spitzname (“*gullet”), with Gmc. *p* from gemin. *pp*; also Dutch *slorpen*, *slurpen*, Ger. *schlurfen* with / after *schlucken*.

References: WP. II 704, 716, WH. II 561 f., Trautmann 294, Vasmer 2, 612; W. Schulze setzte **s(y)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. ρόθος m. “das Wogenrauschen”, ἀλί-ρροθος “meerumrauscht”, ταχύ-ρροθοι λόγοι ‘schnelldahinrauschende words’, ἐπίρροθος (and ἐπιτάρροθος) “herbeisausend; also from Göttern: zur help”, ρόθιος “roaring”, assimil. ράθαγος τάραχος Hes.; perhaps also Lateeres ρώθων, mostly pl. ρώθωνες “Nasenlöcher, nose” as Trivialausdruck “*Schnarcher, Rassler”; in addition ρέθεα pl. “Nasenlöcher, nose”; compare ρῖς, ρῖνός 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-ntī*); 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 *ríñkhati* “bewegt sich mühsam, crawls” (from children);

Gk. ἀνα-ῥηιχάομαι, ἀρριχάομαι “mühselig with Handen and Füßen emporklettern”.

References: WP. II 702, Frisk Gk. Wb. 103.

Page(s): 1002

srenk-

English meaning: to snore

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schnarchen’

Material: Gk. ρέγκω, ρέγχω ‘schnarche; snort”; ρέγκος n., ρέγξις f. ‘schnarchen”, ρόγκος, ρόγμός ds.; O.Ir. *srennim* ‘schnarche” (**srenk-nā-mi*); M.Ir. *srēimm* n. ‘schnarchen” (**srenk-smη*), also *srēimm* through influence of *srennim*;

a similar onomatopoeic words Schallnachahmung entspringt probably Gk. ρύγχος ‘schweinsrüssel, snout, bill, beak, neb”; whether Arm. **tungn*, pl. *tingun-K*, *rəngun-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. *šlakas* “drip”, *šlakēti* “drip, trickle”, *šlēkti* ‘spray’ (see above S. 607 *kleu-* ‘spülen’).

References: WP. II 602 f., 705.

Page(s): 1002

sreup-

English meaning: scabby, dirt

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schorfiger Schmutz am Körper’

Material: Gk. ρύπος m. ‘smut, Unreinlichkeit’, ρυπόω, ρυπαίνω ‘sully’, ρυπαρός “dirty, filthy”, ρυπάω “bin dirty, filthy”, ρύπος n. “wheys”, ρύπτω “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 *strѣpътъ* “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. ρόος, O.C.S. *o-strovъ*), *giri-sravā* “Bergstrom” (= Gk. ρόη, Lith. *sravà*), *srutá-* flowing, geflossen” (= Gk. ῥυτός = fem. Lith. *srutà*; zero grade Ltv. *strauts*), *srutí-* f. “way, das Fließen” (= Gk. ρύσις, perhaps Arm. *arū*), *sravát-* f. “river” (= Gk. -ρεῖται-ης), O.Ind. *srōtah* n., O.Pers. *rautah-* n., Pers. *rōd* “river”; causative *srāváyati* “makes flow”, *srāva-* m. “effluence”; Av. (*ravan-*), gen. pl. *raonām* “the Flüsse”, *urvant-* (*sru-vant-*) “flowing”; from einem *d(h)-* present from (: Gk. ρύθμος?); Av. *raoδaiti* “flows”, *raoδah-* n. “river”, *urūd* f. “Flußlauf, bed” (O.Ind. *visrúh-* f. ‘stream’ or likewise?);

Arm. *aroganem*, *oroganem* “benetze” (**srou-*), compare O.Lith. *srāvinu* “make bluten”), probably also *ariu* “canal” (**srutis* or **srujos*);

Gk. ῥέω “flow” (Fut. ῥεύσομαι, Aor. Epidaur. ἔξερρύā, Kalymna ἐ[γ]-ρυά Konj. from **sru̯uā-*; compare Lith. *pasrùvo* “floß” from -āt, usually **sre̯uē-* in ἔρρυην, Lith. *sravēti*; to this beiden heavy Basen O.Ind. Inf. *srávitavē*); ρόος (Cypr. ρόFος), Att. ροῦς m. “current, flood”, περί-ρροος “rings umflossen” (also ἀπό-ρροος for überliefertes ἄφορρος), ρόη (korkyr. dat. pl. ρhoFaiσiv) “das Strömen, stream” (= Lith. *sravà*), ρύτος “flowing, strömend”, περίρρυτος “rings umflossen” (= O.Ind. *pari-sruta-*), ρύσις f. “das Strömen”, ρύας, -άδος “rinnend”, ρύδην, Hom. ρύδόνadv. “in Überfluß”; ρέμα n. ‘strömen, river; surge’; ἀκαλα-ρρείτης “gentle flowing”, βαθυ-ρρείτης “deep flowing”, ἐυ-ρρείτης “rich flowing”, (*-ρρεῖτης, compare O.Ind. *sravat-*), as Ion. ῥέεθρον, Att. ρεῖθρον n. “Flußlauf, riverbed” from themat. **sre̯ue-* derive ; ρύθμος, Ion. ρύσμός (“the wash of the waves of Meeres compared) regelmäßige Bewegung, Rhythmus”; Thrac. Στρῦμων river name, Στρῦμη Stadtname;

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O.Ir. *sruaimm* n. “river”, O.Bret. *strum* “copia (lactis)” (= Gk. $\rho\epsilon\bar{\mu}\alpha$, if not ablaut equally with Gmc. **strauma*); but O.Ir. *sruth* “river”, Welsh *ffrwd* etc., from **spru-tu-*; compare Pokorný *Celtica* 3, 308 f.;

O.H.G. *stroum*, O.E. *strēam*, O.Ice. *straumr* ‘stream’ (: Ltv. *straume*, Pol. *strumień*); Lith. *sraviù*, *sravéti* (old *savvù*) “gelinge fließen, seep, drip”, *sraūjas* “rasch flowing “, *sravà* “das Fließen, Menstruieren”, *srovė*, 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. *strénos* “die loins, das Kreuz”.

References: WP. II 705.

Page(s): 1002

s̄īg-, s̄īgos-

English meaning: cold, frost

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Kälte, Frost"

Material: Gk. ρῆγος n. "frost", ρῆγέω, perf. m. present-meaning ἔρρηγα "freeze, shudder, erschauern"; ρῆγώω "friere";

Lat. *frigus*, -*oris* n. (= Gk. ρῆγος) "coldness, frost", *frigeō*, -*ēre* "cold sein, freeze, gefroren sein", *frigidus* "cold".

References: WP. II 705 f.; after WH. I 547, II 434, zero grade from *(s)r̄ēg-, to Lat. *ridgeō* 'starre', *rigor* "solidification (vor coldness)", Lith. *réiztis* 'sich strecken' (different above S. 855, 862.)

Page(s): 1004

s̥rōmo-

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; Macheck Slavia 16, 191, IF. 53, 94; Vasmer 3, 272 f.

Page(s): 1004

stag-

English meaning: to drop, drizzle

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sickern, tropfeln, 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. *stagnum* “jedes ausgetretene Gewässer, sea, pond, pool, Tümpel, pool or langsam running Gewässer”;

Lat. (Celt. Lw.?) *stagnum* “Zinn” (“das Getropfte, light Schmelzbare”), O.Ir. *stān* “Zinn”; Welsh *ystaen*, nCorn. *steān*, Bret. *steān* (from dem Lat.?);

O.Bret. *staer*, Bret. *ster* “river, stream, brook” (**stagrā*), Welsh *taen* “conspersio, adspersio” (**stagnā*).

References: WP. II 612, WH. II 585, Flasdieck 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. *stāyāt* "clandestine, hide, conceal", *stāyū-*, *tāyū-* "thief" (= O.C.S. *taj* adv. "geheim", if from **tāiu*, Gk. τηῦ-σιος); *stēya-m* "theft", *stēnā-* "thief"; Av. *tāyu-* "thief", *tāya-* "theft"; Gk. τησίη ὁδός "ein way, the einen um die Mühe the intention betrügt" (*τāū-τιος, 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-, stī-, stī-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”), *vistīmīn-* Bez. of pudenda, *stīyā* f. “träges, stehendes water”, *stīmita-* ‘schwerfällig, idle, unbeweglich, dampf’; Av. *stā(y)-* “heap, mass”;

Gk. στέαρ, στέατος ‘stehendes fat, tallow, suet’ (**stāir*); Hom. ἀγχι-στῖνος “nahe aneinandergedrängt” (compare O.Ind. *styā-na-*); στία f., στῖον n. “small stone”; στίλη “drip” (compare Lat. *stīria, stīlla*);

Lat. *stīria* “frozen drip, icicle”, Dimin. *stīlla* “drip” (**stīr[e]llā*);

Mod.Ice. *stīrur* ‘stiffness in the eyes’, Nor. *stīra*, O.Ice. *stīra*, Dan. Swe. *stīrra* “gaze, stare”, E.Fris. *stīr* “stiff, starr”, Ger. *stier, stieren*; Lith. *styrstū, styr̥ti* “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”, *stěnъplъ* ‘steinig’;

perhaps also O.Ice. *stīn.* ‘stall’, *stīa* “einhegen”, O.E. *stig, 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.

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References: WP. II 610 f., WH. II 595;

See also: s. also *steyə-* 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*, *stõkti* “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. *tishthati*, Av. *hištaiti*, ap. 3. sg. Impf. *a-ištata* ‘stehn’ (: Lat. *sistō*, Ir. -*sissiur*, athematic still Gk. ἰστημι, 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. ἰστημι (Dor. ἰστάμι) ‘stelle”, Aor. ἔστην, perf. ἔστηκα, ἔσταμεν, ἔσταώς (ἐπί-σταμαι “verstehe” probably neologism after Aor. ἐπί-σταίμην, ἐπί-στάμενος); ιστός “Mastbaum, the senkrechte Weberbaum, Gewebe”;

Av. ap. *stāya-* ‘stellen; Med. sich stellen’;

Lat. *sistō* ‘stelle”, Umbr. *sestu* ‘sistō”, volsk. *sistatiens* ‘statuerunt”;

O.Ir. *tair-(s)issiur* ‘stehe, bleibe stand”, *ar-sissedar* “insistitur, innititur”, *fo-sissedar* “tritt ein for” (*sessam* “das Stehen”, *sessed* ds. etc.);

Lat. *stō* (*stāre*, *stetī*) = Umbr. *stahu* ‘stehe”, **stā-jo*; altLat. probably also trans. ‘stellen”;

Osc. *staít* (**stājejeti*) ‘stat” pl. *stahínt*, *eestínt* (**ēstājejeti*) “extant”; O.Ir. *ad-tāu*, *-tō* “I befinde mich, bin” (**stā-jo*), 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”, *dīness* “ despise “, *to-ness-* “betreten”, *ar-ossa* “erwartet” (**are-uks-stā*); *assae* “light to tun” from **ad-stā-jo-* “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’; Reimwortbildung 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. **stajq*, *stati* ‘sich stellen’, *stojq stojati* (**stəiēti*) ‘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. ιστάνω); Lat. *prae-stināre* “den Preis vorher feststellen, buy”, *dēstināre* “festmachen, festsetzen, fest beschließen” (*dēstina* “pad”), *obstināre* “auf etwas bestehen”; Alb. *shtonj* “vermehre” (“*stelle, staple auf”); O.C.S. *stanq* (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-śṭhā-* “hervorstehend, -ragend”, *pari-śṭhā-* “(*herumstehend =) hemmend”, f. “hindrance”, *prthivi-śṭhā-* (and *-śṭhá-*) “auf dem Boden stehend, fest auftretend”, *rathē-śṭhā-* “auf dem cart stehend, kämpfend” = Av. *raθaē-štā-* “warrior”; Gk. θέμις, -στος “right, law” (originally Göttername “die fest and unverbrüchlich Stehende”, *θεμί-στᾶ), 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-śṭhā-* ‘standing firm’ (-*śṭhā* f. ‘stillestehen, Beharren’), *duh-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*) *rrī* ‘stand’

O.C.S. adj. ‘straight, schlicht, simple, just’; O.Ind. *pr-ṣṭhá-* n. “back” etc. (see 813); Gk. παστός “Bettvorhang” (compare with *d*-suffix Gk. παραστάς, παστάς etc. in the same place); O.Ind. *gōṣṭhá-* 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. *breshtē*, *breshtf*. “Tannenwald” (: *brē* “fir”) under likewise; altlllyr. *Tergeste*, Λαδεστα, -στον etc.; O.Ind. *tri-ṣṭhá-* “auf drei Unterlagen stehend”, Osc. *trstus* “testes” (*tristaamentud* “testamento”), Lat. (to. *ī*-stem geworden) *testis* (**tri-sto-*) “wer as dritter, as Zeuge by zwei Streitenden steht”, O.Ir. *tress-* “dritter”; Lat. *caelestis* “in caelo stationem habens” (originally *o*-stem, compare ἄπαξ λεγ. *Veneris caelestae*), *agrestis* “ländlich”; Lith. *atstūs* “afar” (: *atstóti* ‘sich entfernen’; of Adverb *atstù* = instr. auf -ō̄ derive), Ltv. *nuò-st* adv. “weg, hinweg, fort”; Lat. *praestō* “gegenwärtig, da, zur Hand, to Diensten”; *praestōlarī* “bereitstehen” probably from **praestōdārī*,

as IE **st̥eJti-s* with in the Komposition reduced *e* are whereas aufzufassen:

O.Ind. *pr-ṣṭi-* f. “back” etc. (see 813 Withe) and *prati-ṣṭhi-* “Widerstand”; Gk. ἔξαστις “from dem Gewebe vorstehender Faden” (*ἔξ-αν-στις), κατ” ἀντηστιν “compared with” (*ἀντην-στι-); Lith. *dim-stis* “courtyard, courtyard, blessing”.

E. nouns with Dental-suffixes:

1. Lat. *super-stes*, *anti-stes* (**stə-t-*);

2. participle O.Ind. *sthitá-* ‘stehend’ (Av. *stāti-* ‘stehend’ with geneuerter = renamed, has changed?? lengthened grade), Gk. στατός “placed, stehend”, Lat. (Osc.-volsk.) *status* “placed”; O.Ir. *fossad* “tight, firm”, Welsh *gwastad* “planus, constans, aequus” (**upo-status*); 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. *gistarōn* “gute Gelegenheit give, *gestatten*”, O.Ice. *steðja* ‘stellen, bestätigen, gestatten”, M.L.G. *steden* ds., O.E. *stæppan* “zum Stehen bringen”; Lith. *stataū*, *-ýti* ‘stellen’;

3. Alb. *mështet*, *pshtet* ‘stütze, lehne an’, *fstetem* “bleibe” (to Verbaladj. **stə-to-*);

4. O.Ind. *sthiti-* 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. *mbē-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 ‘ständen’); zero grade Av. *stāti-* ‘stehen, Stand, Aufstellung’, O.C.S. *postatъ* “determination”, Inf. Lith. *stótí*, 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* ‘statuta’; Bret. *steut*, Welsh *ystawd* “Garben” (**stā-tā*), Bret. *steudenn* “spigot, nail” (**stā-t-*), Loth RC. 43, 154 f.; Lith. *status* ‘stehend, steil’, Goth. *stabpa* 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-*) *sfōðr* ‘standing firm, tight, firm’ (rather IE *t* because of Goth. *ungastobai* “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.*stōða* "zum Stehen bringen"; with Gmc. **stōþia-* lautet ab Lith. *stāčias* 'stehend'; Lith. *statiné* "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)-sthār-* "the links stehende Wagenkämpfer", Av. *raθaē-štar-* "warrior, Kriegsheld" (as *raθaē-štā-*, see above; perhaps but reshuffling from *-sthā* 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. *staþol* "base, position, place", O.S. *stathal* "position", M.L.G. *stadel* "barn", O.H.G. *stadal* 'stand, Kornscheuer", Ger. (süddt.) *Stadel*, older Dan. *stadel* "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", pālign. *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, stiff, zugewogen", στάδην 'stehend", ἀπο-σταδόν "fern abstehend".

9. with */*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. στήμαν m., στήμεναι ‘stand”, Lat. *stāmen* n. “Aufzug am aufrecht stehenden loom, etc.”, Umbr. dat. *stahmei* ‘statiōni”; *stahmito* ‘statūtum”; O.Ir. *sessam* “das Stehen” (**si-stā-mu-*), *foessam* “ protection” (**upo-si-sta-mu-*) = M.Welsh *gwaessaw* “Garantie”; Goth. *stōma* “ύπόστασις, foundation, Stoff”; Lith. *stomuō*, -*eñs* ‘statur”; Russ. *stam/k* ‘stützbalken”;

Gk. στάμνος “crock, pitcher”, σταμīν-ες pl. ‘ständen, 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 Verquikkung eines related **stamna-* with a *stañna-*, s. **steb-* “Pfosten”); Toch. A *stām*, 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. δύστανος “(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*, *shtézë* “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. *sthirā-* “tight, firm, unbeweglich”; Lith. *stóras* “thick, umfangreich” (actually ‘stämmig”), O.C.S. *starъ* “old” (“*stämmig” in contrast zur zarteren Jugend), O.N. *stórr* “big, large”, O.S. *stōri* “big, large, illustrious”, O.E. *stōr* “vast, grand”;

13. with dem *j* from **stā-iō* 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*, *-éti* ‘stand’ (Memel *stáunu*), *stovà* “place”, *stōvís* ‘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 (*στωFία), Eol. στωϊά “säulenhalle”, στωϊδιον Dimin., στωικός “zur Schule the Stoa gehörig”, στώμιξ δοκίς ξυλίνη Hes.;

zero grade: O.Ind. *sthūnā* “column” (mind. *n̥* 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-ṣṭhú* adv. “good, beautiful”, *anu-ṣṭhú*, *anu-ṣṭhuyā* “immediately, right away”;

with *t*-forms in addition: O.Ice. *stoð* (pl. *stoðir*, *stəðr*, *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* ‘staude’; 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-euθ-*** “massiv, tight, firm, thick, breit” (Gmc. *stiura* see below) as ‘standsicher, standing firm’ in O.Ind. *sthāvara-* “thick, standing firm, beständig” (latter meaning and die Vokallänge perhaps through support in *sthā* ‘stand’), *sthávira-* “breit, thick, strong, dense, old”, (or after dem compounds Sup. erfolgter replacement for:) O.Ind. *sthūra-*, *sthūla-* “thick” = Av. *stūra-* “umfangreich, strong” (Kompositionsform *stū-*, *stvi-*, i.e. **stuvi-*), compar. superl. O.Ind. *sthávīyas-*, Av. *staoyā* “the Umfangreichere, Stärkere, Größere”, O.Ind. *stháviṣṭha-*, Av. *stāviṣṭa-* “the Stärkste, Derbste, Gröbste”, O.Ind. *stháviman-* n. “Breite”, Av. *stavah-* n. “thickness, fatness, Starke”; Arm. *stvar* “thick” (**stuvar-*); aschw. *stūr* “big, large” (besides *stōr*, see above), *stýras* “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. *stýri* n. “rudder, helm”, M.L.G. *stür(e)* n. “rudder, helm”, f. n. “Regierung; help, Gegenwehr”, f. “Unterstützung”, Goth. *us-stiurei* “Zügellosigkeit”, M.L.G. *unstüre* ds., Goth. *stiurjan* “feststellen, affirm”, Ger. *zur Steuer der Wahrheit*, O.Ice. *stýra* “ein ship steuern; regieren”, O.E. *stīran* 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;

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to O.Ind. *sthūrá-* 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. *sthávira-*); O.H.G. *stior*, O.E. *stēor*, O.Ice. *stiōrr* (besides *Pjōrr*) “bull”.

References: WP. II 603 ff., WH. I 343 f., 705 f., Trautmann 280 ff., Vasmer 3, 2 ff.

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**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. *stæpan* “einweihen”, O.H.G. (Hildebrandslied) *stoptun* *tosamane* “liessen zusammenstapfen”; M.L.G. *stappe*, O.H.G. *stapf*, *stapfo* (*stāffo*) ‘*stapfe*, footprint “ (Gmc. **stapp-*); O.Ice. *stópull* 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, footprint, 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. *ie/d-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. *stempan* “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”, *stabdhā-* “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’ (**stəb[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. *stafir* ‘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. (**stabjanjōn-*) “bestimmte, feste time etc.”, O.E. *stefn*, *stemm* 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 **stab-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. *stem̄bt̄i* ‘stengel ansetzen”, *stem̄bras*, *stem̄brys* ‘stengel” (= M.Ir. *sem̄or*), *stim̄bras* ‘schwanzstumpf, -stummel”, žem. *stámbiris* ‘stengel”, Lith. *stambùs* “coarse, coarsely granulated “, *stámbas* “Kohlstrunk”, Ltv. *stuobrs* “Halm, reed”; Lith. *stebulē* f. “hub of a wheel”, Ltv. *stebe* “Mast”, Russ. *stebátъ*, Clr. *stebnuty* “peitschen; steppen, sew “; *stabýti*, *stabdyti* “zum Stehen bringen”, *stābas* “Pfosten, Schlagfluß”, O.Lith. *stabas* “Götzenbild” (divine revered peg, plug), Ltv. *stabs* “Pfeiler, column “, O.Pruss. *stabis* m. “stone “, *stabni* f. “(steinerner) oven”, Lith. *stābaras* “trockener bough”, O.C.S. *stoborъ* “column “; with the meaning ‘staunen”: Lith. *stebétis*,

root form auf -*p*-:

O.Ind. in Kaus. *sthāpāyāmi* ‘stelle, gründe”;

O.C.S. *stopa* “ footprint “, *stepenъ* “grade”, O.Lith. *stapýtis* ‘stand bleiben”, Lith. *stēpas* ‘schlagfluß”, *stapinti* “penem erigere”;

O.C.S. *stōpiti*, *stōpati* “tread”.

References: WP. II 623 ff., Trautmann 280, 284, Kniper Nasalpräs. 195 ff., Vasmer 3, 16, 19, 35.

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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. **staggā*) ‘stiff and stehendes 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(i)s* “a prickly fish”, *stage* “Alant” (also *stagi* “ein herb, das als Kohl gegessen wird”?);

nasalized: Gk. στόνυξ, -υχος (geformt after ὄνυχ- “sharp cusp, peak”), στόνυξι κέρασι Hes.; στάχυς, -υος (also ἄσταχυς) m. “Ähre” ($\alpha = \eta$);

O.Ice. *stinga*, *stakk*, O.E. *stingan* ‘stecken”; Goth. *usstagg* “ξελε, 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 *ostežь* “dress, mantle”; Russ. *stegáť*, *stegnúť* ‘steppen, sew, peitschen”, *stěžka* “suture” (*e* in geschlossener syllable from *b* and auf *stegáť* 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”, *stangūs* “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. λ); pl. O.Welsh *te*, Welsh *tai*, also in O.Ir. *teg-lach* “Hausgenossenschaft”, Welsh *teulu*, O.Corn. *teilu* “family” (**tego-slougo-*), O.Ir. -*tuigiur* “I cover” = O.H.G. *decchiu*, *tuige* ‘stramen’ (**toqia*), *imthuge* “Bedeckung, Bekleidung”, Welsh *am-do* “amiculum, involucrum”, O.Ir. *ētach* “dress”, Welsh Corn. *to* “roof”, Welsh *toi* “tegere”;

O.Ice. *Pekja* “cover”, O.E. *Peccan* “cover”, O.H.G. *decchen* “cover” (iterative **togejō* = O.Ir. *tuigiur*, under Verdrängung from IE **tegō*); O.Ice. *pak*, O.E. *ðæc*, O.H.G. *dah* n. “roof”; O.Ice. *Pekja* “roof”, O.H.G. *decchi* “cover, roof”; O.E. *Pecen*, O.S. *thecina* ds., in addition O.Ice. *staka*, *stakka* f. “fell, fur”; (without *s* Nor. dial. *taka* ‘schweinshaut’);

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lengthened grade Lith. *stíegiu stíegti* “ein Dach eindecken”, O.Pruss. *steege* “barn”, Lith. *stíegtojas* “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'akałak*, *t'akałat* “capitello, architrave”;

Lat. *tīnum* (**tegnom*) “timber, balk, beam”;

O.Ice. *stjaki* “picket, pole, shaft, pole” = O.H.G. *stehho* “cudgel, club, picket, pole, Stecken, peg, plug”; (with expressive Geminuation *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* “Einsticken 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, stegeyr̄s* “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. *stēžja, stōžje* ‘schoberstock’, Serb. *stōžēr* “tree auf the Dreschtenne”, O.Sor. *sćežor* “Mast”; O.C.S. *stogъ* “haystack”; *stēgъ* “banner, ensign, flag”; about O.C.S. *stęgno* see under *(s)teig-*.

References: WP. II 613, 622, Trautmann 285, Vasmer 3, 16 f.

Page(s): 1014

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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-stīgham* Inf. “übersteigen, bemeistern”;

Gk. στείχω ‘schreite, go’, *στίξ, gen. στιχός, pl. στίχες, -ας “row, Zeile”, Att. στίχος “row, Zeile, line”, στιχάσθαι “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]tiktā), 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 ē², 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”, *stēttr* 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”, *staigaüs, -ytis* and *steigiúos, steiḡtis* ‘sich beeilen, sich bemühen’; Ltv. *stèidzu(ôs)*, *stèigt(iêš)* ‘sich beeilen’,

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staīgāt “wandeln”, *stīga* “Pfad”; O.C.S. *stīgnō* “I come”, *stīdza*, *stīza* “Fußsteig, road”, *stīgna* “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”, *tējayati* ‘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. *tigrā-* ‘sharp’; afghO.N. *tērə* ‘sharp, spiky’ (**taigra-*); Av. *tiži-* ds., *tiyri-* “Pfeil” etc., Pers. *tēy* “cusp, peak, sword” (Arm. Lw. *tēg* “Lanze”), *tēz* ‘sharp’, *tēj* “Pfeil”;

without anlaut. *s-* also Gmc. **Þihstila-* “thistle” (compare den *s*-stem O.Ind. *tējas-*) in O.Ice. *Pistill*, O.E. *ðistel*, O.H.G. *distil* and Nor. *tistel*, ostFris. *dīsse/* “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. *instīgō*, -āre “anspornen, sting, goad, anreizen, aufreizen”;

nasalized *instinguō* “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 **tegos* “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. *stice(s)* m. ‘sting, prick”, M.L.G. *stekel*, O.H.G. *stihhil* ‘sting, prick”, Ger. *Stichel*; Goth. *stiks*, O.H.G. *stehhal* “goblet” as “zum Einsticken in die Erde under 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 stigaū, stigti* and *stýgau, -oti* “an a Orte ruhig verbleiben (steckenbleiben”); whether to *(s)teig^wh-*?

References: WP. II 612 ff., Wissmann Nomina Postverb. 86 f., 191, Vasmer 3, 8;

See also: see under *(s)teig^wh-2*.

Page(s): 1016-1017

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(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.’ (**toigw-no-*);

Celt. **toibos* from **toigw-os-* in O.Ir. *tōeb*, *tōib* n., Welsh Corn. Bret. *tu* ‘seite’;

O.C.S. *stbgno* “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 **ste̥-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 σταλάώ “σταλάσσω”; τέλμα n. “puddle, slop, swamp, marsh, slime, mud, mortar” (Arm. *tełm*, *tiłm* ‘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. *staout*, Bret. *staot* “urine” (**stal-to-*?);

eine *g(h)*-extension perhaps in Lith. *jtelžti* “steep, eingießen”, Intrans. *išfilžti* “aufweichen”, ablaut. *tułžti* “humid, wet become”; Proto-Slav.. **tъlstъ* ‘swollen, thick’ in O.C.S. **tъlstъ* 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. *ara-stat* (*stl-no-) “roof”, *lain* “breit” (*laɪ-in, extension from *laɪ* from *stlā-to =Lat. *lātus*);

Lat. *lātus* (*stlā-to-) “breit”, older anlaut in *stlatta* “Kauffahrteischiff”; ablaut. *stlə- 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)tlə-t-iom “Flachland”;

Proto-Slav.. *steljō stvlati* “outspread” in O.C.S. *po-steljō, po-stvlati* “στρωννύειν”, *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*, *sthālī* “elevation, Anhöhe, Festland”, *sthálā* “Erdaufschüttung”, *sthálati* (Dhātup.) ‘steht’; perhaps *sthála-m*, *sthālī* “vessel, pot, pan”; unclear *sthānū-* “standing firm”, Subst. ‘stump, stick’ (**stharnū-*, IE **st(h)eI-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. στᾶλā, Att. στήλη “column” (**st/-nā*, compare O.H.G. *stollo*); perhaps στάλιξ(ă); “peg, plug zum Festmachen the Jagdnetze”;

Alb. *shtjelj* (**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. *stjórl* “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. *stæl* “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* (-//) “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 **st̥l̥n-*, 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. *stālmi*, Nor. *stalme* m. “das Angeschwollensein of Euters”, Swe. *stolm* ‘stopeln’ (: Ltv. *stułms*); Nor. *stalma, stolma* “curdle, coagulate, harden”;

O.Pruss. *stallit* ‘stand’; Ltv. *stułms* “stump; limb, member, Arm, leg”;

as s-lose Nebenformen comes in Betracht **tel-* ‘still sein’ (see there).

Erweiterte root forms:

stelb-, stelp-; stelbo- “Pfosten”:

and. *stelpon* ‘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. *stułbs* “betäubt, verblüfft”, *stułbs* “Pfosten”, ablaut. *stīls* ‘shinbone’; O.C.S. *stlъba* “grade”, Russ. *stolb* “column, Pfosten”;

danehen with *p* Lith. *stułpas*, Ltv. *stułps*, O.C.S. *stlъpъ* “columna, turris”, Russ. *stolp*; eine nasal. root form *stlemb-* probably in Lat. *stlembus* ‘schwerfällig, slow’.

steld-:

O.Ind. at most in *sthadu-* m. “hump, hunchback, hunch”;

O.H.G. *stölza*, M.L.G. *stelte*, Swe. *stylta*, M.Eng. *stilte* ‘*stelze*”, Eng. *stilt* ds.; nd. *stilte* “shaft, pole, Stengel”, O.E. *styltan* “verdutzt 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 =) Taglöhner, unverheirateter man, Hagestolz”.

stelg- (also ***stelk-?***) nominal (*s)tolgo-*:

M.Ir. *tolg* m. f. “strength”; O.S. *stiælke*, 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. *stelgti* “anstarren, starr hinsehen”, *stalgùs* ‘starr, defiant, stout, proud”, *stelgtis* “brag, boast”, probably also žem. *stilguos* ‘sich beeilen”; because of the meaning doubtful Lith. *stulgyn* “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. *stuomitiēs* ‘stammeln, stumble, stand bleiben, sich bäumen, zaudern’ (**stōm*), *stumt* “bump, poke”, Lith. *stumiù*, *stúmiau*, *stùmti* “bump, poke, schieben”, Ltv. *stuostīt* (**stamstīt*) “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. *stenu*), *stániti*, *stanáyati* “donnert, dröhnt, bellow, roar, braust”, *stanayitnú-* m. “thunder”, *tanayitnú-* “dröhnen, 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. *stenecean* “pant, gasp”; O.H.G. *donar* “thunder”, O.E. *þunord* ds., O.Ice. *Þórr* “Donnergott”, O.E. *ðunian* “thunder, roar, bellow, sigh”;

Lith. *stenu*, *-éti* “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” (*στεν-*Fó-ς*), Hom. τὸ στεῖνος “narrowness, narrow Raum; crush, crowdedness (so also Att. τὸ στένος)”, στενυγρός “eng”, Στενύ-κληρος (στεν-*u-* : στεν-*Fo-*); στάνει (*σ*)τείνεται συμβέβυσται Hes.; perhaps to **sten-to-* in O.Ice. *stinnr* “stiff, tight, firm, hard, strong”, O.E. *stīð*, O.Fris. *stīð* 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. *strēgō*, *strēsti* ‘servare, beware, guard’, *stražb* = Russ. *stórož* “Wächter” etc.

References: WP. II 642, Trautmann 257 f., Vasmer 3, 12, 20.

Page(s): 1032

(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”, στέριφος ds. (also “unfruchtbar”, s. *ster-6* “unfruchtbar”), στερέμνιος ds.; στεῖρα “Kielbalken”, lengthened grade: στῆρα τὰ λίθινα πρόθυρα Hes., στηρίζω (Fut. -ξω) “tight, firm prop, support, stemmen”, Med. pass. ‘sich prop, support, sich feststemmen”, στῆριγξ, -γγος “pad”, wherefore σκηρίπτω ‘stütze”, Med. ‘stütze mich, stemme mich”, dissimil. from *στηρίπτω; στρηνής, στρηνός “hard, sharp, forceful “, στρῆνος n. “heftiges desire, power, Übermut”, στρηνιάν “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. *storr* 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*) ‘sichsträuben, sich anstrengen’; **sturra-* (**sturna-*) ‘sich steif aufrichtend, stemmend’ in Goth. *and-staúrran* “uncourageous sein”, O.H.G. *stōrren* ‘steif herausstehen, hervorragen’, O.H.G. *storro* ‘stump, clot, chunk’, Ger. *störrig, störrisch*; 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. *staráťsja* ‘sich abmühen’; with ablaut **strō-* (to στρηνής, *strē-nuus*) and Dentalformans: O.C.S. *strada* ‘hard work, toil’, *stradati* ‘leiden’; in addition O.C.S. *strastъ* ‘affliction’ (**strad-tъ*), Ltv. *struōstēt* ‘bedrohen’; with formants *-mo-* presumably O.C.S. *strъmo* ‘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 Gange) O.Ice. *storkr*, O.E. *storc*, O.H.G. *stork, storah(h)* “stork”; (if in addition Gk. τόργος “vulture”, eig. “stiff = big, large”?); compare tirol. *störke(l)n* “with langen Beinen einherschreiten”, thüring. *storchchen* “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* (*stræk?*) '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", *terglāties* '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 gesträubten 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. *sterthen* "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. *s*: Nor. *tart* (and *start*) ‘steißbein’, *turt* ‘sonchus alpinus’ (*t*- from O.N. *P*-), 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” (**frd*-); with similar meaning as Ger. *Sterz*, Nor. *(s)tart*, here: Lith. *tursóti* “with ausgestrecktem Hintern dastehen”, *turséti* “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(i)* “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, Lanzenplitter, 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. *stirpti* ‘somewhat emporkommen, heranwachsen’ (eig. “*sich straffen”), *stēptis* “auf seinem Rechte bestehen” (‘sich versteifen’), *stürplis* “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-trъpěti* or = Russ. *toropéť*);

Lith. *tīpti* “erstarren, insensible become”, Ltv. *tīrpt* ds.;

Serb.-Church Slavic *utrъpěti* “erstarren”, Russ. *térpnutъ* “ds., also vor fear”, R.C.S. *terpkij* “αύστηρός”, r. *térpkij* “herb, sour”; Russ. *toropéť*, *otoropéť* “bestürzt become” (Trautmann Bal.-Slav. Wb. 325), Clr. *torópa* “unbeweglicher person”, Slov. *tráp* “Dummkopf”; auf the Bedeut. ‘starr, stiff = persistent sein’ based on probably O.C.S. *trъpěti* “leiden”, Russ. *terpéť* ds.; Proto-Slav. **torpiti* (Kaus.) in Cz. *trápiti*, O.Pol. *tropić* “torment, smite”, Russ. *toropítъ* “antreiben”; as ‘starr, dull, vom Standpunkte of Geschmacks’: O.C.S. **trъpъkъ* “acerbus, asper”, Russ. *térpkij* “herb, sour”, as Pers. *turuš* ‘sour’ (if from **trfša*-) and Ger. *derb* (see under).

Teils auf (*s*)*terp-*, partly auf (*s*)*terbh-* can go back:

O.Ice. *þiarfr*, O.E. *ðeorf*, O.S. *thervi*, O.H.G. *derbi* “unleavened”, Ger. bO.Ir. *derb* “arid, dry, lean”;

with anlaut. **s-**: O.Ice. *stjarfī* 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. *storpeln* ‘straucheln’ can auf a root form auf *b* based on.

strep-:

Lith. *par-strapinti* “heimtorkeln”, *strýpti* “trample”, *stripinýs*, *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* “recreāre”, Pol. *postrobić* ‘stärken’ (Proto-Slav.. **storbiti*); ablaut. aRuss. *u-strebe* Aor. “wurde reif”, Church Slavic *strъblъ* “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-, stremp-:

M.L.G. *strampe(l)e)n* “with den Füßen heftig auftreten”, Ger. (eigent. nd.) *strampeln*, M.L.G. *strumpe(l)e)n* ‘straucheln, anstoßen’ under likewise; M.H.G. *strumpf*, M.L.G. *strumpf* ‘strumpf, Stummel’ (Ger. “gestutzte britches, Strumpf”), Nor. dial. *strumpf* ‘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. *strieb̄s* and *struobs* (**strambas*) “Halm, reed”, *strumbulis* “cudgel, club”;

Lith. *strampas* “cudgel, club”, *strampalioti* “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’, *pasiſtrañyti* ‘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, austerity, 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. *strīta* ‘strive, sich anstrengen’, *streita* ds.; without anlaut. *s-*: O.S. *þrēske* “widerspenstig”, Nor. dial. *treisk* “defiant, beschwerlich, mühsam”.

3. With **bh**-Erweit.: Gk. στέριφος ‘starr, hard, tight, firm, unfruchtbar’, subst. “Kielbalken” (as στεῖρα), 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. *strusis* f. “Baststreifen in Siebe”; without anlaut. *s-*: Proto-Slav.. **tr̥stb* in O.C.S. *tr̥stb* “reed”; Gk. θρύον 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. *thropple*), O.H.G. *drozza* “throat, windpipe”, Ger. *Drossel* with the derivative *erdrosseln*, M.H.G. *drüssel* “throat” and ‘snout”, O.Ice. *þrūtr* ‘snout’;

O.Ice. *þrūtinn* ‘swollen’, *þrūtna* “to swell, also vor pride, hauteur”, *þroti* “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*-), *strübe* ‘struppig’, O.H.G. *strübēn*, M.H.G. *strüben*, **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’, *strobbele* ‘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-*uā*); 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 Fischschwarm’, 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. *strīl* ‘small Wasserstrahl’, *strīla* ‘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 **strigia*) ‘furrow, crease’; *stringō*, -ere in the meaning ‘abstreifen, stroke, touch, das sword ziehen’, *strigilis* ‘rasper’ (out of it Ger. *Striegel*);

O.H.G. *strīhan* ‘stroke’, O.E. *strīcan* ‘stroke, rub, sich bewegen, go’; Goth. *striks* ‘line’, O.H.G. *strik* ‘line, stripe, Strecke Wegs, line Landes’, O.E. *strīca* ‘stripe’; O.Ice. *strik*

“gestreiftes Zeug”, Nor. *strikk* “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. *strigō*, *strišti* ‘shave, shear’; R.C.S. *strēgъ* “koupá” (**stroigo-* = M.H.G. *Streich*); with Swe. *streke* (**strikan-*) ‘stromstrich’ compare Proto-Slav.. *strvž-:* Russ. *stréženъ*, *strež*, *streža* ‘stromstrich’;

after Trautmann 290, Vasmer 3, 12 f. here as “Withte, heart”, O.Pruss. *strigeno* “Gehirn”, Proto-Slav.. **strvžylnъ*, respectively **strvženъ* “Withte, Mark”, R.C.S. *strvženъ* “Mark” etc.

streib-: O.Ir. *srīab* ‘stripe’ (**streibā*); M.L.G. *strīpe* ‘stripe’, M.H.G. *strīfe*, Ger. *Streifen*, Nor. *strīpa* ds., Swe. *stripa* “herabhängender topknot”; M.L.G. mnl. *strīpen* “(ab)stripe”, M.H.G. *streifen* (**straipjan*) ‘stroke, glide, slide, umherstreifen, (ab)ziehen, flay”, nd. *strēpen* “abstreifen” under likewise

streug-: Gk. στρεύγομαι “werde entkräftet, schmachte hin” (O.Ir. *trōg* “woeful, wretched, miserable”? see below *ter-*, *treugh-* “rub”); O.Ice. *strjūka* ‘stroke, whisk, smooth; sich rasch bewegen’, *strykja*, *strykva* ds., *stryk* “line”, *strykr* “strong wind”, O.H.G. *strūchon* “ruere, impingere”, M.H.G. *strūchen* ‘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*, *strvgati* ‘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.

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Page(s): 1028-1029

ster⁻⁵, sterə- : strē-, steru- : streu-

English meaning: to widen, to scatter

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ausbreiten, ausstreuhen”

Note: (compare **ster-** “stare, stiff sein”)

Material: A. O.Ind. *stṛnāti*, *stṛnōti* (eig. zur basis *streu-*), later also *starati* ‘streut (hin), bestreut; wirft hin, wirft low, base”, participle *stṛtā-*, *stīrnā-*, Inf. *stártavē* and *staritavāi*, *staritavē*; *sva-stara-* m. “eigene Streu”, *pra-starā-* m. ‘streu, Polster; surface, plain, area, Ebene” (= Russ. *prostór* “Raum, Geräumigkeit”); *stári-man-* n. “Ausbreitung, Ausstreuung” (ablaut. with Gk. στρῶμα, Lat. *strāmen*);

Av. *star-* (present *starati*, *stərənaoti*, *stərənāti*) ‘sternere”, participle *stərəta-* and *starəta-*; *stairiš-* n. ‘streu, lair, bed”; *urvarō-straya-* “Niederhauen from Pflanzungen”;

Gk. στόρνυμι (only present and Impf.; to vocalism compare ὄμόργυνμι), στορέννυμι (neologism), στρώννυμι (after στρώσαι) “bestreue, strecke hin; breite from; ebne”, Eol. perf. ἐστόροται; participle στρωτός; στρώμα n. ‘streu, lair, rug, cover”, στρωμνή ds.; στρατός (= O.Ind. *stṛtā-*) “troop, multitude, crowd, Volksmenge” (Cret. σταρτός with rearrangement “eine Unterabteilung the Phyle”), then “Heer” (in addition στρατιά, στρατεία, στρατηγός), Eol. στροτός; zero grade στέρνον “brost” (“ausgebreitete surface, plain, area”; compare O.H.G. *stirna* “forehead”, red.-st. O.Ind. *stīrnā-*, Welsh *sarn*, and o-grade O.C.S. *strana*);

Alb. *shtrinj* “breite from” (*stṛnijō*); *shtie* “lay, place there, throw, cast, make eine Fehlgeburt” (**sterō*); *shtrofkē* “cover, cave, nest”;

Lat. *sternō*, -ere “hinstreuen, hinbreiten; niederstrecken”, participle *strātus* (**sṭerətōs*), afterwards perf. *strāvī*, *prosternere* (: Slav. *prostyrq*, O.Ind. *pra-starā-*); *strāmen* ‘streu’ (: στρῶμα; O.Ind. *stári-man-*); 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’ (**st̥erəno-*, Proto-Celt. **starno-* : O.Ind. *stīrná-*);

O.H.G. *stirna* ‘stirne’ (**sternjā*), O.E. *steornede* “audacious”;

Lith. *strāja* “with Stroh ausgelegter stall”;

O.C.S. *pro-stv̥rō -str̥eti* (Russ. *sterétsъ*) “outspread”, *prostranъ* (**storno-*) “breit”, *strana* ‘seite, region’, Russ. *storoná* ds.; O.C.S. aRuss. etc. *strojь* “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. **str̥kati* in Cz. *strkati* “bump, poke”, Serb. *strčati* ‘spray’.

streu-: Lat. *struō*, -*ere* (*struxi*, *structum* with analog. Gutt. after verbs with *v* from *gʷ*) “übereinander breiten, schichten, aufbauen”, *struēs*, *struīx* “heap, bulk, mass”, Umbr. *stručla* “*struiculam”;

O.Bret. *strouis* ‘stravi’, Bret. *streuein* ‘strew, distribute’;

Goth. *straújan* ‘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.

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‘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-strioni* n. “profit, gain”, O.E. *strienan* “acquire, produce”; O.H.G. *gi-striunian* “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. *starī-* f. “unfruchtbare cow”;

Arm. *sterj* “unfruchtbar, from animals”, also *sterd* (*ster-dh-o-, -io-);

Gk. στεῖρα f. “unfruchtbare” (cow, wife, woman), στέριφος “unfruchtbar” (and ‘starr’);

Alb. *shtjerrë* “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. *tŕ̥na-m* “Grashalm, grass, herb”; Gk. τέρναξ “Artischocken-, Kaktusstengel”;

Goth. *þaúrnus*, O.Ice. O.E. *þorn*, O.H.G. *dorn* “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*, *-ic*, *-oc* “pus, humeur” (**t_ero-*; besides *o*-grade perhaps:) Arm. *t'or* “that flows down, that drops”; Nor. *stor* n. “Faulen, Verwesen”; R.C.S. *stъrvъ*, Russ. *stérvā* “carrión”; without anlaut. *s*: Lith. *terménti* ‘schmieren’, Bulg. *torъ* “manure”.

(s)terk-, nasal. (s)trenk-:

Lat. *stercus*, *-oris* “Exkrementa, ordure, crap, muck, droppings, manure”, *sterculinum*, *sterquilinum* “dunghill”; Welsh *trwnc* “Urin, yeast”, Bret. *stroñk* “Menschenkot”;

Welsh *troeth* “lye, Urin”, *troethi* “mingere”, Bret. *troaz* “Urin” (**troktā* or **tronktā*); Lith. *teršiù*, *teřsti* ‘smudge’, *apteršti* ‘smudge’, *tiršti* “dickflüssig become”; E.Lith. *tręsiù*, *tręsti* “düngen” (as Lat. *stercorāre*);

Lith. *trąšà* “manure”, *trèsti* “faulen, verwesen”, *traškanos* “pus in den Augen”, wherfore Mod.Ice. *þrār* “faul, rancid”, Nor. *traa* ds., O.E. *ðrōh* “rancor”.

(s)terg-, (s)treg-:

Gk. στεργάνως 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* “caries”; perhaps Lat. *troia* ‘sow’ (**trogia* “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.

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(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 *twll* “foramen”, adj. “perforatus”, Bret. *toull* “hole”; probably O.H.G. *dūken* “press, niederdücken”, O.E. *ðy(a)n*, *ðēon* “press, constrain, oblige, prick” (see Genaueres under *tūengh-* “beset”);

Ltv. *tukstēt* “knock”, *taucēt* “in mortar stampfen”, R.C.S. *istv̥knōti* “effodere”, O.C.S. *tъkatи* “to weave, prick”, etc.;

maye Alb. (**stuk*) *thuk* “mortar” common Alb. *s-* > *th-* phonetic mutation

O.Ice. *styggr* “angry, irate, unfreundlich”, nl. *stug*, older *stugge* “stiff, unfreundlich, abstoßend” can originally “abstossend” and “stiff” “sein and in letzteren case with Lith. *stúkti* (see under) under **steugh-** ‘steif dastehen’ combined become.

B. **(s)teu-g-**: O.Ind. *tujáti*, *tuñjáti*, *tunákti* “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”, *stúkti* “in die Höhe ragen”; and O.C.S. *tъstati 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. *stoche(r)n*; without anlaut. *s*: O.Ice. *Poka* “rücken, verändern, go”, O.E. *ðocerian* “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. *stück*, 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 *ū*: 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. *stauginéti* “amble”, actually “stiff, stolpernd go”); compare Russ. *stugnutъ* “congeal, freeze (*stiff, starr become?)”, Gk. στύγει pl. “Eiskälte”, στύγος n. “repugnance, hate”, στυγέω “hasse, verabscheue, dread”, στύξ, gen. στυγός f. “das Verhaßte, frost”; FIN ΣΤÚΞ, see under S. 1035;

dubious and only under the assumption from “Ablautentgleisung” possible is die affiliation from Goth. *stigqan* “zusammenstossen with”, *ga-stigqan* “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*, *tudáti* ‘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” (**studnjo̥d̥*); Lat. *tundō -ere*, *tutudī* “bump, poke, hit, hammer”, *tudes*, *-itīs* “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-tudjont*); 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-stumpáti* (uncovered), *tōpati*, *tupáti*, *túmpati*, *tumpáti* ‘stößt’, *tūpará* “ungehörnt”;

Gk. τύπτω “hit”, τύπος “blow, knock, Eindruck”; στυπάζει βροντά, ψοφεῖ ὠθεῖ 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”; *stuge*, *stups* “Besenstumpf; (abgebrochene) rod”.

References: WP. II 615 ff., WH. II 608 ff., Trautmann 331, Vasmer 3, 109, 160.

Page(s): 1032-1034

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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", *stōtar-* "Lobsanger" etc., Av. *staοiti* "lobt, preist, besingt; betet", participle *stūta-*, *stūti-*, *staotar-* etc., extended O.Ind. *stōbhati* "preist, jauchzt"; Gk. στεῦται "(*röhmt sich) verspricht boasting".

References: WP. II 620.

Page(s): 1035

steu̥ə-

English meaning: to get dense or tight

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich verdichten, sich ballen’

Note: perhaps *stāu-*, *stəu-* : *stū* with *stāi-* : *stī-* : *sti-ā-* ‘sich verdichten, stocken’ as extension eines **stā-* auffaßbar

Material: O.Ind. *ghṛta-stāvah* acc. pl. “lard, drip”; *prthu-stu-* “with a breiten Zopfe”, *stū-k-ā*, *stuka-* m. “tuft of wool, Flocke”, *stōkā-* m. “drip”, with the meaning-development “clots, roundish thing”, probably Ltv. *stūkis* “Wickelkind” and O.Ind. *stūka-* m. “kid, child, Tierjunges”; O.Ind. *stū-p-a-*, *stupā-* m. “Haarschopf”, Gk. *στῦπη, στύππη “oakum “(out of it Lat. *stūpa*, *stuppa* ds); Gk. στῦφω “pull together, make dense, hard, schmecke herb”, στῦμα “zusammenziehendes Wittel”, στῦψις “dasZusammenziehen, Beizen”, στῦπτικός “zusammenziehend”, στῦφος, στῦφρος, στῦφνος “herb, zusammenziehend”, στυμός “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”, *stynoti* “erkalten” and *stydeti* ‘sich schämen’ (“*erstarren”); Russ. *istygnutъ*, *stugnutъ* “congeal, freeze”.

References: WP. II 620, Vasmer 3, 33 ff.

Page(s): 1035

st̄eib(h)-, st̄ib(h)-, st̄eip-, st̄ip-

English meaning: pole, stick; stiff

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stange, Stecken; steif’ and “zusammendrängen” etc.

Material: 1. *st̄eib(h)-, st̄ib(h)-*: O.Ind. *stibhi-* m. “Rispe, tussock”; Gk. στιφρός “dense (zusammengedrängt), tight, firm, strong”, στῖφος n. “Zusammengedrängtes, heap”;

Arm. *st̄ep* “frequent, often”, as Subst. “ power, Zwang”, *stipem* “dränge, zwinge”; Gk. στείβω “make dense, trete tight, firm, betrete”, στιπτός “tight, firm, thickset”, στιβαρός ds., στίβος m. “the betretene Pfad”, στιβάς, -άδος “ lair from Streu or straw etc.”, στοιβή “das Stopfen, Ausstopfung”, στοιβάζω “häufe an”, στīβη “ hoarfrost ”;

O.C.S. *st̄bl/ь*, *st̄blo* (Russ. *stébelъ*) ‘stengel’, *st̄blije* “καλάμη”; Lith. *stáibiai* ‘schienbeine’, *st̄ebas* ‘stick, Pfeiler, Mast’, Ltv. *stiba* ‘staff, rod’, O.Pruss. *stibinis* ‘schlittenbein’, Lith. *st̄bis* ‘membrum virile’: Lith. *stiēbtis* ‘sich high uplift, set up’, Ltv. *stibt* ‘betäubt become’, Lith. *st̄ebas* ‘staff, Pfeiler, Mast’, Ltv. *stiebrs* ‘bulrush’.

2. *st̄eip-, st̄ip-*: Lat. *stipes*, *-itis* m. “picket, pole, stem, shaft, pole”, *stipo*, *-āre* “dense to press together, zusammenhäufen, gedrängt vollstopfen”, *obstipus* ‘seitwärts geneigt’;

with ī. *stipula* f. “Halm, straw”; unclear are *stips*, *stipis* “Geld, gift, Spende”; *stipendum* ‘soldatenlöhnuung, tax, Tribut, Sold’ (**stipi-pendiom*), *stipulor*, *-āri* “bedinge mir from”; Umbr. *steplatu*, *stiplato* ‘stipulātō’;

Gk. PN Στῖπων to *στῖπος = O.E. *stif*, M.H.G. (lit. md.) *stif* “stiff erect”, besides altFris. *stef*(?); M.L.G. *stivelē* “pad”, M.H.G. *stivel* ds., O.Ice. *stifla* “dämmen” (out of it Eng. *stifle* “ersticken”); with Gmc. p: nd. *stipel*, *stiper* ‘stützholz’, Fris. *stipe* “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,

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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. *st̄bhīḥ*, nom. pl. *tārah* m. ‘sterne’, *tarā* f. ‘star’, Av. acc. sg. *stārəm*, gen. *stārō*, pl. nom. *staras-ča*, *stārō*, acc. *strāuš*, gen. *strām*, dat. *stārəbyō* ‘star’; Arm. *ast̄*, gen. *astet̄* ‘star, stars’; Gk. ἀστήρ, -έρος ‘star’, collective ἄστρα “jünger” ἄστρον ‘stern, stars’ (out of it Lat. *astrum*), wherefore probably with (ώπ-)όπτ-: (ἀ)στεροπή, ἄστραπή “lightning, Wetterleuchten”, στέροψ “flimmernd”, (ἀ)στράπτω “flash, sparkle, glitter”, ἄστεροπτης, ἄστεροπαῖος “Blitzeschleuderer (Zeus)”; without anl. *s-* (as O.Ind. *tārah*, *tarā*) τερέων gen. pl., with metr. lengthening τείρεα, τείρεσιν “Gestirne”; Lat. *stēlla* ‘stern’ (**stēr-[o]lā*, diminutive); Bret. *sterenn*, Corn. *sterenn* (pl. *steyr*), Welshseren ‘stern’ (pl. *ser*), M.Ir. *ser* ‘stern’ (ZfcPh. 19, 200); in addition lengthened grade Gaul. GN *Dhirona*, *Sirona*; Goth. *staírnō*, O.H.G. *sterno*, O.N. *stjarna* ‘stern’ and O.H.G. O.S. *sterro*, O.E. *steorra* ‘stern’ (**stērs-* to *s*-stem **stēros?*), O.Fris. *stēra* ‘stern’ (or *stēre* f.).

Maybe Alb. (**Hstēr-[o]lā*, diminutive > abbreviated *hy*//‘star’).

O.Ind. instr. pl. *st̄bhīḥ*, nom. pl. *tārah* m. ‘stars’, *tarā* f. ‘star’, Av. acc. sg. *stārəm*, gene. *stārō*, pl. nom. *staras- a*, *stārō*, acc. *strāuš*, gene. *strām*, dat. *stārəbyō* ‘star’; poor. *ast̄t̄*, gen.aste t̄ “star, stars”; Gk. ἀστήρ, -έρος ‘star’, collective ἄστρα “more recently” ἄστρον “star, stars” (from it Lat. *astrum*), for what probably with (ώπ-)όπτ-: (ἀ)στεροπή, ἄστραπή “flash, summer lightning”, στέροψ ‘shimmering’, (ἀ)στράπτω “ flashes, sparkle “, ἄστεροπτης, ἄστεροπαῖος “Blitzeschleuderer (Zeus)”; without on the occasion of *s*-(how O.Ind. *tārah*, *tarā*) τερέων gene. pl., with metr. Stretch τείρεα, τείρεσιν ‘stars’; Lat. *stēlla* ‘star’ (**stēr-[o]lā*, diminutive); Bret. *sterenn*, Corn. *sterenn* (pl. *steyr*), Welshseren ‘star’ (pl.

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ser), to me. ser ‘star’ (ZfcPh. 19, 200) stjarna ‘star’ and O.H.G. O.S. sterro, O.E. steorra ‘star’ (*st̥ers to p. stem *st̥eros?), 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 “; στιλπνός “gleaming” = Ir. *sell* “eye”, *sellaim* ‘sehe an”, Welsh *syllu*, Corn. *sylli*, 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. *stāmū-* perhaps "tönend, stöhnend" bedeute and related sei, is doubtful); with secondary *a*: Welsh *safn* " maxilla "; *sefnig* "throat", O.Corn. *stefenic* "palate", M.Bret. *staffn*, Bret. *staoñ* ds.

References: WP. II 648.

Page(s): 1035

storos, stornos (strnos?*)**

English meaning: a kind of bird (starling)

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘star and Vögel ähnlichen Lauteindrucks’

Material: Lat. *sturnus*, -ī m. ‘star’, from **strnos* 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”, *strīka* st. V. “den run, flow hemmen, stoppen”; Lith. *straigyti* “hineinstoßen”, *stringù*, *strigtí* ‘steckenbleiben’, Ltv. *striēgt* and *strigt* “sink in” (eig. ‘steckenbleiben’), *straignis* “morass”; Slav. **streg-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 aufsperren, to swell”, *strīk, strek* “ein aufgeschossener knave, boy”; **strikti-* “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, τέτριγα “zirpe, schwirre, knirsche”, τριγμός (neologism τρισμός) m. “das Zirpen, Schwirren”, τρīγλη ‘seebarbe’, τρīγόλας “Knurrhahn”; στρίγξ, -γγός f., also στρίξ, στλίξ; 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.Ir. *srengim* “pull, drag”, *sreng* “rope”, *sincne* “Nabelschnur” (*strengīnīā*);

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. *strengi* “violent, strong, stern, hard”, O.E. O.S. *strang* ds., *strenge* ‘stern”, M.L.G. *strenge*, 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. *strangim* m. “tree truck”;

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);

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Ltv. *streñka/s* “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 lärmeln, schreien under likewise”; Schallwurzel

Material: Lat. *strepō, -ere* “make a noise, cry, rausche”; perhaps the Ital. FIN *Trebia*,
Ice. *þrefa* “quarrel, squabble”, O.Ice. *þrapr* n. “gossip”, O.E. *þraeft* 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. *stryjь* “patruus”, *stryanya* “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-drū-* ‘strong wood’, *su-bhága-* “lucky, beglückend”, Av. *hu-baya-* “good Eheglück gewährend”;

Gk. ὕγιής “fit, healthy” (**su-gʷi̥jēs* “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-scéla(a)e* “Evangelium”);

Gmc. *sū-* in *Su-gambriVN*, O.Ice. *sū-svortf.* ‘schwarzamsel’ (“die whole Schwarze”);

Lith. *sūdrus* “horny, lustful, luscious”; O.C.S. *sъdravъ* “úgijēs”, Cz. *zdravý* (compare above O.Ind. *su-drū-*) etc.; Slav. **sъbožъje*, 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", σαρδίζειν "hohnlachen"; Welsh *chwarddu*, Corn.

hwerthin, M.Bret. *huersin* "lachen".

References: WP. II 517.

Page(s): 1040

sūād-

English meaning: sweet

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘süß; an etwas Geschmack, Freude finden’

Material: 1. *sūādú-s* ‘sweet’: O.Ind. *svādú-*, f. *svādvī* ‘sweet, mellifluous’; Gk. ἡδύς, f. -εῖα (*-εῖα), -ύ, Dor. ἀδύς ‘sweet’; with formants -mo-: ἄδυμος, Hom. ἡδυμος “pleasant”; Lat. *suāvis* (**sūādūis*) ‘sweet’; O.S. *swōti*, O.H.G. *suozi*, O.E. *swēte*, O.Ice. *sōtr* ‘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. *svādiṣṭha-* = Gk. ἡδιστος;

2. *sūādos-* n. Süßigkeit, satisfaction “: ved. *prá-svādas-* “mellifluous, pleasant”, μελιηδής “mellifluent”, ῥῆδος n. “vinegar” (Gk. ῥῆδος n. “benefit, advantage”, absents).

3. *sūādonom, -ā*: O.Ind. *svādanam*, Gk. ἡδονή f. “lust”.

4. verbs and other nominal formation:

O.Ind. ved. *svādatē* “is erfreut, enjoys” = Gk. ἡδομαι (bööt. Fāδομη) “freue mich”;

Av. *x̄āstō* “through Kochen gar (schmackhaft) gemacht, cooked, boiled” = O.Ind. *svāttā-* “gewürzt”; O.Ind. *svāda-* m. “taste, Wohlgeschmack”, Bal. *vād* ‘salt’ (Wititelbegriff “Würze”); causative respectively intensive *svādayati* (= Lat. *suādeō*, see below) and *svadáyati* ‘schmackhaft, annehmbar make; taste, genießen’, zero grade *sūdayati* “gehörig einrichten, good make, fertigmachen = slay, destroy” (with the same ablaut grade perf. *suśūdimá*; *sūdā-* m. “Koch”, Lith. *súdyti*, Goth. *sūtis*);

with analog. ā: *svádati* “makes schmackhaft, würzt”, *svádate* ‘schmeckt’, participle *svattā-*; nasalized Av. *x̄andra-kara-* “angenehmes tuend = compliant”, afgh. *x̄and* “Wohlgeschmack, pleasure” (compare Gk. ἀνδᾶνω);

Gk. ἥδομαι (see above); ἄσμενος “erfreut”, not certainly here as participle to s-Aorist ἤσατο (the Lenis unexplained); *ἀFāδεω, *ἀηδεω (Hom. ἀηδήσειε, ἀδηκότες) “bin querulous”, lokr. FεFādηkότα (ā or ā?); ἀνδάνω “gefalle”, Aor. Hom. εῦαδε, gortyn. ἔFādε, perf. ἔādā (: O.Ind. *sasvadē*), ἀφανδάνω “mißfalle” (ἀφαδία “enmity”), Ion. ἄδος m. “decision”, ἄδημα Hes. ds., αύθāδης, Ion. αύτώδης “hubristic, overbearing, selbstgefällig” (*αύτοFādης), ἄFādης “ querulous “, whereof ἀαδεῖν ὄχλειν, 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. (**h₂uād-*) *anda* “appetite, desire, wish” related also to Hittite *anza* “desire”???

Root *s̥uād-*: sweet

Root *ad(u)-*, *ad-ro-*

English meaning: water current

Root *akʷā-* (more properly *əkʷā-*): *ēkʷ-*

English meaning: water, river

Root *from-*

English meaning: to draw (water), ladle

Root *ḁy(e)-9*, *ḁyed-*, *ḁyer-*

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

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sueid-¹

English meaning: to shine

Deutsche Übersetzung: “glänzen, schimmern”

Material: Av. *x̄aēna-* “glühend, lohend” (**x̄aēdna-*); Lat. *sīdus, -eris* ‘stars’, *consīderāre* “betrachten”, *dēsīderāre* “long, want”;

Lith. *svidūs* “blank, gleaming”, *svýsti* “to gleam begin”, *svidù, -éti* “gleam”, Ltv. *svīst* “anbrechen, of days”, *sváidīt* “anoint” (eig. “gleam make”);

ein similar **sueit-*, but in the meaning ‘singe, 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

s̥eid-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. ίδρως, Ltv. *sviēdri*); Gk. (ε)ιδος (Ion.) n. ‘schweiß’, Hom. etc. (ε)ιδίω, Att. ιδίω ‘sweat’, ιδρώς, -ώτος, Att. ιδρώς probably after εύρώς, -ώτος “Moder” from dem originally *-os*-stem from Hom. dat. ίδρῳ, acc. ίδρῳ (grown from IE **s̥uidro-*), ιδρώω ‘sweat’ (*ιδρωσ-ιω);

Alb. *dirse, djersë* “sweat”, *djers* “to sweat” (with *s* from *t̥i* in present **s̥ui-drōx̥t̥iō*);

Note:

Alb. usually developed zero grade by dropping the initial *su-* > **zero** as in O.Ind. *sváśura-*, Av. *x̥asura-* “father-in-law” > Alb. *vjehërr* “father-in-law”, hence Alb. *djersë* “sweat” (**sūderis*) reflects the same phonetic mutation attested in Gk. (ε)ιδος (Ion.) n. “sweat”, Hom. etc. (ε)ιδίω, Att. ιδίω ‘sweat’, ιδρώς, -ώτος, Att. ιδρώς “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 *t̥i* in present **s̥ui-drōx̥t̥iō* 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’ (**s̥uoidōs*), *sūdō, -āre* ‘schwitzen’;

kymr. *chwys*, Corn. *whys*, Bret. *c'houez* ‘schweiß’ (**s̥uidso-*);

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O.E. *swāt*, O.S. *swēt*, O.H.G. *sweiz* m. ‘schweiß’, O.Ice. *sveiti* m. ds.; O.H.G. *swizzzen* (= 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. *svēdayati* “läßt schwitzen”);

Ltv. *sviēdri* pl. ‘schweiß’, *svistu*, *svist* ‘schwitzen’, *svidēt* ‘schwitzen make’.

References: WP. II 521, WH. II 623, Trautmann 295.

Page(s): 1043

s̥uei-, s̥ui- (*gʷhei- : kṣuēi)

English meaning: to hiss, whistle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zischen, pfeifen”, Schallwort

Note: extended *s̥ueizd-*; Ital. and Gmc. *s̥ueigh-*

Material: IE Alters is **s̥ueizdā*. O.Ind. *kṣvēdati*, *kṣvēdati* ‘saust, braust, summt” common

O.Ind. -gʷʰh- > -kṣu- phonetic mutation

(if *kṣ-* onomatopoeic words Schallverstärkung eines from **svaizdati* assimilierten **svaizdati*); 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* ‘sibilare” (kann from **svizdati* assimil. sein);

Gk. σίζω “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” (**swighlā-*);

maybe through metathesis in Alb. (**swēgala*) *fishkellej* “whistle”.

similarly, but without geschichtlichen connection with obigen words also Pers. *sīfīden* “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

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suekrū-

English meaning: mother-in law or father-in-law

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Mutter of Ehemannes"

Material: O.Ind. *śvásura-*, Av. *x̌asura-* "father-in-law", O.Ind. *śvaśrū-* 'schwiegermutter';

Pers. *χusrū* ds.;

Arm. *skesur* 'schwiegermutter' from **kuekurā*, 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", ἐκυρᾶ 'schwiegermutter';

Alb. *vjehörr* "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. *swehur*, O.E. *swēor* 'schwäher', O.H.G. *swigar*, O.E. *sweger* (**swez-rū*) 'schwiegermutter';

Goth. *swaihrō* = O.N. *sværa* 'schwiegermutter' (**swehrōn-*), neologism Goth. *swaihra* "father-in-law" (**swehran-*), as also Ger. *Schwiegervater* after *Schwieger(mutter)* for *Schwäher*,

Lith. *šešuras* "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. *śvásura-* "zum father-in-law gehörig", O.H.G. *swāgur* (**suekurós*) "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.

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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. *whek*, Bret. *c'houek*, Welsh *chwaeth* (**suekto-*) “taste”; O.H.G. *swehan* ‘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. *sáṭ* (from *satṣ*), Av. *xšvaš*; Arm. *več* (in *vatsun* “60” is *a* from *e* umgelautet); Gk. ἔξι, dial. Φέξ (knidisch ξέστριξ “6-lined barley”, maybe from *ξεξ); Alb. [attribute noun] *gjashtë* ‘six’; [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gi-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation], hence Alb. *gjashtë* ‘six’ from an ordinal number (**gheks-ta*) : O.Ind. *sáṭ* ‘six’, *sasthā-* ‘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. *saptáthah*, Av. *haptāθa-*, O.S. *sivotho*, O.E. *seofoða*, 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., 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. *sastī-*); Toch. A *śäk*, B *śkas*; compare Lat. *sēdecim*: O.Ind. *śōdaśa* 16 (Av. *xšvaśdasa-* “the 16.”).

ordinals: O.Ind. *śaṣṭhá-*, Av. *xštvā-*; Arm. *vecerord*, Gk. ἔκτος; Alb. *i-gjashtētē*, *i-gjashtē*; Illyr. *Sestus*; Lat. *sextus*, *sestus* (*Sestius*, Osc. Σεστιες, Umbr. *sestentasiaru* ‘sextantariārum’; IE probably **s(y)eḱtos*, in Lat. and Gmc. with Eindringen of *s* from the Grundzahl); Gaul. *suexos*, O.Ir. *sessed*, Welsh *chweched*, Goth. *saíhsta*, O.H.G. *sehsto*, *sehto*, O.Ice. *sētte*; 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 *skäṣt*, B *skaste*.

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* *sitte*, *Lebanese* *setti*, *Cypriot* *sítte*, *Iraqi* *sitta*, *Egyptian* *sitta*, *E Libyan* ‘*sitta*’, *N African (Darja)* *sitta*, *Moroccan* *setta*, *Sudanese* *siłtta*, *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*) “hattēh, (*Sheri*) *shet*, *Socotra* yha”T, *N Ethiopic*: Geez+ siddistu, Tigre *s̥es*, *Beni Amir* siss, *Tigrinya* shuddushte, *S Ethiopic* : Amharic siddist, Argobba seddest, Harari siddisti, E Gurage seddest, Gafat+ seddestä, Soddo seddest, Goggot seddest, Muher seddest, Masqan seddest, CW Gurage sedest, Ennemor sedest.

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, *Luxembourg* sechs, Swiss German sächs, Yiddish zeks, Middle High German+ sëhs, 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) siès, *Lengadocien* siès, *Gascon* shèis, *Auvergnat* siei, *Limosin* siei, Franco-Provençal (Vaudois) sî, Rumantsch Grischun sis, *Sursilvan* sis, *Vallader* ses, Friulian sîs, Ladin sîes, Dalmatian+ si, **Italian** sei, *Piedmontese* sés, *Milanese* sés, *Genovese* sei, *Venetian* sié, *Parmesan* se:s, *Corsican* sei, *Umbrian* séi, *Neapolitan* sèë, *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**: Mycenean 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** shesthh, 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, Yagnobi 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** shesh, *Turkmenistan* shash, *E Hill* shash, *Rakhshani (Western)* sheshsh, **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+ ch'a, *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 sho^h, Bashkarik sho:, Tirahi xo, Torwali sho:, Wotapuri sho:, Maiya sho:h, Kalasha sho, Khwar chhoy, Dameli sho, Gawar-bati shuo:, Pashai chha, Shumashti shoo, Nangalami so:, Dumaki sha, Western: **Marathi** seha, **Konkani** sô, **Sindhi** cha, *Khatri* cho, **Lahnda** ch'e:, Central: **Hindi/ Urdu** chai, Parya ch'e, **Punjabi** che, *Siraiki* chi, **Gujarati** ch'e, **Rajasthani** (Marwari) ch'aw, Banjari (Lamani) cho, **Malvi** ch'e:, **Bhili** so:, Dogri ch'e:, **Kumauni** ch'ai, **Garhwali** ch'ai:, W Pahari tsho:, **Khandeshi** ch'a, East Central: **Nepali** cha, **Maithili** ch'a:, **Magahi** chau, **Bhojpuri** chæ, **Awadhi** (Kosali) cha:, **Chattisgarhi** ch'e:, Eastern: **Oriya** cha:a, **Bengali** choy, **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.rü, **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(u)ekʷo-s

English meaning: sap, pitch, *blood

Deutsche Übersetzung: “pflanzlicher Saft; Harz”

Material: Gk. ὄπός “Pflanzensaft, Baumharz”, ὄπόεις ‘saftig’, whereof the PN Ὀπόεις (inschr. ήοποντίων);

Ltv. *svakas* f. pl., umgelautet *svek'is*, pl. *svek'i* “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: *sēgū

English meaning: healthy; blood

Turkic protoform: *ság

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

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suel-¹(k-)

English meaning: to swallow, eat, drink

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlingen, essen, trinken’? Nur Iran. and Gmc.?

Material: Av. *x̄ar-* “enjoy, consume”; Eng. *swill* “devour, drink greedily” (also “swill, flush”, as O.E. *swillan, swillian*), M.L.G. *swellen* “live excessively”, Ice. *söllr* “carousal”; Nor. *söll* “milk with lump bread”, O.Ice. *hræsöllr* “blood” (“*wet and lumpy”); O.Ice. *söllr* “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*) *sillē* “food, breakfast”, (**swell*) *gjellē* “food, dish” [common Alb. *s-* > *gi-* shift] similar to alb (**sak*) *gjak* “blood”.

from an extension *suelk-*: 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. (**svel*) *vel* “overeat, 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. *uelk-*.

Page(s): 1045

suel-²

English meaning: to smoulder, burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwelen, brennen’

Material: O.Ind. *sváratí* “radiates, shines”; *svargá-* m. “ sky ”;

Gk. εἴλη, εἴλη, ἔλη f. “ solar warmth, sunlight ”, γέλαν αύγήν ἥλιου, Iak. βέλα Hes., ἐλάνη “ flambeau, torch ”, assim. ἐλένη Hes., ΌΕλένη originally a light goddess; zero grade ἀλέα f. “ solar warmth ”, ἀλεαίνω “ warms up ”, ἀλεεινός “hot”, ἀλυκρός (Nikand.) “warm”;

uncertain affiliation from σέλας n. “ Shine ”, σελήνη, Eol. σελάννα “ moon ” (*σελασνᾶ), σελαγεῖν “ shine ”;

maybe Alb. (*σελαγεῖν) *xelagein, shkēlqen ‘shines’

maybe Alb. (*σελάννα) *hana* “ moon ” similar to Alb. (*sūli-) *hüli*, *üli* “ star, planet, *sun ” [the shift *s* > *h*];

Alb. and Gk. prove that from Root *sāuel-*, *sāuol-*, *su̥mél-*, *suel-*, *sūl-* : (sun) derived Root *suel-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*, *zoe/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 ”),

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O.E. O.S. *swelten* st. V. “ die, pass away ”, M.Du. *swelten*, O.Ice. *sveita* 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. *K'ałc-nu-m* “ starve ”, *K'ałc* “ 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. *svel'u*, *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. *folaig*, nom. pl. *solaig*, dat. pl. O.Ir. *soilgib*;

zero grade Gk. οὐλία (Hes.) “foot sole”.

Alb. *shollë* ‘sole’ (probably a Lat. loanword).

References: WP. II 552, WH. II 554 f.

Page(s): 1046

s_üel-⁴

English meaning: “ arbor, joist, beam, timber, bar, rod ”

See also: see above S. 898 f. under ***sel-2***.

Page(s): 1046

s̥ue-lo-, s̥ueliio(n)-

English meaning: a kind of relation (brothers-in-law, whose wifes 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-swīō* “ brother-in-law “: *swīō*), αἴλιοι, εἰλίονες (for to be expected *ἐλίονες) ds. (Hes., Poll.);

O.Ice. *svílar* pl. ds., sg. *svíl* “ brother-in-law “;

to reflexive possessive pronoun **se*, *s̥ue-*.

maybe initially Alb. (**svelioi*) *vëllai* “brother” [the common Alb. shift *sv* > *v*] or rather from Alb. *gēg* (*ἀέλιοι) *vëllau*, *tosk*, *vëllai* “ brother “ from Gk. ἀέλιοι. Since initial vowels in Gk. yielded to the prosthetic 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 (*ειλίονες) *vëllazēn*, Tosc *vëllezér* pl. “brothers” where -ēr, -ēn 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 *s̥ue-* > *ve-* has also been attested in Alb. Alb. *vjehërr* “ father-in-law “, *vjéherrë* “ mother-in-law “ from Root ***suekrū-***: (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.

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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 **sweʃfla-*, **sweʃbla-*.

Maybe Alb. *sulfur* ‘sulphur’

References: WP. II 533, WH. II 628; people’s etymological influences from *suel-2*.

Page(s): 1046

suem-

English meaning: to move; to swim

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sich bewegen”, in Gmc. meist ‘schwimmen”

Material: O.Ir. *to-senn-* “pursue” (**suem-d-ne-*), verbal noun *tōfunn*, 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)uēndh-

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, ausreutzen”, Ger. *verschwenden* dial. “ through Verbrennen of Grases urbar machen”, O.H.G. *swintilōn*, Ger. *schwindeln*; ablaut. Ger. *Schwund*; O.C.S. *uvēdati* “wither, wilt”; ablaut. Church Slavic *qditi* “räuchen”;

compare O.Ir. *a-sennad* adv. “denique, postremo” (***suēndh-no-?*);

whether Gmc. *swindan* to *swīnan* “ dwindle “ (see *suēn*) belongs and previously through Entgleisung in die *e*-row converted is?

References: WP. II 526, Vasmer 1, 245.

Page(s): 1047

s̥ueng-, s̥uenk- : s̥eg-, s̥ek- (*gʷʰheng- : kṣueng-)

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen; drehend schwingen, schwenken”

Material: O.Ind. *svájatē, -ti* (*svaŋksyate*) “umschlingt”, participle *svaktá-, parisvakta-* = Av. *pairišx̑vaxta-* “rings umschlossen”; O.Ir. *seng* “ slim “ (*pliable”), Celt. PN *Singi-dūnum*, (Illyricum today Belgrade?)

M.H.G. M.L.G. *swanc* “pliable, slim, fine, schmächtig”, O.E. *swancor* “pliable, schmächtig”; 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 **s̥uenk-*):

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 *s̥e(i)-* “bend”.

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Page(s): 1047-1048

s̥uenk-, 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”, *sunkūs* “heavy” (from Körpern and from Arbeiten), older Lith. *sunkinga* “pregnant”.

References: WP. II 525.

Page(s): 1048

suento-, sunto-

English meaning: vigorous, vivacious, healthy

Deutsche Übersetzung: “rege, rüstig, gesund”

Note: only Gmc.?

Material: Goth. *swinPs* ‘strong, fit, healthy’, O.Ice. *svinnr* “rash, hasty, strong, smart”, O.E. *swið*, 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

s̥uen-

English meaning: to sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: “tönen, schallen”

Material: O.Ind. *svánati* (secondary *ásvanīt*) “ sounds, schallt” (= Lat. *sonit*), *-svanaḥ-* n. “noise”, *svaná-* m. ‘sound, tone, clangor’ (= Lat. *sonus*), *svāná-* “ soughing”; Av. *x̥anāt-čaxra- “ someone, of Räder sausen”; Lat. *sonō*, *-āre*, *-ui*, *-itum* aLat. *sonere* (*s̥uénō) ‘sound, clink, sound, clink, sough, rustle’, *sonus* (*s̥uonos “ clangor”; O.Ir. *son* ‘sound’ Lat. Lw.); probably O.Ir. *senn-*, preterit *sephainn* ‘sonare, play (ein Instrument)”, das *nn* probably after *to-senn-* “ pursue ”, das (from *s̥uem-d-ne- originated) zur root *s̥uem-* 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 *suen-* 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

s_uep-1, sup-

English meaning: to sleep, *cease, die

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlafen’

Note:

Root **s_uep-1, sup-**: “to sleep, *cease, die” derived from Root **s_uep-2, sup-, sueb-**: “to throw, *sway, swing (put to sleep)”.

Material: O.Ind. *svápiti, svápati* “asleep, dozed off”, pass. *supyatē*, participle *suptá-* “dozed off”, Kaus. *svāpayati* ‘schläfert ein’ (= O.Ice. *søfa*), *svapayati* ds. (= O.Ice. *svefja* etc.); Av. *x̥ap-* ‘sleep’; Gk. ὕπνος “Wehrtraum”;

Lat. *sōpiō, -īre* “einschlafen”, *sōpor, -ōris* “tiefer sleep” (**suepō*); O.Ice. *sofa* (*svað*), O.E. *swefan* st. V. ‘sleep, cease’; Kaus. O.Ice. *svefja* “einschlafen, stillen, besänftigen”, O.E. *swefian* ds., O.E. *swebban* “einschlafen, slay”, O.S. *answebbian*, O.H.G. *antswebben*, M.H.G. *entsweben* ds., M.H.G. also “sleepy become, einschlafen” (**suopéiō*); O.Ice. *søfa* ‘slay’ (**suepēiō*); O.Ice. *suæfa* “einschlafen” (**suepejō*), *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’, *usъnqti* “einschlafen”;

O.Ind. *svápna-* ‘sleep, dream’, Av. *x̥afna-* m. ds.; Arm. *K'un,* gen. *K'noy* ‘sleep’ (**suopnos*); Gk. ὕπνος ‘sleep’ (= O.C.S. *sъnъ* and:) Alb. *gjumë*,

Note:

Alb. *gjumë* ‘sleep’, *pér-gjumësh* ‘sleepy’ and Lat. *somnus* ‘sleep’ derived from a common root *suopnos* 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.

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Phonetically Alb. *gjumē* ‘sleep’ : O.Ir. *sūan*, Welsh Corn. Bret. *hun* ‘sleep’ : Hitt. *sup-* (Medium), *supparīja-* ‘sleep’. are identical.

Lat. *somnus* ‘sleep’ (**suepnos* or **suopnos*); O.Ir. *sūan*, Welsh Corn. Bret. *hun* ‘sleep’ (**sopnos* = Lith. *sāpnas*); O.Ice. *svefn*, O.E. *swefn* ‘sleep, dream’, (from **suepnós*); Lith. *sāpnas*, *sapnýs* “dream”, Ltv. *sapnis* “dream”; O.C.S. *sъпъ* ‘sleep, dream’; compare O.Ind. *asvapna-* ‘schlaflos’, Av. *ax̊afna-* ds., Lat. *insomnis*, Gk. ἄυπνος ds. and die*io*-derivative O.Ind. *svápnyam* “ dream “, Lat. *somnium* “dream”, žem. *sapnis* ‘sleep, dream’, O.C.S. *sъnije* “ dream “; Gk. ἐνύπνιον (replicated Lat. *insomnium*) ds., Welsh *anhunedd* “insomnia”; Toch. A *spən*, B *späne* ‘sleep, dream’; Hitt. *sup-* (Medium), *supparīja-* ‘sleep’.

References: WP. II 523 f., WH. II 557 f., Trautmann 292 f., Vasmer 2, 694.

Page(s): 1048-1049

suep⁻², sup-, sueb-

English meaning: to throw, *sway, swing

Deutsche Übersetzung: “werfen, schleudern, schütten”

Material: O.Ind. *svapū* “besom”; O.C.S. *svepiti sę* “agitari”; zero grade *sъρо*, *suti* ‘schütten, strew, distribute”, Iter. *sypati* ‘schütten”, *rasypati* “ausstreuen”; *sunqti* “effundere”, *sъръ* “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 **sueb-*) in O.Ice. *sōfl* “Kehrbesen” (**swōbala-*), *svāfn.* ‘spear, javelin”; O.E. *ge-swōpe* f. “offal, rubbish” (Ice. *sópa* “fejen” 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

suerbh- (also suer-?)

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 *suerbh-nio-; Goth. *af-*, *bi-swaíban* "abwischen", O.Ice. *sverfa* st. V. "feilen", *svarfn* n. "Abfall beim Feilen", O.E. *sweorfan* ds., afr. *swerva* "grovel, truckle, creep", O.S. *swerban* "abwischen", O.H.G. *suuerban* "exter gere", *suuarp*, *swirbil* "gurges, 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. *svrabъпъ* "κνησμώδης"); ablaut. Slav. *svyrbitъ, *svyrbѣти "itch" in Russ. *sverbít*, *sverbětъ* etc.; compare Ltv. *svařpst* m. "borer" (*svarb-sta-);

perhaps in addition Gk. σύρφος n., συρφετός m. "rubbish", σύρφαξ, -άκος " anything swept together, sweepings, refuse, rubbish, litter "; compare also σαίρω 'sweep' (*suerhio), σάρον n., σάρος m. " besom, rubbish" and σῦρω (Fut. σύρω) "pull, drag, sweep, wash", συρμός m. " any lengthened sweeping motion, the moving, vomiting ", συρμαία 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

s̥uergh- (*gʷhergh- : kṣuergh-)

English meaning: to take care of; to be ill

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sorgen, sich worum kümmern; krank sein’

Material: 1. O.Ind. *sūrkṣati* “kümmert sich um etwas”; common O.Ind. -gʷʰh- > -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. *syrgja*, O.S. *sorgōn*, O.E. *sorgian*, O.H.G. *sorgēn*, *sworgēn* “care for, worry”.

2. O.Ir. *serg* “disease, malady”, Lith. *sergù*, *sīgti* “be sick”, O.C.S. *sraga* “disease, malady”, *sragъ* “austerus, torvus”; probably also Alb. *dergjem* “be bedridden” (**s̥uorghīō*) common O.Ind. -gʷʰh- > -kṣu- : Illyr. - alb -gʷʰh- > -d- phonetic mutation.

References: WP. II 529, Trautmann 258.

Page(s): 1051

s̥uer-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*) *thirmē* 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. *sōrī* nom. pl. “vow, pledge, oath”, M.H.G. *swuor* “vow, pledge”, O.Ice. *svara* “antworten, Bürgschaft leisten”, *svqr* pl. “Antwort”, *and-svar* “gerichtliche verdict”, O.E. *and-swaru* “Antwort”, O.S. *ant-swōr* “Antwort, Verantwortung”; O.C.S. *svarz* “quarrel” (Hin- and Widerrede), *svarz* “fight, struggle”, *svariti* “vilify, scold, fight, struggle”; Russ. *ssóra* “quarrel” from **sъsora?*

**s̥uer-* ‘speak, talk’ is perhaps (but not certainly) eine Anwendung from *s̥uer-*‘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. *sváratí* “ sounds, erschallt, lässt erschallen”; also *surmī* “duct, tube, pipe” (flute?); *svará-* *svára-* m. “ clangor, sound, tone”;

ὕπαξ, -κος m. ‘spitzmaus’ (**surak-*), Cret. ὕπον ‘swarm of bees’ Hes.; Lat. *susurrus* “das Zischen, Flüstern”, *susurrō*, -āre “hiss, flüstern, buzz” (*rr* consonant increase in onomatopoeic words), *absurdus* “adverse clinking, ungereimt” (**suorodo-s*); *surdus* “deaf” as “dull or undeutlich hörend and redend”?); probably *sōrex*, -icis (previously late *sōrex*) ‘spitzmaus’ from **suōr-ak-* (: Gk. ὕπαξ ds.); Welsh *chwyrnu* “drone, grumble” (to **chwyrn* from **suernio*?);

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 *suer-* ‘speak’.

Page(s): 1049-1050

süer-³

English meaning: stake

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pfahl”

Material: O.Ind. *sváru-* m. “picket, pole, Doppelposten, langes bit of wood”; Gk. ἔρμα n. “pad”; homer. acc. ἔρμινα m. “Bettposten”; O.H.G. *swirōn* “befählen”, M.H.G. *swir* “Uferpfahl”, Ger. Swiss *Schwiren* “picket, pole”, O.E. *swier*, *swior* m. f. “Pfosten, column”; with *k*-forms O.Ice. *svíri* 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

süer-⁴

English meaning: to cut, pierce

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden, stechen, schwären, eitern’

Material: Av. *x̄ara-* m. “wound, Verwundung”;

O.Ir. *serb*, Welsh *chwerw* “bitter” (**suer-uo-*), originally probably “burning, pricking”;

Welsh *chwarren* f. “gland” (**suorsinā*);

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-ða-* ‘stechende weapon’;

Proto-Slav.. **suara-* “kränklich” in Russ. *chvóryj*, O.Cz. *chvorý*, ablaut. *churavý* ds. and Church Slavic *chyra* “fragileness”; perhaps here Serb.-Church Slavic *svr̥dъ/bъ* “borer”, Proto-Slav.. **svr̥dъlo*.

References: WP. II 529, Trautmann 295, Krogmann KZ. 59, 204, Vasmer 2, 589, 3, 237, 243, Loth RC. 41, 233.

Page(s): 1050

s_üer-⁵

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wägen”

See also: see under *uer-1*.

Page(s): 1050

s̥esor- (*s̥estor)

English meaning: sister

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schWester’

Note:

Root *s̥esor-* (**s̥estor*): ‘sister’ derived from Root *se-*: “reflexive pronoun, *own” + common Illyr. *-tar*, *-tor* suffix; it was modelled after Root *pətē(r)* gen. *pətr-és*, *-ós*: “father”, Root *māter-*: “mother”, Root *bhrāter-*: “brother”

Material: O.Ind. *svásar-*, Av. *x̥anhar-* “sister”;

Arm. *K'oir ds.* (**s̥esō*); nom. pl. *K'or-K'* (**s̥esōres*), gen. sg. *K'er* (**s̥esros*); Gk. ἔοπ [voc.] θυγάτηρ, ἀνεψιός Hes., ἔορες προσήκοντες, συγγενεῖς Hes.; Lat. *soror* “a sister” (in addition *sobrīnus* “a cousin by the mother’s side, mother’s sister’s child”, from **s̥esr-īnos* = O.C.S. *sestrinъ* “the sister gehörig”, compare also E.Lith. *seserénas* “sister’s son”); O.Ir. *siur* “sister” (**s̥esō*), dat. acc. *siēir*, gen. *sethar* (analogy after *māthir*, gen. *māthar*), Welsh *chwaer*, O.Corn. *huir*, M.Corn. *hoer*, *hor*, Bret. *c'hoar*, Goth. *swistar* (gen. *swistrs*, dat. *swisth*); O.Ice. *syster*, pl. *systr* (Run. *sWestar* from *-ēn*), O.H.G. *sWester* (*-ēn!), 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. *sesuō*, gen. *sesešs* and O.C.S. *sestra* (in die ā-Decl. übergeführt) “sister” (also FIN place *μ*-loses **sesor-* ahead; Toch. A *śar*, B *śer* “sister”.

IE **s(y)e-sor-* to Reflexivstamme *se-*, *seue-*; to ending compare fem. O.Ind. *ti-srah* “drei”, O.Ir. *téoir* (**trisores*) ds.; contains perhaps yet **sor* “wife, woman”? Or from **su-esor* (see 343) “of own blood, relative”?

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References: WP. II 533 f., WH. II 563, Trautmann 258, Benveniste, BSL 35, 104 f.; Pisani, Miscellanea G. Galbiati III, 1951, 7 f., M. Mayrhofer by Brandenstein Studien 32 ff.

Page(s): 1051

s̥e̥id- (*kṣe̥id- < ḡʷhēid-)

English meaning: milk

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Milch”

Material: O.Ind. *kṣvidyati*, *kṣvēdatē* (unbel.) “wird humid, wet”; Av. *xšvīd-* m. “milk”, common

O.Ind. -*ḡʷh-* > -*kṣu-* : Avestan -*ḡʷh-* > -*xšu-* phonetic mutation

perhaps to Lith. *sviesti* ‘schmieren’, Ltv. *svaiðit* ds., Lith. *sviestas* “butter”, Ltv. *sviē(k)st* ds.

References: WP. II 521, WH. II 624;

See also: s. also *s̥e̥id-* above S. 1042, Z. 5.

Page(s): 1043

sū̥(i)-

English meaning: to bend, turn, swing

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen, drehen, schwingen”

Note: (see also *seu-* and *sū̥eng-* “bend”)

Material: Gk. σῖμός “aufwärts bent, curved, stumpfnasig, spöttisch” (in addition σικχός “ekel, all tadelnd”?); perhaps also σῖρός “pit, pothole” (*incurvation?);

Welsh *chwid* “lebhafte turn, Kunstgriff”, *chwidl* ‘sich in Kreise drehend, schwindlig’, *chwidr* “quick, fast, fleeting, übereilt”; *chwim* m. (*sū̥i-smo-) “movement, Antrieb”, adj. “quick, fast”, *chwyf* m. “movement” (*sū̥i-mo-, compare under Gmc. *swīm-*), *chwyfio* “movere”, Bret. *fiñval, gwiñval* ‘sich bewegen, rühren’;

Welsh *chwyn* “movement”, *chwil* (*sū̥i-lo-) ‘sich quick, fast drehend’; *chwyf* and *chwel* (*sū̥i-lo-, -lā compare Nor. *svil*) “turn, run, flow”, Corn. *wheyl* “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”, (*sū̥ə-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. *xšvaēwayāt-aśtra-* “die Peitsche schwingend”, *xšviwra-* “agile”; Goth. *midja-sweipains* ‘sintflut’ (eig. “Fegung the Withe”); 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, gekräuseltes hair”, O.Ice. *svipa* “Peitsche”.

sueid-: in Lith. *sviésti*, Ltv. *sviést* “throw”, frequentative Lith. *sváidytí*, Ltv. *svaīdít* “wiederholt toss, fling”; whether Ltv. *svaīdít* “anoint, schmieren” (under under *sueid-*) here?

sueig-: Gmc. also “nachgeben, slacken” (from *sūf-* “dwindle “ derive) “(cunning) etwas drehen, ausweichen, deception “ under likewise: O.H.G. *swihhōn*, O.E. *swīcan* ‘schweifen, wander, cheat, deceive”, O.Ice. *svíkva sýkva* (*u*-present), *svíkja* “cheat, deceive, verraten”, O.E. *swīcan* “ abandon, cheat, deceive”, poet. “fortgehen, wander “, O.S. *swīan* ds. “languish”; O.H.G. *swihhan* “languish, slacken, abandon “, M.H.G. *swīch* m. “Zeitlauf”, ā-*swīch* “heimlicher Fortgang”, *sweichen* “languish”; O.Ice. *svík* n. “ betrayal, deceit”, O.E. *swic* n. ds., O.H.G. *biswih* m. ds.;

Lith. *svaīgti* “ dizziness, giddiness; swindle bekommen”, *svaiginéti* “ 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. *svífa* ‘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”, *svipst(ič)s* “Hasenfuß, Zierbengel”.

References: WP. II 518 ff., Vasmer 2, 591 f., Johannesson 794 ff.

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Page(s): 1041-1042

sū̄ī-, -g-, -k-, -p-

English meaning: to fade, weaken, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwinden, nachlassen, schweigsam werden’

Note: extended **sū̄iō-p-*?

Material: O.Ice. *svīa* “slacken”; *svīna*, O.H.G. *swīnan* “abate, dwindle”; M.H.G. *swīnen* also “senseless, unconscious become, verstummen”.

sū̄i-k-: O.H.G. *swīgēn*, O.S. *swigōn*, O.E. *swīgian*, *sugian*, *suwian* ‘schweigen’.

sū̄i-g-: σῖγή f. “das Schweigen”, σῖγάω ‘schweige’ (compare ρίγα σιώπα Hes., i.e. Φίγα).

sū̄i-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. σίπτα σιώπα?);

in addition **sū̄iō-p-* in Gk. σιωπάω ‘schweige’ and **sū̄iō-p-* with Gk. Schwunde from *i* after Doppelkonsonanz in διασωπάσομαι, σεσωπάμένον (Pind.) and in εύσωπία ἡσυχία Hes.

References: WP. II 534;

See also: compare above *(s)uendh-*.

Page(s): 1052

s̥uomb(h)o-s

English meaning: porous, spongy

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwammig, porös’

Material: Gk. σομφός ‘schwammig, porös’ = Gmc. *swamba- in O.H.G. *swamp*, -bes m. “sponge”; besides Gmc. *swampu- (IE *s̥uombu-) and *swamma- in O.Ice. *suoppr*“ 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”, *sortim* “darkness, dichter fog”, *sortna* “black become”;

sollte Lat. *suāsum* “rußiger Fleck auf a Kleide” as **suarssom* related sein, käme as basic form **suardo-* in question, so that *sordeo* from *surd-*;

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 **suer-g-*, **suor-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)-*, *sou(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. *súri* ‘säure’; O.H.G. O.E. *súr* ‘sour’, O.Ice. *súr-eygr*, O.H.G. *súr-ougi*, O.E. *súr-īege* “blear eyed, bleareyed”; compare Toch. B *súrma* “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-upē*, 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

ſū-s, ſuu-ós

English meaning: pig, swine

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Hausschwein, Sau"

Material: Av. *hū* (gen. sg. for **huvō*) ‘swine’; Gk. ὑς, ὕος, acc. ὑν m. ‘boar’, f. ‘sow’ (therefrom ὕαινα 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 ΩYάδες ‘group from Schweinen’; compare Gk. Iak. σίκα;

Alb. *thi* ‘swine’; Lat. *sūs*, *suis* ‘swine’, Umbr. *sif* ‘sues’, *sim* ‘suem’, *suřum*, *sorsom*, *sorsalem* ‘suillum’ (**sū-do-*, **sū-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) ὑνγός ‘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. *svinja* ‘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 Gemination: 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’;

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O.E. *sugu* ‘sow”, O.S. *suga*, M.L.G. *soge*, Ger. schwäb. *suge* ‘sow”; with expressive Geminates 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 “Gebärerin”, to *seu-2. sū-* “to give birth to children” (above S. 913 f.); compare O.Ir. *berit* ‘sow’ (**bherentī*); or but lautnachahmend?

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. *shushurimē* “(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 **a_{yo}-s** (*ghe_{yo}-s): grandfather: Hitt. *hu-u_h-ha-aš* (*huhhaš*) “grandfather”? Lyc. *χuga “motherly grandfather” [common Alb. *gh-* > *gl-* > *gj-* : lith. *gh-* > *dz-* phonetic mutation].

Material: O.Ind. *sūh* “progenitor”; Alb. *gjysh* “grandfather” (*sū-s-*io*-), originally “progenitor”; *tre-gjysh* “great grandfather (literally “previous third grandfather”), *gjyshe* “grandmother” (*sū-s-*iē*).

References: Jokl. Ling.-kult. Untersuchungen 28 ff.;

See also: to **seye-**: *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. *tetigī*); Lat. *tangō*, -ere, *tetigī tactum* (aLat. also aoristisches *tagō*, -ere) “touch”, *integer* “unversehrt (unaugestastet)”, *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., *Pagna* “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 Flusse", 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. *tūba*, 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. τέπτα (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 “ (**þeða-sa?*); Ltv. *tēta*, Lith. *tētis*, *tētē*, *tētytis* “father”, O.Pruss. *thetis* “grandfather” (O.Pruss. *tāws* “father”, *thewis* “Vaterbruder”, Lith. *tévas*, Ltv. *tēves* “father”), Lith. *tetà* “aunt”, žemait. *tītis* “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. *tātte* “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. τυθός, -ov ‘small, noch ganz young “, τυθόν “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. *túsyati* “beruhigt sich, is zufrieden”, *tusṭá-* “befriedigt, zufrieden”, *tūṣṇīm* adv. ‘still, closemouthed’ (: Av. *tušni-*, O.Pruss. *tusnan*), Kaus. *tōsāyati* “beschwichtigt, stellt zufrieden, erfreut”; Av. *tušni-* ‘stillschweigend’ (*tušnišad-* “wer stillschweigend dasitzt”);

M.Ir. *tō* (**tauso-*) ‘still, closemouthed’, O.Ir. *tūae* ‘silentium’ (basic form **tausiā?*), 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*, *tausytis* ‘sich lay, place (of Winde)’;

Slav. **tušiti* ‘beruhigen’ (= O.Ind. *tōšayati*) in den trans. Russ. *tušitb* ‘löschen, auslöschen’, Pol. *po-tuszyćć* ‘encourage’ (“*beruhigen”), etc.; besides intr. **tuchnoti* in Russ. *túchnutb* ‘erlöschen’, Slov. *po-túhniti* ‘still become, verlöschen’; Russ. FIN *Tósna* (**Təsna*);

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. τάγός m. “Anführer, Befehlshaber”, τάγεύω, τάγέω “beherrsche, führe an”, nach Hom. τάσσω, Att. τάττω, ἐτάγην, τακτός “auf einen bestimmten Posten, in Reih und 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-togūs* “anständig, bequem” (εὔτακτος) = Ltv. *patāgs* “bequem”, Lith. *su-tógti* ‘sich vertragen, sich verbinden’;

Toch. A *tāssi* pl. “Anführer”.

References: WP. I 704, Trautmann 312, van Windekkens 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 -ίδος "junges mannbares girl, bride" τῆλις, -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", *talōkas* "grown, nubile, marriageable".

References: WP. I 705, WH. II 643, Mayrhofer 1, 498.

Page(s): 1055

tā-, tə-; tāi-, təi-, ū-; [tāu-], təu-, ū-

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'ac̥*); werde humid, wet (Aor. *t'ac̥ay*)”;

Welsh *tawdd* “liquefactiō”, *toddi*, Bret. *teuzi* “melt” (-*d*- or -*dh*-forms);

with *b(h)*-extension (compare under ū-φ-oς) 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. τάκω ‘schmelze’, τακερός ‘soft, schmelzend’, τηκεδών f. “Abzehrung, Schwindsucht, Verwesung”;

B. *h*-forms: O.Ice. *Þīðr* (**tī-tó-s*) “geschmolzen, getaut”, whereof *Þīða* “auftauen, tr. and intr.”, *Þīðenn* “geschmolzen, getaut”;

with *bh*- (compare above *tābēs*) Osset. *ćirwā*, *ćirw* “yeast” from **tibh-no-*; Gk. τίφος n. “marshy place, damp Grund”; dak. FIN Tībīskoς; about Lat. *Tiberis* (**Thubris*, Θυβρίς < **dhubris*) s. Szemerényi Arch. Ling. 5, 3 ff.;

with *h*-suffix: Gk. τīλος “dünner Stuhlgang, Abführen”; O.Bulg. *tběti* “modern, verwesen”, *tbja* “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* (**θēi-no-*) “humid, wet, bewassert”, whereof *ðæñan* “moisten”, *ðānian*, *ðæñian* “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-*, **tīnā* "Moder";

with *r*-suffix: Arm. **tīro-*, *-ri-* in *t'rik* "crap, muck, droppings", *t'rem* "knead meal, flour, dough" ("*make weiche Teigmasse") *t'r̥mem* "befeuchte, weiche ein", *t'r̥jem* "befeuchte, benetze, begieße, bewässere"; Lith. *týras*, *týrē* 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" (**təi-s-to-*); O.H.G. *theismo*, *deismo*, O.E. *ðæsma* m. 'sourdough'; Gk. σταῖς or σταῖς, gen. σταιτός "Weizenmehl with Wasser zum Teig angerührt" (under influence of στέᾶρ from **stait-* reconverted);

with Balt *ž*-forms Lith. *tižuš* 'schlüpfrig, glitschig', *tyžtū*, *tižti* 'schlüpfrig become'?

C. *u*-forms: O.Ice. *Peya*, O.H.G. *douwen*, *deuwen* "tauen, to schmelzen begin, zergehn", trans. (*fir-*)*douwen* "verdauen", O.Ice. *Peyr* "Tauwind", *Pā* (**Pawō*) 'schnee- and eisfreies Gefilde', O.E. *ðawian* (**Pawōn*) "tauen", O.Ice. *Pāna* "melt intr." = O.E. *ðawenian* "netzen" (**Pawanōn*); O.Ice. *Pæsir* "qui lenem facit", Nor. *tæsa* "tauen, melt tr." (**Pawisjan*).

In Gmc. also *Pwī-* in O.E. *ðwīnan* "dwindle, abate", Kaus. *ðwænan* "steep, irrigāre", O.S. *Pwīna* "vor disease, malady, Sehnsucht under likewise hinschwinden", *Pwæna* (from **Pwēna* = **Pwīna*) ds. (similarly also O.H.G. *thwesben* "auslöschen, exterminate" ?); Gmc. **Pwīnam* probably reshuffling from *Pīnan* (see above) after den groups from O.E. *dwīnan*, *ā-cwīnO.N.*

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D. Here still die urBrit. FIN **Tamā* > Eng. *Thame*, **Tamēssā* > Eng. *Thames*, etc., **Tanjā* > Eng. *Tain*, *Tean*, **Taŋā* > 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. *þykkr*, *þjokkr*, *þjukkr* “thick”, O.E. *ðicce* “thick, dense”, O.H.G. *dicchids.*, 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”; *takañī* f. “ein Teil the weibl. Genitalien”;

Gk. τίκτω (*ΤΙ-ΤΚ-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. *ðeġn* “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. *Piggja* ds.; O.Ice. *Piggja* “receive, annehmen”, *Pægr* (**Pēgr*) “pleasant”, O.S. *Piggja* 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* “empfange” (due to eines **tektā* “das Empfangene, property”), Welsh *teg* “beautiful, pretty” (compare to meaning O.Ice. *Pægr*), O.Ir. *ētig* = Welsh *annheg* “ugly” (**n-teki-*); *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 Nasalpräs. 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. *Pāttr* “cord in a Seil”, Swiss *dægel, dohe*, bO.Ir. *dāhen*, elsäss. *dōche* “wick” (Proto-Gmc. **pēh-*, *pēg-*); also O.Ice. *Pæggja* “press” eig. “zusammendrehen”? about O.C.S. *tъkati* “to weave” see above S. 1032.

References: WP. I 716, WH. II 678 f.

Page(s): 1058

teḱp-

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 *tāṣṭa-*, common O.Ind. -*gh*- > -*kṣ*- : Avestan -*gh*- > -*xš*-, -*š*- phonetic mutation Av. *taṣta-* and *tāṣta-*; also *taṣta-* n. “cup, bowl”; O.Ind. *tákṣan-* m. “carpenter” (= Av. *tašan-* “molder, creator, god”, Gk. τέκτων), fem. *takṣṇī* (: Gk. τέκταινα), *tāṣtar-* “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” (*τεξνā from älterem *τεκτ[ε]σνā); common O.Ind. -*ghʷh*- > -*kṣ*- : Anatolian – Tocharian – Greek -*ghʷh*- > -*kt*-: -*tk*- phonetic mutation see Root *gh̥dem-*, *gh̥dom-*, gen.-ablative *gh̥(ð)m-és*: “earth”

Lat. *texō*, -*ere*, -*ui* -*tum* “flax, wattle, braid, to weave”, gelegentlich “to build”, *textor*, -*ōris* “Weber”; *tēla* “Gewebe” (**tekslā* = 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. *taṣta-*), perhaps also *tēlum* “Fernwaffe, Wurfgeschoß” (as “kundig zugeschnitten, gearbeitet”);

Maybe Alb. (**texere*) *tjerr* “flax, wattle, braid”

O.Ir. *tāl* “axe” (**tōkslo-*);

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O.H.G. *dehsa*, *dehsala* “Queraxt, hatchet, hack, mattock, hoe”, O.Ice. *pexla* 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. *tašaū -ýti* “hew” (originally iterative); Ltv. *tešu* (**tekšiō*) and *tèšu* (**tēkšiō*), *test* and *tèst* “hew”; O.C.S. *tešo*, *tesati* “hew”, R.C.S. *tesla* “axe”, Cz. *tes* “Zimmerholz”, Russ. *tës* “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 lingunder 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-, tákhu-* “hurrying, rash, hasty”, *takvá-* ds.; *avatká-* “herabfließend”; Av. *tačaiti* “ running, hurries; flows ”, participle *-taxta-*, Pers. *tāxtan* “run”, *hantačina-* “zusammenfließend” (= Lith. *tēkinas* “running”), Av. *vī-taxti-* f. “das Zerfließen, Schmelzen” (= Inf. Slav. **tekti*); here perhaps as “dahinschießend”: Iran. (skyth.) **tahša-* (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. **tahra-* “quick, fast”;

Alb. *ndjek* “pursue”;

O.Ir. *techid* “flieht” (perf. ā-grade *tāich*), *ateoch* “bitte” (**ad-tekwō* “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* “Lebensmann”, O.E. *ðēo(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-ūi*, development *moviertes Fem. to *tek^wo-s*, or to **tekū-s*: O.Ind. *tákhu-*); 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. *anabiwan* ‘subjugate, zum Sklaven machen’, O.E.

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đēowian, O.Ice. *bjā* ds.; lengthened gradees collective Goth. *bēwisa* n. pl. ‘servant, Knechte’ (**tēkueso-*);

Lith. *tekù*, *-éti* “run, flow, rinnen; aufgehen (from the sun); marry (from the wife, woman)”, Ltv. *teku*, *tecēt* “run”; O.Pruss. *tackelis*, Lith. *tekēlas*, Ltv. *teciēls* m. “grindstone, whetstone”; Lith. *tēkmē* “wellspring, river”, *ȳtoka* “estuary”; Ltv. *teksnis* m. “Bedienter”; O.C.S. *tekō*, *tešti* “τρέχειν”, Serb. *tēčēm*, *tēči* “flow”, etc.; Lith. *tākas* “Pfad”, Ltv. *taks* ds., Lith. *ȳtakas* “estuary”; O.C.S. *tokъ* “ῥύσις”, *potokъ* “χείμαρρος”; Toch. B *cake* “river”; Hitt. *ya-tku-zि* ‘springt’.

References: WP. I 715 f., Trautmann 316 f., Vasmer 3, 89, 113 f., Mayrhofer 1, 466 f.

Page(s): 1059-1060

telegh-

English meaning: to hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’?

Material: O.Ind. *tarh-* (*trnédhi*, perf. *tatarha*, participle *trdhá-*) ‘shatter, crunch “; Lith. *su-talžti* “durchprügeln”, *tálžty* “thrash”, *télžti* “thrash, throw”; Ltv. *talzīt*, *talstīt* “durchprügeln”; with zweisilbiger root form Lith. *telēži-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_elkō-*); Proto-Slav. **t_ylkō*, **telkti* in O.C.S. *tl̥ykō*, *tl̥ešti* “κρούω” (IE **t_elkō*), to Lith. *tilkstu*, *tilkti* “tame, domesticated sein”, *ap-tilkēs žmogūs* “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. *tàlka* “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], *tólu* [Accs]

References: WP. I 741, Trautmann 321 f., Vasmer 3, 116 f.;

See also: compare above *telegh-*.

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. ταλάσσαι and τλῆναι (Dor. ἔτλāν), participle τλᾶς, τλᾶσσα, Fut. τλήσομαι, Dor. τλᾶσσομαι, perf. τέτλαμεν, τέτλαθι, τετλησία, τετληότος “bear, endure, dulden”, participle τλητός, Dor. τλᾶτός “duldend, steadfast; erträglich” (= Lat. *lātus*, Welsh *tlawd* “arm”, IE *fl-tós), τάλας, -αντος and (after μέλας) -ανος, -αινα “ertragend, duldend, leidend”, τάλαντον (originally to τάλας, n. τάλαν gehöriger pl. τάλαντα (eig. “die beiden Waagschalen”) “Waage; ein bestimmtes Gewicht”, ἀτάλαντος “from same Gewicht, equivalent, gleich”, πολύτλας “wer viel ausgestanden hat; very patiently”; PN “Ατλᾶς, -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-πωρος “*Gefahren or Nachstellungen erduldend” i.e. “afflicted, unlucky”; τάλαρος m. “(das, wherein man carries =) basket, pannier, Käsekorb etc.”, *ταλάτης “*wer mühevoller Arbeit to ertragen hat, specific from the spinning as Arbeit the Frauen”, whereof ταλάσσια ἔργα, ταλασία “Wollspinnerei”; ὄ-τλος “pain” (prefix ὄ-); redupl. PN Τάνταλος, τανταλ-εύω, -ίζω, -ώ “lasse schweben, schwenke, swing, brandish”; gradation *o* in τόλμη, τόλμᾰ “boldness, das cart”, τολμήεις “duldend, steadfast, bold”, τολμάω “ertrage, hold from, dulde; wage”; *e*-grade τελάσσαι τολμῆσαι, τλῆναι 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”, εύτελής “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. “Enrichtung, sacrifice, oblation”;

Ven. *tolar* 3. sg. Deponens “bringt dar”;

Lat. *tollō, -ere (sustulī, sublātum)* “empor, in die Höhe heave, life etc.” (**tł̥nō*, transfigured from **tl̥-nā-mi*), *tolūtim* “in Trabe” (eig. “die Füße hebend”), *tolerō, -āre* “(er)trage, unterhalte”, *tulī*, old *tetuī* perf. to *ferō*, aLat. Konj. *tulam* “bear, carry, bring”, *lātus* “getragen” (= Gk. τλάτος, Welsh *tlawd*);

M.Ir. *tlenaim* ‘stehle’ (**tl̥nāmi*), Welsh *tlawd* “arm” (“*duldend”), Ir. *tlāith* “weak, gentle” (**tl̥ā-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. *þoln* “Geduld”, O.H.G. *dult*, O.E. *geþyld*, Ger. *Geduld, dulden*;

Ltv. *iz-tilt* “bear, endure, endure”, perhaps (compare Goth. *barn* “kid, child”, eig. “as Leibesfrucht getragen”) Lith. *tēlias*, Ltv. *tel's, telēns*, O.C.S. *tel'cь*, Russ. *telēnok* (pl. *teljáta*) “calf”; different Būga Kalba ir s. 292 f.

Toch. A B *täL* “heave, life, bear, carry”, causative *tlässi*, preterit A *cacäL*, B *cäla*.

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. τηλία “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* (**telə-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. *pil(i)* n. “Bretterwand”, *pilja* 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. *pilja*, 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. *pā-talas* “bed”, *tilės* f. pl. “Bodenbretter in barge”; Ltv. *tilandi* m. pl. ds., *tilināt*, *telināt* “flat ausbreiten”, *tilāt*, *tiluōt* “ds., ausgebreitet lie”; aRuss. *tylo* “bottom”; *potolók* (**tolu-ko-*) “ ceiling”;

with formants *-to-*: Lith. *tiitas*, Ltv. *tilts* “bridge” = O.Ind. *taṭa-* m. (mind. for **tr̥ta-*) “bank, border, shore” (actually “gangbarer floor “)?

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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’ (Iter. **toleiō*), *cotlud* ‘sleep’ (**kom-toli-tu-s*);

Lith. *tyliū, tylēti* ‘schweigen’ (balto-Slav. **tilētēi* with secondary lengthening of *i* to ī) and (*ap-, nu-, pri-*) *tjū, tilti* ‘silent become’, causative *tildau, tildyti* ‘schweigen make’, *tylus* ‘schweigsam’ (IE **teI-*); O.C.S. *tъlějq, tъlěti* “vermodern, vergehen”, Serb. *zà-tljām, zà-tljati* “einschlummern wollen”; in addition das causative Slav. **toliti* in O.C.S. *u-toliti* “beruhigen”, Church Slavic *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. *tálpā* m., *tálpā* f. “lair, Ruhesitz”;

O.Ir. *-tella* (analogical *-talla*) “es ist Raum, Möglichkeit vorhanden for etwas”;

Lith. *telpù*, *típti* “Raum have”, *talpà* f. “ausreichender Raum”, *talpinti*, ablaut. *tùlpinti* “Raum make”; Ltv. *telpu*, *tilpt* “Raum have”, *tilpe* f. “Kramkammer”; Proto-Slav.. **tilpa* respectively **týpa* in O.C.S. *týpa*, 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. *támas-* n. “darkness, darkness” = Av. *təmah-* ds., Pers. *tam* ‘star of Auges’, O.Ind. *tamasá-* “swart” (= Av. *təmaŋha-* “finster”), *tamsra-* “dark, livid”; *támisrāh* (= Lat. *tenebrae*), newer *támisrā* f., *tamisra-m* “darkness”; *támasvān (-vant)* “finster” = Av. *təmahvant-* “verblendet”; *tamrá-* “verdunkelnd”, *tāmrá-* “oxblood, indigo, kupferrot”, *timirá-* “dark, finster”; *támala-* m. “Xanthochymos pictorius” (tree with very dunkler bark); from *tamāla-pattram* “T.-leaf” derive Gk. μαλάβαθρον, Lat. *mālobat(h)rum*; Av. *təθra-* nom. pl. “darkness”, Pers. *tār* “finster” = **tam-sra-*;

Gk. (Eol.) VN Τέμπικες (**tem-s-*);

Illyr. mountain-N Τόμαρος by Dodona;

Lat. *tenebrae* “darkness” (diss. from **temafrā* = O.Ind. *támisrāh* pl.), *temere* “blindlings, aufs Geratewohl” (loc. **temesi* “in Dunkeln [tappend]”), *temerō, -āre* “blemish, entehren” (eig. “unvorsichtig heiligen Dingen nahen”); M.Ir. *teim, temen* “dark, gray”, O.Ir. *temel* “darkness”, M.Bret. *teffal* “finster”; O.H.G. *demar* n. “dawn, twilight”; O.S. *thimm* “dark” (**Pimzā-*); M.Du. *deemster*, O.H.G. *dinstar* (and probably also O.H.G. *finstar*) “finster” (**temsro-* = O.Ind. *tamsra-*); nd. *dīsig*, Dutch *dijzig* “nebelig, dark” (**Pemsiga-*); lengthened grade probably O.Ice. *Pām* “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. *tim̄sras* ‘schweißföhlig, oxblood, indigo’; Ltv. *tumst* (Inf. *tumt*) “es dunkelt”; O.C.S. *tъma* “darkness”, O.C.S. *tъmyпъ* “dark”; Russ. *témrivo* “darkness”; whether Slav. *těнь* ‘shadow’ as **tem-ni-s* anzureihen?

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Toch. B *tamāsse* “dark”.

Maybe Alb. *dimēn* “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, τέτμηκα, 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”; τμῆσις “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 τμῆγω (by Balbilla τμῆγω) “cut, bite” (3. pl. Aor. pass. τμῆγεν); τένδω, τένθης see under; Phryg. Τῆμονον ὥρος (: 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 *temnō (Gk. τάμνω), *temətī in Lith. *tinù*, *tinti* “dengeln”, Slov. *tném tēti* “hacken”, O.Cz. *tnu*, *tieti* “hew, hit”, aRuss. *тьпу* (*тьметь* is Druckfehler), *тjqtı* “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” (*t̥ndsm̥-).

References: WP. I 719 f., WH. II 657, 689 f., 691, Trautmann 324, Vasmer 3, 92, 111, 133.

Page(s): 1062-1063

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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. *tāmtā-*, Kaus. *tāmáyati* “erstickt (trans.), stolen; looted the Luft” (kSlav. *tomiti*), *támati* “erstickt (intr.), wirdunbeweglich, wird hart”, *támisičī* f. “beklemmend, betäubend”, *timitá-* “unbeweglich”, (*i* after *stimitá-* ds. from **stāi-* “verdichten”); Arm. *t'm(b)rim* “werde betäubt” (**tēmiro-*);

Lat. *tēmētum* “berauschendes Getränk, Met, Wein”, *tēmulentus* “berauscht”, *abstēmīus* ‘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 **tmp-* 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* “ἀτενές βλέπειν”, *temptō*, -*āre* (iterative to **tempō*) “ touch, befühlen, assail, untersuchen, auf die Probe stellen” (see Persson Beitr. 488 ff.);

O.Ice. *Pambr* ‘swollen, thick’, *Pomb* Subst. “aufgedunsener Bauch, bowstring “;

Lith. *tempti* “ through Ziehen spannen, dehnen”, Iter. *tampýti* ds., *timpti* ‘sich recken’, *timpa* ‘sinew’, *temptýva* “ bowstring “ = O.C.S. *tētiva* ‘sinew’, Lith. *žtampas* “Anspannung, Anstrengung” (ablaut. *žtumpas* “beginning zum Sprunge”), *tamprūs* “tenacious, elastisch”; Ltv. *tieptiēs* “hartnäckig sein”;

O.C.S. *tōpъ* “obtusus, crassus”? perhaps from “gedunsen”; Russ. *tepstí* ‘straff anziehen’;

Toch. A *tampe* “power”, AB *cämp-* “ to be able, vermögen”.

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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

tenəgos, t_enəgos

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. *θang-* (*θanjasāntē*, *θanjayentē*, participle *θaxta-*) “ziehen, Bogen spannen”; but *θanvarə*, abl. *θanvanāt* “bow (as Schußwaffe)” after Mayrhofer through contamination with **danvan-* (= O.Ind. *dhánvan-*, above S. 234) originated; Osset. *t'jinjin* “distend”; Arm. *t'anjr*, gen. *t'anju* “dense, thick” (**tng̡hiu-*);

Lat. *tēmō*, *-ōnis* m. ‘shaft’ (**tenksmō*); O.C.S. **tēgnōti* “ziehen”, *rastēgo*, *rastēsti* “distract”, Russ. *tugój* ‘straff, tight, firm, strong, heavy’, Pol. *tęgi* ds., O.C.S. *toga* “συνοχή, περίστασις”, Slov. *tóga* “sluggishness, Schwermut” etc.; die meaning “heavy” also in Slav. **tēgъkъ*: O.C.S. *otęgъčiti* “βαρεῖν”, *tęžъkъ* “βαρύς”, *tęgostъ* “βάρος”, *tęgota* ds. etc.; also O.C.S. *istęsk/ь* “emaceratus, tabidus”, *istęsknōti* “tabescere” with *sk*-suffix; here O.C.S. *tęža* “litigation”;

Lith. *tingūs* “idle” (= Slav. **tēgъ* in *tęgostъ* etc., and: O.Ice. *Pungr*), *tingiu*, *tingēti* “idle, uninterested”, *ting-stu*, *-au*, *-ti* “träge become”;

O.Ice. *Pungr* “heavy”, *Punge* m. “burden, load”, *Pyngia* “beschweren”, *Pyngð* “Unannehmlichkeit, Verlegenheit”, *Pyngsl* “distress, crowdedness”; O.H.G. *dīhsala*, O.E. *Pīxl*, O.Ice. *Pīsl* ‘shaft’ (Proto-Gmc. **Penxslō* eig. “Zugstange”); Toch. A *tänk-*, 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* “tunken”; Swiss *tink* “humid, wet”.

References: WP. I 726, WH. II 684.

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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. *þeih* (*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:

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tenk-²

English meaning: to clot, thicken; solid, thick

Deutsche Übersetzung: “(sich) zusammenziehen (also especially von der Milch; gerinnen), fest, dicht werden” (out of it also “gedeihen”)

Material: O.Ind. *tañc-* *tanákti* “zieht zusammen”, with *ā-* “makes curdle, coagulate, harden”, *ātangana-m* “Wittel zum Gerinnen, rennet”, *takrá-m* “buttermilk” (**tñk-ló-m*: **ténk-lo-m* in Ice. *Péł*), Pers. *talxīna* ‘sour milk’; Av. *taxma-* “valiant, proficient, energetic, heldenhaft”, compounds *tāsyah-*, Sup. *tančišta-*; Pers. *tanjīdān* “pull together”, afghO.N. *tat* “dense, thick” (**tahta-*);

M.Ir. *tēcar* “protection”, *tēcht* (**tenkto-*, compare O.Ice. *Pētr*) “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” (**tñkā*), *tangnef* ds.; compare aDan. *taknem* “dankbar” under *tong-*; Gaul. PN *Tanco-rīx* “Friedensfürst”;

Mod.Ice. *Pēl/n.* “buttermilk”; O.Ice. *Pētr* “dicht”, M.H.G. *dīhte*, Ger. *dicht* and dial. *deicht* (Proto-Gmc. **þenxtu-*); Mod.Ice. *Pētti* ‘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 ērow), Goth. *gaþaih*, dt. *gediegen*, M.L.G. *dege* “prospering; flourishing, Fortschritt”; Verschmelzung with Verwandten from Lith. *tinkù tikti* “taugen, passen”, *patinkù* ‘schmecke, behage’, Iter. *táikau, -yti* “zusammenfügen, bring in order”, *tikras* “right”, das to Lith. *tiẽkti, teikti* belongs), Ger. bO.Ir. *deihen* “austrocknen and dadurch dichter werden”, compare with gradation **þanx-*

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Ger. stelr. *dahen* “dry, dorren” and die Bezeichnung the Tonerde Goth. *þāhō*, O.E. *ðōhæ*, *ðō*, O.H.G. *dāha*, Ger. *Ton* (**þanχōn*), 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. *tqča* “hail”, and likewise; whether Goth. *þeihvō* “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. *tatāna*, *tatnē*, Lat. *tetini*). Das present wird with *-eu*-extension (ved. *tanóti*, *tanuté*, Gk. Hom. *távutai*) or *-ie/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. (**tñnó-*, compare O.Ind. *tani-man-* n. “Dünne”, also Lith. *tinti*, Lat. *tenē-re*); Pers. *tanīðan* “turn, spinnen”; as *d*-present (as Lat. *tendō*) O.Ind. *tandatē* “lässt after, ermattet” (*tandrā* “Maggigkeit, Abspannung”);

participle O.Ind. *tatā-* 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”, *tána-* m. “descendant”, *tána-m*, *tánā*, *tánas-* n. “progeny”; *tántra-m* “Zettel, Aufzug am loom” = Pers. *tār* (Av. **tq̩θra-*) 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* (έτάνυσα etc.) ‘strecke, dehne’; *τείνω* ds. (τατός), *τιταίνω* ds.; *ταινίā* “(long) stripe, Binde” (due to eīnes adj. **ταινίός*); *τέτανος* ‘spannung, twitch’; *τετανός* “gestreckt, long, straff”; *τένων*, -οντος ‘sinew’, *τένος* n. ‘sinew,

straff angezogenes Band" (= Lat. *tenuis*, -*oris*, compare also O.Ind. *táñas-* n.), ḷ-τενής "very gespannt, straff" (ἀ- probably with Ion. Psilose = *sm-*), whereof ἀτενίζω "hefte den Blick angespannt auf etwas"; τόνος 'spannung, Anspannung; also the voice, Hebung of Verses, musikalischer sound, tone" (: Lith. *tāñas*); τάσις f. 'spannung" (**tntis*); about ταύ- 'sich ausbreitend" see under *tenu-s*;

Alb. *ndēnij* "breite from, pull, spanne die Saiten"; *katund*, *kētunt* (**ke-tñ-t-*) "village" ("*ausgespanntes tent");

Lat. *tendō*, -*ere*, *tetendi*, *tentum*, newer *tēñsum* 'spannen, distend, ausstrecken" (originally *d*-present) = Umbr. *an-*, *en-tentu* "intenditō", *ustentu* "ostenditō" etc., Lat. *tentus*, (*in-*)*tentiō*; *teneō*, -*ēre*, *tenui* (aLat. *tetinī*= 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" undLith. *tinstu*, *tinti* "to swell"); *tenuis*, -*oris* n. "cord with loop, noose, snare" (= Gk. τένος), *tenor*, -*ōris* m. "ununterbrochener run, flow, Fortdauer, connection; (jur.) sense, mind, Inhalt eines Gesetzes", *tenuis* preposition m. abl. gen. acc. 'sich erstreckend bis, bis an", *protinus* 'sich after vorn erstreckend, vorwärts" (compare O.Ind. *nūtanāh*, -*tnāh* "jetzig", Lat. *diū-tinus*, Lith. *dabartinis* "jetzig"), *tenāx* "tenacious, tenacious"; Umbr. *tenitu* "teneto";

O.Ir. *tan* "time" (**tenā*), lit. "Fortdauer, zeitliche Ausdehnung" (*in tain* "when, if") (: Ltv. *tina*), O.Ir. *tét* 'saite" (**tntā*) = 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.

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Þinull “rope, hawser, dasein net einfaßt and in addition dient, es to spannen”, O.Ice. *Þind*, Nor. *tinder* f. “Zwerchfell” (O.Ir. *tēt*, O.Ind. *tántu-*); *dh*-present O.E. *ðindan* “to swell, angry, irate sein”; in addition O.Ice. *Þund* f. “river”; O.E. *ðunian* ‘sich heben, sich dehnen, to swell’, gleich O.H.G. M.H.G. *donēn* ‘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-ðone* “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, tît* “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*.

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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”, *vítasti-* m.; Av. *vitasti-* ‘span’;

Lat. *tōlēs*, *-ium* “craw 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. *tēsiù*, *tēsti* “ through Ziehen dehnen, verlängern”, *pratēsà* “Verzug, Aufschub”, *užtesas* “Leichtentuch”, Intr. *tjstù*, *ſt̥sti* ‘sich dehnen, sich recken”, *t̥asaū -ýti* (: O.Ind. *taṁsayati*) “pull, recken”, O.Pruss. *tiēnstwei* ‘stir, tease, irritate”, 2. pl. Imp. *tenseiti*, participle *entensišs* “gefaßt”, *teansis* ‘shaft’.

References: WP. I 727, WH. II 666, 688, 691, Trautmann 318 f., Mayrhofer 1, 465, 491, 532.

Page(s): 1068-1069

tenu-s, tenu-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, schmächtig, unbedeutend” (*tánuka-* ds. = Slav. *тьлъкъ*); substantivized O.Ind. *tanū-* f., *tanuś-* n., Av. *tanū-* f., *tanuś-* n., Pers. *tan* “body, body”;

Gk. τανυ- “long”, fem. τανεῖαι “long balk, beam”; τανα(F)ός “langgestreckt, long”; perhaps eher zu 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. **tanaqo-*; Welsh *teneu* verdankt sein e dem influence of Lat. *tenuis*);

O.H.G. *dunni*, O.S. *thunni*, O.Ice. *þunnr* “thin” (*nn* from *ny*); here also **þennō*, **þunnō* 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. *þun-vangi* m., Swe. *tinning* ‘schläfe’;

Lith. *tévas*, Ltv. *tiēvs* “slim”;

O.C.S. *тьлъкъ* “thin” (assimil. **тьлъкъ*, Russ. *тónkij*).

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* "erwärmst, burns" (also "kasteit sich, übt penance, atonement"), participle *taptá-* "erwärmst, erhitzt", *tápas-* n. "heat, blaze, glow", *tápu-* "glühend, hot", Kaus. *tápáyati* "erwärmst, erhitzt"; Av. *tápaiti* "is warm", Kaus. *tápayeiti* "erwärmst, erhitzt", Inchoh. *tafsaiti* (**tepəšketi*) "wird hot", participle *tapta-* "erwärmst, hot", *tafnu-* m. "Fieberhitze, fever", *tafnah-* n. "heat, blaze, glow; fever"; Pers. *taftan* "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-miā*); 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. **teplъ* (in *teplostъ* "θερμότης"), Cz. *teplý*, Russ. *těplyj* and (with *o* after *topiti*) O.C.S. *toplъ* "warm"; Kaus. Serb. *tōpiti* "melt", Russ. *topítъ* "heizen; zerlassen"; pr. PN *Taplawken* eig. "Warmfeld";

Hitt. *tapašša-* "fever, heat" (O.Ind. Lw.?).

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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. *tr̥nátti*, 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*, -éti "from Motten, Würmern zerfressen become", *trandē* under *trandis* "Made, Holzwurm"; ablaut. Ltv. *tr̥udi* "Moder", *tr̥udēt* "verwittern, faulen"; Lith. *tr̥idé* "diarrhea"; O.C.S. *tr̥qdъ* "tinder" and "kind of disease, malady, δυσεντερία" (compare above S. 1073 Lith. *tr̥edžiu* "have diarrhea": Welsh *trwyddo* "bore"), Cz. *trud* "Zitterich am face".

References: WP. I 736, Trautmann 328, Vasmer 3, 144, Kuiper IE Nasalpräs. 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”, *nīṣṭarkyá-* “was sich aufdrehen lässt”; figurative *tarkáyati* “assumes, sinnt after”;

Gk. ἄτρακτος m. f. “spindle (figurative: Pfeil, sprit)” ἀ = η “in”, as (“stäbchen zum Aufdrehen”), ἀτρεκής “unverhohlen, geradeheraus” (“unumwunden”); Alb. *tjerr* ‘spinne’ (**tērknoð*);

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]mentum*), *tormina* “Leibschmerzen”, *torculum* “Drehpresse, Kelter”, *nasturtium* “Kresse” (**nāstorciom* “quod nasum torqueat”);

Ir. *trochal* ‘schleuder’; perhaps Welsh *torri* “break, rupture” (**tork-s-*), M.Bret. *terryffds.*;

O.H.G. *drāhsil* “Drechsler”, Ger. *drechseln*, probably also O.E. *þræstan* “turn, zusammenwinden, press, afflict” (as Gmc. **þrēxstjan*); if also O.Ice. *Pari* “Tang” (from **þarhan-*) actually “band, strap”?

O.Pruss. *tarkue* “Binderiemen (am Pferdegeschirr)” lies *tarkne* = **tarkiné*; O.C.S. *trakъ* “band, strap, Gurt”, Russ. *tórok* m. ‘sattelriemen’, Pol. *trok* m. pl. ‘strap, Fesseln’;

Toch. AB *tsäرك-* “torment, smite”, A *tark-* “Ohrring”, B *täرك-* “turn”.

A meaning “verdreht, quer” shows die with *tu-* anlautende family of O.H.G. *dwerah*, *dwerawēr* “slantwise, quer”, Ger. *zwerch, quer* and M.H.G. *twerge* “Quere”, *zwerg* “quer”,

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O.E. *ðweorh* “inverted”, O.Ice. *þverr* “quer, obstructive”, Goth. *þwáirhs* “angry, irate”; the anlaut *t̥y-* is perhaps through hybridization with **t̥yer-* “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 **trems-*), *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. *tálina-* “young, tender” (m. f. “youngling, girl”, n. ‘sprout, Halm”), Av. *tauruna-* “young”, Osset. *täřin* “knave, boy”;

Gk. τέρυ ασθενές, 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 *torno-s* in Lith. *tařnas* ‘servant’, O.Ind. *tama-*, *tamaka-* m. “Tierjunges, calf”; Arm. *t'orn*, gen. *t'orin* “grandchild, grandson”;

Alb. *trim* “valiant, gamy; m. young man”, pl. *trima* “bewaffnete Gefolgsmänner” (*trmo-*), 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-*, *trems-*: “to thump; to tremble” (see below).

Arm. *t'arm* “young, fresh, green”, perhaps O.Ice. *þyrma* ‘spare, look after’ as derivative eines **pormaz* “weak, tender”; is Lat. *termes*, -*itis* “abgeschnittener twig, branch” die lengthened grade in addition? *men*-forms in Gk. τεράμων “tender, light kochbar”, ἀτεράμων

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“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*, *gh*, *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”, τρῆμα “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” (τόρνος 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 **trīkā* “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. τρῖψω (τρῖψω, ἔτριψην) “rub, grind, pulverize, entkräfte etc.”, τρῖψή “das Reiben etc.”, τρίψος m. f. “abgetretener way, road; das Reiben, Verzug”; compare Church Slavic *trěbiti* “clean, roden” from Proto-Slav. **terb-* (τρῖψω : 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. *ðrāwan* “ds.”; intr. ‘sich umkehren’ (Eng. *throw* “throw”), O.H.G. *drāt*, O.E. *ðræd*, O.Ice. *þrāðr* “Draht, filament” (**þrēðu-z* eig. “the Gedrehte”), O.H.G. *drāti* “quick, fast, rash, hasty, hasty” (eig. ‘sich hurtig drehend’); besides Gmc. **þr-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. *dral* “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. τόρμος “hole”); with *þrē-* the changing by ablaut *þrō-* in Goth. *þrōþjan* “train, practice” = Russ. *tratitъ* “consume”, Cz. *tratiti* “lose, zugrunde richten”, to Lith. *trótinti* ‘stir, tease, irritate, banter’, žem. *trúotas* “whetstone”, Ltv. *truōts* ds. (Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 133);

Goth. *þriskan*, O.Ice. *þriskja*, *þryskva*, O.E. *ðerscan*, O.H.G. *drescan* “dreschen”, to Lith. *sutrēškinti* causative “entzweischlagen”, also M.Ir. *trec* “offal, residuum” (whether not O.Ice. Lw.);

compare Lith. *treskéti* “crack, crackle”, Church Slavic *trěskъ* “fragor, fulmen”, ablaut. *etroska* ds. etc.;

Lith. *tiriù*, *tirti* “forschen”; O.C.S. *tъrъ*, *trěti* “rub” (Proto-Slav.. **tъro*, **terti*); ablaut. Church Slavic *istor* “damnum”, Russ. *tor* “gebahnter way” (: Gk. τόρος “borer, chisel”) from Proto-Slav.. **tara-* m. “Reibung”; balto-Slav. **tīrti-* f. “Zerreibung”, in aCz. *trt* ds., infinitive Church Slavic *trъti*, Serb.*třti* = Lith. *tirti*, based on as Slav. infinitive **terti* auf zweisilbiger basis, as also balto-Slav. **tīrtā-* “zerrieben” in Serb. *třt* = Lith. *tirtas* “durchforscht”; with *n*-suffix: Lith. *trinù* (**trēnō*), *trinti* “rub”, Ltv. *trinu*, *trit* “rub, schleifen”; with figurative meaning also O.Pruss. *trinie* “threatens”, *trintawinni* f. “Rächer” and Lith. *trenéti* “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”, τερύσκετο 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”, τρῶσις, 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*, -éti “faulen”, eig. “*aufgerieben, morsch become”, Lith. *triùškinu*, *truškinu* “crunch”, perhaps (as “*noise as beim Darüberreiben”), *truškù*, -éti “crackle, knistern, beim Brechen from wood under likewise” (compare Gk. τρύσκω “rub”);

O.C.S. *trovъ*, *truti*, ablaut. causative *traviti* “consume” (IE **treyō*: **trōueiō*); O.C.S. *trava* f. “garden” (ablaut. *trěva* from **trēuā*), Russ. *travá* “grass” (in addition the Ger. FIN *Trave*); ablaut. Proto-Slav.. **trūjō* “rub” in Church Slavic *tryjо*, *tryti* (compare Gk. τρῦω “reibe auf”: τρῦσι-βιος “das Leben erschöpfend”); here also Church Slavic *trizna* “Totenfeier” (from **tryzna*);

O.E. *ðrōwigēan* (**ðrōwōjan*) “leiden, dulden”, O.H.G. *drōa* “onus, passio”, *druoēn*, *druota* “pati”; O.E. *līcðrōwere* “ein Aussätziger”, O.Ice. *līkþrār* “aussäitzig”; 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”, *ðrīn* “press”;

Toch. A *tsru* “wenig” (**teruo*-).

C. As extension the *t*-basis kann gelten: **trēid-* in Welsh *trwyddo* “bore”, Lith. *triedžiu* “have starken 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. *mantrahklu*, *mandraclo* “mantèle” (*-*trāg-kla*); Goth. *þáirko* n. “hole”, zero grade M.L.G. *dork* “Kielraum”, O.E. *ðurruc* “cumba”, “caupolus”;

trōg-*, **trəg-* in Gk. τρώγω “zernage, knuppere, fresse Rohes” (Aor. ἔτραγον), 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*, *trъzati* “rend”, with Velar *tъrgati*, *trъgnoti* ds.

4. *terp-*, *trep-* (only Bal.-Slav.): Ltv. *tārps* “worm” (“the Zerbohrende”), Lith. *tárpas* “Zwischenraum, Lücke, cleft, gap”, *tařp*, *teřp* “ between ”; Lith. *trapūs* “ brittle, light brechend”, Ltv. *trapjš*, *trapans* “mürbe”, *trapains* “morsch, brittle, verwitternd”, *trapēt*, *trepēt*

“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 *twch* “cropped, truncated, cut off”, *trychu* “cut, clip” (**truk-s-*); O.Ice. *þrō*, pl. *þrōr* f. “trough”, O.E. *ðrūh*, gen. *ðrīh* 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. *þrūga*, Nor. dial. *trūga, tryge, trjug* “kind of snowshoe”; O.Ice. *þrūga* “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. *trúk-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, gehöhltes Stammstück”), Lith. *tráukti* “ziehen”, O.Pruss. *pertraūki* “verschlöß” (eig. “umzog”), Ltv. *traukt* “hit”; Lith. *trùkti* “dauern, währen”, *trúkščioti* “twitch”.

7. ***treup-***: Gk. τρῦπτάω “drill, wimble, bore a hole, durchbohre”, τρῦπτανον “borer”, τρῦπτη “hole”; O.Pruss. *trupis* “clot, chunk”; Lith. *trupù, -éti* “crumb, spall, crumble”, *trupùs* “crumbly”, *traupus* “brittle”, Ltv. *sa-trupêt* “morsch become”; R.C.S. *trapъ* (**troupos*) “Baumklotz; corpse”, O.C.S. *trupije* “θνησιμαῖα”, Ser.-Cr. *trûp* “trunk” etc., O.C.S. *trupль* “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.

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Page(s): 1071-1074

ter-⁴, terə- : t̄r-, 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” (*tiráti*, *titarti*, *tíryati*, *tarutē*), *tārayati* “ places about, führt hinüber”, *tará-* “übersetzend, überwindend” (= Av. *-tara-* “überschreitend, überwindend”); *taráñ-* “durchlaufend, vordringend, rasch, hilfreich”, *táras-* n. “das Vorwärtsdringen, energy”, instr. *tárasā* adv. “hasty, rash, hasty”, *tará-* adj. ‘strong’; *tarantá-m.* ‘sea’; *tírhá-* n. “ford, Tränke” (**fr̥tho-*) besides **tūrthá-* in prākr. *tūha-* “bank, border, shore”, dardisch *tūrt* “ford”; compare pāmir *tūrt* “ford” (**fr̥to-*);

u-basis besides in *tarutē* also in *tūrvati* “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-tərəta-*), *taurvan-* “überwindend”, mp. *tarvīñtan* “überwinden, afflict”; ap. *viyatārayāma* “wir überschritten”, Osset. *täřin* “drive, push, hunt, chase”, Bal. *tarag*, *tharay* “umwenden, umkehren”;

Verbaladjektiv O.Ind. *-túr* (-*t̄r̥*) in *ap-túr* “die Wasser überquerend”, *āji-túr* “in fight, struggle überwindend”, *ratha-túr* “cart überholend”, *radhra-túr* “den Ermattenden rettend”, etc.; compare Gk. νέκταρ above S. 762;

Alb. *sh-tir*, *sh-tij* “put about einen river, treibe an, stifie an”?

with the meaning from O.Ind. *tará-* (see above) probably Illyr. *Taros*, *Tara* river names;

Gk. τέρθον “end, cusp, peak”;

Hitt. *tar̥zi* “besiegt, überwindet”;

O.Ind. *trā-* “(*hinüberführen = retten), shield, beware, guard” (*trā-sva*, *trāyátē*, s-Aor. *trādhvam*, Av. ərāzdūm ‘schirmst!’, perf. O.Ind. *tatrē*), Av. ərā- ds. (present-stem ərāya-),

θrāti- f. ‘schirm, protection’ under likewise; IE **trā-* because of Gk. τρāνής, τρāνός “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”, *tármān* (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* “terminatus”, Osc. *teremenniú* “termina”, *teremnattens* “terminavērunt”;

similarly Arm. *t'arm* (**trēmo-*) “Endstück”, Gk. τράμις, τράμη “dam between After and the genitals” (Hes.: τὸ τρῆμα τῆς ἔδρας, ὁ ὄρρος, τίνες ἐντερον), 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. *þromr* m. “edge, border”; compare - with *sm*-suffix - at most O.Ir. *druimm*, gen. *drommo* “back”, perhaps borrowed from Welsh *drum* besides *trum* “ridge, back”? (**treusmñ*); 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 τρῆμα “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* S. 1088 f.

Page(s): 1074-1075

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ter-⁵

English meaning: over, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: in präpositionalen Worten for “hindurch, about - weg”

Note: to *ter-4* “hinüber gelangen”

Material: O.Ind. *tiráh* adv. “weg, abseits”, preposition m. acc. “through - toward, about - weg” (later also m. abl. “abseits from”) = Av. *tarə*, *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 **teres*, 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 *pratyāñc-*, *pratīc-* bezogen) place previous **teri* 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 Verbūms **trāre* (**trānt-s*);

Welsh *tra-* e.g. in *trannoeth* “about night, am consecutive Tage” (geminierter *n!*), etc., proclitic from **trāns*, betont M.Welsh *traw*, *draw*, Bret. *treu* “beyond”; with secondary *-s*: Welsh *traws* etc. “feindselig”, preposition *tos* “about”;

with the same Verstärkung as O.Ind. *tiraś-cā*, Av. *tarasča*: Goth. *Þáirh*, O.H.G. *durh*, O.E. *ðurh* m. acc. “durch= through” (**ter-k(ʷ)e*, **tr-k(ʷ)e*); out of it evolved O.H.G. *derh* “durchbohrt”, O.E. *ðyrel* (**þurhil*) “durchbohrt”; n. “hole”, O.H.G. *dur(i)hhil* “durchbohrt, durchlöchert”.

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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 **termos* or **teremo-s*); Welsh *cynrhonyn* “termes, lendix”, pl. *cynrhawn*, Corn. *contronen* “cimex”, M.Bret. *controunenn*, Bret. *contronenn* “ver de viande” (**kon-trōno-*); Welsh *t(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. *típyati*, *trpñóti*, *trmpáti*, *tarpati* ‘sättigt sich, wird befriedigt”, Kaus. *tarpáyati* ‘sättigt, befriedigt”, *trptí-*, *típti-* f. ‘sättigung, Befriedigung”, Av. *θrafða-* “befriedigt, ausreichend versehen” (**tramptha-*: O.Ind. *trmpáti*), *θrafs-* n. “contentedness”; Pers. *tulf* “Übersättigung”(**trfra-*); perhaps also O.Ind. -*trp-* ‘stehlend”, Av. *tarəp-* ‘steal”, M.Pers. *tirft* “theft”, sogd. *cf-* ‘steal” (‘sich of Besitzes erfreuen”?); Gk. *τέρπω* ‘sättige, erfreue”, *τέρπομαι* “freue mich”; *τέρψις* “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. *Parff*. “Bedarf, benefit”, O.E. *ðearf* “Bedürfnis, benefit”, O.H.G. *darba* “Entbehrung, lack”, Goth. *Paúrfts* f. “Bedürfnis” (= O.Ind. *trptí-*), 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 “, *tarpstu*, *tařpti* “thrive, zunehmen”, Ltv. *tārpa* “was gute Hoffnung gives, prospering; flourishing, growth “, *tērpināt* “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. *t̄ṣyati* “dürstet, lechzt” (= Goth. *þaúrsjan*), *taršáyati* “läßt dursten, schmachten” (= Lat. *torreō*, O.H.G. *derren*), *tarṣa-* m. “thirst”, *tr̄ṣṭá-* “arid, rough, jolting, hoarse”, *tr̄ṣū-* “greedy, lechzend” = Av. *taršu-* “dry, d. h. not fluid” (= apart from Akzent Goth. *þaúrsus*, aLat. *torrus* “torridus”); O.Ind. *tr̄ṣṇā-* “thirst, Begier”, Av. *taršna-* m. “thirst”; O.Ind. *tr̄ṣṇā-ṣ-* “thirsty”;

Arm. *t’arāmim*, *t’aršamim* “welke”, *t’ar̄* “shaft, pole zum Trocknen from Trauben under likewise” (**trsā* or **trsā*: Gk. τρασιά);

Gk. τέρσομαι (ἐτέρσην) “werde dry”, τερσαίνω “make dry”, τρασιᾶ, ταρσιᾶ “Darre”, ταρσός, ταρρός “Darre, Dörr- or Trockenvorrichtung”; dubious τραυλός (*τρασυλός?) “lisping”;

Alb. *ter* “trockne (trans.) an the Luft”;

Lat. *torreō*, *-ēre*, *-ui*, *tostum* “dehydrate, desiccate, fry, rösten, singe” (*tostus* = O.Ind. *tr̄ṣṭa-*), aLat. *torrus*, extended *torridus* “ausgetrocknet, arid”, *torris* “blaze, burning piece of wood”, *torrēns* “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. *tīr* n. *es*-stem “Gebiet”, Corn. Bret. O.Welsh *tir* “tellus”, O.Ir. **tīr*, *tirim* “dry”; also basic form **tēros-*, **tēres-*; Lat. *terres-tris*, *terrēnus* after *terra*; O.Ir. *tart* “thirst” (**tr̄sto-*);

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” (=

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O.Ind. *tarsáyati*, Lat. *torreō*; Goth. *þaúrsjan* “dürsten”, O.Ice. *þyrstr* (Goth. **þaursiþs*) “thirsty”, whereof Goth. *þaúrsteif.*, O.Ice. *þorstim.*, O.E. *þurst*, O.H.G. *durst* “thirst”; Goth. *þaúrsus* (*s* instead of *z*nach *þairisan* = O.Ind. *tr̥śu-*), O.Ice. *þurr*, O.E. *þyrr*, O.H.G. *durri* “arid”; O.H.G. *darra*, Swe. *tarre* “Gestell zum Trocknen, *Darre*”; probably also O.Ice. *þorsk*, 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 under likewise”

Material: O.Ind. *tittirá-, tittirí-, tittíri-* m. “ partridge, game bird “; Arm. *tatrak* “turtledove”;

Pers. *taðarv* “pheasant” (also Gk. τατύρας, τέταρος ds. are of pers. origin);

Gk. τετράων, m. “grouse” (*τετραF-ων), τέτραξ (out of it Lat. *tetrax*) “Perlhuhn” (*tetrxs),

τετράδων, τετράion, τετράων Vogelname by Hesych., τέτριξ “ein bird”; neologism M.Ir. *tethra*

“crow” (**tetorjā*), O.Ice. *Þiðurr* “grouse” (**þeþuraz*); O.Pruss. *tatarwís* “Birkhuhn”,

Lith. *tetervas* ds., Ltv. *teteris* (gen. *teterja*, from **tetervis*), Lith. *tētervinas* “Birkhahn, grouse

“, *tetrvà* “Birkhenne” (Ltv. *tītars* “Truthahn” influenced from *tīfet*, s. *tī-tī*), R.C.S. *tetrēvi* acc.

pl. “φασιανούς”, Ser.-Cr. *tētrijeb* “grouse”, O.Cz. *tetřev* ds., Russ. *tétere* “Birkhahn” (*tetérka* “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-toyitus*), M.Welsh *tuð* “cover”, *tuðed* “Hölle, dress”, Bret. dial. *tuec* (O.Bret. **tuðoc*) “Kissenbezug”; O.Ir. *tūas-cert* “nördlich”, Bret. *tus* “links” (**teu-sto-*); Celt. **teu-to-* in M.Welshtut “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. *þiuþ* “das Gute”, O.Ice. *þýðr* “mild, friendly”, *þýða* “friendship”, O.E. *geðiðe* “good, tugendhaft”, *geðiðan* ‘sich (friendly) anschließen”; probably also O.E. *ðēaw* “custom, custom”, O.S. *thau*, O.H.G. *gethau* “Disziplin” as “*observantia”; perhaps also Gk. τύσσει ἵκετεύει Hes. (denominative eines *ΤΥΤÓÇ with similar meaning as Goth. *þiuþjan* ‘segnen’ from *þiuþ*).

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 zu verstecken’

Material: Gk. ἐντυπάς adv., II. 24, 163, if “kauernd, hockend” bedeutend; presumably O.Ice.

Popta f. “thwart” (“auf die gehockt wird”), O.H.G. *dofta* f., M.L.G. *ducht* f., O.E. *ðoft* ds. (wherefore O.Ice. *popti* 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. *dīob* “thief”;

Lith. *tūpiù*, *tūpti* ‘sich hinsehen, in die Knie place’, *tūpiù*, *tupéti* “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” (**tousejō*), Inchoativ (**tus-skō*) Av. *tusən* ‘sie verlieren die Fassung’, baluči *tusag, thuay* “abandon become”; O.Ind. *tucchá-, tucchyá-* (**tus-sko-*, **tus-sk̥-io-*) “empty, bare, lacking, deserted, abandoned, forsaken, nichtig”, afghO.N. *taš* “empty, bare, lacking”; Lat. *tesqua* n. pl. “Einöden” (**tueskuā*); O.E. *đost* “manure”, O.H.G. *dost* ds. (“*Ausleerung”); O.C.S. *tъšť* “κενός”, Russ. *tóšcij* “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

teu̥θ-, tu̥ā-

English meaning: to sift

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sieben, durchschlagen’

Material: O.Ind. *títau-* (dreisilbig, from **titavu?*) ‘sieve, Getreideschwinge’;

Gk. σάω (Ion.), τῶ (Att. EM.), Att. διαπάω ‘sieve’ (*τέπάω), δίαπτος m. ‘sieve’ Hes., ἐπτημένα σεσημένα Hes., ἀλευρότησις f. “Mehlsieb” (EM.), σήθω ‘sieve’.

References: WP. I 713; Mayrhofer 1, 499 f.

Page(s): 1085

tēg-, təg-

English meaning: to burn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "brennen"

Material: Gk. τήγανον, Att. through rearrangement also τάγηνον “Bratpfanne, Tiegel”;

O.E. *ðeccan* “burn” (is *ðæecelle* “torch” from *fæcele*, Lw. from Lat. *facula*, reshaped?),

O.H.G. *dahhazzen* “lodern”.

References: WP. I 717 f.

Page(s): 1057

tēu-, təu-, teu̥ə-, tu̥ō-, tū-

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’, *távišmant-* ‘strong, mighty’, *tavišá-* ‘strong’, *távišī* f. “force, power”; ablaut. *tuví-* in Kompositis “very, mighty”, *tuvištama-* “the stärkste”: *tūya-* ‘strong, fast, rapid, hurried’;

Av. *tav-* “vermögen”, *tavah-* n. “power, force”, *təvīšī* 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. Τίτυος the name of geilen Frevlers wider die Leto; ταῦς μέγας, πολύς Hes. (**təu̥-ú-s*), ταῦσας μεγαλύνας, πλεονάσας Hes.; σάος (Cypr. ΣαΦοκλέΦης), compar. σαώτερος, contracted Ion. Att. σῶς, σῶος “heil, unversehrt; certainly” (from **tūə-μo-s*); compare M. Leumann Gedenkschrift Kretschmer II 8 f.; in addition Hom. σα(F)όω, Hom. Att. σώζω (*σωΐζω), Fut. σώσω “retten, receive”, σωτήρ “Retter” etc.; (“voll an body = fit, healthy”); σῶμα n. “body” (**tūō-mn̥* “Gedrungenes”), σωματόω “fest make, verdichten”; σώφρων (*σαό-φρων) “fit, healthy an Geist, vernünftig”; with the same Wurzelstufe still σωρός, S. 1083;

Lat. **toveō*, -ēre “vollstopfen” as base from *tōmentum* “Polsterung” (**toȝementom*) and *tōtus* “whole” (**toȝetas* “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*, *-tufo* “terrae tuber”;
Gk. τύφη “zum Ausstopfen from Polstern and Betten used Pflanze” (probably ū);
perhaps O.Ir. *tūaimm* “hill” (**teubh-mn̥*), 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. *Pūfa* “elevation in the earth, Hügelchen”, obd. *dūppel* ‘swelling, blister, swelling,
lump, growth’.

With the meaning “tussock”: O.E. *ðūf* m. “Laubbüschen, ein from Federbüschchen
zusammengesetztes banner”, *geðūf* “blätterreich, 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 Helmbüschen” (Vegetius).

2. **g**-extension:

O.Ice. *pōka* “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. *ðīestre* “dark” (**þeuxstria-*).

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. *Pjō* “the thick
Oberteil of Schenkels, Arschbacke”; Eng. *thigh*; M.Ir. *tōn* m., Welsh *tin* f. “podex” (**tuknā?*);
Lith. *tauкаi* “fat”, *тáukas* “Fettstückchen” and “uterus”, *tunkù*, *tükti* “fett become”, Ltv. *tūkti*
ds., *tūks* ‘swelling, lump, growth’, *tauks* “fat, fat, obese”, *tauki* pl. “fat, tallow, suet”, O.Pruss.
taukis “lard”; compare S. 1085 *teuk-* “germ, sprout” and den Gk. PN Τεῦκρος.

4. **l**-formations, partly as wurzelhaftes **ty-e-* appearing:

O.Ind. *tūlam* “Rispe, whisk, tussock, Baumwolle”, *tūlī-* 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. *geðy//* “draught” (?), O.Ice. *fimbul-þul* “a mythical river”; O.Ice. *þollr* (**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 *ty/b* “nape”; also O.C.S. **t/bstb*, Russ. *tólstyj* etc. “thick” (imitation of Endinges from Slav. *gostb* “dense, thick”).

A extension with Balt. ž (IE ġ or ġh) 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 lanatus the Flamines and Pontifices and Ltv. *tuntulēt* (also *tunturēt*) ‘sich in viele Kleidungsstücke einhüllen’.

tue/-, t̥ue/-: Gk. at most in σάλος n. “Wogenschwall, uncontrollable Bewegung (of Meeres)”, σαλεῖσθαι “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-tue/-*) ‘swelling, lump, growth’ (die u-forms through eine similar results of Anlauts **t̥u-* as O.Ir. *cruth* from **kʷrtu-*); 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. *tuméti* “dick become, curdle, coagulate, harden ”, *tūm(s)tas* “heap, bulk, mass”, *tūmulas* m. “piece”;

Toch. B *tumane, tmāne*, A *tmām* “10.000”.

6. *n*-formations, z. T. as wurzelhaftes **tū-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. *tv̄istu, tvinaū, tvinti* “to bloat, bulge, swell (of water)”, Kaus. *tvindau, -yti* “anschwellen make” (with Ablautentgleisung *tvainytis* “buhlen”, if eig. “to swell”), *tvānas* “flood”, *tvanus* “light tumescent (of river)”, Ltv. *tvans, tvana* “vapor, haze, mist”.

With *-nk*-extension: Lith. *tviñkti* “to bloat, bulge, swell, schwären” = Ltv. *tvīkt* ‘sultriness feel, vor Hitze schmachten”; Ltv. *tvīcināt* “muggy make, thirsty make”, Lith. *tvinkščioti*

“fühlbar hit (of Puls)”, Lith. *tveñkti* ‘schwellen make’, *tvañkas* ‘sultriness’, *tvankùs* “muggy” (Ablautentgleisung in Ltv. *tveicināt* = *tvīcināt* and *tvàiks* “vapor, haze, mist, sultriness”); with tLith. *tùntas* “heap, bulk, mass” = *tùmtas*, wherefore perhaps Gk. τύντλος “ordure, slime, mud” (as Rückstand of an inundation)?

Auf a **tū-ēn* : **tūen-ós*, **tūn-* “φαλλός” based on Gk. σάθη “penis” (formation as πόσ-θη : πεός), σαίνω ‘schwänzeln, schmeicheln’, σαῖνα, σάννιον “αἰδοῖον” Hes. (-vv- hypocoristic Doppelung); in addition σάννας “μωρός”, σάννιων “du idiot, du fool”; also probably σανίς “picket, pole, balk, beam, board”.

7. *r*-formations:

O.Ind. *turá-* in the meaning ‘strong, rich’ (wherefore *tuv-* as Kompositionsform as e.g. κῦδ-ρό-ς : κῦδι-άνειρα); O.Ice. *Pora* “venture, risk”, *Poran* “courage, skillfulness”, *Pori* “bulk, mass, lump”;

Gk. τί:-τυρος “he-goat; billy goat, Satyr”;

Av. *tūri-* n. “caseous gewordene milk, Molke”; Gk. σωρός “heap” (**tūō-ró-s*), in addition ablaut. **tū-ro-* in Gk. τūρος “cheese”, βού-τūρον “butter”; affiliation also from O.Bulg. *tvarogъ* “lac coagulatum” as a lengthened grade form is good possible; compare *tvorъ* “opus, creation” under *tuer-2*,

Gk. Τūρω, eine Heroine, probably eig. “die Strotzende, Schwellende”; also Illyr. PN *Turo*, *Turus*; Ven. PN *Turus*, Gaul. VN *Turones* “Tours”, PN *Turīcum* “Zürich”; M.Ir. PN *Torna* (**turonjios*);

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 fur *j*, 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. *taūras* ds., O.C.S. *turъ* “Auerochs” (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. *Þjörr*, 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. *þūsundi* f., O.H.G. *thūsunt*, *dūsunt* f. under n., lex Salica *thūschunde*; O.S. *thūsundig*, *thūsind*, O.E. *ðūsend* f. n., O.Ice. *þūsund* f., *þūshund*, *þūshundraþ* (Gmc. *þūs-hundi “vielhundert”, IE *tūs-kmt̄);

Lith. *tūkstantis* m., Ltv. *tūkstuots*, O.Pruss. *tūsimtons* (acc. pl.); besides Lith. *tūkstas in *tūkstasis* and *tūkstinis* “tausendster”;

O.C.S. *tysěšta*, ablaut. *tysqšta* f., Russ. *tysjača*, Ser.-Cr. *tīsuća* etc. (*tūsentia, *tūsonia);

with the meaning ‘schwall, anschwellende Bewegung (also seelisch), Auflauf, Tumult’ under likewise: O.Ice. *þausk* n., *þausn* f. “din, fuss, noise, Tumult”, *þeysa*, *þysja* “vorwärtsstürmen”, *þys-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. *þusurf* pl. “vehemency, Unbeherrschttheit”, *þusumaður* “heftiger person”, O.E. *ðyssa* m. “Toser”, *mægen-ðyss* “violence, force”;

with the meaning ‘swelling eines Blütenstandes; tussock; heap, hill’ etc.: Gaul. *tuðos*, *tuððos* ‘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-ien*); 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’, *tūskis* “Wassersucht”; *tuškis* “wisp, small bundle” (could auch *sk-* derivatives besides Ltv. *tūkt* “to swell” sein); Ger. *Dosche* “bush, umbel, Krauthaupt, bouquet, tassel”;

ein **tūos-ti-* or **tūes-ti-* perhaps in Goth. *ga-Pwastjan* “make strong, tight, firm, certain”, *Pwastiþa* “certainty”, Ice. *Pvest*, *Pvestin*. “steady parts of meat”.

9. *t*-derivative *teutā* “(bulk, mass) people, land”; *teutono-s* “Landesherr”:

Illyr. PN Τέυτα, *Teutana*, *Teuticus*, Τεύταρος; Messap. PN θeotoria, gen. θeotorras; Thrac. PN *Tauto-medes*; Osc. τωΦτο, *touto*, Umbr. acc. *totam* “civitas”; Gaul. GN *Teutates* (**teuto-tatis* “Landesvater” to *tata*, above S. 1056), newer *Toutates*, *Tōtates*, *Tūtates*, PN *Teutiō*, *Toutius*, *Tūtius*, *Toutonos*;

Maybe Illyr. TN *Taula- Taulant* common italic-Illyr. *-t-* > *-/-* phonetic mutation.

O.Ir. *tūath* “people, stem, land”, Welsh *tūd* “land”, Corn. *tus*, M.Bret. *tut*, Bret. *tud* “the people”;

Goth. *Piuda*, O.H.G. *diot(a)* “people”, O.S. *thiod(a)*, O.E. *ðeod*, O.Ice. *Pjōð* “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. *Pýða* “ausdeuten, signify”; Gmc. VN **Theu-danōz*, keltisiert *Teutoni*,

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Toutonī, to Dan. PN *Thyte-sysæt*, Goth. *Þiudans* “king” (**teutonos*), O.Ice. *Þjōðann*, O.E. *þeoden*, O.S. *thiodan* ds. (Illyr. PN *Teutana*, Gaul. *Toutonos*);
Ltv. *tàuta* “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*, *tilivikas*, *tililvis* "Brachhuhn, Schnepfe"; Gk. τίτυβιζω or τιππυβιζω "gaggle, cackle, chitchat, talk, snicker (of partridge, game bird, the swallow)"; Lat. *titiō*, *-āre* "chirp, twitter, from sparrow"; Ltv. *titet* 'sing'.

References: WP. I 742, WH. II 686, Mayrhofer 1, 457.

Page(s): 1086

tieg^{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. *tyāgā-* 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. σεβάσσατο ‘scheute ehrfürchtig’, σεμνός (*σεβνος) “verehrungswürdig, convex, elevated, holy; gravitätisch, 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.

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to⁻¹, tā-, t̄io-

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. *tesiās*

Note: (nom. sg. m. f. *so*, *sā*, see there)

Material: O.Ind. *tád* (*tát*) “das”, Av. *tařt*, acc. sg. O.Ind. *tám* m., *tām* f., Av. *təm* m., *tām* f., *tař* 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. τόν, τήν (Dor. τᾶν), τό etc.; το-νῦν “nun” = Alb. *ta-ní*, Alb. *kē-ta* “dieses” (**tod*, out of it in proclitic:) *tē* (AbLat. **tōd*) “where”; maybe Alb. *a-tē*, *atē* “that”, Alb. Gheg *tanē* “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. -*dⁿ* (**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. *tās*, *tā*, *tař* etc. “der(selbe)”; O.Pruss. gen. sg. f. *s-tessias*;

O.C.S. *tъ*, *ta*, *to* “that”;

Toch. A *tām* “dieses”.

An congruities or Ähnlichkeiten seien hervorgehoben:

1. Gk. Hom. AbLat. τῶ “then, in this Falle; darum”, Lith. *tuō* “with dem, sofort”, perhaps O.H.G. *thuo*, *duo*, O.S. *thō* “da” (whether not from f. **tā*); Gk. ther. megar. τῆ-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. *tè* ds.

2. *tor, tēr* “there”: O.Ind. *tar-hi* “to the time, then” (-*hi* to Gk. Hom. ἦ-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. *táti* 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. *taða* “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. *tōlei* “bis dahin, solange”; O.C.S. *toli* “in dem Grade”, *tolb* ‘so much, a lot of, so very’, *toliko* ds.; after Szemerényi (Gl. 35, 113³) from **to-alli-*.

Maybe Alb. (**talis*) *i tillë, i a-tillë, i kë-tillë* “of such kind, such “.

7. Gk. τῆμος, Dor. τᾶμος “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), τᾶFoς; through influence of m. τᾶFo(vτ)ς wurde das to erwartende *τᾶFa(τ) to *τᾶFo(τ), from which τᾶFoς; 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”.

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10. Ein stem IE **t̥io-* besides *to-* in O.Ind. *tyá-* “that, that bekannte”, Alb. *sē* (gen. dat. sg. f.) etc. (*s-* from *t̥i-*), Run. *Pit*, 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* (**tъlkъ*), Russ. *tolkъ* “interpretation, explanation” (Lith. *tùlkas* “Dolmetsch” is sl. Lw.).

References: WP. I 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. *tongeo*, -ēre “nōsse, scīre”, prān. *tongitiō* “nōtiō”; Osc. AbLat. *tanginúd* ‘sententia’ (Messap. Lw.?); Alb. *tāngë* “resentment”;

Goth. *Pagkjan*, *Pāhta* “think, überlegen”, O.Ice. *Pekkja* “gewahr become, understand, comprehend, kennen” (*Pekkr* “pleasant”), O.H.G. *denchen* “think”, O.E. *ðencan* ds.; Goth. *Pugkjan*, *Pūhta* ‘seem, shine, appear, seem’, O.Ice. *Pykkja* “ds., fallen”, O.H.G. *dunchen* ‘shine, appear, seem’, O.E. *ðyncan* ds.; Goth. **Pagks* “gratitude”, O.Ice. *Pokk* 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 *deḱ-1* : “to take” derived the nasalized Root *tong-1* (**teng-*) : “to think, feel”.

Toch. A *tunk-*, B *tarikw* “love”.

References: WP. I 744, WH. II 690; besides **tenk-* in Ltv. *ticinat* “ausfragen”, kuron. *teñcināt* ds., also Ltv. *tēnkāt* “babble, chatter, danken, praise, laud”.

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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. *täpti* (*tampū*) “become”, *pri-täpti* “find, encounter, kennen lernen, learn”, Ltv. *tapt* (*tūopu*) “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* (**tokʷiko-*) “probably”, *annhebyg* “incredible” zusammenstellt (compare Gk. τοπικός “den Ort betreffend”, ἄ-τοπος “wunderlich, auffallend”), wäre for diese eine Wurzel *tekʷ-*: *tokʷ-* 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).

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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-smn̥*), Ir. *torann* "thunder", Welsh *taran*, O.Corn. *taran*, Bret. *taran* ds., Gaul. *Taranis* GN.;

Lith. *tariù*, *tařti* and *taraū*, *tarýti* 'say', *tarmē* "Ausspruch", O.Pruss. *tārin* acc. sg. "voice", *ettrāi*, Inf. *attrātwei* "antworten" (formal as O.Ind. *trā-ti* "rettet": *tiráti*); Slav. *tortoriti* in Cz. *tratořiti*, Russ. *torotóritь* "babble, chatter ", zero grade redupl. O.C.S. *trъtorъ* 'sonus';

Arm. *t'rt'rak* "good speaker", if from **t'urt'urak*, 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 třēgh-

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. *traēd* “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* (**trogho-*) “turn; variation, time”, Welsh *troi* “vertere, volvere”; with ā or ō: Serb. *trāg* “Fußtapfe”, *trážiti* ‘suchen, spüren’, aSerb. *tragъ* “descendant”;

probably Goth. *Pragjan* “run” (**troghējō*), O.E. *ðrāegan* ds. (**trēgh-*), *ðrāg* “time”, eig. “Zeitverlauf”, and O.H.G. *drigił* ‘servant’, if eig. “runner”, probably also O.Ice. *Þræll* “Knecht, servant” (> Eng. *thrall*) from Gmc. **Prāhilaz*,

besides *trāgh-*, *tregh-* stand in same or similar meaning *treg-* (see 1090), *dhregh-* (above S. 273), *dherāgh-* (above S. 257), *dhreḡ-* (compare also Anklänge under *der-* “flay”: root form *dergh-*, *dreg-* and under *dher-* “hold, stop”: root form *dheregh-*, *dheregh̄-*) and *trek-* (see 1092).

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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. *þrekr* m., *þrek* n. “strength, Tapferkeit”, *þrekinn* “persistent”, *þreka* “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 **þruhtu-* in O.Ice. *þrōttr* m. “power, endurance”, O.E. *ðroht* m. “Anstrengung; drückend”, Russ. *trägatъ* “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 tr̄isti-

English meaning: stubborn; in a bad mood

Deutsche Übersetzung: etwa “trotzig, finster gelaunt”

Note: only Lat. and Gmc.

Material: Lat. *tr̄istis* “finster gelaunt, sad; widerlich or sharp from Geschmack”; O.H.G. *dr̄isti*,

O.S. *thr̄isti*, O.E. *ðr̄iste* “audacious”.

Maybe Alb. *tr̄ishtë* ‘sad’

References: WP. I 754, WH. II 706 f.

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trei-

English meaning: three

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drei”

Grammatical information: nom. m. *treies*, nom. acc. n. *trī*, acc. n. *trins*, f. *tis(o)res*, (dissimil. from **tris(o)res*, etc.)

Material: 1. O.Ind. *tráyah* m., *trī*, newer *trīni* n., *tisráh* f.; Av. *θrayō*, *θrayas* m., *θri* n., *tisrō* f.; Arm. *erek* (*treies*); Gk. τρεῖς, gort. τρεες, m. f., Alb. *tre*, f. *tri* (originally neutrales **trī*); Lat. *trēs* (acc. also *trīs*), *tria* (*trī*- in *trī-ginta* “30”), Osc. *trís* “trēs”, Umbr. *trif*, *tref*, acc. “trēs”, *trīia* “tria”; O.Ir. *tri*, f. *tēoir*, acc. *tēora* (**tisorās*, **tri-sor-ηs*); Welsh *tri* m., *tair* f., M.Welsh Bret. *teir* (**tedres* < **tisres*, das *e* after the Vierzahl), compare Gaul. *tidres* (?); Goth. *þreis*, acc. *þrins*, n. *þrīja*, O.Ice. *þrīr*, O.H.G. *dri* etc.; O.Pruss. *tris* (gen. *treon*), Lith. *trūs*, Ltv. *trīs* (n. *tri* in Lith. *try-likā* “dreizehn”, compare Lat. *trī-ginta* “30”); O.C.S. *trije* m. and *tri* f. n.; Hitt. *tri-* “drei”; Toch. A *tre* m., *trī* 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. *triár* “drei man” (**tri-úirom*); R.C.S. *tr̥-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 *bīgae* pl. “Zweigespann” from **bi-jugae*, see above S. 230 and 508); unclear O.Ir. *tre-thenc* “Dreiheit” besides M.Ir. *dē-cheng* “Zweiheit”, compare O.Ice. *þridjungr* “Drittel”; “dreizehn”: O.Ind. *tráyodasa-* = Lat. *trēdecim* (**trēs-decim*); compare Gk. τρεις-και-δεκα;

“dreißig”: O.Ind. *trīṁśat-* f., Av. *θrisat-*, Gk. τριάκοντα, Lat. *trī-ginta*, O.Ir. **trīcho*, gen. *trīchot* (**trī-komtos*), M.Ir. *trīcha*, Bret. *tregont* (das *e* from *trede* “dritter”), Gaul. abl. pl. *tricontis*, Toch. A *taryāk*, B *täryāka* (**trījākñt-s*).

2. ordinals: altererbt O.Ind. *trī-tīya-* = O.Pruss. *tīts*; otherwise is *tri-* for *trī-* eingetreten: O.Ind. PN *Tritá-*, Av. *θrita-*; Av. *θritya-*, O.Pers. *θritya-* or *-tīya*; Arm. *erir*, *errord*; Gk. τρίτος; homer. τρίτατος extended as ἐβδόματος; Lesb. τέρτος 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. *trēčias*, Ltv. *trešāis* (*tre-* instead of *tri-* after **trejies*? also:) O.C.S. *tretiјь*; 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. *trístaamentud* is probably from Lat. *testamentum* borrowed;

Toch. B *trit*, Hitt. *tarr̥ianalli-* “the dritte”, *[te-ri]-ia-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. *θrižvāt* “dreimal”, O.Ice. *þrisvar*, O.H.G. *driror*, O.E. *ðriwa*, *ðreowa* ds.; ein *yo*-suffix also in Av. *θrisva-* n. “Drittel” and Gk. Θρῖον “Feigenblatt” from *τρισFov; in addition **tris-no-* in Gk. Θρῖναξ “Dreizack”; Lat. *terni* (**tri-no-*) “je drei” (besides *trīni* by pl. tantum from **tris-no-* parallel with *bīni*, see under *dyōu*), 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 *trējos* “drei” (by Pluralsubstantiven), Ltv. *treji*, f. *trejas* ds., O.C.S. *troji* m. pl.; auf **trejodio-* based on O.Ir. *trēode* “dreifach”.

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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-*, *tregh-*

Material: O.C.S. *trъkъ* “run, flow”, *trъkaljati* “wälzen”, Serb. *trčati* “run”, *trakánac* ‘spoor’,

Bulg. *tъrča* “laufe”, *trъkalo* “wheel, circle”;

M.Ir. *tricc*, Ir. *tric* (expressives *kk*) “rash, hasty”;

eine variant auf palatal *trek-* perhaps in Av. *udarō-θr̥asa-* “auf dem Bauch sich bewegend, kriechend (from Schlangen)”.

References: WP. I 755, WH. II 699.

Page(s): 1092

trem-, trems-

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. *Pramstei* “locust, grasshopper (IE **trem-*s-, as in O.C.S. *tręsъ* amalgamation from *trem-* and *tres-*); O.S. *thrimman* st. V. “to bloat, bulge, swell” or “bekümmert become”; O.Ice. *Pramma* “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. *tr̄imti* “erzittern”, *tr̄emti* “niederstoßen; verbannen, austreiben”, *sutraminti* “leiseanstoßen”, Ltv. *tremt* “wegjagen”, *tramš* ‘schreckhaft (from horses)’, *tramīgs* ‘shy, bashful’, *tramdīt* “frighten, hunt, chase”; Clr. *tremčū*, *tremtты* “tremble, quiver”; O.C.S. *tręsъ*, *tręsti* ‘shake, upset’, *sę* “tremble”, *tręsъ* “σεισμός” (Slav. **trem-*-, **troms-*, see above);

Toch. A *träm-* “in rage, fury geraten”, B *tremi* “rage, fury”.

References: WP. I 758, WH. II 701, Trautmann 329 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 146 f.

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See also: compare ***ter-1*** wriggle “, worfrom **trem-* and **tres-* extended are.

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trenk-¹

English meaning: to push; to oppress

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßen (also dröhnend), zusammendrängen, bedrängen’

Note: s. also *trenk-* “wash, bathe”

Material: Av. *θraxtanām* gen. pl. “zusammengedrängt” (in the meaning to Gmc. stimmend);

Lat. *truncus* “tree truck, trunk”, adj. “mutilated, the Āste 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. *trägull*, *trangull* “cucumber; a dolt, blockhead”.

Goth. *þreihān* “urge, press, push” (from urg. **þrenχō*, **þriŋχō*; through Ablautentgleisung *þráih*, *þráihans*; *faihu-þraihna* (dat. sg.) “richness”; also O.S. *thrēgian*, M.L.G. Dutch *dreigen* “threaten”? Ein WestGmc. **þrīh-* = Goth. *þreih-* certainly in M.H.G. *drīhe* ‘stecknadel, Handgerät of Flechtens and Webens’; with gramm. variation O.Ice. *þryngja*, -va, *þrōng* “press, urge, press, push, press” (for **þringa* probably after dem adj. *þrōngr* “eng” from **þrangu-*), 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. *þrōngja* “urge, press, push, constrain, oblige, in die clamp bringen”, M.H.G. *drengen* “urge, press, push”; O.Ice. *þrōngr* “eng” (= Lith. *trankūs*), M.H.G. *drange*, *gedränge* adv. “eng”; O.Ice. *þrōng*, 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. *trankaū*);

O.Ice. *þræta*, *þrætta* “quarrel, sich quarrel, squabble, bestreiten” (**þranχatjan*); O.E. *þræll* “Knecht, Unfreier” etc. (**þranhilaz*);

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. *trankaū*, -ýti (= O.H.G. *drangōn*), *trañksmas* “crush, resonance”, *trankùs* “bumpy” (eig. ‘stoßend’ = O.Ice. *þrongr*); *trenkù*, *triñkti* “wash” (see also **trenk-* “wash”), *trinkiu*, -éti “din, drone”; Ltv. *tr̥ecu*, *tr̥iekt* “zerstoßen, zerquetschen; wegjagen”; *tr̥ecināt* “upset”, *truoksnis* “din, fuss, noise, Gepolter”; O.Pruss. *pertrinktan* “verstockt”; Russ. *trutýtъ* “press, bump, poke”, Serb. *trüčiti* ‘schmeißen’;

Anlautdublette in Slov. *drókati* “bump, poke, stomp, squeeze”, O.C.S. *udrōčiti* “niederdrücken, torment, smite”?.

References: WP. I 758 f., WH. II 710 f., Trautmann 328 f., Vasmer 3, 144, 145.

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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. *pēti*.

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trep-¹

English meaning: to trample, tread

Deutsche Übersetzung: “trippeln, trampeln, treten”

Material: O.Ind. *trprá-, trpála-* “hasty, unstet”? (probably from “trippelnd”); afghO.N. *drabəl* “jiggle, shake, herabdrücken”; Gk. τροπέω “keltere” (“trete die Trauben from”), ἀτραπός, Hom. ἀταρπός “Fußsteig” (ἀ- “copulativum”, eig. “ausgetretener way”), τροπέοντο ἐπάτουν Hes., Οίνοτρόποι “Gottheiten of Weinbaues”; Alb. **trip* = Gk. τραπ- in *sh-tip*, *sh-typ* “zertrete, zerstoße, zerquetsche”, *pēr-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. *tropáť*), Swe. *trav* “festgefahren Schnee auf Wegen”, *travlā* “(snow) feststampfen” (besides probably through hybridization with Gmc. **trep-*, **tremp-*, see under *der-* “run”, M.L.G. *drampen* “trample”, E.Fris. Dutch *drempel*, nd. *drumpel* “ threshold”, M.L.G. *dorpel* “ threshold”);

Lith. *trepšéti* (3. Pers. *trèpsi*, old *trèpst̥i*) “with den Füßen trampeln”, *trep-(l)énti* ds., *trypséti* ds., ablaut. *trypiu*, *trýpti* “trample” (for **trip-*); *trapinéti* “with den Füßen bump, poke”, O.Pruss. *trapt* “tread”, *ertreppā* ‘sie übertreten’;

O.C.S. *trepetъ* “das Zittern, Beben”, *trepetati* “tremble”, *trepati* “palpare”, Bulg. *trópam* “stamp, trample, trapple”, *trópot* m. “Getrampel”, Russ. *tropáť* ‘stomp, trample, with den Füßen treten’, *tropá* f. “Pfad; Fährte”.

References: WP. I 756, WH. II 701 f., Trautmann 329, Vassner 3, 136, 140 f.

See also: As *trem-* and *tres-* probably extension from *ter-1* “ wriggle ”.

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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* (**trpis*) “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”?

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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. *trásayati* “makes erzittern”; Av. *taršta-* (ar. **trṣṭa-* “timorous”), *tərəsaiti*, ap. *tarsatiy* “fürchtet” (**trs-[s]kō*) = Lith. *trišù*; Kaus. Av. *Prāṇhayete* “versetzt in fright”; perhaps Arm. *erer* “Erschütterung, Beben, Zittern” (**tres-ri-*);

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. *ðræs* “fringe” (compare O.Ind. *trasanā-m* “eine bewegliche, zitternde ornament, decoration”);

Lith. *trisù* “tremble” (**trs-[s]kō*); Ltv. *tr̥isas* f. pl. “Zittern”, *tr̥isêt* “tremble, quiver”, perhaps Lith. *tresiù*, *tr̥esti* “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 *dregh-* : “unwilling, displeased” [common Illyr.-Balt *-għ-* > *-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. *trotaid* ‘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. *Þrjóta* “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. *Þrysta*, O.H.G. *ðrūstit*, O.E. *geðryscan* “distress”, *ðrysman* “erdrücken, ersticken”, M.L.G. *drussemen* “erdrosseln, erdrücken”; O.C.S. *trudъ* “toil”, *tružđo, truditi* “beschweren, torment, smite”.

Maybe Alb. *trys, trysa* (aor.) “press, compress, squeeze”, *trondit* “torment, overwhelm”.

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References: WP. I 755, WH. II 710, Trautmann 326, Vasmer 3, 143, Loth RC 41, 226 ff.

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třēb-, trōb-, tr_eb- or trəb-, třb-

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”, *trííbarakavúm* “aedificare” (**trēb-*), Umbr. *tremnu* “tabernāculo”, *trebeit* “versātūr” (**trēb-* or **trěb-*); O.Welsh *treb*, Welsh *tref*, O.Bret. *treb* “dwelling”, M.Ir. *treb* “house, estate”, O.Ir. *dF-thrub*, Welsh *dF-dref* “desert, waste, wasteland, Einsiedelei”, O.Ir. *atreba* (**ad-treb-*) “besitzt, dwells”, Welsh *athref* “dwelling, Besitzung”, 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. *Þaúrp* “field, farmland”; O.Ice. *Þrep* n. “Oberboden, Lattenboden, Galerie, Absatz”, *Þrepí* m. “erhöhte Unterlage” (besides also *Þrafni* 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, Schiffs'bord”);

ablaut. Lith. *trobà* (acc. *tróba*) “house, edifice, building”, Ltv. *trāba* “edifice, building”, O.Pruss. in PN. *Troben*;

eine vollere root form *terəb-* in Gk. τέραμνα, assim. τέρεμνα pl. “house, dwelling” (**terəbno-*), 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

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tréu-

English meaning: to prosper

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gedeihen”

Note: extended *treu-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 *p*-) “excellet, pollet, floret”; *trowwen* (**praujan*) “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, truhēn* “thrive, zunehmen”, Swiss *träuehen* ds.; O.Ice. *þrūðr* f. “ power “, O.E. *ðrīð* ds.; O.Ice. *þroskr* (**trusko-*) “(reif, vollwüchsig) strong”, *þroski* m. “ strength “, *þroskask* ‘strong become’.

References: WP. I 754.

Page(s): 1095

tr̥i̥jəto-, tr̥ito-

English meaning: sea, watery

Deutsche Übersetzung: “nasses Element”?

Material: O.Ir. *triāth*, gen. *trethan* ‘sea’ (Proto-Celt. **triaton-*); Gk. Τρίτων, son of Poseidon or Nereus and the Ἀμφι-τρίτη, also river name, Τρίτωνίς f. ‘sea in Libyen’; Τρίτογένεια “epithet the Athene” rather as Τρίτογενεια “am 3. days born “ with metr. lengthening of i deutbar.

Maybe Alb. *tret* “dissolve in water”

Note:

The origin of Gk. Τρίτων ‘son of Poseidon or Nereus’ derived from Root *trei-* : “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.

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trozdos- : ṭrzdos-

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. *trožan*; besides O.Bret. *tra[s]cl*, Bret. *drask(l)* m., Vannes also *taraskl*, f. Welsh *tresglen* "thrush"; O.Ice. *þrostr* (**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. *drosca-(la)*, M.H.G. bO.Ir. *dróschel*, schwäb.-Alem. *drostlə* (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. τρύζω "girre", τρυγών "turtledove", Pol. *trukać* ds., etc.; balto-Slav. **trazda-* m. "thrush" in O.Pruss. *tresde* f., Lith. *strāzdas*, Ltv. *strāzds* m.; Slav. **drozdz* in Russ. *drozd* (gen. *drozdá*) etc.

References: WP. I 761 f., WH. II 718, Trautmann 327, Specht IE Decl. 49.

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truk-

See also: see under *tuerk-*.

Page(s): 1097

trus-

English meaning: reed

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schilfrohr’?

Material: Gk. θρύον “bulrush” as *τρυχόν (?), *trusom to O.C.S. *trъstъ*, Ser.-Cr. *trst*, *trska* etc. “reed”, Lith. *tr(i)ušis* ds., *strūstė*, *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

trūof-

English meaning: leprosy

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Aussatz"

Material: O.Ir. *trosc* “leprosy” (**trūds-ko-*); Bret. *trousk* ‘schuppen’, *trouskan* “Moos”, Welsh *trwsg(l)* “raw”; Goth. *þrūts-fill* n. “leprosy”, O.E. *ðrūstfell* (for **ðrūts-*) “leprosy”; compare Gk. τρύω “reibe auf”, Lith. *trunéti* “modern” (see *ter(eu)-* “rub”, basic meaning then perhaps “kratig”) 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 ἡ γλαῦξ Hes., τοῦτις ὁ κόσσυφος Hes.; Lat. *tutubāre* “cry” (from the owl), compare Plaut. Men. 653 f. “*vīn adferri noctuam, quae tū, tū usque dicat tib?*”; Lith. *tūtuoti* “toot”, *tutly̑s, tututis* “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. *þuthaúrn* “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. *Pvāttr* (**Pwahtu-*) “das Waschen” etc.; O.Ice. *Pvá* n. ‘seife’, Goth. *Pwahl* n. ‘spa, bath’, O.H.G. *dwahal* ds., O.E. *ðweal* m. n. “Waschen”; O.S. *twahila* f. “Handtuch”, O.H.G. *dwahila* m. ds., fränk. **thwahlla* ds., out of it Fr. *touaille*, from which Eng. *towel*.

References: WP. I 747, Trautmann 333, Johannesson 451.

Page(s): 1098

t_uakos

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. *tuekkas* "body, person, selbst".

References: WP. I 747, Mayrhofer I, 537 f.

Page(s): 1099

tūčk-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. σάττω, Ion. σάσσω (ξαξα, Ion. ξασσα; ἐσεσάχατο) “ausrüsten, bewaffnen; anfüllen, feststopfen” (*tūčkiō), 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. σάκτας “physician, medicine man” and das dem Lat. *sagana* “Zauberin” the basic liegende *σαγάνη; σηκός, Dor. σākός “hurdle, stall, sacred place”; σηκάζω “pferche ein, sperre ein”, Dor. σākītāς “in the Schäferei aufgezogenes lamb”, σηκίς, -ίδος ‘sklavin’; also probably σηκώ “wiege”, σήκωμα “Gewicht; Gegenwert, Belohnung”; with gradation ō probably Hom. σῶκος ‘strong’, σωκέω “bin strong, have power”; zero grade συχνός “gedrängt, numerous” (*τuk-σνος).

References: WP. I 746 f., WH. II 463, Kuiper IE Nasalpräs. 122.

Page(s): 1098

t_{uei}-², extended t_{uei}-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 *t_{ueios}-*, *t_{ueies}-*, Av. *θwayah-*)

Note: = *t_{ueis}-* ‘sparkle, glitter”, da “lebhafte Bewegung - flicker, sparkle, glitter” ein common Bedeutungsverhältnis is.

Material: O.Ind. *tviṣ-* “ excited, aroused sein; sparkle, glitter, gleam” (present *tvēsatī* Gramm., *átvīṣur* ‘sie waren excited, aroused, bestürzt”, 3. sg. *átvīṣata*, *titvīṣē*), *tvesá-* “ boisterous; funkelnd, gleaming”, *tviṣ-*, *tviṣi-* f. “ excitement, Ungestüm; radiance “; urind. (Withanni) PN *Tušratta* maybe from **Tviṣ(a)-ratha-* = O.Ind. *tvesá-ratha-* “dessen cart boisterous vordringt”;

Av. *θwy-ant-* participle “fear erweckend”, *upā-θwayeiti* “ be afraid, ängstigt sich”, *θwyā* ‘schrecknis, danger”, *θwayah-* n. ds. (therefrom *θwayanha-* n. “gefährlicher state, status, danger”, *θwayanhant-* “terrible, dangerous”); *θwaēsō* n. “fear, a trembling, quaking, shaking, terror, anxiety, fear, dread, alarm “; *θwisra-* “luminous” (wäre O.Ind. **tvicchra-*);

Gk. σείω ‘shake, swing, brandish, erschüttere” (**t_{ueis}ō*, ἐπι-σσείων; σέσεισμαι), zero grades participle σιών (: O.Ind. *a-tviṣ-ata*), σεῖσμα, σεισμός “Erschütterung, Erdbeben”; from a **t_{ueis}-ros* “funkelnd” derives σείριος “glühend, burning (hochsommerlich); Hundsstern (Sirius), Stern generally “, σείρ, σειρός ὁ ἥλιος καὶ σείριος Suidas (to consonant-stem probably after ἀστήρ geworden); if σῆγαλόεις “ glimmering “ (σῆγαλόω “glätte, make blank”) here anzureihen is (: *tviṣ-* + γαλ[ήνη]), is es perhaps as *tviṣi-* (Kompositionform besides **t_{ueis}-ro-*) + γαλος, perhaps “vonfunkelnder Helle” to analysieren

References: WP. I 748, Mayrhofer 1, 540.

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Page(s): 1099

tuēn̄gh-

English meaning: to oppress

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bedrängen”

Material: Av. *ϑwazjaiti* “gerät in crowdedness” (Av. **t̄uānzḡhati* with -zgh- from IE -gh + *skō*), to O.S. *thwingan*, O.H.G. *dwingan* “press, zwingen, unterdrücken”, O.Ice. *þvinga*, -*aða* “constrain, oblige, belästigen, plague”, O.E. *ðwinglian* “aufbinden”; but O.H.G. *dūhen* “press, niederdücken” (Ger. *deuhnen*, *dauhen*), O.E. *ðyn*, *ðēon* (preterit *ðyde*) “press, belästigen, constrain, oblige, bump, poke, prick” from **pūhjan* (**punxian*), whereupon also M.Du. *dūwen*, *douwen* “press, press, and probably also anfrk. *bethūwen* “deprimere” and O.E. *ðywan* “press, beset, scold, chide, bestrafen” go back, belong to (*s)teuk-*, above S. 1032.

References: WP. I 748 f., Kuiper Nasalpräs. 126.

Page(s): 1099-1100

tuən-

See also: see under *tēu-6*.

Page(s): 1099

t_üerḱ-

English meaning: to cut

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schneiden’

Material: Av. *θwarəs-* “cut, clip, schnitzend gestalten”, participle *θwaršta-*, *θwōrəštar-* or *θwarəxštar-* “creator, god, molder”: O.Ind. GN *Tváštā* (-ar-) from **Tvárštar*, in addition probably Gk. σάρξ, -κός “Fleisch”, pl. “Fleischstücke” (Eol. σύρκες), σαρκάζειν “tear, sich auf die Lippen beißen, verhönen”, σαρκό-φαγος “fleischfressend”, Subst. ‘*sarg* = coffin’ (> Lat. *sarcophagus* > O.H.G. *sarch*, Ger. *Sarg*); if as “Querschnitt” here also die family of O.H.G. *dwerah* “quer” (etc., see below *terk-* “turn”)?

Ein from *t_üerḱ-* entstandenes **truḱ-* 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_üer-¹ : tur- and t_ür-

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., *tūrṇa-, tūrni-* “hasty”, *turá-* in the meaning “rash, hasty” (not to *turá-* ‘strong’, das to *tēu-* “to swell”), *turáṇa-* “hurrying”, *turāṇyáti* “ hurries “ (: ὀτρῦνω from ὁ-τρυ-ν-ιω), Av. *θwāša-* (ar. **tvárta-*) “hasty”; *turaga-* “horse” (“rusher, racer”);

Gk. ὁ-τρῦνω (ὁ prefix) “treibe an”, Med. “ hurry “, ὀτραλέος (*τραλέος = IE *tūr-*), ὀτρηρός “hurtig, agile” (compare without prefix τρηρόν ἐλαφρόν Hes.); τορῦνη “Rührkelle”, τορύνω “röhre um” (**tūruvñā*);

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. *þvara* “Quirl”, O.E. *ðwære, ðwēre* f. “tudicula”; O.Ice. *þyrill*, O.E. *ðwirel*, O.H.G. *dwiril* “Quirl, Rührstab”; M.L.G. *dwarf, dwerl* “whirl, curl “; Ice. *þyrla* “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(i)s, turs* ds.;

B. with *b*-Erweiter.: Gk. σύρβη, Att. τύρβη “din, fuss, noise, perplexity”, adv. σύρβᾳ, Att. τύρβᾳ “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”, *Pyrpa* “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. *turmē* “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(n)en* (*ga-*, *ar-*, *zi-*) ‘stören, in Verwirrung bringen”, Ger. *stören* “turbare” (*stören* “in Lande herumfahren, auf die *stōr* 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”, *gestyrr* 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”; mitm-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

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t_üer-² : tur-, t_üerə-

English meaning: to grab, to enclose

Deutsche Übersetzung: “fassen, einfassen, einzäunen”

Material: Gk. σειρά:, ep. Ion. σειρή f. “rope, cable, band, strap” (*t_üeriā), παρά-σειρος (ἴππος) “Handpferd”, compare σερίδες σειραί and σερί[ζ] ξωστήρ Hes.; with *o*-gradation σορός f. “Urne” (*t_üoros); perhaps Σειρήν, -ῆνος ‘sirene (Todesgöttin); eine wild Bienensart, ein small bird”, whether originally “Umstrickerin”, to σειρᾶ “rope, band”; σαργάνη f., -ίς, -ίδος f. “basket, wickerwork “, compare Att. ταργάναι πλοκαί, συνδέσεις, πέδαι Hes.; perhaps extension *t_üer-g-, compare *t_üer-p- in Gk. τάρπη f. “großer basket”, whether here *t_ü-p- to *t-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. *tveriù*, *tvérti* “catch, to hem, gird, border, umhegen, form, mould”, Ltv. *tvéru*, *tvēt* “grasp, catch, hold, stop”, ablaut. Lith. *turiù*, *turéti* “hold, stop, have”, Ltv. *turu*, *turēt* ds., O.Pruss. *turit* “have, sollen”; Lith. *āp-tvaras* “ paddock “, *tvártas* “Einzäunung”, *tvarstýti* “mehrfach to hem, gird, border”, Ltv. *tvařstít* “grasp, catch, capture “; Church Slavic *tvorъ* “forma”, O.C.S. *tvoriti* “create, make”, aRuss. *tvorъ* “Aussehen”, Serb. *tvórac* “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_üř-to-), O.C.S. *tvrvđbъ*, Russ. *tvěrdyj* ds. (*t_ür-; the variation *t* : *d* from originally konson. Stamm zu define); in addition still aRuss. *tvrvđbъ* f. “Himmelsgewölbe, Befestigung”.

References: WP. I 750 f., Trautmann 333 f., Vasmer 3, 85 ff., Hofmann Gk. etym. Wb. 305, 308, 353.

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Page(s): 1101

tu̥ei-¹

English meaning: to cut down, hack, hit

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘scharf hauen, schlagen’?

Material: O.E. *ðwītan* st. V. “cut, clip, abschneiden” (wäre *d*-present; in addition) *geðwit* “chip, splinter”, O.Ice. *Pveitr* “Querhieb, incision”, *Pveita* “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

tū̄bh-

English meaning: hollow

Deutsche Übersetzung: “röhrenartig hohl”

Note: only Gk. and lateinisch

Material: Gk. σίφων, -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 *stib(h)-* “ shaft, pole” (above S. 1015), das festes *s-* hat.

References: WP. I 751 f., WH. II 680.

Page(s): 1102

tuō[u]- : t̥uəu- : tū-l-

English meaning: tube

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Röhre”?

Material: O.Ind. *tūna-* m., *tūnīf.* “quiver”, *tūnavā-* m. “flute” (**tūl-n-*): O.C.S. *tułь* “quiver”; Gk. σωλήν “gully, duct, tube, pipe, canal”; with reduplication-stem **t̥uəu-*: *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 under 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. *þaul* f. “Festsetzung”, *mæla sik ī þaul* “beim Sprechen stocken”, Mod.Ice. *þaul-reið* “anhaltender ermattender Ritt” under likewise, *þaul-sætinn* “cunctabundus”, Nor. *tūla* “ heavy work”, *týla* “hesitate”, Ltv. *tūluotiēs* ds.; with other forms perhaps Ltv. *tauñuotiēs* “hesitate, zaudern, nicht fertig become, slowly sein”.

References: WP. I 745 f., Holthausen AltWestn. Wb. 313.

Page(s): 1098

tū

English meaning: thou

Deutsche Übersetzung: “du”

Grammatical information: gen. *t(e)ue*, dat. *toi*, *tebh(e)i*, acc. *te*; stem *tu-*, *teuo-*, *teye-*, *tuo-*, *tue-* and *te-*

Material: 1. O.Ind. *tū*, *tū* “yet” (zur hervorhebenden and auffordernden particle geworden), Av. *tū* ds., enkl. “du”; ar. **tuṣ-áṁ* (after O.Ind. *ahám*) in O.Ind. *tuvám*, *tvám*, gthAv. *tvām*, jAv. *tūm*, ap. *tuvam* “du”; Arm. *du* “du”;

Gk. Dor. *tú*, Hom. Ion. Att. *σú* (*σ-* from den KO.S. obl., where *σ-* from τF-), Hom. *τūνη*, lak. *τούνη*, bööt. *τουν* (after ἐγώ-v, -vn); Alb. *ti* (**tū*); Lat. *tū*, O.Ir. *tū* (**tū* or **tū*), *tu-ssu*, *-sso* (**tū*) “du”, Welsh *ti* etc. (**tū*); Goth. *þu*, O.Ice. *þū* and suffig. *þu*, *þo*, O.S. *thū*, O.H.G. *dū*, *du*; Lith. *tù* (**tū* or **tū?*), O.Pruss. *tou* (**tū*) “du”; O.C.S. *ty*; Toch. A *tu*, B *t(u)we*, Hitt. *zikka* “du” (**tega* from **te* + **egō*), *tuk*, *tukka* “dir, you”, enkLith. *-du-* (**tu*) and *-ta* (**te* or **toi*) “dir, you”;

2. IE **teye-* “dein”, Celt. **toye* in O.Ir. *toi*, 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. *θwa-*, Av. *tava-*, Hom. Ion. Att. *σός* (**τέφος*), Hom. Lesb. Dor. *τεός*, bööt. *τιός* (**τεφός*); Alb. *y-t*, acc. *tēn-t* (Verschmelzung of article with dem PO.S.S.); Lat. *tuus* (from **tovos*), Umbr. *tover* “tui”, Osc. *tuvai* “tuae”; Lith. *tāvas*, O.C.S. *tvojь*.

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

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ub-

English meaning: to drag, press

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drängen, (nieder)drücken”?

Material: O.Ind. *ubjáti* “hält low, base, presses together”, Av. *ubjyāite* “wird niedergedrückt (auf the Wage)”;

Pruss.-Lith. *ūbyti* “zur haste, hurry urge, press, push”.

References: WP. I 193 f., Mayrhofer 1, 107.

Page(s): 1103

uderō-, үēderō-

English meaning: belly

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Bauch", and gleichbedeutende words ähnlichen Anlautes

Material: 1. O.Ind. *udára-m* "belly, intumescence of Leibes, the thick Teil eines Dinges, cavity, Inneres", *anūdara-* "bauchlos", Av. *udara-* ds.; Gk. ὅδερος γαστήρ Hes. (because of Asper rather for *ὅδερος); 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. *védaras* "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-ri-* sein).

3. Lat. *vē(n)sīca* f. "the bubble", O.Ind. *vastí-* m. "bubble, bladder" (**uṇd-ti-?*); *vaniṣṭhú-* "Mastdarm, or ein in the Nähe of Netzes liegender Körperteil"; compare ἔνυστρον "Labmagen", O.H.G. *wan(a)st, wēnist* "paunch", Ger. *Wanst* also "psalterium", ablaut. Ice. *vinstrf.* "psalterium", Nor. dial. *vinstrf.* "Labmagen" (**uṇistrō*); compare also Liđen 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 -*ti-* 196 f.

Page(s): 1104-1105

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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. *ȳl-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 *ρ*-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. *vyp/ь*, Church Slavic *vypъ* “seagull”, Russ. *vyp* m., *vypъ* f. “bittern” (somewhat different Ltv. *ūbuōt* “coo, from Tauben”, *ūbe/e* “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.; vielleichtGoth. *auhjōn* “rant, roister”, *auhjōdus* “din, fuss, noise, Getümmel” (*áu*, *ai?*), Ltv. *aūka* “whirlwind”, O.Pruss. *aukis* “Greif”, Lith. *apúokas* “Nachteule”, Ltv. *ūksuot* “jubilate”, Serb. *ukati*, *učati* “hu call, shout, cry”, *üka* “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. (gI O.S.S.) *ulucus* "Kauz, owl";

O.Ind. *ululí-*, *ulūlu-* "ululabilis, *ululatus*", Gk. ὑλάω, ὑλακτέω "bark", Lat. *ululāre* "howl",
ulula f. "Kauz",

maybe Alb. (**ululāre*) *ulēras*, *ulērij* "howl".

Lith. *ulula bañgos* "es heulen die waves, billows", *ulūloti*, *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 *eI-*, *oI-*.

References: WP. I 194, WH. II 813 f.; compare *eI-*, *oI-* 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 *eḱuo-s* : “horse”. The sky above was seemly 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 **upero-:*) *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-rix* (das inselCelt.-*o-* nachIr. *fo-*, Brit. *gwo-*);

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Celt. **vertamo-* “the höchste” in VN *Vertamo-cori(ī)*, changing through ablaut Welsh *gwar-thaf* “height” (**vortamos*); keltiber. *ueramos* ‘summus’ (**uperemos*); Goth. *ufar*, O.Ice. *yfir* (**úperi*); O.H.G. *uber* (**upéri*), with in Satzinlaut bewahrtem / 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”, ὑπέρā “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-ειμι, 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. ἐξύπερθεν; *-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. συπ μεδικιαί (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 ὑψι, Umbr. *sub-*, *su-*, Osc. συπ; 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. *paraverēdus* “Extrapostpferd”, from which Ger. *Pferd*);

maybe Alb. (**subeo, subito*) *shpejt* ‘sudden, fast’.

perhaps Welsh *gorau* “best” from **uper-esu* (= Gk. ὑπέρ-ευ “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-sti-*, *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. *vysokъ*); 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. ὑπατος “the höchste, erste”. - Gk. ὑππιος “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. ὑψι adv. “high” (seems übrigens as ὑπσι ein loc. pl. to sein, as O.Ir. *ōs*, *uas* from **oup-su*), whereof ὑψίτερος, ὑψίων “higher”,

ὕψιστος “the höchste”; ὑψοῦ, ὑψόθι, -όσε ds., ὑψόθεν “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. *uchaf*) Corn. *huhel*, Bret. *uc'hel* “high”, Gaul. Οὔξελλον, -α, *Uxello-dūnum* (**oupselo-*), further O.Ir. *ūall* “Übermut” (**oupslā*) and O.Ir. *ōchta*, *ūachta* “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-enaid*, 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. *vysokъ* etc. “high”.

References: WP. I 192 f., WH. II 612 ff., Schwyzer Gk. 2, 522 ff., Trautmann 335, Vasmer 1, 242, Mayrhofer 1, 105 f.

Page(s): 1106-1107

ꝑad̥h-

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. *wētti*, *wēti* “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. *wedðian* “pact, covenant make, promise, verheiraten” (*weres wedðian* ‘sich einem Manne verloben’, Eng. *wed* “marry”), M.H.G. *wetten* “pledge give, Strafgeld entrichten, wetten”, Ger. *wetten*;
Lith. *vādas* “pledge, Bürge”, *vadúoti* (Ltv. *vaduōt*) ‘somewhat Verpfändetes einlösen’, *už-vadúoti* “for jemanden eintreten”.

References: WP. I 216 f., WH. II 735 f.

Page(s): 1109

uai

English meaning: woe!

Deutsche Übersetzung: Interjektion “wehe!”

Material: Av. *vayōi, avōi, āvōya* “wehe”! (*voya-* “Wehruf”); Arm. *vay* “Wehe, misfortune” (*v-* instead of *g-* from IE *u-* through nebenherlaufende neologism); similarly Gk. ὀά (as Lat. *vah!*) and seit alexandrinischer time ούά, ούâ, ούai, nGk. βái (Neuschöpfungen); Alb. *vaj* “affliction, lament”;

Lat. *vae*; M.Ir. *fāe*, Welsh *gwae* “weh!”; with one perhaps with Ltv. *vaīdi* zusammenhängenden *d(h)-*suffix presumably M.Ir. *fāed, fōid* ‘scream, sound, tone”, Welsh *gwaedd* “clamor, eiulatus”;

here as “Heuler”: Arm. *gail*, Gaul. **uai-lo-s* in PN *Vailo, Vailico*, O.Brit. gen. *Vailathi*, O.Ir. *Faílán*, M.Ir. *fáel, fáel-chú* “wolf” = Welsh *gweil-gi* “Ozean”;

Goth. *wai*, O.Ice. *vei, vāe*, 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. *wajamērjan* “blaspheme”, *waidēdja* “Übeltäter”, O.Ice. *veill* “lax, weak” (**wai-haila-*), *vāela, 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. *vāe, vē* ds., finn. (Lw) *vaiva* “plague, woefulness”; O.H.G. *weinōn* “weep, cry”, O.E. *wānian*, O.Ice. *veina* “lament”, whereof probably as “bejammernwert” Goth. *wainags* “woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky”, O.H.G. *wēnag* “woeful, wretched, miserable, unlucky”, M.H.G. also “weak, small, little”, Ger. *wenig*,

Ltv. *vaī* “wehe, ach”, *vaijāt* trans. “wehe tun”, *waīdēt* “lament, weep”, *vaīdi* pl. “lamentation, misery, need” (see above); Serb. *vāj* “wehe!” is neologism.

Alb. *vaj* “lament”, *vajtoj* “to lament”

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References: WP. I 212 f., WH. II 724, Trautmann 338.

Page(s): 1110-1111

ual-, ual-d(h)-

English meaning: to be strong

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stark sein’

Material: Lat. *valeō*, *-ēre* “bei Kräften sein, stark sein; gelten, vermögen”, Osc. Faλε “valens” or “vale”, päl. *Ualesies* = Lat. *Valerius*; here also Lat. *volēnum* (*volaemum*) *pirum* “a kind of großer Birne”, to Osc. *ualaemom*, *valaimas* “optimus” with unclear *-aimo-*, perhaps superl. to **valajo-*? or Nachbildung from Osc. *maimo* “maximus”?

O.Ir. *fal-n-*, *fol-n-* “rule, reign” with originally präsensbildendem *-n-*; O.Ir. *flaith* f. (**ulati-*) “Herrschaft, prince, lord” = Welsh *gwlad*, O.Corn. *gulat*, M.Corn. *gulas*, M.Bret. *gloat* “land”, Bret. *glat* “fortune”; O.Ir. *flaithem* “ruler” (**ulatiomos*), M.Welsh *guletic*, 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. *t*) and Balt-SI. (*d* or *dh*) frequent, often: Goth. *waldan*, O.Ice. *valda* (**uulþōm*), O.S. present also *valla* (**valþan*), 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* “Alleinherrschter”, alts. *alowaldo*, O.H.G. *al(e)walto* etc.;

Lith. *veldéti* “regieren, besitzen”, *paveldéti* “erben”: O.Pruss. *weldīsnan* acc. “Erbe, inheritance”, *weldūnai* m. pl. “Erben”; Iterat. Lith. *valdýti* “regieren”, Ltv. *vàldít* “rule, reign”, Lith. *valdōnas* (Ltv. *valduons*, *vàldiniêks*) “ruler”, O.Pruss. *wāldnikans* acc. pl. “Könige”; Lith. *valsčius* “Amtsbezirk”, Ltv. *vàlsts* “Reich, Staat, Gemeinde”; ablaut. Lith. *pavildēs* “beherrscht”;

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O.C.S. *vladō*, *vlasti* “rule, reign”, aRuss. particle present *vołodyj* “the herrscht”, O.Cz. *vladu* *vlasti* “rule, reign” etc.; O.C.S. *vlastb* f. “Herrschaft”, Sloven. *vlâst* “Grundeigentum, possession” etc.;

Toch. B *walo*, A *wäl*, Obliq. *lānt*, *lānte* “king” (**u*lə-*n*t), 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. *váṁśya-* “crossbar, crossbeam”: M.Ir. *fēice* “ridgepole, rooftree, summit”; compare O.Ind. *váṁśá-* “reed”, *a-váṁśá-* “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. *vapùt*, -éti “babble, chatter”.

References: WP. I 217, Johannesson 104, WH. II 733.

See also: compare das following: *uap-2*, *ūp-*

Page(s): 1112

uap⁻², ūp-

English meaning: to call, cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: "rufen, schreien"

Material: Av. *ufyeimi* "invoco"; O.C.S. *vъpiti* "call, shout, cry", Cz. *úpěti* "lament", ablaut.

Church Slavic *vyp/ь* and *vypъ* m. "larus", Russ. *vyp* m. and *vypъ* f. "bittern";

perhaps in addition Lat. *vāpulāre* "Prügel bekommen", whether originally "ein Wehgeschrei erheben"; Gk. ἡπύω, 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. *fot*, dat. *fut* “length”, *fotae* “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. *wuaffen*, 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. *vabljǫ*, *vabiti* “herbeirufen, herbeilocken”, Ltv. (from dem Slav.) *vābīti*, Lith. *vōbyti* “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-, uədh-

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

ꝑāgh-, sꝑāgh-

English meaning: to cry, sound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreien, schallen’

Material: Gk. ἡχή, Dor. ἄχα: f. “ clangor, noise”, ἡχώ, -οῦς f. “ clangor, sound, tone, Widerhall”, ἥχος (ark. Φάχος) m. ds., ἡχέω ‘schalle, töne’, ἡχέτα, ἡχέτης “bright tönend”, δυσ-ἡχής “adverse tönend”, ablaut. ἀμφιαχυῖα “ringsum schreiend”, ιαχή (*FίFαχā), ιακή f. “clamor”, ιάχω (*FίFάχω), ιαχέω “cry”, αὐίαχος “zusammenschreiend” (*ἀFίFαχος); 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. *svagéti* ‘sound, clink’, Ltv. *svadzēt* “rattle, clash”;

for Ice. *sukka* “rant, roister”, besides *svakke*, is though comparison with Nor. dial. *søykia* “bark, bay” and Lith. *saukti* “eigenartig sing”, O.Lith. *sugti* “howl, whimper”, Ltv. *sudzēt* “wail”, *sūkstitiēs* ‘sigh’ (besides *k*-forms as Lith. *saukiù* through influence of *kaūkti* “howl”, *šaukti* “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

uāg-¹

English meaning: cover; sheath

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Hohldeckel, Scheide; schützend überdecken, überstülpen”

Material: Lat. *vāgīna* f. “vagina, esp. of Schwertes”; Balt **uāžiō* ‘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 *uāg-* ‘split, break, rupture’ belong, die Frisk (see 13) in Gk. ἄγυμι “rupture”, with Redupl. and Ablautiwyń (< *F1-Fwý-ń) “protection gegen den wind”, whether lit. “das Sichbrechen of Windes”, ἀγύος m. “break, steiler slope” and in tochar. *wāk-* ‘sich split’, Kaus. ‘split, distinguish, discern’, *wākām* n. “Besonderheit, Vorzug” find wlllyr.

References: WP. I 214, WH. II 725, Frisk 13, Trautmann 343.

Page(s): 1110

yüg-²

English meaning: to cry

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schreien’

Note: perhaps from an onomatopoeic word *yā-*

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 **yāgi-s* derive); Lith. *vógrauti* “whimper, cry”.

References: WP. I 214 f., WH. II 725 f.;

See also: in addition belongs das following: *yāgh-*, *suāgh-*

Page(s): 1110

u̥ái-, u̥ī-

English meaning: weak, miserable

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwach, elend’

Material: O.Ind. *vāyati*, *vāyatē* “wird faint, languid, erschöpft”, *abhi-vāta-* “ sick “ (*vāta-* “dry, arid”), *vāyá-* “ tired “;

Welsh *gwael* “ärmlich, low” (**uai-lo-*); O.Welsh *guoilaut*, Welsh *gwaelod* etc. “ residuum “;

O.E. *wil* “ crowdedness, need”, O.Ice. *víl* ds.;

Lith. *vójės* 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

učkā

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

ὕα-¹, ὕō-, ὕθ-

English meaning: to hit, wound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, verwunden’

Note: also with *t*-forms

Material: Gk. ἀάω “harm, injure”, Med. “in Verblendung handeln”; besides ἀᾶται only Aoristformen ἄασα, -άμην, kontr. ἄσα, ἀάσθην; primäres Verb, Aor. *ἀFā-σαι, themat. present *ἀFā-εται > ἀᾶται, in addition σκ-formation ἀάσκει φθείρει, βλάπτει Hes.; verbal nouns ἀFā-τη > ἄτη “damage, blame, Verblendung, penance, atonement”, therefrom ἀτηρός “verblendet”; Hom. ἀασί-φρων “geschädigt am Verstande” (incorrect ἀεσί-φρων); with *t*-formants: Gk. ούτάω, ούτάζω (*ούτα-μι, compare 3. sg. Aor. ούτᾰ) “verwunde”, ἄουτος, ἀνούτατος “unverwundet”; ὠτειλή f., Eol. ὠτέλλα f. “wound” from *οFā-τ-ελιā, compare γατάλαι (i.e. Fā-), recte γατειλαί Hes. “Wunden”, βωτάζειν βάλλειν Hes.

Ltv. *vâts* “wound” = Lith. *votis* “offenes ulcer”, Dimin. *votēlis*.

References: WP. I 211, Frisk 2, 178, 251, 291, H. Seiler Festschrift Debrunner 409 ff.;

See also: in addition das following: *uyen-*.

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. *ūrū-* 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-, uəg-, uek-, uək-, ueng(h)-, uenk-*.

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-, better uōt-

English meaning: spiritually excited

Deutsche Übersetzung: “geistig angeregt sein”

Material: Lat. *vātēs*, *-is* (probably Celt. Lw.?) “Weissager, seer”, Gaul. *ouātēiç* 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. *wuotl*), M.H.G. *wuot* “intense Gemütsstimmung, fury”; in addition O.Ice. *Ōðinn*, O.S. O.E. *Wōden*, O.H.G. *Wuotan*; auf Gmc. **wōþa*- point at O.Ice. *ōðrm.* “Poesie”, O.E. *wōþ* “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 **aue-* “blow” (above S. 81 ff.) aufgefaßt become could.

References: WP. I 216, WH. II 737 f.

Page(s): 1113

ꝑāt-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. **wabwan-* “ curvature, bend”, then with engerer meaning “calf, knee-bend “: O.Ice. *vqðvi* m. “Muskeln, esp. thick Muskeln an Armen and Beinen”, *afl-vqðvi* “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 **ꝑā-*) is probably.

Maybe Alb. *var* “hang”

References: WP. I 216, WH. II 736 f.

Page(s): 1113

ūd-

English meaning: upwards; away

Deutsche Übersetzung: “empor, hinauf”, sekundär also “hinaus”

Note: besides *ūd-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-apatata* “er lehnte sich auf, fiel ab” is probably **uz*-);

Gk. ὑ- in ὕ-βρις (see below *gʷer-* “heavy”), ὕστριξ ‘stachelschwein’, ὕσπληξ ‘startseil’, Cypr. ὕχηρος “Aufgeld” (Att. “τα ἐπίχειρα”) and in this Mundart generally zum Ersatze from ἐπί geworden: adnominal with loc. e.g. ὕ-τύχα “ἐπὶ τύχῃ”; eine (an Goth. *iupa* besides **upo* gemahnende) full grade probably in Cypr. εὐτρόσσεσθαι ἐπιστρέφεσθαι. Πάφιοι and εὕχους χώνη (“Trichter”) Σαλαμίνιοι Hes.; (because of ὕστος, ὕστέρα 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. *ür-*, *er-* (e.g. *Urlaub*, *erlauben*); M.L.G. (*ūt)būten* “(from)tauschen, erbeuten” from **bī-ūtian*, compare O.Ice. *ýta* “darreichen”;

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Lith. *už-* “auf-, hinauf-, to-” prefix (the meaning halber probably to divide from *už* preposition “ behind, for”, s. **ghō* 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: *vъz-* (*vъs-*) prefix, *vъz(ъ)* 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. *uttamá-* “höchster, oberster, best”, Av. *ustəma-* “äußerster, last”, Gk. ὕστατος “last, Lateester” (fur *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*, *umbháti*, *unábdhi* ‘schnürt together”, with *ápa-* and *prá-* “binds”, *ūrṇā-vábhi-* m. “ spider” (eig. Wollweber); newer *-vábhi-* after *vā-* “to weave” (IE **uē-*, above S. 75); Av. *ubdaēna-* “from Webstoff, from Zeug gemacht” (from a **ubda-* “Gewebe”, IE **ubh-tó-*); Pers. *bāfad* “er webt”;

Gk. ὑφή “the weaving”, ὑφόωσι η 105, otherwise ὑφαίνω “ weave”, ὕφος n. “the weaving” (after denvorigen from *Φέφος unvocalized);

Alb. *venj* “I weave” (**uebhñjō*);

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* (**uobhejō*) “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* (**waþja-*) “Gewebe, Aufzug, gewobenes Zeug” = O.E. *webb*, O.S. *webbi*, O.H.G. *weppi* ds.; O.H.G. *wuppi* “Gewebe”, Swe. *öu* (O.Ice. **yft*) “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*, *waberan*, *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” (*vaflog* “Waberlohe”), *vefast* ds.; O.Ice. *vāfa* ‘schweben, dangle”, O.E. *wæfre* “unstet, flackernd”; Lith. *vebžd-ù, -éti* “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. *vabolē* “Mistkäfer”, Ltv. *vabuolis* “beetle, chafer” (besides E.Lith. dial. *vóbuolas* “beetle, chafer”, žem. *vamžbolé*, Ltv. *vambale*, *vambuole* “Mistkäfer”).

References: WP. I 257 f., WH. II 733, Trautmann 336, Vasmer 1, 176;

See also: moreover: *yed-*

Page(s): 1114-1115

uedh-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. *vádhār-* n. “Mordwaffe (esp. from Indras Geschoß)” = Av. *vadar-* n. “weapon (to Schlagen)”, *vádhram* “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-*yodh-tis*); also in ἔνοσίχθων, ἔννοσίγαιος, είνοσίφυλλος (ἐνν-, ἐν- metr. lengthening); O.Ind. *vádhri-* “verschnitten” (“with zerstoßenen testicles”) = Gk. ἔθρις τομίας, κρίος Hes.; secondary ἕθρις, ἄθρις;

Lith. *vedegà* “a kind of axe”, Ltv. *vedga* “Eisaxt, crowbar “, O.Pruss. *wedigo* “Zimmerbeil”, O.Ir. *fodb* “Waffenbeute” (**yodh-yo-*); is also Av. *vādāyan-* “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

uedh-², ued- 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. *fedi* “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-ued-no-), *cyweddu* “ guide, lead, wohin bringen “, Verbalnom. *cywain* (*kom-ued-no-), Welsh *dy-wedgio* “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 *uedē- in O.Pruss. *weddē*, Lith. *vēdē*, Ltv. dial. *vede* and O.C.S. *vedě-aše*; Lith. *vēdys* “ suitor “, *vedēklis* “ marriageable, young man”, *nau-vedà*, -*vedys* “ bridegroom “ (“ leading home anew “), Ltv. *vedekle* “ daughter-in-law “, *vedama* “bride”;

Maybe Alb. *vashë*, *vajzë*, *varshë* (**vadeš*) “ young girl, virgin “ common Alb. *-d-* > *-/-,-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*, -*vedys* “ bridegroom “

Iterat. Lith. *vadžioti* and *vadýti*, Ltv. *vadīt* “guide, lead”, and *vadāt* “hin and her guide, lead”; about Lith. *vadúoti*, Ltv. *vaduōt* “auslösen, loskaufen”; see above S. 1109; O.C.S. *voždo*, *voditi* “guide, lead”, a Russ. *voditi ženu* “eine Frau heimführen”.

In addition probably *ued-mno-*, the word for the purchase price the bride:

Gk. ἔδνον (for *Fέδνον with Splr. asper after *F_hāδύς “pleasant”), Hom. pl. ἔεδνα “bride-price or wedding-gifts”; but also “dowry of the parents”, ἔδνώ, Hom. ἔεδνώ “to promise for wedding-presents, to betroth”, Hom. ἔεδνώτης “a betrother; (the daughter equipping) father of the bride”, ἀν-άεδνος “without bride-price; also of the husband, bringing no gifts” (ἀ[F]εδνος and ἔ[F]εδνον 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 *yesno-;

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 mutation.

References: WP. I 255 f., Trautmann 344, Vasmer 1, 177, 182, 212, Frisk 442 f.

Page(s): 1115-1116

uedh-³

English meaning: to bind, attach

Deutsche Übersetzung: “knüpfen, binden”

Material: O.Ind. *v̥-vadhá-* m. ‘schulterjoch zum Tragen from Lasten, Tragholz, Proviant’; *vadhra-* m. n. “Lederriemen”;

Gk. ἐθμοί 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”; *arWestf.* ‘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. *ueda-*, *uetē-* “to build” (from dem from Ruten geflochtenen Hause).

References: WP. I 256, Pedersen Hitt. 118;

See also: in addition *uenth-1* S. 1148.

Page(s): 1116-1117

ued-

See also: s. *yedh-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 *vēlāre* “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*) ‘spinnwirbel’ (J. Loth RC. 38, 86);

O.E. *wice* “wick”, Ger. bO.Ir. *wichengarn* “Baumwolle to Dochten”, Nor. *vik* f. “Fitze or Docke Garn” (these and other *i*-forms through interference from *yeik-*, *yeig-* “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. *wickili(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*; ā-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” (vonTorp 473 as “connection” to *ok* = *iugum* placed, but probably with Anlautdehnung from *[*w]ōkan-*); zero grade (**ueg-* or **ug-* with Übernahme from *w-* from the 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.;

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See also: here *yokso-* “Wachs”.

Page(s): 1117

uegh-

English meaning: to move, carry, drive

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bewegen, ziehen, fahren under dgl”

Note: eine zero grade *u̥gh-* 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 *ūdhá-*, in addition neologism *ūhati* ‘schiebt, throngs’, Leumann IF. 57, 221); common O.Ind. *-gh-* > *-kṣ-* : Avestan *-gh-* > *-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. *vāháyati* “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. *vahítra-* n. “Fahrzeug, ship” (: Lat. *vehiculum*), O.Ind. *vaha-* “fahrend, fügend” (= Slav. *vozъ* “cart”), *váha-* 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, fügend”, m. “Zugpferd, Zugochs; Heimführer eines Mädchens; Lastträger”, Av. *vaštar-* “draft animal” (= Lat. *vector*), next to which with *žd̥t.* *važdra-* “the vorwärts bringt”, *sāy-uždri-* EN eig. “dessen female Zugtiere dappled, dotted, spotted are” (**uždrī* f. to **uždar-*); O.Ind. *vāhá-* “führend, bearing, carrying”, m. “draft animal, vehicle”, Av. *vāza-* “fahrend, fliegend”, m. “Ziehen, pull, draft animal” (: Goth. *wēgs*), O.Ind. *vāhiṣṭha-*, Av. *vāzišta-* “the at best vorwärtsbringt”; O.Ind. *vahas-* “fahrend” (: ἔχος n.), *vāhas-* n. “vehicle, das die Götter herbeiführende Lob”, Av. *vazah-* “fahrend, fügend”;

Gk. ἔχεσφιν ἄρμασιν Hes., pamphyl. Φεχέτω “er soll bringen”, Cypr. ἔΦεξε “brachte dar”, ὄχος n. “cart”, (ό- instead of ἐ- after) ὄχος m. “cart”, ὄχέω “lead, guide”, ὄχέομαι “lassen mich bear, carry or drive, reite”, αἰγί-οχος “die Aegis schwingend”, γαιή-οχος (Hom.), γαιᾶ-οχος (Dor.), γαιᾶ-Φοχος(lak.) “the die Erde heiratet” (Beiw. of Poseidon, Borgeaud KZ 68, 222), ὄχετός m. “gully, canal, Wasserleitung”, ὄχετεύω “leite Wasser in a gully, a canal”; ὄχλεύς “Hebel” (: O.Ice. *vagl* “Hühnerstange”), ὄχλέω, ὄχλιζω “bewege fort, rolle or wälze fort”;

Alb. *vjedh* ‘stehle’; zero grade probably Alb. *udhē* “way, journey; law -Vorschrift”, whereof with formants *-rā* perhaps also *urē* “bridge” (**udh-rā*);

Note:

O.Ind. participle *ūdhā-* “lead” : Alb. *udhē* “way, journey” also O.Ind. *vōdhar-* “fahrend, führend” common O.Ind. – Illyr. – Alb. shift *-gh-* > *-dh-* phonetic mutation

Lat. *vehō, -ere, vēxi* (: O.Ind. *ávākṣat*, O.C.S. *vēsъ* 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, Fuhr, Fuder”, *vehemēns* eig. “*einherfahrend”, hence “violent, stormy, hot tempered, stormy”, *vectis* “Hebel, Hebebaum, crowbar “, originally abstract noun *”das Heben, Fortbewegen”, *vectīgalis* “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” (**uegh-slo-*), *vēles* “Leichtbewaffneter”; *veia* “plastrum”;

O.Ir. *fēn* “kind of cart” (**uegh-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. *gweth, gwyth* “mal”, O.Corn. *gueid-uu* “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. *vāhāyatī*) = 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, vāett* f. “Gewicht” (= Lat. *vectis*), O.E. *wiht* n. ds., M.H.G. *gewihte* n. ds.;

O.Ice. *vög* f. “Hebel”, pl. *vagar* “sled”, *vögur* (and *vāgir*) 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-εύς, -έω);

Maybe Alb. *vig* “hand-barrow”

Goth. *wēgs* “Wogenschlag”, 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, vežti* “drive”, *vežimas* “cart”, *véžė* “Wagengeleise”, *pravéžà* “Wagengeleise”; O.Bulg. *vezq, vesti* “vehere”, *veslo* “rudder” (**uegh-slo-*), *vozъ* “cart”, *vožo, 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.

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Page(s): 1118-1120

ueḡ-

English meaning: fresh, strong

Deutsche Übersetzung: "frisch, stark sein"

Grammatical information: stative verb *ueḡē-*

Material: O.Ind. *vāja-* m. "power, quickness, contest, Kampfpreis", *vājyatī* "regt an, treibt an, läuft um die Wette"; *vájra-* m. "thunderbolt, club, mace, joint" = Av. *vazra-* "club, mace, joint", O.Pers. *vazrka-*, Pers. *buzurg* "big, large", derivative from **uazarn*;

Lat. *vegeō*, *-ēre* "bin alert, awake, smart", trans. "errege", *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. *vājyatī*) = 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. *wachai* "awake", O.E. *wacol* (**wakala-*), O.Ice. *vökull* (**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. *vájra-*, 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 *aueḡ-*, *aug-* above S. 84 f., from dem *ueḡ-* barely to separate is.

Page(s): 1117-1118

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ueg^w- : ūg^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 **ūgʷo-s* ahead); *ūmeō, -ēre* “humid, wet sein”, *ūmor* “ dampness “, *ūmectō* “befeuchte” (based on auf **ūgʷsmos*); M.Ir. *fúal* “Urin” (**ūogʷ-lo-*);

O.Ice. *vøkr* (acc. *vøkuan*) “humid, wet”, *vøkvi* m., *vøkva* f. “Nässe”, wherefore O.Ice. *vøkva, vekkja* “(blood) shed, fließen lassen”, *vøk* 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. *ukṣáti* “befeuhtet, besprengt”, Av. *uxšyeiti* ‘sprüht’ (of water and fire); common O.Ind. *-gh- > -ks-* : Avestan *-gh- > -xš-* phonetic mutation

in addition (with the same Verhältn. as O.Ind. *vṛśan-* “virile”, Lat. *verrēs*: O.Ind. *varsá-m* “rain”, s. *uer-* “feuchten”) IE *ukʷsen-* “bull, Tiermännchen” in: O.Ind. *ukṣā* m., Av. *uxšan-* “bull” (in addition? fem. **ukʷsōr* “die Besprengte” > Lat. *uxor* “wife”); Welsh *ych* “ox” (= IE **ukʷsō*, 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

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ueib-

See also: see under *ueip-*.

Page(s): 1124

ueidh-, uidh-

English meaning: to separate; widow

Deutsche Übersetzung: "trennen"

Note: probably from **ui-* "apart" and **dhe-* "place" grown

Material: O.Ind. *vídhysi* "durchbohrt" (lengthened grade partly *vēdh-*, partly *vyadh-*, latter probably previously through imitation from *vyath-* : *vith-* "waver"); *viddhá-* "durchbohrt, durchschossen", *nirviddhā* "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 Münchener Studien z. Sprachwiss. 11, 20;

Lat. *dīvidō*, *-ere* 'separate, divide', Umbr. *uef* acc. pl. "partes", *vetu* "dividito" (**vēf-tu*); Lith. *vidūs* m. "Inneres", *viduryš* m. "Withe", Ltv. *vidus* m. "Withe, Inneres, region"; maybe nasalized Alb. *vend* "region, place" ablaut. Lith. *vieduõlis* "inside withered tree"; maybe Alb. (**vieduõlis*) *vejushē* "widow" [common Alb. *-d-* > *-j-* phonetic mutation].

in addition (compare die obigen *u*-stem) O.Ind. *vidhávā* "widow", Av. *viδavā* ds., Gk. η[θ]ίθεος "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 *widuwairna* m. "Waise"), O.E. *widuwe*, *wuduwe*, O.H.G. *wituwa* "widow", O.Pruss. *widdewu*, O.C.S. *vđova* ds.; IE **uidheuo-* adj. "apart, separated", in Fem. substantivized "widow"; s-present etc. O.H.G. *wisan* "vermeiden", *urweis* perf. 'subterfügi', 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-*).

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References: WP. I 239 f., WH. I 359, Trautmann 358;

See also: compare *u̯idhu-* “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 starken Grases, besenförmig gebunden, zum Fegen etc.”; Hom. *ἰδνόομαι* “bend mich, krümme mich” (from a **Fiō-vó-ς* “gebogen”); Lat. *vīdulus* “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*, *vidmási vidánti* “ know, have knowledge of “ (present reshuffling of perf. *vēda vidmā*), *vēdate* (also), *vidáti* (also) “ know, have knowledge of “, perf. *vēda vidmá*, Opt. *vidyāt*, participle *vidvān*; Av. *vaēða 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. *viditá-* (probably zur basis **uidēi-*); Inf. O.Ind. *vidmáne* (= Gk. ἴδμεναι) “ know, have knowledge of “, gthAv. *vīdvanōi*, Kaus. O.Ind. *vedayati* “läßt know, have knowledge of, kündigt an, bietet an”, Av. *uzvaēðayeiti* “läßt know, have knowledge of “;

In the meaning “find”: O.Ind. *vindáti* (*vétti*, *vittē*), *ávidat*, *vivéda*, *vévidat*, *vittá-*, Kaus. *vēdayati*, Av. *vīðaiti*, *vīnasti*, *vīvaēða*, *vōivīdaiti* (Konj.), Kaus. *vaēðayeiti* “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. *vindáti* “white”, sBal. *gindag* ‘see’;

Arm. *egit* “er fand” (= O.Ind. *ávidat*, Gk. ἔβιδε), *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. εἴδομαι “erscheine, scheine, gebe mir den Anschein”; οἶδα “white”, ἵδμεν, Konj. εἴδω, participle εἰδώς (*Fειδ-), ιδοῦα; Aor. εἶδον (ξΦιδον) ‘sah’, ιδεῖν (: O.Ind. ávidat, Arm. egit), participle ἄ-ιστος, ιστέον; Gk. Ἀΐδης, Att. Ἀΐδης probably ḍ-Φιδ- “unsichtbar, not anzusehen” s. lastly Frisk 33 f.; nasalized ινδάλλομαι “erscheine, zeige mich; gleiche”;

also Celt. *vindo-* “white” (O.Ir. *find*, Welsh *gwynn*, Gaul. PN *Vindomagus, -bona*);

Lat. *videō, -ēre* ‘see’ (from the basis *y(e)idē-, compare O.C.S. *viděti*, Lith. *pavydėti*, Goth. *witan, -aida* “observe” etc., and with zero grade *y(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”, *auirseto* “unsichtbar”: Lat. *vidēre* = *tacitus* : *tacēre*), perf. *vīdī* (= O.C.S. *vēdē*), participle *vīsus* (as *vīsus, -us* “das Sehen, sight” with ī for ī after *vīdī* and *vīso*);

Lat. *vīsō, -ere* “besuchen” (i.e. “to sehen wish”), Umbr. *revestu* “revisito” (*yeid-s-ō); similarly Goth. *gaweisōn*, O.S. O.H.G. *wīsōn* “besuchen”;

O.Ir. *ad-fiādat* ‘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” (*yi-n-d-nə-), *as-fēnimm, doaisbēna* “points, shows, evinces, shows” (from *yid-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* (*yid-rai); O.Ir. *rofess* ‘scitum est’ (*yid-to-m, compare also *fiss*, Welsh *gwys* “das Wissen” from *yid-tu-s), *fess* ‘scita’ (pl. neutr.), M.Welsh *gwyss*, M.Bret. *gous* “wurde gewußt”; O.Ir. *toīsech*, Welsh *tywysog* “guide, leader” (**to-yissākos*, Ogam gen. TOVISACI), O.Ir. *tūus* “Anfang”, Welsh *tywys* “guide, lead” (**to-yissus*, IE *-yid-tus); here probably also O.Ir. *fōid-* ‘send’, e.g. 3. pl. *fōidit* (= O.Ind. *vēdayati*, O.Ice. *veita* ds); O.Ir. *fiādo* “master, mister” (*yeidont-s);

Goth. *fraweitan* “rächen” (“animadvertere”), O.H.G. *firwizzan* “tadelnd vorwerfen, verweisen”, *wizzan* “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) *giweit* “er walked “, (Tatian) *arawīzan* “discedere”; Goth. *fairweitjan* “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)witian* “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. *weitwōþs* “Zeuge” (: εἰδώς, ἰδοῦα “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 Φίδεῖν 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* = **yeid-dhi*, compare O.Ind. *viddhī*), *veizdēti* ‘see, hinblicken’, *pavýdžiu*, *-výdime* *-vydēti* “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*, *vidēti* ‘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. **yoidéjō*, sl. **věditi*, after *věděti* “know, have knowledge of “); *izvěstъ* “bekannt, certainly “.

B. nominal formation:

root nouns O.Ind. *-vid-* “kennend, expert, skillful” (e.g. *aśvavid-*), Av. *vīd-* “teilhaftig”; Gk. νῆ-ις, -ίδος “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. *fíadu* “Zeuge” (**ueid-üöt-s*) secondary *n*-stem;

O.Ind. *vidā* “Kenntnis”, Welsh etc. *gwedd* f. ‘sight, apparition’; O.Ind. *vidyā* “Wissen, doctrine”, Av. *viδya* ds.; O.Ir. *airde* n. “mark, token, sign” (*[p]ari-*vidiom*) = Welsh *arwydd* m. ds., O.S. *giwitt*, O.H.G. (*g*)*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. *véidas* “front” (to glottal stop see below), O.C.S. *vidъ* (Serb. *vīd*) ‘sight, Aussehen’ (from ehemaligen Neutra), so probably also: M.Ir. *fíad* m. “Ehrenbezeugung”, O.Ir. *fíad* (**ueidos*) with dat. “coram”, Welsh *yngwydd* ds., *gwydd* “Anwesenheit”, M.Bret. *a goez*, Bret. *ac'houez* “öffentliche” (“angesichts”); Welsh *ad-wydd* “cruel, savage”, *gwar-adwydd* “insult”; other formations in Goth. *unweis* “ignorant, ungebildet”, *fullaweis* “vollkommen weise”, O.Ice. *vīss*, O.H.G. O.S. O.E. *wīs* “wise” (**ueid-s-o-*), O.H.G. *wīs(a)* “(*Aussehen =) kind of, Weise”, O.E. *wīs(e)* “Weise, state, status, direction”, O.Ice. *qđruvīs* “different”, perhaps also *iðea* “outer apparition, shape, sight” (if *Fίδέσα);

Gk. ἕδρις, -ιος “wissend, expert, skillful”, O.Ice. *vitr* ‘sensible, wise’;

Gk. (Hom.) εἰδάλιμος “beautiful from Gestalt”, εἰδάλλεται φαίνεται Hes., due to eines *εἴδαλο- wherefore with Suffixablaut είδωλον ‘shape’, ἀείδελος “unsichtbar”; Lith. *vaidalas* “apparition”, *pavidalas* ‘shape’ (*-elo-); Gk. εἰδυλίς, -ίδος “εἰδυῖα, ἐπιστήμων”, O.Ind. *vidura-*

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‘smart, sensible, wise”, Lith. *pavidulis* “Ebenbild”, *akiēs pavydulis*, O.Pruss. *weydulis* “eyeball”, Goth. *faírweitl* ‘schauspiel’;

O.Ind. *vidmán-* m. “Weisheit” (compare also Inf. *vidmanē*, ἴδμεναι), Gk. ἴδμων, -ονος “expert, skillful”; ἴδμην φρόνησιν Hes.;

Gk. ἴστωρ, Att. ἴστωρ, bööt. Fίστωρ “wissend, expert, skillful; Schiedsrichter”, ιστορεῖν “erkunden”, ιστορία “Geschichte”;

in Balt gives es eine Reihe from words with dem ablaut *ēi*. *ī*: Lith. *véidas* (compared with Serb. *víd* from **ȝeidōs*), *véizdmi*, *vyzdýs* “ eyeball”, *išvýsti* “gewahr become”, *pavydéti* “beneiden”, *pavýdas* “ envy ”, O.Pruss. *aina-wīdai* adv. “gleich”; the originator seems das lengthened gradee present **ȝeid-mi*.

perhaps here O.C.S. *věžda*, aRuss. *věža* “eyelid” (Proto-Slav.. *vědia*, 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 **viku-s* "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* "weihen"; 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. *vinc̄ter* “convincitur”;

O.Ir. *fichid* “fights”, *dī-fich-* “punish, curse”, *fīch* m. “discord, rage, fury”, *feuchuir* ‘stern’ (**uikaris*), *feuchrae* “austereness, severeness” (unclear is das *ch* in O.Welsh *guich[i]r* “wild”), *fecht* (**uikta*) “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 particle *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. *wēgan*, O.H.G. *weigen* etc. “belästigen, torment, smite”, Nor. *veiga* ‘swing’; ein *ro*-adj. is O.H.G. *weigar* ‘sich widersetzen, stout, proud’, M.Du. *weiger*, *wēger* “widerwillig”, therefrom O.H.G. *weigarōn* etc. ‘sich *weigern*’;

Lith. *veikiù*, *veīkti* ‘somewhat make, work’, *apveikiù* “bezwinge”, *pérveiku* “bewältige”, *véikus* “fast, rapid, hurried”, *veiklùs* “tätig, geschäftig”, *viēkas* “power, life”, *výkis* m.

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"life(digkeit)", *vikrūs* "alert, awake, smart"; Ltv. *vēikt* "align" etc.; *veīkis* "hurtig, fit, healthy", *vīkt* "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” (FéFoiκε; 3. Du. εἴκτον, etc.), Att. εἰκώς (*ΦεFικFώς) ‘suitable, fitting, fitting”, Hom. ἔισκω (*ΦεFικσκω), ἕισκω (*Fίκσκω) “vergleiche”, (F)εἴκελος, (F)ἴκελος ‘similarly”, ἐπιεικής “angemessen”, Ion. ἀεικής “unpassend”, Att. ἀικής (*αFικής) ‘schmählich”, αἰκία “ maltreatment “, εἰκάζω (ἐ-Φικάζω) “bilde after, vergleiche, vermute”;

Lith. *j-výkti* “eintreffen, zutreffen, wahr become”, *pavéikslas* “example”, *paveiks/lùs* “musterhaft”, Ltv. *víkst* “vorbereiten”; eine Abgrenzung compared with den under *ueik-2 genannten words, as Lith. *véikus* “fast, rapid, hurried”, *veíkti* “do, make”, is though not with confidence vorzunehmen.

References: WP. I 233, Frisk 38, 454 f.

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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 under likewise auszuweichen, ‘sich wenden, weichen”. 2. With the meaning “variation, Abwechslung”

Note: (extension from *uei- “bend”).

Material: 1. O.Ind. *vīci*- 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. *vēyun* “upset, move”, balūčī *gējag* ‘swing, toss, fling’; Intens. O.Ind. *vēvījyate* “fährt los”;

O.Ind. *vi-vyákti* “umfaßt”, *vyácas-* n. “further Raum”, Av. *vyāxa-*, *vyāxman-* “congregation, meeting” (?);

Gk. εἴκω, Aor. ἔ(Φ)ειξε Alkman “zurückweichen, nachstehen, unterliegen”, (bööt.) γίξαι (i.e. Φείξαι) χωρῆσαι Hes.;

Lat. *vicia* f. “vetch”: nasalized *vinciō*, *-īre* “umwinden, bind”, Umbr. *previślatu* “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. *wīeʒə* “Weidenbaum”, ablaut. O.Fris. O.E. *wāg*, O.S. *wēg* “wall”, (**yoiko-* “geflochtene wall”); also M.H.G. *gewīge*, Ger. *Geweih*, dial. *Gewicht(e)n* ds. (originally probably “*Gezweig”);

Ltv. *vīkstu*, *vīkt* ‘sich biegen, ductile become”, *vīkssts* “ ductile, soft”, *vīkne* “Ranke”; Ltv. *vīcināt* ‘schwenken, tummeln”, refl. ‘sich schwenken, bend make”.

With IE **g**. O.Ice. *vīkva*, *ȳkva* (*w*-present), *vīkja*, preterit *veik* “from the Stelle rücken, (sich) bewegen, sich wenden”, O.S. *wīkan* “weichen” (: ε̄ikw), O.E. *wīcan* st. V. “weichen, zusammenfallen”, O.H.G. *wīhhan* 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. *vik* 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 unstet bewegen, wippen”;

Lith. *vigrūs*, *viglas* “rash, hasty, adroit”, Ltv. *viegis* “light”, Slov. *vēg* “ bent “, *végati* “waver”, *véžen* “gebogen”.

2. Lat. *vicis* (gen.), *vicem*, *vice*, pl. *vicēs*, *vicibus* “variation, Abwechslung”; perhaps O.Ir. *fīach* “mutuum, Geschuldetes, blame”; O.Ice. *giafa-vīx/* “Austausch from Gaben”, *ā vīx/* “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 **g** Goth. *wikō* “die an jemanden kommende Reihenfolge”, O.Ice. *wika* “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-* (**uik-*) “work, Dienstleistung”, *tri-viṣṭī* (instr.), after Wackernagel (KZ 67, 173) “abwechselnd”, after G. Liebert (Nominalsuffix -*tī* S. 138 f.) though “dreifache Dienstleistung”.

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References: WP. I 233 ff., WH. II 781 f., 791 f., Trautmann 338 f., Frisk 454.

Page(s): 1130-1131

ueik-, uik-, uoi̥ko- (*d̥uei- kṣayati)

English meaning: house, settling

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Haus, Siedlung”

Note:

Root ueik-, uik-, uoi̥ko- (*d̥uei- kṣayati): “house, settling” derived from Root **R̥pei-** : “to settle”
: Root **k̥pē(i)-, k̥pə(i)-** : “to acquire, possess”.

Material: O.Ind. *víś-* f. “Wohnsitz, house”, PL *víśah* “people, citizen”, Av. *vīs-* (e.g. acc. *vīsām*, ap. *vīpam*) “house, village, Clan”, O.Ind. *viś-páti-* “ householder, Gemeindehaupt”, *viś-pátnī* “ housewife”, ablaut. O.Ind. *vēśman-* n., jAv. *vaēśma-* 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. *vīsaiti* “geht ein, tritt ein to etwas”;

Maybe from Skt. *víś-* (RV+) ‘settlement, community, tribe’ derived Alb. (**vīś*) *fis* ‘settlement, community, tribe’, *vis* “territory, spot, place “

Note:

Alb. cognate has derived from Sanskrit not from Slavic.

Gk. οἶκος, Φοῖκος “house”, οἰκία ds., οἰκέω “bewohne”, οἰκέτης “housemate”, τριχά-Φικες epithet the Dorer “in drei Phylen zerfallend”; Alb. *vis* “place”, *amvisē* (*amē* “mother”) “housewife”;

Lat. *vīcus*, dial. *vēcus* “Häusergruppe, village, Flecken, Stadtteil” (= Gk. Φοῖκος), 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. *viēšpat(i)s* “master, mister”, *viēšpati* “noble wife, woman”, verbal Lith. *váišinti* “ host “, *viešeti* “to Gaste sein”, Ltv. *viesis* “guest”; O.C.S. *vīsb* “village”.

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References: WP. I 231, WH. II 782 f., Trautmann 363 f., Vasmer 1, 193.

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uei-1, ueiθ- : ui-

English meaning: to turn, bend, wind, *branch out

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, biegen”; vielfach von biegsamen Zweigen, Flechtwerk, Rankengewächsen

Note:

Root **uei-1, ueiθ- : ui-** : “to turn, bend, wind, *branch out” derived from Root **d̥yō(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, flieht” (paradigmatic certainly with perf. *ūvuh*, participle *ūtā-*, Inf. *ōtum* zusammengefaßt, die zur root **aui-*, presumably the base from *uei-*, belong); *vāya-* m. “Weber, the weaving”, *vāyaka-* “Weber, Näher”; *vyáyati* “winded, wickelt, hüllt” (: Lat. *vieō*), participle *vītā-* “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. Φίς) ἰμάς Hes., σιήν ἄμπελον, σιόν ἀναδενδράδα (υ- = F-), εὐιάδες ἄμπελοι Hes.;

Alb. with *g(h)-suffix* *vik, vigu* “geflochtene Tragbahre, Pflugdeichsel”;

Note:

Alb. *degē* “Zweig, Ast, Gebüsch” (**d̥yōi-ghā*) : *vik, vigu* “geflochtene Tragbahre, Pflugdeichsel”, common Illyr.-Balt *d- > zero* phonetic mutation. Root **uei-1, ueiθ- : ui-** : “to turn, bend, wind, *branch out” derived from Root **d̥yō(u)** : “two”.

Lat. *vieō, viēre* “bind, flechte” (*viē-*: O.Ind. *vyā-na-*), *vītīlis* “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 *gwīal-en* “twig, branch”; M.Ir. *fē* “rod” (**uiā*);

Goth. *waddjus* “Wall, wall” (originally from wickerwork) = O.Ice. *veggr* “wall” (Proto-Gmc. **wajjus*);

Lith. *vejù*, *výti* “winden, turn”, *výtas* “winded, twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved” (= O.Ind. *vítā-*), O.C.S. *výq*, *viti* “turn, flax, wattle, braid, winden”, Ltv. *výja* “geflochtener fence”, *výjas* “Ranken”, O.C.S. *věja* “twig, branch, bough” (Dehnstufenform besides O.Ind. *vayā* ds.); ablaut. Church Slavic *povojm.* “fascia”.

B. With *g(h)*-extension presumably here:

Lith. *vyža* “Bastschuh”, Ltv. *víze* “geflochtener Bastschuh”.

C. With *h*-formant:

O.Ice. *vēl* (**ȝēi-lā*) “Kunst, Kniff, tool”, *vēla* “bestricken”, O.E. PN *Wēlund*, O.H.G. *Wialant*, O.E. *wīl(e)* “artifice, deceit”;

Lith. *vielā* “Draht”, *vielioti* “wickeln”, *vylē*, Ltv. *vīle* “hem, Strieme”; Lith. *ap-vilti* “lie”, *vylūs* “fallacious”, *výlius* “lie, falsity”, O.Pruss. *pra-vilts* “verraten”; Russ. *vijátb* “die Richtung beim Laufen ändern, wedeln, Winkelzüge make”, *vilój* “winded, gekraust”, *vílica* “ivy”.

Maybe Alb. *vile* “bunch of grape”, *vje/* “harvest grapes”

D. With *m*-formant:

O.Ind. *vēman-* n. “loom (from **ȝei-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” (*Fει-μα = Lat. *vīmen*)?

E. With *n*-formant:

Gk. ἵς, ἴνος ‘sinew’ (**FI-v-*: Cz. *vínek* “band, strap, Stirnband” or **FIσ-v-* zur root form *yeis-2*); O.C.S. *věńьсь* “Kranz”; probably O.E. *wine-wincla* (besides *pīne-wincle*) “Uferschnecke”, *wining* “Binde”; about Gk. ἵς compare Schwyzer Gk. 1, 570²; barely here the name of Weins: Gk. οἴνος (myk. *vo-no-*) “Wein”, οἴνη “grapevine”, οἰνάς “grapevine, Rebe, Wein”, Arm. *gini* “Wein”, (**yo-i-njom*), Alb. *vēnē*, Tosc *verē* “Wein” (**yoinā*), 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. *vīnas*), but probably also die from falisk. volsk. *uinu*, Umbr. *vinu*, *uinu*; da the Pontus the originator of the Weinkultur war, handelt es sich wobl 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. Ἰρίς “rainbow” (*Fīris*) = Ἰρίς and Εἰρίς (*ɛFīris*) “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. *Fīris* probably auf IE **uī-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”, (**yeiro-*), 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. *vīta-* (see above);

Gk. ἵτεα “willow”; οἰσύη, οῖσυον “eine Weidenart” (**Foituo-, -uā*), οῖσος m. “Dotterweide”, οῖσον “rope”; ἵτυς, -υος, Eol. *Fītus* f. “Radfelge, Schildrand, willow” (= Lat. *vitus*);

Lat. *vītilis* “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved”, *vītis* “Rebe” (= Lith. *výtis*); *vītex*-*icis* “Keuschlamm, (ein tree)”, *vitus* f. “Radfelge” (Gk. Lw.??), *vitta* “Binde” (from **vītā*, dem Fem. of participle **vītos*, through consonant increase);

O.Ir. *fēith* f. “fibra” (**veiti-*), Welsh *gwden* from **gwyden* (**veitinā*) “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. *vītex* etc.), M.L.G. *wīde*, O.H.G. *wīda* “willow” (in addition *o*-grade as Gk. οἰσύα : Nor. dial. *veid* “willow, Wicken”), O.E. *weðel* “Binde”; Ger. *Eingeweide*, M.H.G. *(in)geweide*: O.H.G. *wid(i)* “rope from gedrehten Reisern”, *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”, *inwindiþa* “Ungerechtigkeit” to *windan*) O.S. *inwid* “malice, Tücke”, O.E. *inwidd* “bösertig, heimtückisch”, O.Ice. *īviðgjarn* “bösertig”;

Lith. Inf. *výti*, *vytis* (acc. *výtij*) “Weidengerte”, ablaut. *žil-vítis* “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. *vytis*) “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- : ui-

English meaning: to wither

Deutsche Übersetzung: “welken”

Note: extended ui-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” (**ui-uo-*) = Welsh *gwywd*s. 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. *wese*/“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.

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uei-³, ueiə- : ui-

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. *vyānti*, also *váyati* “verfolgt, strebt, leads (the weapons), treibt, lenkt”, also “enjoys”, participle *vīta-* “verfolgt, beliebt”, adj. “geradlinig”, *vītā* “row”, *vīthi-*, *vīthī* f. “row, way”, *pravayana-* “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”, *devá-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”, *vōiθwa-* 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. Τίεμαι “bewege mich vorwärts, hurry, strebe, begehre”, (reshuffling eines *Fī-ιομαι; Asper after dem Medium from ἵημι), Τίέμενος “cupidus”, εῖσατο(F-), ἐ[F]είσατο “walked los”, οῖμος “gait, way, pathway”, (*Foīmōs), Hom. Τίωκή “Verfolgung” (F-), acc. Τίωκα ds., Τίωχμός (Τ̄ metr. lengthening) ‘schlachtgetümmel’, παλίωξις, παλι-ίωξις “Wiederzurückdrängen in Kampfe”, korinth. Τίώκει “verfolgt” (compare διώκ-ω : δίεμαι); ιερός (Τίερος), Dor. Τίαρός (Τ̄ορνίς) “hurtig, quick, fast” (Τ̄ metr. lengthening), besides *Fī-ρος, assumed through ep. Ion.

ἴρηξ, -ηκος “hawk” (the schnelle), Att. (through engeren connection an ιερός) ιέραξ, -άκος “hawk”;

ἴς “power” (= Lat. *vīs*, *vim*), γίς ισχύς Hes., ἵψι “with power” (instr. auf *-bhī*), whereof ἵψιος; about ἴς ‘sinew’ see above S. 1121;

Lat. *via* f. “way”. Osc. *viú*, Umbr. ablative *vea*, *via* ds., Osc. *amvian(n)ud* ‘straßenviertel, road’ (**uējā*); Lat. *vīs* “du willst” (**uei-si* = O.Ind. *vēsi*), *vīs*, *vim* “power, force, might” (= Gk. ἴς ds.), pl. *vīrēs* (from an *s*-stem); *invītare* “host, einladen”, with *in-* “ein”- compared with verneinendem *in-* “un”- in *invītus* “wider Willen” (: O.Ind. *vīta-* “beliebt”); whether *vindex* “Bürge, Rächer” as “Bestimmer the Sühne” to O.C.S. *vīna* “blame”?

(about O.Ir. *fīad* “Wild”, *fīadach* “Jagd” etc. see below **uidhu-* “tree”);

M.Welsh *gwit* “dish, food”, *mel-wit* “honey” (: O.Ind. *vīti-* “enjoyment, meal”), Ifor 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. *dri-weide* “zum drittenmal”, O.Ice. *veiða*, O.E. *wæðan* “hunt, chase, umherstreifen”, O.H.G. *weidōn* “hunt, chase; food suchen”: IE **yo-i-tā* “das Drauflosgehen, Jagen”; O.S. *wīn* PN *Wī-rīc*, *Gēr-wīl*: Lat. *vīs*);

Lith. *vejù*, *výti* “hunt, chase, pursue”, *výtas* (= O.Ind. *vīta-*) “verfolgt”, *vajó-ju*, *-ti* “mehrfach nachjagen”, *pavijýs* ‘strecke Wegs’, Ltv. *vajāt* “pursue”, *āt-vejai* “Rückfälle from Krankheiten”, *āt-veja* “mal” (“*gait”, compare M.H.G. *anderweide* “zum zweitenmal”); ō-grade Lith. *pavōjus* “danger”, *pavojūs* “dangerous”; O.C.S. *vojь* “warrior”, *vojna* “war, fight”, ablaut. O.C.S. *povinqtí* “unterwerfen”, *vъzvitije* “profit, gain” (“*Erjagtes”); with the meaning “Verfolgung eines Übeltäters” probably O.C.S. *vina* “blame, punishment”, ablaut. Ltv. *vainā* “blame”, Lith. *vainotí* “vilify, scold, scold, chide”, O.Pruss. *etwinūt* “entschuldigen”;

Cz. etc. *vítati* “begrüßen” reminds an Lat. *invitāre*; unclear is das relationship to Russ. *vitáť* etc. ‘stay, dwell’, and to Lith. *vietā*, Ltv. *vīeta* “place” (**yeitā*), Trautmann 345, Vasmer 1, 205; maybe nazalized 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”, *vivēsti*, *vēsati* “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 *uiro-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”, *vēpāyati*, *vipāyati* “makes tremble”, *vípra-* “excited, aroused, begeistert”, *vip-* if “rod, Gerte”, *vipātha-* m. “a kind of Pfeil” (compare *tela vibrāre*); Av. *vip-* “throw, entsenden (Samen)”;

Welsh *gwisgi* “restless, reif” (from Nüssen) from **uij-ski-mo-?*;

Goth. *biwaibjan* “umwinden”, O.H.G. *ziweibjan* ‘scatter’; O.Ice. *veifa* “in schwingender, zitternder Bewegung sein, toss, fling, schlingen, umwickeln”, O.E. *wæfan* “bekleiden”; O.H.G. *weibōn* “waver, schweben, unstet sein”; O.Ice. *vīfa* “umhüllen”, Mod.Ice. *vífla* “bewilder”, *vīfl* “Klöptel”; O.E. *wifel*, *wifer* “Pfeil, Wurfpfeil” (: 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”, *viepl̥is* “Verkleidung, mask”, *viept* “verhüllen”, *wipnuot* “lächeln (das Gesicht verdrehen)”, under likewise; Lith. *atvipti* “herabhangen, from scrap, shred, Lippen”, *vaipytis* “das Maul verziehen, gawk”, *vypsaū*, *-ótī* “with offenem Munde dastehen, gawk”; (with Balt. *é* from *ē[ɿ]:*) Lith. *vēptis* “den Mund verziehen”, *vépl̥ys* “Gaffer”, Ltv. *vēpl̥is* “Maulaffe, lubber” etc.; with secondary ablaut *a* (: *ě*) in addition Lith. *vampl̥ys*, *vampl̥ē* “emand, the with offenem Munde dasteht, dummer person”, *vampsau*, *-ótī* “with offenem Munde dastehen”.

2. *ueib-*, *ui-m-b-:*

Gk. γίμβαναι ζεύγανα Hes., ἵμψας ζεύξας. Θετταλοί, Ἰμψιος Ποσειδῶν ὁ ζύγιος Hes. (also probably ιψόν τὸν κισσόν Hes.);

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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. *wimpeλ*), 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. *wimpeλ* “Wimpel, Schleier”, O.H.G. *wimpal* ‘stirntuch, Schleier”;

Ltv. *viebt*, *viebties* ‘sich drehen, verdrehen; das Gesicht verstellen”, Lith. *výbur-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, Fruchtansatz” (changing through ablaut *vīse* “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. *vẽsti* ‘sich vermehren’, *veislūs, vislūs* “fertile”, *veislē* “brood”, Ltv. *viestis* ‘sich mehren, thrive’, Lith. *vãsius* “fruit”, *vãsà* “fertility”, Ltv. *vãsla* “brood”, Lith. *j-vẽsti* ‘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 *vēstayati* “umwindet, umkleidet”); *vēstatē* “be winded”, *vēstayati* “umwindet”, participle *vēstīta-* “umhüllt, dressed”, *vēstā-* m. “loop, noose, snare, Binde”, *vistā* ds.; Arm. *gi*, gen. *gjoy* “juniper” (after den biegsamen, to Flechtarbeiten verwendeten Zweigen: *uiso- or *ueiso-, *uoiso-); about Gk. ἵς 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* “Myrtle”, *wīr-treo* “Myrtenbaum”, Tertium comparationis, presumably “immergrün”), O.E. *wār* “Alge, Tang”, *wāroð* ds. as “Wasserschlingpflanze”;

O.C.S. *vichrъ* “whirlwind” (*ueisura-), Lith. *viesulas* ds., Russ. *vichatъ* “upset, move”; Lith. *výstas* ‘schnürbrust’, *výstyti* “einwickeln”, Ltv. *vīstīt* ds., *vīsts* “bundle” etc.

Cz. *vích*, *věch* (*uoiso-) “wisp, Strohwisch; Schankzeichen”, *věcha* ds., Russ. *věcha* “twig, branch zum Bezeichnen of Wegs, Absteckpfahl”, *vichór* “topknot”, Slov. *véhet* “tussock (hay)”;

B. With *k*-extension:

O.Ind. *ves-ká-* m. “loop for strangling”; ablaut. O.Ice. *visk* f. “bundle from straw or reed”, Swe. *viska* ‘small besom’, O.H.G. *wisc* “wisp, Strohwisch” (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 *virgo* “girl, virgin”; Lith. *vizgù*, *vizgéti* “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”, *viśā-* n. “poison”, adj. “giftig”, *viś-* (nom. *viś*) and *viśṭhā* “Exkremeante, ordure”, also “tierischer Samen”, *viśrā-* “muffig smelling”; Av. *viś-*, *viśa-* “poison”, *vaēśah-* “Moder, Verwesung”; Arm. *gēš* “carrion”;

Gk. *ἴός* “poison” = Lat. *vīrus* “tough Flüssigkeit, mucus, juice, sap, poison, sharpness” = M.Ir. *fī* “poison”; Lat. *vēna* f. “vein” from *ueisnā; Welsh *gwyr* “blood” (*ueisaro); in addition die Celt. FIN Welsh *Gwy* (*Ueisā), Eng. *Wear* (O.Brit. *Uisuriā), Gaul. *Visera* > Fr. *Vesère*, *Visuvia* > Fr. *Ia Vezouse* etc.; aGmc. FIN *Wisura* “Weser”, Lat. *Visurgis* ds.: compare die Russ. FIN *Vechra* (to Sož), ablaut. *Vichera* (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. *Wīsle* 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. *zōbrъ* 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. *fiaf* “Frettchen” (*uiselo-);

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perhaps moreover IE *uīks-* “Mistel and other leimliefernde Bäume” in Gk. ιξός m. “Mistel, Vogelleim”, Lat. *viscum* ds., O.H.G. *wichsila*, M.H.G. *wīhsel* “Weichsel(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

uek-ti-

English meaning: thing

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sache, Ding’

Note: (*uek^w-ti-?*)

Material: Goth. *waíhts* f. “thing”, O.Ice. *vétrr*, *væ(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. *rečь* “thing”: Russ. *réčь* “ discourse, word”.

References: WP. I 246, Vasmer 1, 196;

See also: perhaps to *uek^w-* ‘speak’.

Page(s): 1136

ꝑek-, ꝑe-n-k-

English meaning: to bend

Deutsche Übersetzung: “biegen”

Material: O.Ind. *váñcati* “geht crooked or slant, skew”, *vacyátē* ‘schwingt sich, flies”, *vakrá-* “gebogen, crooked”, *vankú-* “fliegend”, *váñkri-* f. “Rippe”, *van̥ka-*, *van̥kara-* m. “Flußkrümmung”, *van̥ksana-* m. “Leisten, Weiche”, *vaksáñā* “belly, groin, flank, riverbed”; Av. -*vašta-* “writhed, crooked, humped”; common O.Ind. -*gh-* > -*kṣ-*: Avestan -*gh-* > -*xš-* > -*ś-* phonetic mutation

Arm. *gangur* “crispus, flexus” (**uŋkuro-*);

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 *Voké* (**uōkiā*);

IE *ꝑonko-* in O.Ind. *van̥ka-*, Goth. *un-wāhs* “untadelhaft”, O.E. *wōh* “crooked, inverted”, O.S. *wāh* n. “Übel”, O.Ice. *vā* f. (**ꝑonkō*) “angle, mischief”.

References: WP. I 246, WH. I 268 f.: after Kuiper, Nasalpräs. 142 zur root *ꝑā-* (see above S. 1108), where besides dem present **ꝑe-n-ék-mi* ein Konj. **ꝑ(ə)-énu-kō* stand; somit further zur root *ꝑā-*, *ꝑeg-*, *ꝑek-*, *ꝑeng(h)-*, see there.

Page(s): 1134-1135

uek-

English meaning: to wish

Deutsche Übersetzung: "wollen, wünschen"

Material: O.Ind. *váś-mi*, *váśti*, *uś-mási*, Av. *vasəmī*, *usəmahi* "wollen, wish", participle O.Ind. *uśánt-*, f. *uśatī* "willing", Av. *an-usant-*, *-usatī* "widerwillig, ohne es to wollen", Av. *vasah-* (nom. *vasā*) "wollend = after seinem Willen", *vasō*, *vasə* "after wish, beliebig" (acc. sg. of n. **vasah-*), *vasō-xšaθra-* "after Gefallen schaltend" etc., O.Ind. *vaśi-tva-* n. "Willensfreiheit"; ap. *vaśnā*, Av. *vasnā* (instr. sg.) "after dem Willen" (Arm. *vasn* "because of" Lw.);

Gk. (previous participle) ἐκών (Cret. Φεκών), ἐκοῦσα "freiwillig" (the Asper after ἔ 'sich', as though "from sich selbst heraus"), ἀέκων, ἄκων "wider Willen, ohne Vorsatz", f. Dor. ἀέκασσα, compare Cret. γέκαθα ἐκοῦσα Hes., Φέκα in οὕφεκα οὐκ ἀρεστῶς Hes., i.e. οὐ Φέκα, in ἔνεκα, Hom. εῖνεκα "because of" (*ἔνΦέκα; 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. Φήκα-δαμος (with versch. assimilation out of it thes. Φεκέδαμος, Att. Ἀκάδημος); ἔκητι, Dor. ἔκατι "after dem Willen, because of, (unclear)", ἀεκαζόμενος "not wollend, widerstrebend" (after ἀναγκαζόμενος);

Hitt. *uek-* "wish, arrogant".

References: WP. I 244 f., Frisk 473 f., 477, 479.

Page(s): 1135

uek^w- (*huek^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. *vācālā-* “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 -FεI-), ὄπτα acc. “voice” (also probably εύρύοπα as “den weithin schallenden”), ὄσσα f. “voice”, ἐνοπή ‘shout, call, Larm’;

Lat. *vox*, *vōcis* “voice”, *vocō*, *-āre* “call, shout, cry”, Umbr. *sub-oceu*, *-ocanu*, *-oco* “call, anbeten”;

O.Ir. *foccu* “word” (= O.Ind. *vaktram* “mouth”) < *uok^w-tlo-m = Welsh *gwaethl* “fight”; *fūaimm* “din, fuss, noise” (*uok^w-smŋ); 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. *vāttr* “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. *wackītwei* “locken”, *enwackēmai* “wir rufen an”;

Hitt. *huek-*, *huk-* “adjure”, Toch. A *wak* f., B *wek* “voice”.

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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 (vilkti)*, O.C.S. *vlekъ* “pull, drag” = Gk. ἄλοξ (by Hom. for ὁλόξ einzusetzen), Att. out of it reconverted ἄλοξ; ὁλαξ (hybridization from ὁλόξ with αὐλαξ) “furrow”, with Vokalvorschlag *ἀ-Ϝlk- in αὐλαξ “furrow”, *ἐ-Ϝlk-ā in Iakon. εὐλάκā “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 “, (*i*)*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 Ούολκαῖα 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. “Wolke”;

Lith. *vilgau*, -*tyi*, *válgysi* “anfeuchten”, *vilkšnas* “humid, wet”, ablaut. O.Pruss. *welgen* n. “catarrh”, Ltv. *valgums* “dampness “, *velgans* and *valgs* “humid, wet”, also Lith. *valgis* “dish, food”, *válgau*, -*tyi* “eat” (of concept the flüssigen, breiigen nourishment, food from, compare Russ. *vológa* “flüssige nourishment, food”);

Slav. **vъlgъkъ* “humid, wet” in R.C.S. *vъlgъkъ*, in addition Pol. *wilgnąć* “humid, wet become”, Russ. *volgnutъ* ds., ablaut. **uolgā* in O.C.S. *vлага* f. “dampness “, Russ. *vológa* “Flüssigkeit, Zukost”, in addition *volóžitъ* “anfeuchten, with butter cook”; here the Russ. FIN *Wólga* (= Cz. FIN *Vlha*, Pol. FIN *Wilga*) from Slav. **Vъlgа*.

References: WP. I 306, Trautmann 358, Vasmer 1, 216 f., 219.

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Page(s): 1145-1146

uel-¹

English meaning: to see

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘sehen’

Material: Lat. *voltus*, *vultus*, -ūs m. “Gesichtsausdruck, Miene, Aussehen, shape” (**vl-tu-*) stellt sich to Ir. *fil* “es gives”, older Imper. **uelē* (compare Fr. *voici!*), Welsh *gweled* ‘see’, Bret. *guelet* “la vue”, O.Ir. *filli* (gen. *filed*, vorIr. Ogam VELITAS) “seer, Dichter” (**uelēts*); the name the Gmc. Seherin *Veleda*; in Gmc. seems eine probably from **uelē* abgeleitete root **uelid* (**uelēt-d*): Goth. *anda-wleizn* n. (?) “front”, O.Ice. *līta*, 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. *wulbus* “glory, magnificence”, O.Ice. *Ullr* (**wulpuz*) “Göttername”, O.E. *wuldor* “gloria”, compare Goth. *wulpris* “Wert”, *wulpriza* “herrlicher”; further *wulpags* “εὐδοξος”.

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. *vurīta*, participle *urāná-*; *vṛnītē*, *vṛnnāti*, *vṛnōti*, *vṛnutē* "wählen, vorziehen, lieben", *vṛtā-* "gewählt, erwünscht", *vāra-* m. "wish, Gegenstand des Wunsches", *vāra-* "vorzüglich, -st, better, best", *vāriyāms-* "better", *vāriṣṭha-* "best", *varya-* "wählbar, vortrefflich, distinguished", *vāraṇa-* n. "das Wählen, Wünschen", *vāra-* m. "Kostbares, treasure, tribute" etc., *vṛ̥thā* "futile", Av. ap. *var-* "wählen, wollen" (3. pl. preterit Med. *varatā*, Opt. *vairīmaidī*), *vərən[a]j-* (1. sg. Med. *vərənē*), *vərənav-* (3. Du. Med. *vərənvaitē*; participle perf. pass. *vərəta-*, *vairyā-* "the beste, kostlich, wert"; also Av. *var-* "believe";

Arm. *get* "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 Schwyzer Gk. 1, 676 from **ulē(i)mi*, pl. **ulēimé* (?); Lat. *volō* (**velō*), *vult* (**velt*), *velle* "wollen" (Opt. *velim*), *voluntas*, *-ātis* f. "good volition" (previous participle **ulunt-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 *Genauni*);

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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. *valn*. “*Wahl*” (: O.Ind. *vára-* m.); Lith. *pa-vélm̥i*, 3. sg. *pa-vélt̥*, Infin. *pa-vélt̥ti* “wollen, allow”, ablaut. *viltis* f. “hope” (**yl̥tis*), *viliúos* “hoffe”; O.C.S. *velj̥q*, *veléti* “wollen, order”, ablaut. *volja* f. “volition”, therefrom *volj̥q*, *voliti* “wollen, wish”, in weiteren ablaut *do-vy̥lj̥q*, *do-vy̥l̥éti* “genügen” (**uolē-*); about Goth. *waíla*, O.H.G. *wela*, *wola* etc. “probably” compare Feist³ 543.

B. *d*-extension (*d*-present): Gk. ἔλδομαι, Hom. ἐέλδομαι ‘sehne mich, demand after etwas’, ἐέλδωρ n. “wish, desire”;

Ir. *fled*, Welsh *gwledd* “Gastmahl, festival” (**yl̥dā*); Gaul. PN *Vlido-rīx*.

C. *p*-extension: Hom. ἔλπω “lasse hoffen”, ἔλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι “hoffe”, perf. poet. ἔολπα; ἔλπις, -ίος f. “hope”, ἔλπίζω “hoffe”, Hom. ἐλπωρή “hope”, zero grade *ἄλπιστος, Sup. to ἀλπαλέος, dissim. ἀρπαλέος “erwünscht, reizend”, ἔπαλπνος “erwünscht” (*i/n*-stem); Lat. *volup(e)* adv. “vergnüglich, gerne”, (**uolpi-*, **yl̥pi-*), *voluptās* “pleasure”; doubtful Hom. εἰλαπίνη “festival”, Eol. ἐλλαπίνα (*ἐ-Φλαπ-ινā?).

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

ꝑel-³

English meaning: to press, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drängen, pressen, zusammendrängen, einschließen”

Material: Hom. εἴλω (*Féλ-vw); Inf.-Aor. ἔλσαι and with suggestion ἔέλσαι, Aor. pass. ἔάλην, ἄλήμεναι, ep. Ion. είλέω (*Féλ-vnéw), Att. εἴλλω (*εFéλιw with Vorschlags-ε), Dor. el. Φηλέω, redupl. ἴλλω (*Fí-Fλω) “dränge, push, press, presse”; Iakon. βήλημα κώλυμα, φράγμα ἐν ποταμῷ Hes., messen. ἥλημα, Ion. εἴλη “troop, multitude, crowd” (Féλv-), next to which probably with / = e (as πίλναμαι) Att. ἴλη, Dor. ἴλᾶ “troop, multitude, crowd” (*Fíλnā), Hom. (*ἰλαδόν ‘scharenweise’, pamph. Fíλσιος gen. from -ις “crowdedness”;

Hom. (Eol.) ἀελλής (*ἀFéλnήs) “dense zusammengezogen” (κονίσαλος) and ἀολλής (*ἀFολnήs) “versammelt” (with Eol. -ολ-); compare die auf *ἀFαλλής from *ἀFαλnήs, *ἄFλήs zurückgehenden Ion. ἄλής, ἄλής “versammelt”, ἄλιζω “versammle”, ἄλιη “congregation, meeting”, Dor. ἄλια and ἄλιαία ds. (under likewise); Att. ἡλιαία “place of Gerichts, das höchste court in Athen” together with ἡλιάζω, ἡλιαστής is borrowed from argiv. ἄλιαίā, ἄλιάζω, with Ersetzung from Dor. α through Att. η, das as the Asper an ἥλιος eine pad fand; das anlaut. ἀ- is kopul. ἀ-;

ἄλις ‘scharenweise, sufficient’ (Hom.), γάλι ίκανόν Hes.; Hom. ούλαμός “Getümmel, Gewühl” (because of γόλαμος διωγμός Hes. metr. lengthening for *Fολαμος), Att. ἔξούλη “Verdrängung from Besitzrechten” (*Fολ-vā);

Lith. *vālinas* “Wall”, *valinys* “Tuchecke”, Ltv. *valnis* “edge”, *su-valýti* “(corn, grain) zusammenbringen, reap”, Lith. *iš-valýti* “heraus-, fortschaffen”, *valýti* “clean”; O.C.S. *veľb (Gk. ὄλις) in *veľb-mi*, *-ma* “very, excessive”, *veľb-lěpъ* “very beautiful”, *veljь*, *velikъ* “big, large”, **vaľbъ* “heap, bulk, mass” (**uōlos*) in Russ. *váлом* “in bulk, mass”, *navál* “großer

heap", *zavál* "Verstopfung, Sperre", *privál* "Landen" (*Andrägen), *válmja* "haufenweise" etc.;

g-extension is probably Lat. *volgus*, *vulgas* "das people" (= "big, giant bulk, mass of people", compare above Russ. *valomъ*, *valymja*) = O.Ind. *várga-* *m.* "dividing off, partitioning off, group", M.Bret. *gwalch* "Überfluß", Bret. *a-walc'h* "sufficient" (compare ἄλις), *gwalc'ha* 'sättigen", Welsh *gwalla* "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-*7 "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. *ūrnā* f. (compare O.Ind. *ūrnā-vábhi-* “spider”, above S. 1114) “wool”, Av. *varənā* ds., Gk. Λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος 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. *vīlna*, Serb. *vūna* “wool”; schwächere Ablautform **ylənā* in Welsh *gwlan*, 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-θ*) from *uel-s-ō lies nahe; **ylō*- in Gk. Λῶμα n. “hem, Gespint”, Gmc. **wlōha-* (under B) and IE **ylō-ro-* (*uel-θ*) S. 1143.

B. guttural extensions:

O.Ind. *valká-* 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” (**wlagapā-*); O.C.S. *vlakno*, Russ. *voloknó* “fibre, filament”; with IE *k*: O.Ind. *válśa-* m. ‘sprout, twig, branch’ (these point at auf “biegsame rod”) and Av. *varəsa-*, Pers. *gars* = O.C.S. *vlasъ*, Russ. *volos* “hair”; to a from beiden root form belongs Gk. Λάχνη f. “krauses hair” (**ylksnā*), Λάχνος m. “wool”;

compare under *uel- “turn” die likewise auf **volk-* indicating O.E. *wielgan* “roll”, O.H.G. *wal(a)gōn*.

C. Dental extensions:

Gk. λάσιος (*Fλατίος, IE ***y₂lt-_jios*) “dense with Wolle or Haaren, also brushwood bewachsen”; O.Ir. *folt* “hair”, Welsh *gwallt*, O.Corn. *gols*, O.Bret. *guolt* ds., therefrom O.Bret. *guiliat*, *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. *gelboth* “pābulum”, *gelid* “grast” S. 365, with *gw* after *gwallt*?);

O.H.G. O.S. *wald* “wood, forest”, O.E. *weald* ds., O.Ice. *völlr* “meadow”; after E. Lewy (KZ. 40, 422) and Holthausen (KZ. 46, 178) würde *Wald* as **(s)yaltus* 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” (**yel₂t_jio-*), Ger. *Wild* (**yel₂tos*), wherefore further Welsh *gwylt* “wild, phrenetical, quick, fast” (**uel₂t_j-*), Corn. *guyls* “wild, unbebaut”, O.Bret. *gueld-enes* “insula indomita” (M.Ir. *geilt* “Wahnsinniger” is probably Brit. Lw.);

Lith. *váltis* “Haferrispe, Haferspelte” (also “Garn”), O.Pruss. *wolti* “Ähre”, ukr. *volótъ* “Rispe”, Serb. etc. *vlât* “Ähre”;

with voiced-aspirated O.C.S. *vladъ*, aRuss. *volodъ* “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. *vilt* ds., O.Pruss. *prawilts* “verraten”, Lith. *výlius* “deceit, artifice”, zero grade O.Pruss. *po-wela* ‘sie verrieten’, Ltv. *velts* “futile”, Lith. *véltas* “unnütz”; (Gk. οὐλος = ὄλοός above S. 777); M.Ir. *fell* “deceit” (M.Ir. *fall*, newer *faill* “Nachlässigkeit”, Welsh *gwall* “ds., lack”, Bret. *gwall* “evil, bad” are probably as eigene group for sich to stellen); after Büga 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-*), ὄλοφώιος “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

uel-, uelə-, ulē-

English meaning: to turn, wind; round, etc..

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen,winden,wälzen”

Note: extended uel(e)u-, ul-ne-u-, u(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 **uer*-?), *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 ul-mi-: O.Ind. *ūrmī-* m. f. “surge, wave”, Av. *varemiš* ds.

from the u-basis: O.Ind. *vṛṇóti*, *ūrnóti* “umhüllt, bedeckt, umschließt, umringt, hemmt, wehrt”, Av. *vərənavaiti* “bedeckt hüllend” (contain partly IE **uer*-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 ā-basis: O.Ind. *valaya-* m. n. “circle, round Einfassung, bracelet”, *valitá-* “gewendet, gebogen”, *valli-*, *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*, εἴλūμα?), *glem* “rolle, throw, cast low, base” (**gilem* from **uet* or **gulem* from **uōt*), *gil* (**uet*) “round Wurfstein” (compare Gk. ὄλμος, Russ. *valún* “round pebble”),

presumably *lamb* (-i, -iv) “ring, circle” from **yl-m-bhi-* (due to of *n*-stem, compare Lith. *vilnis*, O.C.S. *vlna*, O.H.G. *wella*);

Gk. είλέω “turn, twist, rotate, coil” (*Fελ-ν-έω), ἕλλω ds. (probably *Fί-Φλ-ώ, in addition ἕλλάς “rope, band; close-packed, herding together, of cattle;’ Ιλιάς = Troy, the Troad”, ἕλλός “squinting (the eye)”, bööt. Φίλλων, ἕλλαι συστροφαί, δεσμοί Hes.), Att. εῖλλω ds. (*ξ-Φέλιω); from Eol. ἐλλέω (*Fελνέω): ἐλλεδανός “rope, the band for binding corn-sheaves”), εῖλιγξ and εῖλιγγος “whirl, turn, dizziness, giddiness; swindle” (after είλέω), ἔλμις, pl. ἔλμεις, ἔλμιγγες, ἔλμινθες f. “intestinal worm”, εύλή “worm” (*ξ-Φλ-ᾶ), ύάλη 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. οὐλος “frizzy, fleecy, woolly, woolen; of plants, twisted, curling; twisted, crooked” (*Fόλνος), redupl. ιουλος “Milchhaar, Korngarbe, ein Insekt”, οὐλος “fascicle, sheaf”, οὐλον “the gums” (as “torose, rounded”);

from the *λ*-basis: ἔλινος “vine-layer, vine-tendril, the vine”, ἔλιξ “winded”, f. “bracelet”, therefrom ἐλίσσω, Att. ἐλίπτω, and (after είλέω) ειλίσσω “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 Ἡλίς s. S. 1142;

from the *μ*-basis: ep. είλύω “wrap, envelop, cover; to crawl or wriggle along, of a lame man”, Med. “writhe, drag oneself along” (*Fελνύω, compare καταείλυον), compare participle ειλυφόωντες; ειλυφάζειν “whirl, turn, roll” (due to from *Fελ-νυ-ς); είλυός, ειλυθμός “hiding place, nook, bolt-hole”, είλεός (after είλέω) “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 ὁλ(o)οι-τροχος “ running in whirl “ = “ rolling stone “; Φελυ- in Aor. pass. ἐλύσθη “ wurde geschleift, gewälzt “, ἐλυσθείς “ wrapped “, Ion. Att. ἐλυτρον (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 “, ἐλυμος “ 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. εῖλαρ n. “ a close covering, shelter, defence, fence, protection “ (*FέλFαρ, with prior dissimilation to *ἐλFαρ; compare ἐλαρ βοήθεια Hes.; basic meaning probably “ barrier or netting from winding branches “); *Fλῦ- in πέλλυτρον “ sock or bandage worn by runners on the ankle; foot-wrapper “, perf. εῖλῦμαι, εἰλῦμένος “ veiled “; secondary u: in εῖλῦμα “ sleeve, garment, wrapper, “ (Lat. *volūmen*, Arm. *gelumn*);

in addition also ἐλίκη “ willow “, ΩΕλικών “* mountain pasture, of osiers, of the willow-copse “ (Φελικών 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 αἴόλος + ούρα “tail”) and αἴόλος “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-Φόλ-ος; ἄλυσις f. “ chain, manacle” (*Fάλυ-τις); Maybe Αἴλος , ου, ό, lord of the winds, properly the rapid or the changeable, Od.

Alb. *vje*/ “ harvest, vomit “ (*veluō); *valē* f. “ surge of kochenden water; wave, surge “ (*velənā);

Note:

Wrong etymology, since Alb. *vjell* “vomit” derived from abbreviated Lith. *vémti* “vomit”, *vémalaĩ* “vomit” > maybe truncated Alb. (**vémalaĩ*) *vjell* “vomit”

see Root *yem-*, *yeme-*: 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* “Hölle, 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. *Φᾶλις > Ἡλίς (**uelnis*), *valvae* “die Türflügel, Doppeltüre”, *valvolae* ‘schoten’ (**ueluā*);

O.Ir. *fillid* “bends” (previous *n*-present), Bret. *goalenn* “virga” (“*biegsame rod”); O.Ir. *félmae* (= *félmae*) ‘saepes’ (presumably “*wickerwork”); ā-grade M.Ir. *fāl* m. “fence, paddock”, Welsh *gwawl* “murus, vallum”;

doubtful M.Ir. *fail*, *foil* (gen. *falach*) “ring” (**uelik-*, ablaut. with ξλιξ?);

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’ (**uelo-*, -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 *-m̥i-* (as O.Ind. *ūrmī-*, 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. *yrl* “Wärmedunst”, *yjja* “warm”, *olmr* “furious”: O.H.G. *walo* adv. “tepide”, *walī* “tepor”; here *uel-6* S. 1140?

lengthened grade O.E. *wāl* m. n. “whirlpool, pool”, *wālan* (**wōljan*) “wälzen”, M.L.G. *wōlen* ds., O.H.G. *wuolen* “wühlen, aufwöhlen” (compare zum ablaut O.C.S. *valiti* “wälzen”, and to meaning “aufwöhlen” also Ger. *Wal*, *Wehle*, *Wuhle* “of Wasser ausgewaschene Vertiefung”);

Lith. *veliù*, *vélti* (heavy basis) “walken”, *váltis* “Garn, fishing net” (= Russ. *vólotь* “filament, fibre” bis auf die intonation), Ltv. *veǐt* “wälzen, walken”, Lith. *apvalùs*, Ltv. *apáлš* “round”, O.Pruss. *walis* “Zugscheit am cart”, Lith. *volē* “wooden beetle, hammer”, *pavõlai* “Walzen”, Ltv. *väle* f. “Waschbleuel”, *vī-vala* “the Laufstock beim Garnwinden” (: *vīvaluot* “ausgelassen sein”); Lith. *vēlei*, *vēl* “against, noch einmal”, Ltv. *vēl* ‘still, further’ (“against” from “turn”) and with meaning-development ‘sich entwinden, sich winden = hesitate’ perhaps Lith. *vélùs*, Ltv. *véls* “late”, Lith. *valandà* “while” (out of it Russ. *valánda* ‘saumseliger’);

Slav. **valь* m. in Church Slavic *valь* “wave”, Russ. *val* “wave, surge, Walze” (Bal.-Slav. **uōla-*), *obvál* “Erdrutsch”, *provál* “Einsturz”; O.C.S. *valiti* *sę* “κυλίεσθαι”, Russ. *valítъ*

“wälzen”, Iter. Serb. *váljati*, Russ. *valjáť* “wälzen, walken”, ablaut. R.C.S. *obъ/ъ* “round “, Russ. *óblyj* “roundish” (**ob-въ/ъ*); about Russ. *vólotь* see above;

Bal.-Slav. **uilmā-* (**ulnā*) f. “wave” in Lith. *vilnis*, *vilnià*, Ltv. *vilna* “wave”; Slav. **vъlna* in O.C.S. *vъlna*, Russ. *volná* ds.; in addition O.C.S. *vъlatи* “in Wallung bringen”.

Toch. A *walyi* pl. “Würmer”.

B. *d*-present (respectively *d*-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”, *wlæta*, *wlætta* m. “disgust, repulsion, loathing” (**wlātiþa*), *wlætan* “foedare”, M.L.G. *wlaten* “disgust” (*ułē-d-* : *ułə-d-*); also besides O.H.G. *wal(a)gōn* “wallow, roll” steht M.H.G. die meaning “disgust, repulsion, loathing feel”, *walunge* ‘seekrankheit’, also Nor. dial. *valg* “widerlich, evil” (see under); *d*-Erweit. also in Ltv. *velde*, *veldre* “das of rain niedergelegte (as gewälzte) corn, grain”; compare from the *i*-basis above Gk. ἀλίνδω, 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. *ljèska* “Haselstaude” etc.; about Russ. *lés* “wood, forest, Holz” (**lēsъ*), *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”

ułē-ro-, *ułō-ro-*, *ułə-ro-*: Gk. εὐληρα, Dor. αῦληρα pl. “rein”, ἄβληρα ἡνία Hes. (*έ-, ἀ-Εληρο-), Lat. *lōrum* ‘strap’, *lōrica* “a leather cuirass, corselet of thongs; a defence,

brostwork, parapet: pinnae “”, Arm. */ar* “rope, cord, bowstring, muscle “, compare above S. 1139.

D. guttural extensions:

uol- 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, volveare 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, volveare 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* ‘seekrankheit’.

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 *uel-* : *uel-*, die perhaps as selbständige group (A.) abzulösen are
Material: A. O.Ir. *fui/f.* “blood”, M.Ir. *fuili* “blutige Wunden”, Welsh *gweli* (**ueliso-?*) “wound”,
Corn. *goly*, pl. *golyow*, M.Bret. *goulyow* ds.; O.Ice. *valr* m. “die Leichen auf dem
Schlachtfeld”, O.E. *wæl* n. “ds., Schlachtfeld, Blutbad”, O.H.G. *wa/l* n. ds. (“Walstatt”), O.S.
wal-dād “murder”, O.Ice. *valkyria* “Walküre”, O.E. *wælcyrige* “eriny, Zauberin” m.;
lengthened grade O.H.G. *wuo/l* “Niederlage, ruin, Seuche” (but *wuolen* “wühlen” see below
**uel-* “turn”), O.S. *wōl*, O.E. *wōl*/m. f. ‘seuche, Pest’;

Clr. *valjava* “with Gefallenen bedecktes Schlachtfeld”, Cz. *váleti* “fight, battle”, *válka* “war,
fight”, wRuss. *valka* “fight, struggle, Holzfällen”, *valčic* “win, triumph”, O.Pruss. *ūlint* (from
**wālin*) “fight”;

Lith. *vēlēs* or *vēlēs* “the ghostly figures of the deceased”, *vēlinas*, nowadays *vēlnias*
“devil” (originally “ghost” as O.Lith. *veluokas*), Ltv. *veli* “the spirits of the deceased”.

B. Gk. ἀλίσκομαι “werde gefangen” (Thess. Φαλίσκεται, ark. Φαλόντοις), Aor. (F)αλῶναι,
ἐᾶλων (*ἡ-Φάλων), ἀλωτός “gefangen”, presumably also Ion. Att. εῖλωτες, εἰλῶται “Heloten”
(from lak. *ῆλωτες for *ἐ-Φελωτες); ἀνāλίσκω (*ἀνα-Φαλίσκω), Fut. ἀνāλώσω “aufwenden,
consume, slay” (“*zum Gebrauch hernehmen, an sich reißen”), ἀνāλόω “destroy, smash”;

Hom. Att. οὐλή “wound, scar” (*Φολνᾶ or *Φολσᾶ), Pers. *valāna*, *vālāna* “wound”, Lat.
volnus, -eris “wound” (**uelnos* = O.Ir. *flann* “blood; blutrot”); γέλλαι τίλαι Hes. (i.e. Φέλλαι;
Fick KZ. 44, 438);

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Lat. *vellō*, -ere, *velli* and *volsi* (*vulsi*), *volsum* (*vulsum*) “pluck, tear, rend; ausreißen, ausrufen, abzupfen”;

Goth. *wilwan* “rob”, *wulwa* “robbery”;

Hitt. *yalhmi* “bekämpfe”;

in Gmc. further formations M.L.G. *wlete* f. “wound, Schmiß”, M.H.G. *letzen* “injure” (IE **uel[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

ꝑem-, ꝑemə-

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’ (**ȝem̥-to-*);

Gk. ἔμέω (for *ἔμε-μι), Aor. ἔμέσσαι “vomit”, ἔμετος m., ἔμεσις f. “Erbrechen” (ἐμύς ‘sumpforschildkröte’?);

Lat. *vomō* (**ȝemō*) “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. *vémti* “vomit”, *vémala* “vomit”, *vimdyti* “erbrechen make”, Ltv. *vemt* ‘sich erbrechen’; maybe truncated Alb. (**vémala*) *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” (**ȝom-no-*); compare Weisweiler IF 41, 46.

References: WP. I 262 f., WH. II 835, Trautmann 350, Frisk 504 f., 508.

Page(s): 1146

uenth-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., κάνν-αθρον “Korbwagen” (**uṇdh-ro-*); Umbr. *pre-uendu* “advertisitō”, *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. *vǫndr* “Gerte, rod”, *vandahūs* “Haus from wickerwork”, Swe. dial. *vann* ‘schlingfaden an Pflanzen’, O.Ice. *vǫndull* “zusammengedrehtes bundle from Heu”, Ger. *wandern, wandeln* among others m.

References: WP. I 261, WH. II 787;

See also: **uenth*- is perhaps nasalized Forme to *uenth*- “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 das relationship to O.C.S. *pri-svēdati*, *pri-svēnqti* “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

uenth-³

English meaning: hair, beard

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Haar, Bart"

Material: Gk. ἰονθός m. "root of a/the hair, young beard, Gesichtsausschlag" (**ui-*yondhos),
ιονθάς "villous, shaggy";

M.Ir. *find* "hair of the head", O.Ir. gen. pl. *finnae* (*yendhu-), newer nom. sg. M.Ir. *finna* ds., Ir. *fionnān* 'sumpfgras', from which M.Welsh *gwynnawn* ds.; M.Ir. *fēs* 'schamhaar, hair' (*yendh-s-o-); O.H.G. *wintbrāwa* "eyelash" (Haarrand); O.Pruss. *wanso* f. "the first beard", O.C.S. *vōsъ, զսъ* "barba, mystax" (Bal.-Slav. *yondh-s-o-, -ā).

Maybe Alb. diminutive (*yendh-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 **yenk-* for unsere words angesetzt become, whether man endbetontes IE **yonkó-* etc. annimmt.

Page(s): 1149

ue-n-g-

English meaning: to be bent

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gebogen sein”

Material: O.Ind. *váŋgati* “goes, hinkt” (Gramm.), *vaŋjula-* “name different Pflanzen”, e.g. “calamus Rotang” etc.;

Alb. *vank*, *vangu* “Felge”, *vek* “Henkel”, *vegēlē* “handle, grasp, Handhabe” (*uŋg-*); 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. *véngiu*, *véngti* “avoid, vermeiden”, actually “ausbiegen”; ablaut. Iterat. *váŋgstytí* und *vangùs* “idle”; *vìngis* “bow, curvature”, *išvèngti* “vermeiden”, *víngiuoti* “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. (*yek-*).

Page(s): 1149

uen⁻¹, uenə-

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 *vanita-*, *-vāta-*, *váni-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* (ersteres nicht covered); as -sk-present O.Ind. *vāñchatī* “wünscht”, compare *vāñchā* 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 **yenetus* “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. (**venedī*) *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 *yen-* in den Gmc. Sprachen:

auf IE **yeni-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 **yenistro-* wird durch O.Ice. *vinstri* “link”, O.S. *winistar*, O.Fris. *winister* etc. assumed, eine Komparativbildung. 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. *o*-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. *vānn* (**vēnja-*) “to hoffen, pretty, pleasant”, wherefore O.Ice. *vænd* (**vēniþð*) “hope, expectation”, Goth. *wēnjan* “erwarten, hoffen”, O.Ice. *væna* ds., *vænask* ‘sich rühmen’, O.S. *wānian* etc.; zero grade

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O.Ice. *ōsk* (**wunskō*) “wish”, O.E. *wūsc-*, O.H.G. *wunsc* “wish” etc., O.Ice. *ōskja* “wish”, O.E. *wýscan* ds. (compare *gewýscan* “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. *uen-*, *uent-* “futuere”; Toch. A *wañi*, B *wīn-* “pleasure”.

References: WP. I 258 f., WH. II 752 f., Vasmer 3, 184.

Page(s): 1146-1147

uen⁻²

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen’

See also: see above under *yā-1*.

Page(s): 1147

uen-

English meaning: to hit, wound

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, verwunden’

Note: (: *yā-*, similarly as *gʷem-* : *gʷā-* “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” (**uŋ-tós, -tā*), O.E. *if* ‘swelling, lump, growth’ (originally probably ‘swelling, blister infolge eines Schläges’), 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

uep-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. *veprъ*, Ltv. *vepris* “boar” (as “the Befruchter”); different about Bal.-Slav. **uepria* “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_erəd-, u_rəd-

English meaning: twig, root, branch

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Zweig, Rute; Wurzel”

Material: Gk. ράδιξ, -ίκος “twig, branch, rod” (= Lat. *rādīx*), ράδαμνος m., Eol. *Ἐρόδαμνος (from ὄρόδαμνος to erschließen) “young twig, branch” (about ράδινός, ράδαλός *uer-*, *ured-* “turn”); compare ρίζα Lesb. βρίσδα “root” (*Ἐρεδία?);

Alb. *rrānzē* “root” (Mann Lg. 26, 388; 28, 37); Lat. *rādīx*, -īcis f. “root”; probably *rāmus* “bough, twig, branch” (as **urādm̥os*) and *radius* ‘staff, Speiche, ray bright body, Weberschiffchen’;

Welsh *gwraidd* “roots” (**urəd̥io-*), Singulativ *gwreiddyn*, O.Corn. *grueiten* gl. radix, M.Bret. *gruizyenn*, Bret. *grisienn*; Welsh *gwrysg* “Äste, Zweige” (**urd-skō-*); O.Ir. M.Ir. *frēn* “root” (**urd-no-*), newer *frēm*; Welsh *greddf* “Instinkt, nature” (**urd-mā-*; also perhaps originally -*m̥n-*suffix, compare above Gk. ράδαμνος);

Goth. *waurts* “root”, O.E. *wyrt*, O.H.G. *wurz* “herb, plant”, M.H.G. also “root”, O.H.G. *wurzala*, O.E. *wyrtwalu* (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 **uerəd-* 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*, *vṛdháti* "wächst, mehrt sich", *várdha-* m. "das Fördern", *várdháyati* "makes grow", *vṛddhá-* " grown, big, large, old", *výddhi-* f. 'stärkung'; Av. *varəd-* "make grow "; O.Ind. *ūrdhvá-* "high" (**u_{or}-dh-uo-*); O.Ind. *vrādhant-* "emporsteigend"; Gk. ὄρθος, Dor. βορθό- "erect, straight, right, true" (**u_{or}dh-uo-*), in addition also ὄρθρος "the frühe morning ", ὄρθριος, ὄρθρινος "early, matutinal", ὄρθρεύω "bin früh auf", therefore anlaut. F through lakon. βορθαγορίσκος Hes., otherwise ὄρθαγορίσκος (from *ὄρθρ-)
'spanferkel' (ἐπεὶ πρὸς τὸν ὄρθρον πιπράσκονται) gesichert wird; ρέθος "limb, member, body, face (with the eyes and mouth)";

Alb. *rit* "grow, make groß";

perhaps Goth. *gawrisqan* "fruit bringen", O.Ice. *røskr* "proficient", *røskvask* "aufwachsen, ripen", *røskinn* " 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.), *raža* " prospering; flourishing, reiche harvest" (**radiā*), *rasma*, *rasme* " prospering; flourishing, Ergiebigkeit", Lith. *rasmē* ds.; doubtful Lith. *rēsnas* 'strong, proficient', Ltv. *resns* "thick, dickeibig, dickstämmig" (Russ. Lw.?); O.C.S. *ranъ* "ὄρθρος", 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.

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uer-g-, uer-gh-, uer-k-

See also: see above S. 1154 f. (*uer-3.* D. *uer-g-*, etc..)

Page(s): 1169

uer̄g-¹, urēg-

English meaning: to close, enclose; pen

Deutsche Übersetzung: “abschließen, einschließen; Hürde”

Note: extension from uer-5.

Material: O.Ind. *vrajá-* m. “ hurdle, Umhegung”, *vṛjana-* m. “Umhegung, Einfriedigung, abgeschlossene settlement ”, gthAv. *vərəzəna-*, 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, ἔργάθω (F-) and (with Vorschlags ἐ-) ἔέργω, Att. εἴργω ‘schließe ein, from, hold ab’, Att. είρκτή, Ion. ἔρκτή “ jail ”, Att. είργμός “ 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 **uṛegi-* (Loth RC. 38, 301).

References: WP. I 290, Frisk 465 f.; Benveniste BAL.-SLAV. 52, 34;

See also: compare uer̄gh- above S. 1154.

Page(s): 1168

uer̄g-, urēg-

English meaning: to do, work

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wirken, tun”

Material: Av. *varəz-* (*vərəzyeiti*) = Goth. *waúrkeiþ*, s. also Gk. *ρέζω* “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, Φέργον “work, work” (= dt. work), ἔργάζομαι “arbeite”, thereafter ἔργάτης “worker” (for *ἔργότης), ἔρδω (occasionally ἔρδω) “do, sacrifice” (*Φερζδω, **uer̄giō* lengthened grade after Φέργον as in O.S. *wirkian*), Fut. ἔρξω, Aor. ἔρξα, perf. ἔργα), *ρέζω* “do” (from *ρέξαι* neologism, Hom. ἄρεκτος “ungetan” reconverted from *ἄ[Φ]ερκτος); ὕργανον “tool”, ὕργια “(geheimer) worship”, ὕργιάζω “feiere Mysterien”, ὕργεών “Withglied a religiösen Brüderschaft”; ὕργάζω, Ion. ὕργάω, ὕργίζω “knead, röhre through, tan, convert hide into leather” (as Ger. *Teig wirken* with meaning-Verengerung in the Berufssprache), wherefore ἔόργη “Quirl” (probably redupl. Φε-Φόργα);

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” (**urēg-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* (**urēg-* “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. *waúrkjan* (= 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. (=

εργον) “work, Tätigkeit, work”, O.E. *weorc* also “hardship, agony”, wherefore also O.Ice. *verkr*, gen. *verkjar* (m. /-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”, *āwirihhi*, *āwurihhi* “oakum “show Anwendung our root auf die Weberei; s. against it Marstrander IF. 22, 332 f. (the *Werg* and *wirken* “to weave” the root **uer-* “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

uer̄g-³, uor̄g-

English meaning: to abound, to be full of strength

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘strotzen, schwelen vor Saft and Kraft or Zorn’

Material: O.Ind. *ūrj-*, *ūrjā* f., *ūrjā-* m. “juice, sap and power, nourishment, food” (**uor̄g*-?), *ūrjāyati* “nourishes, strengthens”, *ūrjasvant-* ‘strotzend’;

Gk. ὄργη ‘seelischer, heftiger Trieb, Affekt, rage, fury’ (ὄργιζω “erzürne jemanden” under likewise), ὄργάω “from dampness and juice, sap strotzen, violent lust, crave, in leidenschaftlicher Stimmung sein”, ὄργας, -άδος (γῆ) “üppiger fruchbarer Erdboden, Marschland, Au”;

e-grade O.Ir. *ferc*, M.Ir. *ferg* f. “rage, fury” presumably also the ὥκεάνος Οὔεργιουιος by Ptol. (i.e. *vergivios* “the angry”? or still “the schwellende, surging”?); M.Welsh *y werit* ‘sea’ (d. h. *y werydd*) rather from **uer̄gio-* to **aue-* 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

u̥er-¹¹, u̥erə-

English meaning: friendship; trustworthy, true

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Freundlichkeit (erweisen)”

Material: A. root nouns u̥er-

B. derivative u̥erā-Vār “goddess the Treuschwüre”, pl. *vārar* “Treuegelübde”, O.E. *wāer* 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 -u̥ero-s, -u̥eri-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”; *u̥eri-s in Goth. *alla-werei* ‘schlichte Güte’, O.Ice. *ql/værr* “friendly, gastlich”, O.E. *eal-werlic* “benigne”, O.H.G. *alauvari*, M.H.G. *alwære* ‘schlicht, oafish, clownish’, O.H.G. *zur-wāri* “verdächtig” = Goth. **tuzwērs* (*tuzwērjan* “doubt”), **unwērs*(*un-wērjan* “unwilling sein”), O.H.G. *miti-wāri* “gentle”.

D. adjective u̥ero-s “true”: Lat. *vērus*, O.Ir. *fīr*, Welsh *gwir*, O.S. O.H.G. *wār*, Ger. *wahr*.

E. Verbalableitungen: Gk. ἐορτή (*Ἐορτᾶ) “Feier, festival”, Eol. ἐροτις ds. (*Ἐεροτις?) rather angeglichen an ἐρατός, Hom. ἐρατός “mellifluous”); ἐρανος ds.;

O.H.G. *werēn*, *giweren*, *giwerōn*, Ger. *gewähren*, O.S. *waron* “leisten”.

Here probably also Gmc. *werðuz* (= IE *u̥ertū-) 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”.

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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. *varem* "zünde an", *varim* "burn"; perhaps Alb. *vorbë* "Kochtopf" and (?) Gmc. **uarma-* "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. *várnā*, Russ. Church Slavic *vrana*, Serb. *vräna*, 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 under likewise”

Note: in den certainly Zugehörigen with Redupl. uer-uer-, ue-uer-, uai-uer-, ui-uer-, ua-uer-

Material: Pers. *varvarah* “Eichhorn”; Lat. *vīverra* f. “Frettchen” (**vī-ver-sa*); Welsh *gwiwer*,

Bret. *gwiber* from dem Lat.; unclear Ir. *iota rūadh*, schott.-Gael. *feorag*;

Bal.-Slav. *uēuer- and *uāuer- *uaiuer- f. “Eichhörnchen” in Lith. *vaiveris* (*vaivaras*, *vaivarys*) “Männchen of polecat or marten”, *vaiverē*, *voverē* “Eichhorn”; Ltv. *vāvere*, *vāveris* ds.; O.Pruss. *weware* ds.; aRuss. *věverica*, nSlov. *véverica* “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 suer-

English meaning: to bind, to attach

Deutsche Übersetzung: “binden, anreihen, aufhängen”, also zum Wägen, daher ‘schwer; Schnur, Strick’

Material: A. Gk. ἀείρω from *ἀέριω (with Vorschlags-α-), seit Homer also αἴρω (jedenfalls from *ἀέριω contracted, with αι instead of ἄι): α) “reihe an, verbinde, kopple”, β) “lift high, raise, uplift”;

to α) “kopple”:

ξυναίρεται συνάπτεται Hes., συνήροος Hom. (συνᾶροος Pind.) “eng vereint, coniunx”, Att. συνωρίς “Zweigespann”, τετράροος, Att. τέτρωρος “Viergespann”, Hom. παρήροος “Beipferd besides dem Zweigespann”;

to β) “lift high, lasse hängen”:

ἡρτο ἐκρέματο Hes., Hom. ἡερέθονται ‘sie flattern’; Hom. μετήροος, Att. μετέωρος, aeol. πεδᾶροος “erhoben, high schwebend” (μετά “inmitten”); κατήροος, κατωρίς; κατώρης κάτω ρέπων Hes.; ἐπήροος; ἀπήροος; in addition with lengthened grade and Intensivredupl. αἰώρα (*FaiFwārā) ‘schwebe, Schaukel’, with αἰωρέω. further in addition ἀορτήρ ‘schwertkoppel’, ἀορτή ‘leather sack’ (*ἄορτā because of Lat. Lw. *averta* “Packsack”), also probably ἄορ n. ‘sword’; ἀορτ- or rather ἀαρτ- contracted to ἄορτ- in ἀορτηρία “windpipe, Arterie”, besides ἀορτή “Aorta”; ἀερτ- contracted to ἄορτ- in ἀορτᾶν “anhängen” (compare ἡέρτησε ἡέρτημαι by Alexandrinern with ἀορτάνη “rope, loop, noose, snare”, ἀορτεμῶν “Bramsegel”);

Alb. *vjer* “hänge auf”, *avarī* “together”, *vark*, *-gu* “row, Kranz, chain”, *vargarī* “row, Trupp”;

Lith. *veriu*, *vérti* “einfädeln”; Ltv. *veru*, *věrt* “einfädeln, prick, sew”, in addition die Iterativa Lith. *várstyti*, Ltv. *värstīt* “wiederholt einfädeln”, Ltv. *savāre* “rod zum Binden”, E.Lith. *virtinė*

“bundle”, Ltv. *virtene*, *virkne* (**virtne*) f. “Aneinandergereihtes, row”, also Lith. *pa-varē* and *vorā* f. “long row” (from cart, animals etc.), Lith. *virvē*, Ltv. *virve* “rope, band”, O.C.S. *ντύνε* ds. (= O.Pruss. *wirbe* ds.), Lith. *api-varas* “bootlace”, *varanda* “netting from Weidenruten”, *vóras* “spider”; O.C.S. *νъvrěti* “hineinstecken”, *provrěti* “durchstecken”, Russ. *veratъ* ‘stecken, hineinlegen”, O.C.S. *obora* (**ob-vora*) “rope”, Russ. *verenica* “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. *vṛndam* “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. *verenica*, Lith. *vorā*, Ltv. *virkne*, Alb. *vargarī* see above.

C. With *to*-formants: **yre̥to-* in O.Ind. *vrāta-* m. “troop, multitude, crowd, Truppe, bulk, mass”, O.E. *wræd* “herd”, Goth. *wrēþus* (Hs. *wriþus*).

D. with *s* mobile: *suer-* in

Lith. *sveriù sve̥rti* “wägen”, in addition *svāras* m. “Wage”, *svariù* “heavy”, and *svirù*, *svirti* “das Übergewicht have, überhängen”; *svirtis* f. “Brunnenschwengel”, Ltv. *sverú*, *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. *swān*) “heavy, drückend, schmerzend”; doubtful Gk. ἔρμα n. ‘schiffsballast’ (see 1152) and Lat. *sérius* “ernst”.

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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. *viraĩ*, compare E.Lith. *vir̃s*, pl. *viriaĩm*. “Finne in Schweinefleisch”), Lat. *varulus* “Gerstenkorn in eye”, *varix* m. f. “Krampfader”;

perhaps M.Ir. *ferbb* f. “Hitzblätter, 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-næg*/m. “ulcer”, nEng. *warne*/ds.; Dutch *weer* “weal, callus”, Nor. dial. *vere* ‘swelling, lump, growth under the skin the Kühе’;

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 **weleras*), 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. *vrědъ* “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 **s̥uer-mn̥* ‘schweres Gewicht”), O.Ind. *vársīyas-* “higher”, *vársiṣṭha-* “höchst”; Lith. *viršus* “das Obere, höchste cusp, peak”, Ltv. *virsus* m. “das Obere”, f. *virsa*; Slav. **vyrchъ* in O.C.S. *vrъchъ*, Russ. *verch* “headmost, topmost, highest, uppermost, acme, apex” (O.C.S. *vrъchu* “above”, of *u*-stem); O.Ir. *ferr* “better” (**uerso-* “upper”) to Positiv *fern* “good” (**uer-no-*); Welsh etc. *gwell* “better” either from **uel-no-* “Wahl” or after Thurneysen Gk. 236 *ferr* and *gwell* from **uer-lo-* with different development from *-rl̥*; M.Ir. *farr* f. “Pfosten” = Welsh *gwar* f. “nape” (**ursā*); 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. *þlov* “Berghöhe, foreland, promontory” (**urison?*) and O.Ice. *risi*, O.H.G. *riso*, M.L.G. *rese* “giant” (**wrisan-*), O.S. *wrisil* ds., *wrisilic* “riesenhaft” (die forms ohne *w* through support in Gmc. *risan* above S. 331); perhaps also Thrac.-Phryg. βρία “fortress” (**urjā*) and Toch. AB *ri* “town, city” (whether not to *uer-* “umschließen”); doubtful Phryg. ὄπου “ἄνω”; after Specht (KZ 66, 199 ff.) here also Gk. οὐρανός, Lesb. ὥρανος (more properly ὄπ-, ὄρανος, böot. Dor. lak. ὥρανος m. ‘sky, heaven’ from **uersanos*, to **uersos* “high” (in O.Ind. *vársīyas-* “higher”, see above), further ablaut. Gk. Ἔρης ο 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. urmi-s, urmo-s (*suer-)

English meaning: worm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wurm"

Material: Lat. *vermis* (from **vormis*, **urmis*); 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. **uarma-* m. “worm, insect” in Lith. *vařmas* “insect, mosquito ”, O.Pruss. *wormyan* voc. “red” (“wurmfarben”), ablaut. *urminan* ds., Slav. *νύρμъје* 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 *gwrm* “dark(blue)”, from which again O.Ir. *gorm* ds.; Gk. PN Φαρμίχος and ρόμος (Eol. *Φρόμος from **urmos*) “Holzwurm” Hes.; compare from the *g*- or *gh*-extension in the same meaning M.Ir. *frige* f., nom. pl. *frigit* “Fleischwurm” (**urg(h)-ntes*), Welsh pl. *gwraint* “Würmer in the skin” (**urg(h)ntoi*), 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 *kʷ̥rmi-*, 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. ράμνος "a kind of briar, Rhamnus palurus L." (*ράβ-νος, *urb-nos), ράβδος "rod, Gerte, staff", Eol. Glosse ρύβόν "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. *vižbas* m. "Reis, Gerte", *vižbalas* "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. *waípan* "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 ράμνος) could also IE *uerbh- fortsetzen; auf ein solches could bezogen become die auf nasalized *urembh- indicating ρέμφος τὸ στόμα, ᾧ ρίς Hes., τὸ ράμφος "krummer Vogelschnabel", probably hybridization from ρέμφ- and ράφ-), ράμφή "gebogenes knife", ράμφις "gebogener hook", ράμφος "gebogen", nd. *wrümmeln* "zerknüllen, zerknittern";

nasalized uremb-: Gk. ρέμβω "turn, twist, rotate in Kreise herum", Med. "turn, twist, rotate mich herum, treibe herum", ρόμβος (Att. ρύμβος) "kreisförmige movement, Schwung, Kreisel", Welsh *gwrym* "hem, suture" (*urembo-); M.L.G. *wrimpen*, *wrempen* "(das face)

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zusammenziehen, *rümpfen*", *wrempich* "distortus, verdreht, *rümpfig*", *wrampachtich* "winded, crooked", Du. *wrimpen*, *wrempen* "distorquēre" (besides Gmc. **hremp-* and *remp-*, 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. ῥαδίνος, 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*, *rāsti* “find” (“in-venire”); Ltv. *rūodu*, *rast* ds.;

suffixales -st- (Krahe PBB 71, 242) show O.Ice. *røst* “Wasserwirbel”, O.E. *wræstlian*, M.L.G. *worsteilen* “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- (*suerg^w-)

English meaning: to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen”

Material: O.Ind. *vṛṇákti, várjati* “wendet, dreht”, *vṛjíná-* “crooked, ränkevoll” (rather with *g*- forms to *vṛnō̄ti* “wehrt”, s. *uer-* “umschließen”); Lat. *vergō -ere* ‘sich neigen”; *vermina* n. pl. “das Bauchgrimmen” (**uerg-mena*); Du. *werken* ‘sich werfen, krummziehen (from wood)”, Swe. *vurken* “windschief through dampness”; Ltv. *sa-vergt* “shrivele, shrink due to excess dryness, wrinkle up”; O.C.S. *vr̥gq, vr̥šti* “throw” Russ. *ot-vérgnut'* “ablehnung” etc.; compare under S. 1181;

Welsh *gwraint* “Würmer” etc. (see above S. 1152) kann *g* or *gh* in Wurzelauslaut have.

Nasalized *ureng-:

O.E. *wrenc* (**urongi-*) “(gyration), Modulation the voice, Kunstgriff, insidiousness”, *wrençan* “turn, winden, cheat, deceive”, *wrinkle* “wrinkle”, O.H.G. *birenkit* “luxated”, M.H.G. *renken* “drehend ziehen”, M.H.G. *ranc*, pl. *renke* m. “ gyration, curvature, schnelle Bewegung”, Ger. *verrenken, Rank* “Ränke”, Mod.Swe. *vrinka* “verstauchen”, nNor. *vrinke* “abgeschmackt become”; Lith. *reñgtis* ‘sich schwerfällig bücken, crook”, *rangūs* “ ductile “, *rangštūs* “hasty”, *ringa* “ein crooked Dasitzender” under likewise; perhaps O.Ind. *abhi-vlangá-* m. “Fangnetz”, *abhi-vlag-* “ capture “; under the imagining of Nasenrumpfens kann angereiht become Lat. *ringor* (*rictus* then with analog. *i* for *e*) “den Mund aufsperren and die Zähne fletschen, sich ärgern”, Church Slavic *rēgnōti* “hiscere”, *rōgъ* “ 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- (*suerg^wh-)

English meaning: to turn, press, strangle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen, einengen, würgen, pressen”

Note: nasalized urengh-

Root uer-3. E. uer-gh- (*suerg^wh-): “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. *erwergen* 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- (*suerg^wh-): “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. *veržiu*, *vežti* “einengen, lace, tie, press”, *veržys*, *viržys* “rope”, *viržeti* “bind”, *váržas* “fish snaring net”, Ltv. *vērzt* “wenden, turn, kehren, lenken”, *varzi* ‘setzkorb’, *važa* “Fischwehr; eine verwinkelte thing”; O.C.S. -*vr̥zq*, -*vr̥sti* “bind”, Russ. *pá-voroz* “Zugschnur (amBeutel)”, Pol. *powróz* “rope”, Sloven. *vrzēl* f. “fence, hedge”, perhaps also Russ. *vérša*, Pol. *wiersza* (**uergh-siā*) “Reuse”, Clr. *veréslo* (**uergh-s-lo-*) “Kürbisstengel”, Cz. *povříslo* “Garbenband, Strohband”, Serb. *vrijèslo* “Kesselhaken”;

Lith. *viržys*, Ltv. *virsis* (**ur̥ghio-*) “Heidekraut”, changing through ablaut Russ. *véres*, *véresk* “Heidekraut”, Pol. *wrzos*, Serb. *vrijes* ds.; Lith. *viřkštis*, Ltv. *virksne* (**virsk*) ‘stiff, intense Kraut from Bohnen, Kartoffeln; Ranken from Erbsen, Hopfen”; compare from the *-i* extension **u(e)rei-k-* die words for Heidekraut Gk. (F)έρεικη, O.Ir. *froech*, Welsh *grug* (**uroiko-*).

Nasalized **urengh-*:

Gk. ρίμφα (**urenghu-*, Schwyzer 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. **wrinzwja-* (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. *vrong*), 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. *røng* 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 *uergh-* 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: NIr. *feirc* f. (O.Ir. *ferc*) “ hump, hunchback, hunch, Heft”; Welsh *cywarch* “Hanf, rope, band” (**kom-yorko-*), O.Bret. *coarcholion* pl. “from Hanf”, Bret. Vannes *koarc'h* “Hanf”, Corn. *cûerds*;

urenk- : yronk- in germO.N. **yranhō*, O.Ice. *vrā* f. “ angle, point, edge” (**yronhā*) = 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) **yrankā*, IE **yronkā* = 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 lingua castellana 1, 509, Specht IE Decl. 131, 158, Trautmann 237, Vasmer 2, 545.

Page(s): 1155

uer⁻³: G. uer-p-, ur-ep- (*suerkʷh-)

English meaning: to turn, wind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen,winden”

Material: O.Ind. *várpas-* n. “artifice, Kunstgriff”, originally “* curvature, Winkelzug”;

Gk. ράπτω (*Frapt̪ιω, *μύρp-) “nähe together, flicke”, ραπίς “needle” (also ραφίς, as ραφή “suture” with φ probably through Entgleisung); ρέπω “biege mich, schlage after a Seite from”, ρόπτη ‘skin rash, Neigung’, ἀντίρροπος “gleichwiegend”, ἀμφιρρεπής ‘sich auf beide Seiten neigend’, καλα-ῦροψ (καλα-Frapt̪-) “Hirtenstab”, δεῦρο (*δε-Frapt̪) eig. “here gewendet!”, ρόπαλον “Wurfstab, cudgel, club”, ρόπτρον “club, mace, joint, Türklopfer, Stellholz in a Falle”, ραπίς “rod, staff” (perhaps also ράβδος with β from p, see above *uerb-); lengthened grade ρώπες pl. “Zweige, shrubbery, shrubbery, bush”, ρωπήιον ‘shrubbery, 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 *μορpā or *μυρpā (: ραπίς), *verpus* “the Beschnittene”;

O.Ice. *orf*, O.H.G. *worf*, M.H.G. (*sensen*)*worp*, Ger. dial. *worb* ‘sensenstiel’ (from “*rod”; ablaut equally with ραπίς and perhaps Lat. *verpa*); Dan. dial. *vraavle* “winden, maunder, drivel”, M.Eng. *wrappen* “wickeln”;

Lith. *verpiù*, *veřpti* (Ltv. *vērpt̪*) ‘spinnen’, *varpst̪e* “coil, spool, spindle”, Ltv. *vārpste* ds., *verpelī* “whirlwind”, Lith. *virpiu*, -éti, *virpu*, -ti “waver, tremble, quiver”, *virpulys* “Zittern the Glieder”, and with the development to “drehend toss, fling, throw, loslassen”, O.Pruss.

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etwierpt “loslassen” (“*drehend toss, fling”), *anuirpis* “Wasserablaß, Flutrinne”, *craujawirps* “Aderlassen”, *pouīerpt* “freilassen”, *pouirps* “free”; R.C.S. *v̥rpu*, *v̥rpsti* “reiße, pflücke, raube”; changing through ablaut Lith. *vařpas* “Ähre” (“*das Gepflückte”), Ltv. *vārpa* 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- (*su^werkʰ-)

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. *varət-* ‘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* ‘spinnwirbel’ (: M.H.G. *wirtel*), *vrttā-* “twiddled, twisted, rotated, revved, revolved, round” (= Lat. *vorsus*, *virsus*, Lith. *vīrstas* etc.), *vrtti-* f. “das Rollen, kind of, nature” (= Lat. *versi-ō*, O.C.S. *vr̥stъ*), *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. *vərəδka-* *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. ράτανη (Fρατ- from *vṛt-) “Rührlöffel”, βρατάνην τορύνην Ἡλεῖοι Hes., ρότάρια (ρότ- Aeolian; -τάνια?) τορύνιον Hes.; ἄρρατος “hard, not drehbar” (*ἀ-Φράτ-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. Φερσορει 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. *gurhthit* gl. “fusus”, O.Bret. pl. *guirtitou* gl. “fusis”, M.Bret. *guersit* ds.; root nouns as Adverb **ūrt*. O.Ir. preposition *fri*, preverb *frith-*, M.Welsh *gwirth*, 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. *wairpan*, O.H.G. *werdan* “become” (“to turn”); Goth. *fra-wardjan*, O.H.G. *frawarten* ‘spoil’ (causative to *frawairpan* “zugrunde go”, actually “eine Wendung zum Übel nehmen”), Goth. etc. -*waírþs*, 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. *práti* “gegen”: Lat. *pretium* “as Gegenwert dienender Preis”) O.H.G. *wurt* “fate, destiny” (**ūrti-* “turn”);

Bal.-Slav. **ūrtiō* “wende, turn, twist, rotate” (older **ūrtō*) in Lith. *verčiu*, *veřsti*, Ltv. *veršu*, *verst* “wenden, kehren”, Intransitiv Lith. *virstù* (**vṛt-stō*), *viřsti* “umfallen, fall, sich in etwas verwandeln”, Iter. *vartyti* “continual wenden”, O.Pruss. *wirst* “wird”; Slav. **vṛtjō*, **vṛtěti* in O.C.S. *vr̥tēti* *sę* “περισπάσθαι”, Iter. *vratiti* *sę* “στρέφεσθαι”, R.C.S. *vr̥tēno* “spindle” (**ūrteno-* n.), O.C.S. *vr̥mę* “time” (**ūert-men* n.), Lith. *vařtas* “Pflugwende”, compare O.Pruss. *ainawarst* “once”; Bal.-Slav. **ūirstā* f. “Wende” in O.C.S. *vr̥sta* “ἡλικία”, Russ. *verstá* “row, Lebensalter, Werst”, compare die participle Lith. *viřstas*: Lat. *versus*, O.Ind. *vṛttá-* and Lat. *versus*, -*ūs* “furrow, line, row”; O.Ind. *vṛttá-* n. “way of life, lifestyle,

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Benehmen"; Bal.-Slav. **y̥irsti-* f. "kind of" in R.C.S. *sъvъrstъ* "gleiches age, pair", Slov. *vŕst* "row, kind of", compare Lith. Infin. *viřsti*: O.Ind. *vṛtti-* f. see above.

Toch. A *wärt-* "throw", B *wrattsai* "gegen" (**wart*, **yrt*), *yerter* "Radkranz", A *wěrkänt*, 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-: (*suerkʷh-)

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, liefe or verdrehen”, then also “cry, neigh, from brünstigen horses” (hence O.E. *wrāene* “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. $\underline{u}r$ -ei-: β) $\underline{u}rizd-$ (* $s\underline{u}eri\hat{g}^w\!h-$)

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. *vr̥idatē* “wird verlegen, schämt sich”, *vr̥ida-* m. “Verlegenheit, the genitals” (**uri-z-d-*), Lat. *rīdeō*, -ēre “lachen”; O.E. *wræstan* “turn, bend”, Nor. dial. (*v*)*reist* “Weidenring; Querkopf”, Ice. *reista* “verdrehen, crook”, could ein IE **uroizd-* voraussetzen.

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uer-³: I. ুr-ei-: γ) ুreīg- (*suereīg^wh-)

English meaning: to be crooked (?)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “krumm sein” (?)

Material: In Av. *urvizō-maiδya-* “die Leibesmitte schnürend”, *zaranyō-urvixšna* “with goldener Verschnürung (am shoe)” (unorganisches *x*); Goth. *wraiqs* “σκολιός”, O.Fris. *wrāk* “crooked”, Swe. *vrēk* “eigensinniger person” (**uroīg-uo-s*); here das in vocalism irregular Gk. ραιβός “crooked”;

Gk. ροιβός is hybridization from ροικός and ραιβός.

References: WP. I 279.

Page(s): 1158

uer-³: I. ur-ei-: δ) ureik- (*suereikʷʰh-)

English meaning: to turn, bind

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen; umwickeln, binden”

Material: Av. *urvisyeiti* (*vrišyati) “wendet sich, dreht sich”, Kaus. *urvaēsayeiti* “wendet, dreht”, *urvaēsa-* m. “gyration” (= Gk. ροικός, Dutch *wreeg*); O.Ind. *vréśī-* “Wasserwirbel”;

Gk. ροικός “writhed, crooked, humped, gebogen”, ρίκνός ds.; ρίσκος “Koffer, hutch” maybe from **urič-skos*,

Lat. *rīca* “Kopftuch”, *rīcīnum*, originally dial. *rēcīnum* ‘small Kopftuch’ (**ureikā*);

M.L.G. *wrīch* (*wrīg-*) “bent, verdreht, (therefrom) stiff; verrückt, eigensinnig, heimtückisch”, Eng. *wry* ‘slant, skew’, O.E. *wrīgian* “tendere, conari, niti”, (“*sich winden, whereupon wrestle, struggle”), O.Fris. *wrīgia* “be bent, bow” (?), O.E. *urīxl* f. “variation, Tausch, earnings”, O.Ice. *rāexn* 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. *uriggle* “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. *vryst*, O.Ice. *rist* “Fußgelenk”, M.H.G. *rist* “hand-, Fußgelenk” (**wrihst-*); O.H.G. *rīho* m. ‘sura, poples, locus

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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* “Hölle”, O.H.G. *int-rīhhen*, *-rīhan*, participle *intrigan* “enthüllen”, M.H.G. *rige*/m. “eine headpiece, die man umwindet”;

Lith. *rišu*, *rišti* “bind”, *ryšys* m. “bundle”, *raišau* “bind”, *raištis* “band, strap, Binde, head fascia”, also *raikštis* with *k*-insertion, as *rýkštē* “Gerte”, *iš-si-rýksti* ‘sich in Fäden auflösen’ (perhaps ‘sich ausringeln, kräuseln’), *ráišas* and *raīšas* “lame” (“*luxated, crooked”), *ráištu*, *-šau*, *-šti* “lame become”, *riéšas* “ankle “, Ltv. *risu*, *rist* “bind”, *riešu rist* ds., *ristu*, *rīstu*(**yrīk-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

uer⁻³: I. ুr-ei-: ε) ুreip-, ুrīp- (*s^huereik^wh-)

English meaning: to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: “drehen”

Material: Gk. ρῖψ, ρῖπός, Ion. ρῖπος n. “wickerwork, Matte”, ρῖπτω “throw, cast”, ρῖπτή “drehende Bewegung, Schwung, Wurf” (in addition Εὔριπος), ρῖπίς “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. *wriwwē* “rub”, nd. *wribbeln* “turn”.

References: WP. I 280, Kluge-Götze¹⁶ 607.

Page(s): 1159

uer-³: I. ur-ei-: ζ) ureit- (*suereikʷʰh-)

English meaning: to turn

Deutsche Übersetzung: "drehen"

Material: ASwe. *vriþa*, 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. *riðull* "tussock", Ice. *riðill* "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. *wrāð* "angry, irate, hostile, violent", O.S. *wrēþ*, M.L.G. *wrēt* ds.;
Lith. *riečiū* (**reitiō*), *riesti* "winden, wickeln, roll", Ltv. *riešu*, *riest* "abfallen, sich abtrennen", therefrom Lith. *rietéti* "auskriechen", changing through ablaut *ritù*, -*aū*, *risti* "roll, wälzen", Ltv. *ritu*, *rist* ds., iterative Lith. *ráičioti* "hin- and herrollen";
eine additional form with Gmc. *t* (phonetically influenced from *writan* "rend" "?) in older
ndrhein. *writen* "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 ευ as by εύρυς, 8. *uer-*; Aspiration after ἐλεῖν) εύρισκω "find" (Quantität of ι: unacquainted), εύρή-σω, εῦρη-κα (*Fέ-Fρη-), εὔρον, εύρε-θην, εύρε-τής;

O.Ir. *fuar* "invēni" (**ue-uer-a*), *frith* "inventum est" (**uerē-to-*);

**uerēt-* in Lith. *su-rēsti*, *sùréčau* "catch, grasp", O.C.S. *obrēsti* "find", *sъ-rēsti* "find, encounter, meet", Aor. *-rētъ* (present *-reštъ*), *ob-rešta* "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(i)-* 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*, -*vér̄ti* ‘shut’, *atvér̄ti* “öffnen” (from which previously without preverb *veriū*, *vér̄ti* “öffnen”, and ‘shut’; O.C.S. (*za)/vṝr̄q*, *vr̄eti* ‘shut’, Iter. *ot-voriti* “öffnen”;

Derivatives: **uortom* in nom. pl. Lith. *vařtai*, Ltv. *vàrti* “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-vorъ* “Hebebaum”, Russ. *verejá* “Torflügel”, *zavor* “gesperrter passage”; perhaps here Lith. *varýti* “drive, push” (formal = Gmc. *warjan*, O.C.S. *ot-voriti*, compare also O.Ind. Kaus. *várāyati*) as “das gate öffnen, um das Vieh from the hurdle hinauszutreiben”; in addition Russ. *provórnij* “fast, rapid, hurried, agile”.

B. *uer*, *ueru-*, *yrū-* “verschließen, cover, shield, retten”; *uer-to-* “paddock”, *uer-tro* “protection”, *yr-ti-* “Einzäunung”.

O.Ind. *vṛṇóti* (also *várati* and Kaus. *varáyati*) “umschließt, wehrt”; Av. Akt. -*vərənənav-*, Med. *vərən-* “cover, hüllen”; derivatives from a light basis: O.Ind. *vṛtā-* participle perf. pass., *vṛti-* f. “Einzäunung” (Av. *hām-varətay-* “Tapferkeit”), *varman-* n. “ protection ”, *vártra-* n. ‘schutzdamm, Deich’ (Osset. *vart* ‘shield’ from Iran. **vṝθra-*, s. Bailey IRAS 1953, 110 f.), *vṛtra-* n. “Abwehr, enmity(en), fiend(e)”, (Av. *vərəθra-* “Widerstand, Wehr, shield”), sg. GN *Vṛtra-* (“the die Gewässer einschließt?”), *varatrā-* ‘strap’, *várdhra-*, *vadhra-* m. *va(r)-dhri* ds., *vara-* m. “Einschließen”, also *vala-* (Av. *vara-* ds.), lengthened grade *vāra-* (Av. -*vāra-*)

“Deckung, Wehr”; Av. *varəna-* “Umhüllung, Bedeckung” (thereafter O.Ind. *várnā-* “paint, color” probably from “Bedeckung”), *varəθa-* “Verteidigungswaffe, Wehr”, *vārəθman-* “Wehr, parapet” etc.;

yerū- besides in present *vṛṇōti* in O.Ind. *varū-tár-* m. ‘schützer, Schirmer’, *várū-tha-* n. “protection, shield, Heer, herd, swarm”, perhaps the GN *Váruna-* as “the binder” (as *Withra* above S. 710); here also O.Ind. *uruṣyáti* “befreit, erlost, rettet” as *uru-ṣ-yáti*, compare Hitt. *yarresesta* “protected”; about O.Ind. *Váruna-* s. Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, S. 485 (to *yer-* “water”, above S. 80);

Gk. perhaps εύρως, -ῶτος “mildew, Moder”, if actually “Bedecker” (wäre *ἐ-Ἐρω-τ-, compare O.Ind. *arṇō-vṛt* “die Fluten einschließend”);

Ἐρῦ- in Hom. ἔρυσθαι “abwehren, retten, preserve, protect”, Impf. ἔρυ:-σο, -το, themat. geworden ἐρῦετο, perf. εἴρυμαι (*Ἐ-Ἐρῦμαι), Ion. εἰρύομαι (*ἐἘρύομαι) “hold fest, preserve”, ἔρυμα “protection, defense”, ἐρυμός “geschützt, befestigt”, ἔρυσι-πτολις ‘stadtschützend’; Εύρυσι-λαος, Εύρυ-λαος under likewise (ἐ-Ἐρυ-);

other ablaut grade Ḙρῦ- 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 Verschluß fernhalten, abwehren”), perf. εἴρυμαι (*Ἐ-Ἐρῦμαι), ῥῦμα “protection, defense”, ῥῦσιος ‘schützend, rettend’, ῥῦτωρ, ῥῦτήρ “Retter, liberator”, ῥῦσίπτολις ‘stadtschützend’; lengthened grade ἡρίον “burial mound”;

Alb. *varr* “grave” (**uornā*), *vathē* “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 *lwerddon* “Irland” 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. *-varii* (“Verteidiger”, out of it “Einwohner”) in *Chatuvariī*, *Bojuvariī*, O.Ice. e.g. *Rūm-verjar* “Römer”; Run. *waru* “the umschließende Steinkreis um ein grave” (see above Ir. *fert*) = O.Ice. *vorf.*, 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-waru*, *-wer* “Mühlenteich”, *waru* “ protection”; lengthened grade O.H.G. *wuorī f.* “ dam ”, Swiss *wuhr* “Wehr”; O.Ice. *vorn* “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* ‘sichenthalten, vorenthalten’ = O.E. *wearnian* “warn”, refl. ‘sich enthalten’, O.H.G. *warnōn* ‘sich hüten, *warn*’, O.E. *wiernan* ‘sich enthalten, vorenthalten, chop, cut, reject’;

O.E. *waroð* n. “bank, border, shore, beach, seaside”, O.H.G. *werid* “island, Halbinsel” (Ger. *Werden*), M.H.G. *wert* “Landrücken between Sümpfen, bank, border, shore”, M.L.G. *werde(n)* “eingedecktes Land”;

O.E. *wedorð*, *word* n. m. “ courtyard, household ” (**uer-to-*, **ur-to-*), O.S. *wurth* f. “gestampfter oder gepflasterter Platz” (= O.Ind. *vṛti-*), M.L.G. *wurt*, *wort*, *wurde*, *worde* f. “erhöhter place, Hofstätte; garden, Feldstück”, O.Ice. *urð* f. “heap from Felsblöcken”;

compare Alb. *vathē* “ paddock, Hof um das Haus, hurdle, sheepfold ” (**uer-tā*), tochar. B *wärto*, *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*.

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Page(s): 1160-1162

uer-⁶ (*suer-)

English meaning: to talk, speak

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feierlich sagen, sprechen”

Note: also uerē-, urē-

Material: Av. *urvāta-* n. “determination, command” (= ρότον), next to which from the light basis *uerē-: 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. εῖρω ‘say’ (*Φερίω), Fut. ep. Ion. ἐρέω, Att. ἐρῶ, pass. Aor. Ion. εἰρέθην (*ἐΦρέθην), Att. ἐρρήθην (*εΦρήθην), perf. εἴρη-κα, -μαι diss. from *ΦεΦρη-, compare geneuertes = renamed, has changed?? arg. ΦεΦρημένα; ρότος “verabredet = festgesetzt”, ρήτωρ, Eol. Φρήτωρ “Redner”, ρήτρα, el. Φράτρα f. ‘spruch, pact, covenant’, diss. to Cypr. Φρήτα, whereof εὐΦρητάσατο “pact, covenant, law”, ρῆμα “word”, ρῆσις “discourse”, εἴρων “someone, the sich versteilt” (*Φερίων), είρωνεία “Verstellung”;

Russ. *vru* (**v̥r̥q*), *vratъ* “lie, maunder, drivel”, with *k*-suffix (**uorkā*): Russ. *vráka* “empty gossip”, O.C.S. *vračь* (**uorkios*) “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. *rēkiù*, *rēkti*, Ltv. *rēkt* “cry”, *rēkuōt* ‘sich unterhalten’, O.C.S. *rekъ*, *rešti* ‘say’, ablaut.

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O.C.S. *rokъ* “Frist, Termin”, *rěčь* “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 φθέγγεῖαι 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. *vařdas* “name”. maybe Alb. *urtē* ‘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. *varədva-* ‘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. *varrē* ‘wound’, Russ. *voroná* ‘Ruderloch in Schiffsheck, Hennensteiß’ (therefrom *vorónka* ‘Trichter’), Pol. *wrona*, Cz. *vrana* ‘aperture’; *ure-no-*, *uro-no-* in O.Ind. *vraṇā-* 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. *vṛháti* ‘reißt from’, Aor. *varhi*, participle *vṛdhá-*, *mūla-vṛt* ‘die roots ausreißend’ (Wackernagel KZ. 67, 166 ff.).

D. *uerk-*, *urek-*: Gk. ῥάκος, Eol. βράκος (*Εράκος) n. ‘rag, zerlumptes dress; wrinkle’; βράκαλον ρόπταλον Hes.; βράκετον δρέπανον, κλαδευτήριον Hes., ράκετρον ds.;

E. *uresk-* (from **urek-sk-*), *ursk-* O.Ind. *vṛścāti* ‘haut ab, splits’, *vrásccana-* ‘abhauen’, n. ‘das Abhauen’, *pra-vraska-* m. ‘cut’; *ava-vrašca-* ‘splinter’; R.C.S. *vraska* etc. ‘wrinkle’ (**uorskā*).

Maybe Alb. *vras* “kill” [Alb. possible *-ska* > *-s* phonetic mutation]

F. *yr-ei-*, *yrī-*: Gk. πῖνη “Feile, Raspel” (**yrīnā*, or onomatopoeic word?) and “Haifisch” (from seiner zum Polieren verwendeten rauhen Rückenhaut”); πῖνος ‘skin; Lederschild’, (Eol.) γρῖνος (i.e. Φρῖνος) δέρμα Hes., Hom. ταλαύρινος ‘schildtragend’ (compare M. Leumann, Homer. Wörter 196 ff.);

with *d*-extension (originally *d*-present?) O.E. *wrītan* “eingraben, ritzen, schreiben, malen”, O.S. *wrītan* “tear, verwunden, ritzen, schreiben”, M.L.G. *wrīten* “rend, schreiben, draw, sign”, Ger. *reißen*, Run. *wrait* ‘schrieb, ritzte’ (besides Gmc. **rītan* in O.S. *rīta* ds., compare *unterrei-*, *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 **yreid-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 Fop-, with spiritus asper óp-: Hom. ἐπὶ ὄρονται ‘sie beaufsichtigen”, ὄρει ψυλάσσει Hes., *υορός* in ἐπίουρος (for ἐπίορος after οῦρος) “ἔφορος, supervisor, custodian, keeper”, φρουρός “Wächter” (*προ-όρός), φρουρᾶ “protection”, οῦρος “Wächter” (from compounds abstracted), Dor. τīμāορος, Att. τīμωρός “Ehrenwächter, Retter” (Fόρος = Gmc. *wara-* see below), ὄράω (ἐώρων, ἔόρακα) ‘see, observe’ (denominative eines also in φρουρᾶ steckenden *Fopᾶ = O.H.G. O.S. *wara*, O.E. *waru* “attention”) Eol. freilich ὄρημι, similarly as Lat. *vereor*, -ērī, -itus sum “worship, fear, dread”; zur form compare Gk. Eol. (F)ὄρημι ‘see, observe’;

O.Ir. *cō(a)ir* “fitting, right”: Welsh *cywair* ds. (**kom-uerios*);

Gmc.: *υορός* 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” = (Fόρος); *ūorā* in Goth. *warai* “Behutsamkeit, artifice”, M.H.G. *wer* (O.H.G. **wari*) “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

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make, look after; protect, assume “, refl. ‘sich hüten”; ***yortos** (***yordhos**) 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; ***yorn-** 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 ***yer-** “verschließen”);

Ltv. *véru*, *vērt* ‘see, show, bemerken’ (mostly reflexive *vērties*), *vērība* “attention”;

Toch. A *wär-*, B *wär-sk-* ‘smell’.

References: WP. I 284 f.

Page(s): 1164

uer-⁹ : ueru-s (*suer-)

English meaning: wide, broad

Deutsche Übersetzung: adj. "weit, breit"

Material: O.Ind. *urú-*, Av. *vouru-* (from **varu-*, IE **̥ueru-*), jAv. also *uru-* "wide", WestO.S.S. *urux*, Kompositionsform Av. *uru-* (from **̥ueru-*, as O.Ind. *gru-* besides *gurú-*, above S. 476); comparative *váriyas-*, Superlativ *váriṣṭha-*, in addition O.Ind. *urūcī* f. "die earth", Femin. to *uru-vyáñc*. *urūc-* "weitreichend", compare den Av. Bergnamen *Vouruša-*, perhaps = O.Ind. **urūcya-*; O.Ind. *urvaṭa-* m. "year", **uruvaṭa-* "weit wandering "; PN *Urvásī*f. from **uru-vāśi-* "intense desire"; in addition *ulūkhala-* "mortar" from **urū-khara-* "with breitem bottom"; with metathesis Gk. εύ- (as in εύρισκω, uer-4; compare εύρυσι- under uer-5) in εύρυς (instead of *Ερύς) "breit", as well as in εύρος "Breite" (see above Schwyzer Gk. 1, 412 Anm. 1); perhaps Toch. A *wärts*, B *aurtse* "wide, breit"

neuter: *ueros-* in O.Ind. *váras-* n. "Breite, Raum" (Gk. εύρος instead of *Ερός); doubtful *ueros-* "brost" in O.Ind. *uras-* (from **vuras*), Av. *varō* ds. and O.Ind. *váriمان-* m. n. "Weite, Umfang", *várivas-* 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 *vorrō*), *verrī*, *versum* ‘schleifen, am Boden schleppen, fegen’;

about Gk. ἔρρω “go away, schwinde” s. Frisk 566;

O.Ice. *vorr* ‘stroke’; barely here O.S. O.H.G. *wärran* “bewilder, durcheinanderbringen”

etc.;

Ltv. *vârsms* “heap of corn, grain”; R.C.S. *vîrchu*, *vrěšti* “dreschen”, ablaut. *vrachъ* “das Dreschen” (geschah originally through Schleifen), Russ. *vóroch* “heap (from corn)”;

Hitt. *yaršjia-*, *yarš-* “abwischen, pluck, reap”.

References: WP. I 267, 292 f., WH. II 761 f., Trautmann 361, Vasmer 1, 230.

Page(s): 1169-1170

u̥er-(e)nā (*su̥er-)

English meaning: alder, poplar

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Erle, Pappel” (‘sumpfbaum’?), thereafter ‘stange, Balken’

Material: Arm. *geran* (**u̥er_enā*) “trabs, tignum”;

Alb. *verrē* f. (**u̥ernā*) “Populus alba”;

Bret. *gwern* f. (**u̥ernā*) ‘schiffsmast; alder ‘, O.Corn. *guern* “Mast”, *guern-en* “ alder “, Welsh *gwernen* ‘schiffsmast, alder ‘, pl. koll. *gwern* “Erlen, swamp, marsh”, M.Ir. *fern* f. “Er1e, 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

yes⁻¹ (*s̥ues-)

English meaning: to stay, live, spend the night

Deutsche Übersetzung: “verweilen, wohnen, übernachten”

Material: O.Ind. *vásati* (participle secondary *usita-*) “verweilt, dwells, übernachtet” (with *ā-* ‘sleeps with a Frau”, with *upa*: “fastet”) = Av. *vanhaieti* “dwells, verweilt”, O.Ind. Kaus. *vásayati* “beherbergt”; *vástu-*, *vasatí-* m. f., *vásá-* m. “abode, residence, Übernachten”, O.Pers. *ā-vahanam* “residence, Flecken”, O.Ind. lengthened grade *vāstu-* n. ‘site, house”, newer *vástu-* n. “thing, thing” (*vastuka-* m. “eine plant”, actually “Hofunkraut”); *vāsa-veśman* n. ‘schlafzimmer’;

Arm. *goy* “is, existiert, is vorhanden”, *goy* (*i*-stem) “being, being, blessing, property”;

Gk. ἔσσα ep. Aor. (stets with *vúktā* connected) “zubringen”, in addition present ἄέσκω, ἄέσκοντο; perhaps ἔστιά f. ‘stove, hearth, altar”, figurative “house, family etc.”, with secondary i Ion. *iσtīη*, Eol. bööt. lokr. Dor. ark. *iσtīa* through Assimil. an das betonte i the second syllable, das Fehlen des F perhaps through influence of *īσtīμi*; derivative from *yes-ti- “Bleiben, dwelling”, also “zum Heim gehörig”; with unexplained *a*-vocalism (F)ἄστυ n. “town, city” (ἀστός ‘städtter’, ἄστεῖος ‘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” (**yo-seti*), 3. sg. preterit *fīu* (**ui-yo-s-t*), 3. pl. *fēotar* (**ui-yo-s-ont-r*), verbal noun *fess*, *feiss* f. ‘schlafen, coitus, abode, residence”, ablaut. *foss* m. “Bleiben, tranquility “, / *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-yes-t*) and *darWest*(**to-are-yes-t*) “fast “;

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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. *værr* “peaceful, friedlich” (or identical with dem 2. part from *ql-værr*, see above S. 1165; certainly here belongs *herað-værr* “berechtigt, in district, region, area to sein”); O.S. *werōn*, O.H.G. *weren* “dauern, währen” (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 *wseńe* “lair”, *wast*, B *ost* “house”, *wasamo* “friend”, pl. *wasmoń, wsassäm* “dwells”; Hitt. *huiš-* “leben, am Leben bleiben”, *huiša-* “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

yes⁻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” (**yes-tā*), O.Ir. *fiach* “raven” (**yesākos*), out of it borrowed Welsh *gwyach* ‘steißfuß’ (ein bird); O.Ir. *ban-[f]ess* “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. *wistf.* “dish, food”; in ablaut probably O.H.G. *wastel* (Fr. *gâteau*) “cake”;

Hitt. *ueši-* “pasture”, *uešjia-* “weiden, abweiden; leiten, regieren”; *ueštara-* “herdsman, shepherd”.

References: WP. I 307 f., Vendryes RC. 35, 89 f., WH. II 769

See also: probably to *yesu-* “good”.

Page(s): 1171

ues-³ (*sues-)

English meaning: wet

Deutsche Übersetzung: “feuchten, naß”

Material: Gk. ἐαρόν λουτῆρα, ἥ πρόχουν Hes., alt-theräisch *h̥eapa* (meaning unacquainted);

Umbr. *vestikatu* “libato” (formation as Lat. *lectīca*);

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. *vən̥hu-tāt-* f. “blood”, *vən̥huθwa-* n. “Blutvergießen, blutiger fight”, *vohuna-* m. “blood” and O.Ind. *vásā*, *vasā* “bacon, fat, lard “ (also *vásā* inscribed, as *váša-m* “flüssiges fat”);

here with the meaning “male animal” (compare Lat. *verrēs* etc.: *uer-*, *uer-s-* “feuchten”): O.Ind. *úṣṭra-* m. “Büffel, Kamel”, *uṣṭár-* “Pflugstier”, Av. *uštrō* m. “Kamel” (also in *Zarab-* *uštrō*); 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”, *nirvāsana-m* “das Ermorden, Töten”, *parivāsayati* ‘schneidet rings ab, from’ under likewise; O.Ir. *fennaid* ‘schindet’ (**yes-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. *usnis* “thistle, Hagedorn”, Ltv. *usna*, *ušna* “thistle”;

about Church Slavic *vъšь* “louse” etc., see above S. 692 and Vasmer 1, 232 f.

References: WP. I 308 f.

Page(s): 1172

yes-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, -έσται), *van̥haití* ds.; O.Ind. *vásana-*, Av. *van̥hana-* n. “garment”; O.Ind. *vásman-* n. “cover” (= εἵμα); *vastra-*, Av. *vastra-* n. “clothing” (: Gk. Φέστρα, M.H.G. *Wester*?); Arm. *z-genum* “pull mich an” (**yes-nu-* = ἔννυμι), *z-gest* “clothing” (-*tu*-stem); Gk. ἔννυμι, Ion. είνυμι, Aor. ἔσ(σ)αι “kleiden”, Med. ‘sich kleiden’, athemat. perf. εῖμαι (*Φέσ-μαι) 3. sg. ἐπί-εσται (Herod.); ἔσθος n. “clothing” (-*dhes*-stem), ἔσθής, -ῆτος ds. (*Φεσ[το]-τāτ-ς with dem θ from ἔσθος); ἔανός “weibliches garment” (O.Ind. *vásana-m*); Ion. Att. εῖμα, Dor. Φῆμα, Lesb. Φέμμα “dress” (: O.Ind. *vás-man-*); Hes. γῆμα ἴμάτιον, εύ-, κακο-, δυσ-είμων “good, schlecht gekleidet”, with Vorstufe of Itazismus ἴμάτιον “dress, mantle”; Dor. Φέστρα (γέστρα στολή Hes.), ἔφεστρίς 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 *Westerwāt*); O.Ice. *ves/n.* “dress” (**wesala-*), *ver* “Überzug” (**waza-*); Hitt. *yaš-*, *ueš-*, Luw. *yaš(š)-* “bekleiden, anziehen”; Toch. B *wastsi*, *wästsi* “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. ὀνος "Kaufpreis", Lesb. ῥννα (**u*osnā), Ion. Att. ῥνή "Kauf", ῥνέομαι "kaufe", gort. ῥνῆν "sell"; Lat. *vēnus* (only in acc. *vēnum*, dat. *vēno*, later *vēnui*) 'sale' (*vendō*, -*dere* "sell" = **vēnom* + *dō*, *vēneō* "verkauft become" = **vēnom* + *eō*); marr. *eituam 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 *yaš-* "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. *vēdā* m. “hassock, clump of grass” (**uozdos*); *usnīhā* f. “Genick”, *usnīsa* m. “head fascia” (**us-nī-* “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

y_es-⁸ (*s_ües-)

English meaning: to buy, sell

Deutsche Übersetzung: “kaufen, verkaufen”?

Material: Hitt. *uyaš-*, *uyašjia-* “buy, acquire”, *ušsanjia-* “sell”, *yeššia-* “Kaufpreis”; perhaps

Lat. *vīlis* (**y_es-/i-*) “wohlfeil”.

References: WP. I 312, WH. II 753 f., Szemerényi Arch. Lingunder 6, 36

See also: *y_es-no-*

Page(s): 1173

ues⁻⁹ (*sues-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “gleam, shine”

See also: see above S. 86 f. (*ayes-*).

Page(s): 1173

ȝesperos (ȝekeros) (*sȝes-kʷero)

English meaning: evening

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Abend”

Material: Gk. ἔσπερος m. “evening, vespertine”, ἔσπέρα f. “evening”, ἔσπεριος, ἔσπερινός “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. *ȝekera- m. “evening”: Lith. *vākaras* “evening” (pl. *vakaraĩ* “Westen”, *vakarū* *véjas* “Westwind”), Ltv. *vakars* “evening”, O.C.S. *večerъ* ds., wherefore adv. O.C.S. *včera* “yesterday” etc., basic meaning perhaps “darkness”, to Lith. *úkanas* “cloudy”, *ùnkna* ‘shadow’, Lat. *umbra* (**unksrā*) ‘shadow’;

Welsh *ucher* “evening” not here, but from IE *ȝoiȝsero- (Pokorny ZcP. 15, 377); Arm. *gišer* “night” from *ȝoiȝero-, after Petersson Heteroklisie 231 ff. zur root ȝeiȝ- “humid, wet” (?) in O.Ind. *vēśantā*- m. “pond, pool” (compare die FIN Lith. *Viešintā*, *Viešmuō* etc.), O.Ice. *veig* “berauschendes Getränk”, Ltv. *vieksts* “Wasserstrudel”.

References: WP. I 311, WH. II 770 f., 814 f., Trautmann 348, Vasmer 1, 196, Frisk 575; the variation *ȝesperos* : *ȝekeros* perhaps after Specht IE Decl. 119 taboo to define; compare also Havers Sprachtabu 125, 178.

Page(s): 1173-1174

yes-ṛ (*yes-)

English meaning: spring

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Frühling”

Grammatical information: gen. yes-n-es

Note: (Lat.-Gmc. yēr after *jēr “year”)

Material: O.Ind. *vasan-tá-* m. (*yes-en-to-) “spring”, *vasantā* “in spring” (from *vasan- extended); *vasar-hán* “früh schlagend”, *vāsarā-* “morgendlich”;

Av. *vanjri* loc. “in spring” (*vasrī for older *vasar, compare Pers. *bahār* with Quantitätsumsprung from *vāhar, compare O.Pers. *θūra-vāhara-*);

Arm. *garun* (*yesr-), gen. *garnan* “spring”;

Gk. ἔαρ, ἔαρος, also ἦρος, ἦρι with neuem nom. ἦρ; γέαρ Hes. (*Eosar) “spring”, ἔαρινός “zum spring gehörig”;

Lat. *vēr*, *vēris* 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. [*pranē* = “near” + *vera* = ‘summer’] > Alb. *pranvera* ‘spring, early summer’.

O.Ir. *errach* (lenierte form from *ferrach) “spring” (*yesr-āko-); O.Welsh *guiannuin* “in spring” (*yes-nt-eino-), but M.Welsh *gwaeanhwyn*, Welsh *gwanwyn* places *guaeant from *yes-nto- ahead; O.Corn. *guaintoin* “spring”,

Lith. *vāsara* and *vasarà*, Ltv. *vasara* ‘summer’ (*yesera-?);

O.C.S. *vesna* “spring”; *yeseriniōs “vernus” in Lith. *vasarinis* ‘summery’, Ltv. *vasarińi* m. pl. ‘sommergetreide’, compare R.C.S. *vesnnyj*, Russ. *vesénnij* “Frühlings-”; maybe Alb. (*vesna, *vièsientā) *vjeshta* “autumn (long summer)” [common Alb. *n* > *nt* > *t* phonetic mutation].

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about Hitt. *hamešh(a)-*, *hamešhant-* “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 *ayes-* “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”, *hāyanā-* 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 ***ghei-2*, *ghi-*, *ghei-men-*, ****gheimn-***** : “winter; snow”

Material: O.Ind. *vatsá*, *vatsarā-* m. “year”, *vatsá-* m. “Jährling, calf, rother, cattle”, *vatsaká-* m. “Kälbchen”, *sa-vātarāu* N. Du. f. “identical calf habend”; sogd. *wtšnyy* (leg. *wat(u)šanē*) “old”;

Gk. Φέτος, ἔτος n. “year”, διετής “biennial”, ἔτήσιος “annual, yearly”, Att. εῖς νέωτα, delph. ἐννέωτα “for the nächste year” (haplology from *νεFώ-Φετα, s. also ἐπηετανός Frisk 534, οίετέας 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”, *vjetē* f. “calf”, *vitsh* “calf” (from **ueteso-*, compare Lat. *veterīnus*); Messap. *atavetes* = αυτόετες “of gleichen year”;

Comment:

Alb. *vit*, pl. *vjet* “year” : Hitt. *witt-* “year”; Alb. *vjetér* “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* “ällich”, Osc. *Vezkeí* “*Vetusco”, Göttername; Lat. *veterīnus* “Zugvieh”; *vitulus* “calf” = Umbr. *vitluf* “vitulōs” (Ital. / 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 *Itali*” (“young Rinder”, after dem Stiergott *Mārs*);

M.Ir. *feis*, Corn. *guis*, O.Bret. *guis* ‘sow’ (**uet-si-*);

Goth. *wiþrus* “one year old lamb”, O.Ice. *veðr*, O.H.G. *widar* “aries, ram” (compare above O.Ind. *sa-vātarāu*);

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. πέριστι, Dor. πέριτι, 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

u̥ē-1 (*su̥ē-)

English meaning: we

Deutsche Übersetzung: “wir” (Dual)

Grammatical information: *u̥ei-* (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. *vè-du* (**ue-dyō*) “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* (**uei-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

u̥ē-³, u̥ə- (*su̥ē-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “blasen, wehen”

See also: see above S. 82 ff. (*aue-*); in the same place *u̥ē-lo-*, *u̥e-s-*, *u̥et-* ds.

Page(s): 1114

yü̥p- : yü̥p- (*s^{ü̥}uek^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 *yü̥p- 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

u̥es-⁶ (*su̥es-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “ihr”

See also: see above S. 514 (*iu-*).

Page(s): 1173

ꝑēsu- (*sꝑēsu-)

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. *vāñhu-*, *vohu* ds., O.Ind. *vasīyān* “better”, *vasiṣṭha-* “best”, Av. *vahyā*, *vahištō* ds.; alt-Ilyr. *Ves-cleves*, compare O.Ind. *vásu-śravas-*;

Note:

Ilyr. displays satem and centum characteristics similar to Alb. and O.Ind. also Ilyr. adds prosthetic *v-* before bare initial vowels like Alb. hence **u-* > *v-* in Ilyr. 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 den case oblique covered, e.g. dat. sg. *feib*) “Vortrefflichkeit” from **ꝑesu-ā*, *febas* “Vortrefflichkeit”, **febtu*, gen. *febtad* gl. ‘substantiae’; ablaut. O.Ir. *fō* “good, Güte” (**ꝑosu-*); besides **ꝑēsu-* in Ir. *fiu* “würdig”, Welsh *gwiw* ds., Bret. *gwiou* “cheerful”, Gaul. *Uīsu-rīx*; about *ꝑēsu-* in asiO.N. Sprachen s. Bossert Witteil. Inst. Orientf. 2, 78 ff.;

besides *eūs-* (with metathesis as in Gk. εῦπος from Φερός) 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 **eūs-no-*);

Ilyr. PN *Veselia* “Felicitas”; Ltv. *vęselis* “fit, healthy, heil, unversehrt”; O.C.S. *veselъ*, Cz. *veselý* etc. “cheerful”;

maybe through metathesis Lat. (**vesel/ia*) **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 *yasi* “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

uəg- : uāg- (*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’ (*uāg-no-); O.Welsh *guoin*, Welsh *gwaun* ‘lowland, depression, meadow’, Corn. *goen*, *goon*, *gon*, Bret. *geun*, *yeun* ‘sumpfmland’ (*uāgnā).

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 726, Loth RC 36, 181;

See also: compare *uā-*, *uēk-*, *uək-*, *uēng(h)-*, *uēnk-*.

Page(s): 1120

ゅək- (: *uāk-) (*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* (*uək-to-) compar. “bad” (superl. *gwaethaf*), Corn. *gweth*, M.Bret. *goaz*.

References: WP. I 218, WH. I 268, II 723 ff.;

See also: s. also ゅā-, ゅəg- etc.

Page(s): 1135

uidhu- (*suei̯ghu-)

English meaning: tree

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Baum”

Note:

Root uidhu- (*suei̯ghu-): “tree” derived from Alb.-Illyr. *vith*, gen. *vidh* “elm tree” of Root uin̄g- and uei̯g- (ui̯g-?): “elm”; common Alb. -*g*- > -*d*- phonetic mutation.

Material: O.Ir. *fid*, gen. *fedo* “tree, wood, wood, forest”, Welsh *gwŷdd* (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. *vidhū-* “vereinsamt”, Lith. *vidūs* “Withe, Inneres”; compare above S. 707 Lith. *mēdžias* “tree”;

connection with Ir. *fiad* “wild”, *fiadach* “Jagd”, Welsh *gwŷdd* “wild”, O.Corn. *guit-fil* “fera”, Bret. *gouez* “wild” wäre the meaning after through Lat. *silvāticus* “wild” : *silva*, Lith. *medinis* “wild”, *medžiokle* “Jagd” : *mēdis* “tree” to prop, support, yet bliebe dabei die lengthened grade *ei* compared with dem Grundworte Ir. *fid* difficult, hard; es is hence *fiad* from *fid* to separate and auf eine besides *uei̯t- in O.H.G. *weida*, O.E. *wāð*, O.Ice. *veiðr* “Jagd, fishing” (: *uei̯-3) liegende root form *uei̯d(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

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uin̄g- and ueīg- (uīg-?) (*sueīghu-)

English meaning: elm

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Ulme"

Material: With nasalization die Bal.-Slav. group Serb. *vēz* (gen. *vēza*), Russ. *vjazъ*, Pol. *wiąz* "Ulmus campestris" (Proto-Slav.. **vēzъ*); Lith. *vinkšna*, Ltv. *vīksna* ds. (also O.Pruss. *wimino* "elm", lies *wincsno*) from **uin̄g-snā* (Suff. as in Lith. *glūosna* "willow "); entnasaliert O.E. *wīc*, *wīce*, Eng. *witch*, nd. *wīke* "elm"; likewise *uin̄g-* as *uīg-* 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 *uin̄g-* and *ueīg-* (*uīg-?*) : (elm-tree) derived from Root *yidhu-:* (tree).

References: WP. I 314, Specht IE Decl. 59 f., Trautmann 360, Vasmer 1, 244, Petersson Heteroklisie 56 f.

Page(s): 1177

uieth-, uith- (*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. *wiþōn* ‘shake’; relationship to **yei-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 Nasalpräs. 53, Wackernagel-Debrunner II 2, 487.

Page(s): 1178

ꝑks- (*sꝑks-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Mistel and andere Leim liefernde Bäume”

Note: (*ꝑsk-?*)

See also: s. S. 1134 (*yeis-*).

Page(s): 1177

uī-ḱm̥t-ī (*sūi-ḱm̥t-ī)

English meaning: twenty

Deutsche Übersetzung: “zwanzig”

Note:

Root *uī-ḱm̥t-ī* (**sūi-ḱm̥t-ī*): “twenty” derived from Root *se-* : “reflexive pronoun” + Root (*d)eḱm̥*, (*d)eḱm̥-t, (*d)eḱu-**: “ten”. Hence Root *uī-ḱm̥t-ī* (**sūi-ḱm̥t-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 *dkm̥t-*, above S. 192)

Material: O.Ind. *vīṁśatí-*, Av. *vīsaiti*, Osset. *insäi*, Arm. *K'san*, Gk. εἴκοσι, Dor. Φίκατι, Hom. ἐείκοσι for ἑ(F)ίκοσι, Alb. *zet*, Lat. *vīginti* (see above S. 192), O.Ir. *fiche*, gen. *fichel* (**uīkmt-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

uit-1 (*sūt-)

English meaning: separate from; both, two

Deutsche Übersetzung: “auseinander” actually “entzwei”, also “zwei”

Note: (see *uit-kmt-i*)

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. *viśu-* “after variant Seiten” in *viśuna-* “verschiedenartig”, *viśu-rūpa-* “verschiedengestaltig” under likewise, *viśuva-* n. “aequinoctium”, *viśuvant-* “in the Withe situated, after beiden Seiten gleich”, *viśv-añc-* “after beiden (allen) Seiten gewandt, auseinandergehend”, O.Ind. *viśva-dryāñk* “überallhin going”, Av. *viśpaθa* adv. “ringsum allenthalben” (**uisu-* and **uisuo-*; besides **uiso-* in:) Lith. *visas*, Ltv. *viss*, O.Pruss. *wissa-* “all”; O.C.S. *vīsъ* “all, whole”; with the same meaning “all” from “after allen Seiten auseinandergegangen, umfänglich” and IE *k-*-suffix: O.Ind. *viśva-* “jeder, all”, Av. *vīspa-*, ap. *vispa-* “ds.”; sg. also “whole” (**uiķuo-*; out of it also O.Pers. *visa-* with regular southWest - development from *-sv-*);

to stem **uisu-*, *uisuo-* presumably also Gk. ΦίσΦος, ἴσος “gleich” (for das on the other hand derivation from **uidsuos* to **ueid-* “behold “erwogen wird”);

Lat. *vitium* “fault, error, Gebrechen, damage” as **ui-ti-om* “*Abweichung”; *vituperō*, *-āre* ‘spoil, tadle’ (*vitium* + *parāre*); in addition Lat. *vitiligō* f. “skin rash”.

comparative **uitero-*: O.Ind. *vítara-* “further führend”, *vitarám* “further, further”, Av. *vítarəm* ‘seitwärts’, *vítara-* “the weitere, Lateere”, *ōiθra* (i.e. *viθra*) adv. “particularly, specially, especially, particular: in particular, peculiarly, separately, extra, notably, apart, separated”, Goth. *wibra* 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* : *nord*), O.E. *wið* adv. and preposition m. gen. dat. acc. “gegen, compared with,

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wider, along, with”, *widēr-* 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.), “transtiberinus” übersetzt, wird rather to *enont* “beyond” belong); O.C.S. *vъtorъ* “alter, secundus” (from **vъtorъ*).

References: WP. I 312 f., WH. II 80, 808, Vasmer 1, 192 f., 237, Trautmann 362 f.

Page(s): 1175-1176

ꝑī-², ꝑoi- (*sꝑī-)

English meaning: expr. root

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Schallworten

Material: Gk. iā, Ion. iή f. ‘shout, call, scream’ (Fίά:), iāī, iή “Ausruf the Freude or of Schmerzes”, Hom. (F)ιόμωροι epithet the Argiver (“βοην ἀγαθοῖ”); iήιος epithet of Apollo (den man with iη παιών anrief), hence perhaps ’lóFovēç, ”Iωνεç “Ionier” as “Verehrer of Apollo”; iήιος or iā-Rufer (? Schwyzer Gk. 1, 80); O.E. wī(besides *weg, wei, wā*) “weh, oh”; due to eines *ꝑī-to- “jubelnd” here Lith. *vyturys* “Lerche” and probably Lat. *vītūlōr* “jubilate, cheer, stimme einen Sieges- or Lobgesang an, be cheerful”; aRuss. *viskati* “neigh “, *visnōti* “mutter”, Russ. dial. *viščatъ*, Pol. *wiskać, wiszczeć* “loud whistle”; Russ. *vizg* “Gewinsel”, *vizzatъ* “whimper” .

References: WP. I 312, 527, WH. II 807, Holthausen Ae. etym. Wb. 392, Vasmer 1, 199.

Page(s): 1176

ū̄iro-s (*sū̄iro-)

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. *oióp* “ävðpa” (Herod. 4, 110), more properly *oipo-* = *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., **uei-* “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

ꝑlek-, ꝑlk- (*sꝑlek-)

English meaning: to shine; fiery

Deutsche Übersetzung: “leuchten, feurig”?

Note:

It derived from Root **se-**: “reflexive pronoun” + *lek* ‘shape, apparition’.

Material: O.Ind. *ulkā*, *ulkuṣī* “meteor”, perhaps to Gk. ἄλαξ ἀβλάξ (whether λαμπρῶς Hes.); incredible ἥλεκτωρ “gleaming, sun”, ἥλεκτρον “ mixture of gold and silver, amber”; Toch. AB *lek* ‘shape, apparition’.

References: WP. I 321, J. B. Hofmann Etymol. Gk. Wb. 106, Frisk 629, Mayrhofer 1, 112.

Page(s): 1178

ułkʷ-os (*kwel- kúxō(n))

English meaning: wolf

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Wolf"

Note:

Root ułkʷ-os : "wolf" derived from an extention of Root ułek-, ułk- : "to shine; fiery" [similarity of sparking beastly eyes in the dark]

Material: O.Ind. *vṛka-* m. "wolf", *vṛkīḥ* "Wölfin", *vṛkāti-* "ein Wölischer", *vṛkāyū-* "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. *wülpē*, O.Ice. *yłgr* (from **wulgis*, IE **ułkʷῆ*); Lith. *vilkas*, Ltv. *vilks*, O.Pruss. *wilkis*, O.C.S. *vłkъ* ds.; fem. Lith. *vilkė*, Slav. *vъlči-ca* in Serb. *vučica*, 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. *uilc* "mad, wicked, evil", as Subst. m. "Missetäter", n. "evil, harm, Übel" (see 307, 310); compare also den päon. MN Λυππειος, Λυκκειος the auf old Labiovelar hinweisen could; Szemerényi (KZ. 71, 199 ff.) receives Illyr. *ulk-* from **uulk-*, IE **ułkʷ-* an; then Celt. *ulko-* must be looked as Illyr. Lw.; conspicuous is Lat. PN *Vlp(ius) Lupio* (CIR 130);

Note:

Alb. (**ułkʷ*) *ulku* "wolf" [the shift *kʷ > 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* "Wölfen".

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possible wäre also, daß Lat. *lupus* and Gmc. **wulfaz* with IE *p* to O.Ind. *lopāsa-* 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- (*suilkʷ-)

English meaning: a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)

Deutsche Übersetzung: in Raubtierbezeichnungen, especially from dem Hundegeschlecht
(Fuchs, Schakal, Wolf)

Note:

Root ulp-, lup- (*suilkʷ-): “a kind of carnivore (fox, wolf)” derived from Root ulkʷ-os (*suilekʷ-os): “wolf” [common Lat. *kʷ-* > *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. *lopē* “cow, (huge consuming animal; cow eaten by wolves)”, *llup* “devour”, *llapē* “tongue” : Lith. *lapenti* “to swallow food”.

Arm. *aluēs* gen. *-esu* “fox”;

Maybe zero grade in Pol. (**lues*) *lis* “fox”.

Gk. ἀλώπηξ f., short form ἀλωπός;

Lat. *volpēs* “fox”, possibly also *lupus* “wolf”;

Lith. *lāpē* (*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 *upos, 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

ꝑobhsā (*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*) **glēsa*, *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. *fotlach* 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. *vapsvà* “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 *yebh-* “to weave”.

Page(s): 1179

ꝑogʷhni-s, ꝑogʷhnes- (*sꝑogʷhnes-)

English meaning: ploughshare

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Pflugschar”

Material: Gk. ὁφνίς ὕννις, ἄροτρον Hes. (in addition probably also ὁφατα δεσμοὶ ἄροτρων.
Ἄκαρνάνες 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 *ꝑogʷh-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. *vāgis* “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 *yegʷh-*).’

Page(s): 1179-1180

ꝑokso- (*sꝑokso-)

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 **ȝeg-* "to weave", as O.H.G. *waba* "honeycomb" to **ȝebh-* "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. *vartaka-* m., *vártikā* f. "Wachtel"; Gk. ὄρτυξ, -υγος, by Gramm. also -υκος and with -ū-, by Hes. γόρτυξ, i.e. Φόρτυξ "Wachtel", dessen ending after ἵβυξ, βαῖβυξ, -υκος, κόκκυξ, -υγος (and πτέρυξ, -υγος?) transfigured is; Ion. Ὁρτυγίη "Delos" ("Wachtelinsel").

References: WP. I 316.

Page(s): 1180

u̥ōro-, -ā (*su̥ōro-)

English meaning: deceit; madness

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schwindel, Wahnsinn’

Material: Gk. ὠράκιῶν “ senseless, unconscious become, erblassen” belongs to a stem ὠράκ-; 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”, *ørr* (**u̥ōrio-*) “geistesgestört, baffle, furious “ and O.E. *wōrian* “ wander, waver, zerfallen”; about Gk. ὄρος, ἄωρος ‘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

ꝑrāgh-¹ : ꝑrəgh- (*s̥urāgh-)

English meaning: thorn, spike

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Dorn, Spitze, stechender Pflanzenstengel”

Material: Att. ράχος (ράχος), Ion. ρηχός f. “dorniges Reis, briar, thorn hedge” (òρήχου αίμασιας Hes. with o- as verbalism from F, see also under *uer-gh-* “turn”); ράχις “backbone, spine, mountain ridge”, ράχιζω “(rupture das backbone, spine, hence allg.:) zerhaue, zerstücke”;

M.Ir. *fracc* (with *gg*) “needle”??; Lith. *rāžas* “dry Reis, Stoppel, Besenstumpf, Gabelzinke”, *ražys* “tine”, *tri-rāžis* “dreizinkig”.

References: WP. I 318.

Page(s): 1180

ꝑrāgh-² : ꝑrəgh- (*s̥urāgh-)

English meaning: to hit, push

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘schlagen, stoßen’??

Material: Att. ράπτω (ā: ἔρραξα, ἔρράχθην), Ion. ρήσσω “hit, stamp”; intr. ‘stürze violent, dringe heran’, Att. κατα(ρ)ράκτης “abschüssig”, also m. “Wassersturz, Fallgatter, ein Wasservogel”; Att. ρᾶχία, Ion. ρηχίη “Meeresbrandung, flood; umbrandete place”; but O.C.S. *u-raziti* “percutere”, Russ. *raz* “meal”, Cz. *ráz* “blow, knock” etc. belong probably rather to *ꝑregh-.

References: WP. I 318 f., Vasmer 2, 484.

Page(s): 1181

ureg- (and uerg-?) (*suerg-)

English meaning: to push, drag, drive

Deutsche Übersetzung: ‘stoßen, drängen, paffen, treiben, feindselig verfolgen’

Material: O.Ind. perhaps *vrājati* ‘schreitet, goes’, *pra-vrājayati* “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 Verbanter, Elender, foreigner, stranger”, O.S. *wrekkiō*, 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”, *rāekr* “verwerflich”, *rāekja* (: O.Ind. *vrājayati*) “verwerfen, vertreiben” = O.Fris. *wrēka*, O.E. *wræcan* “drive, push, urge, press, push”;

Bal.-Slav. **uerg-* in compatible English meaning: Lith. *vérgas*, Ltv. *vērgs* ‘slave’; ablaut. Lith. *vārgas* “need, woefulness”, *vārgti* “need leiden”, O.Pruss. *wargan* acc. sg. m. “Übel, affliction, danger”, Lith. *vargùs* “heavy, beschwerlich, woeful, wretched, miserable”, Ltv.

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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 die Bal.-Slav. words also with Gmc. *warga-* (see S. 1154 under **uer-gh-*, **uer-*“turn”) compatible.

References: WP. I 319 f., WH. II 839 f., Trautmann 342, Vasmer 1, 228.

Page(s): 1181

ureik-, uereik- (*suereik-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Heidekraut”

See also: see above S. 1155 under *uergh-*.

Page(s): 1182

urek- (*s̥uereik-)

Deutsche Übersetzung: “reden, rufen”

References: WP. I 318, II 343, 362, Trautmann 243, Vasmer 2, 508 f.

See also: s. ober under uer-6.

Page(s): 1182

uren- (*sueren-)

English meaning: to sprinkle

Deutsche Übersetzung: “bespritzen, besprengen”?

Material: Gk. ραίνω (*urniō) “bespritzte, besprenge (with water or dust, powder)”, ρανίς, -ιδος f. “drip”; with -dh- extension ραθάμιγξ f. “drip, Staubkörnchen” (*urn-dh-), ραθαίνω “besprenge, streue from”; secondary -δ- in ἐρράδαται, ἐρράδατο, ράσσατε perf. pass. and Aor. to ραίνω; ραίνω 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. *hurnai-* ‘sprinkle’ (*urn-), further perhaps to IE *auer-* 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”, *wreðian* “prop, support”, O.S. *wreðian* “prop, support”, *giwreðian* “eine pad build “ become from Trautmann KZ. 42, 331 with Av. *urvaθa* “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

ꝑrē̄g-, ꝑrō̄g-, ꝑrə̄g- (*s̥urē̄g-)

English meaning: to break

Deutsche Übersetzung: “brechen”

Material: Arm. *ergic-uçanem* (*ꝑrē̄g-) “քրցնում”; Gk. ῥήγνυμι (and ῥήσσω) “break” (Aor. pass. ἐρράγην, perf. ἐρρωγα, herakl. ἐρρηγεῖα), ῥῆξις, Lesb. Φρῆξις f. “das Durchbrechen, Reißen”, zero grade Ion. ῥαγή “crack, col, gap”, ῥόγδον adv. “violent”, ῥαγδαῖος 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. *rēžiō “cut, bite”: Lith. *réžiu*, *réžti* “cut, clip, ritzen, rend, notch, furchen” (also *réžau*, *réžytī*, in addition *rēžis* m. “incision, Ritze, Ackerstreifen”); in addition Lith. *ráížau*, *ráížytī* “mehrfach ritzen, cut, clip”, Ltv. *raîze* f. ‘schneidender pain, distress’; maybe Alb. *rrēzoz* “ruin, destroy”

O.C.S. *rěžo*, *rězati* “κόπτω”, aRuss. *rěžu*, *rězati* “cut, clip, schlachten”; in addition Slav. *rѣznǫtī in Pol. *rznać* “cut, clip, carve, schlachten”;

Bal.-Slav. *rēža- m. “cut” in Lith. *rēžas*, *atrēža* m. pl. ‘schnitzel’, Russ. *rěz* “cut, incisure”; ablaut. Bal.-Slav. *rōža- m. “cut, line” in Lith. *rúožas* “line, stripe, cut”, Ltv. *ruôza* ‘stripe, meadow, row, lowland, depression, gorge, ravine, gulch’;

Proto-Slav. *razb “cut, Hieb” in Cz. *ráz* “blow, knock, Hieb, Mal”, Russ. *raz* “Mal”, and O.C.S. *obraz* “εἰκών, μορφή”, Russ. *óbraz* “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 *ꝑrā̄gh-2*.

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urughio- (*surughio-)

English meaning: rye

Deutsche Übersetzung: "Roggen"

Material: Thrak. βρίζα (**urughia*) "Emmerkorn, Roggen";

O.Ice. *rugr* m. "Roggen", O.S. *rogher*, O.E. *ryge* m. (**rugi-*), besides afr. *rogga*, O.S. *rogg*, 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*, *rücklin*,

Lith. *rugys*, Ltv. *rudzis* "Roggenkorn", pl. Lith. *rugiai*, Ltv. *rudzi* "Roggen"; Lith. *rugienà* "Rogenacker", *ruginis* "from Roggen";

aRuss. *ръжь*, Serb. *râž*, Russ. *роžь* f. "Roggen"; Serb. *răžan*, Cz. *režný* (from Slav. **rъžъпъ*) besides R.C.S. *ръжапъ*, Russ. *ržanoj* "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.).

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ꝑe~~ren~~- (*sꝑe~~ren~~-)

English meaning: ram, sheep, lamb

Deutsche Übersetzung: “Widder, Schaf, Lamb”

Material: O.Ind. *urān- (from *vurān-), acc. *urāṇam, nom. urā, from which urāṇa- m. “lamb, aries, ram”, urā f. ‘sheep’, in addition urabhra- m. “aries, ram” for *ura-bha- (as vṛṣabha- to vṛṣan-); compare Pers. barra (*varnak) “lamb”; pehl. varak “aries, ram”; Iran. vārən-jar-, vārə-yṇa- “Lämmerschläger” (Humbach DLZ. 78, 299 f.);

Arm. gařin, gen. gařin “lamb”;

Gk. Hom. (F)αρήν, gen. ἀρνός “lamb”, Cret. Fapήν; also in tsakon. vanna, from lakon. Fapίον “lamb”, in addition -Fρην in Hom. πολύρρην ‘schafreich’, out of it late ρήν), with ablaut. ἀρνειός “aries, ram”, whether not rather from *ἀρσνειός (*ἀρσν-ηFός) to ἄρσην “virile” (above S. 336);

derivative *ꝑrēnōn- in Lat. (as Gmc. Lw.) rēno “Tierfell as clothing , Pelz”;

unclear as derivative Lat. vervēx, -ēcis (-īx, -īcis) “Hammel”; unclear is also das relationship to den auf *er̥uo(s)- “wool” rückführbaren Gk. words εῖρος n. “Wollfieß”, derived εῖριον, Att. ἔριον “wool”, Att. εὔερος, εὔερής ‘schönwollig’, Eol. ἔπ-ερος “aries, ram” (“whereupon Wolle is”), Ion. ειρīνεος, Att. ἔρīνεος “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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